

Passports and passport applications for genealogical research

by Jan Roseneder



In 1931, my great-grandmother applied for her passport which was issued in London, England. She probably travelled up for the day from her home in Haslemere, Surrey, which is on a direct train line to the City. A month later, the passport was stamped for entry into Canada at Toronto. Four months later, an exit stamp appeared for Vancouver and only a few days later an entry permit was issued at San Francisco for the United States. One month later an exit stamp from the port of New York appeared and that was that. The passport expired and a new one was never issued although it remained in her possession until her death

when it came to her youngest child. In 1973, I had the chance to see the passport and was able to match up the dated entries with my mother's story of her one and only contact with Grandmother Kingshott, who travelled across Canada and the States visiting her five immigrant children and their families. Having done her duty she never left England again. The passport, however, remained as a souvenir of the trip and allowed me to copy her rather grim passport photograph — one of only three I could ever find of this ancestor. It also gave her date and place of birth, a fact not fully appreciated until checking birth indexes for a Mary Moore in England! If only some of my other ancestors had passports — or if only I could find the ones that did exist.

A brief history

The word "passport" combines two French terms, "passer": to pass, and "porte": a door. In ancient times, strangers had to have permission to pass through the door

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CHINOOK

The Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society
volume 17, number 1, fall 1996



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The Alberta Family Histories Society

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

Among the purposes of the society are:

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

techniques of genealogical research and compiling family histories

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

Membership:

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

Membership fees (1995-96):

Individual \$25
Family \$30
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Life memberships are available.

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

Editorial policy:

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

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

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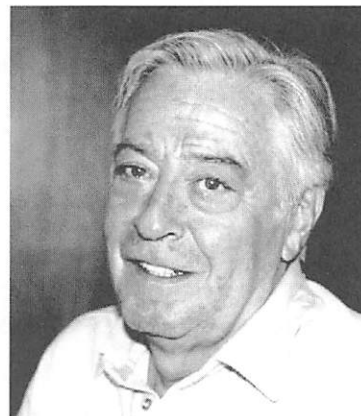
Editorial — Genealogy, a growing phenomenon

by Doug Stobbs, editor

While we're not caught in a landslide, things are moving quickly for genealogists and while some of the changes are hard to keep up with, most are very very welcome.

One hard fact is worth noting; visits to the Calgary Family History Center have increased by 30% in the past 18 months.

This isn't unique either. The Calgary Public Library, The Glenbow Archives and Library and also the U. of C. Library are all experiencing similar increases in the number of visits from people researching for, and about their families.



Computers have played an important role in this. Of all new members of the AFHS (definitely on the increase) over 1/3 have home computers. The amount of new information becoming available is largely attributable to computers too... there are innumerable examples all around us. This... coupled with the absolutely mushrooming growth of the Internet as a research tool and finding aid has stirred as much interest in 2-3 years as any number of other phenomena over the past 20.

These are exciting days for Family Historians.

Do catch on, and join the fun.

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of a walled city. As a physical document, the passport has existed for centuries. Early pilgrims, making their way to one of the great holy sites of the middle ages, carried an official document signed by their local priest or bishop, identifying the individual and their destination, requesting the aid of churches and monasteries along the route. As the pilgrim reached his evening destination, the docu-

their original parish which was then bound to support them. An excellent detailed description of these passports, how to interpret them and where to find them appears in the publication *Elizabeth Simpson Talks About Paupers' Passports*⁹.

As countries became more organized and citizenship became official, the passport assumed more importance until now travel between most countries requires such a document. The information requested in a passport application is extensive and not all of it appears on the actual passport itself. Most of the time, full name, date and place of birth, country of citizenship and date and place where the passport was issued is all that is revealed by the document, along with the usual photo. In fact, if you think back to the last time you filled out your application, you know that this particular record holds much more: full names of parents, date and place of arrival in the country and date and

Hirsch, Nicolaus

Place of birth: Rösenod, Germany

Date of birth: June 21, 1840

Place of naturalization: Court Common Pleas, Smith Co., Tennessee

Date of naturalization: Mar. 17, 1865

No.: 208763

Date: Apr. 7, 1874

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A sample index card from the NARA (fictional)

ment would be handed over to the priest or monk in charge of accommodation and upon leaving in the morning the document was given back to the pilgrim with an official signature or seal attesting to the presence of the pilgrim and his good behaviour. At the end of the pilgrimage, this would be given to the officials of the holy site and the pilgrim would then receive confirmation of the indulgence carried by that particular pilgrim way. Even today, pilgrims travelling to sites such as Santiago de Compostela in Spain are issued a booklet in which each overnight stop is stamped with the shell emblem of St. James — to confirm that they really did make the pilgrimage (as opposed to driving down in a day, perhaps?).

Another form of passport used in earlier times was commonly called a "pauper's passport" but was actually a settlement certificate, which in England was a document issued by a parish assuming responsibility for an individual as a member of that parish. This document was particularly important to anyone who wished to travel to another area because, should they fall upon hard times and become a pauper, this document allowed them to travel back to

place of citizenship being conferred if you weren't born there, names of referees, etc. Imagine, then, how useful these application records would be from the point of view of genealogical research.

United States

In the United States, the passport has existed since colonial times. In the southeastern part of the country, for instance, the movement of individuals between states quite often required an official document. Many of these passports have been collected and recorded by Dorothy Williams Potter in her book, *Passports of Southeastern Pioneers: 1770-1823*⁹ which is held in the reference collection at the main branch of the Calgary public library, 4th floor (R929.375 POT). These documents include those issued to travellers in the Spanish-held areas of the Mississippi Valley, Natchez area and west Florida, ones issued by the US War Department and various Indian agencies, as well as passports drawn up by territories such as Mississippi and states like Georgia.

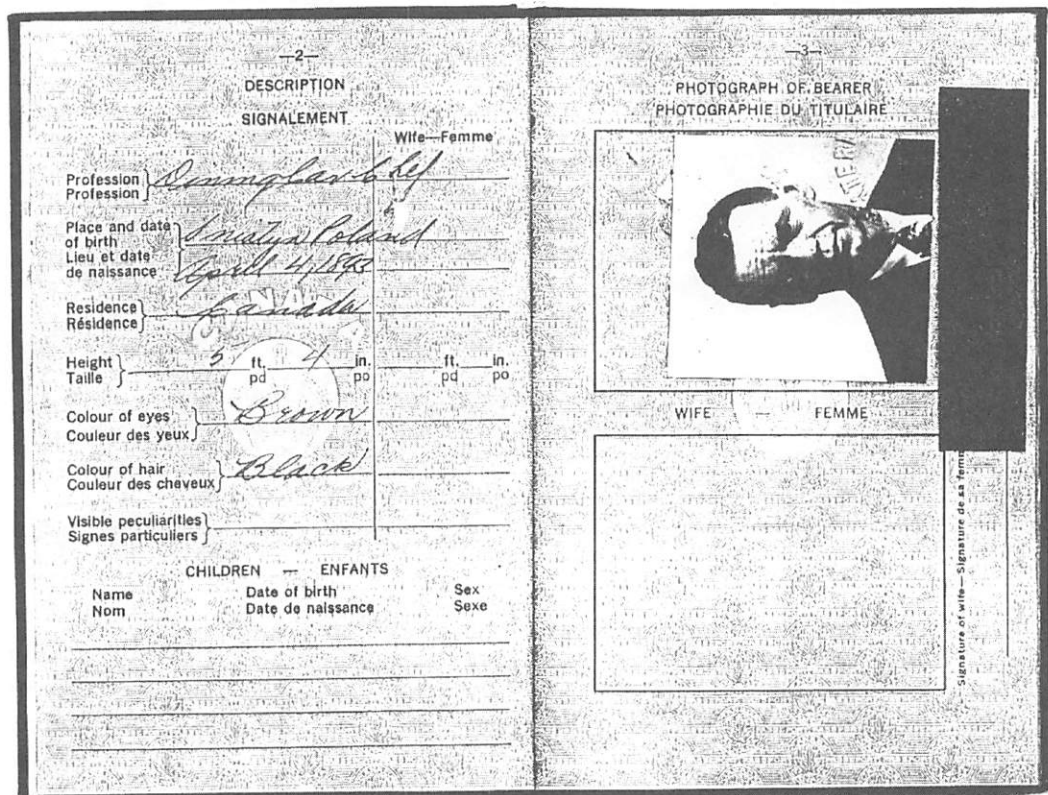
Many of these are very basic. For example on p. 85 in a

note dated August 10th, 1801, we read that "*Harris Wiley having lawfull Business is hereby permitted to pass thro. the Cherokee Country to Georgia.*" Others include a detailed description of the bearer (as on p.55): "*forty years of age, five feet ten inches... Grey Eyes, Comman Mouth, ordinary Forehead, Short Chin, dark complexion, black hair and Eyebrows, and Oval face.*" In 1811, the state of Georgia ordered a passport prepared for "*William Thornhill... his wife and five children, and his wife's mother... from the Beaufort District South Carolina*" so they could travel through the Creek Nation lands. The index to this volume includes more than 2,000 individual names and is well worth checking.

In 1856, the right of various states or counties to issue passports ceased and all such activity was centred in the Department of State which has issued American passports since 1789. However, except for a few short periods such as the Civil War or World War I, it was not until June 21, 1941, that American citizens were required to have a passport to travel abroad. Nevertheless for the period from 1810 through 1925, the State Department issued over 1.5 million passports and of these slightly over 130,000 were before 1873. Many of these passports were issued for entire families as both wife and children were included with the head of the family.

The passport applications from October 1795 through March 1925, which are held at the United States National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), are available for public research. These applications, which contain so much more information than on the actual passport, include name, date and place of birth, a physical description of the individual and the names of wife and/or children travelling on the

same passport. Since December of 1914, a photograph was also required. Those not born in the United States would usually state the place and date of naturalization together with the date of immigration and sometimes the ship upon which the applicant travelled. Some applications have notes appended, such as a comment on the variant spelling of a last name or the intended destination and reason for travel. The applications and some indexes can be searched at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC., on Registers and Indexes for Passport Applications (National Archives microfilm publication M1371 and M1372). There are many applications in existence for time periods not yet indexed. It is also important to keep in mind that one individual may have had several passports over the course of years since earlier issues only lasted for two years. Other



An example of a Canadian passport issued to Nickolas Koryluck, a naturalized citizen

types of American passports were also issued. Emergency ones were issued abroad for various reasons and these too are on M1371. Special passports, especially diplomatic, are also included.

A visit to the National Archives in Washington DC allows the researcher to search both microfilmed and actual applications. A written request for a copy of an application may be directed to the NARA:

National Archives and Records Administration
7th St and Pennsylvania Ave
NW

Washington, DC 20408 USA

It is not necessary to visit the archives, however, as M1371 and M1372 have both been filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and are available in the Family History Library in Salt Lake. As with other holdings, they may also be ordered on microfilm through an LDS Family History

Great Britain

The British passport in one form or another has existed since the 14th century, although a separate passport office did not exist until 1855. The modern system came into being during World War I, with an official Act passed in 1914, which required every person, including British subjects, to show that they were not aliens. The passport in Britain, as in most countries, evolved from a manuscript sheet with a seal, to a sheet folded in four.

1795 to 1948 are held in 410 volumes within the Foreign Office Archives at the Public Records Office in Kew (FO610). These registers are numbered in chronological order with a new numerical sequence beginning with each appointment of a new Foreign Secretary! However, there is a 25-volume name index covering the time periods from 1851 to 1862 and 1874 to 1916. Among other information that the registers contain is the intended destination of the applicant.

Canada

In colonial times, prior to 1862, passports were issued by local mayors to residents other than Native North Americans. British subjects did not require a Canadian passport, and Canadians travelling to Europe had to obtain a passport at the Foreign Office in London. With the outbreak of the American Civil War, however, it became necessary for Canadian residents to be able to satisfy American authorities of their national identity and the Governor General of the time, Viscount

The US visa included in Koyluck's passport

Center, such as that in Calgary. However, there are over 2,000 microfilm in this set so a careful study of the library catalogue's records is necessary. These can be accessed on Fiche 0722 of the author/title portion of the library catalogue on microfiche, under the headings of National Archives Microfilm Publication 1371 and 1372. However, the library's record also notes that their copy is incomplete.

For a more detailed account of US passport applications and their use, please consult the article by Kathie O. Nicastro and Claire Prechtel-Klusgens mentioned in the bibliography below.

From 1898 to 1923, it existed as an eight-page folded book, then became the modern form. Most recently, the British passport, like those of all other countries in the European Economic Community, now has a generic EEC passport cover, although each country still issues for its own citizens. The passports of the early 20th century included a more detailed physical description than nowadays; the colour of eyes and hair have been dropped from the most recent.

The passport itself has always been a prerogative of the Foreign Office and the registers of passports issued from

Monck, introduced a centralized passport system. In 1867, the responsibility for this passed to the Secretary of State and from there to provincial lieutenant governors, where it remained until 1895. Canadian citizens were eligible for a passport as a British subject, either as a matter of courtesy as a naturalized subject, or as a right through birth. Overall responsibility for passports continued to rest with the Secretary of State until 1946, when jurisdiction was transferred to the Department of External Affairs, which then obtained many of the archival

records from previous years.

Canadian passport applications contain considerably more information than appears on the passport itself but the passports themselves have changed very little over the years. The current blue-covered booklet has existed since 1947 but in the early part of the 20th century a multi-folded folio was the norm. Since the major purpose is to physically identify the holder, colour of hair and eyes, height and weight, and a photograph are all included. Personal information such as full name, date and place of birth are also stated. Unfortunately, there does not seem to be any documented archival holdings of Canadian passport applications although they may exist somewhere unknown⁶.

False or temporary passports

It is important to keep in mind that some passports that exist are in fact false documents. This is particularly true of the many protective passports issued by Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg and some other countries during World War II. Many Hungarians of Jewish descent were able to find safety through the use of a Swedish passport. At the same time, some of the information such as date of birth and physical description were usually correct, although sometimes names and place of birth were slightly altered. More than 15,000 protective passports were issued by Wallenberg and his assistants and many of these still exist.

Two reels of microfilm at the library in Salt Lake consist of passports, visas, repatriation papers and similar documents issued by the United States for both North and South Americans in German-occupied Europe for the years 1941 through 1947. Many of these individuals had been interred as enemy aliens and the passports, etc. were issued on a temporary basis sim-

ply to allow the holder to legally travel to their homes.

Visas

One other aspect that appears in the passport itself but never with the application is the visa. Many countries, now and earlier, require a special visa permitting citizens of other countries to enter. For instance, during World War II, naturalized Canadians (i.e., those not born in Canada) had to have a visa attached to their passport in order to enter the United States. Nowadays, Canadians must have a visa to enter Australia (although Canada does not require a visa from an Australian!). Visas are given for specific time periods and are attached to the passport. They may include such information as when and how the individual was entering the country, length and place stayed, occupation and reasons for travel. This information can also be useful for the genealogical researcher.

Summary

As mentioned, every country requires and issues its own passports. The records for these and the applications themselves, however, do not seem to be easily found. They are not considered genealogical records and their location and accessibility varies greatly from nation to nation. It's obvious that considerably more research needs to be done for this useful resource. In the meantime, however, it might be useful to check out whether one of your ancestors may have acquired a passport at some point.

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The mystery of Baptist records, or the lack thereof

by Philip Griffin-Allwood

Editor's note: This is an address given by Philip Griffin-Allwood to the Saint John Branch of the N.B. Genealogical Society at its meeting on the evening of March 27th, 1996. It was printed in Generations, the journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society and is reproduced here with the permission of Generations.

I am grateful for the invitation to address this body. This address is a revision of the one I gave to the Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia in May 1994. It has been revised to focus on New Brunswick.

A Frank and Ernest cartoon appeared in our local papers on October 26, 1993. Frank is waiting at the desk of the "Genealogy Service". The man at the desk says to him "Sorry, but it appears you were pruned from the Family Tree."

When people begin searching for their ancestors in Baptist records, mystery seems to rule the day. This mystery can occur even in the present day. A few years ago a person requested transfer from a Church in New Brunswick to one in Nova Scotia. The person had left the church years before, but still expected a speedy reply. One never came. He thought the church had been guilty of poor record keeping. But, in Baptist theology, a person who does not retain active contact with a church is no longer a member. The church in New Brunswick had followed the practice of roll cleaning and

removed an inactive member. Thus they vanish from the record.

This principle of the Believers' Church, which defines Baptists, guides their record keeping. Membership and participation through conscious commitment of individuals determine membership. Unlike other religious communities in which membership is determined by sacramental act or parental affiliation, individual commitment is the sole determinant¹.

To understand the mystery of Baptist records I have prepared twelve guidelines for finding Baptists.

1. Baptists have an historic theological bias against record keeping.

The first guideline is to realize that Baptists have an historic theological bias against record keeping. When John Asplund published the *Register of the Baptist Denomination in North America* in 1792, it was after some difficulty. He had travelled extensively in North America gathering data. But he had encountered congregations who considered his activity sinful. His record gathering was considered to be a census activity explicitly condemned in Scripture. For those of you who do not remember the story of King David's census I refer you to 2 Samuel 24 or 1 Chronicles 21.

Vestiges of this attitude may have contributed to Maritime Regular Baptist rejection of Joseph Belcher's advocacy of systematic Baptist record keeping in the 1840s. He, though, had a

number of positions that made his Maritime sojourn controversial and unhappy.

2. Do not expect to find birth dates because Baptist theology lacks a definitive theology of child.

The second guideline is the one that frustrates people searching Baptist roots the most. Do not expect to find birth dates because Baptist theology lacks a definitive theology of the child. When people begin searching for their family roots this is often their experience. I can remember the late Phyllis Blakeney of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia telling me of her experience of dealing with the distress of families searching for their Baptist ancestors. When they discover that there are no birth dates, since Baptists practice believer's baptism², people feel like the cartoon character, they feel cut off.

This practice continues till this day. I recently dealt with a family who were disappointed at our lack of records. The child had been brought to worship in a service of thanksgiving and dedication shortly after birth. They hoped we had a record of birth for a fire had destroyed the child's birth certificate and proof of age was needed for a driver's licence. Because this service was a congregational worship event with no sacramental or confessional function, there was no record.

The only real hope people might find of locating birth dates is if a Baptist church has a cemetery. Birth dates

might be on the head stones. Congregational records of graveyards are rare. I know of only one and I do not think it had dates.

3. Baptists are a denomination of settlement in New Brunswick.

I have distributed a diagram of Baptists in Atlantic Canada. If you are searching for a Baptist, they are somewhere on this chart. (This chart with index is available to members of the Baptist Historical Society of the Atlantic Provinces.) If you are to find records of your Baptist ancestor, you will need to know to which Baptist denomination they belonged.

Because different Baptist denominations were denominations of settlement here in New Brunswick, knowing the denomination will aid one in researching your roots in New England. Robert Gardner's *Baptists of Early America: A Statistical History* will give one the name of Baptist churches in the area you ancestors came from. He managed to locate and read every Baptist church record in North America prior to 1790.

4. To find your Baptist ancestor, know the type of Baptist they were.

Knowing the denomination is also essential if one expects to search for New Brunswick records. Let me illustrate.

A few years ago I walked into the Baptist Collection in Wolfville and found a friend researching the history of his churches. He was confused because two of the churches he served had the same name in their record books. In our conversation he mentioned the name of the pastor of one of the churches, David Lawson. Then the dominoes fell in a row. David Lawson had left the Regular Baptists and joined the Particular Dependent Closed Communion Baptists in the 1860s. This created two churches in the same community with the same

name, but which were part of different Baptist denominations. If someone tells you that your ancestor was a member of a certain Baptist church, be sure to find out to which Baptist denomination that church belonged³.

5. Do not let the Baptist unity of the late nineteenth century confuse you.

Because of this variety of denominations do not let the unity of the late nineteenth century confuse you. The many Baptist denominations of the late nineteenth century, like other evangelical denominations, shared the vision that "Canada was God's last best nation". While the issue of baptism prevented their organic union with non-immersionist denominations, they experienced the pressure to form an immersionist cooperative ecclesiastical organization to help carry out the mission to create Canada as "His Dominion." Therefore by 1905 and 1906 the four significant Baptist denominations in the Maritimes (Regular Baptists, Free Christian Baptists, Freewill Baptists, and African Baptists) united to form the United Baptist Convention. Pressure was put on the Disciples of Christ, the Primitive Baptists, and the Reformed Baptists to join the union.

In the midst of all this union fever, denominational history was homogenized to eliminate reference to the divisions and controversies that gave birth to all these denominations throughout the nineteenth century. Edward Manning Saunders, whose history of Maritime Baptists was published at the turn of the century, described the "common ground" of Baptists with the Free Baptists (as the earlier union of the Free Christian Baptists with the handful of Freewill Baptists was called). He thought Free Baptist history was "an illustration of an evolution not unlike that which has marked the history of the Baptists of

the Maritime Provinces". No reference was made to the effectual excommunication of the Free Baptist churches by the Regular Baptists following the 1809 adoption of closed communion. A similar attitude of homogenization was displayed by the Free Baptist historians who contributed chapters to Saunders' volume, Edwin Crowell and Joseph MacLeod.

United Baptist churches were formed within this atmosphere that included the history and records of more than one church sometimes in the same community.

6. Remember by definition church in Baptist theology does not refer to a locale or building, but to people.

Not too long ago one of our elderly members of the Lawrencetown United Baptist Church was moving and cleaning out her huge old house. Among the items found was a minute book containing the founding documents of the church. We had assumed that they had been lost in a fire in the 1930s.

Now typical of most early Baptist churches, this church had sections in various places. Although popular usage today refers to buildings as churches, in pure Baptist theology buildings are referred to as meeting houses or chapels. Thus when someone goes to look for their family in the Inglisville United Baptist Church, one goes to the Lawrencetown minute book for the worshipping Baptist community in Inglisville which was, and is, with Lawrencetown, a section of a church formally known now as the United Baptist Church of Lawrencetown.

Here in New Brunswick the Sackville Regular Baptist Church initially included congregations in Sackville, Salisbury, Waterborough, and elsewhere.

7. Because Baptist Churches are locales of word, ordinance and discipline, the discipline function creates restricted access to records.

Why did the Lawrencetown minute book vanish from view? By definition Baptist churches are the locale of word, ordinance, and discipline. The reasons Lawrencetown minute book may have vanished was the excommunication of members for discipline reasons.

While Baptist discipline is a public event, it is not a general public event. Baptist records may have restricted access for this reason. Sometimes it is family embarrassment over their ancestors' actions, but at other times the issue is theological. The general public simply should not have access to Baptist records of discipline. It is simply a matter between the disciple and the Body of Christ.

8. Find out what ministers served your family, for their personal records and journals may provide information.

Concern over use of discipline was the reason my great, great, great grandfather's journal did not surface for decades. He, that is Jarvis Ring, had written a conscious history of the rise of the Baptist denomination in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In preparing it he used memory and a daily journal. He asked for discretion in its use because of some of the events he described.

Other ministers, like him, were detailed in their record keeping. Thus finding out which ministers served your family may be a source of information, through their personal records and journals. (We learned of a brother of my grandfather for whom we had no other record.)

9. Make sure you have all the alternative spelling of names.

During my pastorate on the Peggy's

Cove Road, I received a letter from a Mrs. Fader who was trying to track her family in East Dover. She was inquiring about church records for her family. Our records could not give her any further information. While beginning to write a reply to her, typing her name caused a connection to take place.

The year before the Baptist Historical Committee of the United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces and Acadia Divinity College began their publication series, *The Baptist Heritage in Atlantic Canada*, with *The Diary of Joseph Dimock*. Included in this volume edited by George Levy were Dimock's marriage records. I had consulted this book as I had prepared *The Baptists of East St. Margaret's Bay*. One of the mysteries in the marriage records were the Church and Feather families from Dover. While Dover memories recalled the Church family — there was even an island named for them in Dover Harbour — no one remembered the Feathers.

As I wrote my letter to Mrs. Fader, I suddenly realized that if the "a" in Fader had originally had an umlaut, then the word in the German spelling of this name would have been pronounced Fader. To Joseph Dimock's New Englander ear this sounded like Feather. The connection was made.

Here is one of the mysteries of Baptist records, lack of standardized spelling. Spelling tended to be phonetic. In the above instance, as the German speaking Baptist church in Lunenburg anglicised, some of them experienced changed spelling in the records. If you are looking for an ancestor make sure you have a list of alternative spellings. Working with the Ring Memoirs has emphasised the need to do this.

10. Look in the unexpected places for records.

When looking for Baptist records, look in unusual places. The clerks of churches, who were the record keepers, were often leaders in the community. Thus minutes are found in unusual places.

A number of years ago I was in the New Brunswick archives, looking through a Baptist lawyer's documents. Among the papers were interesting items about the Temperance movement and church life. My biggest shock came when I was reading correspondence. Among the letters was one from my great-grandmother to her uncle making reference to her marriage to my great grandfather. Before I started working with these papers, I had no idea I was researching family. The correspondence also contained information about a sibling of my great-grandmother, of whom I was not aware.

11. If you are researching a New Brunswick family do not forget to check Nova Scotia records.

During the nineteenth century before the trains became ubiquitous, the Bay of Fundy was the major transportation artery. Maritime Baptist families moved back and forth between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Again a personal illustration. My father is named George Barker Allwood after his grandfather.

We had always assumed that we were a Loyalist New Brunswick Barker family.

The males in my grandmother's family had moved to the US and in recent years as they have traced their roots have made contact with their Maritime relatives. Their major discovery has been that we are Hantsport and Falmouth pre-Loyalist Barkers, with connections to the Lockhart family, who had moved to New Brunswick.

12. Be prepared for unpleasant surprises.

My last guideline when dealing with Baptist records is drawn from my references above to Baptist churches and discipline. Be prepared for unpleasant surprises. As Fred Burnett, the leading Free Baptist Elder, pointed out after reading Ring Memoir references, prominent families, proud of their ancestors are embarrassed when they find out what their ancestors have done.

Where and Who?

I now turn to the where and who of Baptist records. Having determined the church whose records you are looking for, one begins looking for records at the Baptist Collection in the Esther Clarke Archives at Acadia University. Since the 1850s there has been a Baptist Collection at Acadia. In this century this collection has been the official repository for the United Baptist denomination.

If the records are not present at the Baptist Collection, then try the Public Archives of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. In the Archives you may find petitions from churches. If the records are not there then the place to look is local museums in the area in which the church is found. Many churches still retain their records in their own possession. The person to contact is the clerk, or the descendent of the last clerk of the church in cases where the church closed.

But records may be elsewhere. Because much of the early francophone work was connected with the Grande Ligne Mission in the Richelieu Valley, some records of their work are either in Montreal or at the Canadian Baptist Archives at McMaster Divinity College, where the Grande Ligne Library was moved years ago.

Who can help you find the records?

The Baptist Historical Committee of the United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces has responsibility for record preservation. It can be contacted through the Baptist Collection at Acadia. Note that there is no staff at the Archives with a mandate to do genealogical research *per se*.

The second source of help is the Baptist Historical Society of the Atlantic Provinces. Through its newsletter you can make an appeal for help on individual church records. The newsletter is contacted through myself.

What Found ?

What do you find when you find church records? In the old style books there were minutes of meetings of the church. Churches also had a covenant book in which the members signed when they joined the church, or were received as members. These books would usually record the members' date of baptism and/or reception as a member. The date of dismissal and/or death could also be included. Some churches included a listing of those considered to be under Watch Care, a category for people who had not been baptized, but who were under pastoral care. In New England, some churches kept a society book which included references to adherents of a church.

In the century past a standardized record book has been used to combine the record book and the membership book. Members are assigned a number and are cross referenced to previous books, if they were living at the time a new book began. One weakness in these books is the practice of identifying a wife by her husband's first name.

Notes:

1. The one exception to this is found in Southern Baptist life where the doctrine of eternal security has led to individuals remaining on church rolls

long after they had left the life of the church.

Believers baptism means that a candidate for baptism is baptized on the basis of and following their oral confession of faith.

2. One area where this is particularly important was in the Horton and Cornwallis townships. In 1778, two Churches of Christ of Horton and Cornwallis were formed. The churches met in both townships and used similar articles of faith and practice, based on "Articles of Faith and Practice" by Ebenezer Frothingham. Families divided between the two churches, parent and child. The difference between the two churches was that one was regular Baptist and admitted only people baptized by immersion into its membership. The other was a church "consisting of Baptists and Congregationalists". They survive today as the Wolfville United Baptist Church and the Canning United Baptist Church.

Baptist Historical Society of the Atlantic Provinces

The Baptist Historical Society of the Atlantic Provinces is an incorporated society and registered charity founded on the following purposes and objectives:

Purpose:

To encourage research and publication of Baptist History in Atlantic Canada.

Objectives:

1. To cooperate with regional, national and international Baptist denominational historical committees and societies in their objectives.
2. To serve as a liaison with other historical societies and committees.
3. To provide a liaison for people engaged in the research and publica-

tion of Baptist history in the Atlantic Provinces.

4. To encourage and promote interest in local Baptist history.
5. To provide a forum for presentation and sharing of research.
6. To publish a regular newsletter and other such publications as facilitate the Purpose and Objectives of the society.

Membership is open to all who subscribe to the Purpose and Objectives of the Baptist Historical Society of the Atlantic Provinces and who pay a yearly fee as set by the annual meeting.

Publications include the Newsletter, Occasional Papers, and Research in Progress.

Membership fee is \$12.00 for regular members and institutions and \$6.00 for students and seniors.

To join, send the fee with your name and address to the treasurer:

Vernon Spurr
15 Booth Street,
Dartmouth, NS, B2X 1P1

Baptist Heritage in Atlantic Canada:
Documents and Studies — A series

sponsored by Acadia Divinity College and the Baptist Historical Committee (United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces), Printed by Lancelot Press, Hantsport, NS

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2. *Repent and Believe: The Baptist Experience in Maritime Canada*, ed. Barry M. Moody, 1980, \$6.95.
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Ancestor Angst

by Marmie Longair



Welcome back to the 1996-97 membership year of the Alberta Family Histories Society. I hope that you have had an exciting summer with lots of new discoveries about the families you are researching. As I'm writing this column I'm busy getting ready for another trip to Ontario to meet

some newly discovered relatives and hope that we will be able to share information about our respective family lines.

In June we went to the Peace River Country to visit my sister and her family and on our way back we stopped at Donnelly where we visited the *Societe Historique et Genealogique de Smoky River*. The society was incorporated in February 1984 and has more than 300 members. The research centre is the largest francophone and historical research centre in western Canada. Members of the staff are bilingual and they are ready to help search for information about the francophone pioneers of the Peace River country

and their ancestors. They also collect information about pioneers of English, Irish, Metis, Ukrainian, Native and other ancestry. The following is a list of some of the resources available:

- Local history books — a large collection including ones from Alberta, especially the Peace River Country and areas that were settled by French-speaking pioneers. In addition, there were numerous histories from other provinces of Canada and the Northwest Territories.
- General research books — include titles such as "French Canadian Families of the North Central States", "Histoire des Acadiens" (2 volumes), "Mariages du Manitoba en ordre alphabetique" (3 volumes), "Dictionnaire national des Canadien francais 1608-1760" (3 volumes), along with some more familiar titles such as "Dictionnaire genealogique des familles canadiennes — Tanguay" (7 volumes) and the "Dictionnaire genealogies des familles du Quebec".
- Family histories — include many published family histories as well as unpublished ones. These are displayed on shelves in alphabetical order. The unpublished ones are stored in binders with the names of the families displayed on the spines of the binders. There are family group sheets and other charts which carry more information about individual families.

- Periodicals and newspapers — many magazines of interest to genealogists. Quarterlies of a number of genealogical societies are available as well as general interest periodicals such as “The Beaver”, “Canadian Geographic, and “Alberta History”. Some of the newspapers available are the “Peace River Record” from 1914, the “Smoky River Express”, “Le Franco” and “La Survivance”.

- Photographs and negatives — photographs of the area are organized along with family pictures. These are filed on the shelves in binders (by surname) and provide an excellent reference to historical events and members of pioneer families. Reprints of black and white pictures or negatives can be ordered.

- Microfilm and microfiche — the collection includes Canadian census films, the “Master Data Microfiche Index to Alberta Cemeteries” and a number of journals such as “Le Metis de St. Boniface (1871-1882)” and “Le Progreu Albertain (1913-1915)”.

These are only a few of the items we saw in this very well organized library which has to be one-of-a-kind. The staff members are fully bilingual and very conversant with the many family connections and the materials held in the centre. I was able to find out about a French-Canadian family that I had known and lost touch with over 40 years ago.

If you wish to have access to this unique organization, please send \$10 to

Societe Historique et Genealogique de Smoky River
PO Box 224
Donnelly, Alberta
T0H 1G0
Fax (403)925-2203 Tel.: (403)925-3801

•••••

Q. I have found references to the “Perkins Bull Collection Microfilm” but do not know what this is. I looked in Brenda Merriman’s book “Genealogy in Ontario: Searching the Records” and “In Search of Your Canadian Roots” by Angus Baxter but could find no mention of the records. Do you know what and where these records are?

A. William Perkins Bull was a Queen’s Council in the 1930s in Peel County. When he was semi-retired he travelled with a team of researchers gathering information about the early settlers and residents in the county. He wrote a number of books recounting the stories of these families which included records of their birth, marriages and deaths. Original land patents and property records were searched and copied. He was responsible for the recording of numerous cemeteries and did extensive research on the Peel county churches, which led to the publishing of a history of the Presbyterian Church. Bull also conducted a study of the inns and taverns of the county and his writings are included in the papers and manuscripts that are accessible at:

The Region of Peel Archives

Peel Heritage Complex
9 Wellington St. E
Brampton ON
L6W 1Y1
Tel: (905) 457-3948
Fax: (905) 457-3948

Judy Riddell, a member of our Society, recently received information about her family from the Peel Archives including Township Papers, an Abstract Index to Deeds for a specific lot, and parts of a family file from the William Perkins Bull Collection. Mrs. Cooper, who answered her query, also stated that there were files on other family names of Judy’s family.

Parts of the Perkins Bull Collection are available from the United Church Archives and the Archives of Ontario.

For more information you may wish to purchase the “Finding Aid for the Collection” from the address above. The price is \$20.

Q. My grandfather’s records have been difficult to find as he was adopted and I don’t know how to go about searching for his birth name. He was nine years old when he arrived in Ontario, I have found him living with the family who had adopted him on the 1881 census as a 12-year old. Where do I search next? I believe that he was Scottish.

A. This is indeed a difficult problem to solve. First of all, I think that you probably should glean all of the information you possibly can from other relations. There may be some family stories that could be investigated, i.e., where he was said to be from in Scotland, if he had any brothers or sisters who came out to Canada with him or information that might be known by your grandmother’s family. The names of his children might offer a clue.

The young children who came to Canada without their parents are known collectively as “Home Children” and include such groups as the “Barnardo Children”, and those from orphanages and poor houses. Many had parents still living in Britain who could not look after them. All in all there were about 100,000 children sent to Canada between 1869 and the great depression. It is said that 5% of the people in Canada are descended from the “Home Children”.

A friend of mine recently gave me a membership in the “Heritage Renfrew Home (Canada) Committee”, because she was aware of my interest in this topic. This organization is involved in the study of these children and in providing information about them to concerned descendants. David Lorente, the chairperson of this group, states that there were over 30,000 “Barnardo Children” sent to Canada and that other agencies sent 70,000 children.

For further information contact:
J.A. David Lorente, Chairperson
Heritage Renfrew Home Children (Canada) Committee

107 Erindale Ave.
Renfrew On
K7V 4G3
Tel: (613) 432-2486

Included in the researchers kit that David Lorente sends to members of the organization is a how-to-get-started section which should prove invaluable to you in your search for your grandfather. Included are sections on the Barnardos, a suggested reading list on Home Children and child migration, suggestions on how to use ship lists before and after 1919, a list of useful addresses; The Church of England Children's Society records are on 37 microfilms at the National Archives of Canada and more records from the Anglican Church have been found during the past year.

The Home Children Committee is in touch with "Quarriers" of Bridge of Weir, Scotland, who sent over most Scottish children through Homes in Brockville and Belleville.

Please contact me again if I can be of further assistance. Finding out about the Heritage Renfrew Home Children Committee has been exciting for me and I hope to be able to share information from the Society in future issues of "Chinook".

Q. My great grandmother was born in New Brunswick. She and her family were supposed to have been Baptists but I have not been able to find any records of her birth date and place of her birth. Several years ago I wrote to the Maritime Baptist Archives at Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, but never received a reply. Since then I've talked with several other people who have had similar experiences. I have a date and

place of birth from "family" records but would like to be sure that the information is correct Do you have any hints as to how I can proceed from here?

A. I'm afraid that many of us who have

A possible source of information for you might be the Baptist Collection in the Esther Clarke Archives at Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, BOP 1X0. Also, you may wish to contact the historical committee of the United Baptist Convention of the Atlantic Provinces at Acadia University. If you write please mention the fact that you had written to the Maritime Baptist Archives previously.

Another possibility would be the "Late Registration of Births, 1810-1887" available locally on film through the Family History Center. There are 25,000 birth records based on data supplied to the vital statistics branch. Date, place of birth and parents are included on the entries.

You might even be able to find her birth date on the headstone of her grave. My grandfather's birth date was written on a piece of paper by his mother and this was signed by a notary public. We

found the paper in my grandmother's bible.

Probably the most complete information I have read about the Baptist records in the Maritimes was in the summer edition of "Generations", the journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, volume 18, no 2, pages 32-36. The article, *The Mystery of Baptist Records or lack Thereof*, is reprinted in full in this issue of *Chinook*, page 8 et seq.

Please sent your questions to Ancestor Angst, Alberta Family Histories Society, PO Box 30270, Station E, Calgary AB, T2M 4P1 or directly to me. ■

1626-11 St. Ave. West.
Vancouver, B.C.

In the year of our Lord 1940 April 11th,
I, Eliza Duncan do solemnly vow and declare,
that Eliza Corey Duncan is my son,
Born in New Brunswick, Westmorland
County, North River District,
July 19th 1884.

Mrs. Eliza Duncan,

Seen & before me by the
above named Eliza Duncan
at Vancouver B.C. this 15th
day of April 1940

[Signature]

A Notary Public in and for the
Province of British Columbia

Typical notarized birth attestation

New Brunswick ancestors are struggling with the same problem you describe. The Baptist Church seems to have been active in New Brunswick from quite early times, i.e, from 1808. Because the Baptist Church believes in adult baptism, there are few records that would give the birth date of a child. In some cases, births or baptisms might have been mentioned in the minutes of the church meetings.

There were several Baptist denominations operating in New Brunswick during the time period you are interested in. There were several Baptist denominations operating in New Brunswick: Regular Baptists, Freewill Baptists, African Baptists and Free Christian Baptists. Usually these are identified on the census returns for your family. The Freewill Baptists were nicknamed Freewheeling Baptists in some parishes.

Alberta Family Histories Society
invites you to register for
Wild Rose Seminar '96

Friday October 25 and Saturday October 26, 1996
The Crossroads Hotel
featuring

- An opportunity to meet fellow genealogists and discuss research techniques and problems
- Genealogical exhibits and displays featuring special AFHS interest groups
- Books and supplies of interest to the genealogy researcher for sale
- Opening night ceremony with speaker
- Wine and cheese reception

Friday, October 27, 1996

- 6:00 pm Registration and Displays Open
- 7:00 pm Opening ceremonies followed by
"It Started with a Lie"
Ryan Taylor, feature speaker
- 9:00 pm Wine and cheese reception
Cash bar
- 10.30 pm Displays Close

Saturday, October 28, 1996

- 8:00 am Registration and displays open
Coffee will be available
- 8:45 am A RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN
ONTARIO RESEARCH:
New books, new indexes, and new
approaches to old resources.
Ryan Taylor *general*
- B USING MAPS TO AID IN GENEALOGY
RESEARCH
Ron Whistance-Smith *general*
- C THE LDS FAMILY HISTORY CENTER:
An introduction to the materials available
and how to use the Center's resources to
the fullest.
Tove Ludvigson and Sally Rae *beginner*
(limited to 60 persons)
- D PAPER CONSERVATION - Part I
"How-to" in restoration and preservation
of paper treasures. Bring one item for
discussion.
Ann Gardner-Lavender *general*
(limited to 30 persons)

10:00 am Coffee break

- 10:15 am A TOUR OF GLENBOW LIBRARY AND
ARCHIVES
(limited to 46 persons) *general*
Bus transportation provided
- 10:30 am B THE INTERNET AND GENEALOGY
The basics of Internet with on-line
demonstrations of genealogy sites including
AFHS "home page"
S. W (Bill) Mumford *general*
(limited to 56 persons)

- C RESEARCHING FRENCH CANADIAN
ANCESTRY
Using resources from large collections.
Georgette Brodeur *beginner-advanced*
- D PAPER CONSERVATION - Part 11
Continuation - MUST DO PART 1
Please bring one item for discussion.
Ann Gardner-Lavender *general*

12:00 pm Lunch
"Adventures in Local History Research"
Harry Sanders, guest speaker

- 1:30 pm A CREATING A FAMILY HISTORY YOUR
FAMILY WILL WANT TO READ:
Have fun writing histories which include
information other than "group sheets".
Ryan Taylor *general*
- B THE INTERNET AND GENEALOGY -
The basics of Internet (repeat)
S.W. (Bill) Mumford *general*
(limited to 56 persons)
- C JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM EASTERN
EUROPE 1881-1914:
based on personal research.
David Bickman *general*
- D RESEARCHING FRENCH CANADIAN
ANCESTRY (repeat)
Georgette Brodeur *beginner-advanced*

2:45 pm Coffee break

- 3:15 pm A CHURCH RECORDS BEYOND THE BMDs:
Offering suggestions of other church records
that might have been missed.
Ryan Taylor *general*
- B USING MAPS TO AID IN GENEALOGICAL
RESEARCH (repeat)
Ron Whistance-Smith *general*
- C WHERE DID YOU FIND IT?
Documenting your research.
Marmie Longair *beginner-intermediate*
(limited to 60 persons)
- D TEXTILE CONSERVATION:
Basic care, handling, and mounting for home.
S. Gail Niinimaa *general*
(limited to 30 persons)

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 - Wine and cheese reception

Ryan Taylor, was educated at Carleton University and University of Ottawa. He is currently genealogical librarian at the Allen County public library in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He lectures extensively on genealogy and history and has written *Important Genealogical Collections in Ontario; Libraries and Archives* (1994), and *Books You Need to Do Genealogy in Ontario* (1996). He founded the oral history program of the Kitchener public library in 1981. He has lectured extensively in both the US and Canada.

Georgette Brodeur is bilingual with French Canadian ancestry back to 17th century through both parents. She has done formal research in genealogy for 20 years in major archival and genealogical centres in Canada. She founded the provincial La Societe Genealogique du Nord Ouest in 1991.

Harry Sanders BA (history), is a freelance writer and contract researcher. A former archivist with the City of Calgary for five years, he is currently working on a book on the history of hotels in Alberta.

David Bickman is a lawyer and member of the Jewish Historical Society of Southern Alberta. He has lived in Calgary for 24 years and has been working on his family history for 13 years. He plans to write a book about his father's ancestry in the Ukraine.

Ron Whistance-Smith is retired from the University of Alberta where he was curator of maps. The U of A houses the largest map collection in Canada. Ron has his own special collection of historical maps.

Tove Ludvigson and Sally Rae, are director and assistant director, respectively, of the LDS Family History Center, Calgary.

Marmie Longair, spent 32 years in education as teacher, school librarian, consultant and principal, with degrees from The University of Calgary and London University, England. She is currently enrolled in a correspondence course in genealogy from Brigham Young University in Utah; volunteer at the LDS Family History Center. Areas of research include New Brunswick, Ontario, Scotland, Ireland, and New England states.

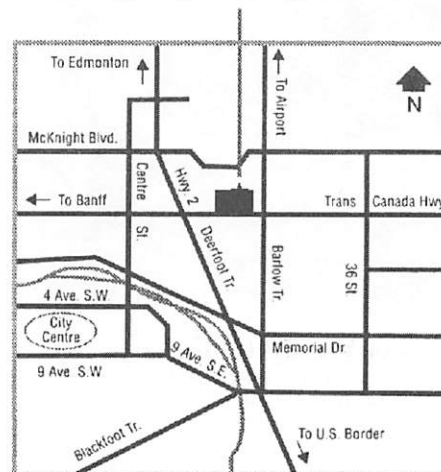
S. W. (Bill) Mumford, chairman, AFHS genealogy computer group; member, Essex Society for Family History; volunteer, LDS Calgary Family History Center.

Ann Gardner-Lavender apprenticed at the Glenbow Museum in 1976 working mainly with library and archival materials. She studied conservation of historical photographic materials and has 14 years of experience and now is working full time in her private practice.

S. Gail Niinimaa BSc HEc apprenticed in textile conservation laboratories in Copenhagen, Switzerland and England. She set up the textile conservation laboratory at the Glenbow Museum and has been in private practice since 1987.

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Seminar Displays

Display space for Wild Rose Seminar '96 will be considerably expanded from what has been available previously. Two separate areas will be set up for Browsing... and Buying.

- In the commercial display area, Irene Oicle will be back with her "Creative Memories" display as will Robert Milson, map dealer, from Edmonton.
- A new exhibitor for '96 will be Leah Ramsey of Salmon Arm, BC, who will offer books and supplies for genealogists.
- Global Genealogical Supply from Milton Ontario will be in attendance for the first time and will offer over 600 titles... new, used and reproductions.

The special interest display area will feature a major display by the Glenbow Library and Archives, and by many more which are still being considered as this is written.

Photo essay of paintings by Marion Hosegood
Collections in Portrait
by Doug Stobbs

Capturing mementoes of the past in pictures... done every day but not for Marion Hosegood who paints the pictures on canvas.

The four reproduced here don't show off Marion's considerable talent because of the lack of colour, nevertheless our readers are still able to get a very good idea of their charm.

Each picture, as indicated, shows articles which are identified with her own father or mother and also her grandparents who lived nearby during Marion's early years in Manitoba.

These paintings came about through Marion's interest in her family's past and while the comments printed here are brief, each article in the paintings could be the subject of at least a paragraph if included in a family history.

Marion now lives in Regina; she has had these and other paintings exhibited in that city and modestly admits she has even sold a few.

Her indirect connection with the AFHS should be no surprise: her maiden name was Marion Burtonshaw being



Collections in Portrait: Grandfather, oil 20x24, 1993. Painting of heirlooms which belonged to Marion's grandfather: hooked rug, his mother's brass candlestick, bibles, rug hook, tape measure, folding two-foot rule, and other facsimiles.

Below: *Collections in Portrait: Grandmother* — Marion's studio, 1993



Marion Hosegood

the younger sister of that indefatigable fellow and member, Geoff Burtonshaw.

Some of the comments which really personalize the paintings for Marion are in the letter she sent:

“Father brought his tools from England in 1908. He used them, too, right up to his retirement in 1955.” The mandolin was her mother’s instrument and she recalls her playing it until it was sold in 1920. The white prayer book was carried by her mother during her wedding in 1915. The brass candlestick belonged to her g/grandmother. The hooked rug was completed in 1930 and is still in very good condition. The wedding shawl dates from her grandmother’s wedding in 1882. The sewing machine is a duplicate of one brought to Canada in 1905 and is still in the family. Marion and innumerable others learned to sew on that machine.”

Below: *Collections in Portrait: Mother*, oil 24x24. Painting of heirlooms which belonged to Marion’s mother: quilt, embroidery, prayer book, locket, blue willow plate.



Collections in Portrait: Grandmother, oil 20x24, 1993. Painting of heirlooms which belonged to Marion’s grandmother: wedding shawl, china vases, bible, and basket; sewing machine, and cup and saucer are facsimiles.

Below: *Collections in Portrait: Father*, oil 16x20, 1993. Painting of Marion’s father’s painting and paperhanging tools: brush, scissors, apron, tile cutter, graining tool, paint brush and glue spreader; green wallpaper is a memory of their dining room paper in the 1920s.



Use and abuse of the IGI, part II

by Allin Kingsbury

This is part II of the IGI story. Part I was published by the PAFinder Newsletter of the Silicon Valley PAF Users Group in April of 1996 and reproduced in Chinook in summer of 1996. Part II was published by the Silicon Valley Users Group in May of 1996.

Sources of submission to the IGI

The quality of the IGI data is dependent on how the data got into the IGI. It also is somewhat dependent on when the data was submitted. Since the LDS church began microfilming original records throughout the world many sources have been made available, and research (when it is done well) is much more thorough and accurate. The following are the major means of submission to the IGI:

1. Family Group Sheets

Before 1942, LDS church members sent names to the temple as lists of individuals and lists of couples. (The ordinances were recorded as being "at the instance" of the person submitting.) Starting about 1924, each name was recorded in a card index file called the Temple Index Bureau (TIB). New submissions were checked against cards in the TIB to avoid duplication.

The practice of submitting names on family group sheets began in 1942. The group sheet contained sources (sometimes cryptically listed) and the name and address of the submitter. Copies of these group sheets were filed alphabetically in a collection in the Salt Lake Family History Library and are available on microfilm. It is worthwhile to examine the group sheet, although the quality of the information varies considerably. The family group sheet will show relationships. The extent of the documentation of sources can be a clue as to the amount of effort the researcher expended and whether further research is needed.

There may be more than one family group sheet for a family, with slight, or not-so-slight, variations.

2. Individual Entry

Individual entry forms began to be used shortly after the family history department started using computers to track names for temple ordinances in 1969. The Individual Entry Form made it possible again to submit names without having to gather enough information to complete a family group sheet. It required one primary source such as a birth or christening record. The name and date were to be exactly the same as on the original record, complete with misspellings and errors. Where no sources could be found for birth or christening, a will or other probate record could be used to prove the relationship of a child to parents. The US 1850 census was also used as verification for the relationship of child to parents and to determine the age of the children for submission to the temple. The data could also be submitted to the IGI on family group sheets with rules similar to those for the individual entry form with the exception that a will, census or probate record was allowed as an original record.

The records submitted for this period are mostly accurate, although there is usually no check for transcription errors.

The individual entry forms were microfilmed in batches, and the batch number is recorded in the IGI along with the film number. Thus the film can be ordered and other entries in the batch searched for more identifying information.

3. Marriage Entry

Marriage entry forms started in 1969 with the Individual Entry Forms. The form was to have one primary source such as a church or civil marriage record. The names and

date were to be exactly the same as on the original record. These records are generally accurate, but are still subject to transcription errors.

4. Name Extraction

A large number of name extraction programs were instituted in the 1960s as computers came into use, and these programs continue today. The accuracy of these extracted records is excellent because the programs are well supervised and the data is independently checked. The data is recorded as it appears on the original record, similar to the way it would appear if submitted on an individual record or marriage record. Most of the extraction comes from pre-1800 records, and mostly from marriage and christening records. The Family History Department has maintained a register of extraction programs which lists the original source records (usually microfilm numbers).

Many of the English parish records (Church of England) have gone through the extraction program. In counties where the extraction covers most of the available records, the IGI can function as an index of the church records. One must remember that it is not complete because some parish clerks refused access to film the records and some difficult-to-read records were omitted. In any event, to treat an extraction entry as though it is as good as the source record is a mistake. Often the original parish record has additional data, such as witnesses, residence information, and other clues to distinguish individuals from others who lived in the same locality and had the same name.

5. Computer disk

Since the TempleReady software was released in 1990 to determine if names are already in the IGI, most patrons in the US and Canada are now submitting names on computer disks. The process is much faster and more convenient. A major problem with computer submission is that there is no microfilm of the source data. In fact, there is no requirement that sources be included on the computer disk and they are not available to the IGI user. It is easy to create a submission file using the PAF program, but the submission program does not check the data for accuracy, spelling, or completeness of documentation.

6. Genealogical Society Family History Department

Many names of royalty have been researched by the LDS Family History Department or its predecessor, the Genealogical Society of Utah. Research submitted by the Family History Department on these families is excellent because the researchers are trained in the use of the best available records.

7. End-of-Line

When research reaches a dead end, the earliest individual that can be identified in a family usually has no birth date or christening information. In fact the place of birth is usually unknown. These individuals are referred to as "end-of-line" individuals. Their names may be submitted to the IGI with less stringent requirements with regard to birth or christening information. These are often the individuals who appear with birth dates that begin with "about" and birth places that begin with "of" In many cases, the end-of-line person is an excuse for a person to terminate research on a family. However the family may actually have been found by someone else and may even be in the IGI with an exact birth date and birth place.

8. Duplications

There are often duplications of names in the IGI, many resulting from errors or inadequate research. For example, use of a birth date when the name has been previously submitted with a christening date will result in a duplication. A transcription error may result in a different name, place, or date and can also prevent matching the name with previously submitted names.

Not all duplications are bad. Some are intentional. After 1969, submitted names were checked by the Family History Department. If a name was found to be a duplicate, the individual-entry form or marriage-entry form or family group sheet was included in a batch and filmed and the entries were added to the IGI with the ordinance dates which sometimes dated back to the 1800s. The reason for the extra effort was to make the names and addresses of those submitting duplications available so that persons interested in the same families and wanting to continue research could contact each other to exchange information and collaborate in research.

Where the IGI is a big help

1. Obtaining ordinance dates

The IGI is an index of ordinance dates and is the primary and best source for this data.

2. Finding the location of families by surname to trace migration

The IGI has a filter option which selects only those individuals born in selected states or provinces. Often only the state name is given for the birthplace of an individual. A person may or may not be found by browsing a state for the individual but names of others related to the individual may have been submitted. Family members often lived close to one another and often migrated together. Browsing a

surname will indicate where and when the families with that surname congregated in a state and will give clues as to which towns or counties could be searched for information.

3. Using data from extraction programs

A printed listing of the extraction programs is available. One should only consider the IGI as an index of the extracted records and not as the data source.

4. Finding source documents

Original sources often contain more data than appears in the IGI. For example, a marriage record may tell whether the bride is a widow or the groom is a widower. A christening record may contain the place of residence of the parents, which may be far from the place of the christening. It is important to check the original source records cited in the submission to the IGI to gather information which may help link these individuals as families.

5. Contacting submitters

Records submitted on family group sheets, individual entry forms or marriage entry forms have the name and address of the submitter on the original form which is available on microfilm. Realize that not all submitters may be contacted, especially if the address is 50 years old. If the individual has moved but is a living church member, the church membership office will not give the individual's address but they will forward a letter from you to the individual. I have received letters forwarded to me based on my old address.

6. Resolving discrepancies

Where there are discrepancies such as conflicting dates or places, the IGI often has submissions for each of the conflicting items. This may be useful in evaluating the relative strengths of the sources to select the one that has the strongest claim. The IGI will not resolve any of the discrepancies, but it can indicate that the discrepancy exists and list sources which may justify the contending claims.

7. Submitting new data

By far the most important use of the IGI is to prevent duplication of submission for individuals. The TempleReady software checks for duplication, but if the names or dates are sufficiently different, the duplication may not be noted. By actually looking at the IGI, one can recognize many of the duplications not detected by TempleReady. It is a waste of time to submit individuals already in the IGI just because some of the information on the first submission is wrong. A better approach would be to submit the family to the Ancestral File with a note that this is the same individual as the one in the IGI with the wrong date or place. If the individual is already in the Ancestral File, a correction can be made to add the ordinance dates and the note explaining the discrepancy with the IGI.

Mistakes, guessed dates, guessed places or typographical errors do not invalidate the temple ordinances. All they do is add to the confusion which reigns as a result of duplications in the IGI. Not all of the duplicate entries in the Ancestral File are duplications of temple ordinances. Until now the IGI had only the ordinances since 1969 when the family history department introduced the computer. Checking was done by the family history department up to the time TempleReady was introduced. During the time from 1969 until TempleReady, if a duplication was found, the duplicate submission document was filmed and an entry in the IGI resulted, though no new ordinances were performed. It is helpful to know this, because it gives a person doing research on an individual an opportunity to get the names and addresses of others who submitted that same individual.

The IGI has a wealth of information, but it must be mined carefully.

Allin Kingsbury is director of the LDS Santa Clara California Family History Center. He is strategic marketing manager for a Silicon Valley electronics company that specializes in integrated circuits.

Highlights from exchange journals received in the AFHS library

by Helen Backhouse and Lorna Stewart

CANADA

Alberta

Brooks and District, AGS vol 9 no 1 spring 96

- Ibbestad Lutheran Cemetery.
- Black Granny's tale of the 1847 Irish famine

Fort McMurray, AGS vol 15 no 1 March 96

- 1911 Census of Canada. To save or not to save?
- Floods in Ft McMurray over the years.

Smoky River Historical & Genealogical Society, vol 2 no 1, April/June 1996

- Girouxville Schools
 - A visit to the Girouxville Museum
-

New Brunswick

New Brunswick Genealogical Society, vol 18 no 1, spring 96

- The Great Fire of Saint John, 20 June 1877
 - List of Electors 1885, Town of Moncton, Westmorland County N.B.
-

Newfoundland

Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society, vol 12 no 1, spring 96

- List of original members of The Benevolent Irish Society
 - Bay de Verde Anglican Church Records in the PANL
-

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Genealogical Association vol XIV no 1, spring 96

- The Lebanese Experience.
 - Grantees of Annapolis Township.
-

Ontario

Elgin County OGS, vol XV no 1, Mar 96

- St. Thomas Home Journal: Building Operations of the Past Year (1873)
- Colonel Talbot's Elusive Settlers

Halton - Peel OGS, vol XXI no 2, Apr 96

- List of pre-1925 Churches in Albion and Eramosa Townships

Huron County OGS, vol 17 no 2, May 96

- Years gone by... from the Huron Expositor, Exeter Advocate, Zurich Herald and Clinton New Era

Leeds and Grenville OGS, vol 22 no 2, Apr/May 96

- Report on various abandoned cemeteries visited in 1994

Quinte OGS, vol 16 no 1, March 96

- Early Wills of Hallowell Township.
 - Township Papers Index for Thurlow, Sidney and the town of Belleville
-

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society, no 77 April 96

- Was Your Ancestor In Politics?
 - Finding Aid To Record Group 19: Vital Statistics
 - Teachers Registers and Class Books
-

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, vol 27 no 1 March 96

- Settlement and Vagrancy Laws — England
 - Galician Cadastre Maps — land surveys of 1849 and 1874
-

Quebec

Société de généalogie de Québec, vol 22 no 8, April 96

- Les Vallées de Saint-Cassimir et la Ruée Vers l'or au Siècle Dernier

- Au Hasard de mes Recherches

Société généalogique Canadienne-

Française, vol 17 no 1, spring 96

- Sont-ils tous parents ces Giguère?
 - "ma mère me l'a dit" Une énigme patronymique
-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International, vol 8 no 1, March 96

- Education in the Czechoslovak Region
 - Czech Victims of the Eastland Catastrophe of 24 June 1915
-

IRELAND

Irish Roots Magazine, no 1 1996

- The Irish Palatine Association
 - Lesser used sources — marriages in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Tuam 1820-29
-

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc., vol 27 no 237, Jan/Feb 96

- Research in the Isle of Man
 - British Naval Records. vol 27 no 238, Mar/Apr 96
 - The Gypsies and Tinkers of Scotland
 - British Ancestors in India Society
 - Genealogical Slide Rule
-

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen and North-East Scotland FHS, no 58, Feb 96

- Review of Conference Proceedings "Hands Across The Water"
- The Kinloch Bequest (or Fund)
- Society Membership List, 1996

Dumphries and Galloway FHS, no 25, March 96

- William Parker 1801-1873. Vice Admiral in the Imperial Brazilian

- Navy
- Scottish "Kirkyards"

Glasgow and West of Scotland FHS,
no 45, spring 96

- Migration in Glasgow from 1750 to the Present Day
- Maps in Family History Research.

Scottish Genealogical Society, vol XLIII
no 1, March 96

- 17th Century Tenancies in Cassoquhie and Arditie, Methven Parish, Perthshire.
- Scottish Coal-Mining Ancestors

UNITED STATES

American-Canadian Genealogical Society,
vol 22 no 1, winter 96

- Migration Patterns from Quebec to New England
- Epidemics in French Canada
- Year by Year in the History of New France

Utah Genealogical Association, vol 24
no 1, 1996

- Other Churches in Utah
- Family Group Records Collections and Related Records of the Family History Library

WALES

Dyfed Family History Society, vol 5 no 6,
April 96

- Manorial Records of Caerwedros, Cardiganshire
- Patronymics and Surnames

Glamorgan Family History Society, no 41,
March 96

- Tracing Your Ancestors in Pontypridd, part 1
- "Button Gwinnett was proving to be a problem"

Gwent Family History Society, no 42,
March 96

- John Frost and the Chartist Rising, part 1
- Extracts from the Monmouthshire Merlin, April-May 1831

Gwynedd Family History Society, no 30,
spring 96

- The Welsh Patagonian Family History Index
- Discovering My Llandudno Roots



Geoff Burtonshaw
2324 - 3 Ave NW
Calgary, Alberta
T2N 0K8 (403) 283-2594

Neya Powagans.

A Metis Newsletter.

*We have come to the July Moon Puskopéim
Flying Moon Cree Nehiyawewin Dr Anne
Anderson.*

*Well I am back home again after about 3 1/2
weeks Teazizing the folks in Montana & B.C.
A special thanks goes out to all the good folks.
at the Moain Reunion at Bitterroot Lake MT and
the Fraser/Brazeau/Courtenville Reunion
in Salt Spring Island B.C.*

*Omaha Proverbs. Gospel of the Redman.
Stolen food never satisfies hunger
The path of the lazy leads to disgrace.
A Man must make his own arrows.*

*Gail Moain P.O. Box 276 Elmer City Wash.
99124-0276 has written 3 books, Metis
Family - The Manitoba Scrip of Turtle Mountain
Band of Chippewa Indians. For more info write
Quintin Publications 28 Felsmere Ave Pawtucket
RI 02861-2903. Ph 401-723-6797
Fax 401-726-0827 ask for those Catalog
they have many good Genealogy Books.*

*The Computer saves a man a lot of guess
work but so does the Bikini Harrison Ford.*

*Be care full of the words you say.
To keep them soft & sweet
You never know from day to day
Which ones you'll have to eat.*

*See you at the A.F.H.S. Seminar at the
Crossroads Hotel 2160-16 Ave NE Cal Alta.
Oct 26 & 26/96. Ohicisyapo Smely Staff Aug/96*

Book review

Genealogy in Ontario...

reviewed by Doug Stobbs

This book, hot off the press, will be of tremendous interest to anyone doing research in Ontario.

The title... as illustrated above is thankfully the only confusing thing about it.

To describe the value and scope of this important work, we quote from the introduction by author Ryan Taylor:

“The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a basic list of materials on Ontario genealogy which researchers can then use to access the information they need. As well as obvious genealogical resources, historical and background titles are given to enable researchers to find materials which will assist them in compiling true family histories and not merely dry genealogies.

Many titles in the bibliography are recent and may still be purchased, so a list of publishers is also provided. The bibliographic information needed to apply for an interlibrary loan is also present. In addition, most titles are annotated to provide details which might not be obvious, and which will help determine if the book is what a researcher requires.”

There is a good deal more which will be left to each reader to explore and marvel over.

This soft-cover book of 154 pages is arranged very logically by county and is simply a must for anyone doing extensive research in that province.

It is a fortunate coincidence indeed that the author will be the keynote speaker at the AFHS Wild Rose

*Books You Need
to do
Genealogy
in Ontario*
an annotated bibliography

Ryan Taylor

Seminar; check elsewhere in this issue for details. The book will be available for purchase at that time.

For those who would like a look at this fine new research tool, the Calgary Family History Center has ordered a copy as has the Calgary Public Library. The copy being reviewed at this time will be available through the AFHS Library.

For those wishing to purchase the book immediately, the cost is \$25.35 Cdn including GST and S&H.

Order from:
Global Genealogical Supply
158 Laurier Ave
Milton ON, L9T 4S2

By phone one would dial 1 905 875-2176. Members of OGS are being offered a special price. Consult your OGS journal(s) for details.

What's happening and where...

by Ruth Duncan



Calgary Family History Center

New materials

- New IGI. The new IGI includes five new disks for Germany and three for Continental SW Europe, replacing the disks that were there. Disks 2 and 4 of the Addendum have also been replaced. These new disks include new and expanded information not found on the previously issued disks.
 - New Family History Library Catalog Disk. This new disk contains entries to February 1996.
 - An updated version (through December 1995) of the US Social Security Death Index on CD-ROM has arrived. It contains an additional 1.2 million names, making a total of 51 million names.
 - Other New CD-ROMs
- The computer just inside the door of the computer room was equipped late last spring with a CD-ROM drive. To date the following CDs are available for patron use:
- Canada Home Phone, 1996, Edition 1
 - Home Phone—US East
 - Home Phone—US West

- Irish Phone
- Family Tree Maker's Family Archives Version 3.0
- Louisiana Marriage Records
- Louisiana Land Records
- LDS family History Suite—this includes Ancestral Quest 2.0, and Ancestry Reference Library (with five books—The Source, The Red Book, The Library of Congress, National Archives Book, and The Library), the Pioneer Heritage Library, The LDS Vital Records Library, and a Geographic Reference Library (gazetteer of the US).

These disks may be obtained by requesting them from the person at the desk.

- Map of London, England
- Stanford's Library Map of London and Its Suburbs (1862) is available at the FHC. Scale 1:10,560, six inches to a mile, 28 leaves, 24 maps. Index map on page 4. Map 942.1/L1 E7 5m.
 - Did you know?
 - that 5000 films are sent out from Salt Lake City every day?
 - that any document 30 years or older is referred to as "ancient"?
 - only those ordinances that were performed by proxy are in the IGI?
 - that a baptismal date is required if a church member's name is to be listed in the Ancestral File?
 - that there are 2600 Family History Centers around the world, 1500 of them in Canada and the US?

Tips

At the FHC, fiche from the Family History Library (FHL) in Salt Lake City always begin with the number 6. Call numbers for fiche obtained from other sources are in the 4,000,000 or 8,000,000 series.

Calgary Public Library

The Local History Room, located on the fourth floor of the W.R. Castell Central Library, houses a special collection of documents, books, and other materials on the history of Calgary and western Canada. Customers can gain access to the Local History Room any time during regular library hours by asking at the fourth-floor reference desk. Those wishing special reference assistance may consult with Local History staff at the following times:

Monday and Tuesday: 5:30 - 9:00 pm
Wednesday and Friday: 10:00 - 1:00
Thursday: 1:00 - 5:00 pm
Saturday: 10:00 - 5:00 pm

For more information about the Local History Room or for the hours of the Local History specialists, call 260-2785.

The Collections include the following items dealing exclusively with Calgary:

- Calgary voters' lists (1912 to 1871)
- Calgary telephone books. See list in binder. Microfilm: 1903 - 1991
- Henderson's City Directory: 1906 to 1990
- Voter's Lists — Calgary Municipal Voters' Lists 1912-1971 incomplete, and Calgary Federal Voters' List: 1974
- NWMP / RCMP reports (1874 to the present).

Newspapers on microfilm:

- The Calgary Herald (1884 to the present)
- The Albertan (1897 to 1980)
- The Calgary Eye Opener (1902 to 1922)
- The Calgary Tribune (1885 to 1889)
- The Alberta Tribune (1889 to 1903)
- The Calgary News Telegram (1907 to 1918)

Many items (including books, clippings, yearbooks and texts, pamphlets, photographs, maps, microfiche, etc.) cover virtually every aspect of early life on the prairies. Local histories for Alberta communities, homesteading, Riel rebellion, RCMP and NWMP, native people, migration and genealogies are some of the resources that will no doubt provide a great deal of assistance to family historians.

- The book, *A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before Confederation*, vol. 2, by Donald Whyte, had still not arrived at the Public Library at the time this column was being prepared. The Library has had it on order for several months, so hopefully it will make an appearance soon. This new volume contains over 11,000 entries giving information about Scots who came to Canada before 1867, plus a 37-page appendix of updated information about those individuals who appeared in vol. 1 in 1986. Vol. 1 is available at the Public Library and at the Family History Center.

- Ship's Passenger Lists
Passenger lists of arrivals at Canadian ports covering the years 1865 to 1920 are available on microfilm in the Humanities Department (4th floor). This series of microfilm also includes the *Border Entry Records* from the United States into Canada and *The Board of Guardians Register* covering child immigration.

- For those searching prior to that date, *Filby's Passenger and Immigration Lists Index* (R 929.373 PAS), in book format, might be worth a try.

- Genealogical Periodicals
The Public Library subscribes to various genealogical magazines. The current four issues are kept in the Humanities Department, and all back issues are kept in the Magazines and Newspapers Department in the basement.

- Newspapers

Newspapers are often a valuable source of genealogical information. Check the *Union List of Canadian Newspapers* (R 071.10016 NAT 1001), on

fiche contained in a binder in the Humanities Department. This resource provides the names and dates of newspapers that have been microfilmed, and where these are located. Even if your search is in a small community, you may find that the local papers have been microfilmed. If the newspaper you want is not available at the Public Library, the U of C, or the Glenbow, it may be possible to borrow it through inter-library loan.

Guernsey

The Government of Guernsey is trying to locate the descendants of the hundreds of families who left this Channel Island, 30 miles off the Normandy coast of France, in the 19th century for new lives in Canada. Their surnames, spanning the alphabet from Alarcon to Vidamour, are recognizable, though often confused with Quebecois names.

Originally French speaking, the Guernsey folk today speak English and have been administered by the English Crown off and on since 1066. Their culture is a delightful mix of English and French.

For more information on tracing your Guernsey roots, write to Guernsey Origins, Guernsey Information Centre, North Plantation, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands, Great Britain GY1 3AN (*from CARP NEWS, August 1996, p. 38*).

Elderhostel Canada

Elderhostel had its beginnings in Canada in 1980 with one class attended by a dozen adults. From just two classes in 1980, Elderhostel Canada has expanded to the point where more than 22,000 persons in 1996 are taking week-long courses year-round at just about every university and college in Canada. Program content is incredibly diverse, including some genealogy courses, and there is no homework and no exams.

A typical charge is \$375 for a week at a Canadian location, including tuition, accommodation and meals — but not transportation.

Recently, Elderhostel relaxed its membership qualifications with respect to age. Now the regulation reads "*Elderhostel programs are for people who have retired or are planning retirement. Participants are normally in their mid-50s or beyond.*"

For further information, write to Elderhostel Canada, 308 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont. K7K 7A7. The fall '96 catalogue was published in June, the winter '97 booklet will be sent Sept. 13, and the spring '97 catalogue is expected around Dec. 21. Subscriptions are free. The catalogues are available at public libraries.

The Elderhostel International catalogue is also available at the main branch of the Public Library. Ask at the desk of the Humanities Department. It provides listings of genealogy courses available in Salt Lake City and the university in Provo, Utah. This publication requires a paid subscription.

U.K.

- If you are planning to visit the U.K., call up <http://www.bta.org.uk> on the internet for interesting information put out by the British Tourist Authority. The web site lists valuable things to know prior to travelling to Britain, a guide to getting around once there, an overview of available accommodation and much more.

- **Stamps.** The cost of purchasing a UK stamp has increased from 41p to 43 p for 10 grams (one civil registration certificate only).

- **AGT Canada Direct**

AGT Canada Direct service eliminates dealing with foreign operators when abroad and may reduce hotel surcharges. To use Canada Direct, you must have obtained the free wallet card. The card lists the number you call from the foreign country to reach the Canadian operator. This service is available in over 100 countries, with billing to your AGT Calling Card (including AGT Call-Me-Card calls and collect calls). Call 1 800 561-8868 to request a card, or pick one up at a

travel agency. My most recent card is dated March 1996 and lists many more Canada Direct access numbers, and also more information than my previous card. It is so nice to be able to dial a number from Ireland, Bangkok or? and hear the Canadian operator's voice. I have found the AGT Canada Direct operators very helpful.

England, Scotland, Wales. 1881 Census Indexes on Microfiche

All indexes are now available at the FHC except Lancashire. The Middlesex fiche (which include London) arrived in mid July, and the Lancashire fiche will be in the Center very soon (perhaps by the time this column appears).

England and Wales

Civil Registration birth, marriage and death indexes for England and Wales are now available, or have been ordered, at the Family History Center for the years 1837-1934. The indexes for the early years are on microfilm, and the later years on fiche. The acquisition of the last several years of fiche have been possible because of donations by those who wish to add to the index collection. If interested in making a donation to this project, call Rene Dussome. Indexes to 1983 can be ordered.

Languages Other than English

Did you know that the following materials are available at the Calgary FHC?

- Foreign Versions. In the vertical file (general drawer) under Foreign Versions, there is an interesting document entitled *Foreign Versions: Variations and Diminutives of English Names and Foreign Equivalents of US Military and Civilian Titles*. It includes such languages as Czechoslovakian, Albanian, Iranian, etc.

- Translations. People are sometimes unable to read a document because of inability to read the language. Perhaps these fiche of genealogical translations for words you are likely to find in genealogical sources might help:

Danish (6105239), Latin (6105238), French (6105236), German (6068527), Dutch (6068526), Norwegian (6068528), Portuguese (6105237), and Spanish (6105235).

- Slownik Imion. Dictionary of given names in 25 language (60000839).

Tip: The vertical file is in the filing cabinet in the reference room.

The Calgary Herald

The Monday, Aug. 12, 1996 edition of the *Herald* contained an interesting article about a computer class for senior students, taught by Jim McGinn, assisted by his brother Paul. The picture accompanying the article shows Jim McGinn helping students Anne Robertson and our AFHS member and librarian, Lois Nicholson. Lois has taken four courses with the McGinn's since last October. According to the article, she built on the basics with Windows 95

and word processing with Microsoft Works for Windows. Although she didn't know how to operate a computer when she started, she's now using genealogy programs on her computer.

Several AFHS members have taken courses with McGinnovations, and the comments I have heard have been consistently positive. Students say they feel comfortable in the class, and feel confident in their ability to use a computer upon completion of courses.

The course is aimed at people 55 and older (many are much older). For those a little under 55 who wish to take a course, it might be worthwhile to give Jim a call. A catalogue of courses is available. The phone number is 269-1914.

Tours

- 27 April to 5 May 1997: **Genealogy Tour to England**. Join fellow genealogists for a week of research and touring in London. Attend the annual Family History Fair which is sponsored by the Society of Genealogists. The package includes 8 nights hotel in London, a 7-day London Travel Guide, 1-day research fee at the Society of Genealogist's library, orientation tours at various repositories, full day research at the Public Record Office - Kew, one-day Family History Fair Entrance and more. The tour will be hosted by a genealogy specialist. The price will be approximately \$1376 per person sharing. Prices will be finalized in November, and the deposit deadline is December 1. The tour is "land only", so participants can book their own flights and choose their own length of stay.

For further information and to register, call Vonna McDonald at Bonaventure Tours, phone toll free 1 800 876-5084 and in Calgary 271-2168. In BC for further information call Eunice Robinson at 1 604 596-2811 (evenings).

Conferences

- October 25-26, 1996. AFHS Wild Rose Seminar at the Crossroads Hotel, Calgary. Featured speaker will be Ryan Taylor, a professional genealogist specializing in Ontario and English research. Be sure to check the program as there are talks on a variety of subject areas. Also, check elsewhere in this edition (p 25) of the *Chinook* for a review of Ryan Taylor's new book.

Ruth Duncan can be reached by e-mail at rduncan@freenet.calgary.ab.ca

LDS Genealogy Classes

The Calgary Family History Center is pleased to announce another series of classes in genealogy for the fall season. These have been developed for the FHC Staff, LDS church members and are open to anyone interested in the subjects.

The schedule is bi-weekly beginning with September 12th.
Location is the lower level of the LDS Church, 2021 17th Avenue SW.
All sessions are scheduled from 7:30 to 9:00 PM

Sep 12.....HELP! Where Do I Start?

How to find just who you are.

Sep 26.....Promises And Pitfalls of Ancestral File.

How to contribute to, and benefit from this powerful research tool.

Oct 3.....Preserving Old Photographs

This class is limited. Call 571-3700 to reserve.

Oct 10.....Where There's A Will, There's A Way

Finding the right court, and the right record.

Oct 24.....Gems At The Calgary Family History Center

Finding the unusual and unexpected.... right here in Calgary.

Nov 7.....How To Organize And Keep Focussed

Planning your research and record-keeping to ensure success.

Nov 21...Census Records

How to optimize the use and understanding of census records.

Nov 28...Temple Ready

Name submission procedures and policies.

Jan 9.....Beyond The Basics In English Research

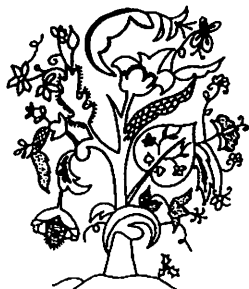
Review of strategies, resources and reference tools to help find your English ancestors.

Jan 23.....Genealogy On The Web

Basic concepts of Internet services; Web sites and search tools.

Jan 30.....Deciphering Old Handwriting

Help with alphabets, techniques for reading and analyzing problems.
Sources of additional help.



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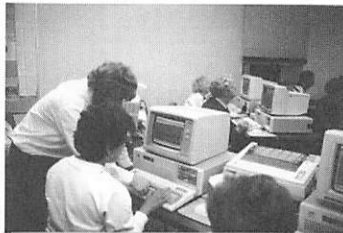
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AFHS Program for 1996-97

9 September 1996

Beginners: none
Regular meeting: Three Unique Resource
Centres in Calgary

7 October 1996

Beginners: Getting Started
Regular meeting: Reading English Hand-
writing, 1538 to 1750

4 November 1996

Beginners: Do I REALLY Need a Compu-
ter?
Regular meeting: The Computer: a Gene-
alogist's Best Friend

9 December 1996

Beginners: Using Birth, Marriage, and
Death Records
Regular meeting: Collecting Christmas —
Creating Memories

6 January 1997

Beginners: Using the Family History
Center
Regular meeting: Migration Routes of
Some Minority Communities

3 February 1997

Beginners: Using Census Records
Regular meeting: Using the Glenbow
Library and Archives

3 March 1997

Beginners: Documenting your Re-
search
Regular meeting: Resources for
Finding Russian Ancestors

7 April 1997

Beginners: Introduction to Research in
British Columbia
Regular meeting: Researching your
English Ancestors

5 May 1997

Beginners: Cemetery Sleuthing
Regular meeting: Tracking our Colo-
nial Ancestors

2 June 1997

Beginners: Using Passenger Lists
Regular meeting: Genealogical "Pot-
pourri"

The AFHS program is subject to change to meet changing circumstances.