

It covers the world... and goes back to before medieval times

Use and Abuse of the IGI

by Allin Kinsbury

Allin Kinsbury is director of the LDS Santa Clara California Family History Center. This article is reprinted from the PAFinder Newsletter of the Silicon Valley PAF Users Group (April 1996).

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) with well over 200 million names is by far the largest single source of names with genealogical information. It covers the world and spans the years from the 20th century back to before medieval times. It is available both on computer as part of FamilySearch and on microfiche. The list is intended to be an index of ordinances performed in the temples of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

However, the IGI on CD-ROM makes an excellent tool for genealogists. It also can be downloaded to a disk and used for comparison with a PAF database. The latest CD-ROM edition is a supplement (called the *Addendum*) to the previous edition; both the addendum and the main file must be searched. The IGI was never intended to be a source of genealogical data, and using it as a source of definitive genealogical data is a major mistake; it even has limitations when used to point searchers in the right direction. The user of the IGI should take a careful look at the sources of information; evaluating a source can tell a user a lot about data. An understanding of the methods of entering data into the IGI and its structure will also help in evaluating the accuracy of the records.

1. The data in the IGI is not linked into complete families.

A marriage entry does include the name of a husband and wife, linking them together, but does not link the children to the parents. The wife's maiden name may not be listed. Significantly, the IGI lacks linkage between the entry of a birth or christening and the marriage of

continued on page 104



Featured in this issue:

- Use and Abuse of the IGI
p 101
- Compiling a Family History
p 106
- Volunteer of the Week
p 113
- What's Happening...
p 118
- Annual Index for 1995/96
p 126

CHINOOK

The Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society
volume 16, number 4, summer 1996

Contents:

- Use and Abuse of the IGI** by Allin Kinsbury... 101
Editorial — Ex Libris by Doug Stobbs... 103
How to Compile a Family History by Donald Lines Jacobus... 106
Wives for Sale by Irene Northan... 110
Book Review — Internet for Genealogists reviewed by Bill Mumford... 111
Neya Powagans by Geoff Burtonshaw... 112
Volunteer of the Week — Geoff Burtonshaw by Ruth Duncan... 113
The story behind the arches by Frank R. Morrow... 115
Gensoft VI by Gordon Hodgson... 122
What's happening and where... by Ruth Duncan... 118
URLs for genealogy... 121
Queries... 123
Highlights from journals in the AFHS library by Lorna Stewart... 124
Index for Chinook 1995-1996... by Joan Hudson... 126
Wild Rose seminar program... 129
Ex Libris... by Joan Hudson... 132



Chinook
is edited by
Doug Stobbs
and produced
by
Gordon Hodgson
Joan Hudson
Lois Nicholson
Marmie Longair
Lorna Stewart
Adrienne Forsyth
Ruth Duncan
Geoff Burtonshaw
Sandy Irvine
Bill Mumford

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 (1995-96):

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.

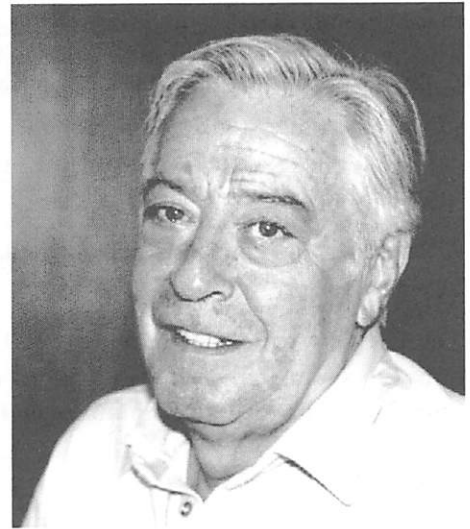
Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month (second Monday if first is a holiday) at Knox United Church, 506 - 4th Street SW, Calgary. Beginner classes are at 6:45 pm and general meeting starts at 7:30 pm.

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.

Copyright 1996 by the Alberta Family Histories Society.



Editorial — Ex Libris

by Doug Stobbs, editor

It is usually a pleasure to announce something new and with this issue of *Chinook*, we again have something to gladden the hearts of our members.

Ex Libris, by Joan Hudson, is a new exchange service for members, but with a difference.

The program is explained quite fully on the back cover of this issue (p 132) but maybe a few additional comments will help.

First off... all members are invited to participate. The growing trend to computer-produced things shouldn't bother anyone here and that we know, will be a relief for some.

Second, this is a way we can share unique, scarce and/or expensive resources with our fellow members and benefit in many ways.

Third, it will enable members to get to know each other and that usually adds very constructively to the vast pool of knowledge we have all acquired.

There are risks... not horrendous of course but by supplying details of personal holdings one assumes the obligation to answer queries. Not very scary when you get right down to it. Most genealogists are ever willing to do this and as a matter of fact, they thrive on it.

So, have a look at your book shelf and consider the treasures you have. If you thought any one or two of them were important, there's quite likely another member looking for the same info that you already have. What is there that you could really use right now? Maybe there's another member right here, who has it on his or her shelf too and wouldn't you just love to know about that!

This brings us to the "nudge". Have a look for resource material which isn't readily available either at the Public Library or the Family History Center and write down the particulars as indicated on the chart. Bring these particulars to the next meeting or, if your enthusiasm gets out of control, mail or deliver them to Joan... yes, even fax them. If all this fails, find a *Chinook* staffer at the Family History Center or wherever they congregate and make them promise to deliver... for the next issue. We're waiting.

And a hearty "thank you" to Joan. This was her idea and rather than just let it sit, she has committed to doing the paperwork and follow-up without any prompting or coercion of any kind. See... there's room for everyone to help. Lets not disappoint her either.

that same individual. The IGI offers no good clues as to whether two entries (birth and marriage) refer to the same individual, the source record may tell, particularly if the source is a family group sheet. The source film can be ordered and checked; it often contains other information submitted for the same family.

2. The rules for submitting data have changed from year to year.

The IGI now represents more than 100 years of temple ordinances. Very early records are poorly documented because the requirements were minimal and the available local sources were poor in quality. For example a person could have been identified as "John Smith, relative of John Jones, born about 1650 in England": This record is useless for identifying ancestors.

3. Some submitters have ignored the rules.

It is probably not knowing the rules rather than breaking the rules that has caused individuals to bypass the submission standards. Some of the worst offences involve medieval royalty. Research there is specialized and bogus pedigree charts abound. The Family History Department has a rule that all royalty must be submitted to the department. Today the rule has been expanded to forbid submitting to a temple anyone alive before 1500. Those names can be submitted to the Medieval Family Unit of the Family History Department, along with a pedigree chart showing the relationship of the submitter to the names being submitted. If the names are not duplicated and the research has been sufficient the names will be sent to the temple specified by the submitter.

4. There is no check for errors.

In looking at the records, one might conclude that in many cases the records were never checked by anyone including the submitter. The LDS church encourages people to run "Possible Record Problems" and to proofread submissions, but there is no way to enforce this. The church takes no

responsibility for errors in the IGI.

5. Little effort is made to correct errors.

An IGI entry is a record of a submission for temple ordinances. It is not intended to be a genealogical record of an individual. The usual procedure has been to resubmit the data where there is an error, even though few errors can be corrected. Even today, if the new entry is not recognized by the TempleReady program to be the same as a current entry, the new entry is allowed; the individual who is submitting the data is unaware of the duplication. If the submitter would choose to determine whether the name

being submitted is a duplication rather than let the computer decide, the possibility of duplication would be decreased.

6. There is no defined procedure for correcting errors.

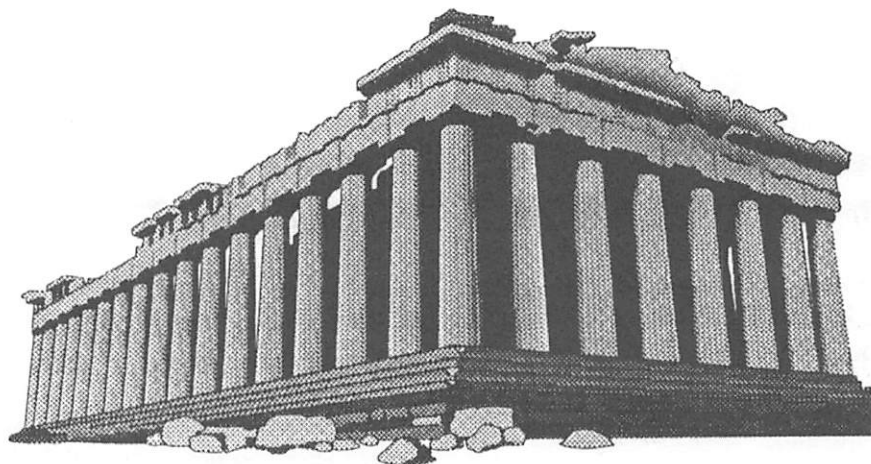
Some errors in the IGI can be corrected. A letter from the original

submitter documenting the error can be sent to the Family History Department and a correction can be made. However one must realize that the ordinance has been done and is recorded in the IGI. Any correction is intended to correct the documentation. There is no incentive for the Family History Department to act as referee between rival claims as to which is correct. Corrections are unlikely to be made if the original submitter has died.

7. Early data may have been guessed at or copied from questionable sources.

A good genealogist will look at sources. If information comes from a printed genealogy he or she will make an effort to verify it. This was not the case for some individuals anxious to join an organization like the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) or to have a complete pedigree chart. Perhaps the person who created the genealogy could not read the handwritten sources and made some guesses. In any event some inaccurate or even fraudulent genealogies have found their way into the IGI.

8. Spelling may not be standardized.



When names were submitted on individual entry forms and marriage entry forms, the instructions were to record the names as they appeared on the original record, no matter how badly they were spelled. I did some research on one of my ancestors from Cornwall. The parish record had a variety of spellings for the surname: Frad, Fradd, Froad, Fraud, Frod and Frodd for starters. In most other records, some effort is made to standardize spelling before the names are submitted.

9. Dates

Handwritten dates can be hard to read. Marriage dates can be confusing to someone unfamiliar with conventions for a given source or time and place. In some areas, banns were read before the wedding and that date was recorded. County registration was done after the wedding and the registration date was recorded. A problem arises when one submitter uses a registration date or a banns date and another uses a marriage date.

A similar but different problem results from the change in the calendar several centuries ago. Some researchers change the date to fit the modern calendar. Purists want the date just as it appeared on the old calendar. There is no

consistency.

10. Places

Places can be well defined with town, city, and state all correctly entered. Other entries may have a place that starts with "of," which means that the individual probably resided in that place at one time. A person with a birth place like "of Pennsylvania" could have been born as far away as Germany.

11. Clerical errors

Before computers, most patrons submitted handwritten family group sheets. The information was then typed into the IGI records by a typist, who was not authorized to make corrections in spelling. If the sheet submitted was error-free, the typist occasionally added an error or two. Now that we have computers, the patrons are doing the typing. If I were required to place a bet on the more accurate of the two systems, I would bet against the computer. Many individuals never check their work.

Part Two of this article will include the following sections: *Sources of Submission to the IGI* and *Where the IGI is a Big Help*.

A good plan is to chart the early generations for quick reference

How to Compile a Family History

by Donald Lines Jacobus

Reprinted from: *Genealogy As Pastime and Profession*, by Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., F.A.S.G., with introduction by Milton Rubincam, F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S., F.G.S.P. (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co.) Chapter XIV. pp. 89-95; © 1968 by Genealogical Publishing Co., all rights reserved.

Editor's note: Donald Lines Jacobus was a professional genealogist, distinguished beyond most of his peers. He was author of several genealogical books and articles, some of them of the "how to" variety. This is part of one of them, reprinted with permission of the Genealogical Publishing Co. While it is a bit dated in terms of technology, it still contains good advice for those planning to compile a family history.

If it is desired to trace the origin of the family in England, a specialist in English research should be retained. One without experience can but rarely achieve the best results by attempting to handle this part of the work personally; though if American records contain strong clues as to the English place of origin, a novice can sometimes make a good beginning by writing to rectors for entries in parish registers and by having wills abstracted. If the American progenitor is traced in England, a full copy of the English records obtained should be printed, not merely the compiler's conclusions based on them. A coat-of-arms should not be used as an illustration unless proof of descent from the armigerous family is offered.

Records in and near the town where the family made its first permanent American home should be thoroughly searched. If the compiler has never worked in contemporary record sources of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, it will take him a long time to familiarize himself with the script of the period, the classes of records which are available, and the correct interpretation of the records pertaining to his family. It is sometimes said of a man who insists on acting as his

own lawyer that he has a fool for a client; and too often the same observation is appropriate for a man who insists on being his own genealogist. But while an overwhelming majority of family histories written by amateurs are inferior productions, there are notable exceptions, and some of the best family histories to be found on library shelves were compiled by amateurs. It is to be noted, however, that these exceptions were compiled by persons who in addition to the required type of mentality had enjoyed the advantages of superior education, and who either possessed independent means or had the support of a family association, enabling them to devote their whole time for several years to the work.

For the writing of a family history, if it is to be accurate and anywhere near complete, is no light undertaking. It should if possible be compiled entirely by one person, whether that person be the financial backer of the work or the professional genealogist employed by him, for it is very difficult for a second worker to take over a half-completed compilation, with its infinite mass of detail, and complete it. This of course does not apply to employing other searchers from time to time to cover specific records in places which the compiler is unable to visit personally.

The individual members of the family should not be assigned reference numbers until the last minute before publication. If they are assigned earlier, they will certainly have to be changed, for up to the last minute new material will be found affecting the numbering system. There is one system which can be employed from the start, but aside from this advantage it is inferior to the systems in more general use and is not to be recommended. Of course, temporary numbering can be adopted, but is likely to cause confusion. A better plan is to index the individuals as the work progresses. A card index is the most satisfactory, and each card should contain the name of the individual, his year date of birth, and perhaps his chief place of residence when that is known, together of course with the reference to the page of the manuscript where information about him will be found.

Another good plan is to chart the early generations for quick reference, so as to be able to see at a glance the place occupied by each individual in the family. But even with these aids, a good memory is an almost indispensable asset in handling and arranging the material expeditiously.

When the book is in type, an index must be compiled as rapidly as possible. It used to be the fashion to have several indices, one for male descendants bearing the family name, one for female descendants born with the family name, one for husbands of daughters, one for wives of sons, and so on. It is much simpler and better for those

who use the book to get everything into a single index. It is useful if the year date of birth is added to every individual who was born with the family name, or something equally distinguishing added, for it is appalling to have to look up a hundred page references if such names as John or Mary are sought.

Some histories, excellent ones among them, split a family into branches, taking up the descendants of each son or grandson of the first settler in order. This is very annoying to anyone who is interested in the early generations of the family and who has to consult each separate section of the book to locate all the great-grandchildren of the settler. Start with the settler, then come to the second generation and carry down each of his children or sons at least, then give the entire third generation, and follow this system down to the present.

Never attempt to trace descendants in female lines beyond the children of daughters. It is impossible to do so completely, as will be explained in the chapter entitled "Growth of an American Family." A large percentage of errors in the better family histories are in the female line, where the compiler's knowledge was less encyclopedic. Theoretically each family name should have its own history, and sooner or later, if the present interest continues, each of them will have. Most of the female lines found in the histories that pretend to give descendants on all lines, male or female, are "lifted" from other family histories, while those not found already in print are usually omitted. It adds nothing to the sum of genealogical knowledge to keep reprinting matter that has already been published in adequate form, and if inaccurate, the new compiler is compounding the errors of his predecessors.

When the genealogist has made a good beginning towards the arrangement of the first six generations — of course on some branches he will have acquired considerable later data — he should pick out all services in colonial wars and in the Revolution from printed muster rolls, and should have abstracts made of all Revolutionary pension

**For the writing of
a family history, if
it is to be accurate
and anywhere near
complete, is no
light undertaking.**

files at Washington, pertaining to the family name. The difficulties are great if there were several early families of the same surname, when the compiler is interested in but one of these families. Sooner or later, he will have to write a partial history of the other families as well, to avoid confusion and to make sure of keeping them distinct from the family he is compiling.

Land records of the localities where the early generations lived are helpful in tracing individuals who removed to new localities, as their new homes are specified in their conveyances if they sold property subsequent to removal. The great dispersion took place in the decades following the Revolutionary War, and families moved from one pioneer settlement to another until they scattered throughout the entire country. The census records in Washington are a great aid in tracing migratory branches during the period when the eastern reservoirs of human stock were sending wave after wave of pioneer families to all the western lands.

It would be a hopeless task to attempt to search the public records of every locality where members of your family ever resided. After you have brought most of the branches down to about 1800, begin soliciting information from descendants. Do not begin to do this earlier, because interested descendants who send records for inclusion will write to you periodically to inquire when the book will be published, or to find out why it has not been published yet, and you do not want this annoyance to start sooner than need be.

You can secure addresses from city directories and telephone directories, and if these are not accessible to you for the whole country, advertising agencies for a fee will prepare lists of addresses. The city cousin, when he replies, can give you the address of the country cousin.

Various printed forms have been devised for the use of compilers in obtaining data from descendants. All of the forms have some good features, but no one type is perfect. In fact, I dare assert that a perfect form is impossible to devise. If too simple, incomplete information will be received; whereas, if the form provides for every contingency, it becomes so complicated and appears so formidable to the recipient that the compiler may consider himself lucky if it comes back filled out at all.

It is well to have a neat circular printed, announcing the preparation of the genealogy, and requesting data of the recipient's branch. It should specify in words of one syllable just what kind of information is desired. If any blank form accompanies the circular, in my

judgement a simple form is to be preferred. Well educated people are weary of questionnaires; poorly educated people are afraid of showing ignorance by filling them out incorrectly; and both classes are prone to postpone and neglect what is for them a tedious task. Certainly at times one gets better results by allowing the descendants to write out the information in their own way. If incomplete an exchange of two or three letters should make good the defects of the first reply.

The printed circulars should bring at least one reply for every eight or ten sent out. After a month, a personal letter, signed even if it be a mimeographed form letter, should be mailed to those who have not responded. This may bring more results than the circular brought: the personal touch does count. A third and final appeal should follow after another month has passed, asking for addresses of interested relatives if the recipient himself is positively not interested.

Self-addressed envelopes should always be enclosed, but it is wasteful to stamp them. Those who are interested enough to send data will not be deterred by the lack of postage, while the stamp will have no influence on those who are not interested.

If the descendants who send data ask for information in return, give it to them. Don't tell them to wait and buy a copy of the book. Some of the elderly ones will not live to see the publication. Remember that these people are doing you a favour. They fail to realize what an added burden it places on the overworked compiler when they ask him where the family originated, or their line of descent, or whether an ancestor served in the Revolution. But neither do you realize what a nuisance it is to them to look up their records or write to cousins to obtain more information for you. Perhaps they are as over worked as you are. A generous attitude on the part of the compiler will not affect the sale of the book, and it is only decent to show consideration to these voluntary contributors. Writers of family histories too often waste pages extolling the virtues of their family, or telling what special traits distinguish it.

**It would be a
hopeless task to
attempt to search
the public records
of every locality
where members of
your family ever
resided**

There is no such thing, when dealing with ten generations and thousands of individuals, as a good family or a bad family. The new strains brought in by the wives in each generation must impart a tendency upward or downward to the succeeding generations. Every family has its distinguished members and branches, and its less reputable members and branches.

The branches that achieve distinction are prominent, and the compiler usually has little difficulty in obtaining their records. If a branch sinks too low in the social scale, it drops out of sight, and you fail to secure records from its members. They are not proud of themselves, so they are not proud of their family, and if your circulars reach them, they rarely reply. Hence most genealogies enlarge the achievements of the best part of the family, and neglect the worst part; and most compilers are satisfied with this result, even if they have made an honest effort to have all branches fully represented.

As for the prevalent notion that certain traits characterize a certain American family, it is sheer nonsense. It may well be that a dominant trait shows itself here and there in some lines over the course of several generations. But the law of averages and the laws of heredity preclude the possibility that all, or even a majority, of the several thousand descendants of the first American ancestor will inherit one certain trait. And this is considering only descendants in the male line. Or look at the question from a different angle. Suppose that a living member of your family numbers among his ancestors from five hundred to a thousand immigrant ancestors — and that is a fair computation if he is wholly of early colonial ancestry: what are his chances of inheriting a given trait from a single one of these forbears, even though that one be his ancestor on the male line?

Yet even exceptionally intelligent people show a lack of reflection on this subject. When I was compiling a genealogy, many descendants who had believed that the first settler was a French Huguenot were naturally somewhat incredulous when his parentage was discovered in England.

One of them sent me a charming picture of an ancestor on this line, who was in the sixth generation of descent from the first settler, and pointed out his dark, handsome, French-looking features. I had to admit it; he did look French. Yet the subject of this portrait had thirty-two ancestors in the same generation with the first settler on the male line, and since he could have inherited his physical traits from anyone of these ancestors or from any combination of them, the chances were thirty-one to one against close resemblance to the male-line ancestor. In fact, this sort of evidence is not competent to decide a question of this sort. To summarize: Be sure to make or

A firm that specializes in genealogical printing can offer the compiler greater facilities and take more burdens off his shoulders than one that is inexperienced in this field.

procure thorough search of original record sources for the early generations of your family; go through all the printed sources in a large library if possible, for many valuable items will be gleaned in this way, particularly pertaining to the later generations; collect all you can from living descendants; and index your book adequately. The sale of the book may re-

fund actual printing costs unless a deluxe style of paper, printing, binding and illustrating is desired. The cost of the research and of the compilation, or your own time if you did this work personally, is your contribution to the family history. No genealogy published today, if the work has been properly and thoroughly done, can produce a monetary profit.

In selecting a printer, a firm that specializes in genealogical printing can offer the compiler greater facilities and take more burdens off his shoulders than one that is inexperienced in this field. The compiler should learn the most common printing symbols, such as underling once for italics and twice for small capitals, and employ them for the convenience of the compositors. Untrained compilers add much to printing costs by failing to give detailed instructions at the start, necessitating changes after type has been set. A page on which the matter concerning heads of families is set in ten-point type, that concerning children in eight point type, and footnotes in six-point, makes an attractive appearance.

When your genealogy is going through the press, you will receive first a galley-proof, which should be read and corrected with the greatest care. If changes or additions have to be made, be sure to attend to them at this stage, because if made after the book is paged, they will prove more costly. The page-proof should require only checking to see that the changes have been made. Always read the whole line in which a change, however slight, was made; for in linotype printing the whole line is removed and a new one set, and in correcting one error a different one may have been made. If an insertion in one line has made necessary the resetting of several subsequent lines,

perhaps to the end of the paragraph, do not overlook them, for although they may have been correct in the galley- proof there may be mistakes in them now.

Many genealogies are issued in parts. This scheme has found general favour because the cost of printing a cloth-bound volume of, let us say, a thousand pages, is so great that the resulting price of a single copy will be prohibitive to many descendants and will reduce sales to a minimum. By issuing the genealogy in from three to six parts, bound in heavy paper, a moderate price can be asked for each part, and for the purchaser the cost of the whole publication will be spread over a long period, say from two to five years. This plan also gives the compiler more time to collect material on the later generations, and to correct any errors that have been discovered in the earlier parts.

Printing by offset is now much employed because it is much cheaper than letterpress. However, the preparation of master copy is a chore, and mistakes are often hard to rectify. The employment of an expert to type the master copy dilutes the saving obtained from offset printing.

Do not make the costly mistake of printing too large an edition. Two hundred copies are enough, and often more than enough, for a pedigree book giving the compiler's ancestry on various lines.

For the usual type of family history, an edition of from three to four hundred copies should suffice. The higher the price asked per copy, the fewer are the sales, and the size of the edition should be limited accordingly.

In printing copies of, or quotations from, original records, it is questionable whether much is gained by following the spelling and punctuation of the original. To be sure, there is a scholarly satisfaction in making verbatim copies, exact in every detail, and it should always be done in printing volumes of vital or church records. But in a family history which is to be distributed among descendants who for the most part are not accustomed to the vagaries of the ancient scribes, modern spelling would better convey the meaning of a transcription. Undoubtedly, many readers are bewildered by verbatim copies, smile perhaps at their quaintness, and pass them by unread.

It is very nearly impossible to place in print an exact copy of any old handwritten record. There were abbreviations and symbols not to be found in the fonts of modern printers. The confusion of 'u' and 'v' is not a real difference in spelling since these letters were considered identical: and the same observation applies to the use of the capital 'J' for 'I'. Just why the use of the initial 'ff' in place of 'F', and of the long 's', should be preserved in modern printed copies, while no attempt is made to preserve the old form of the letters

'r' and 'd', the old capital 'C', or the 'e' that was formed like an 'o' looped at the top, is a complete mystery. All of these belong in the same category and were differences in writing the letters, not real differences in spelling. If an exact reproduction is sought, a photostatic copy instead of a printed one should be found more satisfactory. Or perhaps I should have said, more unsatisfactory, since many of the readers would be unable to read the photostatic copy at all, while they can struggle through the so-called verbatim printed copy after a fashion.

It might also be pointed out that two experts would rarely make an identical transcription of an old record. Take a single example. Where a certain letter was shaped the same way, only size indicates whether it was intended as a small or capital letter. The careless scribe sometimes employed an intermediate size, which one expert might read as

small, another expert as large. But in printing, an intermediate size would be impractical, so the copyist can only toss a coin to decide whether one of these uncertain letters should be set upper or lower case. My personal opinion is that,

for family histories, modernized spelling for everything except personal names should be adopted. Should it not be the function of the expert antiquarian to dress the records of the past in the style that will make them most attractive to the general reading public? If it be pointed out that I have not always backed this opinion by my personal practice, I can only plead the strength of precedent. The genealogical profession, like the legal, has its precedents; and both professions should be less reluctant than they are to abandon precedents which, if ever useful, are so no longer.

Your finished book will be a pride and joy to you forever, and the praise of it, sweet music to your ears. Yet be not surprised if the harmony admits discordant notes. The man who failed to answer your impassioned pleas for information may criticise the book because his branch was omitted. And if an overlooked typographical error records one of the prominent descendants as marrying the mother of his child a month or so after that child's date of birth, well, a few florist bills for your friends to pay is the worst that can befall. ■

Do not make the costly mistake of printing too large an edition.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Sale

Wives for Sale — from 4d. each

by Irene Northan

*Reprinted from "This England" Winter 1985
(reprinted from Chinook, winter 1986)*

A recent feature in "*Cornucopia*" (autumn 1985) described how, in 1820, a Lincolnshire man sold his wife for 1s 6d. It was also in the first half of the 19th century that a similar strange occurrence was reported by the *Dorset County Chronicle*. At Buckland, near Frome, a labourer called Charles Pearce sold his wife to a shoemaker for £5. He could not have realized the far-reaching effects of his action, for Thomas Hardy almost certainly read the account and wove it into his novel, *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. Nor was it an isolated example. Hardy could have turned up another two cases in the newspaper's files for the years from 1826 to 1830.

In fact, wife-selling was a recognized part of rural life, and cases were recorded from Cumbria to Cornwall. Technically they were not binding, of course, but people were convinced of the contrary — particularly if a recognized ritual was followed. This ritual seems to have been similar everywhere. First the sale had to be announced publicly, sometimes by notices, but more usually by the bellman. The wife was then led to the place for sale by a rope halter, and the auction began. Once she was knocked down to the highest bidder she was led away, again by the halter, which was not to be removed until after she had crossed her new threshold and closed the door behind her. One Bradford man did substitute a ribbon for the customary

hemp, but he must have been a particularly sensitive soul.

Strangely enough, the women often seemed to have been willing participants, and many went on to lead perfectly happy lives with their new husbands. One Chichester woman took her four children with her when she was sold in 1898, and they apparently all lived happily ever after. Henry Frise loved and respected the woman he bought for half-a-crown at Okehampton market, and was greatly distressed when, after her death, the local parson would not bury her under the name of Mrs. Frise.

The prices paid for wives varied considerably, from fourpence to £15. The woman who fetched the latter sum, incidentally, is proof that the wives were not always the losers. She outlived both her husbands, inherited from each, then married yet again! Often, though, the price seems to have been a token effort and there are cases on record where the whole thing was obviously pre-arranged. All three — husband, wife and purchaser — went off to the nearest pub to spend the money on a few drinks together!

Things did not always go smoothly at these auctions, of course. When James Brooks decided to auction his wife at Plymouth in 1822, Mrs. Brooks (who was described as "young, handsome and likely to inherit £700") was convinced that a certain gentleman friend would come to claim her. Sad to say, he did not turn up, but, still deter-

mined to be free of her husband, she arranged for an obliging ostler to bid for her, using her own money — providing she did not fetch more than 20 pounds? The arrangement was to be £3 pounds down and the rest paid at Christmas, surely one of the strangest hire purchase agreements on record. However, the Law arrived and broke up the proceedings, and the Brooks had to stay together.

Not all the women consented to these sales. There was the case of the Dartmoor woman who, when she heard that her husband wished to sell her and had found a prospective purchaser, promptly left him. Perhaps it was the price that annoyed her — a quart of beer! Men auctioning their wives were quite prepared to barter. Joseph Thomson, of Carlisle, accepted 20 shillings “and a Newfoundland dog” for Mrs. Thomson; and James Cole, of

Devon, took a two-gallon jar of Plymouth gin for his wife! He was going to accept an earlier bid of a coat, but it was too small.

Wife-selling continued almost into this century. Incredibly enough, some men actually had solicitors draw up bills of sale for them, presenting all sorts of problems for the harassed magistrates who had to sort out the matrimonial tangles afterwards. Gradually, though, the practice died out as better education made people realize that it was not legal. Why did it last so long? Was it a remnant of an ancient custom, or simply the only hope poor people had of release from an unhappy marriage? Whatever the case, it was certainly a bizarre chapter in the lives of our forefathers.

Book review...

Internet for Genealogy

Reviewed by Bill Munford

Written by David Hawgood, published 1996 by Parchment (Oxford) Ltd., England, Distributed by Family Tree Magazine, 61 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 1HL.

The name David Hawgood will not be unfamiliar to readers of *Family Tree Magazine* or *Computers in Genealogy*. In addition to his editorial chores for FTM he has also written several other books on the use of computers in genealogy. He is very well qualified to offer advice as to how to use the Internet.

Because of the very nature of the Internet and its rapid evolution any book attempting to define its usage is in very great danger of being obsolete before it is published. Recognizing this, the author has concentrated on what the genealogist may hope to obtain from its use.

No attempt is made to avoid the jargon peculiar to the on-line user. The author has instead highlighted these words and offered a brief explanation as to their meaning. Technical descriptions of some of the required software and hardware has been avoided thus making the book very readable for someone not familiar with computer technology.

A more detailed look at the various different aspects of the Internet a genealogist might use such as e-mail, news groups, world wide web, etc. are described separately. In the examples the author has used screen images taken from his personal Internet software. He has also described, in some detail, a number of very useful services to be found on the Internet.

The reader should be cautioned however with regard to Internet service suppliers. This book was written in England and the examples used are based on English usage of the Internet system. Phone service in England is considerably different from our local experience. A Calgary user attempting to emulate the author's methods would find costs escalating beyond reason. Any genealogist considering an Internet hookup should consult local users before signing an Internet service agreement.



Overall the book meets the aims of the author. It not only describes what the genealogist might hope to find on the Net but introduces the on-line jargon in a user-friendly manner. ■

Chicayo po Sunday stuff Spring 1996.

Life is the most difficult for those who
always seek the easiest roads, David Rily
(It flows by itself) Gary Stevens.
Without Pollution from Don't Push the River
and moves back when even that time is over.
for a particular thing at a particular time -
The Indian Way - A person arises as a leader
Citizen - Siblings of Graham B.C.
Catalpa - The old man hid the ladder.

The Fraser/Courtenay/Brown and
Related Clans, Reunion July 6-7 1996 at Salt
Spring Island for more info phone Richard
& Vera Karsen (604) 687-6766

Sinclair Reunion 1996 At Lily Plain Sask July
26-28 For more info wait/phone Ellen Hicks
2432-3687 S.E. Calgary Alt. TAB OY3.
P*(403) 273-7693.

Moore Family Reunion 332 Parliament Drive
Halifax N.T. 679901 June 21-23 1996 for
more info call Ronnie (406) 742-1316

We are saddened by 2 great Mattie Rosenbergs
That have passed on to their Creator Pat No Day
at Calgary & will never be forgotten & new
They will be keeping them as they did when they
were here with us.

This Spring widus' - every thing off the
ground story by Maggie Rosenberg

Neyn Pougans.
A Mattie Newsletter



Glen Burdette
288 - 3 Ave. N.W.
Calgary, Alta
T2N 0R8 1405 903 2604

Geoff Burtonshaw honoured... **Volunteer of the Week**

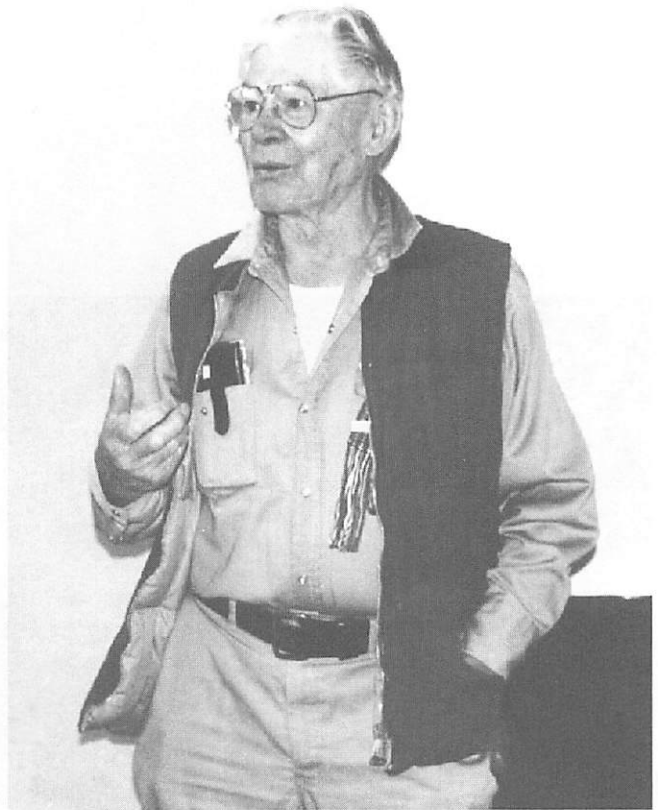
by Ruth Duncan

Our own Geoff Burtonshaw was honoured by being named Volunteer of the Week, April 1-7, by the Volunteer Centre of Calgary.

He received this honour in recognition of his work in Metis genealogy, not only in Calgary but around the world. He has over 400 subscribers to his service and as just one example, he answers over 60 letters each month, from places as far away as Alaska, Virginia and New Zealand. He has been a stalwart member of AFHS for years and continues to serve as a volunteer at the Glenbow Archives every week.

Geoff is an interesting fellow. Because he is very reticent to tell about his accomplishments, perhaps it is time to tell a few secrets about him. Geoff was born in 1916 on a farm near Valpoy which lies between Lake Dauphin and Lake Manitoba, about 140 miles northwest of Winnipeg (as the crow flies). This life was true homesteading, and Geoff can tell many stories about how families coped with the very difficult conditions. The farms in the neighbourhood were homesteaded by settlers of many nationalities. Many were "greenhorns" who knew little if anything about farming, let alone the hardships they might encounter. Everyone in those days had an Eaton's catalogue, and Geoff tells about a neighbour who figured out how to harness his horses by studying the pictures in the catalogue.

Geoff's family may have been typical of some of the new immigrants. His mother, grandparents and great grandmother moved from Bedfordshire, England to Portage La Prairie in 1908. In 1915 Geoff's mother married James Henry Burtonshaw and moved to Valpoy. She died in 1982 at the age of 96. His father, born in 1885 in Surrey, England, died in 1970. Breaking land, getting enough food for winter, living with almost no money, and then by the "thirties" managing to survive the depression were hardships which tested the strength of the people in the area, but Geoff's parents apparently met the challenges. Actually, Geoff's great grandmother lived to the age of 97, and his maternal grandparents to ages 99 and 90.



Geoff has prepared a book (425 pages) of memories for his four daughters. It's packed with stories about life in homesteading days, his time in the RCAF during WW2, and his move with his wife, Grace Paradis, and family to Calgary in 1952. Geoff chose to retire when he turned 65. Grace passed away a few years ago. Geoff has not been idle since his retirement. He has taken a great deal of interest in Metis family history which stems from his wife's family and continues through his daughters and grandchildren.

During the past few years he has put together a data base of names and family connections of native and Metis families of western Canada. Geoff operates a Metis SIG which meets throughout most of the year in his home. It is a very popular SIG and the many people who attend the meetings appreciate Geoff's help, hospitality and the doors he has opened for them in the search for their roots. Over 1500 books and other printed materials, focusing on Metis and native history, fill the cupboards and line the walls of his house. What a resource, both in terms of printed information, and also in the knowledge that Geoff has, and shares, about his subject!

Without a doubt, Geoff has sparked much interest, and assisted greatly with Metis and Aboriginal research. I heard recently that the records requested most often at the Glenbow are the native/Metis records. Good work, Geoff, and congratulations!



Computer Grants

Pictured here are Frank Morrow and Noreen Chambers following the announcement to the AFHS membership, of a very generous donation to the Society by Esso Resources, a subsidiary of Imperial Oil Ltd.

The purpose of the grant was to purchase additional equipment for the Computer SIG and followed an earlier grant from Shell Oil for a similar purpose.

Interestingly, the donation of \$2500 was made following application from a group of Esso Resources employees and retirees who are all members of AFHS. The worthy members who participated in the application are:

Alan Cole Edward Drake Sheldon Gibson Douglas Hay
Bruce McKenzie Frank Morrow Richard Trostem

Many words of appreciation go out to these stalwarts, and to the company they represent.

The story of the arches

by Frank R. Morrow



Prior to February 1834 Tolpuddle was a sleepy little Dorset village. On that day an event occurred that was to arouse the conscience of all fair minded persons in England. Six men

were arrested and charged with “administering an oath”. In due course they were judged guilty and sentenced to transportation to Australia where they were to remain for seven years. The sentence was unduly harsh and it was obvious that the authorities were determined to make an example of these individuals. The oath for which they were charged was to swear allegiance to The Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers, in other words, a union. Unions were in evidence in the Midlands in industrial cities such as Birmingham and Manchester, but had not reached the southwest. Prior to 1834 this primarily agricultural area was thought to be, at least by landlords, a quiet haven not infected with the labour movement. The Friendly Society was formed in an attempt to obtain fair wages for farm workers.



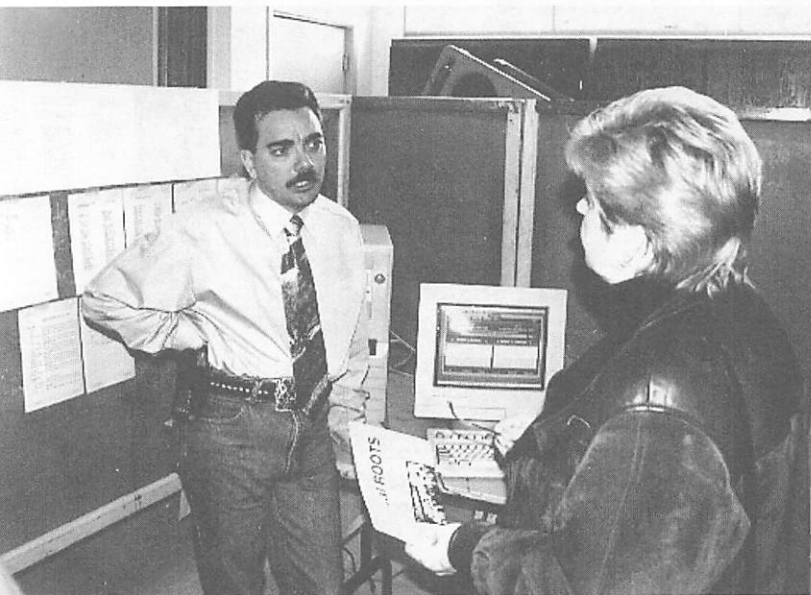
A memorial arch to the Tolpuddle Martyrs erected in 1912

These six men eventually became known as the Tolpuddle Martyrs. Through the efforts of fellow unionists and others they were eventually pardoned after serving two years of their sentence. For a variety of reasons their return to England was delayed a further two years, and they arrived back in England in 1838.

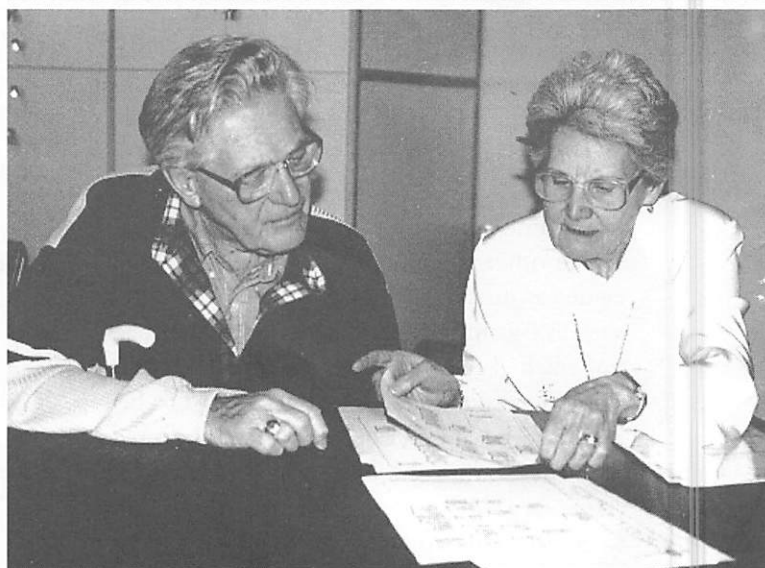
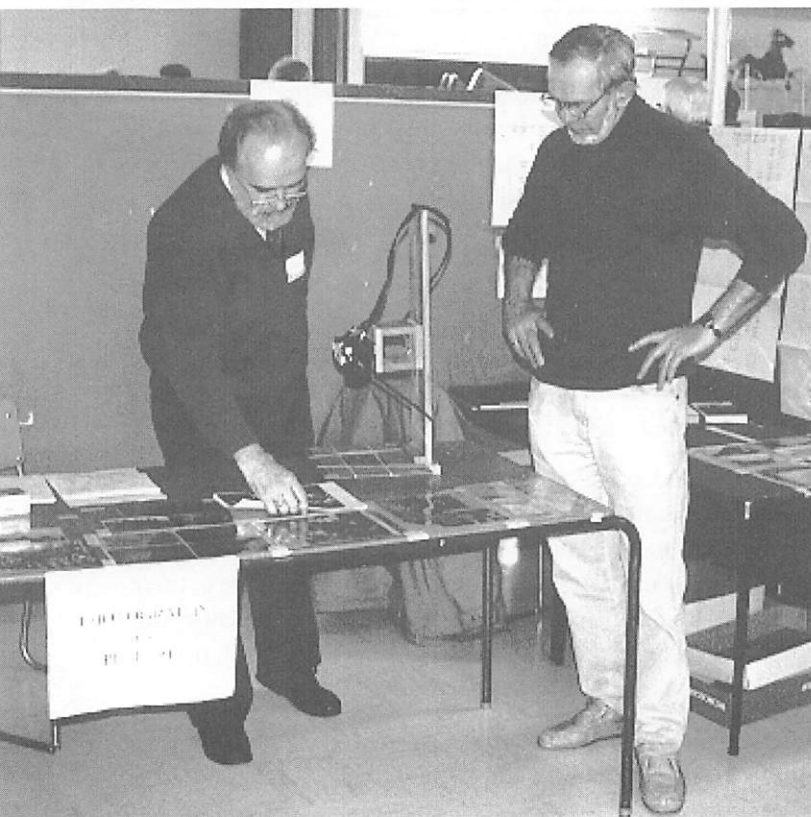
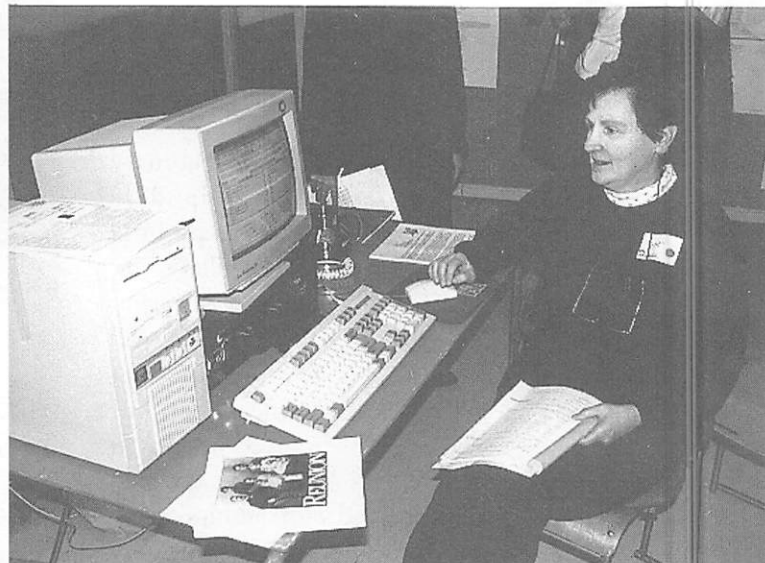
After a number of years, when it had become evident that they would not escape their notoriety in England, five of them decided to emigrate to Canada with their families. James Hammett remained behind. One of the decisions taken by the emigrants was that they would not reveal their previous experiences.

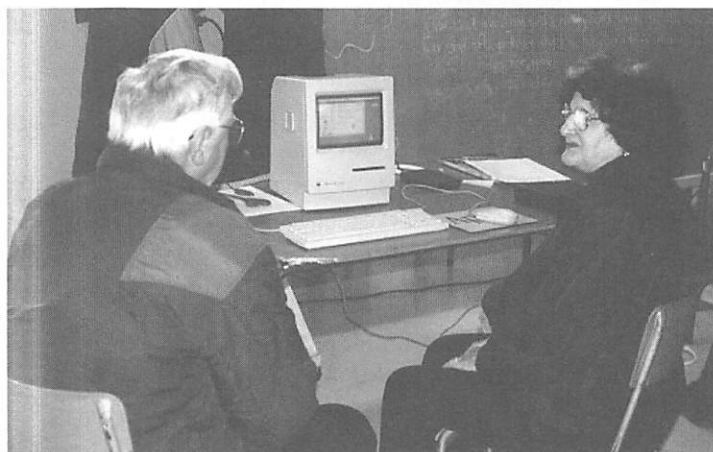
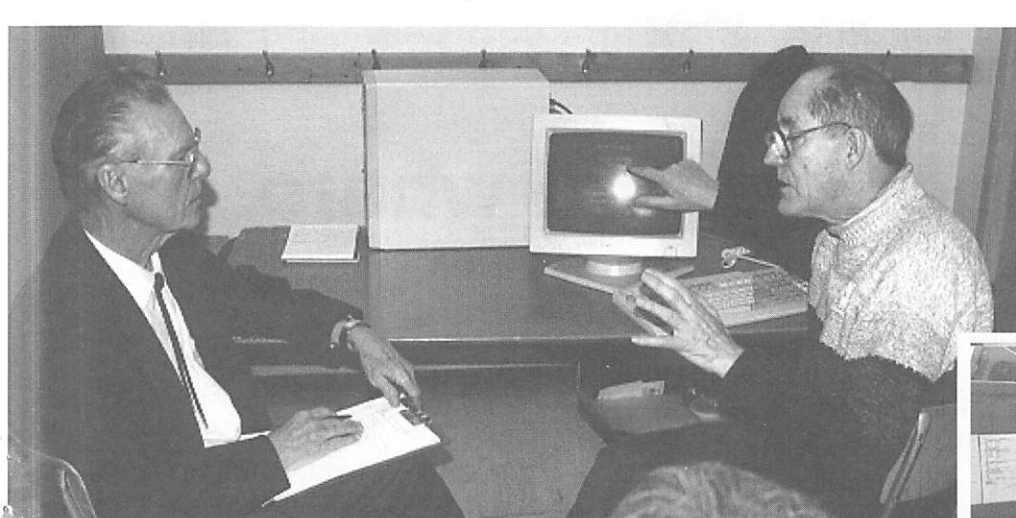
They settled in southern Ontario and became respected citizens. It was not until the centenary of the original arrest that their history became generally known. This of course, was after the death of the principals. These events bear witness to the faith and courage of these men and their families. It is interesting, not only for its scope, but also to those whose research leads them to Dorset, England, or possibly to the London area of southern Ontario.

Further details are included in a booklet entitled *The Tolpuddle Martyrs — a Dorset Vignette*, now in the Society library. ■

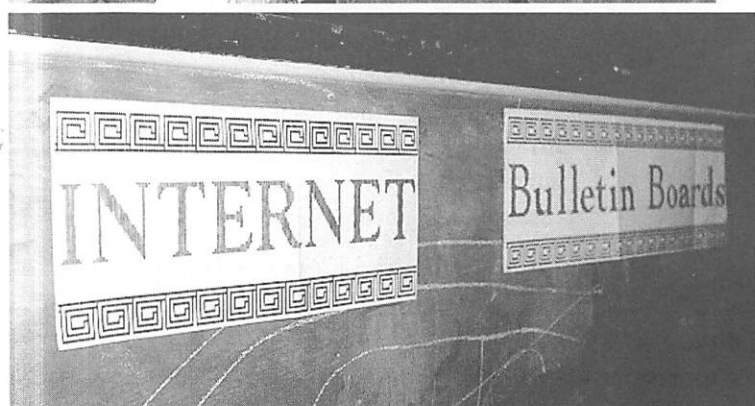
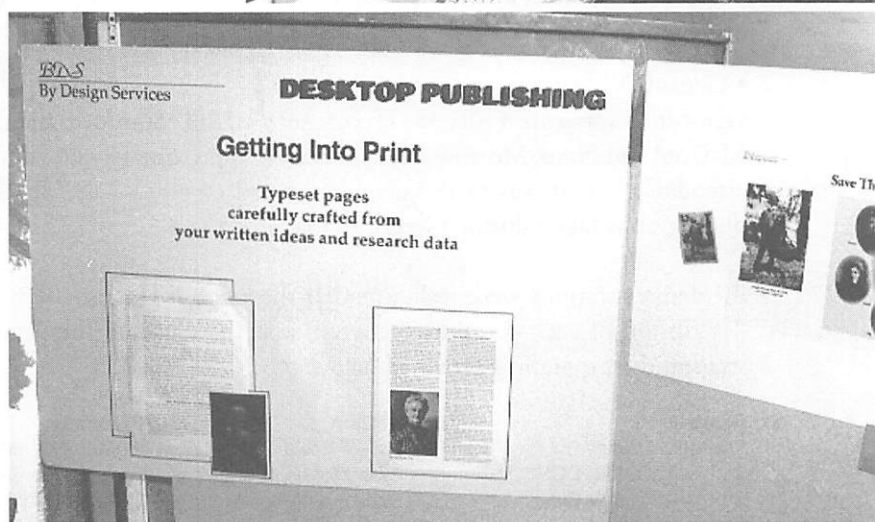
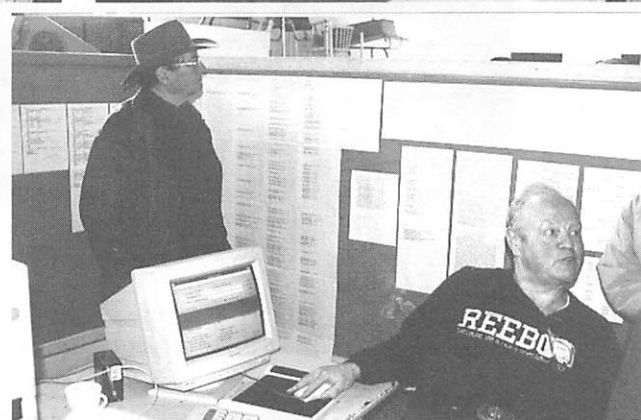


Gensoft VI





photos by
Gordon
Hodgson



What's happening and where...

by Ruth Duncan



The Computer Special Interest Group (SIG) has been busy. The monthly meetings, which are now held in a room adjacent to the Family History Center (FHC) at 2021-17 Ave SW are always very well attended. About 50 people attended the first meeting. This was the smallest crowd to date. Eighty chairs were put up for the last meeting, (an on-line demo of the Internet) and there were a few people standing at the back.

The computer SIG has undertaken two projects of late, both of which have turned out very well. The first project, Gensoft VI, is described below.

The second project, a funding proposal, is described on page 114 in this issue of Chinook.

• Gensoft VI

Gensoft VI was a great success. The organizers, Bill Mumford, Blair Barr, Larry McCool and Frank Morrow were assisted by approximately 40 volunteers. The attendance count was in the neighbourhood of 400 — see pp 116-117 for photographs taken during Gensoft VI.

All demonstrations were well-attended throughout the day (9:30 - 3:00). A description of each computer program and the name of the person demonstrating the program is provided below:

Demo	Description	Presenter
Ancestral Quest	PAF for Windows	Gordon Hulbert
Brother's Keeper DOS	Shareware for DOS	Terry Bunce
Brother's Keeper Win	Shareware for Windows	Larry McCool
Family Roots	Commercial for DOS	Wes Johnston
Family Roots	Commercial for DOS	Alan Peers
Family Scrapbook	Shareware for DOS	Doug Hay
Family Tree Maker	Commercial, for Windows	Michael Sandercock
Personal Ancestral File	Commercial for DOS	Blair Barr
PAF*Mate	Commercial for Windows	George Lake
Personal Ancestral File	Commercial for Mac	James Istvanffy
Reunion	Commercial for Windows	Janet Morgan
Reunion	Commercial for Mac	Ruth Duncan
Roots IV	Commercial. for DOS	Brian Hutchison
Parents 4	Shareware for Windows	Frank Reaume
The Master Genealogist	Commercial for DOS	Suddie Mumford
DTP and Scanning	DTP Demo	Sandy Irvine
Internet	Intelllet Demo	Judy Rempel
BBS	BBS Demo	Joyce O'Brien
		Marianne Wilkat

Commercial Outlets

Genealogy Plus— Genealogy books and materials. Sheila Johnston, Marmie Longair and Noreen Chambers assisted the Adrienne Anderson family with the sale.		
McGinnovation	Computer Courses	Tim McGinn
Creative Memories	Photo materials	Irene Oickle
Catering	Stevenson's	295-0107

Shareware disks were copied for those who wished them. About 80 copies of various programs were distributed during the day and orders taken for several

dozen more.

The following volunteers looked after registration, information, and anything else that needed to be done — Frank Morrow, Evelyn Brown, Geoff Burtonshaw, Joan Armstrong, Isobel Schiedel, Peggy Franko, Barb LaFrenze, Arlene Butler, Doug Stobbs, Alan Cole and Len Armstrong. My apologies if I have missed anyone. I'm sure there were other members who pitched in to help as needs arose. The attendance was higher than expected, and lots of bodies were needed.

The door prize — a \$20 gift certificate to the restaurant, *A Bit of Britain* — was won by Alfonso Aguilar.

Planning is already under way for Gensoft VII, 1997.

• Ireland

From the Internet

Question: Is there a naming pattern for children in Ireland?

Reply: "I have the following from Sean O', himself of Ballymalis — I don't know how widespread the practice was.

- 1st male - father's father
- 2nd male - mother's father
- 3rd male - the father, himself
- 1st female - mother's mother
- 2nd female - father's mother
- 3rd female - the mother, herself

After that they started drawing names out of a hat — I have a cousin named "Stetson" and an aunt named "6-7/8".

I never thought to ask, but now I know why (as I've always wondered) the first male child wasn't Jr."

Another person who responded to the question gave the same information as above (to the 3rd child of each set), and states further that the 4th male child was named after the father's oldest brother, and the 4th female child after the mother's oldest sister.

• **Anywhere**

A man told his wife that genealogy was like hunting squirrel: "You get that critter located, treed and in your sights. Then he jumps to the next tree."

• **British Isles Genealogical Register: 1997**

The Federation of Family Histories (FFHS) invites registrations of names you are researching in the British Isles. Entries for BIG R (1994) will not be carried over and must be registered again. This directory will be available in county sections, e.g. the Yorkshire section will contain only Yorkshire interests. Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Islands will be treated in separate sections. Compilation of the register will be financed by a charge of £1 per form (16 entries). Overseas contributors may pay by sending dollar bills — \$2.00 per form, for up to two forms. Forms must be sent before 1 November 1996.

The register and most county sections will be available only on microfiche. From 1997 county sections should be available from the appropriate regional family history societies.

The form and additional information (including address) will be posted at the Family History Center.

• **England, Wales and Scotland**

1881 Census Indexes. The only two indexes that have not been published are Middlesex and Lancashire. Projected publication dates are June for Middlesex and July for Lancashire.

• **England and Wales.**

1891 Census. Approximately 50%, perhaps a bit more, of the 1891 census is available at the FHC. These fiche are ordered by patrons with some additions by the FHC. Before ordering any fiche from this record collection, be sure to check the list on the filing cabinet by the desk to find out if the fiche you want are already available at the Center.

• **England and Wales**

Civil Registration Indexes. The AFHS has been accepting donations for the purpose of adding, in a systematic manner, to the civil registration index holdings at the FHC. Birth indexes are complete to 1924 and there are some new holdings in marriage and death indexes. Check the lists periodically, as new fiche are ordered as funds come in. Rene Dussome has been accepting the donations and, with the FHC, ordering the additions.

• **First World War Graves in Belgium and Northern France**

Brian V. Thomas has written to ask if any members would be interested in obtaining colour photographs of the graves of their relatives who lost their lives in the First World War in Belgium and Northern France. Thomas' hobby is researching the Great War and for the last five years he has regularly visited the cemeteries and memorials in the Ypres area of Belgium and down to the Somme in Northern France. Brian Thomas says that he must make a small charge to help cover costs of supplying two 7" by 5" colour photographs (one close-up and one general view), information about the cemetery or memorial, and a personal message in the Visitors Book. If anyone is interested and would like further details, send a s.a.e. and postage (a 41p stamp or an international reply coupon) to: Brian V. Thomas, 8 Russell Drive, Wallaton, Notting-

ham NG8 2BH, England. Tel: 0115 9281451.

• **Book Claims Irishmen World's Worst Husbands**

Dublin (Reuters): The Irishman may have a golden tongue and dreams in his eyes, but he is just about the world's worst bet as a husband, a group of Irish writers have decided. In fact, he much prefers to remain a bachelor, which is why so many colleens have to leave their native shores in search of a man. The criticisms are made in a newly published book, "The Vanishing Irish." Fifteen Irish writers contributed, each putting his fellow-countrymen under the microscope, with unanimously harsh results.

The book sets out reasons for Ireland's dwindling population which in the last 100 years has decreased by almost half. Ireland now has a population of 4,300,000. Its marriage rate is the lowest in the world and the average age of marriage is the highest: 35 for men and 29 for women. Sixty-four per cent of the population is single.

Frances Mary Keating writes that Irishmen prefer bachelorhood and comments: "Eighty per cent of them seem to believe that marriage is for morons. As a lover the Irishman is famous — gay, light-hearted, tender and gentle, he can make the girl in whom he is interested feel like a queen. "But let the girl get serious and he will do a disappearing act as neat as anything on the stage... He is not a good father or husband. He loathes responsibility, and lives for drinking, gambling, politics and sport.

John A. O'Brien, who edited the book, comments that "the strangest species of male on the face of the earth today is the Irish bachelor," And playwright Paul Vincent Carroll writes: "If he can possibly avoid it he will not marry, or he will do so only at an age

when the blood runs cooler and he requires the comfort of a nurse and housekeeper." Author Shane Leslie blames "the soft relaxing climate" for Ireland's predominant bachelorhood.

He adds: "The attitude of the clergy is not encouraging to marriage. Any love affairs are frowned upon... priests have told me with pride that when married couples have come in after a year to ask why God has sent them no children, inquiry disclosed that they were ignorant of the facts of life."

In the book is a colleen's scathing comment on her menfolk. "They are nothing but a race of cuckoos, beersharks and boogie-woogie fanatics." The Calgary Herald — 28 August 1994.

• Quebec

The address of the Quebec Family History Society is: PO Box 1026 Pointe Claire, Que, H9S 4H9. Library: 173 Cartier Ave., Pointe Claire. Newsletter: *Connections*, 4 per year. \$10 an hour general research. Fee schedule for research of particular indexes. Send a s.a.e. for research information. Membership: Can. \$31. The Society now has a web page that would, I believe, be of interest to all with Quebec roots (mainly English). The URL is: <http://www.cam.org/~qfhs/index.html>.

• Bargain in Missouri

Missouri birth and death records have been reduced from \$22 to \$5 from the Missouri Bureau of Vital Records. PO Box 570, Jefferson City, MO 65102. via South Plains GS, Lubbock, TX March 1966

• Genealogical Research Directory (GRD)

The 1996 GRD has been received by individual subscribers as well as the Family History Center and other libraries. This 1248 page publication is packed full of information. The Di-

rectory of Surnames (pp 33-856) consists of names submitted by those who are searching for ancestors in Canada, the British Isles, Australia, New Zealand, United States and several other countries. Other sections are: Subject Entries, Contributors and Addresses, and One Name Studies. A list of genealogical societies provides society address, membership fees and other information. Some useful maps of European countries are included, as well as other information of use to genealogists. The GRD has been published yearly since 1981, and a look through the surname directories of previous GRDs might be a useful exercise.

Coming events — Tours/conferences

• Sept 21, 1996. Trip to Salt Lake City. Call Nancy Strickland at 289-2846.

Donations to the AFHS library:

Donated by Lucille Dougherty,
June Dunbury and
Mary Kearns Trace:
• Vulcan Cemetery

Donated by Phillip P. Thorpe CG(C):
• Descendants of Oliver Thorpe a
New England Planter

Donated by C.J. Hastings:
• History of the Cornelius Family
in America
• Family Newsletters - donations
• Clan Johnstone in America,
regional newsletter—
Canada, Oct 1995
• The Pangburn Letter,
vol 13, no 2, Oct 95
• Greer Family Association
Newsletter, vol 13, no 1, fall 95

Donated by Gordon Hodgson:
• What Name Did You Get?
The thing about Hodgsons

• August 14-17, 1996. Rochester, New York. Sponsored by the Federation of Genealogical Studies, hosted by the Rochester Genealogical Society. There will be more than 110 lecture sessions. For full information, write to: Meeting Resource Group, 224 W. High Terrace, Rochester, NY 14619, or call or fax: 716-527-9853.

• September 10-16, 1996. The sixth conference in That Elusive Irish Ancestor series will take place 10-16 September 1996 and will include venues in Belfast, Derry and Dublin. A packed program of lectures and workshops will be offered on the practical side of genealogical research — with delegates being offered the opportunity for guided hands-on research in Ireland's main repositories. These include the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (ORONI) in Belfast and the National Archives in Ireland. The program will also include optional tours and a variety of entertainment.

The fees for the conference will be in the neighbourhood of £450-£500 per delegate. This will include six nights accommodation, all meals, transport, conference fees, etc.

For details of the program contact: Shane McAteer, Executive Secretary, Ulster Historical Foundation, 12 College Square East, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

The above information was located at <http://www.os.qub.ac.uk/nifs/>, the Internet address for the North of Ireland Family History Society.

• "If all the people in the world were genealogists, there would be no wars. No one would take a chance on the records being burned!"

Handy partial list of genealogy home pages

Thanks to Sally Rae

Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) — a small sampling

SavvySearch search engine <http://www.cs.colostate.edu/~dreiling/smartform.html>

Menu pages. These will point you to just about everything else.

Genealogy Home page <http://ftp.cac.psu.edu/~saw/genealogy-full.html>
Genealogy Toolbox <http://genealogy.tbox.com/genealogy.html>
Alan Mann's home page <http://www.aros.net/~alanm/genealogy.html>
Everton Publishers <http://www.everton.com/>

Important databases:

GenWeb Index <http://www.doit.com/tdoyle/genweb/genweb.html>
GenServ <http://soback.kornet.nm.kr/~cmanis/>
Brian Mavrageorge's list <http://www.genealogysf.com/>
Roots surname list <http://www.rand.org/cgi-bin/Genea/rsl/>
Roots-L and GenNam-L archive <http://infobases.wia.net/roots-l/>
List of genealogy newsgroups http://www.herald.co.uk/local_info/genuki/newsgroups.html
U.S. telephone directory <http://www2.switchboard.com/>
World Family Tree <http://www.familytreemaker.com/wfttop.html>
NetGuide: Genealogists Guide <http://genealogy.org/NGS/netguide/welcome.html>

Major organization connections:

Library of Congress <http://lcweb.loc.gov/homepage/lchp.html>
National Archives <http://www.nara.gov/>
NGS home page <http://genealogy.org/NGS/>
FGS home page <http://www.connect.net/beau/fgs/>
CompuServe Roots Forum <http://ourworld.compuServe.com/homepages/roots/>

Email addresses:

Alan E. Mann alanm@aros.net
Family History Library FHL@byu.edu

Bibliography:

Eastman, Dick. *Your Roots*. 1995. Emeryville, CA: Ziff Davis Publishing. (FHL ARC book 929.10285 E...)

Crowe, Elizabeth Powell. *Genealogy Online*. 1994. New York: Windcrest. (FHL ARC book 929.10285 C886g)

ComputerCredible. 1995. South Jordan, UT: ComputerCredible (not in FHL)

Genealogical Computing 1981. Salt Lake City: Ancestry, Inc. (FHL 929.10285 G286g)

Calendar changes

by Rene Dussome

When searching for our ancestors in parish registers prior to the 19th century, we become aware of certain variations in the church calendar year. Pages in the parish register may contain headings such as, "Christenings, Marriages and Burials for the year 25th March to 24th March Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-two." This may seem strange to us until we realize the significance of the 25th of March (Lady Day) in the lives of our forbearers. It was, for many years, the first day of the new year, with the following 24th of March being the last day of the same year.

Strange things can happen to confuse the unwary. For instance, it was not impossible for a child to be born on the 22nd of December 1723 and baptised on the 15th of January 1723. This phenomenon is known as Old Style (O.S.) dating. For practical purposes, when entering such dates in our records, it is wise to convert them to New Style (N.S.) dating. In the above example, when entering the dates in our records, the date of birth would still be shown as 22 December 1723 but the baptism would appear as 15 January 1724. To avoid any misunderstanding in the future, you might wish to express the date of baptism as 15 January 1723/24. This is known as double dating.

To further complicate matters, the 25th of March was not always the first day of the year. In Britain, up to the 14th century, the first day of the new year was the 25th of December. From then until 1752 it was fairly consistent, with the 25th of March holding pride of place. Then, in 1752, Britain accepted the Gregorian calendar and New Year's Day was changed to the 1st of January.

Perhaps a little background information on the way in which our ancestors measured time would be helpful. Ancient peoples based their calendars on the phases of the moon and the sun but such calendars were not strictly accurate because the lunar cycle and the solar cycle are not identical. In 45 BC, Julius Caesar introduced an innovative calendar based primarily on the solar year. He decided there should be 365 days in the year and even chose the number of days in each of the months.

Caesar further decreed that in every 4th year the month of February would have an additional day added to it, thus creating what is presently known as a leap year. It will be readily seen that the resulting Julian calendar comprised 365.25 days.

As the study of astronomy became more sophisticated, it

was determined that the actual number of days in a year is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds. Each year in the Julian calendar found the vernal (spring) equinox moving closer to the beginning of the year so that by the year 1582 it was 10 days away from March 21st, which was the date it had in AD 325 at the time of the Council of Nicaea. Pope Gregory XIII now got involved. He was persuaded by his astronomers to change the calendar once again. He decreed that every year, the number of which is divisible by 4, is a leap year excepting the last year of each century which is a leap year only if it is divisible by 400. At the same time he declared the 1st of January to be New Year's Day. His astronomers reminded him about the discrepancy of 10 days so he further decreed that Friday the 5th of October should become Friday the 15th of October, 1582.

The Gregorian calendar gained immediate acceptance in the Roman Catholic countries but the Protestant countries were reluctant to be governed by papal decree and did not accept the amended calendar until much later. France, the German Catholic States, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal and Spain switched to the Gregorian calendar within a year of 1582; Hungary in 1587; the German Protestant States in 1699; Denmark and Norway in 1700; Britain and its colonies in 1752; Finland and Sweden in 1753; Japan in 1873, Egypt in 1875, China in 1912, Russia in 1918, Greece in 1923 and Turkey in 1927. By the time Britain adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1752, the spring equinox was 11 days out of position so it was decided to change Thursday, the 3rd of September to Thursday, the 14th of September. These major changes were not accomplished without some dissent, and riots occurred in England because people felt they had been cheated out of 11 days of their lives. Interestingly enough, George Washington was born on the 11th of February, 1731 (O.S.) but after the introduction of the Gregorian calendar he celebrated his birth day on the 22nd of February.

Although other calendars — e.g., Hebrew and Islamic — are currently in use, the Gregorian calendar is the most widely used in the world today. Even that calendar is not absolutely accurate and a further refinement will have to be made designating years evenly divisible by 4000 as common (not leap) years. This will keep the Gregorian calendar accurate to within 1 day in 20,000 years. This should satisfy everyone's requirements for the foreseeable future.

Members queries

BARTLEY: Looking for ancestors and descendants of Courtland Bartley b. @1832, m. Susannah in Rawdon Twp, Hastings Co. Ontario. Children:

James Wilson, b.1855 had children Peter and Phrona Harriet, 1855-65
Ezra, 1867-93 m. Fanny Moffatt, Marmora ON 1 dau Gertrude
John Wesley, 1866-
Averona ? Anna, 1870-
Hannah, 1874-

Replies to Pat Tillotson, 202- 4515 45th Street SW, Calgary AB, T3E 6K7.

CAMPBELL: Maria Jane, b. 1815/16 (where?), m. 1833 Montreal to Thomas Goldfinch and in 1852/53 to Joseph Taylor in Kingston; 4 children born to 2nd marriage Mary, George Francis, Samuel, Frank Hugh. Seeking info on Mary's parents and particulars of first husband.

Replies to Helen Green, 3715 Brooklyn Cres., Calgary AB, T2L 1G9

LUNDRIGAN: Seeking information about the family of George Lundrigan b.27 Aug 1862 at Upper Island Cove, Newfoundland who married Isadora Coombs b.1866, on 31 Dec 1885 also at Upper Is. Cove. Both died at Chicago Ill. mid 1900s. Their children:

Thomas George, b.24 Aug 1888, Upper Island Cove m.Eleanor Cath. Ostrander, 13 Feb 1911, Saskatchewan
Selina b.23 Sep 1891, d. May 1892 Nfld.
Sarah b.14 Nov 1894, Nfld.
John b. 3 Jun 1896, d. May 1897 Nfld.
Minnie b. 5 Apr 1898, Nfld.
Roseleigh b. 10 Apr 1900, Nfld. Alexander, b. 12 Jul 1902, Nfld.

Please reply to Sally Rae, 9432 Oakland Road SW, Calgary AB T2L 2K6, or srae374766@aol.com.

SMYTH: Seeking information on the family of Francis Smyth b. abt 1525 in Withcote, Leicestershire who may have moved to Muckridge, Co. Cork, Ireland where the family was definitely established by 1629. This name is from his mother's will which was proved in 1595.

Please contact Sue Olson, 403 Parkview Cres. SW., Calgary AB T2J 4N8

TAYLOR: Joseph, b. c1808 in Co. Dublin, 3 brothers and 2 sisters. One brother became archdeacon of Episcopal Church in Liverpool. Father said to have been officer in English regiment and sent to Ireland in command of Kilmainham Jail and Military Hospital near Dublin.

Any information will be appreciated.

Reply to Helen Green, 3715 Brooklyn Cres., Calgary AB T2L 1G9

Highlights from exchange journals received in the AFHS library

by Lorna Stewart

CANADA

Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family History Societies Inc., vol 8, no 2, winter 95/96

- Information roundup
- Newsletter, Journals and Society Addresses

National Archives of Canada, no 109, 1995

- Seen through artists' eyes: the Second World War
- Victory Spring: Images of courage from the National Archives no 110, 1995
- This issue devoted to film related materials at the National Archives

Metis

Neya Powagans, no 36, Jan 96

- lots of books listed from various sources no 37, March 96
- Surname interests
- Queries

Alberta

Alberta GS, vol 24, no 1, Feb 96

- "Proof of Age" information from the Provincial Archives of Alberta
- "GEDCOM" and "Family Search"

Alberta History Cumulative Index 1953-1977

Edmonton Branch AGS, vol 17, no 1, Feb 96 (see AGS, vol 24, no 1, Feb 96)

- Vignettes of Canadian History

Fort McMurray AGS, vol 14, no 3, Dec 95

- Special "Christmas of Yesteryear"

Grande Prairie and District AGS, vol 19, no 1, March 96

- Obituaries 1995
- Births, marriages and deaths 1919, cont., from Grande Prairie Herald

Medicine Hat & District AGS, vol 17, no 1, March 96

- History of Suffield Alberta
- Computer Corner

Scottish Research Group, vol 2, no 3, Feb 96 (see AGS, vol 24, no 1, Feb 96)

- Emigration 1770-1815
- What's in a name? customs and diminutives

British Columbia

Kelowna and District GS, vol 12, no 3, Feb 96

- Using old portraits and photographs
 - The Crawford family
- South Okanagan GS, vol 3, no 6, Jan 96
- Tips for researching the pioneer period before 1850
 - Researching a CEF ancestor
- Victoria GS, vol 19, no 1, Feb 96
- The Oreckovasky Family: from Russia to America
 - The Blake Family of New Hampshire — Railroaders and Telegraphers
- British Columbia GS, vol 25, no 1, March 96
- Did your ancestors homestead in the Railway belt?
 - Vancouver Voters, 1886 first instalment
- South Okanagan GS, vol 3, no 7, Feb 96
- Battle of Ridgeway (Ontario)
 - Australian Imperial Force

Manitoba

Manitoba GS, vol 21, no 1, March 96

- Napoléon Prince 1852-1925, inventor, engineer and master mechanic
- Rovin' and Ramblin' for Relateds

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Genealogical Association

- Directory of members and surname Interests 1995

Ontario

Bruce and Grey OGS, vol 26, no 1, Feb 96

- The Telfer family

Bruce County OGS, vol 7, no 1, Feb 96

- P.E.I. strays in Bruce County Ontario from 1861 Census

Haldimand County OGS, vol 7, no 1, Jan 96

- Sherbrooks and the Village of Stromness
- Village of Saint Gust/Hullsville/Garnet

Halton-Peel OGS, vol XXI, no 1, Feb 96

- List of pre-1925 churches in Halton-Peel
- List of IFHF Members Centres as of March 95

Huron County OGS, vol 17, no 1, Feb 96

- Surname research for 1995

Lambton OGS, vol 13, no 1, March 96

- The Rawlings Families of Lake Road and Forest
- Information Highway

Leeds and Grenville OGS, vol 21, no 6,

Dec 95

- Return of the Inhabitants of the Township of Augusta, Johnstown District, Canada West 5th, April 1796
 - Surveyors of the past — Sherwood, Lillie, Booth, West Burchill, Chipman
- London and Middlesex County OGS, vol 23, no 1, Feb 96
- Colonel Thomas Talbot and his pre-1812 settlers
 - Original Westmister Township Patentees
- Ontario GS, vol 35, no 1, Feb 96
- Alphabetical List of Locations by the Land Board of Newcastle District 1812-1825 part III
 - An example of some secondary sources relating to Irish Famine History to be found in an Academic Library System
- Ottawa OGS, vol XXIX, no 2, March/Apr 96
- Westward Ho, 1879 index of names
 - Business Directories — Canada West (1850) Lanark and Renfrew
- Oxford County OGS, Feb 96
- Sentinel-Review headlines from 1875-1942
 - List of letters to be picked up at Woodstock Post Office Oct 1844
- Perth County OGS, vol 14, no 1, Feb 96
- Researching Adoptions — Ontario
 - New stones at O'Loane Avenue R.C. Cemetery
 - Teachers and elected School Trustees S.S. No 2 Fullarton, Munro School
- Quinte OGS, vol 15, no 4, Dec 95
- A 1904 Christmas letter (many names)
 - The 1851 Thurlow Index
 - Membership and Surname Supplement
- Sault St. Marie OGS, vol 14, no 1
- William Henry Carney 1830-1917
 - John Askin, Jr. c 1762-1820
- Toronto OGS, vol 27, no 2, March/Apr 96
- From Muddy York to World Class City 1793-1996
 - Putting St. Michael's RC Cemetery on paper
 - Burial registers versus Cremation registers

Quebec

- Quebec FHS, vol 18, no 3, March 96
- The Quebec Name Game (old and modern spellings)

- The Notman Photographic Archives and You
- Société de Généalogie de Québec, vol 22, no 4, Dec 95
- Les Touchet de Québec: une famille qui s'est illustrée dans le domaine de la construction au 19^e siècle
 - Jehan Creste, sa famille, son entourage
vol 22, no 5, Jan 96
 - Les trois maris de Mathurine Desbordes
 - Les filles du Roi
vol 22, no 6, Feb 96
 - Le destin tragique de Florence Janguay décédée dans le feu du Parlement D'Ottawa en Février 1916
 - Catalogue des bancs de la deuxième Église (1751-1785) de Saint-Pierre-de-la-Rivière-du-Sud en 1755
vol 22, no 7, March 96
 - Jean-Baptiste Dupéré, Marchand à Rivière-Ouelle
 - Allemands décédés à L'Hotel-Dieu de Québec et inhumés au Cimetière de L'Hotel-Dieu de Québec ou Cimetière de Pauvres de 1757 à 1812
- Le Journal des Boutin d'Amérique, Dec 95
- American French GS, vol 19, no 1, spring 96
- French and Belgian immigrants to Woonsocket, RI
 - Louis Napoleon Beaudry
- Société Généalogique de l'est du Québec, no 57, Jan 96
- L'Îlet de Cacouna: les premiers occupants
 - Un premier Giguère à Ville-Marie

Prince Edward Island

- P.E.I. GS, vol 19, no 4, Feb 96
- Finding aid to Record Group 19: Vital Statistics Doctors Books collected by the Department of Vital Statistics
 - "Dit names"

EAST EUROPEAN

- East European Genealogist, vol 4, no 2, winter 95
- The Soviet Consumption of Northern Romania (Bukovina and Bessarabia)
 - Searching for your ancestor's Record of Immigration: The 1940 National Registration Records

- East European New Member's Package

ENGLAND

- Berkshire FHS, vol 19, no 2, Dec 95
- Some of the Berkshire Pococks
 - The story of a Blewbury Girl
- Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry, vol 11, no 2, Dec 95
- Army defaulters of bygone eras
 - James Grove, Birmingham Forger
- Calderdale FHS, no 71, Oct 1995
- All roads lead to... where? Why, Sotteville (les Rouen) of course.
no 72, Nov 95
 - Beckett Street Cemetery Burmantofts, Leeds
 - Sources for the Family Historian in Calderdale
no 73, Jan 96
 - Dead on arrival?
 - Strays
- Cleveland FHS (S. Durham and N. York), vol 6, no 5, Jan 96
- Know your parish Witton-le-Wear
 - Migration of Miners to East Cleveland
- East Surrey FHS, vol 18, no 4, Dec 95
- Brief entries in the Streatham Parish Registers
 - Wandsworth Vestry and Workhouse
- Family Tree magazine, vol 12, no 3, Jan 96
- The Lanark Society Settlers (Ontario)
 - New ways with old records (Old Parish Records)
 - Filial affection over the centuries
vol 12, no 4, Feb 96
 - Record repositories, part 1
 - Searching the Mormons' Ancestral File database and how to avoid some pitfalls
- The Irish poor: Another source
- Herefordshire FHS, vol VI, no 3, Oct 95
- Genesis of an Australian family
 - Thank God for "James the idiot"
vol VI, no 4, Jan 96
 - Herefordshire convicts in Australia
 - One way with wills
- Herefordshire FHS Index to Journals vol V, no 1-12, Apr 1992-Jan 1995 Subjects and Surnames
- Suffolk FHS, vol 21, no 4, Feb 96
- St. Johns Home Ipswich — list of deaths of inmates 1879-1932
 - Suffolk saltworks

- fiche — 1996 members' interests
- Wiltshire FHS, no 60, Jan 96
- Villages of Wiltshire • Roundway
 - Corsham Pew Rents
- Woolich and District FHS, no 60, Dec 95
- Search for my Grandfather and for his name
 - Aldershot Army Camp 1891 some extracted names

GUERNSEY

- La Société Guernesiasse FHS, vol 8, no 2, Dec 95
- Names taken from the War Memorial in Alderney
 - Beware Step-Grandmothers!
 - French Revolutionary Calendar

IRELAND

- Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild, no 11, 1995
- Irish emigration to Britain during the famine decade 1841-51
 - Nineteenth century records in the archives of The Royal Victoria Hospital — Belfast
 - The Scots in Ulster: their Denization and Naturalisation, 1605-1634
- The Irish Genealogical Research Society, vol 9, no 2, 1995
- Faulkner's Dublin Journal 1765, Births, Marriages and Deaths
 - Baptismal, marriage and burial records from Finglas Co. Dublin, 1658-1684
 - Roll of the 10th N.Y. volunteer Infantry, 1861-1865 lists of deaths, wounded, missing in action etc.
- Ulster Genealogical and Historical Guild
Directory of Irish Family History
Research 1995

SCOTLAND

- Aberdeen and North East Scotland FHS, no 57, Nov 95
- Sheriff Court Records
 - Thoughts of a late night transcriber re Banffshire

Index for Chinook — 1995-1996

by Joan Hudson

(Note: Long index entries were [arbitrarily] truncated by the indexing computer...)

15th Iowa Regiment 83
1881 census an awesome achievement 71
1881 Census Indexes 119

A

A Calgary vignette: Alderman Joseph Maw 74
Abstracts of Surrogate Court Wills, Kingston and V 47
Acadian Roots 4
Adams, Marilyn 47
Adjala 93
Alberta, Formerly the Northwest Territories: Index 82
Allen County Public Library 78
Ameliasburg 47
American Historical Society of Germans from Russia 25
Ancestor Angst 47, 80
Anderson, Adrienne 58, 98
Anderson, Albert 98
Anderson, Carl William 98
Antiques: Collecting the Past 28
Archer, George 77
Are you doing Metis research? 79
Armstrong, Joan 118
Armstrong, Len 118

B

Bakaa Valley 41
Barbeau, Marius 52
Barr, Blair 118
Bartley 123
Baxter, Angus 37, 42
Beattie Blvd 59
Beginning Your Family History 28
Bell, Isabella 14
Bentley, Jeanne 35, 129
Betker, Wilhelmina 42
Bickman, David 129
Billings, Charles 14
Bishop, Jean 28
Boddie, John Bennett 10
Body in the Basement 46
book reviews 46
Braithwaite, Mr. 75
British 1881 Census Project: The final countdown 88
British Columbia Archives and Record Service 4
British Isles Genealogical Register: 1997 119
Brooks, James 110
Brown, Evelyn 118
Brownlee, Margaret 14
Bull, Chief Sitting 36
Bunce, Terry 118
Burgoyne, General 37
Burtonshaw, Geoff

13, 17, 52, 79, 112, 113, 118
Businessmen and Gentlemen: Nathan and Thomas Gold 7
Butler, Arlene 118

C

calendar changes 122
Calgary Family History Center 3, 23
Calgary Freenet 1, 77
Calgary Genealogy 4
Calgary Herald 74
Calgary Herald Neighbours 57
Campbell 123
Canada's founders in the next world must be astoni 69
Canadian Clubs 28
Canadian Federation of Genealogical and Family His 3
Canadian Genealogical Information 4
Canadians Then and Now 43
CANFED 3
Carignam-Sallières Regiment 37
Carroll, Paul Vincent 119
Carson, John 15
Carson, Nancy 15
Castell Public Library 4
Chambers, Noreen 114, 118
Chicago Manual of Style 7
Chief Sitting Bull 36
Christofel, Whilhemia 39
Churchill, Jill 73
Chursky, Shirley 52
Cite Your Sources: A Manual for Documenting Family 6
Civil Registration 28
Civil Registration Indexes 119
Clan Johnstone in America 120
Closson Press 23
Clute, Stan 35
Cochrane 75
Cole, Alan 114, 118
Cole, James 111
Cole, Zilpha (or Silpha) 15
computer grants 114
computer SIG 114
computer special interest group 118
Computers for Genealogy 28
Computing that birth date 97
Cox, Jane 23
Criminal Ancestors: A guide to historical criminal 18

D

de Savoie, Thomas Emmanuel Pierre 37
DeGerlaise, Jean-Jacquet 37
Deisman, Rebecca 14
DeJarlais, Philip 42
DeMarce, Virginia Easley 42
Denning, Florence 28, 52

Descendants of Oliver Thorpe 120
Desjarlais families 37
Devine, Heather 17, 33, 35
Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada after C 94
Dion, Doreen 52
Dominion of Canada National Registration 48
donations to the AFHS library 52, 120
Dougherty, June 120
Dr. Barnardo's 95
Drake, Edward 114
Droese, Rita 17
Duncan, Ruth 17, 23, 57, 71, 93, 118
Dussome, Rene 95, 122

E

Eakle, Arlene H. 17
Early Church (LDS) Information File 93
East European Conferences, 1996 59
Eaton's catalogue 113
Eccles, W.J. 42
Edgecombe County, North Carolina 8
Editorial — Ex Libris 103
England, Scotland, Wales. 1881 Census Indexes on M 93
ESRC Data Archive 88
Esso Resources 114
Everton Publisher's home page 4
Everton's Genealogical Helper 5
Ex Libris 132

F

Family Health Trees: Genetics and Genealogy 94
Family Historian Enquire Within 28
Family History as Canadian History 33
Family History News and Digest 25
Family History Week 35
Family letters relating to the American Civil War 83
Family Tree Message Service 57
FamilySearch 101
Federation of East European Family Histories Socie 78
Federation of Genealogical Studies 120
Ferguson, Alexander 15
First World War Graves in Belgium and Northern Fra 119
Fisher, Art 42
Fisher, Rachel 42
Flax Growers Lists 48
Forsyth, Adrienne 3, 14, 60
Forte, Alison 60
Fortier, Alfred 13
Franko, Peggy 118
Friendly Society of Agricultural Labourers 115
Frise, Henry 110

- From Here to Paternity 73
Fuller, John 77
- G**
- Galacians 38
galley-proof 108
Gaunt, Chris 77
Gavin, Charles 8
Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia 4
Genealogical Computing SIG 28
Genealogical Evidence: A guide to the standard of 7
genealogical news groups 76
Genealogical Research Directory (GRD) 120
Genealogy As Pastime and Profession 105
Genealogy of the First Metis Nation 87
Genealogy on Line 4, 76
Genealogy Resources on the Internet 77
GENSERVE 77
Gensoft VI 116, 117, 118
Gensoft VII 118
GENWEB 77
German Empire 1875 28
Germans from Russia 25, 93
Gibson, Marjorie and Sheldon 45
Gibson, Sheldon 114
Glenbow Archives 4
Glenbow Museum 113
Granger, Diane 35
Green, Helen 28, 56
Green, Rodney 47
Greer Family Association 120
Guestroom Exchange Network of Visiting Friends, In 95
Guide on Starting Genealogy 5
- H**
- Hall, D.J. 38, 42
Hamburg offers high-tech data to genealogists 87
Hammett, James 115
Harding, Alpheus 83
Harding, Joseph Chatham 83
Harding, Lebbeus 85
Harding, Stanley, R.L. 83
Harding, Thomas Sharp 83
Harshman, George 15
Hastings, C.J. 120
Hawgood, David 111
Hawkeye, Lynn Aileen 3
Hawkings, David T. 18
Hay, Douglas 114, 118
Helm's Genealogy Toolbox 4, 77
Heraldry for Family Historians 28
Hesse-Hanau Chasseurs 38
Hessians 37, 38
highlights from exchange journals 124
Highsmith, Annette Paris 10
Hinshaw, William Wade 23
History of Perquimans County 10
History of the Cornelius Family in America 120
Hodgson, Gordon 3, 14, 29, 120
Hofman, Margaret M. 8
Holland, Mary Margaret 3
Holloway, Karen 46
home page 1
Houlgate, Maureen 3
- How to Compile a Family History 105
Howgood, David 28
<http://genealogy.org/ngs/welcome.html> 77
<http://www.freenet.calgary.ab.ca/science/gene/> 77
<http://www.freenet.calgary.ca/science/afhs.html> 4
http://www.umich.edu/~cgaunt/gen_intl.html 77
Hudson, Joan 103, 132
Hudson's Bay Company Archives 41
Hughes, Jane 15
Hulbert, Gordon 118
Hutchison, Brian 4, 5, 6, 12, 118
- I**
- IGI on CD-ROM 101
Index for Chinook — 1995-1996 126
Index to the Civil Registration of Births, Marriages 93
International Conference on Metis Studies 79
Internet 5
Internet for Genealogy 111
Ireland: Manuscripts and Government Records in the 28
Irish-Canadian List 4
Irishmen World's Worst Husbands 119
Irvine, Sandy 118
Irvine, Sherry 58
Istvanffy, James 118
- J**
- Jacobus, Donald Lines 105
Jacoby, Judy 79
Jaher, Frederic 7
Jelly, Seth 81
Johnson, Albert E. 79
Johnston, Shiela 118
Johnston, Wes 118
- K**
- Karr, Catherine Suzanne 60
Keating, Frances Mary 119
Keffer family 60
Kingham, Ellen 35, 93
Kinsbury, Allin 101
Klein, Jean-Adam 38
Klein, Michael Sr. 38
Klein, Michelle 40
Klyne, Michel Jr. 40
Kronsthal 15
Krushel, Howard 17
- L**
- Lackey, Richard S. 6, 82
LaFrenze, Barb 118
Lake, George 118
Lamont's Tin Shop 74
Landed Estate Records 81
Lane, Gordon 5
Lavender, Ann Gardener 129
Lazenby, Emily 14
Ledoux, Albert H. 52
Lewis, Allen Roy Jr. 52
Library of Congress 78
Light, Douglas 52
Lincolnshire 28
- Line, John 60
Longair, Marmie 29, 47, 80, 118, 129
Lundrigan 123
Lutes, Richard 15
Lutheran Consistory of St. Petersburg 93
- M**
- MacEwen, Grant 28
Mackie, James 58
Macklenden, Denis 8
Maiden, Charles 14
Map Guide to the US Federal Census 1790-1920 87
Marbles, Manton 40, 42
Margaret and Harriet Sutton 95
Maronite Catholic Arab 41
Massey Manufacturing Company 74
Maurice, Philippe 13
Mavrogeorge, Brian 77
Maw, Deborah C. 74
Maw, Joseph 74, 75
Mayo, Micajah 8
Mayo, Nathan 8
Mayor of Casterbridge 110
McAteer, Shane 120
McCool, James 14
McCool, Larry 118
McDevitt and Munnock 93
McDonald, Vonna 58
McGinn, Tim 118
McGovern, James R. 7
McKenzie, Bruce 114
McKinnon, Frank 69
McNabb, Curtis and Bowley 94
Mennonite Colony of Chortitza, Russia 15
Merifield, Russell R. 28
Metis families 113
Metis SIG 113
Michaels, Barbara 46
Michel, Marlene 25
Missouri birth and death records 120
Morgan, Janet 57, 118
Morrow, Frank 14, 114, 115, 118
Morrow, Fred 14
Morrow, Joseph 14
Move from the realm of the "imaginary" 6
Mumford, Bill
1, 14, 17, 76, 111, 118, 129
mumford@freenet.calgary.ab.ca 5
Murder at the genealogy conference — book review 73
Muscowegan Reserve 41
Mutch, Alexander 15
Myths — Canada 69
- N**
- naming pattern 118
National Archives in Ireland 120
National Archives of Canada 23, 78
National Atlas Information Service 4
National Genealogy Society 78
Netguide: Genealogist's Guide to the Internet 77
Neu Osterwick 15
Neufeld, Agatha 15
Never Been Here Before 23
New Brunswick Genealogy 4
New Brunswick Research 59
Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogy 4

- Neya Powagans 13, 52, 79, 112
 Nicholson, Lois 15, 59
 Niinimaa, S. Gail 17, 129
 Niven, Agnes 60
 Nobles, William 40
 North Irish Roots 24
 North of Ireland Family History Society 120
 Northan, Irene 110
- O**
- O'Brien, John A. 119
 O'Brien, Joyce 15, 118
 OGS Directory of Surnames, 1955 94
 Oickle, Irene 118
 Okehampton 110
 Ontario Cemetery finding aid 4
 Ontario Civil Registration films 93
 Ontario Genealogical Society: Publications for sale 94
 Ordnance Survey Gazetteer of Great Britain 93
 Orphans England to Canada 25
 Osterwick 15
- P**
- PAF Documentation Guidelines 82
 PAFinder Newsletter 101
 Patch, Russell B. 10
 Paterson, William James 60
 Patrick, Robert 15
 Patterson, Meda 52
 Pearce, Charles 110
 Peers, Alan 118
 Pelling, George 28
 Perry, Terrence E. 9
 peruke maker 29
 Peterman, George 60
 Peters, Johann 15
 Peterson, Susan Myrtle 8
 Pingburn Letter 120
 Pitts of Georgia and Alabama 10
 Plymouth 110
 Pollock, Sharon 42
 Potter, Robert Addinell 14
 Potter, William Henry Addinell Potter 14
 printing by offset 109
 Public Record Office of Northern Ireland 120
 Public Record Office of Northern Ireland 80
 Purdue University 4
- Q**
- Quaker genealogy 23
 Quebec Family History Society 120
 queries 14, 60, 123
 Quinte Branch Library 47
- R**
- Rae, Sally 129
 RAND Genealogy Club 4, 78
 Rankin, Pat 52, 56
 Reaume, Frank 118
 Red Deer and District Museum and Archives 58
- Red River Genealogical Society 95
 Rempel, Judith 15, 118
 Riel, Louis 36
 Rivière-du-Loup 37
 Roberts, Mabel 15
 Robinson, Elizabeth 14
 Robson, John 14
 Roll of Honor Names of Soldiers Who Died in Defens 23
 ROOTS-L mailing list 4
 Roseneder, Jan 17, 27, 46, 52, 73
 Ross, J.M. 75
 Rubincam, Milton 10, 105
 Ruper, Peter 14
- S**
- S. Parish and Co. 74
 Sandburg, Carl 33, 42
 Sandercock, Michael 118
 Sanders, Harry 129
 Saratoga 37
 Saul, Pauline 28
 Sauve, Louise 17, 35
 Saxton, George 15
 Schafer, Jacob 60
 Scheidel, Angus (Gus) 30
 Scheidel, Isobel 49, 118
 Schwieger, Alice 58
 Scott, Thomas 36
 Scottish Church Records 93
 Seymour, Fanny 14
 Sharon, Margaret 76
 Shell Oil 114
 Sifton, Clifford 38
 Silicon Valley PAF users group 82
 Simmermon, Stella M. 17
 Skoggard, Ross 28
 sloven 29
 Smith, Alex 75
 Smith Granger, Dianne 3
 Smith, Noreen 47
 Smyth 123
 Snook, Lavina Loisa 15
 Sparling, Lois 60
 St-Louis-Harrison, Lorraine 17
 Standard conventions for citing your sources 6
 Stevenson, Noel C. 7
 Stewart, Lorna 3, 52, 124
 Stobbs, Doug 3, 14, 18, 35, 71, 103, 118
 Story Behind the Arches 115
 Subject: Genealogical Truth 87
 Sutton, Margaret and Harriet
 Swan, Bev 35
 Swift, Susannah 15
 Swinnerton, Tain 28
- T**
- Table of weights, dimensions 96
 Taylor 123
 Taylor, Ryan 95, 129
 That Elusive Irish Ancestor 120
 The Family Album 27
 This England 110
 Thomas, Brian V. 119
- Thomas, William James 60
 Thomson, Joseph 111
 Thorpe, Phillip P 52, 120
 Thorpe, Barbara 52
 thread 5
 Tithe Applotment Books 48, 80
 Tolpuddle Martyrs 115
 Tolpuddle Martyrs — A Dorset Vignette 115
 Tonges, Barry 4
 Tower, Benjamin 15
 Trace, Mary 58
 Trace, Mary Kearns 120
 Traces Stamp Exchange Service 58
 Treachery in Academic Circles 46
 Tremblay, Giselle 35
 Trostem, Richard 114
 Trudel, Jeanne 37
- U**
- Ulster Genealogical Review 28
 Ulster Historical Foundation 120
 University of Calgary's McKimmie Library 4
 University of Great Falls 79
 University of Kansas 78
 University of Toledo 4
 Use and Abuse of the IGI 101
- V**
- Valpoy, Manitoba 113
 van der Schee, Wyn 57
 Visiting the Family History Library at Salt Lake C 49
 Volunteer of the Week 113
 Vulcan Cemetery 120
- W**
- Waldram, E.H. 26
 Walker, Major 74
 Walsh, James 36, 42
 Ward, Tom 28
 Watson, Joseph W. 8
 Westbury, Claire 28
 Westbury, Robert 93
 Whaley, Arthur G 14
 Whalley, Lorne 14
 What Name Did You get? 120
 What's happening and where... 23, 57, 93, 118
 When Original Evidence Disagrees 9
 Whistone-Smith, Ronald 129
 Wild Rose Seminar '96 16, 129
 Wilhelmy, J.P. 42
 Wilkat, Marianne 14, 60, 118
 William Wade Hinshaw's Encyclopedia of American Qu 23
 Wing, Elizabeth Maria 60
 Winslow, Ellen, Good 10
 Wives for Sale 110
 World Wide Web 1
- Y**
- Yahoo's Genealogy home page 4
 Yerbury, Al 52
 Young, Stephen 88

Wild Rose Seminar '96

October 25-26



Preliminary program details:

Seminar Chairperson Jeanne Bentley reports that the major speakers have all been engaged with only one spot left to fill. Some program details are being worked out too, however, the names confirmed at the time this is written are as follows:

- Ryan Taylor:** A well known lecturer throughout Ontario, presently associated with the Allen County Public Library at Ft. Wayne, Indiana. Ryan will be the Keynote Speaker on the Friday evening and present three sessions on the 26th.
- Ronald Whistone-Smith:** Affiliated with the University of Alberta, and an enthusiastic speaker on his life-long interest in maps... for all occasions.
- Sally Rae and Tove Ludvigsen:** of the Calgary Family History Center who will talk on using those facilities with particular emphasis directed towards first-time and new visitors to the Center.
- Ann Gardener Lavender:** A Paper Conservationist with experience at the Glenbow Archives and other institutions will share her expertise during two sessions.
- Bill Mumford:** Chairman of the Calgary Genealogical Computer Club and also an author, Bill will lead a class which will explore the Internet... for Genealogists.
- David Bickman:** A practising lawyer but also a recognized history "buff", Bill will present a paper on "Eastern European Emigration" with particular emphasis on Jewish Emigrants.
- Marmie Longair:** A well known Professional Genealogist who will make a presentation dealing with "Documentation"; a must for everyone.
- Gail Niinimaa:** A professional Textile Conservationist, will share her knowledge and experience during two sessions.
- Harry Sanders:** A graduate in History, an Archivist for the City of Calgary and an active, lively speaker on related topics. Harry will be featured as the luncheon speaker on the 26th.

Amongst the many new things being planned are a change of venue to the Crossroads Motor Hotel, more display space and more exhibitors, sit-down luncheon with a speaker, tour of the Glenbow Archives and Library, a get-acquainted social hour on Friday evening. Watch for final details in Chinook and also brochures and posters at key locations throughout the city.



BRIAN W. HUTCHISON, Esq.
 B. Comm., C.M.A., C.G.
 Certified Genealogist

Senior Partner
GEN-FIND RESEARCH ASSOCIATES
 908-34th Street SE Tel: (403) 272-3470
 Calgary, Alberta, Canada
 T2A 0Z6 Fax: (403) 272-3470
 "Specialists in Ontario, Ireland & Forensic Genealogy"

6/96

Diane Granger
 281-3233

Gisele Tremblay
 279-9232

Genealogical Research

28 Years of Experience
 England Ireland France US Ontario Quebec
 Box 40515 Highfield PO Calgary AB Canada T2G 5G8

3/96



Penny Parrett Research Services

Diploma in English Local History
 Genealogical, House & Local History Research
 in Hampshire & surrounding Counties
 England
 Tel No: (0489) 786466
 Gorse Cottage, The Plantation
 Curdridge, Southampton, Hants, UK S032 2DT

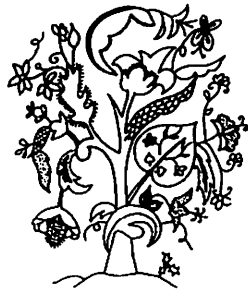
6/96

Marmie Longair

Family History Research

5912 Buckthorn Rd NW
 Calgary, Alberta
 Canada T2K 2Y7 **(403) 274-0518**

6/96



S.E.L. Enterprises

*Publications to help you trace
 your English, Irish, Scots
 and Welsh ancestors*

Shirley E. Lancaster
 PO Box 92, Thornhill
 Ontario, Canada L3T 3N1
 (905) 889-0498
 FAX (905) 889-3845

6/96

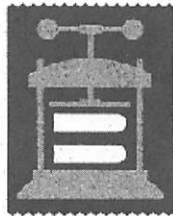
BONAVENTURE TOURS INC.

VONNA McDONALD
 General Manager
 Specializing in Genealogical Travel to Britain

404 129 Ave. S.E. Calgary
 Alberta, Canada T2J 4A8
 (403) 271-2168 Fax (403) 271-2503

6/96





**COLIN
BATE
BOOKS**



Colin Bate
(403) 282-5595

2222-20th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta
T2M 1J2
Fax (403) 282-7191

*Fine Binding · Repairs
Restoration · Conservation*

GENEALOGY COMPUTER SERVICES



Is this our family tree?
If it is,
let us help you organize YOUR roots.

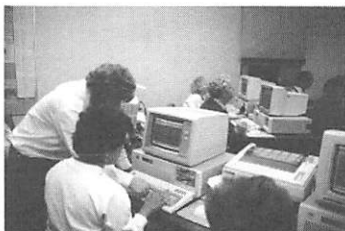


For more information call:
Margaret & Gordon Hulbert
271-4893

Computer Courses Exclusively for 55+

We offer computer courses exclusively for senior citizens (over 55 and retirees) and their spouses. Our courses teach you about computers in a relaxed environment that makes learning fun.

- For absolute beginners (from non-owners to intermediate)
- Taught at a relaxed pace, and in ordinary English that you can understand.
- Most courses \$132.68 including GST.
- We have the most comfortable chairs in town!



"You feel very comfortable no matter what level you are at."

-A.W.

The Seniors Computer School

Call us for a calendar at 269-1914

Jim or Paul McGinn at McGinnovation Inc. 310, 816-16 Ave NW
Calgary AB T2M 0K1

DARWEN COUNTY HISTORIES



How did the English Civil War affect your ancestors? Did enclosures of common land cause hardship, & what mark has been left by the Industrial Revolution? This series tells the story of each county in a lively style, and with many illustrations.

Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland/Westmorland, Derbyshire, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancashire, Leicester/Rutland, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Shropshire, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire (\$32 - \$39 + p&p)

FROM: Interlink Bookshop, 3840A Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria BC V8N 4G2 (orders call toll free 1-800-747-4877)

Canadian Publication Mail
Sales Agreement No 181552
Calgary, Alberta

Alberta Family Histories Society
PO Box 30270, Station B
Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1



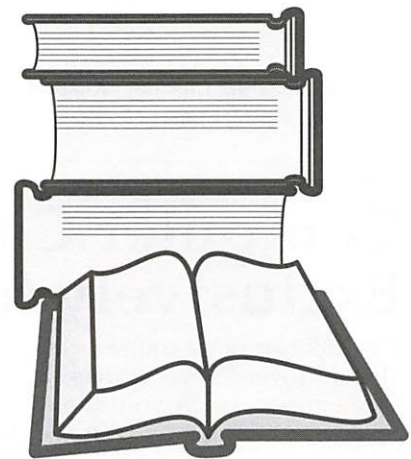
A member of the Federation of Canadian Genealogical and
Family Histories Societies Inc. (CAN-FED)
ISSN 1192-8190 Registered charity no 079-1863

EX LIBRIS

by Joan Hudson

As I was checking through some of my own research material recently it occurred to me that what I have could be useful to some of my fellow members — and vice versa. Therefore, with your help, we could start a new section in *Chinook* that would list titles from members' personal libraries. Some of my titles are noted below — please send me your list so it can be included in future issues.

The winter 95/96 issue of *Chinook* gives the phone numbers and mailing address for all members; to save space we will identify members by the membership number next to their name.



Item	Geographic area	Topic	Title	Author ID	Time period	MBR
Book	Sask: Lumsden	Local history	Lumsden, The Hills of Rome	Homecoming '71 Committee	ca 1889-1971	542
Book	Alta: Smoky Lake	Local history	Quest for Better Life: Pioneer Teacher	Shubert, John E.	1914-1975	542
Book	Sask: Pense	Local history	Pense Community 1882 to 1892	Homemakers and historical	1882-1982	542
Fiche	Yorkshire, Eng	Cemeteries	Monumental Inscriptions, Methodist Chapels	Ripon and District Fam Hist Soc	19c - 20c	542
Fiche	Yorkshire, Eng	Cemeteries	Monumental Inscriptions, Ramsgill Area	Ripon and Dist Fam Hist	18c - 20c	542
Booklet	Yorkshire	Resource aids	Historical Sources, Ripon and District	Ripon and Dist Fam Hist	published 1994	542
Book	Yorkshire, Eng	Local history	History of Nidderdale	Pateley Bridge Tutorial Class	published 1983	542
Booklet	Scotland	Genealogical	Scottish Assn of Fam Hist Soc and Publ	Scottish Assn of Fam Hist Soc	published 1993	542
Booklet	Scotland	Local history	Coatbridge Three Centuries of Change	Drummond, P and Smith Jas	published 1984	542
Booklet	Yorkshire, Eng	Nidderdale wills	Masham Peculier Court: Will Index	Ripon and Dist Fam Hist Soc	ca 1550-1850	542