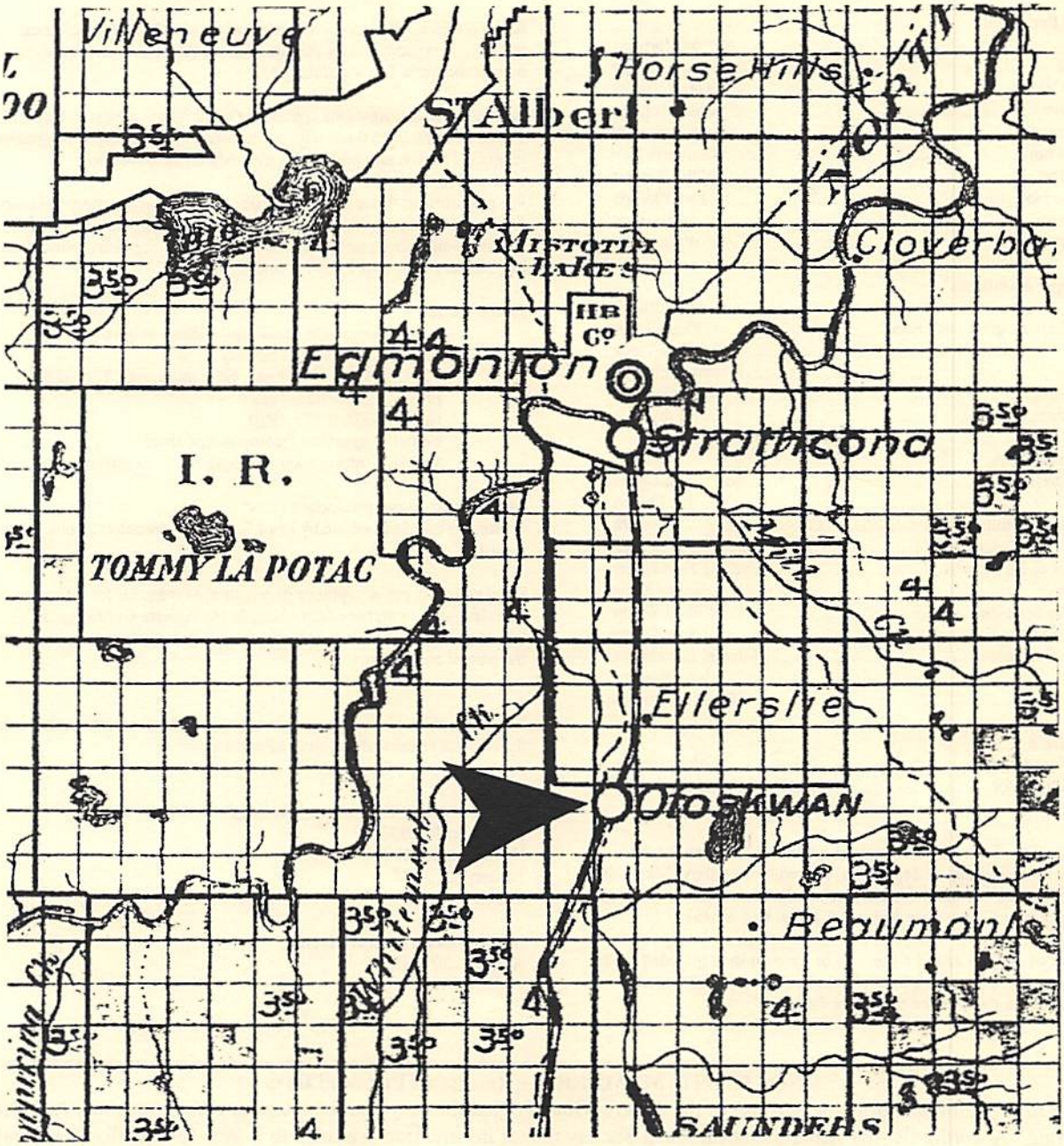
RELATIVELY SPEAKING

Alberta Genealogical Society



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ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Mail Coordinator ..... Clarence Madill

Meetings of the Executive Committee are usually held on the 2nd Saturday in the months of September, November, January, March and June. From time to time these are rescheduled by a week or two and, on rare occasions, have been cancelled due to bad weather.

Members wishing to attend a meeting or have an item included on the agenda should contact the Secretary, the President or the Office Coordinator ten days before the above dates.

REGISTERED CHARITY

Donations made to Alberta Genealogical Society may be claimed as a deduction by the donors in computing their taxable income, in accordance with, and to the extent provided by paragraph 11Q(1)(a) of the Income Tax Act, if substantiated by a receipt containing all the information required by Part XXXV of the Income Tax Regulations.

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

RELATIVELY SPEAKING is a publication of Alberta Genealogical Society. It is produced by volunteers from the contributions submitted by members and friends of the Society.

We welcome contributions containing material of interest to those who live in Alberta, or to those who are researching in Alberta. Suggestions regarding format and production methods are also welcome.

We publish four times a year. Distribution is approximately February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15. Closing date for receiving contributions is approximately six weeks before the distribution dates - i.e., January 10, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

Please contact:

Editor, *Relatively Speaking* - **Lillian Wight**
Alberta Genealogical Society
#116, 10440-108 Avenue, Edmonton, AB, T5H 3Z9
phone: (780) 424-4429
fax: (780) 423-8980
e-mail: agsoffice@compusmart.ab.ca
Website: http://www.compusmart.ab.ca/abgensoc/

Many thanks to our production crew!
Printing is efficiently done by Print Services, Edmonton Public School Board.

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

The production of this publication is supported by Alberta Lotteries and the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation.

AGS Executive Committee Meetings
September 9, 2000
November 18, 2000
January 13, 2001
March 10, 2001

AGS Annual General Meeting
April 21, 2001 (?)

NOTICE TO MEMBERS -- Release of Personal Data

Sharing information is a primary purpose of the Alberta Genealogical Society and the intent to which members subscribe on joining. Accordingly, the Alberta Genealogical Society makes information provided to it available to all. If a member wishes some information to be kept confidential they should not provide it to the Society or else notify the Society to have it deleted from the Society's records.

Canadian Publication Mail Product

Sales Agreement #467081

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Whatever happened to the old town of Otoskwan?

by R.H. Nash

Primary Funding for the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation comes from:

Core funding for the Alberta Genealogical Society is provided by Alberta Lotteries via the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Ian Holmes, AGS #2253

In the six months since you elected me as your president, I have continued to be amazed by the energy and vitality evident in all parts of the Society. Most weeks I drop in once or twice to the AGS/Edmonton Branch library and there are often eight or more busy people working there, either as volunteers for the Society or on their own research.

It takes 30-50 volunteers to keep the library open for more than 15 hours weekly (Tuesday to Thursday, two Wednesday evenings and one Saturday monthly). There are other teams there on Mondays and Fridays working on indexing projects and responding to research enquiries. It is also used for classes, work groups and special interest groups two to four evenings weekly. Just keeping track of the schedule is a task in itself.

"Relatively Speaking" is planning to profile a volunteer in each issue but with so many worthy candidates to choose from it will be quite a task to pick one to feature. In any case, whoever is picked will be a representative of many others who work diligently for just the satisfaction of the accomplishment.

In early October a group of some 25 interested researchers met in Wetaskiwin. After some discussion they agreed to ask the Society to recognize a new (revived!) branch. Sixteen had membership applications or renewals for the year 2001 into the office within the week. So our membership continues to grow and we can expect to have an eleventh branch operating by January 2001.

The group of members reviewing our bylaws has developed a replacement set for discussion. The plan would be to work on them some more and offer the results to the membership for approval in time for the next annual general meeting in April 2001. At present they are planning to incorporate the current objects of the society, which have served us well since 1973.

I believe that the mission of the society has evolved somewhat into two areas of service:

- helping members to search for ancestors in many parts of the world, and
- providing resources for people researching their Alberta roots.

These statements are consistent with our original objects notwithstanding our new found reliance on computers and the Internet but if any members have thoughts or suggestions on how our objects should be modified or updated I would be glad to hear from them before the end of the year. My society e-mail address is agspres@interbaun.com. ∎

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Lillian Wight, AGS #2668

I would like to take this opportunity to wish everyone a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year! ∎

WHAT'S NEW IN THE AGS LIBRARY

by Norma Wolowyk
Phone: 488-1418
e-mail: nwolowyk@compusmart.ab.ca
AGS e-mail: agsoffice@compusmart.ab.ca

Members of the AGS are entitled to borrow from the library by mail or in person. The library is located in Room 116, the Prince of Wales Armouries Heritage Centre, 10440-108 Avenue, Edmonton, AB, T5H 3Z9, phone (780) 424-4429. The library is open Tues., Wed. and Thurs. from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and the third Saturday of each month from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon.

To borrow materials by mail please send your requests by e-mail to agsoffice@compusmart.ab.ca or by regular mail to address listed above. If you have any questions regarding the library please phone me at (780) 488-1418. The cost per mailout is $1.00, which includes return postage. You may make payment when making a request for materials or when returning the package.

Please remember when requesting materials written about in this column that there may be some delay due to the rush on borrowing.

Please let me know, by letter, phone or e-mail, if there are any books you would like put on the library wish list. Try to give me as much information as possible as to title, author, publisher and date of publication.

Since the August issue of *Relatively Speaking* the following articles have been catalogued into the library:

SURNAME INDEXES
(Find out who else is researching your surnames around the world.)
929.305 GEN 2000 Genealogical research directory: national and international 2000. 2000.

ENGLAND-SUFFOLK-CENSUSES
929.3 4264 SUF v.19 Redg-Z Suffolk 1851 census index : north-east Suffolk, Mutford district. 1999

CANADA-ALBERTA-VITAL RECORDS
929.371 233 BIR 1999 Births, deaths, marriages, anniversaries and senior birthdays appearing in the Red Deer Advocate, 1999. 2000.

CANADA-ETHNIC GROUPS
971.00 917 UKR v.1 Ukrainian pioneers in Alberta. 1970.
971.00 917 UKR v.2 Ukrainians in Alberta, vol 2. 1981.

CANADA-ALBERTA-LOCAL HISTORIES
971.231 GRAa Pioneers of the Peace [Grande Prairie district]. 1975.
971.231 GUY Guy: history of Guy, Ballater, Whitemud Creek.
971.233 BAR Trails northwest: a history of the district of Barrhead, Alberta. 1967.
971.233 LAC Lac La Biche: yesterday and today. 1975.
971.233 SAN The lantern era [Sangudo and District]. 1979.
971.233 THO v.1 Building and working together: a study of the Thorhild area, vol 1. 1985.
971.233 THO v.2 Building and working together: a study of the Thorhild area, vol 2. 1985.
971.233 WES 80 years of progress [Westlock]. 1984.

CANADA-MANITOBA-LOCAL HISTORIES
971.274 MYR Living gold: a history of the Rural Municipality of Roland Manitoba, 1876-1976. 1978.

U.S.-NEW ENGLAND-HISTORY
974 BRA The French-Canadian heritage in New England. 1986. ■

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF ALBERTA

Pat Pettitt, AGS #2342

New bookcases in the main reference room have been set up with the most popular genealogical inventories and finding aids. Here you will find vital statistics, probate (Edmonton, Calgary, Vegreville, Athabasca and North West Territories), divorce, "proof of age", church records and newspaper finding aids. An updated Local History Book Index has been prepared and is also located here.

The PAA library holdings list has been updated and is now searchable on several computers. A computer with Internet access has been placed at the 'Genealogical Reference Desk' for the volunteer on duty. This will be very helpful in identifying land descriptions for homestead searches. Several other databases now available on the Internet can be very helpful to pinpoint information in primary sources and could save valuable research time.

Indexing projects, which have been completed by the Archives volunteers, will be placed on this computer. The Alberta Genealogical Society has donated a copy of the Master Surname database and it is also searchable on this computer. The reference librarian and the volunteer will now be able to provide more assistance to researchers through the use of databases. ■

Alberta Family Histories Society

website: www.afhs.ab.ca

The Society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research. Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month (second Monday if first is a holiday) at Southminster United Church, 3818 - 14A. Street S.W., Calgary, phone (403) 214-1447. The library is housed at this location. Beginner classes are at 6:45 p.m. and general meetings starts at 7:30 p.m. ■

La Société Généalogique du Nord-Oeust

Researching Your French-Canadian Ancestors
Research Library: phone: (780) 424-2476
200, 10008 - 109 Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 1M4
Hours: Mon., Tues., 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
By Appointment: Thurs., 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., and second Saturday of the month: noon to 4 p.m. ■

La Société Historique et Généalogique de Smoky River

Denise LaFleur

Our personnel is bilingual and we make it our pleasure to serve our clients in both French and English.
Hours of operation: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Mon. to Fri.
Address:
Societe Historique et Genealogique de Smoky River
C.P. 224, Donnelly, Alberta, T0H 1G0
phone: (780) 925-3801 fax: (780) 925-2203
e-mail address: genealfa@agt.net ■

- You explain to your mother why you can't go 25 miles for Sunday dinner, but can go 100 miles to check out another cemetery.
- The mailman can't believe that you got this much mail from someone you don't even know.
- "As soon as I check out this census record, I'll fix dinner" means "call the local pizza parlour."

From Too Much Genealogy, Families
Vol. 39, No. 1, 2000

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada Edmonton Branch

National e-mail:
uela@npiec.on.ca
Web page:
www.npiec.on.ca/~uela/uelal.htm

Edmonton web page:
http://www.geocities.com/heartland/estates/9030
Submitted by Frances E. Losie U.E., AGS #2796

United Empire Loyalists' descendants are looking forward to the CBC TV Series "Canada – A People's History", particularly Episode 5 "A Question of Loyalties", first airing on CBC TV Sunday, November 12, 2000, 8-10 p.m., and 11 p.m. – 1 a.m. (Radio Canada Sunday, November 19, 8-10 p.m.) Repeats on CBC TV occur Thursday, November 16, 8-10 p.m. and on Newsworld, Friday, December 29, 10 p.m. – midnight. Episode 5 includes the first Rebel uprising to the end of the War of 1812. Tapes of the whole series can be purchased from CBC TV.

The first Fall meeting of the Edmonton U.E.L. Branch was a Pumpkin Pie Social and story sharing, October 9, 2000 at the Condo of **Mary and Bill McSparron**. It turned out to be one of the liveliest networking meetings we have had, with several new visitors and prospective members actively involved. **Margaret Best, U.E.** spoke of the role of her Loyalist ancestor in the Fenian Raids. Margaret also submitted a similar story in the excellent September 2000 issue of the Edmonton Branch newsletter "Loyalist Northern Lights", edited by **Ivy Trumpour, U.E.** Several members wore their historical Loyalist clothing. **Bob Cameron** and **Leona Scott** also shared stories.

Bob Cameron, who travelled from Cold Lake brought informative Loyalist material and photos from his summer trip to Johnstown, Stone Arabia and Aldolphustown. Bob also presented the Branch, represented by **Past President Lois Cummings, U.E.** with a large Canadian flag, which he had received some years ago from Debra Gray when she was the MP for Lakeland area.

Marion Rex demonstrated the correct method of rolling the flag ready for unfurling. The meeting closed with the singing of O'Canada around the newly unfurled flag.

Bob Cameron presenting a large Canadian flag to Lois Cummings, U.E.

Next meeting with be Monday, November 27, at the AGS Library, 7 p.m. for 7:15. Be sure to attend and receive the next issue of the "Loyalist Northern Lights" in which editor **Ivy Trumpour, U.E.** reports on her trip to Hudson Valley, an area rich in Huguenot and Palatine history. The trip was organized by **George Anderson, U.E.** who is also working on the **next U.E.L. Association Dominion Conference** to be held in **Cornwall, Ontario**. Start planning **now** to attend, June 4-7, 2001.

Edmonton U.E.L. descendants and those who think they might be, are encouraged to fill in membership forms for 2001 membership. They will receive the Spring and Fall 2001 issues of the "Loyalist Gazette", which is included in the Dominion Association and Edmonton Branch memberships. The Membership Committee, **Cal Chisholm, U.E., and Vera Chisholm** report that including family members, membership stands at 95, the highest ever!

Contact for Edmonton Branch: Cal or Vera Chisholm (780) 454-2635 or vera@telusplanet.net

Contact for Calgary Branch: James Stewart, U.E. (403) 289-3108. James is also Prairie Region Councillor on the Dominion Council, U.E.L.A.C. ■

GLEANINGS FROM PUBLICATIONS

by Myrna Reeves, AGS #2195

Family Tree Magazine (U.S.) Jan 2000 Vol 1 #1
*Coming to America - a description of the Ellis Island National Monument

Family Tree Magazine (U.S.) Apr 2000 Vol 1 #2
*101 best family history websites
*Wilkommen to your German Roots - planning a trip? -web resources, history, reading, writing and records

Family Tree Magazine (U.S.) Oct 2000 Vol 1 #5
*Preserving Memories - scrapbooking favorites
*Build your own Home on the Web - ten steps to building your own web site

New England Ancestors Spring 2000 Vol 1 #2
*Je Me Souviens - Researching French Canadian Ancestors - a case study

Everton's Genealogical Helper May/June 2000 Vol 54 #3
*Where on the Web? - Internet search strategies - using complex search strategies with a range of search engines

Oregon Genealogical Society Lane Co Summer 2000 Vol 38 #3
*Masonic Death Records - second installment of members deaths from the Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1875-1880.

Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin Summer 2000 Vol 49 #4
*Will Knowing Early Seattle Churches Help Your Research? - a list of Seattle churches extracted from Polk's Seattle Directory for 1890.

NGS Newsmagazine July/Aug 2000 Vol 26 #4
*Locating an Ancestor's Military and Pension Records - steps to follow to obtain this information from the National Archives (USA).

The Colorado Genealogist Aug 2000 Vol #61
*US Mapsite - TOPOZONE.com is a large collection of topographic maps produced by the US Geological Survey.

Family Chronicle Sept/Oct 2000 Vol 5 #1
*Mailing Lists - discussion of how they can be used to extend your research.
*Index to Vol. 1-4 - a full index to the first four years of the publication.

Cleveland FHS (S Durham and N Yorkshire) Apr 2000 Vol 33 #3
*Northern Yorkshiremen and Women Head for Nova Scotia, Canada in 1770s - includes surnames of the original migrants.

Aberdeen and North-East Scotland FHS Aug 2000 #76
*Information booklet - an additional publication that is a guide to research in Aberdeen and a description of available material in FHS center there.

British Connections Apr-June 2000 Vol 1 #1
*Breaking through the 1855 barrier in Scotland - a series of articles beginning in this issue, discussing wider family records, marriage and death certificates, OPR records, censuses, local records, monumental inscriptions and Poor Law records.

British Connections Jul-Sep 2000 Vol 1 #2
*new address for Scots Origins, website - www.gro-scotland.gov.uk - updated to include birth and marriage indexes to 1899 and death indexes to 1924.
*www.old-maps.co.uk - url for ordnance survey maps that cover the period mid to late 1800s.

Family History News and Digest Sept 2000 Vol 12 #4
*British Certificate Costs - fees and/or research costs for British certificates of civil registration as of Summer 2000.

Nottingham Family History Society Jul 2000 Vol 9 #12
*Family Search - Nottingham Parish Registers - the current list of transcripts available.

German Genealogical Digest Summer 2000 Vol 16 #2
*New Sources for German Family Research - a review of sources recently made available in published form or on the Internet.
*Prussia Gazetteer - a vital tool in German Research - how to use the 29 fiche (LDS 6000001-6000029) which are the standard for research in the Second German Empire as it was constituted in 1871.

Ancestors (Genealogical Society of Victoria) Jun 2000 Vol 25 #2
*Estate Records and the Irish Tenant Family - a rich diversity of sources found in estate records - a guide to access.
*PRONI catalogue at www.proni.com and at FHLC under Ireland - Land and Property.

Swedish American Genealogist Mar 2000 Vol 20 #1
*Swedes listed in Edward's St Paul census report and City Directory 1873 - a list of Swedish born inhabitants of St Paul, Minn. in 1873.

Saamis Seeker (Medicine Hat and District Branch AGS) Sep 2000 Vol 21 #3
*Great West Collection - a mail order bookstore that features books about the people and places of western Canada, 1-800-768-9499.

Nova Scotia Genealogist Summer 2000 Vol 18 #2
*Nova Scotia mariners lost out of Gloucester, Mass - research conducted for the Gloucester Memorial Cenotaph project. This issue contains 623 names and details (to be continued). 1716-1999.

Generations (NB) Fall 2000 Vol 22 #3
*Finding Female Ancestors - a reprint of a lecture given to the Genealogy Group.
*This issue contains transcriptions of several small cemeteries throughout the province.

Halton-Peel Newsletter (OGS) Feb 2000 Vol 25 #1
*The Canada Company (continued) - C, D, E and F index to Canada Company settlers in Halton and Peel counties 1827-1836.

Halton-Peel Newsletter (OGS) Sep 2000 Vol 25 #4
*Land Books Project - a description of the indexes being produced for the 24 Upper Canada Land Books. The first due out Sept 2000.

Bruce and Grey Branch (OGS) Aug 2000 Vol 30 #3
*Grey County Archives officially opened July 6, 2000 - in the old Glenelg township office east of Durham.
*More from the Past - items extracted from the Lucknow Sentinel 1883 and the Wiarton Echo 1892.

Branches (Brant Co. OGS) May 2000 Vol 20 #2
*Vital Statistics 1885 - extracted from the Brantford Courier.

Families (OGS) Aug 2000 Vol 39 #3
*The Genealogist and the Migration Historian - the J Richard Houston Memorial Lecture to OGS Seminar 2000 given by Bruce Elliott.

London Leaf (London and Middlesex OGS) Sep 2000 Vol. 27 #3
*Young Immigrants to Canada- a list of children who arrived in SW Ontario in 1888 and were placed by Middlemore Homes. ■

AGS RESEARCH GROUP

Research Stories
Submitted by Research Committee

The **Research Group** for both AGS and Edmonton Branch, AGS, has responded to 366 queries to date. Queries come from across Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, the British Isles and Europe. In this issue of *Relatively Speaking* we continue to share with you our interesting research experiences.

COUSINS UNITED

In early April Don Dray phoned the AGS office from England wondering if we could give him assistance in making contact with relatives who might still be in the Calgary area. Contact had been lost 75 years ago. As he was on e-mail it was decided that he would forward any genealogical information he knew to the Research Group.

An e-mail was received on 7th April 2000 in which Don explained that he was bringing a group of thirty-two golfers to Fairmont Hot Springs Resort in August and would like to set up a visit with any relatives we could locate. He detailed that William Brown Grant of the 116th Company Canadian Forestry Corps, aged 25 years, had married his Aunt Daisy Dray at Eridge Church in Sussex England on 3rd December 1917.

Following the end of World War I the newlyweds moved to Calgary and had several children, one of whom was named Douglas.

Don thought that Daisy had died at a young age in the 1920's or 30's and he would be extremely grateful if we could assist in tracing any of the family. The Research Group was challenged as usual and went to work. Norma was the researcher who worked on Don's query.

A trip to the Provincial Archives of Alberta to search the indexes for Calgary deaths revealed that Daisy had passed away on the 27th April 1925. As the Archives holds microfilm copies of the Calgary Herald newspaper a request was made for the April 1925 film. An obituary for Daisy appeared on Tuesday the 28th April 1925 and read as follows:

"Grant-On April 27 Daisy Grant aged 32 years, beloved wife of W.B. Grant of 4724 Macleod Trail. A funeral service will be conducted at the funeral home of Graham and Brennon on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Inquiries phone M7070."

A call to the Calgary municipal cemetery office, who are always very helpful, revealed that Daisy is buried in Burnsland Cemetery in Calgary.

The search for living relatives now continued. Henderson's Directory for Calgary gave a listing for William Brown Grant for only a couple of years after the death of Daisy. This presented a dilemma. But knowing that the movement of people in Canada is usually west it was decided to search the British Columbia Vital Events database on the Internet (http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca/index.htm). Success!! There was a record for William Brown Grant who passed away in Vancouver in 1961.

The Research Group is very fortunate to have a contact in Victoria who is an excellent and enthusiastic researcher. Diana Gaiger was contacted and very quickly, with the British Columbia Archives film number off the Internet, she had located the death registration. The death registration was signed by his son D.A. Grant, also of Vancouver. Diana did a check of the 1951 Vancouver city directory and found a listing for Douglas A. Grant and wife Lydia of the same address as that given on the death registration. She then did a check of the 2000 phone CD Rom and found a current phone listing for Douglas A. Grant. We were sure this was Don's cousin!

All of the above information was forwarded to Don on the 19th of June. On the 29th Don e-mailed that he had made contact with his 78 year-old cousin, Douglas Grant. They had a long conversation and confirmed all the family relationships. Don was sending him a family tree as Douglas had no knowledge of his mother's family as she died when he was only three years of age and contact with relatives in England had been lost at that time. They both hoped they would be able to get together in the Canadian Rockies in August 2000.

During the summer I thought of Don and wondered if the cousins had met. I sent an e-mail on August 26 with my query and asking permission to write up the story for *Relatively Speaking*. Communication from him on August 30th revealed that they had met and what a wonderful, emotional occasion it was. Douglas and Lydia had driven to Fairmont to meet Don and his wife on August 9th. Don had taken a number of photos of the area where Daisy grew up, the house she lived in, the church in which she married Douglas's father, the school she attended, the fields in which she played as well as photos of their homes and other cousins living in England.

In return Don received pictures of the Canadian cousins and so family trees were completed on both sides. There is now a link between families for the first time in over 75 years.

Don indicates that although the golf was great, the family meeting was the highlight of the whole trip. I have also received a letter from Lydia Grant in Vancouver saying how much this meeting has meant to their family.

Left to right:
Don Dray, Lydia Grant, Douglas Grant
Taken at Fairmont Hot Springs Resort
August 9, 2000

Don passes on very many thanks and kindest regards to Norma and Diana for all the investigation and searching that resulted in this very meaningful event. ■

You know you are taking genealogy too seriously if ... 'A Loving Family and Financial Security' have moved up to second and third place, respectively, on your list of life's goals, but still lag far behind 'Owning My Own Microfilm Reader.'

from Rootsweb

ALBERTA STRAYS

Submitted by R.H. Nash, AGS #659

Honor Bowden, born 5 Sept 1893 at Fort Macleod, died 4 Sept 1970, at Victoria, B.C.
Source: Victoria Times-Colonist

Angela Logan, born 19 July 1896 at Fort Macleod, died 19 March 1965 at Victoria, B.C.
Source: Victoria Times-Colonist

Ronald T.K. Nash, born 21 July 1900 at Fort Macleod, died 3 June 1968 at Vancouver, B.C.
Source: Vernon News, Page 12

Robert Nash, born 16 January 1855 at Fort Macleod, died 19 Sept 1989, Maricopa, Arizona, U.S.A.
Source: U.S. Social security death Index ■

FFHS (Publications) Company New Publications and New Editions - April 2000

Submitted by Sue Philips, AGS #1660

Part 1 - New Publications

An Introduction to ... British Civil Registration by Tom Wood; FFHS; (September 2000); ISBN 1-86006-116-8; A5 paperback; 83 pages; price £4.50.

This replacement of the previous title, 'An Introduction to ... Civil Registration', has been comprehensively revised and gives details of birth, marriage and death registration for England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and the Islands. Accessing the indexes, how to obtain certificates, problem-solving, makes this a welcome guide, particularly for the beginner. Holdings of microform copies of the National Indexes for England and Wales, and UK listing of Family History Centres also included.

Basic Approach to Illuminating your Family History with Picture Postcards by Philip J. Chapman; FFHS; (September 2000); ISBN 1-86006-122-2; A5 paperback; 16 pages; price £1.50.

This new book describes an interesting way of enhancing your family history with postcards. Guidance is given on what to collect, where to look, including what to look for at collectors' fairs. Advice is also given on how to keep the records.

Yorkshire: The Genealogists Library Guides by Stuart Raymond. Three new titles now complete the six volume set.

Many genealogists do not realize just how much published information is readily available and head straight for the archives rather than check printed sources first. These bibliographies are intended to assist the researcher find sources which have the desired local content, to be able to identify works which are most readily available and can be borrowed via the inter-library loan network, irrespective of where he or she resides. This series provides the historian, librarian, archivist or research student with comprehensive and excellent guides to the rich resources available. All the volumes in this series contain comprehensive indexes. The three existing volumes published in April 2000, are:

Volume 2 - Yorkshire Parish Registers, Monumental Inscriptions and MI's

Volume 5 - Yorkshire Occupations: a Genealogical Guide

Volume 6 - Yorkshire Family Histories and Pedigrees

The new publications are:

Volume 1 - Information Sources for Yorkshire Genealogists by Stuart Raymond; FFHS; (September 2000); ISBN 1-86006-119-4; A5 paperback; 63 pages; price £6.00.

This volume explores the history of Yorkshire including parish and local histories, and also bibliographies and archives, periodicals and newspapers, place names and maps.

Volume 3 - Yorkshire Lists of Names by Stuart Raymond; FFHS; (September 2000); ISBN 1-86006-120-6; A5 paperback; 62 pages; price £6.00.

Looks at tax records, oaths of allegiance, poll books, electoral registers, the censuses, returns of owners of land and directories.

Volume 4 - Administrative Records for Yorkshire Genealogists by Stuart Raymond; FFHS; (September 2000); ISBN 1-86006-121-4; A5 paperback; 91 pages; price £6.50.

This volume lists sources of records of national and county government, records of parochial and local government, and also ecclesiastical and estate records.

Part 2 - New Editions

An Introduction to ... Poor Law Documents before 1834 by Anne Cole; (Second Edition 2000); FFHS; ISBN 1-86006-127-3; A5 paperback; 44 pages; price £3.95.

This important area of family history is well covered in this significantly extended new edition. Apart from the usual introduction, the reader will discover where to find Poor Law documents including Settlement Certificates and Examinations, Removal Orders, Apprenticeship Indenture and Bastardy documents. Also covered are overseers' and churchwardens' accounts, vestry minutes, Workhouses and Quarter Sessions records.

Marriage and Census Indexes for Family Historians by Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson: (Eighth Edition September 2000); FFHS; ISBN 1-86006-124-9; A5 paperback; 52 pages; price £3.50.

One of the most comprehensive guides to indexes, published and unpublished, compiled and maintained mostly by family history societies or individuals throughout the UK and Overseas. This new edition has many new entries; e-mail and web addresses have been added throughout.

Militia Lists and Musters (1757 to 1876); A Directory of Holdings in the British Isles; by Jeremy Gibson and Mervyn Medlycott: (Fourth Edition August 2000); FFHS; ISBN 86006-123-0; A5 paperback; 48 pages; price £3.95.

The survival and location and listing engendered by the part-time forces with an exhaustive survey of such records as 'Defence lists' providing important census type information which could be of value in family history research. The existence of earlier editions of this guide, and personal visits to archives by its authors, have brought to light lists previously unknown, even to the archivists holding them! Fifty county regimental museums were surveyed for the third edition. The Fourth Edition gives additions and new publications, updates location and names of repositories. The indexes to militia musters for 1781-2 at the PRO are now included.

Specialist Indexes for Family Historians by Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson; (Second Edition September 2000); FFHS; ISBN 1-86006-125-7; A5 paperback; 72 pages; price £3.95.

This is a very much extended follow-up to the extremely popular first edition. It is a guide covering a very wide variety of subjects (except marriage and census), including those previously listed in 'Unpublished Personal Name Indexes in Record Offices and Libraries'. For each index there is the location or reference, an indication of coverage, and details of charges where appropriate. There is so much information that the reader is bound to notice an index worth consulting. For example, under 'Occupations' there are the gas industry, with 200,000 entries, and stone masons. Under 'Lancashire', Bury Savings Bank 1830-1890 has 20,000 entries. Under Warwickshire, there is an index to Coventry Cemetery, Purchased Graves 1847-1900. And much, much more. ■

COVER STORY:

Submitted by R.H. Nash, AGS #659

I have often wondered what happened to some of the little towns on early maps (i.e., what ever happened to Faith, Ferry Point, Fishhorn and Flowerday; page 400, "Blacksmith's of Alberta.")

Where on earth is Otoskwan? Listed on an 1899 CPR timetable, nine miles south of Edmonton. It is on a 1902 CPR map and a 1920 RR map, however, it is not shown on a 1927 map. It is not listed in "Place names of Alberta", Vol. III.

I'm not researching Otaskwan, I'm just curious! ■

THE FAMILY CIRCUS

"People who don't have any children don't get to be ancestors."

ALBERTA CAVALRY OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA LIST 1901-1914

Submitted by Dennis W. Domoney
Lethbridge, Alberta

The Canadian Department of Militia and Defence first authorized an ongoing militia formation for Alberta in 1901. As part of a general reorganization of the militia in Canada, the Canadian Mounted Rifle Regiment was formed with regimental headquarters in Winnipeg; 5 independent squadrons throughout southern Manitoba; and 1 independent squadron in each of Calgary, Medicine Hat, and Fort Macleod. In 1905 the first regiment with a headquarters in Alberta was formed. General Order 154[i], issued on 3 July 1905 ratified the formation of a cavalry regiment (15th Light Horse) in the District of Alberta, and a mounted infantry regiment (16th Mounted Rifles) in the District of Assiniboia. General Orders 181, dated August 1905 localized regimental headquarters and "A" squadron in Calgary, "B" squadron in Macleod, "C" squadron in High River, and "D" squadron in Cochrane[ii]. By the time WWI commenced in August 1914, the number of militia units in Alberta had grown dramatically to 5 mounted regiments with headquarters in Calgary (15th Light Horse - LH), Edmonton (19th Alberta Dragoons - 19 AD), Medicine Hat (21st Alberta Hussars - 21 AH), Pincher Creek (23rd Alberta Rangers - 23 AR), and Red Deer (35th Central Alberta Horse - 35 CAH), as well as artillery, infantry, and supporting arms units. Each of the mounted regiments had an authorized strength of 327, including 32 officers.[iii]

With some considerable effort it might just be possible to reconstruct the entire complement of officers and men who attended the annual summer camps with each of the regiments. The National Archives of Canada collection holds the summer camp paylists for the regiments in Record Group 9 II F6. While those volumes are readily obtained from the National Archives they contain the surnames of the individuals, but the forenames are almost always missing. Except on those rare occasions where the individual signed the paysheet with his full name only the initials are present. Thus to follow the militia career of an individual between the South African and First World Wars it is generally difficult or impossible to do. For officers, however, there is an alternative source which permits following the career path of an officer throughout his military career. Both the *Canada Gazette* and *General Orders* spell out every promotion and/or change in position as the officer moves along his career path. Unfortunately following an officer's career path in this manner is a daunting task. There are no indexes, so searches are extremely difficult and time consuming. Fortunately for a smaller subset of officers this search is more readily undertaken. On a quarterly basis, the *General Orders* appended a supplement; the Militia List, which contained the names, ranks and appointments of all officers in each regiment who held senior line or staff positions. The October Militia List was published in *The Canadian Almanac* between 1895 and 1920, and that journal is available on microfilm through Inter-Library loan[iv].

The Militia List was organized by unit, and within units, by decreasing seniority of position. Thus for each cavalry regiment the commanding officer (CO), the regimental second-in-command (2i/c), each of the squadron commanders (OC) and squadron seconds-in-command are all listed, together with the town in which those sub-units were centred. In addition, the regimental adjutant (Adj), quarter master (QM), medical officer (MO), veterinary officer (Vet), and chaplain (Chapl) were listed. Finally, where such appointments were made, the Militia List also included a signaling officer (Sig) and an instructor of musketry (Musk). For any given issue of the Militia List not all of these officers were included. Often there were position vacancies due to resignation, retirement, or transfer that had yet to be filled at the time the List was published. These shortcomings notwithstanding, the Militia List provides a valuable tool for any genealogist in search of Canada's senior regimental officers.

The Militia List was notorious for its errors, and weak for its lack of forenames. In the *Canadian Military Gazette* for example, the editors and contributing authors were frequently seen lamenting upon the numerous mistakes contained in the List. The kinds of errors are too numerous to detail here, but some examples are warranted. The officer commanding the 15th Light Horse "C" squadron in Cochrane was Major Charles

Wellington Fisher. In the 1905 Militia List this officer was listed as CF Wellington while in 1906 he was listed as CW Fisher; and Major Arthur George Wolley-Dod was variously reported as AG Wolley-Dod or AG Wolly-Dod. Numerous other errors are to be found throughout the List so researchers must supplement it with additional independent sources of information. In the development of the Alberta cavalrymen of the Militia List which is appended to this article, the author has consulted a wide variety of sources to improve the quality of the List. Forenames were primarily found in the appointments sections of *General Orders*, but some were found in various printings of the *Henderson Directory* which are available in the Provincial Archives in Edmonton. Others were found in the local history volumes which have been written in the province and can be found in libraries throughout the province. Still others were found in various biographies such as those by Blue[v], MacRae[vi], or Parker[vii]. A smaller number were found in the paylists noted above, as well as in the Annual Reports of the Inspector General[viii].

To make the Militia List even more useful to the genealogist, four other sets of data have been consulted, and portions of the information contained therein appended to the *Militia List*. The National Archives has a searchable database of all officers and men who served with Canadian military units during WWI[ix]. Each officer on the *Militia List* of the pre-WWI Alberta cavalry regiments was checked against this Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) database, and when positively identified, the CEF file number is appended. For those interested in details of the particular officer's WWI record of service the file may be ordered from the National Archives. For example, if the WWI file of Lieut Colonel Robert Belcher of the 19th Alberta Dragoons in Edmonton was required, the file would be requested as Record Group 150, volume 602, sequence number 20. The cost for such a file is 20 cents per page, but a deposit of at least $40 must be sent with the request. Alternatively, a deposit account may be opened if many requests are anticipated, although only 5 records may be obtained with each request. The second appendant to the *Militia List* is the military unit the officer was attached to when he was shipped overseas in WWI. This information was obtained from the shipping lists, which have been microfilmed and are readily available through the inter-library loan system[x]. In passing it should be noted that the shipping lists do not contain an exhaustive list of all WWI officers. The official history of the CEF indicates that there were 18,762 Canadian officers enlisted throughout the war[XI], while the shipping lists contain less than 11,000 names of officers. There are several reasons for this discrepancy: some officers spent the entire war in Canada and thus were not shipped overseas; the shipping lists are incomplete and thus some officers are missing; some officers saw service overseas but were not part of the mass shipping movements and thus did not show on the shipping lists; and some officers were promoted from the ranks while overseas and thus did not appear as an officer on the shipping lists. The third appendant to the *Militia List*, is the name of the regiment the officer served in during the South African War. Where an officer on the *Militia List* can be positively identified in the South African War shipping lists, the final unit he served in during that war has been appended[xii]. Finally for any officer who was positively located in one of the South African War shipping lists, the appropriate National Archives microfilm number for that officer's South African War service record has also been appended[xiii]. The South African War service record microfilms can be borrowed through the Inter-Library Loan system.

Editors Note: Please see the February 2001 issue of *Relatively Speaking* for the records in respect to this article.

Endnotes:

i. Department of Militia and Defence, *General Orders*, July 1905, number 154. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.

ii. Department of Militia and Defence, *General Orders*, August 1950, number 154. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.

iii. Department of Militia and Defence, *General Orders*, May 1911, number 1911. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau.

iv. *The Canadian Almanac and Miscellaneous Directory*. Toronto: Copp Clark Company. Microfiche by Micro Media Limited.

v. Blue, John (1924) *Alberta Past and Present Historical and Biographical* Vols 1, 2, 3. Chicago: Pioneer Historical Publishing Co.

vi. MacRae, Archibald Oswald (1912) *History of Alberta*. n.p. Western: Canada History Co.

vii. Parker, C.W. (1911) *Who's Who in Western Canada: A Biographical Dictionary of Notable Living Men and Women of Western Canada*. Vancouver: Canadian Press Association Ltd.

viii. National Archives of Canada, Record Group 19, Volume II-B-5.

ix. National Archives of Canada, Canadian Expeditionary Force database. http://www.archives.ca/exec/naweb.dll?fs&02010602&e&top&0

x. Canadian Expeditionary Force Nominal Rolls, Department of Militia and Defence 1914-1917. 6 Microfilm rolls. McLaren Micropublishing Ltd, 1987.

xi. Nicholson, GWL (1962) *Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919.* Ottawa: Queen's Printer.

xii. National Archives of Canada. South African War Nominal Rolls. Microfilm Rolls T-10402, T-10403 and T-10405.

xiii. National Archives of Canada. Record Group 38 Volumes 1-116. Microfilm reels T-2060 through T-2090. ■

GENEALOGY GEM
The 12 Days of Christmas

On the twelfth day of Christmas
My true love gave to me,
Twelve census searches,
Eleven printer ribbons
Ten e-mail contacts
Nine headstone rubbings
Eight birth and death dates
Seven town clerks sighing
Six second cousins
Five coats of arms
Four GEDCOM files
Three old wills
Two CD-ROMS
And a branch on my family tree.

From Generations, Vol. 24, No. 4, December 1999

The Scots Had a Word For It

Many of these words are used in Kirk Session Records, Court Records, etc. Make a note now and you'll be much more fluent when you go to the Archives in Aberdeen or SRO in Edinburgh to read all about your forebears.

1. A title or tenth part of the produce for the support of the church
T.....
2. One who became security for another's debts or obligations
C.....
3. Inhabitant or occupier of a house
I.....
4. A small island
I.....
5. Landowner liable to contribute to the upkeep of the parish church
H.....
6. Small building or structure to protect corpses from resurrectionists
M.....
7. Person to whom feu-duty has to be paid
S.....
8. Person who holds a lease of a farm, etc.
T.....
9. Premeditated assault upon a person in his own house
H.....
10. A grandchild
O.....
11. Concerning or relating to (a subject or person)
A.....
12. To officially seize and sell to pay a debt
P.....
13. Measure of grain equal to four pecks or quarter of a boll
F.....
14. Testify
D.....
15. To sell stock, implements, furniture, usually on a farm
D.....
16. To summon someone to appear (often used in Kirk Session cases)
C.....
17. To move a minister from one charge to another
T.....
18. One who has made a will
T.....
19. Deceased
U.....
20. Widow
R.....

Compiled by Gordon Johnson.
Answers on page 32

From the Aberdeen & North East Scotland FHS Journal, No 70, Feb/99 ■

THOROUGHLY MODERN MILLIE

by Terry Gregory, AGS #3209

"I'm going to marry that man," Millie said, laughing, as a tall, tanned, good looking soldier walked by. Millie Morse loved to say outrageous things. It was the summer of 1919. The men were returning from the war, life was picking up again and the future was full of promise for a spirited young woman.

Millie and her assistant were arranging hats in the window of Swindon's fashionable clothing store, Morse's on Regent Street. She was eighteen, five feet two, with intelligent, hazel eyes glowing with merriment that could, if provoked, blaze into a short burst of anger. One braided pigtail of long dark hair hung over one shoulder. She wore a smartly pressed white blouse with a lace collar; and a long dark skirt. A small gold locket hung around her neck. Millie had worked hard for three years and earned her promotion to manager of the Millinery Department. A position of which she was undeniably proud. As a young girl, Frances Millicent Morse was full of adventure and inherited her mother's determination to do well. Some would call it stubbornness.

This stubbornness caused plenty of friction between her and her mother. As the youngest in the family and the only daughter, she openly admitted that she was, as she put it, "spoiled rotten" by her two brothers, Charlie and Ralph, who looked out for their younger sister. Her rebellious ways caused her strict mother a great deal of anxiety when she was growing up. One evening Millie returned home fifteen minutes late for her mother's curfew of 9 o'clock, only to find herself locked out. So she threw stones at her friend's bedroom window and slept the night there. Her mother and father were furious with her the next day.

Millie's father, Charlie Morse was a storekeeper in the Great Western Railway. He was a wood turner in the Carriage and Wagon department, until he lost both his thumbs and part of his fingers in a lathe. He was a mild mannered man, dominated by his wife Sarah Ann Lanfear. It had not been an easy life for them. Work in the railway factory was backbreaking and earsplitting. Millie's oldest brother Charlie eventually went deaf working in the locomotive foundry. The men would finish work on Friday evening with their pay packet in hand and often spend it all at the pub that night. To make sure they had food for the week, Sarah would stand outside the factory gates and collect her husband's pay as he came out, until he became a teetotaler.

I can still recall this stern, elderly lady dressed in black, verbally browbeating her shy husband. I can still see his white walrus moustache and bright blue eyes and remember the silver sixpence he would gently slip into my hand before I left with Mum. Yet beneath this facade there was an undeclared love, which, sadly, Grandma admitted only after Grandpa had died.

Millie's mother never learned to write but she had a shrewd ability to manage money. From her humble beginnings as a farm labourer's daughter she had, by taking in boarders and by careful and canny management of the family income, been able to save enough to buy a house on Turner Street and another, which she rented out. When she died in 1947, she left a modest inheritance.

Millie learned good ideas and things to avoid from her mother's example. One vow she kept was that she would make sure that her children grew up to love each other, unlike the acrimonious relationship that existed between her two brothers, which she blamed on her mother.

Though her formal education came to an end when she was twelve, she ably managed the household accounts throughout her marriage. My brothers Jack, Roy, and Clyde and I were always well fed and dressed, despite Dad's low pay as a machine hand in Will's Tobacco Factory. Every year we went away for a week's holiday at Weymouth, Bournemouth or Cheddar.

There were plenty of books around the house and she saw learning as an adventure, not just something done in school. A walk in the fields became a competition to identify the most varieties of flowers or who could count the most rabbits.

Dad liked to drive his little black, four cylinder, 1939 Standard 8, with Mum sitting beside him and me bouncing around in the back. We would drive to Gloucester and tour the cathedral and admire the Norman arches and Gothic tracery. Or go up to the grassy Iron Age hill forts for a picnic, then end the evening among the long shadows cast on the lawn of a country pub, sipping a gin and tonic, a pint of

bitter, and for me, an orange crush. Better yet, on a cool, misty September evening before the first frosts, searching for mushrooms in a secluded farmer's field; then smelling the mouth watering aroma as Mum fried them before going to bed. I have never tasted better mushrooms.

Millie was quite modern in her own way. She did not distinguish between 'men's' jobs and 'women's' work around the house, just because she had boys to raise. We helped dig the garden and learned how to cook. We polished her ever increasing collection of brass ornaments and learned how to sew. Or cleaned the grate, made the fire and learned how to darn socks!! "You'll never know when you'll have to look after yourself," was her favourite saying and knew she was ingraining self-reliance in us. And we knew better than to object.

She had a wonderful sense of humour as well and laughed just as hard if the joke was on her. She attended the village church one Christmas with Clyde, who was on leave from the Royal Navy. He looked very handsome in his uniform. When she came home she told Dad, "I felt so happy sitting beside Clyde, and when I heard the Vicar say 'Our sailor is among us,' I almost burst with pride!"

Then with a twinkle in her eye she added. "Afterwards Clyde told me the Vicar actually said 'Our Savior is among us'. I was mortified." And they both laughed.

After Dad died in 1966, Mum visited Shirley and me in Montreal. She was, by then, in her late sixties. She exuberantly tasted exotic dishes from foreign countries or, wide-eyed, took in the technical marvels displayed at Expo '67 with an enthusiasm that belied her years. She continued for twenty-four more years, until her sense of wonderment in this world ended in December 1991.

Millie never did say how she got to know that young sergeant, recently returned from policy duties in Baghdad. By the end of 1919, Jack Gregory had been demobilized and Millie was engaged to him. They were married on 26th April 1920 and Millie gave up her precious job to raise a family. Long after Dad died she expressed regret for having married so young. She encouraged all her grandchildren to take advantage of every opportunity offered them and to see something of the world before settling down; the same advice she gave my brothers and me.

"I'll try anything once," she liked to say. Millie and Jack were happily married for 46 years. She did not marry again.

References: personal memories, photographs, Mum and Dad's marriage certificate and Grandma's will. ∎

WHERE DID THAT COME FROM???

Found in Lines of Descent, Ft. McMurray Branch, AGS, Vol. 22, No. 2

Ever wonder where that silly saying or the custom that we practice today came from? I am sure glad times have changed and I get to shower everyday instead of just in May.

Life in the 1500's —

Most people got married in June. Why? They took their yearly bath in May, so they were still smelling pretty good by June, although they were starting to smell, so the bride would carry a bouquet of flowers to hide her b.o.

Like I said, they took their yearly bath in May, but it was just a big tub that they would fill with hot water. The man of the house would get the privilege of the nice clean water. Then all the other sons and men, then the women and finally the children. Last of all the babies. By then the water was pretty thick. Thus, the saying, "don't throw the baby out with the bath water." It was so dirty you could actually lose someone in it.

I'll describe their houses a little. You've heard of thatch roofs, well that's all they were. Thick straw, piled high, with no wood underneath. They were the only place for the little animals to get warm. So all the pets; dogs, cats and other small animals, mice, rats, bugs, all lived in the roof. When it rained it became slippery so sometimes the animals would slip and fall off the roof. Thus the saying, "it's raining cats and dogs".

Kinda takes all the romance out of it, eh? ∎

WHY "X" AS A SIGNATURE?

Ever wonder why on documents people signed "X" instead of their name?

X is the seventh rune called Gebo. Its sound is "G" as in gift. It symbolizes connections between people, a unity between the donor and the person a gift is given to, creating a state of balance and harmony. Gebo is personified by the Norse goddess Gefn, the bountiful giver.

When illiterate people signed a document that bound them to an oath or contract, they used the Gebo rune to make the mark, signifying a gift from one to another. Gebo also links the human world with the devine.
(From: CORNISH-GEN-L@rootsweb.com, May 2000).

(Editor: *Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary* defines "**rune**" as one of the characters of an alphabet, probably derived from Latin and Greek and used by the Germanic peoples from about the 3rd to the 13th centuries.)

From the Halton-Peel News letter
September 2000 ■

HOMESICK BOY LOST LIFE IN LONG TRAMP IN NORTHERN WILDS

Tragic End of Young Scotchman Who Was Employed in Fishing Camp in Northeast of Province - Body Was Found Frozen Stiff on the Trail.

Death while on the trail in a forty mile walk from the wilds of north-east Alberta, came to Frank Wallace aged 20, and four years out from Scotland, a few days ago. Wallace had been working at the fishing camp of Jos. Howey at Primrose Lake, 150 miles north of Vermilion, and with the intensely cold weather of the period around Christmas, had become homesick and decided to start for the outer civilization.

According to the A.P.P. report, the young man was very poorly clothed and was ill fitted for the arduous tramp to the next stopping place at Cold Lake, some forty miles away. He wore a light suit, and only a thin cap and even before he left on what proved to be his fatal tramp, his ears and nose had been frozen. On Christmas morning he set out and it was thought that he would overtake a man who had gone on some time before.

Nothing more was heard of him for several days and then a report came that the body of a man had been found on the trail by a fish freighter. Further investigation by the police disclosed that it was Wallace and that he had perished by exposure after having gone only a few miles on his long tramp. The body was taken on to Cold Lake by the police officer, and was held there pending word from the sister of the young man, a Mrs. Beel (we know it should be Bell) whose husband was a farmer near Provost.

The facts of the case, as they had been ascertained by the police, revealed a clear case of death by freezing and it was decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

*This account was published in the *Edmonton Journal* January 7, 1925, and sent to me by Mr. Allen Ronaghan who has been researching for me in Canada for a few years before finding out about my cousin Frank.

Frank was born Francis Wallace 25th June 1903 at Boghouse, Tarves, son of Francis Wallace and Ellen Ann Wallace née Fullerton.

Mrs. Isobel Caulton

Found in Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society, Journal No. 76
August 2000

Congratulations to our AGS member Allen Ronaghan who did this successful research for Mrs. Caulton of Scotland. ■

My ancestors must be in a witness protection program!

From Connections – QFHS
Volume 22, Issue #4, June 2000

JOBS AND THEIR DESCRIPTIONS

Editor's Note: The seasoned genealogists will be familiar with the following micro-mini-encyclopedia, but those who are new will most likely never have heard of these descriptions:

Almoner – Someone who distributes charity to the needy.
Amanuensis – A copier of manuscripts.
Artificer – A skilled military mechanic.
Brazier – A brass worker.
Burgonmaster – Mayor.
Caulker – Crack-filler, especially in ships, makes vessel watertight by using oakum or tar.
Chaisemaker – Makes horse-carriages.
Costermonger – Fruit and vegetable peddler from a wheelbarrow.
Crocker – Potter.
Dresser – Surgeons assistant.
Duffer – Cattle thief who changes brands.
Factor – Business agent or merchant who sells on commission, merchant transacts business for another, a land agent or deputy.
Fletcher – Arrow maker.
Fuller – One who cleans and thickens cloth.
Glazier – Window glazer.
Hatcher – One who marks a map or drawing with close parallel lines.
Hind – Skilled farm labourer, married with cottage and owning two horses.
Huckster – Peddler.
Leech – Physician or healer.
Lorryman – Truck driver used on railways and Tramways.
Manciple – Purchasing officer for college or English legal society.
Mint-Master – Superintendent of coinage at a mint.
Peregrinator – Wanderer.
Peruker – A wig maker.
Petit-Bourgeois – One who shirks duty, especially military.
Shrieve – Sheriff.
Slater – Person who slates roofs.
Spurrer – Spur maker.
Stuff Gown – Junior barrister.
Tipstaff – Sheriff's officer.
Turnkey – Jailer.
Turnspit – Person hired to turn a spit.
Whitewing – Street sweeper.

From Generations, The Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society
Summer 2000 ■

Eleanor Roosevelt wrote:

Many people will walk in and out of your life,
But only true friends will leave footprints in your heart.

Anger is only one letter short of danger.

Great minds discuss ideas;
Average minds discuss events;
Small minds discuss people.

Beautiful young people are accidents of nature,
But beautiful old people are works of art.

Friends, you and me ...
You brought another friend ...
And then there were three ...
We started our group ...
Our circle of friends ...
And like that circle ...
There is no beginning or end.

To handle yourself, use your head;
To handle others, use your heart.

If someone betrays you once, it is his fault;
If he betrays you twice, it is your fault.

He who loses money, loses much;
He who loses a friend, loses much more;
He who loses faith, loses all.

Learn from the mistakes of others,
You can't live long enough to make them all yourself.

Yesterday is history.
Tomorrow is mystery.
Today is a gift.

From the P.E.I. Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter
Vol. 24, No. 1, February 2000 ■

MY FIRST CANADIAN ANCESTORS

By Larry Clark

My parents, Charles Elbridge Clark and Anice Effie Heaivilin, were the first of my ancestors to immigrate to Canada. My father was born June 6, 1872 at Adrian, Michigan and Mother December 1, 1890 at Pendroy, later changed for Falsun and then to Verendrye, in North Dakota. Pop, as we usually called him, migrated from Michigan, with short stops in Iowa, Minnesota and on to North Dakota, as the family moved west. My parents met in Velva and were married March 15, 1905 in Minot, North Dakota. Mother got her birth certificate years later, through delayed registration, by having an older sister swear an affidavit, of her date of birth and by checking school records in McHenry County, North Dakota. As Mother was only fourteen and the age requirement for marriage was fifteen, they went to court and lied about her age to get a marriage license. The predicament is, does the ruling of the court supersede the law of the state?

In the fall of 1905, when homesteads in the prairie provinces were available, my Dad and Uncle Bill Murphy came to Alberta and registered homesteads six miles southwest of Hardisty. In April 1906 they moved their families and belongings to their new land. The railway only went as far as Daysland coming from the west and everything had to be hauled by wagon, which was about forty miles from the homestead.

The first house was dug into the side of a hill, with walls sticking out from it, made of sod, laid flat, one on top of each other. The floor was dirt until a lumber platform was placed on it and the roof was poles topped with sod. Bunks for beds were dug out of the side of the hill. One day a cow being chased by one of the men on saddle horse ran over the hill and fell partly through the sod roof. The poles held the cow's body up but her legs poked through the ceiling. Mother, speaking about it years later claimed, "what a dirty mess".

After a couple of years in the sod house my Dad hauled logs over a large range of hills from the river valley two miles away to build a new house. The main floor consisted of one room with one end being a kitchen and the other end for dining and sleeping. A mezzanine was built over the kitchen area for a sleeping area for the children. The end of the mezzanine was open allowing heat from the kitchen to rise up and help keep the room warm.

After living on the homestead for five years Pop bought a bounty land grant from a Boer War soldier, similar to a homestead, on the east side of the Battle River. Pop donated land for a school and the names of his daughters were submitted to the government as a suggestion for the school name. The Government decided to use one of those names and it was called Thelma School. This was where I started my schooling.

There were nine in the Clark family, five boys and four girls. The eldest, Edith, was born in Velva, North Dakota and the rest of us in Hardisty. Both my grandfathers, George Elbridge Clark and Luther Martin Heaivilin, came to Alberta shortly after my parents. George Clark also homesteaded on an adjoining quarter of land. They both died in Hardisty, George in 1917, Luther in 1925 and are buried in the General Cemetery at Hardisty, Alberta. My dad died in Hardisty on December 4, 1940 and Mother November 14, 1967, in Edmonton. They both are buried in the cemetery at Hardisty. ∎

NOTICE

The next AGS Casino will be Sunday, January 7 and Monday, January 8, 2001.

If you would be interested in volunteering your time to work the Casino, please contact Tom Trace at 435-8154 or t6j@telusplanet.net ∎

Congratulations to Sue & Mike Philips on the successful adoption of their daughter Jill Alexandra Philips

INFORMATION ON SCOTTISH CERTIFICATES

Civil registration in Scotland began in 1855 and initially an enormous amount of information was recorded. The Registrars protested, and so from 1856-60 (inclusive) there is much less. From 1861 some of the deleted information was reinstated.

Civil Registration in England and Wales began in 1837 and certificates contain less information than Scottish certificates. Civil Registration in Ireland began in 1863, and the certificates follow the English pattern.

Birth Certificate

1. Name and sex.
2. When and where born.
3. Name and occupation of father.
4. Name and maiden name of mother.
5. Date and place of marriage of parents (except 1856-60).
6. Name and relationship of informant, and address if not present.
7. When and where registered and name of registrar.
8. Other children of parents (1855 only).
9. Parents' ages and place of birth (1855 only).

Marriage Certificate

1. When and where married.
2. How married – Church of Scotland, etc.
3. Names and occupation of bride and groom, marital status and relationship (if any).
4. Ages of bridge and groom (birthplace, where and when registered – 1855 only).
5. Usual residence.
6. Names of both sets of parents, occupation of fathers and maiden surnames of mothers, and whether alive or dead.
7. Names of minister, registrar and witnesses.
8. When and where registered.
9. Number of children by any other marriage (1855 only).

Death Certificate

1. Name, sex and address of the deceased and marital status.
2. When and where died.
3. Age and occupation.
4. Names of parents, with father's occupation and mother's maiden surname, and whether alive or dead.
5. Cause of death and name of doctor who certified death.
6. Name and relationship and residence of informant (name only 1855).
7. When and where registered and signature of registrar.
8. Place of birth and length of time in district (1855 only).
9. Spouses name if married (omitted 1856-60).
10. Issue in order of birth, names and ages (1855 only).
11. Burial place and name of undertaker (1855-60).

The same information is given for Scotland and England and Wales.

Dates:

7th June 1841
31st March 1851
8th April 1861
3rd April 1871
4th April 1881
5th April 1891

1841 Census

1. Names of all persons resident in house.
2. Ages to lowest round figure, e.g., 20-24 = 20, 25-29 = 25, etc.
3. Occupation, sometimes
1. Whether born in the county – marked Y; or outside the county – marked N.

1851 –91 Census

1. Name.
2. Exact ages.
3. Relationship to head of household.
4. Occupations.
1. Parish of birth in Scotland, or country of birth.

INFORMATION IN OLD PARISH REGISTERS

1. Baptisms and sometimes birth dates.
2. Marriages (proclamations).
1. Burials or Mortcloth Dues.

Some registers start earlier and are better kept than others. The parish maps (see page 7) tell you the starting dates.

The Kirk Session records sometimes have information on marriages, and always feature paternity cases. They are an important source and can be consulted at the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh (currently no charge for admission).

From Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society Information Booklet, August 2000 ∎

THIS & THAT

From the Ottawa Branch News, July-August 2000

Index to Scottish arrivals: Rev. Donald McKenzie, well-known for his many books of extracts from Methodist newspapers, has compiled an index of the roughly 3,000 Scots who entered Canada through the port of Quebec in 1870.

For $10 paid in advance, he would be glad to provide information from his index on any one individual or any family group that traveled together. His index includes name, age, occupation, ship and date of arrival.

Enquirers should provide identifying information such as approximate age in 1870 since there are many duplicate names. Requests accompanied by a cheque or money order should be sent to Donald A. McKenzie, 32 Morris St., Ottawa, ON, K1S 4A7.

The Family History Library Catalogue is now available on CD-ROM. This guide to the vast genealogy holdings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is searchable by keyword, title, author, place name, subject and film number. Information can also be earmarked for easy future retrieval. The CD-ROM can be ordered for $5 US at www.familysearch.org or by calling 1-800-537-5971. ∎

UKRAINIAN FOLKLORE ARCHIVES

Permission granted from the University of Alberta.

The Ukrainian Folklore Archives is quickly evolving into an important resource centre for the study of Ukrainian culture. Supported by an endowment of the same name, the Archives house a unique collection of over 30,000 items. The collection includes:

- Over 350 manuscripts and essays by independent researchers and students of Ukrainian folklore courses
- Over 2,500 commercial audio recordings of Ukrainian music
- 300 audio and video field recordings, including unique materials collected in western Canada by Dr. Robert Klymasz in the 1960s
- Ethnographic videos and sound recordings from Ukrainian communities in Romania collected by Dr. Ioan Rebosapca
- 800 hours of Ukrainian dance videos from around the world
- 150 folktales collected and compiled in Canada by Nick Evasiuk
- Collections of photographs, posters, concert programs, and printed ephemera
- A number of artifacts representing Ukrainian pioneer and popular culture

Recently the Ukrainian Folklore Archives became part of a project with the University of Alberta's Museum and Collection Services (MACS), which will see the Archives' collection entered into a specialized computer database. Eventually the Ukrainian collection, along with all the others linked through the MACS system, will be accessible via the Internet, allowing researchers anywhere in the world access to these unique resources. For further information contact:

Andriy Nahachewsky
Huculak Chair of Ukrainian Culture and Ethnography
MLCS – 200 Arts Building
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E6
(780) 492–6906
fax (780) 492–6999
ukrfolk@ualberta.ca ∎

RELATIVELY SPEAKING 25 YEARS AGO

"ONE OF THOSE DAYS" IN THE LIFE OF A WRITER
by Phyllis Alcorn
From *Relatively Speaking*, Volume 3, #4, 1975
Submitted by Vivian Etty, AGS #1216

The following is a short article I sat down and scrawled off one night last summer in a few moments of utter frustration at the height of the first count down (there were several!). Perhaps it will give an inside view of the lives of writers seen smiling serenely from the jacket-back of their latest novel, or perhaps they don't encounter such problems and it is only me. I'm not a professional writer, or even an amateur writer but perhaps those who have compiled a local history book can understand.

Last June at the monthly meeting of the Genealogical Society in Edmonton, I was again reminded that it was time to contribute to 'Relatively Speaking'. I promised to "see what I could do", and rushed home to be instantly swirled back into the never-ending treadmill which seems to occur when the final months of preparation of a book arrive. (I'm always on a never-ending treadmill, but it's a good excuse!) I did nothing to fulfill my promise. Now, six weeks later, and too late for the summer publication, here I am.

I'd like to give an idea of what it's like to try to write, gather together, compile, or whatever, information for a book - at least a local history book, in the pleasant, peaceful atmosphere of your own home.

First a few rules: you must have a strong constitution, a good set of nerves, a course in public relations and a hide as thick as an elephant's. The constitution is needed to help the body keep going long after it has said 'quit' and you go to bed after twelve hours of typing and try to coax your mind to rest and your fingers to quit twitching. The nerves are needed when you finally become so jittery your ulcer goes into a spasm and you jump a foot when your husband says "I love you"! Good public relations comes in handy when you answer the phone forty times a day and at the same time try to type material, answer letters, do your hair, the family laundry or blanche peas while you continuously keep up a constant, sweet-voiced conversation with people who have nothing better to do than offer useless advice and excuses for not sending in their information or give a complete rundown on the family feud and why cousin Mary's story differs from theirs - which is correct, of course. The thick hide is needed when they point out that you're "too young to write a history book", complain because the price of the future book is too high and ask what you're going to do with all the profits!!! Profits! Ye Gods, I only hope the book will "break even"!

Once you've mastered the above, you're ready to begin. The replies to the hundreds of letters you sent earlier start coming in and you must decipher handwriting, correct spelling, and decide what to do when one family member states they arrived in the area from Nebraska in 1906 and another member of the same family is equally emphatic that they came from Minnesota in 1910. Check the homestead records, right? But those recorders were not the best of handwriters either! (Try tossing a coin - heads Nebraska; tails, Minnesota!) One lady sends a whole family album of the grandchildren's baby pictures and what are you to do with that?? Some people don't answer at all and you're left with the problem of either leaving them out altogether or making up a story!

But now then, maybe I'm being too harsh. It's been 'one of those days'. While practicing my "public relations" I tried to turn hamburgers (we have a long cord on the telephone), and somehow managed to burn my hand. Throwing Public Relations to the wind, along with the phone, I rushed to the sink to run cold water over it. Hurriedly I turned on the tap and stuck my seared hand under, only to have it re-broiled by not waiting for the water to get cold!

While trying to gain a little renewed energy from a cup of coffee, my jittery nerves over-reacted and I spilt the sticky, brown liquid all over the table where it promptly soaked into TEN (and I'm not exaggerating!) sheets of newly typed manuscript. The paper is washable so I grabbed the dishcloth and quickly mopped the coffee off the now brown-stained sheets, along with the first eight lines of type! After the air had cleared I noticed the ends of the sheets were now clean but wrinkled (so much for the "wash and type" theory). So I plugged in the iron and pressed them all flat (first time the iron's been used since last Christmas!). Then I proceeded to re-type the missing words, plus two whole sheets which were beyond help.

While furiously typing, trying to make up for lost time, the back of my office chair collapsed. It took me the better part of ten minutes to collect my senses and soothe my already shattered nerves. A misplaced screwdriver prevented me from fixing it and I spent the rest of the day 'backless'. This wasn't bad, except each time I sat down I experienced the same feeling you get when lowering one's posterior onto the toilet and finding that someone has left the seat up!

Perhaps I'm over-sensitive, excitable, high-strung, insecure and all that, but as I've said, "it's been one of those days". Tomorrow might be different. Maybe the phone won't ring, the potatoes won't burn dry and the kids won't fight. I'll finish this later. Right now I'm going to bed. My mother's solution to any problem was "get a good night's sleep; you'll feel better in the morning".

It is now January 1976 and the final material for the local history book, "IN THE BEND OF THE BATTLE", (on which I have been working for over three years), was finally sent to the printer in the latter part of 1975. The previous ten months were quite a hassle, with little time for family, friends or outings. With the 'book' gone, and the Christmas rush over, I am feeling very much at 'loose ends'. I recently mentioned very casually that perhaps I should try another writing project, but from the reaction of the family, I decided to wait awhile and let memories of the past months fade a little.

Working on the book was a most rewarding experience and in my opinion a very worthwhile project to be done in any community.

Perhaps now would be a good time to renew my work on my own 'family history' which as been sadly neglected for the past year or so. ■

Stork Market Report

Compiler: ADDEMUP

"Future Genealogists"
Children born during 2000 in Alberta and Edmonton Area
As reported in *The Edmonton Journal* – To September 30, 2000

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	TOT
Boys: #	19	33	41	36	41	46	35	43	30	314
Girls: #	22	33	37	34	45	31	39	29	36	306
Twins: # sets	1	1	5	3	-	-	3	1	1	15
Triplets: # sets	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2

Editor's Note: Your inveterate compiler "ADDEMUP", has taken the birth announcements from *The Edmonton Journal* column for the first nine (9) months of 2000 and will continue to publish the results in our AGS quarterly journal, *Relatively Speaking*, for the coming year in 2001. ■

November 2000 Volume 21/Issue 4

Clandigger

Edmonton Branch Meetings

Regular meetings of the Edmonton Branch are held on the 4th Thursday of each month (excluding July, August and December) at the Prince of Wales Armouries - Governor's Room, 10440 - 108 Avenue, Edmonton, at 7:00 p.m. (for 7:30 p.m.).

November 23, 2000
Members from the English Research Group will be offering some of the best material from the work done in their group. These presentations will either be individual success stories, research strategies, or other topics of interest. Display tables will be set up with members available to answer questions.

January 25, 2001
The German Research Group will be presenting research done by members of the group.

February 22, 2001
Elaine Kalynchuk will be giving an informative talk on East European research. Elaine has recently returned from a convention presented by the Federation of East European Family History Societies in Salt Lake City.

Please contact Margaret Bendickson at (780) 922-3050 or margb@connect.ab.ca if you would be willing to share your stories.

Clandigger is published four times yearly within *Relatively Speaking* (February, May, August and November) by the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society
Room 116, 10440 - 108 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5H 3Z9
Phone: (780) 424-4429, Fax: (780) 423-8980
e-mail: agsedm@compusmart.ab.ca

Library Hours:
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday - 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesday Evenings - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.
3rd Saturday - 9 a.m. - noon

Special Interest Groups

All special interest groups welcome new members or visitors. All meetings are held in the AGS Library, Prince of Wales Armouries, starting at 7:30 p.m.

Canadian - Meetings are monthly on the 3rd Wednesday of the month.
Contact: Jai Williams, 922-5873, or jaiw@agt.net

Compugene - Meetings are bi-monthly on the 3rd Thursday of the month, starting in September.
Contact: Fred Vaneldik, 459-8821, or fredvan@telusplanet.net

England and Wales - Meetings are on the 1st Thursday of the month.
Contact: Muriel Jones, 447-3592, or e-mail: murieljones@interbaun.com

German - Meetings intermittent.
Contact: Jo Nuthack, 479-7878, or jorn@edmc.net

Irish - Meetings are bi-monthly on the 2nd Monday of the month, starting in September.
Contact: Margaret Bendickson, 922-3050 or margb@connect.ab.ca

Scotland - Meetings are bi-monthly: Dec. 5, Feb. 6, Apr 2, and June 5.
Contact: Margaret Bendickson, 922-3050 or margb@connect.ab.ca

Ukrainian - Meetings are bi-monthly on the 1st Wednesday of the month, starting in September.
Contact: Joan Margel, 436-3506.

EDMONTON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Susan McKeen, AGS #1910

Volunteer Hours: Don't forget to submit your volunteer hours for 2000! You can bring them to the Branch meeting, or you can bring, phone, or e-mail them to the Library. All work you do on behalf of the Branch or AGS should be counted as Volunteer Hours including traveling time. The number of hours we log contributes to our application for grant money. It is very important to the Society!

November Branch Meeting: The new Jefferson Room at the back of the Prince of Wales Armouries is available for bookings. For our last meeting of 2000, we thought that perhaps we would try that room. Please let the Executive know what you think of this room compared to the Governor's Room.

In future, we have requested that the security guard open the main doors for our Branch Meetings. The turret door that we have been using will be locked because only one door can be unlocked at a time.

February 2001 Election: Edmonton Branch holds annual elections at the meeting on the 4th Thursday of February. Please consider volunteering or allowing your name to stand for one of the vacant positions. We need your help to run the Branch! Please read Claudine Nelson's article directly following for positions.

Christmas will be here very soon and families will gather for the holidays. It's a perfect time to bring out the family group sheets and pedigree charts to hand around for other members to fill in. It's also a perfect time to get the rest of the family talking about what they remember of times past -- meat on the bones. And what one person will remember is totally different from another, which makes for a fascinating story. But the best part is that one person will jog another's memory and sometimes you get totally unexpected results. Take advantage of the holiday camaraderie to further the reminiscences!

HAVE A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND
A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR!

Nominations for Annual General Meeting - February 22, 2001

Submitted by Claudine Nelson, AGS #2592

Edmonton Branch, AGS, is seeking nominations for President, Vice President, Library Director, and Secretary for the 2001-2002 term. You may present your own name or nominate a person for any position.

This is an opportunity to learn more about Edmonton Branch and be in a position to have input into our genealogical library, its resources, and how to best serve those searching for family information.

For more information, please contact Claudine at cbn@powersurfr.com or 487-0099. ■

Genealogy, where you confuse the dead and irritate the living.

from The American-French Genealogical Society

Library News

By Claudine Nelson, AGS #2592
Assistant Library Director

New: 'Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties: Haldimand & Norfolk'. This addition completes the set of historical atlases for Ontario.

Indexes: Marion Sim (AGS #2026) created indexes for 'AlbertaGenWeb' and has donated copies of the indices to our library.

'There'll always be an Islay' - 971.233 ISL
'West of the Fifth' - 971.233 LACSa
'From Frontier Days in Leduc & District' - 971.233 LEDa
'Land Among The Lakes: a history of the Deville & North Cooking Lake Area' - 971.233 DEV
'Memoirs of an Arctic Arab. The Story of a Free-Trader in Northern Arctic 1907-1927' 929.2 BAK ■

McHardy Roots in Scotland

Submitted by Margaret Bendickson,
AGS# 3658
Scotland Special Interest Group

Let me take you on a journey, which began on the Internet at Rootsweb <gtto://cgi.rootsweb.com/~genbbs/qindex.html>. A query on my McHardy roots in Aberdeenshire resulted in an e-mail from a fellow researcher, Andrew McHardy, in Aberdeen, Scotland who has created a McHardy website at http://users.tinyonline.co.uk/amchardy/Mchardy/Mchardy%20Family%20of%20Corryhoul.htm. Not only have I found family information on his website, but he has given me suggestions as to further methods of research. The most recent line of attack was to put a query into the Aberdeen Press & Journal <pj.editor@ajl.co.uk>. This query named family members, where they lived, who signed death certificates, dates of death and relationships. It also gave the names in an old (1930) newspaper clipping of a local wedding. At no cost to me the query came out in the newspaper the following day.

The same day e-mails started to arrive. One came from Graeme S. Allan, a freelance photojournalist <graeme.nms@binternet.com>; another from Richard Darroch, Parish Minister in Upper Donside, who offered some names to contact and recommended his website at <www.upperdonsideparish.org.uk> for more ideas; and another from Eileen, a Scottish Genealogist, whose website is <http://www.scotgen.co.uk>.

Andrew also received phone calls and e-mails from local people to offer more McHardy info. But the mail gets more interesting. Kathleen wrote to tell me a story of my great grandmother's nephew, Charlie McHardy, who owned the local shoe shop and Anne wrote to say, "your great grandmother lived up at the back of my home" and would help more if asked. I sent her some numbered photos which she was able to identify for me. She followed this up with a successful trip to the Towie churchyard to look for Charlie's gravestone. But the best is yet to come.

A retired captain from the Stranraer - Larne ferry route had returned to his hometown, Ballater, for the first time in seven years and had my query presented to him at the local hotel. His e-mail informed me that the bride and groom in the newspaper clipping just happened to be his parents! (He was as surprised as I to find the connection.) It turned out that his grandmother and my great grandmother were sisters and he has sent me pictures and dates to back it up. I thought that this was most definitely the last response but one more letter arrived by mail from Mae, telling me the story of her mother who had been raised by my great grandmother! This story helped to give meaning to an old photo of a 12 year-old girl standing with my great grandmother in Glenbuchat, Aberdeenshire. The names, dates and photos that I started with have taken on a surprising new life. A thank you letter sent to the Press & Journal also came out in print. ∎

Civil Registration in Ireland/ Ordering Certificates

Submitted by Margaret Bendickson,
AGS# 3658
Irish Special Interest Group

Irish records of births, marriages, and deaths in Ireland were kept by the churches alone until the government began registering non-catholic marriages on 1 April 1845. This was followed on 1 January 1864 with the registration of all Irish births, marriages and deaths.

Registrations for Northern Ireland have been housed at Belfast since 1922 while those of the republic have remained in Dublin. Pre- 1922 records for all of Ireland are in Dublin. The Family History Library has the indexes to these records; as well as microfilm copies of:

1. Pre-1871 marriage and death certificates for both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.
2. Birth certificates from 1864 through March 1881 and from 1900 through 1913 for both the Republic and Northern Ireland.
3. Birth certificates for the Republic from 1930 through 1955.
4. Birth, marriage and death certificates for Northern Ireland from 1922 through 1959.
5. Some registration certificates of Irish subjects at sea, abroad and in the military.

If the certificate that you need cannot be ordered on microfilm you will need to send to the GRO in Belfast or Dublin. At this time the cost of a certificate from Belfast is 7.64 pounds sterling. The website for the General Register Office, Belfast is at <http://www.nisra.gov.uk/gro>. To order by mail the address is: The General Register Office, Oxford House, 49-55 Chichester Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT1 4HL.

You cannot order certificates online but you can send an e-mail to <gro.nisra@dfpni.gov.uk> requesting a form to fill out. Always ask for an update of the cost because their literature only refers to the certificate and does not include postage! Their response to an e-mail is fast and the order forms are soon to follow.

To order a certificate from the General Register Office (GRO), Dublin, you will need a money order in Irish pounds or punts. To ask for an application form send your request to: General Register Office Joyce House, 8-11 Lombard St. East, Dublin 2, Ireland. Their web page is http://www.goireland.ie/ ■

School teachers, telephone operators and some other forms of female employment required the following set of rules at the turn of the century.

1. Do not get married.
2. Do not leave town any time without permission of the school board or employer.
3. Do not keep company with men.
4. Be home between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.
5. Do not loiter downtown in ice cream stores.
6. Do not smoke.
7. Do not get into a carriage or automobile with any man except your father or brother.
8. Do not dress in bright colours.
9. Do not dye your hair.
10. Do not wear any dress more than two inches above the ankle.

Found in the genealogy section of the Madison Courier, Madison, Indiana
Submitted by Marie Bruner, AGS #2183

How Did They Get Here?

Submitted by Dianne McCoy

We had the sketchiest of outlines about Grandfather Henry Daniel McCoy, blacksmith and first family Immigrant to Alberta. There was enough to build a three-generation family tree, but no details, no answers to "How did they get here?"

However, family sources indicated a railway connection. Two books in our Edmonton Branch library helped clarify things. *Was your Grandfather a Railwayman? A directory of Railway Archive Sources for Family Historians* by Tom Richards (929.142 FFHS 070) helped narrow the search by listing which railways were in which part of the province at which period. Although the family thought grandfather had worked for the CNR, this resource showed quickly that it must have been the Grand Trunk Pacific and indicated what records were available.

In *Canadian Railway Records, a guide for genealogists* by Althea and J. Creighton Douglas (929.171 Dou) glossaries, a chronology, abbreviations, and short descriptions of railway terminology and work also helped. We knew there had been horses and hauling in grandfather's past. Here it was, described briefly and with authority. The location of pictorial records at Glenbow Institute in Calgary, among other places, was also mentioned.

But this was just a general starting place. Enter serendipity and the usefulness of taking time to browse while doing family research. Near these reference works was a modest pocket book called *Ghost Towns of Alberta* by Harold Fryer. Knowing grandfather McCoy had sired an eldest son whose birth certificate said Wolf Creek, Alberta, I picked up the book, skimmed its contents stumbled on Wolf Creek just outside Edson and read about a "rip-snorting camp" in 1909-10. Where now there are 10 inhabitants and great hunting, once there had been a thousand people, hookers, bankers, barbers, blacksmiths and bootleggers among them. Our birth certificate said grandfather McCoy's young family had been there too.

Family lore has it he caught typhoid west of Wolf Creek, leaving his pregnant wife to fend for herself and losing his team of horses to an unscrupulous partner while he recovered. No proof of that yet, but at least we can place the man and the family at a place on the map.

It's surprising what you can uncover when you have the time to look. ■

Heritage Seekers

Four page extract from the September, 2000 Newsletter of the Grande Prairie & District Branch, Alberta Genealogical Society

President's Message

By Margaret Kay

I hope the past summer months have allowed you all to get out and about and find an odd ancestor or two! At a family reunion in England I got a lot of new names so now I have a full winter's worth of verification ahead of me – maybe that's more than one winter!

One beautiful evening at the end of August Ian Holmes, our AGS president, accompanied three members of our branch on a visit to the newly formed Peace River branch. It was an informal meeting with a good turnout of their members. We were able to share questions and answers while sitting on the deck of the old NAR station building – it was nice to add a little history to our genealogy. The Peace River Branch have their inaugural meeting in September and I know you will join with me in wishing them well in forming a strong and active branch.

Plans to deliver a series of Beginning Genealogy workshops are underway again. This year we plan to offer the first session on October 21st, so watch for announcements and help spread the word! We are hoping that the workshops will help anyone interested in genealogy to either get started or to fine-tune their research techniques. Maybe we will attract some new members too.

The Genie program and the study group in the library will both be up and running in September. If you haven't used either resource why not give them a try. It's good to work along with others and the study group especially provides lots of opportunity for sharing.

Grande Prairie Regional Archives

By Laura Turnbull

The Grande Prairie Regional Archives was set up only a short time ago and is currently occupying space at the Grande Prairie Museum.

We are pleased that Mary Nutting, Archivist, will be speaking to us at our October meeting. She will be bringing us up-to-date on the valuable work that is being done at the Archives and will tell us how we can help with preserving our heritage.

One way that has already been outlined for individuals to help is by "volunteering" for a half-day work bee one day a week. Some of the activities already identified where you can help are:

- filing printed material into a reference file
- photocopying specific old newspapers to make them more available to the public
- listening to taped pioneer interviews and proof reading the typed transcripts
- scanning photographs into a computer

The Archives is looking at the possibility of Friday mornings as a time when a group of volunteers can work together on these projects. If any of them strike your fancy, phone Mary at 532-5482.

The Grande Prairie Regional Archives is open Monday & Tuesday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., and on Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Paulette Hrychiw and I had a chance to visit with Mary Nutting one morning in September and were shown around the facility. A number of collections have already been catalogued and many more are 'in progress'.

One very interesting addition to the collection is a "working copy record book" from the 1901 Census for part of this area. The enumerator was St. Pierre Fergusson and a descendant donated the papers.

What is interesting in this collection is that it is NOT ONLY the "Population By Names" sections that we are familiar with from the 1901 Census microfilms in our library collection. There are also pages showing "Furs and Other Products" which are not shown in the official version.

A copy of one (1) of the pages from the "Furs and Other Products" section is reproduced on the next page. I found the values for the various types of furs very interesting

(... continued on page 3)

Athabasca District

16

FURS AND OTHER PRODUCTS.

NAME OF TRADER.	FURS AND SKINS OF FOREST ANIMALS, UNDRESSED.					REMARKS.
	Kind.	Number.	Value.	Cattle	Horses	
[illegible]				1	2	
Burgess James	Martens	57	285		9	
	Lynx	1	2			
	Fisher	1	6			
	Otter	1	10			
	Bears	1	34			
	Beavers	2	12			
	Mink	5	10			
	rats	300	30			
	skunk	4	2			
Jobin Louis				20	12	
Vincent Alfred					5	
Houle Le Roitier					1	
Short Kepan Charly					11	
Ferguson Donald Jr				3	12	
Laurion Baptiste					7	
Thomas Olivier	Martin	27	81		4	
	Bear	3	40			
	Beaver	3	12			
	Muskrats	100	10			
Maurchand Charles				1	2	
Apistekeseymas					4	
Thomas Peter				3	2	
Maurchand Louis				3	7	
Thomas Daniel				1	1	
Cardinal J. B					4	
Lake Thomas					7	
Savard Florent					4	
Ferguson Sandine				12	8	
Andreu Pierre				4	4	

Page 16 from "Furs and Other Products" section of 1901 Census working copy

Grande Prairie Regional Archives

(.. continued from page 1)

Looking at some of the pages in the working copy, they were all headed with the date 31 March 1901. The last page was signed by St. Pierre Fergusson, Lesser Slave Lake and dated 2 Oct 1901 showing that it was impossible to collect all the information from the residents of the area on the 31st of March. It took a long time for the enumerator to make his way around the area to all the various homes.

The catalogue outlining the records collection of the Grande Prairie Regional Archives is being computerized. Eventually this catalogue will also be available on the internet through the ANA Database. A number of archives and records collections in Alberta are already included in the ANA Database. It is searchable. I took the time to check it out and found some very interesting items. You can find it at:

Archives Network of Alberta (ANA) Database
http://www.glenbow.org/asa/general/database.htm

Alberta Heritage Digitization Project

Our Future, Our Past: The Alberta Heritage Digitization Project at <http://ahdp.lib.ucalgary.ca/>

Digitization of Local & Alberta Histories. Fully searchable by author, title, or keyword and when the search term(s) are located you are able to bring up the actual page from the source.

Digitization of Alberta Newspapers. Newspapers can be identified by year or by place and pages are all scanned so that you can see the full newspapers, complete with advertising, online.

Interesting Website

Programme de recherche en demographie historique (PRDH) - The Comprehensive Site of Quebec French-Canadian Genealogy Before 1800

http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/

This is a fee for service' site run by the University of Montreal. The database gives you access to genealogical information presented in three separate but interrelated sections: a Repertory of vital events (1621-1799), a Genealogical dictionary of families (1621-1765), and a Repertory of couples and filial relations (1621-1799)

British Settlers Commence to Arrive in Grande Prairie Dist.

Taken from Grande Prairie Herald
April 12, 1926

Tuesday's train brought in the first quota of British settlers, who have been directed to the Grande Prairie district by the Empire Settlement Board, under the direct of the Soldier Settlement Board. They arrived here perhaps a little travel weary after their long trip, but quite happy and looking forward to getting settled in their adopted land. Included in the party were four families, all from England, each family composed of the parents and from one to five children. Another family arrived on Friday, having stayed over a few days en route to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wardill and family of three have been allocated a farm four and a half miles north west of town, formerly owned by Ed. Stone, who left here several years ago. They came from Guisborough, Yorkshire.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sims, from Woodside, Yorkshire, who have a family of three, have been settled on a farm seven miles east of town, near the farm of J. W. Sawyer. Mr. Sims will be employed by Mr. Sawyer this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. McFetridge, with one child, who came from Burnley, Lancashire, have been allocated the farm formerly owned and operated by H. Taunton Coles, twelve miles east of Grande Prairie, near Martin Clarkson's.

Thos. Smith with his wife and family of four, have been directed to a farm nine miles north east of Sexsmith at which place they got off the train. They formerly resided at Bolton, Lancashire.

The other family, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Bean, and their family, who arrived here on Friday from Guisborough, Yorkshire, have been settled on the land formerly held by Ed. Stone, five miles north west of town.

There was a large crowd at the station to welcome the new settlers, who were taken to the Immigration Hall, where the Women's Institute and the Board of Trade had made arrangements to receive them.

Altogether twenty-two families will arrive here under the scheme, and suitable farms have been allocated to them.

For the first year it will be necessary for these new settlers to secure work outside of their own farms, and we have been requested to ask any farmer who

requires help this season to get in touch with Mr. D. Innes, Field Supervisor of the S.S.B. Included in the newcomers are a number of young ladies also who are desirous of obtaining housework, etc. Any ladies requiring help for household work will greatly assist the newcomers if they get in touch with Mr. Innes.

Book Review

By Gail Schau

Locating Lost Family Members and Friends by Kathleen W. Hinckley
Call Number: 929.107 20.73 HIN

The Grande Prairie Public Library has a wealth of resources for both the beginning and the advanced genealogist. They regularly add to their collection with new books such as Locating Lost Family Members and Friends by Kathleen W. Hinckley. This is an excellent beginner book, which may also be helpful for anyone who may be at a roadblock. The author focuses on research in the U.S. but the type of records that she accesses are standard for any country. She intersperses her research information with case studies and a series of tips that run the range from "don't forget" items, to "stop before you make a mistake" items. There are also internet addresses if you happen to be computer literate. All in all, I would recommend this book to anyone interested in genealogy.

Tips for Genealogy Research

Assume Nothing
Question Everything You Read
Dare to Look Again, and
NEVER GIVE UP!

Check the Library!

An Inventory of the Grande Prairie & District Branch, AGS Library Holdings

Cost $2.00 plus P&H
Contact: Debby Was 532-4902

Branch Meetings

are held at the
Grande Prairie Public Library
Meeting Room, 9910 - 99 Avenue,
Grande Prairie, Alberta
on the
Third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
except for July, August, and December

Contact Information

Grande Prairie & District Branch
Alberta Genealogical Society
Box 1257
Grande Prairie, Alberta
T8V 4Z1
Email: agsgp@canada.com
Website: http://www.rootsweb.com/~abgpags/

Executive

President: Margaret Kay
Vice President: Debby Was
Secretary: Marilyn Wales
Treasurer: Evelyn Stark
Past President: Allen Meyer

Committees

Cemeteries: Hugh Impey
Historian: Fran Moore
Library: Debby Was
Membership: Laura Turnbull
Obituaries: Laura Turnbull
Obituaries: Leita Askew
Phoning: Gwen Richards
Publicity: Leita Askew
Researchers: Paulette Hrychiw
Researchers: Joan Bowman
Volunteer Coordinator: vacant

Newsletter "Heritage Seekers"
Editor: Judith Bradley
Layout & Copying: Laura Turnbull
Distribution: Evelyn Stark

Regular Issues of "Heritage Seekers" are ten to twelve pages in length. Readers wishing to receive the full issue must be members of the Branch.

"Heritage Seekers" is published four times a year by the Grande Prairie & District Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society in March, June, September and December.

All members receive "Heritage Seekers" as part of their membership. Memberships are available at a cost of $7.00 per year [$10.00 in 2001] (all members must belong to the Alberta Genealogical Society).

Subscriptions (to libraries/institutions) are available at a cost of $10.00 per year.

AROUND THE BRANCHES

Sharing-Caring
Genealogically by R. Muriel Jones, AGS #1554

Brooks and District – "B and D HEIR LINES"
They are to be commended on the formation of three newly-formed Special Interest Groups: British Isles, Europe and Ontario. Edmonton Branch have several well-established groups and all members are reaping the benefits of in-depth study. What IS a Study Group? See definition, Vol. 12, No. 2, p.3.

Vol. 11, No. 2, p.8 German Naming Patterns
p.9 29 Canadian Census Religion Codes
Vol. 12, No. 2, p.8 "Norfolk Genealogy" microfiche
p.18 British Passport Information
p.18/19 Salt Lake City FHL Internet site www.familysearch.org

Drayton Valley – "PAST FINDERS"
Vol. 5, Nos. 2&4 Chris's Computer Corner (worth noting)

Fort McMurray – "LINES OF DESCENT"
Vol. 21, No. 3, p.4 Routes to Roots – Passenger Lists 1865-1919
Vol. 22, No. 2 Connections – website WWII: www.commonwealthgraves.com

Grande Prairie – "HERITAGE SEEKERS"
Vol. 22, No. 4, p.11 Interesting websites
Vol. 23, No. 1, p.4 More websites including: Convicts to Australia; Sips to Australia; Military Photos
Pg5,9 "Genealogy Jeopardy" – Where Do I Look?
A great idea and excellent learning tool for all special interest groups

Medicine Hat – "SAAMIS SEEKERS"
Vol21, No1, pg 9,10 Two Translation Guides – Handy information for European Researchers

Red Deer – "TREE CLIMBER"
Vol. 20, No. 3, no p. Item 1: For the Advanced Searcher; Item 2: Members Favourite websites
Vol. 21, No. 1, no p. websites for Ships Passenger Lists, Ships Manifests

Lethbridge – "YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS"
Recent issues were 'out on loan'. Someone beat me to them!

And from the ....
A.F.H.S.'s "CHINOOK" PUBLICATION
Vol. 20, No. 3, p.90 "Legal Abbreviations in Wills"
And Back Page Great ideas for Main Program Topics

Perusing the Branch Publications, I personally extracted two new ideas for our England/Wales SIG, one for my Grandson's school project and one for inclusion in (dare I say it?) my next book! ■

AGS Raffle: First prize winner Art Dear of Thorsby. The winning ticket was sold by AGS volunteer Arlene Hedlund, as seen here.

FEATURE VOLUNTEER
Clarence Madill, AGS #1684

Submitted by Gail Cockwill, AGS #1906

Faithfully, every Monday and Thursday Clarence can be found at his computer diligently looking after his duties as Mail Coordinator for Edmonton Branch and AGS. A volunteer since 1987, he has been invaluable with his willingness to help in many situations.

Clarence was born 18th June 1915 at Russell, Manitoba. He was raised and lived on the home farm until he was twenty-one. All his schooling was in Russell, walking during the winter months but riding horseback in the summer. He first rode his Shetland pony 'Jimmy' before graduating to 'Bert' who was a little bigger, then finally to his pinto 'Betty' who made him the envy of all the farm kids around. Clarence experienced all the hardships of the '30s on the farm. In 1934, using horses, he made 32 mile trips every second day to obtain feed for the livestock. After his Dad passed away that winter, the farm was sold. Clarence and his mother continued living on the farm for two more years. His uncle looked after the crop.

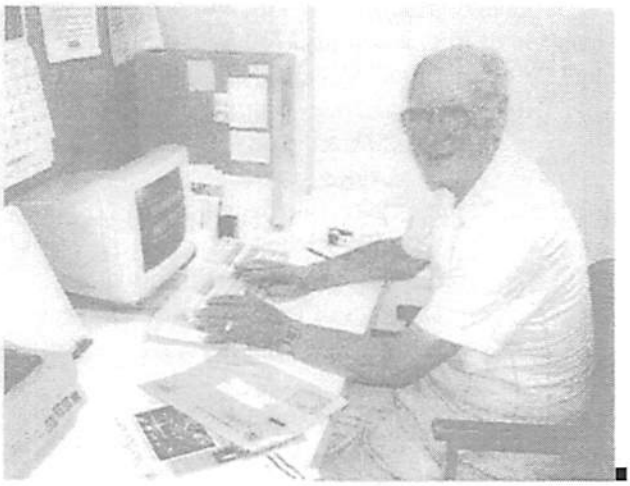
Before the war, he started work in the electrical field, first as a projectionist in the Russell theatre as well as working in the town power plant at 25 cents an hour. After serving four years in the RCAF, he continued electrical work by joining Calgary Power Ltd in 1945, working there for 35 years before retiring in 1980.

Clarence met his wife Jean in 1941 at Rivers, Manitoba. They were married the 2nd June 1943 in Rivers United Church. Their family consists of three children, Shirley, Havelock and Brad. Clarence and Jean have six grandchildren and two great grandchildren. Their family history is organized using the Brother's Keeper computer program. Clarence and Jean have had trips to Hawaii, Australia and Ireland since retiring.

Clarence became interested in family history while still working, but was kept too busy to actively pursue the hobby. Visits to his brother in Owen Sound, Ontario prompted his interest in genealogy, as this was the area his Dad was from. Genealogy began in earnest after retirement. Both Clarence and Jean joined Edmonton Branch, AGS in 1985, two years later they served jointly as the program committee. In 1989 the branch required someone to look after the mail, and after a gentle nudge from Jean, Clarence volunteered for this position. Jean was research coordinator at that time.

Clarence has been a Mason, an Elk, St. John's Ambulance instructor, Volunteer Fire Department Member and Ambulance Driver, Church Choir member, Boy Scout and Air Cadet worker. Other interests have included photography and woodworking.

Asked to consider any highlights in his life, Clarence replies, "I consider my life has been very ordinary with many blessings to be thankful for. I guess that my greatest hope now is that there is means for a happy, healthy and successful life ahead for our little ones. I have lived mine and have been happy with it."



The Scots had a Word For It (page 13)

1. Tiend
2. Cautioner
3. Indweller
4. Inch
5. Heritor
6. Mortsafe
7. Superior
8. Tacksman
9. Hamesucken
10. Oy
11. Anent
12. Poind
13. Firlot
14. Depone
15. Displenish
16. Compear
17. Translate
18. Testator
19. Umquhile
20. Relict ■

STANDARDS FOR SHARING INFORMATION WITH OTHERS

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society
National Genealogical Society – May/June 2000

Conscious of the fact that sharing information or data with others, whether through speech, documents or electronic media, is essential to family history research and that it needs continuing support and encouragement, responsible family historians consistently:

- Respect the restrictions on sharing information that arise from the rights of another as an author, originator or compiler; as a living private person; or as a part to a mutual agreement.
- Observe meticulously the legal rights of copyright owners, copying or distributing any part of their works only with their permission, or to the limited extent specifically allowed under the law's "fair use" exceptions.
- Identify the sources for all ideas, information and data from others, and the form in which they were received, recognizing that the unattributed use of another's intellectual work is plagiarism.
- Respect the authorship rights of senders of letters, electronic mail and data files, forwarding or disseminating them further only with the sender's permission.
- Inform people who provide information about their families as to the ways it may be used, observing any conditions they impose and respecting any reservations they may express regarding the use of particular items.
- Require some evidence of consent before assuming that living people are agreeable to further sharing of information about themselves.
- Convey personal identifying information about living people – like age, home address, occupation or activities – only in ways that those concerned have expressly agreed to.
- Recognize that legal rights of privacy may limit the extent to which information from publicly available sources may be further used, disseminated or published.
- Communicate no information to others that is known to be false, or without making reasonable efforts to determine its truth, particularly information that may be derogatory.
- Are sensitive to the hurt that revelations of criminal, immoral, bizarre or irresponsible behaviour may bring to family members.

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A Family Historian's Alphabet

From South Okanagan's Grapevine
Found in the Nipissing Voyageur, Vol. 19, #3

A is for ancestors our elusive forebears
B Bible, the clues are all there
C Census, what stories it tells
D Data, we need that as well
E Effort, we know what that means
F Frustration, the end of our dreams
G Genealogy, it's what it's about
H Heirlooms, of which most throw out
I IGI, a wonder index
J Judicial Records, most interesting texts
K Kinfolk, some good and some bad
L Library, where you'll read your notes
M MIS, Monumental Inscriptions
N Newspaper, full of amazing descriptions
O Obit, deep sorrow and grief
P Poor laws, when they doled out relief
Q Quarter sessions, held four times a year
R Records, essential my dear
S Search Room, a good starting place
T Transcripts, read at own pace
U Upset, when you think all is lost
V Victory, when you win at all costs
W Wills, another good source
X 10, Roman Numeral of course
Y Yourself, when you start going back
Z Zeal, a thing we don't lack

POTPOURRI

A Scottish Marriage index is being launched and the compilers are seeking information on the marriages of Scottish born people anywhere in the world. Names of the wedding party, date and place of marriage and parents details are sought. Jim Hendry, 34 Hazeldean Road, Stoke on Trent SR4 8DN would appreciate any contributions.

From the Cleveland FHS Journal, April 2000
Volume 7, #10 ■

"I'm not stuck, I'm ancestrally challenged."
from The American-French Genealogical Society

From the Ontario Archives

Another year of **birth, marriage and death** records have recently been made available to researchers through the Archives of Ontario. The microfilmed indexes for the following years are now available.

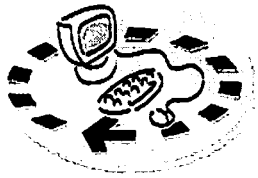
Births - 1869 - 1903
Marriages - 1869 - 1918
Deaths - 1869 - 1928

After using the indexes to obtain a year and registration number, you can take this info to the nearest Family History Center to access the film on which the actual certificate can be found. This can then be photocopied for your records.

From the London Leaf (OGS)
Vol. 27, #3 (Sept. 2000) ■

Please send in your membership renewal
by January 31st

INTERNET CORNER



U.K. Phone Book

The Essex Family Historian, August 1999

The entire published U.K. phone book is now available on the Internet at www.phonenet.bt.com ■

World Wide Websites

UGA News (Utah Genealogical Association), July 2000

Title - *Chineseroots.com*, URL: www.chineseroots.com/xungen/english/main.jsp
Description - Chineseroots.com is currently the largest and most comprehensive bilingual (English and Chinese) Chinese genealogy website. Users can find origins of over 500 surnames, participate in message board discussions, and get free advice from online genealogy experts.

Title - *Researching Your Lebanese or Syrian Ancestry*, URL: http://genealogytoday.com/family/Syrian/index.html
Description - It is estimated that there were between one and two million Americans of Arab descent living in the United States in 1980. Most were descended from Lebanese or Syrian Christians who began arriving during the 1870s.

Title - *Genealogy Macedonia*, URL: http://geneamac.dhs.org
Description - Genealogical, cultural, and historical information for anyone researching their Macedonian ancestors. ■

Old Maps Available on the Internet

www.old-maps.co/uk/ is the address (URL) for a great set of maps on the Internet for the British Isles. These relate to the Ordnance Survey Maps and cover a period from mid to late 1800s.

From the International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, Vol. 1, Issue 2 ■

Two New Web Sites

UGA News (Utah Genealogical Association), July,2000

The **New England Historic Genealogy Society** has launched a second Website, http://www.NewEnglandAncestors.org, which is quite different from its original site and that of most societies. It offers many new services, including:

- A Quick Search service for hiring a professional researcher.
- Research guides on various topics
- "Getting Started" materials
- Resources for middle and high school teachers
- Calendar of Northeastern genealogical events
- New additions to the library
- "Genealogy in the News"
- Columns and articles written by NEHGS employees and others
- A discussion forum
- FAQs (Frequently Asked Questions)

The **Society of Genealogists** (in England) has selected Origins.net to provide Internet access to many of their family records on a ten-year contract. The following will become available online as the site develops:

- Apprentices of Great Britain series
- Bank of England Wills
- Vicar General Marriage Licence Allegations Index 1694-1850
- Faculty Office Marriage Licence Allegations Index 1715-1850
- Trinity House petitions, apprenticeships, pensions and almshouse applications 1780-1890
- Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC) Wills 1750-1800 (6 volumes A-Z)
- Boyd's Marriage Index
- Boyd's Inhabitants of London
- Boyd's London Burials 1538-1853
- Teachers Registration Council c 1902-1948
- London City Apprenticeship Indexes compiled by Cliff Webb
- London Consistory Court Depositions Index 1700-1717

For more information, see: http://www.origins.net/sog/announcement.htm ■

The Maple Leaf Project

A Canadian living in England, Steve Douglas, is the creator of The Maple Leaf Project. The aim is to record the image of every Canadian war grave and make this available on a Website for families and friends of the fallen who will never be able to visit the graves of their loved ones. Mr. Douglas says: "This is a way to gather the fallen maple leaves and bring them home in a virtual cemetery." There are approximately 82,000 Canadian war dead with known graves.

For further information, contact The Maple Leaf Legacy Project, c/o 22 Southdown Road, Tadley, Hampshire, England, RG26 4BT or sdouglas2001@hotmail.com

From the Toronto Tree Vol 31 Issue 2 March/April 2000 ■

Canadian Military Records

The National Archives web site has information about Canadian military records and how to obtain them. The address is www.archives.ca (choose language; select Services to the Public, click on Researcher Services, then Military and Civilian Personnel Records, then on Requesting information from the Personnel Records Unit, and finally on Application for Military Service Information in paragraph 4).

At this site, it is possible to download a copy of the "application for military service information." Prior to World War I, records are readily accessible. For World War I, there are some restrictions on access, but attestation papers are usually available and personnel service records are usually available. For later conflicts, it is more difficult to obtain information. A service person has access to his or her own information. For a person deceased for less than 20 years, limited information may be released. Proof of death must be provided. If a service person has been dead for more than 20 years, there are few restrictions placed on the release of information, but proof of death must be provided.

From the Toronto Tree Vol 31 Issue 2 March/April 2000 ■

Commonwealth War Graves

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission was established in 1917. The mandate is to mark and maintain the graves of 1.7 million members of the forces of the Commonwealth who died in the service of their country. They maintain grave sites in 150 countries around the world and have a register of these burials. They also erect memorials to those who have no known burial location. Many of their records may be viewed on the Internet at www.cwgc.org. The Canadian office is at 66 Slater Street, Suite 1707, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P4. Phone (613) 992-3224, fax (613) 995-0431, e-mail - cwgc_Canada@vac-acc.gc.ca.

From the Toronto Tree Vol 31 Issue 2 March/April 2000 ■

War Monuments Project

The War Monuments Project is an attempt to preserve, in digital format, the history surrounding the thousands of war monuments across Canada and make it available to the public via the Internet. The site already covers well over 600 monuments.

Each memorial web page contains a basic set of information - a picture, where the memorial is located, when it was constructed, and whom it commemorates. It is hoped to add historical items related to the structure - pictures, stories, short video clips about any of the people in whose memory it was constructed and about Remembrance Day or other ceremonies which have taken place at the site, especially photos showing clearly names on the monument. The public is invited to submit appropriate materials.

The web site is being developed by STEM-Net, the educations network in Newfoundland and Labrador, with funding support from Industry Canada's Digital Collections program. The web address is www.stemnet.nf.ca/monuments/

From the Toronto Tree Vol 31 Issue 2 March/April 2000 ■

BUYING GENEALOGICAL SOFTWARE

Terry Gregory AGS # 3509

Buying software to record your family history is very easy today. Most computer stores, and places like Chapters or Costco, carry popular brands on their shelves. Commercial software is relatively inexpensive and contains all you need for your family history. For under $200 you can drive home with a box of CDs, put them in your computer and you are ready to enter all the information you have collected about your relatives and generate Reports, Family Group Sheets or Pedigree Charts.

So why is it hard for people to make a choice? First, the boxes in the store do not tell you everything you need to know. Second, most people look for the cheapest software. Third, the product offers extras you do not want.

First solution is to use the Internet before you go shopping. Go to Cyndi's List at <www.CyndisList.com> and look for the section on 'Software and Computers'. Then click on 'Genealogy Software Programs', or 'Macintosh Resources' if you own a Mac. You will quickly realize there are many more programs available than you see in the stores. Visit several web sites and look at what the programs offer, download a demo copy and try it out for while. You will have limited use of the software, so you will only get a feel for what it can do, but it will help narrow the field. If you have thousands of relatives, need to write long notes, or have many citations to enter, look at the size allocated to these parts of the program. The bigger the better. Visit web sites that compare and criticize software and you will see a short list of programs with their strengths and weaknesses. After you have looked at what is available, you will have a better idea of what you need.

Most software has GEDCOM capability built in nowadays, but check for it anyway. GEDCOM is a universal standard for transferring genealogical data, originally developed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) and is an absolute necessity. If in the future you change programs, you can transfer your data to the new software using GEDCOM, thus saving yourself a lot of work reentering all the thousands of bits of information you have collected. It also allows you to swap data easily with other people no matter what program or computer they use.

Commercial software basically offers the same services for recording, storing, retrieving and transferring information. However, you don't want all this data to sit in the machine or on disks. Someday you will want to show other people what you dug up and it is here you will find the greatest differences between the software. It is at this point you should ask yourself why you want the software. Do you want to produce nice Descendant Charts for a family reunion? Do you want to write a history of your family? Do you plan to publish a book suitable for your local library? Or are you going to publish your family genealogy on the Internet? Look carefully at what a program can produce and how well it can show off your work.

You are ready now to ask friends or members of your Genealogical Society about the software they are using. Be aware your friend's software is always 'the best'. We all become emotional about our own particular program because we told it many intimate details about our families and it obediently keeps them safe and secret, until we let it tell someone else. Look critically at how easy it is to enter data, how much it can store, or how difficult it is to retrieve and what the final product is like. From there it is a matter of deciding if it is the software you want.

Your next question is how much is it? One note about price: it often correlates to the size of storage and flexibility of the program. We all look for bargains, but you should not buy the cheapest one unless it does all you want. In genealogical software you get what you pay for. In my opinion genealogical software is relatively inexpensive - even at the high end. If you look at commercial software in other fields, it is not uncommon to see prices beginning at $200 and ranging up to $1,000 or more, depending upon the complexity of the program. So unless you are on a restricted budget keep your options open.

Lastly, do you need all those CDs with US Civil War records when your research is in Canada and Ukraine? Do you need another recipe book on a CD? If these extras do not bother you, purchase the program and use the CDs under a mug of hot chocolate while you work on the computer. When I find CDs in the box telling me how to decorate my gazebo or how to cook Linguine Alfredo, I question how much serious thought is given to making and

maintaining this genealogical software. I guess it is a pet peeve, but I like my software developed by people who are dedicated to genealogy and are there with support when I need it.

The most important factor to keep in mind when purchasing a particular program is that it will have to store all your precious family history, which may have taken you years or even decades to collect. If the program keeps all your data safe, retrieves it easily and produces it in a format pleasing to you, then the software is well worth its price.

Note There is excellent freeware and shareware software available, but is outside the scope of this article. ■

SEARCH THESE WEBSITES

ShipPassenger Lists: Finding Passenger Lists 1820 to 1940
http://home.att.net/~wee-monster/passengers.html

Passenger Lists on the Internet
http://members.aol.com/rprost/passenger.html

Passenger Lists, Ships and Immigration Records - to the U.S.
http://www.webb.net/sites/mac_home/mac.usp.html

SHIPS PROJECT. More than 100,000 ships' picture names online. Specializes in 1800-1900 period, but has many entries far back into history and up to the present. http://www.vinehall.com.au/

From Yesterday's Footprints Lethbridge and District AGS Vol 17 No 3 September 2000 ■

JUST BROWSING

From the ISBGFH Newsletter
January – March 2000
Found in the Shropshire Family History Journal, September 1999

If you are 'on the net' and you need to find the meaning of an unusual occupational term, one of the following sites may hold just the information you need:

www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/trades.html
www.cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/terms.html
www.rootsweb.com/~ote/occs.htm ■

COMPUTER VIRUS HELP

Submitted by Fred Vaneldik

Top Ten Virus Questions

1. ***What is a Computer Virus***
A computer virus is a small computer program that makes copies of itself on computer disks. Viruses may (directly or indirectly) (*infect*) (copy to and spread from), executable program files, or programs in disk sectors, and even some non-executable files, which use macros. This parasitic nature that virus programs have is neither an accident, nor a computer glitch. In fact, all viruses are created by people who know how to write computer programs.

2. ***Why are they called Viruses?***
Experimental self-replicating programs were first produced in the 1960s, confirming theories dating back to 1949. The term *virus* is more recent, and was first used in 1984 by Professor Fred Cohen to describe self-replicating programs. The earliest PC viruses came a bit later, in 1986/7. The name is appropriate because like a biological virus, a computer virus is small, makes copies of itself, and cannot exist without a host. (It's also a catchier name than Parasitic Self-Replicating Program.)

3. ***Are all Viruses harmful?***
All computer viruses at least take up disk space, and many of them are able to remain in the computer's memory, so as to take control over some computer functions. In addition, some viruses are poorly written, and may cause the computer to halt, or damage files. Many viruses make the computer's memory unstable, or cause programs to run improperly. Then there are viruses created in recent years that have been deliberately designed to destroy data on the disk.

4. ***What About Destructive Viruses***
The most feared viruses are those that deliberately damage or delete files, or even destroy all data on a disk. The vandals who produce these are concerned only about themselves, not innocent people who will be harmed. These vandals hope to impress their friends, and sometimes compete with them. Some join groups that create new viruses every day.

5. ***Who Writes Viruses - and Why?***
Viruses can be written by anyone, anywhere in the world, who has enough programming skill. A few have been developed by researchers for demonstration purposes, and some others are jokes, written by pranksters. Other viruses are written by people learning programming, who think writing a virus is accomplishing something. In many cases, these viruses get passed around, and later are altered by other people.

6. ***What are Virus Symptoms?***
It's true that some viruses cause strange things to happen. These can include: slower operation, decreased memory, or a disk drive LED lighting up for no apparent reason. However, legitimate software can also cause these effects. And while some viruses are very obvious, displaying messages, or even playing musical tunes, many give no sign of their presence. So it's important not to assume your computer is infected, just because strange things happen.

7. ***How are Viruses Spread?***
While the risk is relatively small, it is growing daily. Viruses circulate from one computer to another, often via diskettes. If you're lucky, you'll never encounter a virus, but one could be concealed in the next file you download, or on the next diskette you receive. Diskettes borrowed from friends, school, or work are common sources, even shrink-wrapped diskettes purchased at stores, or through mail order. Downloaded programs can be infected, and viruses can travel among networked PCs.

8. ***Should You Get Anti-Virus Software?***
If you're concerned about the virus threat, the time to obtain anti-virus software is before you get a virus. It's much better to prevent a virus infection than to have to deal with one. If your system is virus-free, anti-virus software can help keep it that way, providing you keep the program updated, and check all newly-obtained software and disks before using them the first time.

9. ***How Can You Protect Your Data?***
Viruses are a threat, but data loss can also occur from other factors. If you have files you can't afford to lose, make sure you have more than one copy of them. The best way to do that is to copy hard disk files to disk/tape, with a reliable backup utility program.
You should create an Emergency Boot Disk, and keep it with your backup disks/tapes in a safe place, with write-protect tabs secured.

10. ***How Can I Create an Emergency Boot Disk?***
To make an emergency bootable floppy disk, if using DOS, run the FORMAT A:/S command with a disk in A>drive which is the proper density for the drive. If using Windows or Win95, use the option to make a System Disk in File Manager or Explorer, as appropriate. I'd suggest you also COPY these commands to it, from C:\DOS or the Win 95 system directory: ATTRIB, CHKDSK (o SCANDISK if you have it), FDISK, FORMAT, SYS, and BACKUP and RESTORE (or whatever backup program you use, if it will fit.) They may come in handy if you can't access the hard disk, or it won't boot up. ■

Computer Site

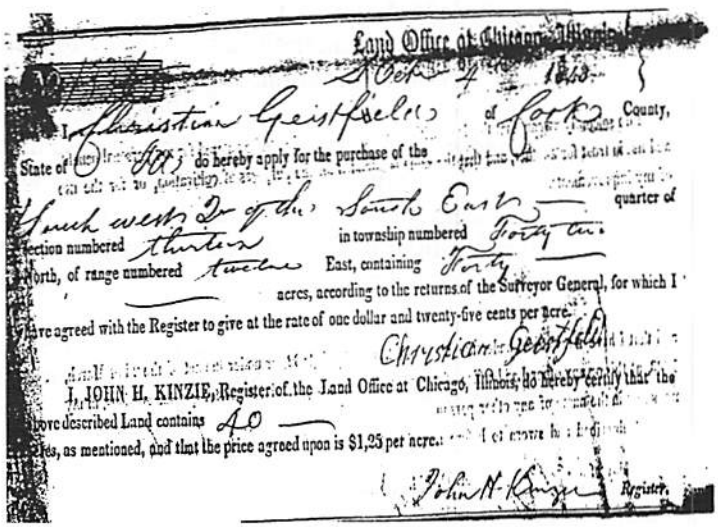
Submitted by Claudine Nelson, AGS #2592

Do you have ancestors who purchased unclaimed land in the USA?

http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/

Online: you may be able to view and print a copy of the patent. There are instructions on how to file for a search and/or where to file for a search.

I found my Great great-grandfathers' 'General land entry file'. It did not give me the desired information of where he came from in Germany but I now have an original of his signature. This verified that the family name was changed from Geistfeld to Gastfield after 1845 (arrived in USA in 1841).


Land Office at Chicago, Illinois

October 4 1843

I, Christian Geistfeld of Cook County, State of Illinois do hereby apply for the purchase of the South west Qr of the South East quarter of section numbered thirteen in township numbered Forty two North, of range numbered twelve East, containing Forty acres, according to the returns of the Surveyor General, for which I have agreed with the Register to give at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Christian Geistfeld

I, JOHN H. KINZIE, Register of the Land Office at Chicago, Illinois, do hereby certify that the above described Land contains 40 acres, as mentioned, and that the price agreed upon is $1,25 per acre.

John H. Kinzie Register.

TAKE A LOOK AT RULES FOR TEACHERS OF 1872

Found in The Glengarry News, Alexandria, ON
Wednesday, June 7, 2000
Submitted by Helen McArthur, AGS #2861

We hear so much about teaching conditions these days with the controversy over Bill 74, that I thought you might enjoy the following "Rules for teachers in 1872," which were reprinted in *The News* some time ago and unearthed recently by students at the Nor'Westers and Loyalist Museum.

1. Teachers each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys and trim wicks.
2. Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and scuttle of coal for the day's session.
3. Make your pens carefully; you may whittle nibs to the individual tastes of the pupils.
4. Men teachers may take one evening each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go to church regularly.
5. After 10 hours in school the teachers should spend the remaining time reading the Bible or other good books.
6. Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be dismissed.
7. Every teacher should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years so he will not become a burden on society.
8. Any teacher who smokes, has liquor in any form, frequents pool or public halls or gets shaved in a barber shop, will give good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity and honesty.
9. The teachers who perform their labours faithfully and without fault for five years will be given an increase of 25 cents per week in their pay, providing the Board of Education approves.

Of all the rules, number six interests me the most. In 1900, my grandmother, who was a teacher, fell in love with the farmer whose land bordered her schoolhouse. Their courting was done each day at recess – over the fence, which, strangely enough, always seemed to need mending in one particular spot. One night they eloped, told no one (not even the parents), and returned to their separate residences so that my grandmother could continue to teach until the end of the year. ∎

DEAR SHEUMAIS: MOTHER AND I MISS YOU! SCOTTISH MIGRATIONS ABROAD - PRECIPITANTS AND PATTERNS (1500-1900 AD.)[1] (Part I)

by Brian W. Hutchison, CG, FSA(Scot)

I. INTRODUCTION

People emigrate from their home country for many reasons. They did in 1700 as they do today. Some fled from religious persecution, some were convicts who were transported and some went abroad with the military or for business reasons. People are often inclined to think that the great number of Scots who migrated in the 18th and 19th centuries did so in search of adventure. This may have been true in some cases but in the majority of cases they were driven abroad by economic necessity, especially poverty at home and the inducement of a new life abroad. The Scots have always lived a hard life, but the coming of industry intensified their difficulties, particularly in the cities where the slums increased and became the breeding grounds for sickness and crime.

The 1861 census showed that 35 percent of Scottish families were living in one room of about eighty to a hundred square ft. in area and seven or eight ft. in height. These terrible conditions encouraged Scotsmen to emigrate and all through the 18th and most of the 19th centuries shiploads were leaving, mainly bound for

[1] This paper was originally developed as a formal lecture for the Alberta Family Histories Society (Calgary, AB) in April 2000 and has been modified for publication here.

Canada and the United States. They left in crowded and often unseaworthy vessels and were overwhelmed by shipwreck and cholera to such an extent that the British Commons in 1848 learnt that of the 106,000 Irish and Scots who had emigrated the previous year 12,200 of them had died at sea or immediately after their arrival; a further 7,100 died within a few weeks of their landing; an immediate death rate of almost 8% of total emigrants for that year. This was indeed a harsh example of the survival of the fittest.

Those who did emigrate settled mainly in family groups, a very natural arrangement. For example, a number from Arran settled around Quebec, and in the Cape Breton district were settlers from the Isle of Skye, while Nova Scotia was populated primarily by Ross-shire families.

Many Scotsmen entered the employment of the Hudson's Bay Company and in 1800, three-quarters of the Company's servants were said to be Orcadians. Another company, which attracted Scotsmen in great numbers was the North West Company out of Montreal, a rival fur trading firm working in the same area as the Hudson's Bay Company. Naturally, there was a fierce rivalry between the two and frequent fighting among their men until they were finally amalgamated in 1821.

Missionary work in the more primitive countries was, too, well supported by the Scottish people and among their most famous missionaries was David Livingstone, who, as a doctor, with a passionate desire for exploration, worked under the London Missionary Society in Central Africa. His idealism fired the imagination of many other Scotsmen and helped induce further emigration.

Now, apart from convicts shipped from Scotland, as from England, to Australia and Tasmania, there were considerable numbers of Scots free settlers in this continent. New Zealand, also, in the second quarter of the 19th century attracted huge numbers of Scotsmen. Although the first New Zealand Association in 1827 was not a great success, the New Zealand Company of 1839 bought up some 20,000,000 acres of land from Maori chiefs and settled Scotsmen on them, mainly on the North Island, and apart from Nelson at the northern part of South Island.

As well, many Scotsmen in the early 19th century migrated to England, particularly to the north of England, and to the developing port of Liverpool. Shipping became a great Scottish industry and a number of Scotsmen became prominent in the shipping world.

In all these ways Scotland has developed, particularly in the Highlands, from a country of hard toil and sometimes grim poverty, which often drove people to overseas territories, into a progressive prosperous and forward-looking nation.

This final article of mine will discuss a bit about the Scottish people, what precipitated the various migrations out of the country and the patterns involved with these over the four hundred year period of 1500 to 1900 AD.

II. THE SCOTSMAN ABROAD - EARLY MIGRATION: 16TH CENTURY

The point has been made in the introduction that Scots were driven to migrate as much for economic as for any other reasons, but long before permanent emigration from Scotland began Scots were going abroad, sometimes in search of education, sometimes as traders and often as soldiers.

Scottish students before the foundation of their own universities, had gone to England or the continent for university education, and after the wars with England they had gone for a time exclusively to the continent.[2] The foundation of their own universities - St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Aberdeen in the 15th century and Edinburgh in 1582 - did not completely stop the flow to the continent. After the Reformation there was some tendency for Scots to go to the Protestant universities in Germany and the Low Countries, but they still continued also to go to the Catholic universities, and the University of Paris shows some 400 Scottish names in its records for the period 1519-1615.

[2] Donaldson, Gordon, *The Scots Overseas*, (1966), p. 23.

The Scots were well-known on the continent as traders. Apart from Scottish trading ships, the Scottish pedlar penetrated far into Europe. Many traders lived abroad for many years and there were Scottish communities in a number of continental towns, particularly in the Low Countries. In Brugge (Belgium) they had a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, and the Scottish community in Rotterdam (Netherlands) was calculated in 1700 to number about 1,000 people. Scots tradesmen in Denmark and Sweden brought to those countries their crafts of glove-making, cloth manufacture and linen weaving, and can you believe it, in Poland in the 17th century it was even estimated that there were 30,000 Scotsmen. There were colonies, too, in Hamburg and Bremen, and in 1576 eleven Scotsmen described themselves as citizens of Regensburg (Ratisbon), Germany.

Those who went abroad as soldiers in the 15th century went mainly to serve in the French armies primarily because of the political alliances Scotland at that time was maintaining with France due to their hostility with the English. Many were lay Scotsmen but many too were of Scottish aristocracy. In addition, many Scots fought against the English under the banner of Joan of Arc and many afterwards remained in France in the personal bodyguard of the king.

Some of these Scotsmen remained in France and were given honours and aristocratic titles by the French kings, like Robert Patillow, who became Lord of Sauveterre, William Monypenny, Lord of Concressault, and best known of all Stewart Darnley, who was created Lord of Aubigny and Evreux. As well, many of their names became unrecognizably corrupted in France. Thus Gowrie became Gohory; Drummond, Dromont; and Williamson, D'Oillençon.

III. THE SCOTTISH MIGRATION ABROAD: NEW WORLD EXPLORATION: 17TH CENTURY

After the Reformation in England, many Protestant Scots went to England for part of their education, including two sons of the ecclesiastical John Knox, and a number of Scottish divines obtained livings in England as well. This tendency continued to such an extent that, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries three out of five successive Archbishops of Canterbury were Scotsmen.

Orkney and Shetland, whilst still dependencies of the United Kingdom of Norway and Denmark, received migrants from Scotland, and even by the 15th century the Lowland Scottish tongue was replacing the Norse language in Orkney. In Shetland, where the penetration was slower, by 1600 a quarter of the population had surnames which suggested Scottish origins.

Further, an attempt to colonize the Western Isles was made by James VI as a deliberate policy when a number of the 'Lowland Adventurers' from Fife endeavoured to settle in Lewis, but in 1607 they had to give up their efforts because of the determined nature of the resistance.

The settlement of Scotsmen in Ireland into Ulster began in the early 17th century. When the O'Neill chieftain in County Down was forced by financial difficulties to sell his lands, these were bought by Hugh Montgomery of Braidstane and James Hamilton. Montgomery was later ennobled as Viscount of Airds and Hamilton would become the Viscount Claneboye.

The English scheme for the plantation of the remaining counties of Ulster resulted from the flights to the continent of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel in 1607, when the English Government invited 'undertakers' as they were called to seek allocations of land on which to settle. Although this colonization came mainly from Lowland Scotland many from the Highlands also found their way to Ireland as mercenary troops and afterwards settled there.

In the 17th century when almost every major nation in western Europe was forming settlements in the New World it was natural that Scotland should do the same. James I had given his name to James town, capital of Virginia; the Scots, however, first settled in Newfoundland, mainly through Sir William Alexander, later Earl of Stirling, who had met the English governor, Captain John Mason, in 1621. Alexander obtained a

grant from the king of certain territories which were designated Nova Scotia in America and thus 'New Scotland' rose alongside New England, New France and the New Netherlands. However, the Scottish settlements there were unfortunately, short-lived, the French establishing their sovereignty again in 1632, which lasted until 1713.

The Earl of Stirling did not lose interest in the New World, however, and in 1635 produced a further scheme for settlement in Maine of Scots. The settlement here was already English and thus the idea was one of integration of Scotsmen with the English in their newly-founded colonies. This took place to a certain extent in East New Jersey, where 5 of 16 'proprietors' were Scots, but more particularly in South Carolina.

Early on, Scotsmen had turned their attention towards the south, to Florida and South Carolina, because it was from these areas that luxury goods, which were much in demand in England at the time, could be produced by coloured labour. About 1682 the English proprietors of South Carolina granted 12,000 acres to two Scots, Sir John Cochran of Ochiltree and Sir George Campbell of Cessnock. This further induced Scottish migration to their new lands.

Migration there was not very popular with Scotsmen, however, and more went there by compulsion than freewill, for criminals and political offenders were the standard of emigrants transported there. In 1648, a number of Scottish prisoners of the Parliamentary Army had been taken to the plantations and two years later, when the Scots were defeated by Cromwell at the Battle of Dunbar, 900 Scottish prisoners were shipped forcibly to Virginia and 150 to New England. After the Battle of Worchester in 1651 more Scottish prisoners were dispatched overseas, including a shipload of about 270 to Boston in 1652. Even after the Restoration in 1665, permission was given for the transportation overseas of, *'strong and idle beggars, gipsies, and criminals'*, mainly to Jamaica and Barbados.

Then there were the Covenanters, many of whom from 1666 onwards were shipped to these colonies and elsewhere. After the covenant rising had been defeated at Bothwell Bridge (Lanarkshire) in 1679 by the Duke of Monmouth a ship carrying 200 Covenanter prisoners to the American plantations was wrecked off the Orkney's and nearly all the prisoners were drowned. Many persons also were shipped overseas after the abortive rising of the Earl of Argyll in 1681. A number of these prisoners eventually gained their freedom and remained in America, where they in some cases prospered greatly. Many of the Scots prisoners had shown themselves such good workers that it resulted in a great demand for Scotsmen and many, first, went out there as Scottish servants. The indexes to the testaments in the various commissariats and the services of heirs reveal a number of Scotsmen in South Carolina during the 17th and 18th centuries for example.

As well, the disastrous Darien venture at the end of the 17th century came through the desire to establish an independent Scottish colony in the New World. In 1698 and 1699 over 2,500 persons left Scotland for 'New Caledonia'. This ill-conceived plan suffered initially through the bad climate in the isthmus of Darien, near Panama, but eventually failed with the Scots being driven out by the Spaniards.

IV. THE SCOTTISH MIGRATION ABROAD: POST-UNIONISM - 18TH CENTURY

After the Union in 1707 migration from Scotland was mainly to colonies already established by the English. In spite of all the difficulties and failures the end of the 17th century had seen a number of Scottish establishments overseas in the New World. Though some settled in New England, most Scots were to be found in and around Virginia, either as indentured servants or as workers in the tobacco factories. Scottish settlers were to be found also in the counties around the Potomac River and in the area of the town of Dumfries. There were also a number in the West Indian islands and in 1762 it was calculated that one third of the Europeans in Jamaica were Scots. Not all of them, either, were of the working classes.

Now, it is not true, as is often thought, that the great exodus from the Highlands was caused through the persecution of the Jacobites after the risings of the Fifteen and the Forty-five (i.e., 1715 & 1745), particularly the latter. This process of migration from Highland areas to America had been going on for a long time, mainly because of the existing economic conditions. Only about 800 Jacobite prisoners were recorded as transported after the Forty-Five, their sentence being compulsory service for life, which in practice, meant that after serving seven years they received their liberty, though still remaining banished for the rest of their days in the colonies. This was a very small number compared with the total and the migration to those parts was far more due to the economic and social changes in the Highlands. The changeover from cattle and farmland to sheep farming, which the landowners found themselves compelled to make, reduced the numbers of men employed on the land.

An example can be found, in August 1774, when 92 Scottish emigrants left the port of Greenock aboard the ship *Ulysses* bound for Wilmington, North Carolina. Their stated reasons for emigrating were 'high rents', 'oppression', and 'poverty occasioned by want of work'. The fact that these emigrants came from only two locations in Scotland and the reasons for leaving were much the same, would suggest that they were victims of Scottish land reforms.

Yes, there were some atrocities with the clearances or removal of Highlanders. In some case, little or no time was given for the departure of person or property before homes were burned. So was the plight of the Highland Clearances but the process of changing economic conditions had been going on for a long time. Between 1800 and 1806, it is estimated that 20,000 people were evicted or left voluntarily from the Highlands and Islands of Scotland due to the clearances and poverty conditions. *[Of the 114 known ships that sailed from Scotland to primarily Canada from 1770 to 1815, passenger lists for 17 are known to have survived.*[3] *Approximately 14,987 left and of these 11,883 were from the Western Highlands and Islands, 1362 from the Highlands, another 888 from the Lowlands and 854 whose origins were unknown. At Prince Edward Island, 4,755 arrived, 4,129 to Upper Canada, 5,756 to Nova Scotia and another 347 to the Red River Settlement in the Canadian Northwest Territories.]*

Carolina and Georgia, too, continued to attract a great number of Highland immigrants and those from the Scottish Western Isles and the evidence shows that between 1768 and 1772 something like 2,000 of them emigrated to that colony alone. A number of the Clan Mackintosh migrated to the new colony of Georgia and Sir William Johnson, a Scottish baronet, brought many Highlanders from his own estates to the Mohawk Valley in New York, in the latter half of the 18th century.

V. THE SCOTTISH MIGRATION ABROAD: TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Important causes of increasing emigration were the reports which Scotsmen, already there, were sending back to their families at home in the mother country. Many of these letters gave favourable and encouraging accounts of the land to which they had gone and many brothers, sisters, cousins and even parents followed them there as a result. Scottish soldiers also, when they returned home after taking part in the campaigns of the Seven Years War in Canada (1756-1763), gave glowing accounts of the land in which they had served. Some Highland soldiers discharged at the end of the war had been granted land in America, mainly around New York and Prince Edward Island, and there formed a settlement, which attracted other emigrants.

The work of the 5th Earl of Selkirk (1771-1820) considerably influenced migration to Canada too. He was deeply concerned at the destitution of the Highlanders but at the same time possessed a desire to develop British North America rather than the United States, and it was the tract of land, which he owned on Lake Ontario that became the settling ground for the numbers of migrants he brought over at his own expense.

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[3] Bumstead, J. M., *The People's Clearance, Highland Emigration in British North American (1770-1815)*, (Edinburgh University Press, 1982).

Norman MacLeod (1780-1866) also was responsible for a number of emigrants, first of all to Canada and later to Australia and New Zealand. He sailed in 1817 from Loch Broom for Pictou in Nova Scotia, taking with him a number of immigrants from his home country around Assynt in the Northern Highlands, and the following year a further 150 sailed from there for the new colony. However, they were disappointed with the agricultural opportunities in that colony as well as one later in Australia and moved again to New Zealand, where they settled on the Waipu River.

The foundation of the Highlands and Islands Emigration Society also influenced emigrants in the 19th century. It invited subscriptions from the well-to-do and assisted Scotsmen in migrating by paying their fares.

Migration to the United States continued throughout the 19th century. The lack of employment in the Clyde area in the late 18th century caused many weavers from there to migrate, and among the weavers of Renfrewshire and the farmers of Stirlingshire, societies or companies were founded to purchase lands co-operatively in Jamaica. The most important Scots settlements in America, however, during the late 18th century were at Cape Fear valley in North Carolina, the Mohawk and Upper Hudson valleys in New York, and the Attamaha valley in Georgia.

For generations the United States was the most important receiving area for emigrants from Great Britain. Ten million people are said to have migrated there between 1815 and 1910. Up to the middle of the 19th century more Scotsmen tended to go to Canada than to the United States, but between 1870 and 1920 the percentage to the United States increased to 50 per cent of all Scottish emigrants. Nevertheless, by 1907 more Scots were soon migrating to Canada than to the United States though many later re-migrated from there to the United States. It has been suggested that some 60 per cent of them did so.

As mentioned, convicts were shipped to Australia from Scotland, as from England, being taken in Scotland from Leith to the prison hulks in preparatory to being sent to Botany Bay. Even so, however, right from the earliest times, there were a number of free settlers and these grew numerically as the 19th century progressed. Australia as a largely agricultural country was a particularly suitable place for Scotsmen who wished to migrate and, of course, it was the Scot who brought the merino ship to Australia, which resulted in such great prosperity for that country.

Now, in New Zealand the failings of the first New Zealand Association and later the first colonization of the lands purchased from the Maori chiefs have been mentioned in the Introduction. A number of ships sailed for New Zealand between 1839 and 1844, when sixty-three ships left Great Britain, only three, however, sailing from Scotland. Even so, no doubt many Scots left from English ports as well.

Some Scots migrated first to Australia and later moved to New Zealand when the possibilities of farming and stock breeding appeared better there. A number of Scots settled in Otago in South Island, where the Association of the Free Church of Scotland purchased from the New Zealand Company 2,400 lots of sixty acres each, which they sold to emigrants at the cost of £2 per acre.

The Otago settlement was well publicized in Scotland and James Adam, a shipwright from Aberdeen, one of the original emigrants was sent back to Scotland by the Otago Provincial Council as an agent for further emigrants. Through his efforts alone some 2,000 people sailed there in eight ships in 1857. This area of Australia and New Zealand continued throughout the 19th century to attract Scotsmen. The attraction further increased through the discovery of gold there in 1861.

Now, mention has been made in the Introduction of the Scots as missionaries and explorers in Central and East Africa. Glasgow merchants were not unaware of the commercial possibilities in this area and Livingstone's own belief was that Christianity might go hand in hand with commerce in bringing civilization to the peoples of Africa. The African Lakes Company, founded in 1878, was a result of this thinking and somewhat similar was the founding by Sir William MacKinnon and some of his fellow Scots of the British East Africa Company.

South Africa attracted a lesser flow of Scotsmen than did Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and at a later period. However, it is true that a small early party of just over twenty people landed at Simon's Bay in 1820 in the Cape and settled in the district north of Albany, known today as Bedford. The Wakefield system brought a certain number of labourers to South Africa and in 1855 the ship the *Gipsy Bride* brought 515 people, mainly from Dumfrieshire, to Cape Town. However in general, South Africa attracted fewer Scotsmen partly because there were comparatively few openings for unskilled labourers and the demand was really for people with sufficient capital able to buy their own farms and employ native labour.

VI. FORMS OF EMIGRATION USED

As you have now heard, there were many forms of emigration used out of Scotland and the British Isles in general, however, six basic versions existed. Firstly, in terms of super classifications, British emigration may be classified under only two basic headings: (a) assisted, and (b) unassisted. The unassisted exodus is and was always going on while the assisted, on the other hand, is often more influenced by conditions of trade, politics, public feeling and charity, and is, therefore, much more spasmodic. Of the six basic versions of emigration we see from Scotland and the British Isles, these included the following:

1) Assisted Emigration by Sponsorship
2) Semi-Assisted Emigration by Family
3) Forced Emigration of Children
4. Involuntary Transportation (of convicts)
5. Military Transportation
6. Self-induced Unassisted Migration

A. Assisted Emigration by Sponsorship

As discussed, thousands of people were assisted to emigrate. Many people emigrated to work as indentured servants in the colonies, especially in America and the West Indies. They agreed to work for masters, usually on a plantation, for a stipulated number of years in exchange for payment of their passage and board (after completion of their term of service a grant of land and a cash payment). This system was one that imposed indescribable hardships on the 'redemptioners' as the employees were called. The employer had but one interest, that of exacting the fullest amount of work from his unfortunate charges before their period of slavery ceased. Indentured servitude also became a way to empty the prisons, poor houses, orphanages and workhouses of the Mother Country.

Assisted passage was also granted to the poor with the most important form of assisted emigration being from philanthropic individuals, societies, trade unions, and parishes. There existed many societies, or departments of, set up for the express purpose of re-colonizing the poor. Though there were hundreds of societies, just a few examples of these are the Charity Organization Society, the East End Emigration Fund, the Salvation Army, the Church Emigration Society, and the Self-Help Emigration Society. As well, some parishes sponsored the emigration of paupers in order to reduce the number of poor that would have to be supported by the parish in the future. The parish vestry minutes or overseers' records often recorded this assistance.

The Poor Law (Amendment) Act of 1834 permitted poor law unions to supply money, clothing or goods to poor families for their passage to the colonies. This form of assistance continued until 1890. As well, assistance was also granted by the Colonial Land and Emigration Office (later the Colonial Commission of Land and Emigration), which was established in 1833 to aid emigration by making land grants and providing free passage to the colonies, which was funded by the sale of Crown lands in the colonies. Though much of the assistance in these cases was provided out of moral concern, there was a great deal that emanated from people who benefited financially by the departure of those whom they helped. In addition, in support of, many well-meaning individuals provided support by way of 'loans' for emigration that were never repaid by the emigrants, though many were known to have prospered in their new settlements. So, it should be realized that advantages were being taken by both sides of the arrangements.

Of a somewhat different nature was the scheme carried out by Sir J. Rankin, another philanthropist, in 1885. He contended that if a settler could only weather the first season or two while his lands were being cleared, his success would be assured. As an experiment, therefore, Sir J. Rankin secured land in 1882 at Elkhorn in Manitoba, and gradually developed it. In 1885 he selected 25 families, of which two were my great-grandfather and great-granduncle, James Hutchison & James McClymont, making a total of 120 people, and put them to work on the partly prepared land. He bore all expenses incidental to passage, taxes, seeds, etc., on condition that each tenant should give him half the crops. Nothing was spared to ensure success for the scheme. In spite of these precautions the plan proved a failure but it is satisfactory to know that Sir J. Rankin estimated he had received a return of 2% on his capital during that four years.

Yet another form of assisted emigration, which was worked on a purely commercial basis and was state-sponsored, were associations floated to provide emigrants with farm plots, seeds, implements, and money and in return they would receive payments in accordance with the provisions of the Dominion Land Acts for the countries involved. In Canada the chief companies concerned were the Commercial Colonization Company of Manitoba, the Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Company, the North-West Land Company and the Manitoba and North-West Railway Company.

B. **Semi-Assisted Emigration by Family**

Another form which springs from the remittances sent home by prosperous and grateful settlers in the New World may be classified as 'semi-assisted' emigration. In this way, husbands are constantly sending for their wives and children, brothers for sisters, sons and daughters for parents, and friends for friends. Assistance of this nature was usually provided in the form of prepaid passage tickets, supplemented with small sums of money. Large sums of actual money were also being sent back annually to the Mother Country. Between 1848 and 1878 the total amount remitted exceeded £21,000,000[4]. This form of emigrant disposition was found to exist much more strongly among the Irish than the Scotch and English and occurred more frequently in the United States (70%) than in Canada (5%)[5].

C. **Forced Emigration of Children**

Now, not all of our ancestors arrived voluntarily either. Elizabeth I in the late 1500's established an institute called The Bridewell. It was to be a home for vagrant and orphaned children who were, at the time, overrunning the streets of London and elsewhere making a great nuisance of themselves. They soon became candidates for emigration to be indentured for periods of up to seven years to colonial plantation owners and much of this involuntary transportation of children occurred well into the 19th and 20th centuries.

In more recent times, in the second half of the 19th century many organizations arranged the emigration of poor children or orphans to Australia, Canada, New Zealand or other parts of the Empire to start a new life (and to help pioneers in those places who needed cheap labour). Transportation of minors in this way sadly continued to as late as 1965. Child migration schemes actually originated in the early 17th century. In 1617 the Virginia Company in America asked for children to be sent from England and Scotland to join the fledgling colony and the City of London, for example, sent over 100 poor or orphaned children from Christ's Hospital School. Similar numbers were coming out of Scotland.

We must remember that at this period the population in Britain was increasing rapidly and as a consequence there was much unemployment among children, and juvenile crime grew by leaps and bounds. Instead of adopting educational and disciplinary measures to overcome this wave of unemployment and crime, the British authorities conceived the plan of shipping across the Atlantic as

[4] Annual Report of Land and Emigration Commisoners (1878).

[5] Canadian Sessional Papers, Vol. XXVIII, No. 9, p. 15 (1895).

many boys and girls as they could 'persuade' to go between the ages of 12 and 14 though the ages were as low as 4 years in cases of orphaned children. Their long journeys were often ones of misery and sickness.

As well, the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1850 permitted boards of Guardians to send children under the age of 16 overseas. Philanthropic organizations, such as Dr. Barnardo's (1867), the Children's Emigration Homes at Birmingham (1872), the Sheltering Home at Liverpool and the National Children's Home & Orphanage (1869), also began organizing the migration of pauper children or orphans (particularly from workhouses or from the streets of Britain's unsanitary cities) to a new life abroad in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

D. **Involuntary Transportation (of convicts)**
Many other people, as also discussed, were forced to leave Britain due to crime. Convicts were being happily transported from Scotland, and all of Britain, from as early as the 17th century. About 50,000 nationwide were transported to the West Indies to work on the sugar plantations or to America (especially Virginia and Maryland) between 1615 and 1775 alone. Following the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion in 1685 for example, many of the rebels were transported as indentured servants for ten years (although the survivors were generally freed in 1690 or 1691). By the time of the American War of Independence an end was being put to transportation to North America. However, convicts were then sent to hulks in the Bahamas or to Gibralter and as early as 1788 the first convicts were being transported to Australia.

E. **Military Transportation**
Of course, as early as the 1500's there is noted migration of Scottish, English, Irish and Welsh conscripts to militias emigrating to fight battles. Of those that survived, many returned back to their homes but many, former soldiers, settled in the colonies to which they were transported and evidence can often be found in War Office pension records for later periods.

F. **Self-Induced Unassisted Migration**
Lastly, the bulk of migration was self-chosen and unassisted primarily due to economic conditions, religious persecution, education, or sought after business advantages. The emigration was often a fairly constant stream and the emigrants often took considerable sums of money with them. No actual figures can be given of their numbers but an estimate can be made. For example, in the case of Scotland in the year 1888, the total Scottish emigration for this period was 79,000. The Select Committee on Colonization for 1889 estimated that the cases assisted by the Poor Law was numbering 720, whilst other cases receiving assistance were very few, being almost nil. Numerous examples of self-induced unassisted migration are thus well documented [Table I, Table II, Table III].

[3,000 Highlanders in 1801 at their own expense; 300 Scotchman in 1824 to Cape Breton Paid, paid individually; the Barr Colonists of 2000 provided journey themselves; sailing in 1902-03 of four vessels from the west of Scotland having on board 1,400 souls who took a total of £100,000 sterling with them; and the list goes on.] ∎

ANNOUNCEMENTS

What's New at www.genealogy.com

Internet Family Archives is the most recent collection of data to become available online at www.genealogy.com. This new collection offers nearly five million names gathered from marriage indexes, international records, personal family histories and biographies. The eleven titles included in the Internet Family Archives collection are:

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Pricing for individual Internet Family Archive titles range from $19.99 to $49.99. Internet Family Archives can be viewed using any Internet ready computer that has Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and higher or Netscape Navigator 4.0 and higher. Internet Family Archives can be accessed on the Internet at www.genealogy.com.

From the National Genealogical Society
May/June 2000 ■

Federation of Family History Society (UK)
April 20-22, 2001 -- FFHS Spring Conference, at Leicester University, Oadby, *From the Cup of Love*, (incorporating the FFHS AGM and Council meeting on the Saturday afternoon.)

From the Family History News & Digest
September 2000, Vol. 12, No. 4 ■

April 12-14, 2002 -- The Guild of One-Name Studies will host the half-yearly Family History Conference, incorporating both its AGM and that of the FFHS at the University of Warwick.

From the Family History News & Digest
September 2000, Vol. 12, No. 4 ■

TREATS (BRIBERY) FOR THE *"RELATIVELY SPEAKING"* MAILOUT CREW

ENID'S OATMEAL COCONUT COOKIES

Submitted by Enid Fitzsimonds, AGS #113
From "Grandma's Touch" by Irene Hrechuk & Verna Zasada

This type of cookie is very popular and appears in many variations. I have used several variations over the last many years. This recipe is very large, and should not be doubled until the 'baker' is familiar with it.

2 c.	butter or margarine	500 ml
3 c.	brown sugar	750 ml
3 (2 eggs in book)	eggs	
3 c.	flour	750 ml
2 tsp.	baking powder	10 ml
1 tsp.	baking soda	5 ml
1 tsp.	salt	5 ml
3 c.	rolled oats (quick cooking, not instant)	750 ml
1.5 c.	coconut	375 ml
2 tsp.	vanilla	10 ml
	sugar	

In mixing bowl, cream together butter and sugar. Beat in eggs. Sift together flour, baking powder, baking soda, and salt. Mix into the creamed mixture. Add rolled oats, coconut and vanilla. Combine thoroughly.

Shape dough into balls and place on lightly greased cookie sheets. Press balls down with a fork dipped in sugar. Bake at 350°F (180°C) for 10-12 minutes or until lightly browned.

Yield: Approx. 10 dozen cookies. ■

? ? ? ? QUERIES ? ? ? ?

Queries are accepted free of charge from members and non-members. To purchase a copy of *Relatively Speaking,* in which the query appears, non-members should send $5.50 per copy with their query. Cheque payable to the Alberta Genealogical Society. Please forward your queries, **typewritten if possible, otherwise printed plainly**, to the Editor, *Relatively Speaking*, (see inside front cover for mailing address).

ENGELMAN, Darthy Jean, Box 5024, Drayton Valley, AB, T7A 1R3; e-mail darthy@telusplanet.net

ECKSTADT Johannes Eckstadt, Odessa, Ukraine, Russia, my grandfather. Married about 1883 Russia to Marie Christina Schattoen.

ECKSTADT Alexander, son of Johannes, born Alexanderdorf, Odessa, Russia 09 Mar 1887. Came to Canada about 1910 – 1914. Grandfather farmed around Hilda, AB and Burstall, SK. Died 15 May 1964 in Medicine Hat, AB. Ran a ferry nearby?

McKAY Donald came from Scotland around 1725? Possibly the Golspie Valley, Strath Bora Valley. Had a brother John. Many descendants from them.

ALLEN Lorana Anna born about 1869. Sister named Louisa. Mother married 2nd husband Mr. Combs. 1st husband died in a war in Texas? Possibly had two brothers. Lorana married Henry Marshall.

MARSHALL Henry of Havre, MT, and wife Lorana had lots of land around Medicine Hat/Saskatchewan area. Both are buried at Maple Creek, SK. Henry died about 1906/07. Lorana died 1922/23.

I would appreciate any information on the above.

*****

SONES, Mary 1109 – 95 Ave., Dawson Creek, BC, V1G 1J2; e-mail: msones@neonet.bc.ca

RAY
EXLER Seeking information about William John RAY and Elsie Maud EXLER born about 1890 or their children Exler Ray and Blodwin Ray. William and Elsie were married in New Zealand in 1913 and came to Canada soon after. Exler and Blodwin were presumably born in Canada but it is not known where. Any information will be greatly appreciated.

*****

ENNIS, Jeannette, 4713 – 47 A Ave., Drayton Valley, AB, T7A 1H9

WALROTH Mary (Innes) Walroth of Crossfield, AB. Moved to Peace River, AB. She has a few sons /children. Looking for families.

INNES Mathew born 28 May 1894 Carberry, MN. At Maidstone SK 1904 – 1953. Wife: Anne.

McMILLIAN Mary, born 1879 in Saint John, New Brunswick. Husband: Norvel Sweezey. Came to Paynton, SK in 1903. Lived there till her death 1963.

SWEEZEY Norvel, born 1872 in Saint John, NB. To Paynton, SK in 1900. Died at Paynton, SK in 1959.

INNES James, from Ontario, born 1870 – 1877. Wife Meridith.

■

MEMBER'S INTERESTS

ENGELMAN, Darthy – Box 5024 Drayton Valley, AB, T7A 1R3, e-mail: darthy@telusplanet.net

ECKSTADT, Alexander or Johannes		Alexanderdorf, Odessa, Russia
GOZ, Susannah		Russia
SCHATTOEN, Marie Christina		Russia
ALLEN, Lorana Anna	b. abt 1869	Canada/USA
MARSHALL, Henry		Havre, Montana, USA/Canada

ENNIS, Jeannette – 4713 – 47A Ave., Drayton Valley, AB, T7A 1H9

INNES, Mathew	1894 – 1953	Carberry Manitoba
WALROTH (INNES), Mary		Crossfield or Peace River, Alberta
McMILLIAN, Mary	1879 – 1963	Saint John, New Brunswick
SWEEZEY, Norvel	1872 – 1959	Saint John, New Brunswick
INNES, James		Ontario

■

IN SYMPATHY

Sympathy is extended to Gail and Alfred Richards of the Grande Prairie & District Branch on the loss of her mother, Rachel Mary Tink, on April 20, 2000.

Sympathy is extended to Al Meyer of the Grande Prairie & District Branch on the loss of his grandfather, William (Bill) Bertholt Meyer, on July 27, 2000.

Sympathy is also extended to family and friends of Janet Morgan who was a very significant force of the Alberta Family Histories Society ■

WHAT WE SHARE

Ottawa Branch News, July-August 2000

When we share laughter, there's twice the fun;
When we share success, we've surpassed what we've done.
When we share problems, there's half the pain;
When we share tears, a rainbow follows rain.
When we share dreams, they become more real;
When we share secrets, it's our hearts we reveal.
If we share a smile, that's when our love shows;
If we share a hug, that's when our love grows.
If we share with someone on whom we depend,
That person is always family or friend.
And what draws us closer and makes us all care,
Is not what we have, but the things we share. ■

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ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

MEMBERSHIP

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

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

Memberships run from 01 January to 31 December. Memberships which are paid before 30 September will receive all issues of *Relatively Speaking* for that year. Memberships which are paid after 30 September will be applied to the next year unless the current year is requested.

Alberta Genealogical Society Fees

Regular membership(s)

Individual	$25
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Senior Citizens (65 yrs and older)	$20
Family (Individual rate plus)	$4
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Branch membership is open to any member of Alberta Genealogical Society. You are invited to join one or more Branches.

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Grande Prairie	$10
Lethbridge	$10
Medicine Hat	$10
Peace River	$10
Red Deer	$10

Cheques should be made payable to:

Alberta Genealogical Society
Room 116, 10440-108 Avenue
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website: http://www.compusmart.ab.ca/abgensoc
e-mail: agsoffice@compusmart.ab.ca

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

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

1. The name of the society is:

Alberta Genealogical Society.

2. The objects of the society are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

j) To encourage the establishment of Branches of the Society under such terms and conditions as the bylaws of the Society, from time to time, provide;

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

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

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

ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Prince of Wales Armouries Heritage Centre, Room 116, 10440-108 Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5H 3Z9
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Community Cultural Centre
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Phone: (403) 362-4608

Camrose Branch
President: Norm Prestage
8, 4817 - 47 Street
Camrose, AB T4V 1J7
e-mail: nprestage@ontis.com
Meets 2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Camrose Public Library
Downstairs Boardroom

Drayton Valley Branch
President: Robin Hunter
P.O. Box 115
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Shangri-La Lodge
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Grande Prairie Public Library
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1:28
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