

A presentation to The Alberta Family Histories Society 6 Feb 1995

A German Research Experience

by Louise H. Sauvé



Note from the editor: The deep feelings Louise Sauvé has toward her family were very evident when she made this presentation to the AFHS, and we believe her readers will sense and appreciate the same feelings when reading this excellent account of her recent trip to Germany.

My grandfather had said he was going to his cousin, John Greggersen in Pringham, Iowa. I again put the question to my mother: "Are you sure the Greggersen's were just friends?" As far as she knew they were just friends.

At the reunion, my mother's cousin, Fritz Wiese, from Germany, said he was sure there was a connection. He remembered his father's diary mentioned the Greggersen family. This sparked his interest and said he would do some research when he got home. He looked at some of my reference books on research in Germany, copied some addresses and home he went. The seed was planted.

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In 1992 at our family reunion, there was considerable discussion whether the Greggersen family was really related to [my] Wiese family or were they just friends, as we were always told. When I was writing "the book" (as it is known in our family) — I asked that question of my mother and some of my aunts. They all said they called them aunt and uncle Greggersen, but that they were just friends before they came to Canada. In 1992 I went to Salt Lake City to do research in preparation for the book and I found my grandfather Wiese's name on the Hamburg passenger list. It asked the question: "Going to join a relative? If so, give name and address of relative".

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Featured in this issue:

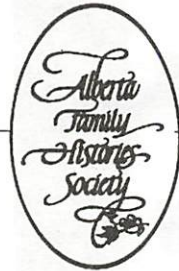
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CHINOOK

The Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society
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Chinook
is edited by
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The Alberta Family Histories Society

The society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research. The activities of the society are funded completely by membership fees, fund-raising projects and donations from individual members. The society is a founding member of the Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies Inc (CAN-FED).

Among the purposes of the society are:

- to encourage accuracy and thoroughness in family histories and in genealogical research
- to encourage and instruct members in the principles, methods and

techniques of genealogical research and compiling family histories

- to assemble a library of family and local histories, genealogical guides, handbooks, reference books and materials which may assist the members, and which shall be available to them
- to publish bulletins, booklets, books or other documents and to make these available to members and others on terms determined by the society
- to establish friendly relations with other societies involved with family history and genealogy to promote common interests, and
- to present seminars and workshops that will be helpful to members.

Membership:

Membership in the society is open to anyone interested in family history and genealogy, and may be obtained through the membership secretary of the society at PO Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1. Membership fees are due 1 September each year.

Membership fees (1994-95):

Individual \$25
Family \$30
Individual (senior) \$20
Family (seniors) \$23
Institutional \$30

Overseas: add \$8 (Cdn) for airmail.
USA members: Please pay in US funds.
Life memberships are available.

Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month (second Monday if first is a holiday) at Knox United Church, 506 - 4th Street SW, Calgary. Beginner classes are at 6:45 pm and general meeting starts at 7:30 pm.

Editorial policy:

Chinook is published in October, January, April, and June, and is distributed to all members of the Alberta Family Histories Society. The editor welcomes articles and news items for publication from members or from anyone interested in genealogy and family history. Articles should be typed or preferably in text format on computer disk. We assume no responsibility for errors or opinions of the authors. All materials submitted will be treated with care but will be returned only if accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope of the appropriate size, or if other arrangements are made in advance.

Advertisements pertaining to genealogy are eligible for inclusion in the journal. Rates are: full page, \$55; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$15; and business card, \$6. A discount of 25% is offered for any advertisement placed in four consecutive issues. Correspondence, articles and advertising or submissions may be addressed to the editor at PO Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1.

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Editorial — In one's own Old Country

The ides of February and March are upon us which makes us wonder again, just where did the winter go?

Two fine articles in this issue are presented to help members tune their research skills. These articles may not appear to have much in common but closer scrutiny will belie that very quickly. While the perspective of Brian's article is very clear, the points he makes about gaining information from locations abroad are wonderfully illustrated by Louise in her first hand experience doing actual research "over there". And for those who take a closer look, it becomes clearer that the fascinating experiences described by Louise could very easily have taken place in one's own "Old Country" too, wherever it happens to be. The picture of reading registers in a church with a small table having an oilcloth cover tells a good deal as does the one of the farmer beside his barn, while in the house were charts documenting 300 years of his family's history. Only in Germany? Do take that closer look, then reread Brian's article. We do believe you'll be glad you did too.

One of the nice things that seems to be happening more often these days is to have other journals request the right to reprint articles from *Chinook*. What is particularly gratifying is that the articles were written by our own members.



career seven

Very simply, this means that what we're saying has been judged by others, to be worth repeating. We know of six instances of this and there are likely more. Isn't that one of the higher forms of flattery? We'll accept that at face value.

The season isn't slackening. Several noteworthy events are scheduled through March and April which our readers will learn about in this issue. Watch for:

- GENSOFT (5th Annual) March 25th, Calgary
- "WAVES WEST", AGS-Conference 95, April 7-8, Edmonton
- Family History Center Seminar April 21-22, Calgary
- Irish Research Seminar, April 28-29, Calgary

"Hagersville is dead; no young folks. Hellene Hager stays in Toronto, not nice for her mother to be alone. Howard goes off to have a good time. They don't seem to have any life and if you do they talk about you. Just dead. Never a tea party for young folks, just a lot of old maids...."

Anyone care to guess when this was written? Certainly long before cable and things like that. If you really wonder, check with Doris Humphreys as she very kindly shared it with us. One clue; it was written by her G/Grandmother.

She also shared a nice thought, as follows; "I grouped all our family heirlooms together by family and took a picture of them. I included these in appropriate spots in my own books". Wouldn't pictures like that make a great contest at a family reunion?

Doug Stobbs

Notice of annual meeting—

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Family Histories Society will be held during the evening of Monday, June 5th, 1995 in the lower meeting room of Knox United Church, Calgary, Alberta. The purpose of the meeting will be to receive reports from the Chairman, Treasurer and other members of the Executive and consider any other business of the Society. Members will be asked to vote for a slate of officers for the 1995-96 fiscal year and approve the appointment of an Auditor for the Society. Nominations for positions on the Executive may be submitted in writing up to May 19th, 1995.

He indeed found the connection. My great grandfather, Johann Wiese (born in 1856) was the illegitimate son of Elsabe Wiese. Two years later Elsabe married Hans-Jacob Greggersen. They had four children, the

In December 1993 I received another letter from Fritz, again filled with information and a description of what he had done. In the middle of this letter he extended an invitation, saying:

cepted his generous invitation to be his guest. Fritz has a wonderful sense of humour and he does a good job of translating it into English. He ended that letter with, "So, I mean it's enough, my head is smoking, I only think of Ancestors and I all the time try to express my words in English."



Fritz Wiese, Louise Sauv  and Hans-Joachim Hinz

There are a few more leaves on the tree. At one point, in trying to determine the best time for me to go to fit with everyone's plans, I suggested that one option was for me to come in 1995, when we had more time to plan. Upon receiving my fax, he phoned the next day and said that delaying the trip was not an option, we are getting older and don't know if we will be here tomorrow. He was right. Remember the message last month about writing a family narrative — publish before you perish. How true it is.

son of interest to this story is Carl, the father of John Greggersen. The fathers of John Greggersen and my grandfather were half brothers. Mission accomplished. The seed had sprouted roots and a leaf.

On my trip to Salt Lake in April, '93 I found incredible information on my great grandmother's family. That October I sent Fritz print-outs from Brother's Keeper showing my prize information. He started filling in the blank spaces. He was sending me translations of church book entries, maps and other bits of information. We now have roots, leaves and a stem — well on our way to a family tree.

"And if you cannot find the microfilms of B klund or other villages in Angeln..., we can see the originals in Kappeln... and then you will see other original church books from Schwansen..., we can see them in Eckernf rde, I have the address.

"And when you say, this is too expensive for me, I will give you the money for the flight and here in Hamburg, you are my guest. Please have no inhibition to say it, you must only have time. And when you should come to Germany, we should make an ancestor's trip through Schwansen and Angeln, these are nice countries and not too far away."

I paid for my own flight, but ac-

On Thursday, 25 August 1994 I left for a three-week ancestor trip to Schleswig-Holstein, the most northerly county of Germany. I had a briefcase full of information and every supply I thought I might need from paper clips to white-out. My binder was organized so that I could quickly find any family. I took all the information I had on the German families. I made it in as concise a form as I could. I took group sheets and Brother's Keeper ancestor charts for each great grandparent so it was easy to see what we had, what we needed and how it fit in.

I was met at the Hamburg airport by 11 family members and received five bouquets of flowers. I felt very welcome. Al-

though the invitation came from Fritz, I also planned to visit the Hinz family from my grandmother's side and another Wiese cousin, all in different places in Schleswig-Holstein.

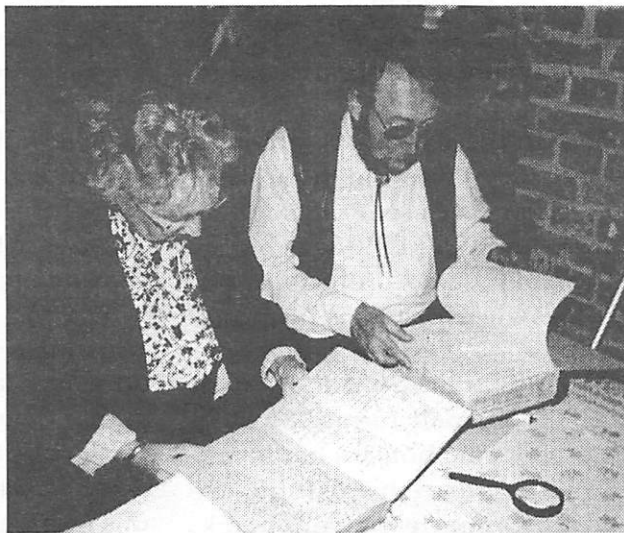
The first few days I visited with the Hinz family in Lübeck. I didn't know as much about this family as the Wiese family. I met them for the first time in 1989 in Germany. Hans-Joachim and Astrid came to the reunion in '92.

We spent many hours in conversation talking about their life style and the ancestors. I was pleased I finally had the time to get to know them a little better. I took the opportunity to ask questions about my great grandparents and my grandmother. I learned that: great grandfather Hinz worked as a gardener, mostly with flowers, and my great grandmother sometimes worked with him. She was a small woman and she liked bread with marmalade (all jam is called marmalade). She did not do any kind of needlework. This was a surprise to me because my grandmother crocheted and did all kinds of needlework. It is well known, by the Hinz family in Lübeck, that when my grandmother left for Canada, she had 25 pairs of shoes. She was a lady-in-waiting and companion to a rich lady in Hamburg. The

rich lady gave her the shoes.

In anticipation of my arrival, Hans-Joachim and Astrid had already done some research. I am very happy they did, for two reasons: first: they found out first hand that it can be very rewarding, and second: research is very time consuming, as we all know, and my time was limited.

Researching the church books in Germany is not like going to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Although I tried to prepare for this trip with an open mind without preconceived notions of what I would



Lisa Lender and Hans-Joachim Hinz in Lutheran Church book repository in Sandeschen, Germany, August 1994

experience, I think, I thought it would be a little like going to Salt Lake City. WRONG! The Lutheran church book repositories are only open certain days, and then only certain hours. At some of them you need to make an appointment and at some you do not. Some have people to help you and at some you are completely on your own. The repository in Sandeschen was

only open for three hours on Tuesday morning and we were left pretty much on our own. This collection was in the church basement, a cold and musty place. However, it held the church books for Steinhorst, where my grandmother's family came from.

We found birth and marriage records of the Hinz family from 1812. We were not able to have copies made of these entries. The books had been filmed by a company in Germany and Hans-Joachim will get copies for me and have them translated. He has also promised to go back to the repository and do some more work. The family had copies of various other documents for me to take home.

We drove through the town of Steinhorst to see what it was like. Not only are there signs announcing the up-coming town there is also a sign that you are leaving a town. It has the town name with a red line through it.

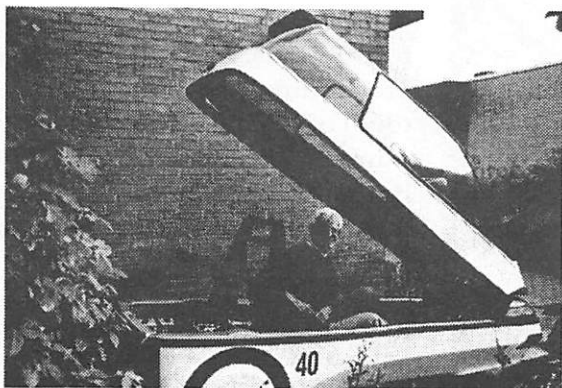
While in Lübeck we had some fun time as well. We drove to Travemünde, a tourist/summer town on the Baltic Sea, about 20 minutes from Lübeck. It has a harbour that serves as a ferry terminal for ocean-going vessels. The tourists can relax at a lavish spa by day and try their luck at the equally lavish casino at night.

We enjoyed the traditional afternoon *kaffee and kuchen* and wonderful view of the harbour from the top of a lovely hotel. Germany is not cheap. I paid \$0.90 Canadian for 1 German DM. We paid 17.50 DM [\$15.75 Canadian] each for: 1 piece of

scrumptious cake, coffee, a small bottle of mineral water and 2 chocolates, and of course the view. The marzipan torte was worth it. At this same hotel there was an Eagle Vision car displayed in the lobby. The price was 65,000 DM [\$58,500 Cdn.]

We took a short drive into what was East Germany. One can still see the foundations of the wall or fence that once separated east from west. Even though the wall is down it is still evident that something was amiss here. Soil sterilant had been put on both sides of the wall so people couldn't hide in the vegetation when trying to escape. The vegetation is still very sparse; it reminded me of a wound that hadn't yet healed. Beyond, one could see the difference in the types, colour and condition of the houses, and the cars were very small and old.

Astrid had a tiny electric car. It came from one of the Scandinavian countries. It had



Astrid Hinz in her electric car, Lübeck, August 1994

a range of about 40 km before the battery had to be recharged. There was room for the driver and a small child could sit in the back. Astrid said it is very hot in the summer.

It was time to move on to the Wiese family and to Hamburg. I was in Fritz's house for only 15 minutes before he brought out his papers to show me. He was so excited, and told me his plans for us for the next several days. More leaves were emerging on the tree.

Thursday, our first day of research, started early because we had to drive two hours to Kappeln to the Church Book Repository, which contained the books for a certain geographic area. We arrived only to find someone else was already there so we made an appointment for 9:00 am the following Tuesday. We took advantage of our location and toured many of the little towns, villages and farms from where our ancestors came.

Böklund is where my grandfather, Carl Wiese and his brother, Ferdinand Wiese, Fritz's father, were born. Böklund was bigger than I had envisioned. Schleswig-Holstein is primarily agricultural, the country side dotted with small farms. Most of the houses, barns and farm buildings are made of red brick. Every house had lace curtains on its windows. We drove to Quastrup, a large farm where Carl worked as a young man. We stopped in the city of Schleswig to see the Dom (cathedral) and

have the obligatory *kaffee and kuchen*. At this point I had been in Germany a week and had cake with gobs of whipped cream every day. I still have two weeks to go and I'm not sure

what condition I will be in when it is time to go home.

Friday was a day of leisure — only because there were no repositories open.

Saturday evening Fritz and his wife Else and I shared past memories, old pictures and a bottle of wine. I was able to copy the pictures to bring home.

On Sunday Fritz took me to see "Gut Stegen", a large farm 20 minutes out of Hamburg, where my great grandfather had been a carriage driver. The road leading to the farm was lined on both sides with huge trees. Gut Stegan is now a working farm for the mentally handicapped.

Monday morning we drove two hours north of Hamburg to be in Eckernförde at 9:00 am when the repository opened. Fritz had been here before so knew exactly what to do. There was a receptionist to whom we could direct our questions. We were allowed to handle the books ourselves and do our own research. They were indexed as to birth, baptism, marriage and death. It was here that I realized this research was really in excellent hands. Fritz had an agenda and we were following it. It took me a few moments to realize how very lucky I was to have this research companion who passionately shared my interest and was capable of reading Latin, old German Script and anything in between. As he took over, I sat back and took inventory of what I had, what I still needed and what I could do. I listened to him mutter to himself as he was looking for something. I didn't need to know the

language to know when he had found the entry he was looking for. I only had to hear the triumphant "Ah Ha". I did have to slow him down a little and explain about citing your sources. At first he couldn't see the importance of this, but he finally did this one thing my way. Recent information I have received from him all has the source information included. We were able to fill in many missing names and dates. There was no charge for using the church books, but Fritz made a donation of 10 DM.

The incredible information I found in Salt Lake in '93 was compiled from the church books in this repository. We showed the sheets to the receptionist and asked him if he knew who did them. We found out that a genealogical society had extracted the information from the church books and made family books, cross referencing the families. These are invaluable, as I will relate to you later.

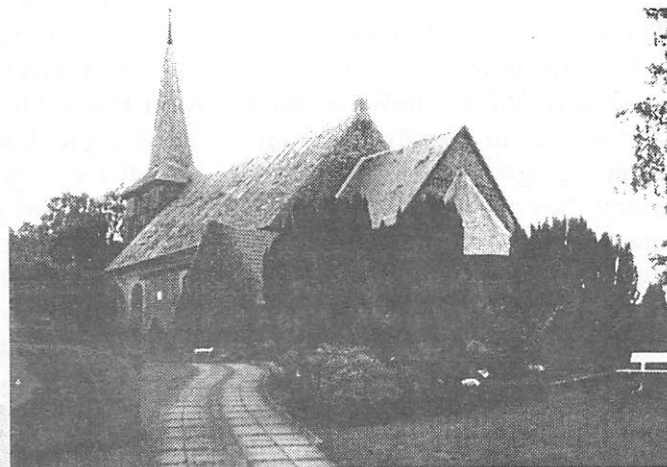
Since my visit to Germany, Fritz made contact with this society and they have invited him to visit them.

Tuesday, we are off again for an early two-hour drive to our 9 o'clock appointment in Kappeln. This day had all the signs of being wonderful. The sun was shining and sky was blue, a welcome sight after five days of rain. I had finally slept well and we were off on another adventure.

This time we had a room to ourselves and the help of an assistant, Frau Konig. Here the church books were not available to the public. Frau Konig and Fritz carried on quite a conversation about why I was there and what we were looking for. This lady knew her church books. Fritz would give her a name, date and place, and she either looked on the microfiche and/or went to another room to look in the original books. If she found an entry, she brought the book for us to see the original and then she verbally translated it. Fritz would then translate it into English for me. Frau Konig knew the history of many of the families and was extremely

and try to make their points. It seems that many German people get louder with every attempt they make to get their point across. Then all of a sudden you hear, "Ja, Ja" and everything is quiet again. Frau Konig charged Fritz 10 DM for 2.5 hours of help and 0.50 DM per copy. Again, he made a donation. We left Frau Konig and her books with happy hearts.

We drove a short distance to a little town called Olpenitzdorf, situated on a spit of land jutting



St. Petri Lutheran Church, built in 1230, Rieseby, Germany

out into the Baltic Sea. We asked at the Gasthaus where we had lunch if anyone knew of our ancestors's family. They didn't. At lunch we raised our glasses of beer and made a toast to our ancestors, our ancestor tour and the joy we were sharing.

helpful. I was able to obtain copies of my great grandmother's and grandfather's christening records, and my great grandparents marriage record. Many times that morning I heard the satisfied "Ah ha". It was fascinating to watch these two strong-willed people discuss

After lunch we again spent time driving through many towns and villages mentioned in our ancestor list. We stopped in the town of Rieseby and found the Lutheran Church.

It was built in 1230. Many of our

family had been baptised or married here. We had stopped at many churches, but they were never open. When this one was open, I was thrilled. It was awesome to enter in and let oneself try to imagine some of those baptisms and weddings that took place so many years earlier. I sat in a pew and tried to take it all in, I wanted to remember my surroundings and my feelings. Fritz said it was very typical of a farming community church — simple and down to earth.

The grounds and cemetery of this church were impeccably groomed. We Canadians need to take some lessons on cemetery design and care. In Germany they are beautiful — each grave is its own miniature garden. I found out that there are not many old graves in the cemeteries. Apparently you pay for a grave for 25 years and then it is recycled, so to speak. Don't ask me the obvious question, I don't know the answer — because I didn't want to ask the obvious question. However, if you want to pay approximately 2000 DM you may keep the grave for another 25 years.

We left Rieseby for the next place, Norby, only 1 km away. This village was also in our ancestral file of names. We nearly missed Norby, it consisted of only a few farms along the road. We saw the sign at the last moment and drove in. As we rounded the corner there was a great old red brick barn. We had been looking for a place like this for me to photograph. As I was taking the pictures the farmer came out of the barn. Fritz went to tell him what we were doing.

I was soon called back, Fritz was excited.

"This man's name is Reimer," he said, "and his earliest known ancestor was Cai Reimer, but we don't have a Cai Reimer."

I told him I thought we did, I would look in my records. The farmer invited us into his home. He began to unload an array of papers and files from an old desk. Finally he came up with the folder he was looking for. It was tied with red ribbon. He brought out a legal sized paper which had seven generations listed on it.

Fritz read the information off this paper and I checked the information I had in my file. Indeed, we shared the same ancestor with Hans- Jurgan Reimer. Cai Reimer [b. 1660] in Bastdorf was our shared ancestor. We were all stunned. Fritz looked at me and said, "Louise, can you believe it?" You can only imagine the triumphant "Ah ha!" I heard. Fritz and Hans-Jurgan checked out much of the information and it all matched. Hans-Jurgan agreed to let Fritz take his document to copy and Fritz promised to return it. Cai Reimer is 10 generations before me.

This experience answered a big question for me. There is no such thing as too much information in genealogy. Again I refer

to the "incredible information" I found in Salt Lake — the family sheets — all cross referenced. When I had all this "extra" information, I wondered — do I only use/keep/input only the



Hans-Jurgan Reimer at the family farm in Norby, Germany, September 1994

direct family line or do I also input the "extra" extended family information. I talked to a few people about this, but no one seemed to have a clear answer for me so I kept and used all the information I had. It paid off in this instance. This is definitely a prime example of "more is better", kind of like Christmas decorations.

On the way home that day I heard many satisfied sighs from my companion. We now have a

full tree with many branches and leaves. He was absolutely thrilled with how the day had gone. We were both very satisfied that we put in a good days work and had been well rewarded.

We arrived home safe and sound. There was excited conversation between Fritz and Else when we got home. I could tell she was upset. I finally learned that while we were in the repository in the morning Fritz lost sight in his right eye and didn't tell me about it. It turned out that he had a detached retina and had to have surgery on Thursday. He was most disappointed that our plans for Wednesday had to be cancelled.

On Thursday I left Hamburg, and Fritz and Else, and went to Uetersen, a town 40 km northwest of Hamburg. Here I stayed with Wilfried Wiese, cousin of Fritz and my mother, and his wife Irmgard. They had been to the reunion in '92 so I already knew them a little.

My great grandparents moved to Uetersen in about 1910, so that their son, Ferdinand, Fritz's father, could attend a school to become a teacher. Great grandmother died here in 1922 at the age of 62 and my great grandfather died in 1945 at the age of 89. I have a picture of her headstone, but it is no longer in the cemetery in Uetersen. I saw the house that my great grandparents lived in and walked the streets around it.

Wilfreid and Irmgard own and operate "Wollhaus Wiese", a spinning and weaving business that was established in 1865 by

Wilfreid's mother's family. They have one son, Kay Wiese (whose name sounds familiar?). He is married and has two children. This was my first time to meet them. The children were delightful and it was so interesting watching the family interaction between the three generations. The children were fascinated with me speaking English and I was just as fascinated watching these big words coming out of these little people.

We attended the Uetersen Heritage Festival while I was there. We watched folk dancing, of all age groups, and ate great sausage. We visited the Uetersen cemetery — another beautiful one. The Wiese-Buettner family have had their plot since about

1940, when Wilfried's father was killed. Members of both their families have been buried here and their names are added to the stone.

We attended church service on Sunday.

The church was beautiful, old and quite ornate, unusual for a Lutheran church. It had a beautiful fresco painted on the ceiling. This was the home church of the Wiese family in Uetersen.

A highlight of my visit with Wilfried and Irmgard was an unexpected trip to Münster to visit with Wilfried's two sisters, whom I had never met and they had not seen each other in two years. Kay drove us into Hamburg and we boarded the 7:00 am train to Münster, a city 2.5 hours southwest of Hamburg. I haven't been on a train for years so this was fun.

My visit with Ilse-Marie and her daughter Imke, and Christa, her two daughters and their children was wonderful. They were so interested in their Canadian family, how I put the book together and how we organized the family reunion in 1992. Fortunately most present spoke English. Heike and Ute were



Family gathering in Münster in September 1994. Back row: Louise Sauvé holding Caroline Schumacker, Christa Spielhagen holding Carina Hoffsummer, Wilfried and Irmgard Wiese. Front row: Ute Hoffsummer holding daughter, Julia, Philipp and Viviane Schumacker and Imke Münch.

flight attendants for Lufthansa and had been to Calgary on numerous occasions. Imke had spent six months in Texas.

They were all willing to fill out

group sheets for me and pass some along to family not present.

I am still amazed at how this family accepted me, a virtual



Ilse-Marie Münch, Münster, September 1994.
"Sh, Father is trying to write his name!"

stranger to them and made me feel so welcome. I heard from many of them at Christmas and it was wonderful to see yet another envelope from Germany in the mail box.

My last night in Germany was spent with Wilfreid and Irmgard, Kay and Christina and their children, Jan Christian and Adina. After dinner — they had a surprise for me. It is the custom in this little town in September/October to welcome the autumn sea-

son and its bounty. The town supplies a musical band and it parades up and down the streets and the people join in as it passes their home. Everyone has a lighted lantern and they sing the "lantern" song. Well, this night we had our own family parade in the grounds of the grand house in Moorrege. We had lighted lanterns and sang the lantern song and walked through the huge trees.

This was a special night for me. It was time to say "auf wiedersehen" to my German family and time to say "hello" to

my Canadian family that I was anxious to see. All of the families were at the airport the next morning to say goodbye. It was a tearful parting, for I had grown very close to them over the last three weeks.

Do you remember, at the beginning of this story, Fritz told me that delaying the trip is not an option, for we know not what tomorrow brings? On December 28, I received a phone call from him informing me that Kay Wiese, the only son of Wilfried and Irmgard had died suddenly on December 20 from an aneurism.

I am very thankful that I had the opportunity to meet this wonderful young man. My fondest memory of him is from my last night with them. He had Adina on his shoulders, singing the lantern song and we are all walking through the woods waving our lanterns.

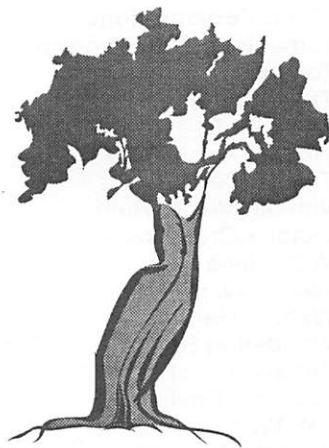


This picture is in remembrance of Kay Wiese [second from the right] who died suddenly on December 20, 1994, at the age of 33 years. L to R: Astrid Hinz, Fritz Wiese, Hans-Joachim Hinz, Kay Wiese and his mother, Irmgard Wiese, Hamburg airport, September 15, 1994.

My German Research Experience is not over. I continue to hear from these families, receive information and am asked for information. I am very grateful to Fritz for the opportunity he gave me.

When I left Canada my mission was to obtain names and dates of my ancestors. I came home with a briefcase full, but I also came home with a heart full of powerful feelings and wonderful memories. I now realize that it is also important to experience the living. Those dates and names aren't going anywhere — but too soon we lose the people.

I hope each of you will have the opportunity I did — to put many more branches and leaves on your trees.



Remember me as you pass by: Stories from prairie graveyards — by Nancy Millar

A book review by Nancy Carson

*Published by Glenbow Museum,
Calgary, Alberta
ISBN: 11-895379-26-1
Available at the Glenbow Museum
giftshop or Sandpiper Books*

This informative guide takes a sometimes humorous, sometimes thoughtful look at Alberta cemeteries. It offers historical anecdotes and information on a variety of topics — the way of life and the hardships endured when the West was settled, assimilation of ethnic cultures, meaning of the symbols used on markers and how they have changed, and how these stories are told through our cemeteries. Everyone and everything has a story that is lost over time; Nancy Millar has tried to preserve these precious memories. The personal stories of many well-known and unknown pioneers are told. Those of you who are researching in Alberta may be lucky and find information on your ancestor, information on cemeteries you did not know existed or useful historical information. Each chapter concludes with an often thought-provoking "last word." The final chapter provides suggestions on how to explore a graveyard and suggests resources to contact — the Alberta Family Histories Society is one of these resources. By choosing a unique angle, Nancy Millar presents a fascinating look at the history of Alberta.

Note: Nancy Millar is currently working on another book which will focus on stories from cemeteries across Canada. The target date for publication is the fall of 1995 and the working title is "History of Canada from the Back End" Keep an eye out for it!

The individuals named in the index are as follows:

Aberhart, William
Adams, Joseph
Armstrong, John
Baker, William H.
Baldy, Red
Banister, Bertram Turner
Bartschi, Theo/Christian
Bazalgette, Ian
Bell, Goldie
Bennett, James Octavius
Bezanson, Ancel Maynard
Blake, Charles
Bloxham, Arthur
Bolton, Edward W.R.
Bowen, J.C.
Bowlen, J.J.
Brainard, Dora "Ma"
Brereton, Alex
Brett, Robert George
Brick, Allie
Brownlee, John
Bulyea, G.H.V.
Burns, Eileen Louisa
Burns, Pat
Butterwick, Ashley Byrnes, M.B.
Cameron, Donald and Mary
Card, Charles and Zina
Cashel, Ernest
Chicken, Dr. George Bell
Christie, Sarah
Clauson, Alice G.
Cochrane, Arthur Moran
Cockburn, Hampden Zane C.
Connell, Harriet Elizabeth
Cornwall, Jim
Crowfoot, Chief
Davis, Douglas Earl
Davis, Twelve Foot

Dear Old Fred
De Foras, Odette
De Grandmaison, Nicholas
Delaney, John
Denney, Cecil
Devilder, Joseph
Dill, George
Dixon, Harriet and Pte.
Dowler, Lieut. George
Dunlop, Durrant Verner
Eckenfelder, Leon
Edwards, Henrietta Muir Edwards,
Jefferson Davis and Martha
Edwards, Muir
Egbert, W.
Embury, Helen Agnes
Empress of Ireland Victims
Erichson, William Henry
Fafard, Rev. Fr. Leon
Fairfield, James
Fairfield, W. H.
Ford, Ernest G.
Fraser, Colin
Fraser, John W.
Fumagalli, Luigi
Gadsby, James
Garnett, Wm. and Mary
Garrioch, Rev. Alfred
Gilchrist, William C.
Gissing, Roland
Gordon, Trooper J. Charles
Gouin, Charles
Gould, William John Hankins
Gowanlock, John A.
Greene, Dr. Bill
Greenfield, Herbert
Griesbach, Arthur Henry
Greisbach, W. A. "Bill"
Grindley, Richard John
Hanson, Arnold V.
Hardisty, Henry
Hargrave, Cecil
Harriss, Capt. Harris
Harvey Frederick M.W.
Haukaness, Lars Jonson
Hector, James
Henry, Billy
Herman, Lillian Alice
Hickey, Herbert C.
Holloway, Aileen Duff
Howarth, George
Hulbert, Vans Havelock
Jackson, Dr. Mary Percy
James, Jesse
Johnston, Annie
Kemna, Will
Kemtrup, Henry
Kerr, John Chipman

Kinross, Cecil John
Kootook, David
Lacombe, Fr. Albert
Lebeuf, Edwin
Link, August
Low, Solon E.
Luxton, Norman and Georgia
Elizabeth
Lynch Staunton, Frank
Ma, Jose Chua
MacDonald, Madge
MacLean, Alexander and Louise
Margaret
MacLean, Charlie
MacLean, Johnny
Mahony, John J.
Mapp, Missouri
Marchand, Rev. Fr. Felix
Marfleet, W. C.
Mariman, Fr. Cesaire
Martin, Edward
May, Wop
McAlpine, John
McCall, Freddie
McCaughey, Matthew
McClung, Nellie
McDougall, Flora G. and Abigail
McDougall, Rev. George
McGee, Sam
McKay, Erie Grant
McKinney, Louise
McLain, Janet Johnston
McLeod, Kenneth, Anne and
Roderick
McLeod, Torquil
McNaught, Euphemia
McQueen, Rev. David George,
Catherine and Alexander
Mellor, Hilda Amy
Miller, Eva Leona Hedges
Miller, Pearl
Moore, Augustus E.
Muir, Amelia
Murphy, Emily
Murray, George
Myer Sisters
Nichita, Victoria
Noble, Charles Sherwood
Orser, Hulbert Henry
Page, J. Percy
Palmer, Asael
Park, George
Parlby, Irene
Patrick, Billy
Pearkes, George
Penikett, John
Philpott, Lez
Picariello, Emilio

Pond, Wong
Prestlien family
Primrose, P. C. H.
Quinn, Thomas
Ramsley, Fanny
Reid, R.G.
Richter, A.
Riel, Louis
Robb, Edna
Robertson, James Peter
Robertson, Rev. Angus and Susan
Robillard, Dorothy and Lois
Robinson, Kenneth J.
Ronning, Chester
Ronning, Halvor Nilsen
Roper, Mary
Rowand, John
Rutherford, A.C.
Sanson, Norman Bethune
Sartorio, Giovanni
Saul, Thomas
Service, Robert
Shandro families
Sharpe, Albert E.
Shaw, Vera Elizabeth
Shott, Captain
Sibbald, Andrew
Sifton, Arthur Lewis
Sketchley, Wm. George
Stafford, Henry
Steinhauer, Ralph
Stephansson, Stephen
Stephens, Britton
Stewart, Charles
Strachan, Marcus
Strand, Ernest Douglas
Strom, Harry
Sunderman, Kelly
Taylor, Elva
Thomas, Jakob and Elizabeth
Three Persons, Tom
Toma, Ioan and Veronica
Tompkins, Peter
Traill, Catherine Parr and Henry
Traill, W. E.
Trochu, Armand
Turner, Cecil
Van der Velde, Ruth
Victoria Cross Winners
Vola, Nelio
Walsh, W. L.
Walton, Harold
Wandering Spirit
Williscroft, John
Yeoman, Emily
Yet, Wong
Zengel, Raphael

Practising Effective Long-Distance Genealogical Research

by Brian Hutchison, B Comm, CMA, CG

The following was part of an October 1994 presentation to the Alberta Family Histories Society in Calgary.

The topic of "Practising Long-Distance Genealogical Research" is a subject that requires continual update of skills in order to be effective, and it is a subject that every researcher must be willing to undertake in order for their work to be seen as such, especially with genealogical research. Let us now analyse the various components of research and just how important long-distance research can be to the success of your genealogical project.

1. Introduction

1.1 Why long-distance research?

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

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

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

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

1.2 How effective can this approach be?

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

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

- local archival research, and
- long-distance inquiries.

As far as local archives were concerned, I used only the local Calgary public library, the Glenbow

Archives and the main University of Calgary library. The entire time I did not use the LDS Family History Centres or their resources. More than 80% of my research work comprised long-distance inquiries to institutions and newly found family members.

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

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

1.3 Alternatives to do-it-yourself research

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

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

Brian Hutchison is a well known member of our society and once again demonstrates his generosity by sharing his considerable skills and experience in this fine article which was transcribed from a presentation he made to the society membership in October 1994.



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

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

2. Objectives of genealogical research

2.1 What is it that genealogists are trying to accomplish?

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

You may think it obvious of the goals but many beginning genealogists enter the activity without a full understanding of what is required for effective and efficient research, both in terms of

data extraction and technique. If you seem to be spending more time searching than extracting information, possibly you have not yet uncovered the goals and/or principles for effective genealogical research. Therefore, let's clarify the issues at hand.

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

- as a researcher, you want to locate information on subjects (family members or otherwise) for the purpose of trailing bloodlines, both ancestry and descendancy;

- you want to continue throughout the entire project to evaluate evidence found on your search and extractions, both in terms of proving or disproving pedigree relationships;

- you want to document your search results (both positive and negative) according to the standards for proper genealogical documentation for the benefit of yourself and others; and lastly

- you need to be ready and willing to evaluate all types of documents and archives for effective management of your research phase of the project.

2.2 Do I understand the principles enough for effective search techniques?

Therefore, in terms of research techniques I believe we need to isolate the principles for making search results effective, efficient, and economical. Your project

can easily become unmanageable and without direction if one does not have goals and applied techniques available.

- Firstly, as a researcher you need to be able to analyse your information, define what you have and what detail information you want from your searches.

- Secondly, the researcher needs to know how this new found information (if found) will enhance your documentation and further search operations. If it is information that does not enhance further work you will need to decide on just how much effort and expense you want to place on it.

- Thirdly, one needs to be familiar with the different types of documents that are available that may prove helpful in your extractions. One needs to be familiar not only with the various document types but also development of an increasing knowledge throughout the project of the specific documents, themselves, that are available to you as a researcher for your particular area of interest.

- Fourthly, the researcher needs to disseminate in some sort of hierarchical manner, your choices for the document types you will search for.

- Fifthly, you need to ascertain what repositories exist that may contain the documents you are interested in obtaining information from.

- Sixthly, one needs to determine the best method for extracting those documents and getting them in-hand. Do you ask the repository to undertake the search and extraction for you? Do you seek interlibrary loan alternatives?

- Lastly, as a researcher

you need to maintain an ongoing record of the types of documents being held by institutions you use and those that may be of future interest in your search. In addition, keep a record of your correspondence, the results of that correspondence and even more importantly, a detail source record of your extractions according to standard source referencing techniques. Keep in mind that you may be required to re-extract this document or other similar documents again during your research phase.

2.3 Being able to match goals with potential resources and available repositories

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

One needs to carefully consider what it is he or she is trying to accomplish (at a detail level), then ascertain the various sources that are liable to provide you with the information you are seeking, prioritizing the sources to be searched in conclusion. Prioritizing your search because some documents, such as prime records, may provide better information than other documents.

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

Establishing this routine will provide effective management of your skills and your time with

overall benefit in a more comprehensive search and final results.

3. Defining the resources available

3.1 What are they and what do they contain?

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

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

1. Official and public records

1.1 Federal records

1.1.1 Land records

1.1.1.1 Patents and other land records

1.1.1.2 Bounty land warrants

1.1.1.3 Bounty land affidavits

1.1.2 Military records

1.1.2.1 Service records — vari-

ous wars

1.1.2.2 Pension files and applications — various wars

1.1.3 Census records

1.1.3.1 Various years depending upon country and time period

1.1.4 Court records (civil and criminal)

1.1.4.1 District courts

1.1.4.2 Surrogate courts

1.1.4.3 Probate courts

1.1.4.4 Courts of quarter session

1.1.4.5 Chancery courts

1.1.4.6 Supreme court

1.1.5 Legislative records

1.1.5.1 Journals, laws, etc.

1.1.6 Miscellaneous records

1.1.6.1 Shipping and passenger lists

1.1.6.2 Immigration records

1.1.6.3 Passport records and applications

1.1.6.4 Naturalization records

1.2 State/provincial/territorial records

1.2.1 Vital Statistics - births, deaths, marriages

1.2.2 Files and reports of appellate courts

1.2.3 State libraries and archives

1.2.4 Census and records taken by state authority

1.2.5 State land office records

1.2.6 Records of a secretary of state (often this officer is also the custodian of miscellaneous collections of early official records from different parts of a state)

1.2.7 Legislative journals (published volumes)

1.2.8 Session laws (published volumes)

1.2.9 Court reports (published volumes)

1.2.10 Administrative records

1.2.11 Executive records

1.3 County, town and other lo-

cal records

1.3.1 Court records (civil and criminal)

1.3.1.1 Probate files and record volumes:

- Wills
- Petitions for letter testamentary
- Petitions for letters of administration

and orders

- Inventories
- Miscellaneous affidavits
- Petitions to determine

heirship

- Guardianship matters
- Adoption proceedings
- Affidavits and depositions

tions

1.3.1.2 Civil actions (other than probate)

- Partitions
- Divorce
- Foreclosures - Actions for possession of real and personal property

1.3.1.3 Vital records

- Birth certificates
- Marriage licenses and intentions to marry
- Marriage records
- Death certificates

1.3.1.4 Land records:

- Deeds
- Mortgages
- Leases
- Recorded wills
- Powers of attorney
- Miscellaneous affidavits
- Judgments and decrees affecting realty

real property

1.3.1.5 Miscellaneous Records:

- Assessment and tax rolls
- Register of voters
- Coroner's files
- Maps and plates

1.3.1.6 Town and municipal Records:

- Vital records - birth, mar-

riage and death

• Court records of various types

• Land records (some kept at this level)

• Various others particular to location

2. Principal unofficial or private records

2.1 Church records

2.1.1 Vital records - birth/baptism, marriage/banns, death/burial

2.1.2 Administrative records and directories of ministers

2.2 Education records

2.2.1 Yearbooks, publications, etc.

2.2.2 Alumni lists

2.3 Health Records:

2.3.1 Various hospital records

2.3.2 Insurance records

2.4 City and business directories:

2.4.1 City/town directories

2.4.2 County directories

2.4.3 Professional directories

2.4.4 Professional records

2.5 Employment records

2.5.1 Apprenticeship records

2.5.2 Union records

2.5.3 Citation announcements

2.6 Published and private genealogies and family histories

2.7 Family bible records

2.8 Funeral home/cemetery records

2.9 Genealogical evidence in newspaper files

2.10 Monuments, memorials, memorabilia and miscellaneous personal records

3.2 Can I obtain access to these documents?

Once you have defined what sources you want to investigate, the next issue is how to obtain the records. If the documents are not available locally then your only alternative is to use one of

the long-distance research methods we have already mentioned.

Remember that the public library in your home area may have more than you think. You might ask if they can acquire some of the more general publications. A university library often collects historical material relevant to the courses it offers. A local genealogical or historical society may be on a subscription exchange with other distant organizations.

Short of hiring a professional, you have only two other alternatives open to you both of which should be used extensively to accomplish your research effectively. The most obvious, of course, is self-correspondence while the other is use of interlibrary loan facilities in your area.

Most of the records I have described earlier can be accessed either through personal visit to your local archives and libraries or through interlibrary loan. Those which cannot should be accommodated through long-distance correspondence. A few comments about dealing with correspondence and interlibrary loan requests are given below.

4. Matching repositories to resources

4.1 What repositories do I have available to me as a researcher? Generally speaking the various archival institutions will be of the following types. Without specifically mentioning every single repository by name, which it will be necessary for the researcher to determine, let me comment on the various types and their possible locations:

4.1.1 Local institutions:

- Local libraries, museums, archives
- University libraries (main and faculty)
- LDS Family History Centres
- Government libraries and institutions
- Professional organizations - branch/sister offices
- Local court offices
- Local registrar offices
- Local church libraries, archives
- Genealogical/historical societies

4.1.2 Out-of-area institutions:

- Provincial/state/territorial (legislative) libraries
- County libraries, museums, archives
- National library/national archives
- Town/city-specific library, museums, archives
- Town/city-specific newspaper offices
- Town/city-specific funeral home offices
- Town/city-specific cemetery offices
- Town/City-specific university libraries (main and faculty)
- Municipal, county, state, federal government agencies and departments
- Professional organizations - head office or branch/sister offices
- Location-specific court offices
- Location-specific registrar offices
- Location-specific church libraries, archives
- Location-specific genealogical/historical societies

4.2 Do any of these repositories hold documents of interest?

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

This is sometimes not an easy task to determine as it is difficult to obtain lists of a library's collection. Often major library institutions in the location you are interested in will have copies of the documents that may prove helpful to you or will have knowledge as to how and where you can obtain these records. You must be specific, however, as to what records you are searching for! This is very important because few librarians have the time or the interest to search for details for you. Your research requests will be accommodated quickly and without problem if you know what you want and where it is. Therefore, do your research in these matters before you make your requests! It will improve your response rate and results significantly!

4.3 Can I obtain access to these documents?

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

loan process than to simply request copies of specific data from the distant institution.

4.4 Getting others involved in your research

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

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

4.4.2 For non-organizational or small organizational contacts, include a self-addressed stamped envelope or international reply coupon where practical.

4.4.3 *Always, always* have done your research first as far as possible before contacting anyone. If you are contacting a distant family member for example, know their names (even if you are not sure whether they are related or not), try to determine if in fact they are related, how they are related, names of family members, dates, etc. Do not go to them blind because they will be hesitant in responding to someone that is a complete stranger and that cannot prove

or display knowledge of the potential connection. This is the most important part of your correspondence! In addition, always offer to share your information with a prospective family member. If you are contacting an institution, your earlier research will go a long way to quick and eager reply to your inquiry, and especially if you offer to pay the expenses or make a small donation. Many small institutions survive on donations. On a personal note, I very seldom write a letter without being fairly sure of positive results, and I prepare over a five hundred letters (for personal and professional work) every year to all parts of the world.

4.4.4 Always follow up on your inquiries, in a courteous manner in about 2-3 months. Sometimes correspondence gets lost or misplaced. Use a correspondence log to keep track of what you have sent and the results of that search. Also, I never inquire a third time of someone who has not responded on two previous occasions. They are obviously not interested and you should spend your efforts more productively undertaking an alternative search strategy.

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

5. Getting those documents in hand

5.1 What alternatives do I have for getting the information to hand? So, now getting those documents in-hand for your re-

view. Basically, for long-distance research you are looking at four possible alternatives:

5.1.1 Request a detail-specific search from a repository or individual for copy or transcription of a particular record;

5.1.2 Self-order of the document through your local interlibrary loan facility with subsequent self-review;

5.1.3 Request a family member local to the source to provide you with a search and copy of the document;

5.1.4 To hire a professional researcher, like myself, to undertake the objectives for you and submit the resulting information.

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

5.2 Effective use of research logs

5.2.1 Why keep logs of institutions, resources and search results?

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

This aspect of your work should not be overlooked as it is going to be the basis on which your project succeeds or fails. One should keep a record of the in-

stitutions that have provided them information as well as a record of the institutions that you have encountered in your research that may provide you with some assistance at some later date. The institutional log will represent your index to repositories and the results you have had using those institutions.

Secondly, one should be prepared to maintain a record of resources (documents, books, film, etc.) that one has used or may use in the future to accomplish your search requests. You should match resource locations with repositories where possible. In this way, always maintaining a relatively current index of institutions and the genealogical collections they hold.

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

5.2.2 Keeping logs current and reflective of your needs

Always remember that the logs are an important element of your search technique and espe-

cially for long-distance research. They are a reflection of your future search needs and your past search results. If you know what you have done, and where you are going with your research, the entire exercise becomes much easier and effective.

Therefore, keep your logs current. When you come across an institution in your area of work, document it and its genealogical holdings that you are aware of. If you contact a repository for information, document the request in your logs. If you search for a record within a document and you get negative results, record in your log that type of search, document details, and any particulars on the search as well as the result. By keeping your logs current will make your research much easier to deal with and not so over-

whelming. Yes, it does take a bit more effort and time away from your actual searches but the results will pay off for you in the end.

6. Conclusion

Long-distance research can be very effective, but like any research, for it to be so requires some recording discipline and use of established search techniques. Don't be afraid to apply long-distance research extensively in your work and don't be afraid to mix your research approach up. The end result will make your knowledge, use and results of genealogical material better.

You need to be able to match your detail goals to potential resources and ultimately to possible repositories. This requires you to become familiar with

your goals and the techniques used to accomplish them. This requires you to become familiar with various forms of resources and the many repositories that may hold them.

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

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

Huguenots....

This is the final portion of the article that first appeared in the winter issue of Chinook. Emery Fanjoy is a professional historian and accepts writing and speaking commitments in North America and abroad. He welcomes comments, so send yours to Emery Fanjoy, 6 Botany Terrace, Halifax NS B3N 2Z7.

The fundamentals of pursuing Huguenot genealogy are no different than doing the same thing on English, Irish or other ancestors—inquire, read, speculate, keep an open mind, be infinitely curious, have luck, etc.

The most important thing is to be alert to clues of a possible French background. Remember

Dr. Carr's quotation about fishing. The clues may come from the surname and derivations of it, where people lived, who they married, with whom they associated, their occupation, etc. The possibilities are great.

For example, people with ancestors who lived in the City of London and adjacent areas should take note; most Huguenots who went to Britain settled there. However, there were other important groups elsewhere, especially at Canterbury. Several thousand Huguenots settled in Ireland, either directly or via England. New Brunswickers with Irish ancestors should look for possible

Huguenot connections there, especially in Dublin, Cork, Portarlinton and Waterford and in Northern Ireland in counties Down and Antrim near Belfast.

Anyone with ancestry in Jersey or Guernsey, or in areas of France where Huguenots were strong, should consider the likelihood of Huguenot roots. Anyone with a French surname and being Protestant as far back as known should suspect Huguenot roots, unless it is known that the family left France before the Reformation.

At one period in your family tree, say in the 19th century, you

may have no clues. However, when you get back to the 18th century, clues may appear in parish and public records and books based on them. If there is a suspicion of Huguenot ancestry, reading general material on the country or region of interest may reveal insights into the community and family situation.

There are many excellent books on the Huguenots and their migrations to this continent. "Pursuing Huguenot Genealogy" gives information on access to material on the subject.

Conclusion

The Huguenots have a greater "presence" in the family and local history of New Brunswick than is generally realized. That presence offers a rich legacy and links the province to cataclysmic events in Europe about 450 years ago. It is likely that tens of thousands of former and present New Brunswickers today are descended in part from the Huguenots.

Searching for those ancestors can be fascinating and rewarding. It makes evident several of the ironies and complexities of history. It offers a greater appreciation of the European settlement of the Maritimes and the forces that shaped us. It will be satisfying for all the reasons that genealogy is satisfying.

Pursuing Huguenot genealogy

This is the briefest of summaries of a far-reaching subject. There is a great deal of primary and secondary genealogical material on Huguenot families, their communities and their society. Much of it is widely available in

university and public libraries in and within a day's drive of the Maritimes. Even the vast amount of material in European libraries and other collections is accessible from home through researchers.

The pursuit of genealogy as a profession and a hobby is more developed in Europe than in North America, in my experience. One can visit that continent to do research or use specialists there with confidence and with the probability of great satisfaction.

Surnames

There are many books on the origin of surnames of the British Isles. Some of them are in university and larger community libraries. They should be researched for possible French origins of names of interest. Prominent authors are Bardsley, Black (Scotland), Ewen, Lower, MacLysaght (Ireland) and Reaney.

There are also excellent books on French names, especially the one by Dauzat. Visit a French-language university library or large English-language one to use them.

Helpful books on the Huguenots

There are many books and articles on the subject. The first five mentioned below are rich with genealogical information.

Baird, Charles W., *History of the Huguenot Emigration to America*, 2 vol., New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1885

Bedard, Marc-Andre, *Les Protendants en Nouvelle-France*,

Quebec, La Societe Historique de Quebec, 1978

Bosher, J.F., *The Canada Merchants 1713-1763*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1987

Butler, Jon, *The Huguenots in America: a Refugee People in New World Society*, Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1983

Reaman, G. Elmore, *The Trail of the Huguenots in Europe, the United States, South Africa and Canada*, Toronto, Thomas Allen Limited, 1963

Scouloudi, Irene, *Huguenots in Britain and their French Background, 1550-1800*, London, The MacMillan Press, 1987

Huguenot genealogy

Good "how to" books discuss researching Huguenot names. One of the best is *Genealogical Research, Volume 2* by the American Society of Genealogists in Washington (Kenn Stryker-Rodda, editor). It contains 34 pages on the subject. The stake libraries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) have useful reference material on the subject. Community libraries should also be checked.

The Proceedings and the 57 volumes of the Quarto Series of The Huguenot Society of Great Britain and Ireland are very useful. The latter contains material on varied, relevant topics including copies of parish records of French parishes in London, Canterbury, Dublin and elsewhere in the 17th and 18th centuries. They are written mainly in English.

Subscribing libraries in eastern North America and the date at which they started their collections include University of Western Ontario, London, (1971), Boston Public Library (1891), Harvard University Library, Cambridge, MA (1892), New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston (1906) and Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine (1900). The Legislative Library in Toronto has a collection also. Partial sets are more widely available, including at the University of New Brunswick library in Fredericton.

The Bulletin of la Societe de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francais (SHPF) in Paris is particularly valuable. The Bulletin contains learned articles on the Huguenots and is the largest and best source of genealogical and local history on them. Articles cover virtually all aspects of the Huguenot experience. The collection is well indexed and easy to use. It is in French. The society's library in Paris is excellent and attractive, with good indexes of its contents. The complete series from 1853 to the present is in the library at the University of Ottawa and partial sets are elsewhere. The SHPF also produces the Cahiers du Centre de Genealogie Protestante. It is a useful secondary source but is not widely available in Canada. However, the information in it is widely available to researchers in France and maybe in other countries.

Emigration

The massive work, Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, by P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer may offer useful clues. It is widely available. There are other valuable books but of lesser scope.

Editor's note: Calgary researchers would do well to check the Huguenot holdings at the UofC library. The catalogue holds 60-80 listings under that category.

DATE	EUROPE	AMERICA
1466-1536	Erasmus, Prince of the Humanists and great influence on church reform	
1517	Martin Luther's 95 theses. "Start" of the Reform in Germany	
1521	Luther breaks with Rome	
1525	Brethren (Mennonites; Anabaptists) formed in Zurich. Followers of Zwingli	
1527	Sweden establishes Protestant national church (Lutheran)	
1532	Rabelais writes <i>Gargantua</i>	
1533	In Paris, Calvin declares being a reformer	
1534	Henry VIII establishes Anglican Church in England. Loyola, a Spaniard, founds Society of Jesus (Jesuits) in Paris	
1536	Calvin's <i>Institutes...</i> published in Basel	
1545	Luther dies. Start of Council of Trent	
1555	Peace of Augsburg. "Germans" accept Reform	Short-lived attempt to establish colony at Rio de Janeiro by Coligny
1560	Treaty of Edinburgh. Scotland becomes Protestant (Calvinist). First use of word "Huguenot" (approx. date)	
1562	Start of eight Wars of Religion in France	Short-lived attempts to settle in South Carolina and Florida by Coligny
1563	Council of Trent ends	
1564	Calvin dies	
1572	St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in Paris	
1598	Signing of Edict of Nantes by Henry IV. End of Wars of Religion. Political and religious rights given to Huguenots	
1604		De Monts and Champlain, the former a Huguenot, discover St. John River and found Port Royal. De Monts has rights to settle and trade in what is now N.B.

1613		Destruction of Port Royal by Argyll. First English-French battle for control of region
1620		Puritans (linked to Calvinism) reach Plymouth, Mass. on "Mayflower"
1623		Founding of New Amsterdam by Walloons (residents of Northeast France & Belgium) & others. Start (approx.) of emigration of Huguenots to American colonies & West Indies (to circa. 1760)
1624	Cardinal Richelieu assumes great powers under Louis XIII	
1625		Richelieu excludes Huguenots from New France. Company of New France (Catholic) settles and exploits French North America (1627→)
1645		Charnisé, a Catholic, captures Fort La Tour at Saint John. The La Tours were Huguenots
1661	Louis XIV assumes power	
1685	Louis XIV revokes Edict of Nantes	
1688-1689	Glorious Revolution in England replaces Catholic King James II with Protestants William and Mary	
1763 →		Huguenots from Jersey (Jacques and Charles Robin) dominate Bay of Chaleur and the Gulf fishery
1783		Loyalists, including many of Huguenot descent, to Nova Scotia. New Brunswick separate colony (1784)
1787	Louis XVI signs Edict of Tolerance. Religious liberty again for Huguenots	
1836	First production of opera <i>Les Huguenots</i> by Meyerbeer, Paris	

Umbilical Lines and the mtDNA Project

by Thomas H. Roderick PhD

The umbilical line refers to a single, very specific, matrilineal line, that is, the mother's mother's mother's mother's, ad infinitum. In an ancestral table, it comprises individuals numbers 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, 63, 255, 511, etc. It is analogous to the sequentially parental line that follows a specific surname over generations. Although genealogists have long been obsessed with patrilineal-surname research, increasing attention has been given to umbilical lines since the early 1970s.

Each human inherits equal portions of nuclear DNA (deoxyribose nucleic acid, the "building blocks" of life) from his or her mother and father. But there are exceptions. One is the tiny but very important mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), which lies outside the nucleus and is usually transmitted only through the umbilical line. Both males and females inherit it, but only females pass it on. This fraction, vitally important to life, is now the subject of considerable genetic research.

While all humans ultimately derive their mtDNA from the most recently known common umbilical ancestress — dubbed *Eve* in the popular press — slight changes have occurred through time. Thus, most modern individuals have slightly different mtDNA. Distinctions can be precisely described using today's technology, through analysis of the mtDNA's molecular structure. One aspect of interest to geneticists — one that has been precisely understood or measured — is the relative change (mutation rate) mtDNA over generations. Present knowledge suggests a mutation rate low enough that any person should have the same mtDNA as a relative with the same umbilical ancestor as far as fifteen to twenty generations removed.

Genealogists have much to offer in mtDNA research. Long and well-documented umbilical lines, coupled with a small blood samples from living individuals with connected lines, can begin to provide information on mutation rates or the rate

of change of mtDNA over generations and over time.

Another understandable and fascinating aspect is that, through time, specific changes have developed in specific wedges of Eve's tree of descendants — that is, racial and ethnic groups. Thus, the mtDNA of racial groups is different, and much information is now being accumulated to describe these ethnic differences. So, for the genealogist, an analysis of the mtDNA of anyone living would reveal the racial and perhaps ethnic background of his or her umbilical line, information well before the time of printed records. A particularly interesting example is that of a woman from Yorkshire who has mtDNA similar to that in some Middle East countries. A significant genealogical and population-genetic question would be "How prevalent is this type of mtDNA in Yorkshire or elsewhere in England, and what does it imply about early migrations and admixture?"

A research project is underway to help the geneticist with mutation and ethnic studies and to help the genealogist verify umbilical-line research and determine ethnic origins of umbilical ancestors. Well-documented umbilical lines, eight or more generations in length, will be most useful; but those of lesser length may also be valuable, depending on the nature of other submissions.

Contributors will be asked to

This article is adapted from presentations by Dr. Roderick at the 1992 NGS Conference in the States at Jacksonville, Florida, and the 1993 convocation of the American Society of Genealogists, Portsmouth, NH.

This article appeared in National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Special Issue - Vol. 82 - No. 2 June, 1994. Copyright restrictions are waived upon this article in order to make this vital project more widely known to the genealogical community. Family and society publications may reprint these pages, provided they (1) do so in their entirety, with no alterations in wording; (2) acknowledge NGSQ as the source of the material; and (3) forward a copy of the reprinted pages to the NGSQ editorial office.

have a small portion of blood taken professionally for analysis, if the line can be shown to connect with another contributed line or if it presents an ethnic origin of interest. DNA analysis will, through the study of similarities, show with a high probability whether the ancestral research is genetically valid and will, through the study of differences, provide data on mutation rates. Ethnic origins can be determined in most cases; this is valuable to both the geneticist and the genealogist. Participants will be kept fully apprised of the study as it progresses.

This program began in 1992. Thus far, nearly three hundred pedigrees have been submitted. Most are of New England origin, but a significant portion treats French Canadian background. As of this writing, one solid connection in Massachusetts in the 1660s has been made between two umbilical lines, and blood samples have been drawn for analysis. Another connection linking two people to an umbilical ancestor in early Quebec is under study. Also, several umbilical lines have been established to Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of the Mayflower, and efforts are being made to obtain blood samples.

Individuals interested in assisting with this project should submit their documented umbilical lines to the following address:
 mtDNA Project
 Centre for Human Genetics
 Municipal Building,
 Post Office Box 770
 Bar Harbour, ME
 USA 04609-0770

Catastrophy - An Award at a cat show
 The Eight Annual Moain Family Reunion
 will be held in Seobey MT for info write
 Stojny Val LaRoque 986-670 Robinson
 ST Seobey Montana 679268 See you there

Do you require a Reseachen for the Public
 Archives of Canada on National Library in
 Ottawa? please write on phone Faye Unrau
 Reseachen 1039 Chantreay Drive Ottawa
 Ont K1C 9K8 (613) 834-2002 for info

What is man without the hearts? If all the
 hearts were gone, man would die from
 great loneliness of spirit, for whatever
 happens to the hearts also happens to man
 All things are connected
 Chief Seattle 1866

Glady Family Research.
 Notice to all Glady will exchange info with
 all have approx 2800 Marriages Canada &
 U.S.A I'll pay postage Normand St Chant
 14 Hillon Ave Somerset MA 02726-1107

2 cannibals were dining together when
 one said to the other (Your wife sure
 makes great soup) Yeah replied the host
 (I'm sure going to miss her)

A clear conscience is the softest pillow
 Ochiwago
 Jimmy Gault Feb 1995



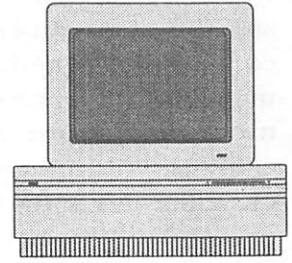
Geoff Burtonshaw
 2024 - 3 Ave. NW,
 Calgary, Alta.
 T2N 0X8 (403) 283-2594

Neya Powagans.
 A M'ike Newslettica

This is Mikisew-pasim Eagle Month Case
 by DA Anne Anderson.

Computer Corner 2. Shareware

By Bill Mumford



Those of us who have been using computers for some time have a tendency to use jargon with which we are familiar and with which we assume every one else is too. One of the terms that fall into that class is "shareware". Most people by now are familiar with "hardware" and "software". A few even know what is meant by "firmware". But most newcomers to computers have never heard of "shareware".

Shareware is simply a reference to a method of distributing computer programs which are generally referred to as "software". This software is the magical code that transforms your computer from a dumb piece of electronics to an obstinate, wilful and frustrating collection of silicon and plastic parts that you have been assured is the answer to all your problems.

Software is composed or, more correctly, written by strange beings in a number of various incomprehensible unspoken languages with weird names such as BASIC, COBOL, PASCAL. The weirdest of all is known simply as C. These odd folk have been with us for centuries. Every culture makes reference to them. The Norse sagas refer to them as trolls; the Irish, as leprechauns and banshees. Today, in most of the world, they are called, simply, programmers.

Because of their odd behaviour and reclusive ways these programmers are often shielded

from the rest of society in organizations very akin to an old kingdom. The largest of these is called MicroSoft and their king is Bill Gates. Here the programmer labours, sometimes alone, and sometimes in concert with other programmers to produce those magical codes that inform your misbegotten collection of chips to perform those tasks you assign it.

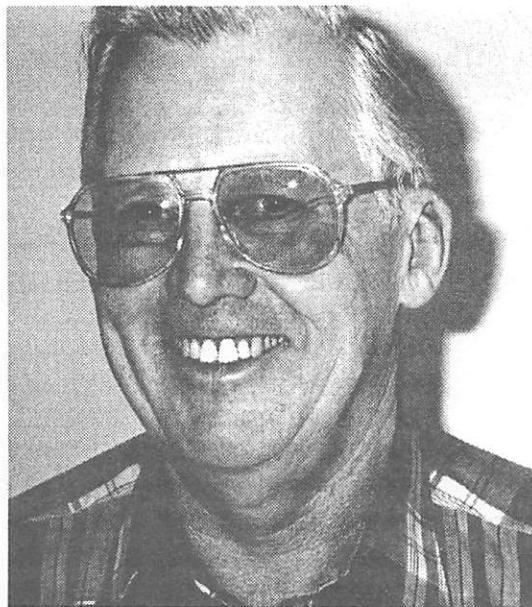
These programmers labour mightily for a small pittance which barely serves to keep body and soul together. Some of them, more observant than

the others, have noticed their king is becoming very wealthy from the results of their labours. They have determined that if their king, who was once a programmer, can become wealthy, then they too, should be able to follow his example.

Leaving the friendly confines of their kingdom a few have struck out on their own. Scribbling away in some dark corner of their humble dwellings they concoct wondrous codes, much of it far superior to that available in the kingdoms. They have a problem however. How can they find buyers for these masterpieces? Lacking the funds for

fancy shrink wrapping, colourful boxes, and full page ads in newspapers and magazines, they find they cannot market their products effectively.

Some enterprising companies, recognizing this pool of brilliant code, and knowing the desperate financial circumstances of these independent programmers, offer to market the programs for a small share of the profits. Some accept this offer and happily send their creations off to mar-



ket. They now have a degree of freedom to write as they wish and do not have to worry about selling the end product. Of course they have to share the profits with the marketer who somehow manages to prosper while the program authors find their independence has not been overly beneficial.

The others though, not wishing to share the income from their labour, and recognizing the difficulties in marketing faced by the individual, have formed "The Association of Shareware Professionals". The Association has very strict standards with which all members must comply. Utilizing the vast computer networks such as FIDONET, INTERNET, COMPUSERVE, PRODIGY, etc. they make Association member's programs available to the public for only the cost of downloading.

Under the protection of the copyright laws they also permit their programs to be copied for even wider distribution. The distributors are allowed to charge only for the discs required and a small fee for the actual distribution costs. At present this fee should be no more than five dollars. Certain bulletin boards, or BBSs, which have met certain requirements of the ASP, are also permitted to charge a small fee for the distribution of program material.

This unique method of distribution leaves one to wonder how these Shareware programmers derive any income at all. The ASP specifies that all programs released under the Shareware concept must be complete programs in every respect with full documentation as to how they are used. So why should an individual, having the complete program installed on his machine, make any effort to comply with the author's request for a registration fee.

First and foremost, Shareware relies very heavily on the user's innate honesty. Most people will send in the requested registration if for no other reason than to ease their conscience. To provide additional incentives authors will generally offer printed manuals and a copy of the latest version of the program upon registration as well. Some authors have found that what has become known as begging screens will also encourage registration. These begging screens, usually requests for registration, are inserted at various points in the

program and require an extra key stroke to clear. It is hoped these little irritants will encourage the user to register to get a copy of the program with the irritants disabled. In some instances these screens disappear when the registration number is recorded in the program.

Other authors encourage registration by offering what is basically the same program but with additional features. The Shareware Association specifies that a program may not be "crippled" by disabling any functions. The offering of additional features in the registered version gets around this limitation. Any Shareware author releasing a "crippled" version of his program must clearly mark it as a "demo", a demonstration version only.

There are literally thousands of programs available through the Shareware concept. These range from full blown word processing, database, and other major programs to small utilities that will provide additional features for commercial programs. The ASP releases a catalogue every few months of the available programs. The latest version is close to 500 pages. Many of these shareware programs are the equal of their commercial counterparts in many respects and are considerably less expensive.

A word of warning. The Shareware programs you will find at the drugstore or local computer shop are often old versions of the program. Shareware programs are, in many instances, upgraded by their authors quite frequently. Unlike commercial programs, which are upgraded less frequently and often at a considerable cost to the user, shareware problems are corrected as they are discovered. Some authors make the corrected files available on the various computer nets and others may send a corrected version for the price of the postage. In some instances the initial upgrade of a program is sent to registered users at no cost and subsequent upgrades for merely the price of the postage.

Shareware is a very unique marketing concept which deserves the support of every computer user. For many users shareware offers the opportunity to economically acquire some very good programs. It also gives the user an opportunity to "try before buy" which is something we can rarely do with other products.

What's happening...

by Ruth Duncan



As this is being written, Ruth Duncan is on sabbatical. The reason, we are pleased to report, is that she is recovering from a successful knee replacement. Ruth will take this column in hand when she's "up and running" again. We all wish her a speedy recovery and hope she doesn't find too many glitches in what follows.

Books by Colin Chapman

By now, those who ordered books during the visit last fall of Colin Chapman should have them, or can pick them up in the library at Knox Church. The price worked out to \$13.25 each, in Canadian funds.

At that time, additional books were ordered for the AFHS library so, if you would like to peruse or even borrow one or two, check for these titles:

- Pre-1841 Census and Population Listings in the British Isles.
- Ecclesiastical Courts, Their Officials and Their Records.
- Tracing your British Ancestors.

- The Growth of British Education and Its Records.

Copies of the first two of these books were also ordered by the Calgary Family History Center and will be available to patrons there, as well.

BCGS 1986 Centennial Project

Just published, the title "Vancouver Voters, 1886" doesn't quite do justice to this important work. To go back a bit, in 1985 the BC Genealogical Society decided to take the first voters list for Vancouver and trace the descendants of every one of the 528 individuals listed. It may have sounded simple but obviously wasn't because after 10 long years, hundreds of hours of effort and considerable expense, the final document has approached 17,000 researched names which by any standard, is some achievement. The illustrated book is available for any who may wish to purchase it for \$65.00 + \$10.00 for postage and handling. For those who'd at least like to look at it, the Calgary Public Library will have a copy by the time you read this and it will be located in the Humanities Department, Castell Library as a non-circulating title.

Metro Toronto Library

People interested in researching in Ontario should not overlook the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library. An article in "Toronto Tree" (vol 25 no 6, Nov-Dec 1994) indicates there are 5718 listings in that library un-

der the title "genealogy". See Marmie Longair's column in this issue for more about the holdings at the other main depository, the North York Public Library, and the "OGS" collections.

The Metro Toronto Library catalogue is accessible by modem too so if you want to really plan your next visit, try calling ahead at 416-397-5926 and this could save you either a trip, or a lot of time while there.

Life Insurance... WWI

Jane McNamara, writing in "Toronto Tree" vol 25 no 6, describes the Soldiers' Insurance in Trust coverage held by 45,000 Toronto residents during World War I. Basically, the City of Toronto offered life insurance coverage to any resident of that city who enlisted for military service overseas. In the event of death, the coverage was paid to the beneficiaries which most often was a wife or parents which are identified. Most of the records for this program are held in the City of Toronto Archives, 100 Queen St. West, Toronto. The article provides considerable detail about the program so if it could be useful to your research (names, dates, addresses) have a look at the Nov-Dec 1994 issue of "Toronto Tree", p. 62.

Alberta Cemetery Index

The Master Data Microfiche Index which was published in 1992 is presently being updated. This is a joint publication

of both the Alberta Family Histories Society and the Alberta Genealogical Society. The first release contained over 133,000 names and was composed almost exclusively of entries from cemetery recordings from across the province. The update to be released in April '95 will hold probably twice the number of names as the original and include events other than deaths/burials. Cemeteries recorded by the AFHS and its members will again be included although the Burnsland Cemetery data will not be entered until the next up-date, probably in 1996.

Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid

The release of OCFA-3 in September '94 has more than proved the value of this important tool. Many AFHS members have made queries and in one third to one half of cases, the data held something useful for the researcher. This index had a bumpy beginning but once its value was realized, the branches of the Ontario Genealogical Society have really gotten behind it. The next release (June '95) should easily exceed 500,000 names and have data from many counties and/or townships which has been sadly lacking up to now. Watch for an announcement of OCFA-4 here, in "The Breeze" or on the bulletin boards.

AFHS January general meeting sets a new attendance record.

Interest in genealogy continues to grow and is very evident by the attendance at the January 9th meeting which exceeded 150 for the first time. The good turn-out was due in no small

way to the fine work of program committee and the presentation that evening by a very competent panel discussing the publication of family histories.

Bev Rayburn, membership secretary, reported that 15 new memberships had been entered since November.

AFHS members who volunteer at the Calgary Family History Center report a similar jump in the numbers of people who have been using that facility since Christmas too.

Cremation Registry

The Calgary Cemeteries office has offered a service for some time which many are unaware of. The City will record the names and particulars of the cremation of Calgary residents in the city burial records even when the ashes were not interred in a Calgary cemetery. There is no fee involved.

This will be an invaluable service for families and other researchers for as we well know, many requests these days are for ashes to be scattered at a favourite park, or mountain of the deceased neither of which leaves a written public record.

To have the cremation of a Calgary resident registered is quite simple and all that is required is to write a letter to the City including the deceased's name, the years of residency in Calgary, some form of proof of cremation such as a certificate from a crematorium or an obituary, and an indication of the resting place of the ashes. This last question could be answered simply as "scattered" or, burial

in XXX Ontario, or something more specific such as "Scattered on Lake Louise". A photocopy of the "form of proof" is quite acceptable.

Requests for registration should be sent to:

Bob Browning
Superintendent
Cemeteries Division,
Calgary Parks
PO Box 2100, Station M
Calgary AB T2P 2M5

1881 UK Census Index

Additional sections to the 1881 Census Index for Great Britain have been received at the Calgary Family History Center. These are released by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City on a quarterly basis so the next additions will probably arrive by April.

As of January 31st, the following Counties/Districts are "on hand". Those marked § were received during January, 1995.

Aberdeen
Anglesey
Banff
Bedford
Berwick
Brecon
Buckingham §
Buteshire §
Caernarvon
Cambridge
Carmarthen
Cornwall
Denbigh
Devon
Dorset
Dumfries §
Elgin/Morayshire
Flint
Glamorgan
Gloucester
Herefordshire
Huntingdon

Isle of Man
Jersey
Kincardine
Kinross
Kirkudbright
Leicester
Merioneth
Montgomery
Nairn §
Northampton
Orkney
Oxford
Peebles
Pembroke
Radnorshire
Roxburgh §
Royal Navy
Rutland
Selkirk §
Shropshire
Somerset
Suffolk
Warwick
Westmorland §
Wigtown
Wiltshire
Worcestershire

Irish Research Seminar

Watch for a special seminar for Irish researchers April 28th and 29th. The seminar will feature Brian Trainor from Ireland and will be held at Knox United Church the Friday evening and continue on Saturday. Cost will be a modest \$10.00 which includes refreshments of coffee, tea, juice, etc. It is suggested that people bring a lunch so they don't miss any of the "goings-on". Members of the Irish SIG have already sent lists of surnames to Brian Trainor so the discussions will focus on those names and areas, but they not be limited to them either. The sessions will provide ample time for questions so here is a great opportunity for Irish researchers to tune their skills. For more details call Myrna O'Waldroff at 252-2957

MetisNet

Most members recognize Geoff Burtonshaw for his ever-ready smile, quiet manner and his

willingness to help, or have a visit. His regular column in Chinook is greeted with a grin too as he unwinds some of his down-to-earth philosophy, and humour.

But there's more to this man... his first love is Metis research and he's earned quite a reputation in this specialized field locally, across western Canada, the northwestern States and from Alaska to Virginia and New Zealand too.

The latest update to his surname list has over 900 names which his subscribers have registered with the service. And the subscribers, they now number almost 300, which is rather more than the number on the AFHS membership list published in the last issue of Chinook. There's no wonder any more why the man always has a smile on his face.

Well done Geoff!

QUERY.... QUERY..... QUERY

"Can anyone help me trace DOROTHY J. McGEAGH, believed to be living in England?

She is known to have lived in Headington, Oxford in 1981. Her last known address was in Binissalem, Mallorca in 1986; she was then a member of the East London Family History Society. I am interested in exchanging information with her, or any other members of the McGeagh family from Coolreaghs, near Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland.

Robert C. Westbury
4012 Comanche Road
Calgary AB Canada, T2L 0N8
Telephone: 403-282-1003
CompuServe: 75407,3551

Ancestor Angst

by Marmie Longair



In the last Chinook I mentioned that I would like to highlight libraries with unique genealogical collections in future issues.

For this spring journal, I would like to write about the Canadiana Department of the North York Public Library which I visited several years ago. Within the Canadiana Room there are four genealogical collections which are available to anyone interested in genealogy. They are:

1. The North York Library "Canadiana" Department — accessed by computer catalogue.

2. The Ontario Genealogical Society Library — accessed by author, title and subject card catalogue.

3. The Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendants Collection — has a book catalogue.

4. The Jewish Genealogical Society of Canada Library — also accessed by a book catalogue.

All of these collections are to be used in the Canadiana Room, only, and there may be some duplication of items in the different collections. Many items are on microfilm or microfiche.

As you can imagine there were so many possibilities that I was

quite overwhelmed but the staff was extremely helpful. In addition to the professional personnel, several volunteers from the OGS were on hand to help. Some of the unique items that I found to be of importance in my search were: the cemetery transcriptions recorded by the various OGS branches. These were in various formats and there were a number that I had never seen before (or since). There are over 1700 family history charts which have been acquired by the OGS and many written family histories which can be found by using the appropriate indexes. There are "black books" which contain family names and the names and addresses of people who have submitted them. Other sources available include: **Canadian Census Films** including the 1901 returns; the **Ontario Archives Land Record Index**, on microfiche; **Passenger Lists**, from 1865 to 1919; **Ontario Vital Statistics Indexes** from the Ontario Archives; **Newspapers and Periodicals**, covering a number of cities and towns in Ontario as well as some Winnipeg and Montreal papers and various newsletters and periodicals from genealogical societies; **Local Histories** are available for those searching in specific areas; and I found more city and country **Directories** here than I had found anywhere.

There are many more sources available in this excellent facility and I would urge any of you with ancestors from Ontario to consider the Canadiana Depart-

ment of the North York Public Library as a place to begin your search. The address is The Gladys Allison Canadiana Room, North York Central Library, 5120 Yonge Street, North York, Ontario M2N 5N9 tel: (416)395-5623. The trip from downtown Toronto on the Metro takes only a few minutes.

Q. My great grandfather was supposed to have lived in London, Ontario in the 1870s but I have not found him on the 1871 census or the 1881 census in London. I have searched the Index to the Ontario Land Records but he isn't listed there either. Any suggestions as to where to look? J.B.

A. One of the first things that I would suggest is that you go through the **Indexes to the 1871 census in Ontario**. There are 30 volumes, one for each county but it only takes a minute to check for your family name. If you find the correct entry you will find the head of the household and other adults listed. This reference will also lead you to the original recording which you may wish to consult for children of the head of the household. There are sets of these indexes at the Calgary Public Library and the LDS Family History Center here in Calgary.

Another source you may wish to consult is the **City Directory** for London, Ontario. There are many types of directories from the Telephone Directories through City Directories and Business Directories with many other specialized directories.

The city directories began to be published in Canada in the mid-1800s. The entries list the occupants of the city and provide information on their occupation, place of employment, and residence. Adult children can be listed as well. The practice of putting the wife's name in brackets after the husband's began as a rule in the 1930s. When the husband died or left, the wife would appear as the head of the household if there wasn't a male child of legal age. A sample from the *London City Directory, 1890*, page 245:

- Ritchie - Andrew mach. E. Leonard & Sons h. 621 Layard David - wks E. Leonard & Sons l. 621 Layard; and from the *Vancouver City Directory, 1935*;

- Kerr - Corey E. Kerr (Harriet) 1210 E14 prntr W.G. Seip; and from the *Dundee Directory 1876 - 1877* Scotland page 179:

- Longair, Wm. jun., manager, Coldside Works; h. Lawmill cottage, Coldside.

Most of the early directories have been filmed and they are available from the public libraries or on loan from the LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City. I find that I turn to the city directories as one of the first references I use in my research, whether I'm looking in Canada, US or Great Britain (even Ireland). They were published frequently, in most cases every year. Usually they comprise three sections: a street directory, an alphabetical directory of names and a classified business directory.

Q. When I went to Manchester to find the grave of my great-great

grandfather I could not find the church where he was supposed to be interred or a monument marking his grave. I was told that the church property had been sold and the bodies had been moved but there was no further information available. How can I find out where the grave and the tombstone are now situated? H.D.

A. This is indeed a serious problem for researchers today as many churches have closed and in a number of cases the property, including the burial ground, has been sold. There are several places which may have the information you are looking for. The Greater Manchester County Record Office, 56 Marshall Street, New Cross, Manchester M4 5FU, would be a good place to start. If they don't have the information they will probably know where it is held. The local Family History or Genealogical Society might be able to assist you as in many cases they recorded the inscriptions on the monuments that were moved. You may wish to write to the Registrar General at the General Register Office, St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, LONDON WC2B 6JP. This office deals with the redundancy schemes for churches which are designated as no longer required. At the time when the church buildings were sold, some cemeteries were maintained but often the land was sold and arrangements had to be made for the removal and relocation of the graves and monuments.

When looking at the LDS Family History Library Catalog for cemeteries in the Maidstone parish in Kent, I found an entry

for a film describing the relocation of gravestones of Holy Trinity Church, Maidstone (film no 1818114). The film contained the detailed schedule of the individual monuments of the Holy Trinity Church, accompanied by a map and plan. There were many similar redundancy relocations of other church and burial grounds on the film, one of which was for St. James's Church in Birch-in-Rushholme, Manchester. There were reports of exhumations of individuals and of tombstones "resited". The transcriptions of the stones to be moved was carefully done with complete entries where possible. I wonder if the family history societies in England have published the listings pertaining to their own parishes?

Please send your questions to Ancestor Angst, AFHS
PO Box 30270 Station B
Calgary AB T2M 4P1

or phone me at 274-0518

Attributes of a Genealogist

A good genealogist has an innate pride in family and country, and recognizes his duty to search out and record the truth. He becomes, first of all, a full-time detective, a thorough historian, an inveterate snoop, and at the same time, a confirmed diplomat, a keen observer, a hardened skeptic, an apt biographer, a qualified linguist, a part time lawyer combined with quite a lot of district attorney, a studious sociologist, and — above all — an accurate reporter.

— from "The Sunny Side of Genealogy" compiled by Fonda D. Baselt.

Highlights from journals in the AFHS library

by Helen Backhouse and Maureen Houlgate

CANADA

Alberta

Alberta Genealogical Society "Relatively Speaking", vol 22 no 4 Nov '94

- Educational records in the British Isles.
- Umbilical Lines and the mtDNA Project.
- Alberta Strays from the Amherstburg Echo, Essex County, Ontario, 1874.

Alberta Historical Resources Foundation "Journal" vol 17 no 4 fall '94.

- Bringing the Old Battle River Hospital back to life.
- Edmonton's City Market.
- Brooks and District AGS "B & D.

Heirlines" vol 7 no 2 fall '94.

- Searching for your roots in the USSR.
- Researching Protestant Roots in Quebec Civil Church records.

Fort McMurray AGS vol 11 no 3 Dec '94

Grande Prairie and District AGS vol 17 no 3 Sept '94.

- Community history books.
- Man's search for past could lead to Peace Country.

British Columbia

Kamloops FHS vol 10 no 2 Oct '94

- Northholm sinks of Northern Vancouver Island 1943.
- Prior's hardware store offers an historic roster of residents of Kamloops and environs.
- Kelowna and District Genealogical Soc.

"Okanagan Researcher" vol 11 no 1 Sept '94.

- Kelowna Cenotaph.
- Okanagan pioneer family LeFevre.

Victoria Genealogical Soc. "Journal" vol 17 no 4 Nov '94.

- New management in Victoria, 1846 - 1848.
- Layritz Nurseries Ltd, Saanich.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia GS "Genealogist"

- Directory of Members and surname interests 1994.

Ontario

Bruce County OGS vol 5 no 4 Nov '94.

- Emigration from the Western Isles of Scotland.
- British Telecom and Post Office Records.

Bruce and Grey OGS "Bulletin" vol 24 no 4 Nov '94.

- Ontario references "from Decker (Manitoba) Memoirs", a history of Decker and community, 1880-1970.

Haldimand County OGS vol 5 no 2 June '94.

- Ruthven.
- Haldimand County BMD's

Amherstburg Echo 1887-1893 vol 5 no 3 Sept '94.

Halton-Peel OGS vol XIX no 5 Nov '94.

- Photographers in Brampton C 1880 - 1933.

Huron County OGS vol 15 no 4 Nov '94.

- Melville Presbyterian Church, Brussels.
- St John's Episcopal Church, Brussels.
- Methodist Episcopal Church, Brussels

Kawartha OGS vol 19 no 3, 1994.

- Citizenship and Immigration

Lambton County OGS "Lambton Lifeline" vol 11 no 4 Dec '94.

- Extracts of B and D Amherstburg Echo, 1885 - 1893.
- Pioneer Brinton Paine Brown.

Leeds and Grenville OGS vol 20 no 5 Oct/Nov '94

- Application for membership in the Masonic Lodge, Brockville, Ont.
- 1827 village of Brockville Census.

London and Middlesex OGS "London Leaf" vol 21 no 4 Nov '94.

- Middlesex County people found in Wayne Co. (Michigan) archives.
- WWI Roll of Honor, graduate nurses.

Ottawa OGS vol XXVII no 6 Nov/Dec '94

- Members' interests 1994

Oxford County OGS Nov '94

- Thomas Ingersoll and Party.
- Travelling tombstones.

Perth County OGS "Profiles" vol 12 no 4 Nov '94

- St. Mary's fatalities 1914 - 1918.
- Additional Manhood Suffrage voters.

Quinte Branch OGS "Searchlight" vol 14 no 3 Sept '94

- Race of Captain Zwick's Company of

- the Hastings Militia 8 Oct 1825
- Addendum 1871 census Hastings and Prince Edward Counties.
- 1994 surnames listed by Quinte branch members

Simcoe County OGS vol 12 no 4 Nov '94

- The 75th anniversary of the Spanish Influenza outbreak in North Simcoe.
- Oro Township's Hardie family.

Toronto OGS "Toronto Tree" vol 25 no 6 Nov/Dec '94

- Genealogy summer camp for adults
- Town of Georgina 1994 and 1885.

Ontario Genealogical Society "Families" vol 33 no 4 Nov '94

- The emergence of the Ontario Northland Railway as a Northern Institution.
- 19th century military records in the National Archives - an introduction.
- The Kimmel Park Military Cemetery, Bodelwyddan, Wales

Prince Edward Island

PEI Genealogical Society vol 18 no 4 Nov '94

- Some early Malpeque, New London area records.
- Death records in Humboldt County, California listing natives of PEI.
- Island strays in Bruce County, Ontario, from 1861 census.

Quebec

Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française vol 45 no 3 Automne '94.

- Un normand en Acadie, Pierre Buhot (Buote) 1690 - 1751
- L'implantation de Georges-Eugène Bistodeau 1829 - 1896 en Mauricie.

American French Genealogical Society vol 17 no 2 fall '94

- The paper-trail, a computerized index system for source material.
- Franco-American veterans from Rhode Island in the Spanish-American war.

Metis

Neya Powagans no XXV 1994,

- Surnames.
- no XXVII
- Surname interest, books of interest on Metis research

Mennonite Historian vol XIX no 4 Dec '93

- Canadian Mennonites and the Anabaptist Vision.
- The Peter J. Braun archives: a brief assessment of their research significance.

National Archives of Canada no 107 1994.

- International year of the family, in Canada.

BRITISH ISLES AND IRELAND

England

Calderdale FHS "The Scrivener" no 63 Oct '94

- Coal industry archives.

Cleveland FHS vol 5 no 12 Oct./94

- Apprentices to the Company of Shipwrights.
- Know your parish — Brambles Farm.

Cumbria FHS no 73 Nov '94

- Redwing Congregational Chapel, Garrigill.
- Cumbrians away to Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

Eastbourne and District FHS vol 9 no 1 July '94

- The 10th Light Dragoons/Hussars 1808-1822, part 2. vol 9 no 2 Oct '94
- The 10th Light Dragoons/Hussars 1808-1822 part 3.
- How some cruel and unusual punishments disappeared.

East Yorkshire FHS no 60 Oct '94

- Looking for a lost mariner?
- Pocklington and Barneby Moor ancestral villages of our Lamb family.

London and North Middlesex FHS

"Metropolitan" vol 17 no 1 Oct '94

- Sources of Royal Naval research.
- Guide to some records for merchant navymen.
- Burials in Chipping Barnet 1670-1719

London Borough of Hillingdon FHS no 25 March '94

- Life in medieval Ruslip, some evidence from surnames.
- More "Hillingdon" strays from Kensington Census 1881. no 26 June '94
- Life in Harefield Cottages in 1799.
- Post H remembered, Civil Defence WWII no 27 Sept.'94
- The West Drayton enclosure Act, 1824, index.
- 1881 census list of artists and art students, Kensington area.

Oxfordshire FHS vol 8 no 3 Autumn '94

- Poor law emigrants to Canada.
- Border marriages, Oxfordshire people

married at Oddington and Adelstrop.

- List of farmers proposing to petition for the abolition of the Malt Tax 1830

Shropshire FHS vol 15 no 3 Sept'94

- Late 17th century dissenters.
- Inmates of WEM Union Workhouse 1851.
- Migrant miners in Billingsley and Highley.

Suffolk FHS "Suffolk Roots" vol 20 no 3 Nov '94

- Blacksmiths, "Bolrones" and the Court Baron.
- Freemen.

Wiltshire FHS no 55 Oct '94

- Colerne, the village on the hill.
- Boarded-out children from the Poor Law Unions 1869

IRELAND

"Irish Roots" no 4 1994

- Surnames of County Leitrim.
- Irish Archives, the Land Commission.
- A look at lesser used sources.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen and Northeast Scotland FHS no 52 Aug '94

- William Edward, identifying an 18th century Aberdeenshire miller, part 1.
- Thirtled to the mill.

Dumfries and Galloway FHS no 21 Nov '94.

- Strayed by banishment.
- Grave errors.

Glasgow and West of Scotland FHS no 41 Autumn '94

- Strathclyde regional archives.
- The Ayr and Renfrew militia.

Troon and District FHS no 13 Oct '94

- The Ayrshire Volunteers.
- The Auld Maister.

WALES

Gwynedd FHS no 27 winter '94

- John Jones who? Nicknames.
- Ships at Silloth, Cumbria in 1891 with crews from Gwynedd.

GENERAL UNITED KINGDOM ETC

Family Tree Magazine vol 10 no 11 Sept '94

- Search for a POW.

The word from Ireland vol 10 no 12 Oct.'94

- The word from Scotland.
- A glimpse of medieval family life. vol 11 no 1 Nov '94
- Maps for the family historian.
- Quaker records, part 1.

• The Word from Wales.

- English and Welsh Probate records part 3.

Genealogists' Magazine

vol 24 no 11 Sept.'94

- The "lost" descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, 1620.
- Family history in Hungary. vol 24 no 12 Dec.'94
- Index to volume 24, March 1992 — December 1994.
- Index to names volume 24, March 1992 - December 1994.
- List of lectures, visits and courses for 1995

International Society for British Genealogy and Family History vol 16 no 3 July/Sept.'94

- Genealogy in the Isle of Man, part 2.
- What's in a name?
- Coats of Arms for sale.
- Timeline of U.S. Religious organizations 1609-1890

Journal of the Federation of Family History Societies vol 9 no 4 Sept '94

- Was your ancestor a Parliamentarian?
- Diary of events 1994-1995

Journal of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies. vol 17 no 141.

- Van Der Horst, Anglo-Dutch relations and development in the New World.

OTHER COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA

Victoria GS "Journal" vol 22 no 3 spring '94.

- Main subject, schools.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand "Genealogist" vol 25 no 229 Sept/Oct '94.

- N.Z. Company registers of emigrant labourers applying for free passage. 1839-1850.
- The St.Catherine's House Indexes, an investigation.

EASTERN EUROPE

East European Genealogist vol 3 no 1 Sept.'94

- V.J.Kaye (Kysilewsky)1896-1976,Ukrainian Canadian Family Historian.
- Genealogical summer in the former Soviet Union.

USA

American-Canadian Genealogist vol 20 no 3 summer '94.

- Louis A Surette, Acadian pioneer in New England.
- Les Poitevin-Laviolette, part 2

DONATIONS to the AFHS library:

- Ecclesiastical Courts, their officials and their records.
 - Pre 1841 censuses and population listings in the British Isles.
 - The growth of British Education and its records.
 - Tracing your British Ancestors.
from: *Colin R. Chapman*
 - *Gretna Green* by Olga Sinclair
from *Rene Dussome*
- NASE RODINA vol 6 no 1 and 2.
- Newsletter of the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International.
from *Rosemary Lyons*

West Surrey FHS, "Roots and Branch" vol 15, no 1,2,3,4 and vol 16 no 1.

from *Isobel Schiedel*

The history of New England, by Candace Floyd.

from *Bette Strang*

From *Federation of Family History Societies*:
Microfiche of Digest Section, vol 1, 2 and 3 (1977-1982) with name indexes.

An introduction to Irish Research, 2nd ed. by Bill Davis.

Victuallers' licences, by Jeremy Gibson and Judith Hunter.

Militia Lists & musters 1757-1876, 3rd ed. by

J.Gibson and M. Medlycott.

Census Returns 1841-1891 in microform, a directory to local holdings in Great Britain, 6th ed. by Jeremy Gibson and Elizabeth Hampson.

Company and business records for family historians by Eric D. Probert.

An introduction to Church Registers by Lilian Gibbens.

Current publications on microfiche by member societies, 3rd ed.

Current publications by member societies, 8th ed.

Book review

Canadian Railway Research

reviewed by Doug Stobbs

A recent publication of the Ontario Genealogical Society will appeal to many whether they are genealogists, or have that other disease often labelled "railway buff". This booklet, *Canadian Railway Records, A Guide for Genealogists** is a fine effort by Althea Douglas, M.A., C.G.(C) and J. Creighton Douglas, BSc. The authors trace the development of Canadian railways through the steam era (1836-1960), the transition period (1949-1959) and into the present of full dieselization.

Over 1,000 different railway companies have operated in Canada since 1836 and the authors are quite specific in pointing out that the many non-railway activities such as mining, lumber, shipping, hotels and land are purposely avoided. The focus is to help researchers find documents which record railway people in places or positions at specific points in time. It was no small task yet very capably handled.

The main depository of pertinent records is the National Archives of Canada and accordingly, there are no easy answers particularly for researchers living great distances from Ottawa. A loud caution is well recognized throughout the booklet, too, and that is to do lots of homework before tackling the actual records should you be fortunate to get to Ottawa. Records for the CNR, CPR and a myriad of other companies are discussed as are those from various unions. Many of the foregoing are at locations other than Ottawa.

Readers are provided with a generous bibliography, glossary and even a Canadian railway chronology which the authors point out, are only a few of the tools necessary for successful research in this vast, complex field. This 64-page booklet is a thorough treatment of a challenging subject. If it doesn't generate much enthusiasm then the authors have been successful; there are no instant answers. It's still a good read though and recommended.

* Available for loan from the AFHS library or OGS for \$8.50 +GST and \$4.50 postage and handling.

AGS Conference 95 Program
Fantasyland Hotel, West Edmonton Mall
17700-87th Avenue, Edmonton

*This is a summary of the information on the AGS brochure published in January,
as kindly up-dated to February 14th, by Florence Woodward, Seminar Chairperson.*

Friday, April 7, 1995

7:00-8:00 am Registration

8:00-10:00 am

Opening Breakfast - Speaker Dr. John Foster (U of A)
"History of Fort Edmonton and Area"

10:00-12:00 am Local Tours in Edmonton

- Provincial Archives of Alberta
- Edmonton City Archives
- Rutherford Library, U. of A.
- AGS Edmonton Branch Library
- Edmonton Family History Center

10:15-11:15 am

- Research Host Tables: One-on-one visiting with seminar speakers

12:00-1:30 pm Lunch break (lunch not included in registration)

1:30-2:45 pm

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

3:00-4:30 pm

1. Irish Research: An Overview — Eunice Robinson (Vancouver)
2. Story of Child Migration: David and Kay Lorente (Toronto)
3. Scottish Research, Post-1955: John K. Patrick (Scotland)
4. Ontario Research from an Armchair: Pat Woodman
5. Pre-1800 English Records: Wyn Welton
6. Computer demonstrations

6:00-8:00 Dinner and keynote speaker Dr. Frances Swyripa (UofA)

8:00-10:00 Reception - cash bar

Saturday, April 8, 1995

9:00-10:15 am

1. Irish Research — An In-Depth Look: Eunice Robinson (Vancouver)
2. Ukranian Research: Dr. Frances Swyripa (U of A)
3. Home Children: David and Kay Lorente (Toronto)
4. Scottish Research - Pre 1955: John K. Patrick (Scotland)
5. Scandinavian Research: Roy Jaffray
6. Computer demonstrations

10:30-11:45 am

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

12:00-2:00 pm Lunch and AGS Annual Meeting

2:30-3:45 pm

1. Ukranian Research: Dr. Frances Swyripa (U of A)
Repeat of 9:00 am presentation
2. Genetics and Genealogy - Dr. P. Ferreira (U of A)
Repeat of 10:30 am presentation
3. Place Names of Alberta: Merrily K. Aubrey
4. Quebec Research From Alberta: Carole Hudson
5. United States Research — Family History Center: Louise Croft
6. Computer demonstrations

6:00 pm Banquet and entertainment

Registration:

Full Conference:	\$90.00
(includes 2 breakfasts, 1 lunch, Friday dinner and tour)	
One Day (either)	\$60.00
Dinner or Banquet only	\$27.50 each
Bus tour only	\$5.00

Accommodation in the Fantasyland Hotel starts at \$89.00 double (conference rate) and can be booked at 403-444-3000

Full Seminar particulars may be obtained from Florence Woodward at 483-5940

AFHS Program '95

6 March 1995

Beginners: Census Records
Regular meeting: Early 20th Century American Records

3 April 1995

Beginners: Graveyard Records:
Using their Full Potential
Regular meeting: Using Collateral Lines for Family Research

1 May 1995

Beginners: Introduction to Research in a Western Canadian Province (to be announced)
Regular meeting: Great Research Libraries Useful for Family History

5 June 1995

Beginners: Photography: Practical Advice on Identifying, Preserving, and Copying Photographs
Regular meeting: Using Military Records to Solve Genealogical Problems

business cards



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PUBLICATIONS FROM ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY

Carstairs Cemetery, Carstairs AB	10.00
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Mountainview and Banff Cemeteries, Banff AB	15.50
St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery, Bieseker AB	3.00
Foothills Cemetery serving Turner Valley & Black Diamond AB	5.00
Blackie Cemetery, Blackie AB	2.00
Bottrel (Westbrook) Cemetery, near Bottrel AB	2.00
Canmore/Exshaw Cemeteries at Canmore & Exshaw AB	2.00
West Zion Mennonite, Carstairs AB	3.50
Big Prairie Cemetery, Cremona AB	2.00
Pine Creek Cemetery, DeWinton AB	2.00
Granum Cemetery, Granum AB	5.50
Highwood Cemetery, High River AB	17.00
Irricana Cemeteries-Town and United Church, Irricana AB	2.00
Christ Church Anglican Cemetery, Millarville AB	7.00
Namaka Mennonite Cemetery, Namaka AB	2.00
Okotoks Cemetery & Okotoks Union (R.C.) Cemetery, Okotoks AB	15.50
Hainstock (Fairview) Cemetery, near Olds AB	3.50
Olds Cemetery, Olds AB	18.00
East Olds Baptist near Olds AB	2.00
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Births, Deaths & Marriages, from Calgary newspapers 1890-99	20.00
Calgary newspapers B,D,M as above 1883-89 and 1890-1899 on fiche	12.00
Irish Genealogy - Bibliographical Guide to Calgary Libraries	3.00
Obituary Index of Turner Valley Oilfields Residents, Past & Present	9.00
South Calgary High School 1915-21; Calgary Normal School 1929-30, class lists	6.00
The Barr Colonists 1903, names, ages & occupations	5.00
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Surname Index 1994, AFHS members research interests	6.00

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