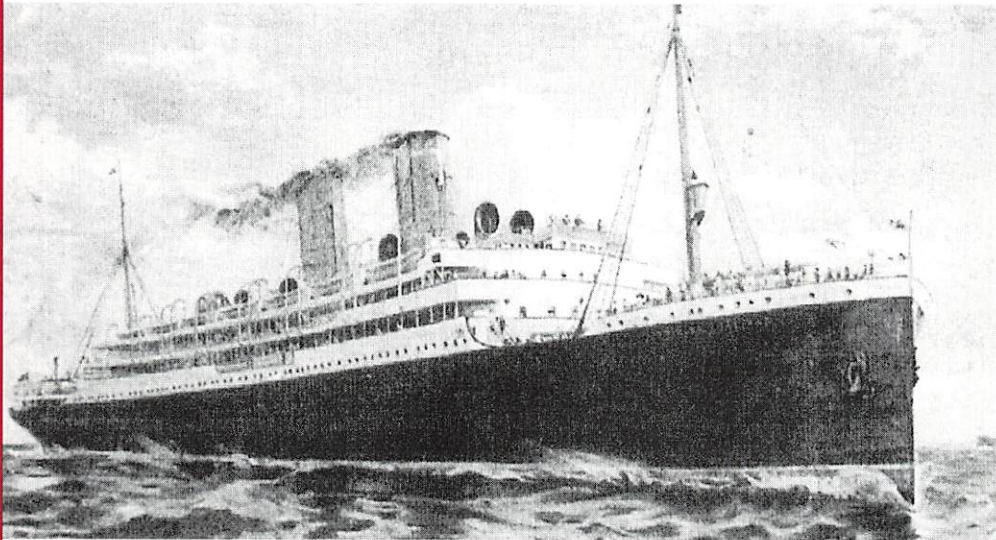




Empress of Ireland — Canada's Titanic in 1914



EMPRESS OF IRELAND

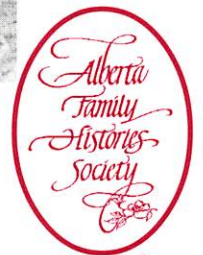
The entertainment industry is awash with film, song and dance on the Atlantic disaster. But there's nary a word or a warble about the greatest peacetime loss of passengers in ocean-liner history: the 1914 sinking of a steamship in the St. Lawrence River.

Canada's forgotten Titanic

By David Lancashire, Special to The Globe and Mail, published Saturday 17 January 1998

Once again the ocean liner Titanic is setting off across the world's movie screens, and once again Canadian audiences are missing the boat. For Canada has a marine disaster of its own whose passenger death toll surpasses the Titanic's. But the story is lost and forgotten, buried in a rusted wreck at the bottom of the St.

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CHINOOK

The Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society
volume 18, number 3, spring 1998

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Chinook
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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.

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 (1997-98):

- Individual \$30
- Family \$35
- Individual (senior) \$25
- Family (seniors) \$28
- Institutional \$35
- Overseas: add \$8 (Cdn) for airmail.
- USA members: Please pay in US funds.
- Life memberships are available.

Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month (second Monday if first is a holiday). Beginner classes are at 6:45 pm and general meeting starts at 7:30 pm. Call 214-1447 for information.

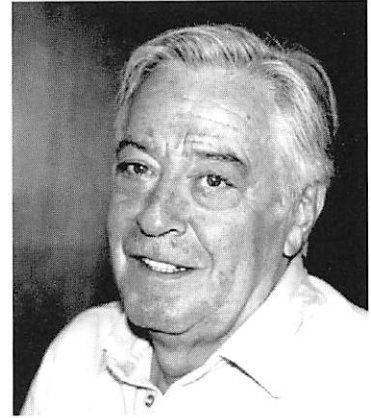
URL: <http://www@freenet.calgary.ab.ca/afhs/afhs.html>

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 —

AFHS library getting crowded

by Doug Stobbs, editor

It may not be obvious, however, the new AFHS library is getting crowded. This is gratifying particularly when one realizes it is now open to members approximately 30 hours each month.... which is not counting when the SIGs are meeting there. During 1996-97 it was open approximately 150 hours during the whole *year*.

Reaching this level of service hasn't come about automatically either. Since the move to Southminster, the dedicated staff with several additions has not only designed a cataloguing system but now have a great number of the books and journals actually catalogued and entered into the program.

Special thanks go to Helen Backhouse and the "regulars", Ethel McDonald, Joan Gauld, Isobel Schiedel, Judii Rempel, Lois Nicholson and Olive Carlin. Next

time you are in the library... how about passing along your personal "Thank You" for a big job well done?

Still on the subject of the library! Spring cleaning time is almost upon us and it is an excellent time to go through your books and earmark a few (or many) to donate to the society library. Reference books are always welcome. "How To" books as well as cemetery records (bound/filmed) and even historical novels too by authors such as Catherine Cookson, Hervey Allen and Xenia Stanford.

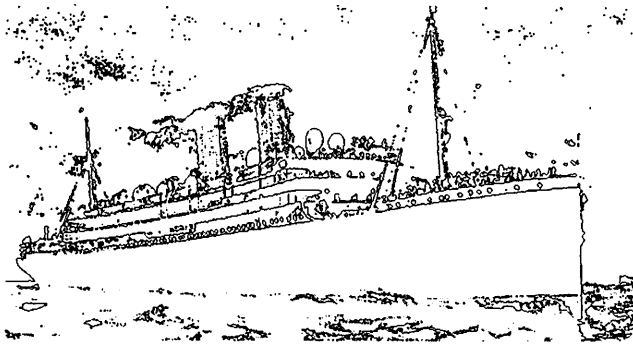
Don't bundle them down there just yet... the official drive won't start until September, however by then there will be an appeal for donations and you will feel just great to have cleaned house, and be amongst the first to augment our invaluable holdings!

Notice of Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Alberta Family Histories Society will be held during the evening of Monday, June 1st, 1998, at the Southminster United Church, 3838 14A Street, Calgary, Alberta.

The meeting will elect officers for the ensuing year, accept reports, approve the financial statements for the prior year, appoint auditors and conduct any other business required under the by-laws of the Society.

Alberta Family Histories Society — A distinct society since 1980



Lawrence River.

The story of the Titanic has become an industry. In the 86 years since the liner hit an iceberg and sank in the Atlantic, more than 100 books about the disaster have appeared. Hollywood's \$200-million *Titanic*, which opened last month, is the latest of at least three Titanic films. Television has shown two or three Titanic mini-series. Filmmakers have turned out a whole fleet of documentaries.

There is a Titanic Broadway musical and a Titanic computer game, not to mention a Titanic CD-ROM. Fans still hungry for more can attend an annual Titanic dinner. A children's song about the great ship has been around for ages; I first heard it 40 years ago in Japan.

Yet nobody knows a song or a movie about the greatest peacetime loss of passengers in ocean-liner history: the sinking of a Canadian Pacific steamship in Canadian waters on May 29, 1914, two years after the Titanic went down.

The ship was the *Empress of Ireland*, a handsome, twin-funnelled liner of 14,191 tons, 570 feet long. On the afternoon of May 28 she cast off from Quebec City on the 2,800-mile run to Liverpool, England. A band on the promenade deck played *God Be With You Till We Meet Again*.

Less than 12 hours later she sank to the bottom eight miles northeast of Rimouski, Quebec, and 840 passengers died.

That was 33 more than the passenger toll aboard the Titanic. But the Titanic lost 696 crew; the *Empress* lost 172. The total death counts were the Titanic 1,503, *Empress of Ireland* 1,012.

The *Empress's* passengers were Canadian, British and US travellers and European immigrants returning to their homelands, plus 200 members of the Salvation Army. One hundred and thirty-eight children were

aboard. Four survived.

A virtual script for an *Empress of Ireland* movie already exists. It is a book called *Fourteen Minutes* by James Croall (Michael Joseph Publishing, 1978). Fourteen minutes is how long it took the liner to sink—so fast that hundreds of passengers drowned in their bunks. The Titanic, by comparison, took a leisurely two hours and 40 minutes to go under. (A new book, *Forgotten Empress* by David Zeni, will be released in April.)

By midnight, as the big liner passed Rimouski and the pilot station at Pointe-au-Pere, a lookout sighted the lights of an oncoming ship about eight miles away. The *Empress* captain, Harvey Kendall, 39, carefully checked the stranger's bearings. There was no danger. At that moment, however, a swirling bank of fog rolled across the river—and the lights disappeared.

The second ship was the *Storstad*, a Norwegian freighter carrying 11,000 tons of coal from Sydney to Montreal. The *Storstad's* bows were built to cut through pack ice; she throbbed through the fog with the power of a giant axe. The Norwegian captain, Thomas Andersen, alerted by his first mate and the shriek of both ships' whistles, left his wife drowsing in bed and climbed to the bridge in his carpet slippers.

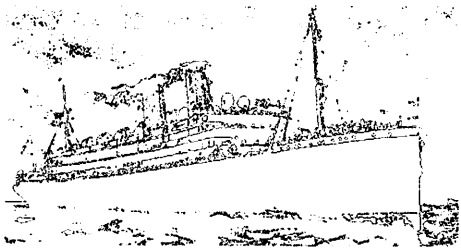
He emerged to find his ship heading straight for a towering cliff of steel, the starboard side of the *Empress of Ireland*. He slammed his engine-room telegraph to "full astern," but the *Storstad* sliced into the passenger liner like a can opener, cutting a hole of more than 350 square feet.

"The water of the St. Lawrence swept into the sleeping ship like the bursting of a dam," wrote James Croall. At more than 265 tons a second, it smashed through the lower decks and cabins. For many, death was instantaneous.

As the *Empress's* flooded engines died, the lights went out, leaving the crew groping in the dark. Passengers blundered sightlessly through a labyrinth of corridors and stairways toward the decks above. Few of them made it.

Unlike the Titanic, which carried too few lifeboats to hold those aboard, the *Empress of Ireland* had so many they were piled up on deck. But there was no time to launch more than five or six before the ship rolled onto her side. An avalanche of wreckage and rigging swept passengers into the river and dragged them under.

Hundreds had managed to struggle into bulky cork life



jackets,
but many
died
anyway
from the
cold of
the river.
Survivors

clung to floating corpses. Rescuers from the Storstad and two other vessels picked up more dead bodies than survivors. Only 217 passengers were saved. Among the survivors was one who sobbed, "Why didn't they let me drown?" He was Capt. Kendall.

A British inquiry, however, cleared him and blamed the collision on the Storstad. Norway held its own inquiry and ruled the Empress of Ireland at fault. (Both captains returned to sea. Both were torpedoed by German U-boats in the First World War and both survived.)

More than three-quarters of a century after the inquiries, one mystery remains: How is it that the U.S. entertainment industry has turned the Titanic into a household name, while Canadians have ignored a significant piece of their maritime past?

There seem to be two answers. The Empress of Ireland was not a floating palace like the Titanic, with a high-society passenger list; nor was the Quebec-Liverpool crossing as fashionable as the ritzy New York-to-Cherbourg/Southampton run. But more than that, the First World War erupted two months after the sinking, and its monumental horrors soon overshadowed everything that had come before.

Still, the Empress and the Titanic remained the world's worst peacetime sea catastrophes until 1987, when the overcrowded ferry Dona Paz collided with a fuel tanker in the Philippines and 4,386 people died.

Today, the only regular reminder of the Empress of Ireland is an annual ceremony at Toronto's Mount Pleasant Cemetery, where a 10-foot granite plinth commemorates 167 officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army "promoted to glory" when the ship sank. A museum at the Salvation Army's Heritage Centre displays a few relics from the wreck. In 1993, a dinner theatre in Czar, Alberta, staged an Empress of Ireland play.

Recently a team of scuba divers produced a 22-minute video about the ship (*Lost, Not Forgotten* by Sea View Imaging of Brantford, Ont.), for the wreck has become a lure for underwater explorers. It is a scary dive; 170

feet down in icy water, the huge maze of weed-encrusted metal is a potential trap. And it is eerily inhabited by skeletons.

David Lancashire, a retired Globe and Mail editor, is lucky enough to have made six transatlantic crossings before the era of ocean liners ended.

Related Web site:

www.total.net:8080/~kinder/blackfriday.html#black

Western passenger survivors on S.S. Empress of Ireland

Atkinson, John, Calgary; Baker, Stan; Bandy, J.P.; Bantala, T.; Blyth, Miss; Bongen, Mrs. Mary, Calgary; Boyle, Robert; Brennan, R.; Brown, William; Bryne, John; Burrows, W.T.; Burt, C.R.; Canepa, W.; Capplin, George; Darcy, P.; Davies, John; Davies, Peter; Donovan, G.; Dorts, John; Elgevish, A.; Erzinger, J., Manitoba; Erzinger, Walter, Manitoba; Evanson, Arthur; Faveustend, Mrs.; Feneday, Arthur; Fenton, Walter; Fitzpatrick, John; Flair, Roy; Fugent, William; Gard, J.; Garnett, Mrs. W., Calgary; Garnett, William, Calgary; Gibson, John; Gone, J.M.; Grevir, Alex; Hampter, W.; Harbenen, Renne; Heller, W.; Hohn, S.F.; Holt, R.; Honralain, William; Howarth, Emma, Calgary; Howarth, Leonard, Calgary; Howarth, Melvin, Calgary; Howarth, Mrs. R., Calgary; Howarth, Mrs. W., Calgary; Howarth, William, Calgary; Hughes, Hugh; Hughes, W.H.; Jackford, Jos.; Jeffrey, Miss, Calgary; Johnson, J.; Jones, Ensign; Jubainer, Sims; Kohl, Miss Grace; Koronic, Michael; Law, Ernest, Calgary; Law, Jack, Calgary; Law, Miss, Calgary; Lawler, Herbert; Leddell, R.; Mardall, Capt. Jean, Manitoba; McCreary, Thomas; McDonald, C.P.; McDougal, D.; McWilliams, R.; Metcalfe, G.J.; Nisito, F.; Nixon, Erman, Calgary; Nixon, John, Calgary; Nixon, Leslie, Calgary; Owen, W.S.; Patterson, John, Calgary; Patterson, Miss Sarah, Calgary; Patterson, Robert, Calgary; Peacock, Ensign; Weyburn Probst, P.; Quinn, William; Ricafento, Feder; Roberts, W.; Romanus, John; Ryan, Phona; Ryceny, John; Samuelson, C.; Selinski, W.; Shannon, Edward.; Sims, John; Smith, H.S.; Smith, J.; Smith, Mrs. E., Calgary; Smith, O.H.; Snattock, William, Manitoba; Spencer, C.(crew); Stainer, Mrs. E., Calgary; Stillman, A.E., Calgary; Suzzera, Adam; Talbacha, Alex.; Taplin, Mrs. E., B.C.; Varner, Thomas, Calgary; Turner, Joseph, Calgary; Veitch, Miss B., B.C.; Walinski, Thorne; White, J.B.; White, Mrs. Geo +infant, B.C.; Whitelaw, Mrs. J., B.C.; Wood, Miss Mary, Regina; Zup, H. Halcombe, Miss Florence, Calgary, perished in the sinking of the SS Empress of Ireland.



Note: These names were published in the Calgary Herald on May 29th, 1914. The sinking occurred at 2:00 AM that

day so this list and the indicators were certainly preliminary. The letter s. indicates survived, p. indicates perished.

Titanic Love Letters Foster Genealogy Interest

Letters recovered from the ocean floor at the wreck of the Titanic were written by the great-grandmother and great-aunt of a man who learned of the connection from a television documentary.

Barbara Shuttle was watching a Discovery Channel special, "Titanic, The Anatomy of a Disaster," last April when she noticed the name "Mrs. Shuttle" signed at the bottom of a yellowed letter that was illustrated. It had been found in a trunk on the ocean floor. In the body of the letter, she recognized the names as members of her husband's family. They were his great-grandmother Ann Shuttle; his grandfather Roy Shuttle; and Roy's sister, Pearl. Barbara's husband David called the R.M.S. Titanic Inc., the owner of the ship's remains. The company said they had been searching for a Shuttle family contact for two years. The company provided the family with transcripts of the letters.

The letters were among 20 found in a trunk owned by a sweetheart of Pearl's, Howard Irwin of Buffalo, N.Y. They were from Ann and Pearl and were written to reassure Irwin that Pearl, who travelled often as a vaudeville performer, loved him. "You asked me if the love I had was dying," Pearl wrote. "I say not."

"It's unbelievable how in love the two of them were but couldn't get a relationship going," David Shuttle said. He went on to explain that Irwin, who had been on a world tour with a friend, was supposed to return to Buffalo on the Titanic but left Europe two months earlier because he had heard Pearl was sick. Unfortunately, Irwin did not make it home in time; Pearl had died in 1911 of typhoid fever, unmarried and childless.

David Shuttle commented, "My aunt's dying saved his life. He came home early instead of on the Titanic."

The Shuttles' research showed that Irwin's friend, Henry Sutehall Jr., who had gone on the world trip with him, wasn't so lucky. He died in the disaster, apparently having brought Irwin's trunk and other belongings with him as a favour to his friend.

For the Shuttles, the discovery has ignited their interest in genealogy. They plan a trip to Canada to further research their ancestors. "If they hadn't brought the chest up," Shuttle said, "I would never have known about my relatives."



**If you want to stay young associate with young people;
If you want to feel your age, try to keep up with them.**

BARGAIN PRICES, International Reply Coupons

Hi all; Recently made a short trip to the US and purchased some IRCs for use in ordering from England. I was charged US\$1.05 apiece + no additional taxes for them at the US Postal Service. My local postal outlet wants \$3.50 Canadian plus 7% GST for the same thing. Sounds like a definite bargain south of the border. Less than half price - \$1.50 as opposed to \$3.75 once currency conversion and GST are taken into account. It did require a trip to a regular post office there, as the smaller contract substation I first tried didn't carry them.

With thanks to Bill Martin, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

Is there a doctor in your family tree?

A historical look at medical practice and sources in Canada

by Xenia Stanford

Upon discovering that a long ago ancestor was a doctor or medical practitioner of some sort, this family historian has wondered what exactly that meant. Did he or she have some training or could just anyone hang out a shingle? The differences in types of medical practitioners were also varied and it is interesting to know how these individuals conducted their practice. If there was perhaps some training involved or some interesting further details to be discovered, it would be useful to know where to find additional information.

This examination of the historical context of the practice of medicine in Canada and resources for discovering more information on the practitioners is divided into three parts: Canada under French rule (1535-1773); British rule before Confederation (1773-1866); and post Confederation (1867 to early 1900s).

N.B. As the number of practitioners in the French Regime were at least in the hundreds and those in Part II and III would be in many thousands, it is not possible to list every name. Those selected are examples of the category of medical practitioner being described. The resource list at the end is intended to assist you in locating your medical ancestor.

Part I: Canada under French rule (1535-1773)

The first prescription in Canada

It is not surprising that the first recorded case of medical practice in Canada was that of the natives. The

first reported incident during the early French explorations was found in the accounts of Jacques Cartier during the winter of 1535-1536 at Stadacona (now Quebec City). Although earlier on a trip inland to Hochelaga (where Montreal now stands) the native chief, Agouhanna, asked the white Captain to massage his paralysed arms and legs, Cartier's records show that the native medicine at the time was obviously more powerful than what the French had at their disposal.

Cartier wrote that in December, 1535 the sickness called "mal de terre" or "land disease" (scurvy) broke out and by the middle of February out of his 110 men there were not even ten in good health. French maritime law required that at least one surgeon be present on each ship and since Cartier's group had arrived in three, there should have been from one to two surgeons present as well as the French apothecary named Francois Guitault who would have qualified (more on the connection between these two disciplines later). Scurvy was known at the time to be due to lack of proper provisions but Guitault and the others did not realize, in spite of dwindling larders, a cure was within their reach. Even though Cartier ordered the autopsy of one of the deceased victims of the disease and the results were carefully recorded, it afforded them no further answer as to a possible cure.

With no other recourse to save his men, Cartier had them pray before the image of the Virgin Mary. In spite of their prayers, by the middle

of April twenty-five men had died and of the remainder only three or four remained well. Walking outside the fort one day, Cartier spotted Dom Agaya, a native who recently had been ill with the same disease that afflicted his men. In fact, he had suffered so badly that his legs were swollen "to the size of a two-year old child". Yet now the native was striding across the ice with no signs of pain or illness. Cartier inquired about the cure and Dom Agaya told him that he had been healed by drinking the juice made



from the needles of the Annedda tree (white spruce or hemlock) and that he had used the dregs as a poultice on his most affected parts. After commanding that this cure be prepared and administered to his men, Cartier reported that it took only two or three doses before those who drank this first Canadian prescription fully recovered.

Herbal remedies for scurvy and other diseases continued to be practised in Canada from the first attempted settlement in Port Royal,

Acadia by Champlain in 1604 though Marc Lescarbot, a lawyer from France, who was brought to record the transactions and history in the new land, stated that the knowledge of the Annedda tree or "tree of life" was unknown to the natives in Acadia, although he believed it was known to Hippocrates. Without the knowledge of which tree this was or how to prepare the potion, Louis Hebert, the apothecary accompanying Champlain, was unable to save thirty-five men who died from scurvy during their first winter there. He also is known to have autopsied at least two victims of scurvy to try to determine a cause and cure.

Many other practices of the natives added to the medical knowledge of those newcomers who were willing to observe and learn. The early explorers, such as Hennepin and the Jesuit missionaries, recorded many medical treatments by the natives. One example was the cure for drowning in which the rescued person was suspended upside down from a tree and a bag made out of animal intestines was filled with tobacco which was ignited. The resulting smoke was pumped from this bag into the patient's lungs to induce violent coughing to bring up the inhaled water and thus normal breathing was restored. Many other effective native treatments were recorded in the Jesuit Relations. The shamans or medicine men of the tribes of this continent had been effective healers for their people for many centuries. However, even their strongest medicines were no match for the new diseases brought to this country by the white man.

Nor, in spite of the advantage of centuries of written medical theory

and teaching, were the European practitioners able to control the epidemics they caused at home and abroad.

European medical knowledge and education prior to the founding of New France:

Medical knowledge from the time of

Hippocrates c.460-c.370 B.C., Greek physician and the "father of medicine" was gained by attending schools or academies or by apprenticing with

practitioners. Although many of his beliefs have now been discarded (such as all diseases resulting from four bodily secretions called humours), Hippocrates, who believed that medicine should be based on the preventative measures of proper diet and hygiene and other intervention practised only in extreme cases, devised the means of gaining knowledge about the human body and disease on objective observation and deductive reasoning. However, the principles of direct observation were lost for many centuries after Hippocrates' death. Galen in the second century A.D. was considered then and for many centuries to be a genius as a physician. Even today his significant findings in the field of anatomy and neurology are highly regarded. He was the first to describe respiration, to discover that blood (not air) coursed through the arteries and to invent cold cream. However, his 200 mistakes in anatomy were not corrected until the Renaissance over a thousand years later.

Many of Galen's precepts were followed but the intervening years also saw medicine take backward steps into myth and magic. The universities and church forbid direct bedside observations of the patients and any cutting of the human body. Therefore, surgery and autopsies were forbidden for many centuries.

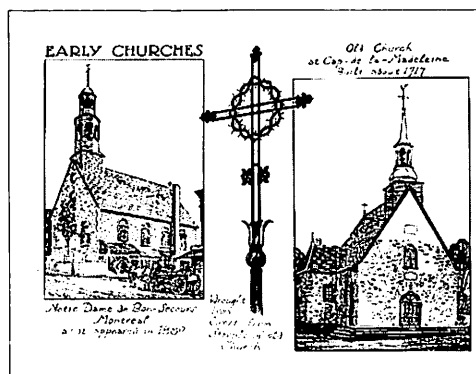
It was difficult to advance the science of medicine if it was impossible to gain empirical evidence of anatomical structure and the inner functioning of the body. It

would take brave or "foolish" men to defy the Church and the social sanctions regarding the desecration of the human body. To do so could result in excommunication, banishment or death.

It was not until the Renaissance that strong rebellion arose against these beliefs. When Francois Rabelais graduated in 1530 from the faculty of medicine at Montpellier, having been taught the theories of Hippocrates and Galen, he first published works supporting them.

Later, however, he discounted "faith being the argument of nonexistent truth". A contemporary of Rabelais, Paracelsus, born near Zurich in 1493, had been trained by his father in astrology and alchemy arts then considered to be sound medical practice. Paracelsus later quarrelled with his father and tried to badger other physicians into abandoning these "sciences" in favour of chemical pharmacology and therapeutics.

Soon his fame in cures resulting from his "new sciences" brought him



a teaching post at the university at Basel. He continued to demonstrate his rebellion by burning the works of the ancient fathers of medicine and teaching in German rather than in Latin. Though much of his work has also been proven false, he was the first to find the therapeutic wonders of the mineral bath and to describe occupational diseases.

Leonardo da Vinci, not trained as a doctor and in the beginning a believer in the ancient medicines, defied the Papal ban on “dismemberment” to make anatomical

drawings based on dissections of the human body. Mundinus, a doctor and medical instructor during da Vinci’s time, had also run the risk of banishment or death by conducting dissections. However, it was da Vinci, the non-practitioner, whose observations proved to be the first to depict correct human anatomy.

Vesalius, born in Flanders in 1514 five years after the death of da Vinci, in 1543 published a book *de Fabrica Humani Corporis* (The Fabric of the Human Body) complete with drawings by artist John Stephen that corrected the mistakes of Galen.

Galen’s theories such as the existence of an intermaxillary bone and the lack of marrow in the bones of the hand had gone undisputed for all these centuries. Vesalius studied the theories of Galen at the university in Paris and received his degree from Padua where he later taught. The medical instructors at the time delivered their lectures seated while the dissections were performed by an assistant under the instructor’s

direction. The instructor and the medical students kept their distance from the actual body as no embalming fluids were used. A body usually lasted only four lectures before the stench was so bad that it was discarded. However, Vesalius conducted his own dissections, convinced the artist to draw from the exposed body and urged his students

to gather close enough for accurate observations. However, most of Vesalius’s contemporaries did not agree with his findings even though they

could not prove him wrong.

The next major advance in anatomy was forwarded by one of Vesalius’s pupils, Fallopius whose name was given to the Fallopian tubes he was the first to describe. His book *Observations on Anatomy* published in 1561 praised Vesalius though his teacher had missed many details that Fallopius discovered. Vesalius was not so generous in return. The irony was that in Vesalius’s last book, his criticism of his pupil was the same as that of his own teacher Sylvius, i.e. that he had not followed the teachings of Galen.

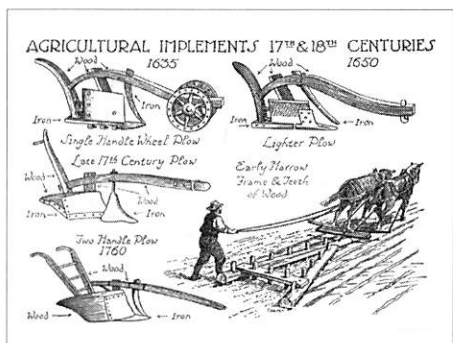
When the first Canadian settlement was being attempted at Port Royal, William Harvey, a pupil of Fallopius at the University of Padua, returned to England to begin his book *Anatomical Exercise on the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals*. However, this ground-breaking treatise on the circulatory system was not released until 1628 after Louis Hebert and his family had already settled in Quebec City. Even

when published, like the works of his predecessors, these findings in anatomy were still not widely accepted as true or relevant to medical practice at the time. Therefore, much of the knowledge of anatomy and bodily functions was not a significant factor in the training of the early medical practitioners of New France.

Medical practices in New France:

Most of the treatments in early New France were based on herbal and chemical “medicines” and rudimentary (often fatal) surgeries. The two earliest types of medical practitioners sent to the new land were the “apothicaire” or apothecary and the “chirurgien” or surgeon. The training and practices of the apothecary were more advanced at the time than that of the surgeon, thus often the apothecary was also trained in the same surgical practices of blood-letting, autopsies and minor surgeries. If the person was trained in both, since the apothecary’s arts were considered higher, this profession was usually the one noted on documents.

One reason that surgery was not considered as significant an “art” was that most surgery was considered a simple external procedure no more dangerous than being shaved. In fact many surgeons were actually barbers by trade who added surgical procedures to their business. The name for these practitioners was “barber-surgeon”. The training required to set up shop was simply that of a barber. Since he could handle these instruments and had them already available, he was considered as qualified as anyone to perform simple surgeries, extract teeth, bind wounds and perform blood-letting which was done with either a lancet or leeches. The barbershop poll

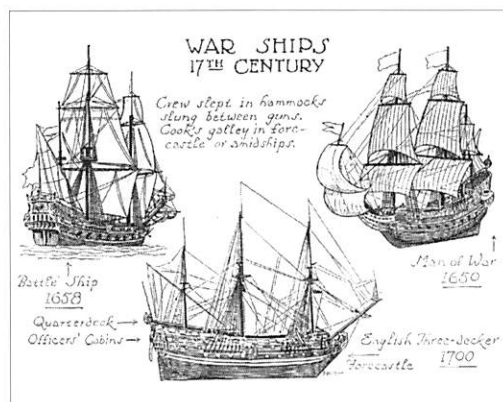


comes from this practice as those who performed the surgical services in addition to the regular barber's trade advertised the fact with the symbol of red for blood-letting and white for bandaging. There was little or no pre-training required other than apprenticeship under a barber to meet the requirements of that guild. They may have trained under barber-surgeons, especially if their father was one and they continued in the family business. However, during the seventeenth century the surgical practices did not have specific requirements.

Some of the contracts in Montreal in 1667 demonstrate the connection between the two practices. Michel de Sirsee, surgeon and "valet de Chambre", agreed as part of a land purchase to shave and bleed the said vendor, his wife and children at his house in Pointe-aux-Trembles. Rene Sauvageau, surgeon to the Company of M. de Boisbriant, rented a house for 25 livres a year, payable in wheat, and to serve the landlord and his family with the art of surgery and also to shave him.

One of the those in this combined trade was Jean Madry who arrived in 1660 with letters patent giving him an "honorary" degree from the Royal College of Corne at the University of Paris with the designation of a "Practising Physician of the Corporations of Barber-Surgeons". His Royal Commission issued by Francois de Barnoin, "King's Councillor, barber and surgeon to His Majesty, guardian of the royal charters, privileges and ordinances made from ancient times upon the art and status of barber-surgeons for the entire kingdom of France and honorary and perpetual Provost of

Surgeons of Paris". It granted Madry the title of Lieutenant of the Chief Barber-Surgeon of the King (i.e. de Barnoin) and the authorization to establish a school of barber-surgeons in New France. Madry does not seem to have made much of the opportunity to train others. There is



record of only one trainee, Jean Demosny. Since usually barber-surgeons were not granted the highest medical position in the country or honorary degrees, one wonders what relation he was to de Barnoin or why favours were due. Perhaps cases where letters patent were more easily granted to those with few qualifications departing for New France the educated physicians were reluctant to give up privileged positions at universities or courts in Europe. Despite his background Madry retained the top medical post which included head of Hotel Dieu in Quebec hospital until he drowned in 1669.

Another group labelled as surgeons were those in the military. The highest ranking was the Surgeon-Major who was in charge of all those apprenticing and practising the art of surgery in the regiment. The Surgeon-Major undoubtedly travelled with the higher ranking officers and the troops were probably cared for by those under his jurisdiction.

For example, it was assumed that because of his rank of Surgeon-Major that Andre Arnoux dressed the fatal wounds of Montcalm. However, apparently he was not present at the Battle on the Plains of Abraham. Instead his brother Joseph, an apothecary, cared for the General although Joseph had him carried to Andre's house where Montcalm eventually died. Andre Arnoux was probably very skilled as were most of the high ranking military surgeons but politics and social rank cannot be ruled out as significant factors in their appointments to this rank. However, even the highest skills of the time may not have been able to save the French General.

The training in the military even for the rank and file surgeon was generally more intensive than that of their civil counterparts, the barber-surgeons, as the actual practice was on the battlefield where the intention was to extract the weapon and bind the wounds so that the soldier could return to battle. The loss of a military man was more significant than the loss of a common man using the services of the civil surgeon. It did not mean that the military surgeons were not called upon for a shave and a haircut by military personnel though.

However, the training of military doctors or surgeons was through several years of apprenticeship or practice under other trained and more seasoned personnel.

Verney in his book *The Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salieres Regiment in Canada, 1665-1668* identifies a military surgeon, Claude Galope of La Varenne Company, who was called in to verify the cause of death in 1667 of a soldier, Francois Poisson, who died during a

hunting expedition near Montreal. This could be the first known case of forensic medicine in Canada used to determine whether the death was accidental or a possible murder.

A third category of surgeon consisted of men who because of maritime law were hired to travel on ships going long distances. The training they received may have been apprenticing under a barber-surgeon, under a military surgeon or from another ship's surgeon. If it was difficult to find a person who already knew how to perform these duties, one of the crew were expected to learn these services. Sometimes it worked in reverse as contracts were not uncommon where a surgeon on board a fishing ship was asked to perform services of a surgeon or barber surgeon and "fish to the best of his abilities". Two contracts for such surgeon-fishermen were that of Louis Chartier in Montreal and Pierre Piron, both signed in 1653 without indication of whether they were more or less qualified in one profession or the other. However, in 1716 one Charles Prieur was contracted by Sir Louis Prat, Captain of the Normand, in the town of Quebec for services on board ship off the coast of Cape Breton. The written and signed contract was for duties as a surgeon and fisherman, the latter to the best of Prieur's abilities.

Robert Giffard, who initially came to Quebec as a ship's surgeon on a trading vessel of the Company of One Hundred Associates, was the first "nouveau noblesse" in New France as he was granted a seigneurie at Beauport for which he could recruit tenants. He was given the appointment of King's physician in the Quebec area and, as such, was head of all medical practitioners and

facilities in that jurisdiction.

These Royal appointments to surgeons in spite of the scorn of the scientific community, showed official government support. Indeed the fraternity of surgeons had been approved by Royal assent and Letters of Patent issued in 1613. Later a decree by the King allowed anyone, even those with no prior apprenticeship or training even as a barber, to go to New France and practise "surgery". After six years of practice in the colony this person, whether skilled or not, would automatically be considered a master of his trade and could hang out his shingle in France on his return. The number of patients he may have butchered in his attempts at surgery would in no way prevent his obtaining the license after the obligatory years in the trade.

Finally in 1750 to control malpractice and answer the concerns of the public, the Intendant of New France created a law that all ship's surgeons or surgeons from countries "other than those already established in the cities of this country and its coasts" had to submit to a "serious preliminary examination in the art of surgery and been judged capable of exercising it". If they failed to do so and continued to practise, they would be fined 200 livres. Of course, this meant that those who had arrived and declared themselves to be practitioners beforehand were still exempt from the examination, unless they had not been resident sufficient time to be considered "established".

As mentioned earlier the profession of the "apothicaire" or apothecary was much more highly regarded at the time as it was considered much more complicated and much more valuable as the chemical and herbal

potions he mixed were believed to be the most effective cures for any disease or injury. It was assumed that if he could master this higher science or art, he would have no problem blood-letting, cutting into a dead body or dressing wounds. Although a person this highly qualified (i.e., an apothecary) was a requirement of ships' physicians under maritime law,



MARQUETTE AND JOLIET ON THE MISSISSIPPI, 1673

it appears that the early explorers managed to find at least one to accompany them on their travels to the New World. Thus Francois Guitault, a qualified apothecary, accompanied Jacques Cartier in 1535 and Champlain on several voyages was accompanied by Louis Hebert.

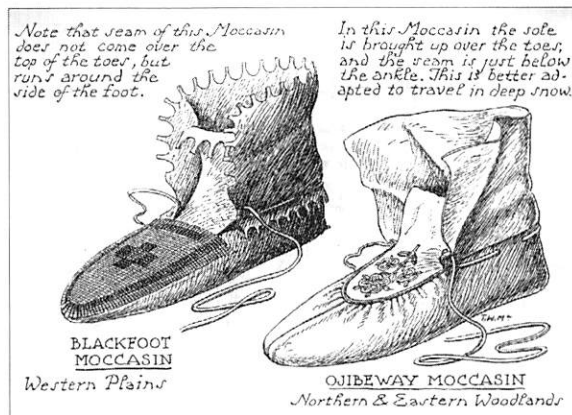
Since the apothecary's art was considered the more difficult and important, they were one of the most strictly controlled medical professions of the time. The practice had been regulated in France from the time of Charles VII (1422-1461) and was controlled through their guild. The apothecaries had their own college where initial courses and training were undertaken. Then after competing a mandatory successful seven years of apprenticeship under a "master", the candidate had to submit a thesis and present a "pharmaceutical masterpiece" before they

were allowed to hang out their shingle with the mortar and pestle. The apothecary produced and dispensed both chemical and herbal remedies. Often he devised new ones through experimentation. Though the apothecaries often had “shops”, they also delivered and administered the remedies to patients so that they could observe the results. Some of those in the New World were reported to have stayed with the patients at preparation, administered the remedies and then remained until the patients appeared to be recovering.

Louis Hebert, born in Paris about 1575, was Canada’s most famous apothecary, even if Guitault was the first and even if Hebert was initially not completely successful in treating the men at Port Royal against scurvy. He accompanied Champlain first to Acadia from 1604-7 and again from 1610-13. His final voyage to Canada was in 1617 when he and his family became residents of the town of Quebec. His tasks as assigned in his role as apothecary were to discover the medicinal properties of plants, to plant crops to ensure proper nutrition for the colony and to administer to the medical needs of the settlement. Hebert experimented with herbal and other remedies, prepared and administered them and oversaw the course of treatment. He practised on his own, there not appearing to be an equal nor more qualified person present during most of his time in Canada.

The only medical profession considered higher than that of an apothecary was the Doctoris Medicus who

was granted a degree from one of the European universities. However, because herbs and chemical concoctions were considered the most complicated and effective treatments, the faculties of medicine emphasized botany for anyone wishing to obtain his medical degree. Though one could become a “medecin” or physician without university training, the general



practitioner was considered during the seventeenth and eighteenth century to be inferior to the apothecary’s trade. Non-university qualified “medecins” or physicians were trained by apprenticeship and it was not until the late eighteenth century or later that the requirements for length of apprenticeship or demonstration of skills became more stringent. One of the first licensed “doctors” in Canada was the Irish, Timothy Sullivan, who was known to the French as Timothee Sylvain. To gain his license, he had to pass an examination in front of Sarrazin, Canada’s first and one of its few holders of a Doctoris Medicus degree.

No other details on what training and apprenticeship requirements prepared Sullivan for this examination have been found.

However, there were far fewer

Doctoris Medica than there were apothecaries or surgeons. Due to the short supply of fully qualified physicians and the abundant number of apothecaries it is unlikely that the latter were required like their modern counterparts, the pharmacist, to defer to any other medical professional before prescribing drugs. In fact, evidence to the contrary indicates that often, especially in the colonies where even fewer fully qualified doctors existed, the apothecary, like Louis Hebert, ran an independent practice prescribing the treatments as well as preparing them.

It was true that when a “medecin au roi” (also found as “medecin du roi” and translated as king’s doctor or royal physician or regent doctor) was present all medical practitioners, including apothecaries were under the direction of the person holding this post. However, the chief physician of the colony could not and did not seem to attempt to control the dispensation of prescriptions in the colony. The first “medecin au roi” appointed to the colony was long after Hebert’s death.

Back in France, however, there might be close to a dozen apothecaries at the royal court as well as one or more royal physicians. Louis Hebert probably apprenticed under his father, Nicolas, who was a Royal Apothecary to Queen Catherine de Medicis. After his trips to Port Royal, Louis was offered a contract by the Company of One Hundred Associates (who controlled land assignments and merchant trades in Quebec) to set up an apothecary practice in New France. After closing his shop on the Seine in Paris and selling all his possessions, he travelled with his wife and three children to the port at Honfleur where he discovered that the Company was not prepared to

follow through on previous promises. After some discussion the family decided to travel to Canada anyway and managed to obtain from Champlain offers of a salary, 10 arpents of land and food for the family until they were able to harvest their first crop. Although they tilled the fields, grew apples from Normandy in their orchard and tended their cattle on this plot in Quebec's upper town, the land was not officially granted to them by the viceroy of the Company until 1623. The Company in fact tried to tax Hebert heavily on his agricultural products and told him to stick to his "medical practice" for which he received a salary of 200 livres (pounds) per year. This alone was insufficient to provide for his family according to Champlain who states that the Company treated this loyal man unfairly. In 1620 Champlain added to Hebert's income by appointing him to the post of king's attorney. Although there is no evidence that Hebert ever studied law, he was literate, thus able to fulfil his duties of reading, drawing up and signing official documents.

One which has been preserved is the petition to the king from the colonists that he prepared and signed in 1621. Thus it is evident that the salaries of even this more highly regarded of medical professions was not one in which the person would grow wealthy during this period in history.

Again the salary set by the Sovereign Council of New France in the name

of the king can demonstrate the relative value of the different professions. Most surgeons and less qualified doctors were paid under 200 livres per year. One enterprising "master-surgeon" from Paris, Etienne Bouchard, came as part of La Grande Recrue to Montreal in 1653 for a sum of 147 livres and a set contract for a period of five years. However, four years later he supplemented his income with an independent practice offering treatment for a man and his family for 100 sous (20 sous = 1 livre) per annum with certain diseases excepted (e.g. smallpox, diphtheria and typhus). He was able to convince 26 such families to sign up for his "medicare" program. In addition he was signed on from 1659 to 1670 as the surgeon at the Hotel Dieu in Montreal. Although his income from the hospital is not known, his ventures proved so successful that he was able to engage two other "serviteur-

midwife recorded in 1722 was 400 livres. On May 19, 1750 this sum was changed to 600 livres. During this time 40 arpents of land (a large property) would cost around a thousand livres and 25-30 livres a year would be considered a reasonable rent for a dwelling.

The first apothecary to settle in New France, Louis Hebert suffered injuries when he slipped and fell on the ice in December of 1626. On January 23, 1627 after several weeks of illness, the man who planted the first apple tree in Canada died from complications due to the accident.

Meanwhile the second practitioner and the first Huguenot was already in Quebec. This man, Adrien Duchesne from Normandy arrived in 1618, a year after Hebert but was called by Le Jeune in Jesuit Relations "the first surgeon of the Habitation". It is not known how long it took to replace Hebert as apothecary

though this type of practitioner was said to be common in the latter part of seventeenth century New France.

Another cause of death in the new colony was from complications of childbirth. Anne Hebert, daughter of Louis and his wife Marie Rollet, married Etienne Jonquest in 1618 in what is considered the first marriage in

Canada. A year later Anne died giving birth to a child who also died or was stillborn. Any efforts her father may have made failed to save her.



chirurgiens" for the sum of 150 livres per year each.

When the first university graduate came to Canada as the "king's physician" in 1697 he was paid 600 livres per annum. The salary of a

It is not known whether her mother or any of the other women of the colony at the time were trained in midwifery. However, “sage-femmes” or “accoucheuses”, founders of the first hospitals in New France and nurses were areas where women were allowed to show their abilities in medical care.

Although males could act as midwives, during pre-twentieth century times social mores often dictated that male doctors were forbidden from treating women once they were “lying-in” i.e., lying in bed in the first stages of labour. In fact, often males were forbidden or cautioned against treating women if it required touching or seeing any part of the anatomy exposed. Thus women were allowed to be given training to become qualified as “sage-femmes” or “accoucheuses”. (Later when obstetrics became a speciality for physicians “accoucheur” for males and “accoucheuse” for females in French Canada came to be used for the more qualified practitioners while “sage-femme” continued to be the term used for midwives.) The official midwives like the official apothecaries and physicians were hired and salaried by the “King” (government). Madame Bouchette, trained in France, came out in 1722 for 400 livres per year. Another, Mademoiselle Bery was practising in Ste. Foye in 1730 and was unable to perform her duties in 1740 “on account of her age” according to the President of the Marine Office who requested a replacement.

The first midwife elected by the people she served is also the first

recorded vote of any kind by women in Canada. During a “solemn assembly” of women on February 13, 1713, the women voted that Catherine Guertin become the official midwife for Montreal. Catherine was probably the daughter of Louis Guertin dit Le Sabotier, a shoemaker brought out with the Recrue of 1653, and Elizabeth Le



Camus also from France. It was this Catherine who was born in Montreal and baptised there on May 26, 1664, she would have trained for her profession in Canada and at age 49 preceded the practice of the French born Bouchette who was the official midwife for Quebec City.

In France, hospitals called “Hotel Dieu” (God’s hotels or lodgings) were in existence since 542 A.D. Although these were often run by nuns, they usually were founded by men. Therefore, it is noteworthy that the first hospital established on the North American continent outside of Mexico, Hotel Dieu du Precieux Sang” (... of Precious Blood) in Quebec City, was founded in 1639 by the Duchess D’Aquillon, niece of Cardinal Richelieu. This hospital was preceded on this continent only by the hospital of the

Immaculate Conception in Mexico City established in 1524 by Cortes. The Duchess had read the journals of the Jesuit missionaries (Jesuits Relations) in which Father Le Jeune had made an appeal for a hospital in the colony. She obtained the money through a lien “taken out on the coaches and carriages of Soissons, on condition that the hospital would be

dedicated to the death and precious blood of the Son of God spilled for the Salvation of the human race”. A contract between her and the Hospitalieres of l’Hotel-Dieu de Dieppe, Normandy (the Hospitalieres or Augustine nuns) was signed on August 16, 1637 following which the first three nursing sisters arrived in Quebec on August 1, 1639 to oversee the building and opening of

the hospital. A nurse who came with these nuns was Mary Irwin, born in Scotland a noble relative of Mary Queen of Scots. She and Timothy Sullivan of Ireland were at least two non-French medical staff working in the French colony.

A hospital at Sillery was started in 1640 but the danger from the Iroquois reached a peak when the hospital surgeon, Goupil, and several other medical and religious staff were killed. The surviving nurses fled to Quebec in 1644. Meanwhile in 1642 Jeanne Mance arrived with Maisonneuve when he established the settlement at Ville-Marie (now Montreal). She opened the first hospital (l’Hotel Dieu) there on October 8, 1644. Even before the opening of the hospital, Mademoiselle Mance treated those wounded in encounters with the Iroquois.

Many settlers lost their lives in surprise attacks before help could reach them. Mance put a bell outside the hospital which overlooked much of the settlement so that whenever an attacked person managed to attract her attention, this ingenious woman tolled the bell to bring other settlers to their neighbour's aid. Unfortunately by the "annus terribilis" 1651 in spite of these measures, the population of Ville-Marie was in severe danger of annihilation, and the hospital had to be closed — and the wounded moved into the fort. Luckily, in addition to her other attributes, Jeanne Mance was a skilled negotiator. She returned to France twice to raise funds to save the colony. The most notable was the raising of 22,000 livres in that terrible year so that Maisonneuve could transport over a hundred men to assist the dwindling population in staving off the Iroquois and to ensure a permanent settlement at Ville-Marie. Among the 154 good men recruited in France in what has been called La Grande Recrue 1653, were three surgeons. One can be sure that any ancestor who came to Canada during these times as a medical practitioner or any other occupation qualified as a courageous man or woman.

These surgeons, nurses and apothecaries were the most qualified medical practitioners until the first Doctoris Medicus was appointed as "medecin au roi" or "king's physician". Some have interpreted the "medecin au roi" title as a physician to the king. However, in the colonies this post was thus named as it was an official and salaried appointment

by or on behalf of the king to the position of highest medical authority in a certain location (city or colony) or institution (e.g. a university or

specimens sent or described by Louis Hebert.

Perhaps Cornutti was the inspiration for Michel Sarrazin's interest in Canadian botany. Sarrazin who was born in 1659 in Burgundy to a family known for its long lineage of lawyers was eventually to become even more highly regarded than Cornutti in the study of Canada's flora. In 1685, not yet a graduate of the faculty of medicine, Sarrazin came to Quebec as surgeon-major to the troops. He returned to France in 1694 to study for

three years. In 1697, now a holder of the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he returned to Canada becoming our first physician with a university degree and an appointee to the position of "king's physician".

While in France his teachers had included many celebrated scientists, notably Ferchault de Reaumur, a great physicist, and the famous botanist Joseph Pitton de Tournefort. The latter nominated him as corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences which had been founded in 1666 by Louis XIV. Sarrazin forwarded 175 reports and hundreds of specimens of native plants and animals to this Paris institution. One of these specimens was the pitcher plant to which Tournefort gave the scientific name "Sarracenia Purpurea" or "Sarracenia Canadensis" in honour of his former protege. Sarrazin described how this plant was used in the treatment of small-pox. Although he is given credit for the discovery of this use, he probably learned of it from the natives who had been reputed to have used it



court). The first such appointment to a fully qualified Doctoris Medicus in Canada went to Michel Sarrazin, a graduate of Rheims, who was also a corresponding member or fellow of the Royal Academy in Paris at the same time as Sir Isaac Newton was a "foreign" member of this scientific circle.

At that time Paris was France's centre of scientific study with the Royal Academy. Although physics, anatomy, astronomy and other sciences were included in the study of medicine, as stated earlier much of the emphasis was on botany. In 1635 Jacques Cornutti published a 167 page book in Latin on which he was described as "Doctoris Medica Parisiensis". At the time he was a significant member of the "faculty of medicine" in the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris and a "regent's" or "king's doctor". Although there is no record of Cornutti visiting Canada, his book *Canadensium Plantarum, Aliarumque nondum Editarum Historia* is a description of eighty Canadian plant species. Historians believe that his work was based on

both as a prevention and cure for the disease.

Other specimens that Sarrazin dissected, studied under the microscope, submitted as samples and described included porcupine, beaver, muskrat, seal, blueberry and maple sugar. He tried to dissect and examine a skunk but abandoned it as "the smell was enough to make a whole canton desert". In addition to his numerous reports, he completed a two hundred page manuscript *Histoire des plantes de Canada* in 1707. In addition to his skills in prescribing herbal and other therapies, he was also known in the New World for his surgical skills.

He successfully operated on several of the nursing sisters to remove growths or diseased tissues which it is believed were cancers. He also used the common bleeding practise as evidenced in the account of the cure of the Marquis de la Glissionniere. The Marquis related to Pehr Kalm how Sarrazin cured him of pleurisy by keeping him under the influence of soporifics for about ten hours, then bled him. This treatment was repeated until the patient completely recovered.

Unfortunately the rule of "physician heal thyself" proved a challenge to even the highest medics of that day and succumbing to diseases of the patients was an occupational hazard. While tending to the sick at Hotel Dieu in Quebec City during an epidemic of "ship's fever" (either typhus or yellow fever — two common diseases brought by passengers), Sarrazin contracted the illness and died in 1735. His position of king's physician in New France remained vacant for seven years.

His successor, Jean-Francois Gaultier

from Normandy, arrived in Canada in 1742 and died of a fever, as Sarrazin had, while tending sick soldiers in 1756. In his fourteen years in Canada, Gaultier completed a four hundred page manuscript on Canadian flora and worked with the internationally renowned Swedish botanist Pehr Kalm collecting plants for Kalm's book which unfortunately has not survived.

Like his predecessors, Gaultier furthered the pharmaceutical uses of plants. He made natural medicines from such plants as poppies, couchgrass, licorice, and maidenhair fern. Another plant he popularized for medical use was wintergreen which was named "Gaultheria" by Kalm in Gaultier's honour. Gaultier also discovered a source of mineral water west of Quebec City which he gave "to ill people to combat obstructions, hypochondria, and ailments of this nature".

Gaultier also delved into a different area of medical research. Keenly interested in astronomy and meteorology, he studied the effects of weather on health sending his results to the Paris Academy. (Author's note: I could not find what conclusions he drew from this study.)

Three years after the death of Gaultier, New France fell to British hands on the Plains of Abraham. Thus it is on the same plains where Gaultier's mineral springs were probably located that the battle ending French supremacy in Canada was fought. In 1773 The Quebec Act turned these lands over to Britain and soon it would be British law and practice that determined the qualifications required for Canadian medical practitioners.

Parts II and III — British rule and early post confederation — will

appear in a later issue.

Bibliography: Sources used were numerous and only those considered to be valuable as resources in locating medical practitioners or information on their background during this period are listed:

N.B. Other sources that include occupations for this time period include marriage contracts, marriage and baptism entries in parish books; census records; contracts for services of practitioners or other legal documents, such as land grants or wills.

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Pied Piper of Hamelin

Remember this tale? Dancing and prancing in the winding streets of Hamelin, scores of children followed the seductive music of the Pied Piper and were swallowed up by a mountain, never to be seen again. Now a researcher at Gottingen University in Germany has done a computer name search on the known events and believes he has proof that the story is factual.

Linguistics professor Jurgen Udolph says that 130 children did vanish on a June day in the year 1284 from the German village of Hamelin (spelled Hameln in German). Professor Udolph entered all the known family names in the village at that time and then started searching for matches elsewhere. He found that the same surnames occur with amazing frequency in Priegnitz and Uckermark, both to the north of Berlin. He also found the same surnames in the former Pommeranian region, which is now a part of Poland.

Professor Udolph surmises that the children were actually unemployed youths who had been sucked into the German drive to colonize its new settlements in Eastern Europe. The Pied Piper may never have existed as such, but, says the professor, "There were characters known as Lokator who roamed northern Germany trying to recruit settlers for the East." Some of them were brightly dressed, and all were silver-tongued.

Professor Udolph can show that the Hamelin exodus should be linked with the Battle of Bornhoeved in 1227 which broke the Danish hold on Eastern Europe. That opened the way for German colonization, and by the latter part of the thirteenth century there were systematic attempts to bring able-bodied youths to Brandenburg and Pommerania. The settlement, according to the professor's name search, ended up near Starogard in what is now northwestern Poland. A village near Hamelin, for example, is called Beverungen and has an almost exact counterpart called Beveringen, near Pritzwalk, north of Berlin and another called

Beweringen, near Starogard.

Local Polish telephone books list names that are not the typical Slavic names one would expect in that region. Instead, many of the names seem to be derived from German names that were common in the village of Hamelin in the thirteenth century. In fact, the names in today's Polish telephone directories include Hamel, Hamler and Hamelnikow, all apparently derived



from the name of the original village.

To read the original poem written by Robert Browning, look at: <http://www.crocker.com/~slinberg/poems/browning/piedpiper.html>

My thanks to Jim Mann Taylor in the U.K. for the information about this story — Doug Stobbs

Here be Dragons!

Navigating the Hazards Found in Canadian Family Research by Althea Douglas. "Here be Dragons", published 1996 by the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS), Toronto. Available from OGS, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite A — book review by Ruth Duncan.

Here be Dragons! is a small book of 74 pages, divided into 14 chapters. Each chapter identifies a particular area of Canadian research information that is essential for the researcher to know and understand. Topics include: political divisions, land divisions, 18th and 19th century handwriting, name changes, religion, currency, local militias and British garrisons, British honours and titles, geography, Imperial weights and measures, and useful dates. Each chapter concludes with a section called "Useful Published Sources," for those who would like more detailed information on the topic.

The book is packed full of interesting information. For example, I learned that the world's first postage stamps were issued by Great Britain in May 1840. Before that date the postage was paid by the recipient and calculated per sheet. The size of the sheet did not matter, so instead of envelopes, most letters were written on folded sheets which were folded again and sealed, leaving a blank space for the address and postmarks. To put as much news as possible on a sheet, some letters were cross-written.

A few terms used by our ancestors to describe common causes of death or discomfort are provided. Some examples are: ship's fever, or camp/jail fever (typhus), putrid fever (diphtheria), remitting fever (malaria), and mortification (infection).

Germanic Genealogy

Book review by Marianne Wilkat

The first comment of the book was to explain what would be covered by the term "German Genealogy". This does not refer to any particular political area but more to a language area. Once that was established, instructions, comments and tips were noted for beginners to genealogy. These points are valid for anyone.

This book is an excellent book of German genealogy aids. Not only does it have excellent references to sources of libraries, books, films, researchers, archives, etc., it is an excellent source book in its own right. It includes time lines for various Germanic groups, methods and tools for genealogists including computers and their programs, naming practices of persons and locales, histories of many areas, migrations routes and reasons for migration and the destinations and sources at those destinations.

There are several maps, tables, calendars and script examples, a list of German words used commonly in genealogical records as well as several sample letters translated to German. Every aspect of research has been thoroughly considered and the bibliography is extensive.

This is a 'must' for anyone doing any German family research. And as good as this sounds, the best part is that it is affordable.

Germanic Genealogy, Second edition, June 1997 Published by: Germanic Genealogy Society Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 97-72640

To order: \$32.00 US plus \$4.00 (\$6.00 for surface delivery if outside the US) shipping and handling to: Germanic Genealogy Society, P.O. Box 16312, St. Paul, MN 55116

The six-page chapter entitled Loyal British Subjects and Passenger Lists provides a quick and easy way to look up information pertaining to the following areas: the Canadian Citizenship Act of 1947, oaths of allegiance, passenger lists, the St. Alban's border crossing records, and the emigration records of Europeans who left from the ports of Hamburg, Germany and Aalborg, Denmark.

Althea Douglas has done a first-class job of selecting material that every genealogist needs to know, and presenting it clearly and concisely. She alerts her readers to the dragons, or dangers, that may lurk in the

interpretation of Canadian research materials, and provides them with some of the tools they need to avoid the pitfalls they may encounter. I recommend this book as essential reading for all researchers undertaking Canadian family history research, whether they are experienced or just beginning their Canadian research.

Available from OGS, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 251, Toronto, ON M4R 1B9. Price \$14.00 (OGS members \$11.00). Also available from Interlink Bookshop & Genealogical Services, 3840 Cadboro Bay Road, Victoria, BC V8N 4G2 Canada. For credit card orders call 1-800-747-4877.

Beginner Internet books

Two recent releases of books for the Internet have "caught fire" and within months, both have been re-released which attests to their popularity and also tells some of the story about how quickly the "Net" continues to change.

On the basis of publicity releases, these books cover identical subjects and it appears the race, if there is one, is far from over. Each focuses on the three most useful components of the Internet, each of which is discussed separately: e-mail, mailing lists and newsgroups, and the World Wide Web.

Here one finds answers to the most fundamental questions about genealogical research on the Internet:

How do I get online?

What type of computer hardware and software do I need?

What do I do once I'm online?

Where do I start?

What type of information is available?

The answers to those questions will help the reader discover genealogical resources and finding-aids beyond many wildest dreams.

And there's more... You'll be able to communicate with researchers around the world, exchanging data that otherwise might take a lifetime

"Netting Your Ancestors: Genealogical Research on the Internet" Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.
1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202-3897
Visa and Mastercard orders phone toll-free 1-800- 296-6687
or fax 1-410-752-8492.

"Netting Your Ancestors (#2931 ... \$19.95 US

.....
"The Internet for Genealogists: A beginners guide" sells for \$19.95 plus \$3.50 shipping and handling (US funds)
This book is wire bound and therefore lays flat when open.
Available only from the publisher:
Compuology, 330 La Serna Drive
La Habra, California, 90631-2801.
You can call 562-690-5588 or send e-mail to sales@compuology.com

to find.

Organized very similarly, these two books guide the user to:

- visit web sites that have searchable databases
- browse through online library catalogues
- read data posted by other researchers on their personal home pages

- contact people anywhere in the world and receive replies the same day

- use the Internet to post queries about your research and share your results with others

- find valuable tutorials, helpful article and how-to guides

- visit sites with map collections, directories of useful addresses, genealogical glossaries, dictionaries, etc

- find vendors online with genealogical products for sale

- download genealogical software demos so you can try our a program before making a purchase.

Both books are indexed and have glossaries of technical terms and abbreviations. These books should be available in local bookstores and will be welcomed by anyone interested in exploring the Internet as a beginner.

Easier Access to Canadian WW1 Records

In an important development for genealogists, First World War records for Canadians may now be consulted at the National Archives of Canada, first-hand.

Previously, the service records of individuals who served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918, could be accessed only by submitting an application and paying a fee. Material in the file of the serviceman being researched would then be photocopied and mailed to the applicant, who would be billed for the cost of photocopying.

Researchers may now choose to order the files at the desk in the National Archives' third floor reading room. There is no fee to apply for or examine the files. Researchers can easily request photocopies of only those pages that turn out to bear special interest.

The file numbers necessary to place an order may be obtained by consulting the Canadian Expeditionary Forces database, either on the computer at the archives or at the web site; "http://www.archives.ca/db/cff/index.html". Once you place your order expect a wait of three to four weeks before the files you want are made available.

Saskatchewan residents index

Imagine an index that lists everyone who ever lived in a particular place. One glance and you could tell if your family member was there.

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has set out to do this for its province. The Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI) gathers references to individuals from various kinds of historical resources and lists them alphabetically. This database, which is available at the SGS offices in Regina, will quickly narrow down the possibilities for researchers who have lost someone in Saskatchewan.

Aside from homesteaders who spent a lifetime in the west, many Canadians spent brief periods of time in the prairie provinces during the early days. Men who were looking for work could take special trains west at harvest time to help bring in the grain. Many of these men might have stayed for only a few short months or may have stayed many years. Others tried the prairie life and found it too difficult so they returned to Ontario.

The SRI was first suggested as a way of celebrating the SGS's 25th anniversary in 1994. Although everyone knew "this was going to be a monster", they began indexing in 1990 using only family names.

As the index grew, they realized that family names were not enough. "What can you do with a thousand Smiths?" points out Marge Thomas, executive director of SGS.

So they scrapped what they had and started again, this time indexing persons. As well as their names, the index located them in a specific place and time, giving the source of

the information and where you can access the material for further research. At a time when most indexes tend to be too brief, this one seems to have considered everything you will need to know.

Thomas says that the SGS is concentrating on local histories, "Saskatchewan has lots of these", she points out. Thomas estimates that newer local histories run from 400 to a thousand pages each and most of these contain lots of specific family histories.

In addition to local histories, the index includes archival files of various kinds, government documents, maps and newspaper indexes. By "government documents", they mean such things as enumerators' lists. Currently, the SGS is adding its collection of cemetery inscriptions to the SRI.

The SGS has a network of volunteers to keep the SRI growing. Every entry is verified and then re-checked to ensure accuracy. The initial data entry is generally done by people at home with some working directly to disk, but some laboriously transcribe by hand and then the data entry is done by someone else. The toughest job is actually extracting the material. Thomas says that some volunteers reckon that it takes five hundred hours to index one of these huge local histories.

Currently the index contains more than 1,100,000 names. To consult the index in person costs \$1 per name for members, \$2 for nonmembers. If you are not going to be in Regina, you can have the SGS do it for you at a cost of \$3 for three

pages of printout (members) or \$6 (nonmembers). Considering the labour involved and the excellent information it contains, this is remarkably inexpensive.

The SGS is a going concern, with offices and a library at 1870 Lorne Street, Room 201, in Regina, Saskatchewan and some twenty five branches spread around the province. Although many of them are very small, they represent contacts which might help you find your Saskatchewan connections. For a list of their addresses, look at the December 1996 issue of the SGS Bulletin, if available at your local public library.

To enquire about using the SRI in person or by mail, you can write to the SGS at Box 1894, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4P 3E1. Telephone is (306) 780-9207 or fax them at (306) 781-6021. More information about their activities including the SRI, can be found at their website <http://www.regina.ism.ca/orgs/sgs/index.htm>.

More: The SGS website includes access to their library catalogue so you can find out what they have from the comfort of your own computer and a separate area for the personal home pages of SGS members. One of them may live in your family's home town.

The huge local histories which Marg Thomas mentions are now common in Manitoba and Alberta as well as Saskatchewan. Libraries which own large collections of these include the National Library of Canada in Ottawa, Ontario at <http://www.nlc->

bnc.ca and the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A. at <http://www.acpl.lib.in.us>. You can check their catalogues from home on the Internet and then consider a visit to look at the

volumes which interest you.

Editor's note: This article has been extracted with permission, from Ryan Taylor's new book *Routes to Roots*. If you enjoyed this article,

you may want to order the book which is crammed with lots of research hints for family historians. Check with Global Genealogy Supplies or Interlink Bookshop for details.

Surname Index — Proof-of-age documents in Alberta

As of March 6th, 1998, the friends of the Provincial Archives (The documentary Heritage Society of Alberta) will publish a surname index to proof-of-age documents in Alberta. \$25 buys over 10,000 prospective ancestors who filed various family papers with the Alberta Government to claim pension and disability benefits. For one reason or another, many of these baptism, marriage, naturalization certificates, pages from family bible and translations thereof were not returned to the owners and are now deposited at the Provincial Archives of Alberta in Edmonton.

Under "C" I see Angelo Celli has an 1880 Italian birth certificate and a translation. Angelo Cervo has an OAP declaration and a 1944 naturalization certificate and Antonio Castelanelli has a 1873 birth certificate and a translation. This index opens a treasure trove of such memorabilia and would be a useful

Religion Codes for the Early Canadian Census

AD	- Adventist	LC	- Lib. Christian
BA	- Baptist	ME	- Methodist
CB	- C. Baptist, Calvinist Baptist	NC	- New Connexion Methodist
CE	- Church of England	NG	- Not Given
CN	- Christian	PR	- Protestant
CO	- Congregationalist	PS	- Presbyterian
CP	- Canada Presbyterian	QU	- Quaker, Society of Friends
CS	- Church of Scotland	RC	- Roman Catholic
CV	- Covenanter	RS	- Restorationist
DC	- Disciple of Christ	SP	- Spiritualist
EM	- Episcopal Methodist	UT	- Unitarian
EP	- Episcopal	UV	- Universalist
FT	- Free Thinker	WM	- Wesleyan Methodist
FW	- Free Will Baptist	ZZ	- Other references
JU	- Jewish		

reference book and finding aid for a library near you.

Order forms are now being distributed and orders can be addressed to:

DHSA
c/o 12845 - 102 Avenue
Edmonton AB T5N 0M6

phone (403) 427-0605

fax (403) 427-4646

price is \$25 plus \$3 S&H plus 7% GST

With thanks to Ian Holmes

RESEARCH INTERESTS, AFHS MEMBERS:

see pages 96/97 for member names

Surname	Dates	Locale	Member	Surname	Dates	Locale	Member
AGAR/AGER	1800-1825	Essex, England	0873	BEATON	1700	Fife, Scotland	1104
AITKEN	1820 +	Killlearn, Stirling, Scotland	943	BEATTIE		Scotland	1079
ALBRIGHT	1800 +	Eastern Ontario, Hull, Quebec	998	BEAVEN	1900 +	Middlesex, England	953
ALLABY	1700 +	Huntington, NJ, USA / NB	1040	BECK	1820	New Brunswick	1074
ALLAN	1852	Scotland	1089	BECKETT	1834	England / Ontario	1035
ALLEN	1850+	England	941, 1076	BELEAU	1878-1956	Fenelon Falls Ontario	881
ALLISON	1780-1850	Lincolnshire, England	1075	BELL	c 1800	Brampton, Cumberland, UK	939
ALTMAN	1700	Switzerld, Germany / Penn, US	953	BELL	1800	Ireland	973
ANDERSEN	1900	Denmark	1035	BENN		U.E.L.	884
ANDERSON	1799	Scotland	962	BENNETT	1800-1875	Lancashire, England	873
ANDERSON	1845-1910?	Ontario	1106	BINGHAM	c 1825	Bayham, Ontario	939
ANDESTAD		Norway	1044	BIRCH	1800-1866	Armagh Ireland / Ontario	453
ANTAYA	1630-1900	Ontario, Quebec	1054	BIRD	1850	Minnesota, USA	1098
AONSO	1800s	Gibraltar	879	BIRDSALL	c 1750	Amwell, Hunterdon Co, NJ, US	939
ARBUCKLE		Scotland / Canada	931	BISHOP	1889 +	England	953
ARGYLE	1790-1830	Dorset, England	873	BLACKLEDGE	1820-1880	Lancashire, England	873
ARMSTRONG	1800 +	Fenham Hill, Northumberland	996	BLUHM	1850	East Prussia	1116
ARMSTRONG	1830+	Ireland / Ontario	1050, 1057	BLYTHE	pre 1900	Yorkshire, England	87
ARNOUL		Canada	980	BORKRISTL	pre 1920	Austria	604
ASHBAUGH	1800-1890	Ohio, Indiana, USA	911	BORTHWICH	pre 1920	Scotland	1020
ASHWORTH	1835-1904	Oldham, Lancashire, England	959	BOUCHIER	1840+	Heywood, Lancs, England	877
AUGHTERLONIE		Scotland	884	BOUNDS	1800 +	England	953
AYLWARD	1830-1900	Newfoundland	1018	BOURNE		Great Cheverill, Wilts, England	959
BAALAM	1800-1930	London, England	1107	BOVINDON		England	896
BABBS	c 1550	Guilford, England	604	BOZYK,	1883 ?	Poland	915
BADLANDS	1700	England	1101	BRELAND		Manitoba	980
BAKER	1800+	Burmash Kent, England	877	BRETT	1800	Ontario	962
BALD	1890	Scotland	1116	BRIDAL	pre 1915	Crystal City, MB, USA	868
BANFIELD	1860 +	Newfoundland	919	BRIERE		Manitoba	980
BANKS			1014	BRIGGS	1821	Hopewell, New Brunswick	604
BARBER	1798	New England, USA / Canada	1050	BRIGGS	1821 +	Albert Co, New Brunswick	604
BARBOUR		Scotland / Canada	931	BROOKS	1820 +	Prince Edward Island	549
BARELL	1875	Essex, England	1089	BROOKS	1830	England / Canada	1050
BARGE	1600 -1900	Sussex and Dorset, England	898	BROWN	pre 1900	England	918, 1101
BARNES	pre1880	Ecclesall Bierlow, Suffield, UK	918	BROWN	1795?	Scotland	1106
BARRAGER	1834	Ontario	1035	BROWN	1850-1966	Tullgbush Co, Armaugh, Ire	1008
BARRETT	1844	Box , Wilts, England	894	BROWNLEA	1850	Ireland	946
BARRY/BERRY	1830 +	Ireland / Quebec	1108	BRUCE	1830-1910	Fife, Scotland	604
BARTLETT	1900 +	Ontario	903	BRYANT	1838	Cornwall, England	894
BARTLEY	1800 +	Ontario	955	BUCHANAN	1800	England	930
BARTON	1855+	Durham, England	865	BUCK	pre 1950	Edmonton, Alberta	1063
BARTON	pre 1900	Sheffield, England	1047	BUCKINGHAM	1842+	Mass., Minnesota /, Sask	1098
BATEMAN	1834+	Westmorland, England	871	BULL	1819-1894	Bowood/ Hillcott, Wiltshire, UK	959
BEACHAM	1800 +	England	998	BUNCE		Bucks, England	570
BEAMISH	1800 +	New Brunswick	1040	BURGESS	1800	Angus, Fife, Scotland	983

BURKE	pre 1900	Yorkshire, England	875	CURWEN		London, England	1107
BURTON			951	CUTLAN	1800	Wellingborough, Northampton	932
BUSH	1806-1914	Ontario	1058	DANKERT			1014
BUTLER	1871	Ire/Eng /Ont/Que	1050, 910, 1108	DAVIDSON		Ontario, Canada	1028
CALDWELL	bef 1780	Ireland	930	DAVIS	1810-1832	Quebec & New Brunswick	869
CALLISTER	1811 +	Isle of Man	1098	DAVIS	1840-1872	Somerset/Salisbury UK	1097, 1100
CAMPBELL	1816-1880	Belfast, Ireland / Kingston On	453	DAY	1870	Bristol, England	1032
CAMPBELL	1600 +	Argyll,Scotland/Rapid City, MB	1104	DAY	1750-1792	Yorkshire, England	1031
CARDINAL	aprox 1848	Hull, Quebec	942	DE COUR	c 1740	Osnabruck, Germany, NB/Can	604
CARKNER	1800 +	Ontario, MB, Western Canada	1020	de La RONDE	1900	Ottawa, Ontario	1113
CARLSON	1893 - 1963	Sweden/Pacific NW, USA	Can 1008	DEEVY	1800 +	Ontario & Quebec	998
CARMICHAEL	1850 - 1882	Ellmvale, Ontario	948	DEPUE	1825	Indiana, New York USA	866
CARNEY	1860 +	Sault St Marie, Ontario	604	DENTAM	1890-1905	Chicago/Colorado,	938
CARSON	1797 +	Iowa / Penn / Kentucky U.S.A.	604	DEUTSCHMAN	1890-1905	Chicago/Colorado,	938
CARSON	bef 1780	Ireland	930	DICKIN	1800 +	Shropshire, England	903
CARTER	1820-1885	Northumberland Co, Ontario	1031	DICKSON	1900	Ontario	604
CASON	aft 1800	Wales, England, MO, USA	930	DINGWELL	1849-1900	Newfoundland	919
CAVANAGH	1800 +	Kilglass, Roscommon, Ireland	1040	DIXON	1750-1800	Kent, England	873
CHANDLER	1786-1849	Calestone, Wiltshire, England	959	DOBSON	1800	Yorkshire, England	946
CHASE	1853-1924	Brownstown Mich USA	871	DODDS	c 1875	Co. Durham, England	939
CHATER	1800 +	England, Hong Kong, India	953	DOHERTY	1890-1950	Montreal, Quebec	1018
CHENEY	1690-1720	Dorset, England	873	DOOL	1839-1880	Ontario	1099
CHERRY	1786+	Durham, England	865	DOWNEY	1843	Newfoundland	974
CHRISTENSEN	Jan 1836	Kishd, Vibry, Denmark	896	DREWERY	1800	England	1052
CHRISTIE/CHRISTY	aft 1700	Ireland / Manitoba	930	DUMONTIER	aprox 1835	Hull, Quebec	942
CICOT	1649	France	895	DUNCAN	1827	Scotland	1106
CLARK		England	1092	DUNMAN	1800 - 1900	Ohio & Missouri, USA	911
CLARK	1850	Nova Scotia, Ontario, Man	944	DUNSTAN	Jun 1838	Stepple Ashton, W England	896
CLARKE	1846	Scotland	1106	DUXBURY	1610-1880	England	873, 922
CLARKE		England	980	DYCK	All	Russia	915
CLEARY	1870-1940	Quebec	1018	ELLEMENT	1850-1925	Quebec	1018
COGHILL	1818	Scotland	1106	ENGLEHART	1850-1921	Ontario, Canada	995
COLE	1800 - 1866	Armagh Ireland / Ontario	453	ENGLISH	1800 +	NewYork, Kansas, California	1073
COLLIER	1810-1832	Quebec & New Brunswick	869	ERDWEIN	1868	Norway	1065
COLLISON	1820-1852	Lancashire, England	873	ESKESEN	pre 1900	Denmark/Norway/Alberta/Sask	882
CONNOR	1810+	Ireland	867	ESTABROOKS	1756 +	Mass USA / New Brunswick	604
COOMBS	1836	Kent, England	973	EVANS	c 1675	Co Cavan ? Ireland	939
COOPER	1662 +	Massachusetts, USA	604	EVISON	1730-1840	Lincolnshire, England	1075
COPLIN	pre 1900	Aldboume Wil, England	918	EWING	1800	Ireland	930
CORRIGAN	1810-1832	Quebec & New Brunswick	869	FAIR	1824	New Brunswick	1104
COUNTNEY	aft 1796	Ireland	930	FAUST	1871	East Prussia	1116
COUTTS	1834-1906	Scotland	1106	FAYLE	1800 +	Isle of Man / England / BC	1098
CRAYSTON	1919	Ontario & Manitoba	944	FETTERLEY	1800	Ontario	1035
CROCKER	b 5/19/1795	Somerset, England	959	FINDLAY	1830	Scotland	1106
CROUCHER	1800-1830	Kent, England	873	FINN	1850-1940	Quebec	1018
CROW	1830-1909	London, England / Ontario	1031	FLEMING		Ontario & Saskatchewan	1028
CROWE	1790	Laxton, England	1074	FLETCHER	1821-1890	Langley Green Worchester	894
CRYSLER	1809	Lincoln, Ontario	973	FLETCHER			1046
CULLAIN	1850-1900	Louisville, Kentucky	1018	FLOOD	1800	Surrey / Sussex	114
CURNEW	1874	Newfoundland & Sask	907	FLOYD	1800	Surrey / Sussex	114

FOBES	1800	Iowa, USA	1073	HARDWICK	1850-1900	Ontario	1065
FORBES	1890	Scotland	1116	HARLAND		England	570
FORGRAVE	1800	Quebec, Canada	1007	HARRINGTON	1854	Essex, England	1061
FORSEY	1830-1932	Newfoundland	919	HARVEY		London, England	1107
FOSTER	1760-1877	England / Ontario	1031	HAYES	1780-1850	Virginia, U.S.A.	911
FOULKES	1870 - 1900	Hulme Manchester, England	1011	HAZARD	1864	N Ireland (Antrim) / Ontario	907
FOWLER	1800	Ireland / Ontario	1015	HEARONOMUS	Pre 1900	Yorkshire, England	875
FREW		Ontario & Saskatchewan	1028	HELM	1790-1873	Yorkshire, England / Ontario	1031
FROEBE	1800 +	Kessel, Germany / Illinois	1086	HENRY	1600 - 1900	Scotland / Canada	940
FROST	1875+	Suffolk	865	HERRING-COOPER	pre 1948		1063
FRY	1867-1946	York Co, Ontario	1067	HESKINS	1838	Horsley, Gloucester	894
FULMER	1700 +	Germany / Penn, USA	953	HETHERINGTON	1808-1885	Biggar Scotland / Canada	871
GALE	1800-1924	Wiltshire, England	959	HETHERINGTON	1870	Bristol, England	1032
GAPE	1740-1800	Dorset, England	873	HICKMAN	1830-1880	Newfoundland	919
GARSIDE	1600 +	New York, USA / England	998	HIGGINBOTHAM	c 1899	Lanark, Ontario	939
GAULD	1800	Denny, Stirling area Scotland	943	HILL	1833	Ontario	938
GEERS	1850	England	941	HILLIS	1800s	Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa, USA	604
GIBSON	1825-1880	Northumberland, England	873	HILTON	1785-1828	Bedfordshire, England	865
GILBERT	1800	Ireland	962	HIND	1700 - 1883	Stockton on Tees, England	940
GODFREY	1800	Nova Scotia	1065	HOBBS	Mar 1877	London, England	916
GOEMBEL	1802 +	Germany	1086	HOCKING	1870-1873	West Country, England	1089
GOODMAN			1014	HODGKIN	1866-1922	England/Ont & Alberta & BC	1005
GORDON	1810	Ireland / Ontario	1015	HOLLYWOOD	1900+	London, England	1070
GOULDEN	pre 1900	Lancashire, England	916	HORSLELY	c 1800	Carlisle Cumberland, England	939
GOW	1770	Logerait, Perth, Scotland	1075	HORSON	1640-1838	Northern Ireland	1047
GRACEY	1863-1941	London England / Ontario	871	HORTON	1763 +	Nova Scotia, PEI	549
GRAHAM	1779	Fermangh, Ireland	973	HORWOOD	1841	Cam, Glouc. Stroud	894
GRANGER	1837+	Suffolk, England	865	HOWARD	1800	New York and Kansas, USA	1073
GRANT		Canada	980	HOWE		New Brunswick	1070
GRAY	1800	England	962	HOWE	pre 1880	Sheffield Yks, England	918
GREEN	1800-1881	Londonderry Ireland / NB, Can	453	HUDSON	1770-1820	Kent, England	873
GREER	1805	Corlust, Northern Ireland	1016	HUES	1795-1915	Somerset, Wiltshire, England	959
GRENIER,	1860-1940	Quebec	1018	HUGHES	1780 +	Wales and England	877, 1075
GRIFFIN	1850	New York & North Dakota, USA	884	HUNTER	1820 +	Kilmarnock, Midlothian, Scot	946
GRUNWALD	1849	Berlin, Germany	1116	HYNES	1846 - 1872	Ireland / Newfoundland	974
GUNN	1818-1846	Scotland	1090, 1106	IBBITSON (IBBOTSON)	1600-1800	England	1101
GURD	1800-1900	England / France	1052	JACKLIN	1750-1870	Lincolnshire, England	1075
HADDON	1800-1860	Newfoundland	919	JARVIS	1770-1820	Kent, England	873
HAINWORTH		Yorkshire, England	570	JECKS	1842	England	895
HALL	1820-1840	Londonderry, Ireland	1075	JEFFERY	1800	United Kingdom	1052
HALSEY	pre 1850	Yorkshire, England	875	JENKINS		England / Canada	931
HALSTEAD	1832	England	1035	JENSEN	pre 1900	Denmark	882
HAMILTON	1755+	Scotland	946	JEPSON	pre 1880	Ecclesall Bierlow Sheffield Yks	918
HAMMILTON	1910	Washington, USA / Ontario	1067	JEPSON	1896	London, Ontario	1113
HAMMOND	1730 - 1880	Yorkshire/Kent, England	873, 894	JESSOP	pre 1900	Yorkshire, England	875
HANEY	prior 1912	S. Saskatchewan	868	JOHNSON	1867-1967	Sussex, England	1068
HANLAN	1850 +	Ontario and Alberta and BC	1020	JOHNSTONE	pre 1900	Austria	875
HANNAM	1800-1835	Dorset, England	873	JONES	1871 - 1920	Wales / Que & Manitoba	944, 1074
HARDING	1920	Kingston, Ontario	604	JORGENSEN	1800	Oro, Denmark	983
HARDING	1825 +	Eccleshall, Staffs, Midlands	604, 922	JOYCE	1700-1830	Ireland / Ontario	878

KARLSSON	1837-1952	Vaxjo, Sweden	1008	MAJOR	1830-1880	Newfoundland	919
KAVANAGH	1800+	Kilglass, Roscommon, Ire	1040,1108	MANN		Iceland	1013
KEEN	1910	England / Canada	1050	MARTIN	1800	Whitburn, Scotland	946
KEMP	1760-1800	Kent, England	873	MARTIN	1820	Newfoundland	1018
KEMP	1800	Denny, Stirling area, Scotland	943	MATZ	1859	Ukraine	1116
KEMPLEN	1800s	Gibraltar	879	MAXWELL	1862?	Cavan Co. Ireland	1115
KEMPT	1790-1849	Aberdeen, Scotland	894	MAYO	1820 +	Newfoundland	919
KENNEDY	pre 1928	North Dakota, U.S.A.	604	McAMMOND	1850 +	Ontario & Western Canada	1020
KENNEDY	1840	Ontario	1074	McCARTHY	1805 +	Ireland / Ontario	867
KENNEDY	aft 1750	Ireland	930	McCLUSKEY	1800-1880	Lancashire, England	873
KING / ROI	1900+	Ontario	1054	McCOLL	1836-1907	Ontario	1099
KLETCHKO		Galacia, Austria	1013	McCONNELL	1850	Ireland / Ontario & Quebec	983
KRISTENSEN	pre 1900	Denmark	875	McCRACKEN	1820	Renfrew, Scotland	946
KURP (Kurpinski)	Apr 1879	Poland / Guelph, Ontario	896	McDONALD	1800 +	Ontario & Quebec	998
LAIRD	1856-1893	Essex Co, On, (nr Leamington)	1031	McDONALD	1829-1900	Scotland	1106
LAKE	1800-1891	Newfoundland	919	McKAY	1798	Scotland	1106
LAMBERT			1097	McKEE	1840-1946	Keady, Co Armaugh, Ireland	1008
LAMOND	1770	Perth, Scotland	1075	McLAACHLAN		Scotland	1044
LANIGAN	1815-1889	Galway Ireland / Ontario	453	McPHAIL	1875	St Andrews West, Ontario	1108
LaRUE	1866-1924	Kent Co., Ontario	871	McQUEEN	1901	Kingston, Ontario	604
LAWSON	1800-1860	Northumberland, England	873	MEEK	1815-1889	N. Ireland / Kingston Ontario	453
LAYTONS	1700	England	1101	MELROSE	1780	Melrose, Roxborough	943
Le BLANC	1600 +	Nova Scotia	893	MICHEL	1880	Huck (Splav.) Volga Prov, Rus.	604
LEBEAU	1897	Hancock Michigan, USA	942	MILBRADT	1800-1945	Germany, Poland	1068
LEE (Bruce)	1890-?	Chipawan Falls, Wisconsin	604	MILLER	1800-1970	Ireland / Canada / U.S.A.	911
LEECH	1870	United Kingdom	1089	MILNE	1790s	Aberdeen, Scotland	894, 1106
LEICHMAN (Bruce)	pre 1910	Newton, Falkland, Scotland	604	MILTIMORE	1600-1900	Ireland / Scotland / Quebec	1101
LEIGH	pre 1900	Denmark	875	MINOQUE	1833		1089
LENNON	1800	Liverpool, England	932	MITCHELL	1619+	Scotland / USA / Alberta	1104
LEONARD	1850 - 1900	United Kingdom	1011	MODY	1800	Ireland	962
LESPERANCE	1870-1900	Ontario	1054	MOORE	1708	Ireland / England / Nova Scotia	1086
LEWIS	pre 1900	Newhaven, East Sussex, UK	1047	MOORE	1850	Ontario	941
LIMOGES	1854	Maskinonge Co, Quebec	942	MOORE	pre 1900	South England	1076
LINDOIU ?	1860 +	Eng/ S. Afr/Aus / BC & Alberta	953	MORRIS	1867-1930	Ireland / Quebec	976
LISTER	1780-1825	Lancaster, England	1075	MORRISON	1830	Ireland	946
LONGSON	pre 1880	Sheffield Yks, England	918	MORRISON	1708	England / New Hampshire	1086
LOSSING	c 1800	Dutchess Co, New York, USA	939	MULLER	1870	East Prussia	1116
LOUCKS	1880	Ontario	1065	MUMFORD	1867 +	Minnesota, USA / Sask	1098
LOVELL	1784-1834	Bedfordshire, England	865	MURPHY	1879-1949	Charlestown, Boston, USA	976
LUCAS	b2/8/1876	Lugwarden, Hereford, England	959	MURRAY		Scotland	980, 1079, 1097
LUKEA			932	NEALY	1834-1911	Scotland / Ontario	871
LUNDIN (Pederson)	1837-1937	Sweden / Shelly, Minnesota	944	NEELIN	1826+	Richmond, Ontario	877
LUNDRIGAN	1800	Ireland	973	NEIDERHAUS	1850?	Huck (?) Volga Prov. Russia	604
LYON	1850-1900	Ontario	1054, 1108	NEILAN	1740-1826	Enniskillen Fermanagh Ireland	877
MacISAAC	1850	Scotland / Newfoundland	974	NEILSEN	pre 1930	Denmark / Canada / USA	882
MacISAAC	1852-1920	Nova Scotia	974	NEU	1884	Huck, Volga Prov, Russia	604
MacKAY	1850	Scotland	1090	NICHOLSON	1830-1900	Northumberland, UK	873, 1097
MacMILLAN	1840	Campbell town, Scotland	1074	NIXON	1750 +	Northumberland, England	549
MADSEN		Denmark	932	NIXON		England	1061, 1079
MAGEE	1740+	Swaninbar, Cavan Co, Ireland	877	NOBLE	1815+	Scotland & England	1016, 1076

NORCROSS	1800-1875	Lancashire, England	873	REYNOLDS	1826	London, Cornwall, UK	866, 915
O'CONNOR	1860-1940	Montreal, Quebec	1018	REYNOLDS	1865	Ontario & Saskatchewan	866
OGILVIE	1600 - 1904	Scotland/Canada	940	RICE	1830 +	Pennsylvania, Iowa, Nebraska	1073
OLIVER	pre 1950	Scotland	1020	RICHARDSON	1802 +	Northumberland Co., Ontario	1031
OLIVER	1600-1800	England	1101	RICHIE	1840-1910	Falkirk, Scotland	944
ORCHARD	1785-1820	Dorset, England	873	RIECK	1850	East Prussia	1116
OSBORN		London England	570	RILEY	1830	Ireland / Quebec	1108
OSBORNE		N. Dakota & Connecticut/AB	884	ROBB	1815-1899	Ireland / Scotland / Ontario	980
OSBORNE	1864-1928	Isle of Man, Birmingham / BC	1098	ROBINSON	1816-1875	S. Saskatchewan	865
PACK	1900 +	Devon Co., England	1092	ROBINSON	1817-1889	Ireland / New Brunswick	453, 973
PAKENHAM		Ireland	1044	ROBINSON	1887	England	884
PALMER	1837-1915	Somerset, England	959	RODERQUIES	1800s	Gibraltar	879
PALMER	1850 - 1900	St Aubyn, Devon, UK	1011	ROE	1850	Ontario	941
PALMER	pre 1900	Aldbourn Wil, England	918	ROGERS			925
PAMPERIN	1851	Germany / Canada	1050	ROHLOFF	1905	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1113
PARKER	1820	Ontario	884	ROSENER		Anywhere	114
PARKINSON	c 1800	London, Ontario	939	ROYLE	pre 1900	Manchester, England	916
PATTERSON	1827	Scotland / Ontario & Manitoba	917	RUBBRA	1800	Northamptonshire	932
PAUL	1800	Bonavista Bay, Newfoundland	974	RUDDLE	1786-1859	Wiltshire, England	959
PECK	1801	Hopewell Hill, New Brunswick	604	RUSSELL		Quyon, Quebec	907
PECK	1662 +	Massachusetts, USA	604	RUTHERFORD	c 1850	Pebbleshire, Scotland	939
PECK	1546-1593	Beccles, Suffolk Co, England	604	RYALL	pre 1900	South England	1076
PEDERSEN	1886	Denmark	932	RYAN	1790	Nova Scotia	974
PEDIGN	1800	Midlothian, Scotland	946	RYLANCE	1840+	Prescot Lancs, England	877
PENNY	pre 1900	Wiltshire & Warwickshire UK	1020	SAMBELL	1844	St Germans, Cornwall	894
PERRY	1800-1830	Essex, England	873	SAULNIER	1600 +	Nova Scotia	893
PERRYMAN	1900 +	Devon Co., England	1092	SAVELL	pre 1860	East Sussex, England	1047
PERTSWELL	1800	Liberton, Scotland	946	SAWYER (Sayer)	pre 1900	Aldbourn Wil, England	918
PETRIE	1800-1850	Durham, England	873	SCALES		London, England	1107
PETTAPIECE	aft 1796	Ireland / Manitoba	930	SCHIBILZCKA			896
PHILLIPS	pre 1900	Sheffield, Yorkshire, England	1047	SCHIMOHN	1854	Elbing	1116
POITRAS		Saskatchewan & Manitoba	980	SCHMIDT	pre 1900	Austria	875
POOL	1860-1951	Newfoundland	919	SCHROEDER	1737	West Prussia	915
POOLE	1824/1854	Eccleshall, Staffs, England	907, 922	SCHRUM (Schramm)	1650 +	Germany / USA	953
POWELL	1800-1890	Virginia & Massachusetts, USA	911	SCHULTZ		Germany	931
POWELL	1700 - 1930	Wales / Canada	940	SCOTT	1814-1899	Ireland / Ontario	453
PRICE	1800 +	Ontario	941, 1035	SEAL	1800+	Northamptonshire, England	865
PRICE	1800 - 1931	Great Cheveril, Wiltshire, UK	959	SENDELL	1840-1899	West Bromwich, England	1100
PRICE	1800s	Gibraltar	879	SHANNON	1700-1830	Ireland / Ontario	878
PRICHARD	1800+	Sturry Kent England	877, 1097	SHAVE	1720-1750	Dorset, England	873
PRINGLE	1630	Scotland	1065	SHIELDS	1850	England	941
PURTON	pre 1900	Wil, England	918	SIMARD		Ontario & Quebec	980
PYPER	1915 prior	S. Saskatchewan	865	SINCLAIR	1794	Scotland	1106
Quaker History			1047	SINGER	1800	Fintray, Aberdeen	894
QUANSTROM	1914	New London, Minnesota, USA	944	SKANDERUP		Canada / Iowa USA	882
RAYBURN	1784 +	Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa,	604	SKEITH (KEITH)	1809-1880	Scotland / Ireland / Ontario	1073
RAYNER	1800+	Stone-in-Oxney Kent, England	877	SKILLING	1800-1900	United Kingdom / Alberta	1052
READY	1832-1908	Ontario	1067	SKINNER	1730 +	Massachusetts USA	604
REEVES	1848+	Essex & Kent Co Ontario	871	SMALES	1870	Kent, England	1032
REID	1828-1908	Ont, Manitoba, Quebec	1074, 1067	SMALL	1800	Angus, Fife, Scotland	983

SMEATON	1820	Sheffield, England	916	TRITES	1760 +	New Brunswick	604
SMITH	1800 +	New Brunswick & Alberta	604	TUCK	1745-1770	Dorset, England	873
SPARLING	1910	Saskatchewan	992	TURNBULL	1920+	Edmonton, Alberta	1063
SPARROW	1872	Norfold, England	1089	TURNBULL	1770-1810	Northumberland, England	873
SPENCE	1820-1900	Durham, England	873	TURNER	1700 +	England, / Ontario	875, 1015
SPENCE	1800	Ontario	962	TYERS		HRTS England	570
SPENCER	1760 +	England / Ontario	865, 1015	ULMAN	1845-1910	Ontario	1106
SPICER	1740	Devonshire, England	1016	VALIENT	pre 1825	London, England	916
SPRATT	1800 +	Ontario & Quebec	998	VALLANCE	c 1850	Pebbleshire, Scotland	939
SPRINGER	1732	?Overseas ? - New York, USA	1016	VAUGHAN	1880	Wales	1116
STADE			1014	VINCENT	1760-1790	Dorset, England	873
STAHL	1865-1950	Vaxjo, Sweden	1008	WADDELL		Ontario	1035
STAPLETON	1600+	Buckland Brewer Devon UK	877	WALLER (Whollor)	1856	Yorkshire, England	894
STEEVES	1807 +	New Brunswick	604	WALLIS	1780-1805	Essex, England	873
STEPHEN	1800	Armagh, Ireland	973	WARREN	1887	England	884
STEPHEN	1878	Scotland / Saskatchewan	907	WATERS	1850	Ontario	941
STEPHENSON			1014	WAYLETT		Essex Co England/USA/Can	1048
STEVEN	1829	Scotland	1106	WEBB	pre 1851	Wiltshire, England	959
STEVENS	1800 +	Ontario & Western Canada	1020	WEBSTER	1730 +	Cumberland & Yorkshire, UK	1031
STEVENSON	1770 +	Kentucky, USA	604	WEIR	1788-1800	Ireland / Ontario	962, 1026
STEVENSON	1750 +	Kentucky USA	604	WEIR	1800 +	Perth & Whitburn, Scot	903, 946
STEWART	1793-1851	Scotland / Canada	881	WELBURN			925
STEWART	bef 1780	England, Ireland, Ontario	930	WETHERED		England	1046
STEWART	1851-1871	Ontario	881	WHEELER	1840	London, Birmingham, Sask	916, 1098
STIEF	1730-1779	Germany / New Brunswick	604	WHILLANS	1700 +	Scotland / Ontario & Alberta	1020
STIMPSON	1880-1966	North Carolina, USA	871	WHITE		Nova Scotia	1104
STOBBS	1750 +	Northumberland, England	549	WHITEHEAD		Kent, England	570
STORIE/ STORRIE	1700	Edinburgh & area, Scotland	943	WHITEHORNE	1835-1904	Oldham, Birmingham, Lancs.	959
STUART			925	WILCOX	1819	New York, USA	884
STUBBS			932	WILDISH	1785-1820	Kent, England	873
SUTHERLAND	1851-1922	Scotland	1106	WILKINSON	1830+	England / Iowa, USA	1073
SUTTON	1886	London, England	1065	WILLAMSON	abt 1900	Scotland / British Columbia	882
SWEET	1500-1800	England / Quebec, Canada	1101	WILLIAMS	1838-1900	England	894, 1068
SWENSSON	1830-1890	Vaxjo, Sweden	1008	WILLIAMS	1855+	Kent Co., Ontario	871
TALLMAGE	pre 1900	Nebraska, USA	875	WILSON	1870	Bristol, England	1032
TANNER	1900	London, England	604	WILSON	1832?	Ireland	1115
TAYLOR	1808-1892	Dublin Ireland	453	WILSON	1700	Edinburgh & area, Scotland	943
TEMPLE	1780-1840	Lincolnshire, England	1047	WINDER	1800	England	1052
TERRILL	1852 +	Wooler, Ontario	881	WISLER	1720	Switzerland	895
THACKER	1850-1928	Billingsboro, Linc, Eng	894	WOODEND	1845	Ulverson, England	1016
THOMAS		Wales	1097	WOODFORD	1839-1916	Pompey New York, USA	871
THOMPSON	1800	Nova Scotia	1073	WOODWARD	1866	England	1061
THOMPSON	1850	Ontario	941	WORKMAN	1775	England	958
THOMSON	1830	Killearn, Stirling, Scotland	943	WORMALD		London, England	1107
TILLIS (Hillis)	1824	Adair Co., Kentucky, U.S.A.	604	WRIGHT	1780-1850	London, England	1047
TOMLINSON	1870-1900	Hulme, Manchester, UK	1011	YEATES		England / Canada	931
TOPP	1828	New Machar Aberdeen, Scot	894	YOU DEN	1750-1805	Kent, England	873
TOUGH	pre 1905	Scotland / Ontario & BC	882	YOUNG	1886	England	1065
TOWSON		Ireland	1044	ZIMMERMAN	1850-1921	Oil Springs, Ontario	995
TRAUB		Ontario & Sask & Alta	1051				

List of members to accompany

NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	PLACE	POSTAL	PHONE
0114	ROSENER, Jan	409 4935 Dalton Drive N.W.	Calgary, AB	T3A 2E5	286-5920
0453	HUMPHREYS, Doris	2139-29 Ave SW	Calgary, AB	T2T 1N6	244-8793
0549	STOBBS, Douglas H.	Box 61206 Brentwood RPO	Calgary, AB	T2L 2K6	284-2453
0570	BUNCE, Terence	5304 22nd Avenue NW	Calgary, AB	T3B 0Z2	286-1681
0604	RAYBURN, Bev.	536 14th Avenue N.E.	Calgary, AB	T2E 1E7	230-2441
0865	MILLER, Jenny	271 Shawnessy Drive SW	Calgary AB	T2Y 1J2	254-0301
0866	BAILEY, Georgia	14, 1901 Varsity Estates Dr	Calgary, AB	T3B 4T7	288-8604
0867	McCARTHY, Erika	717 - 23 Ave NW	Calgary, AB	T2M 1T1	282-2589
0868	HANEY, Marlene	Box 34083, Westbrook RPO	Calgary AB	T3C 3W2	224-2448
0869	DAVIS, Clarence &	36, 11333 - 30 St SW	Calgary, AB	T2W 3Z6	251-4915
0871	REEVES, Lenard	4308 Viscount Drive NW	Calgary, AB	T3A 0N9	288-9312
0873	DUXBURY, June	714 - 5A Street S.E.	High River, AB	T1V 1K2	652-4798
0875	JOHNSTONE, Valerie	716 Lake Placid Drive SE	Calgary, AB	T2J 4C1	271-2407
0877	HUGHES, Douglas &	5135 Baines Rd NW	Calgary, AB	T2L 1T9	282-5819
0878	WILSON, Evelyn	17, 310 Brookmere Rd SW	Calgary, AB	T2W 2T7	251-1032
0879	REYNOLDS, Pat	25 Carolina Dr	Cochrane, AB	T0L 0W1	932-2975
0881	STEWART, Ann	806, 742 Kingsmere Cresc SW	Calgary, AB	T2V 0H8	255-4262
0882	ESKESEN, Betty	129 Scandia Hill NW	Calgary, AB	T3L 1T9	239-6048
0884	Robinson, Carol	3020 Sanctuary Road SE	Calgary, AB	T2G 5C9	265-8873
0893	LEBLANC, Phillip	4320 - 19 Ave SW	Calgary AB	T3E 0G9	242-7667
0894	HORWOOD, Alison	89 Riverview Pointe S.E.	Calgary, AB	T2C 4H8	720-0136
0895	RALPH, S. Ford &	49 Edelweiss Point N.W.	Calgary, AB	T3A 3N5	239-3579
0896	BISHOP, Barb.	140 Cedarpark Green SW	Calgary, AB	T2W 2J9	251-1713
0898	BARGE, Judith	4 Dalton Bay NW	Calgary, AB	T3A 1H8	286-0525
0903	DICKEN, Wendy	2808 - 19 Street N.W.	Calgary, AB	T2M 3V8	282-7700
0907	POOLE, Roberta	2241 - 4 Ave N.W.	Calgary, AB	T2N 0N8	270-0918
0911	LAMISON, Robert Jr.	11411 SE. 182ND	Renton, WA USA	98055	255-0998
0915	DYCK, Peter	2931 - 12 Avenue NW	Calgary, AB	T2N 1K9	282-3204
0916	McKENZIE, Bruce & Joan	1434 Varsity Estates Drive NW	Calgary, AB	T3B 3E2	247-6244
0917	KERSLAKE, Lois	216 - 78 Ave SE	Calgary, AB	T2H 1C4	252-9597
0918	JEPSON, Gordon	3608 Utah Drive N.W.	Calgary, AB	T2N 4A7	289-7609
0919	BANFIELD, John	5211 Valliant Drive N.W.	Calgary, AB	T3A 0Y6	247-1056
0925	STUART, Dawn Gail	417 - 21 Ave NW	Calgary, AB	T2M 1J6	230-8333
0930	CASON, Ronald & Cora	2904 Burgess Drive NW	Calgary, AB	T2L 1J2	289-8695
0931	ENEVOLDSEN, Melva &	18 Mapleleaf Road	Strathmore, AB	T1P 1G6	934-2563
0932	LENNON, Ruth E.	Box 5, Site 17, RR # 2	Calgary, AB	T2P 2G5	249-5032
0938	DENTMAN, Ann	12 Trap Road SW	High River, AB	T1V 1C6	652-3046
0939	DODDS, Merilyn N	2028 - 32 Ave SW	Calgary, AB	T2T 1W6	245-0775
0940	HAYES, Marilyn	236 Hawkwood Drive NW	Calgary, AB	T3G 3M9	241-1997
0941	ALLEN, Joanne	39, 26575, Hwy 11	Red Deer Co, AB	T4E 1A5	347-0580
0942	CARDINAL, Gail	Box 725	Banff, AB	T0L 0C	762-5207
0943	GAULD, Chuck & Joan	4, 324 - 13 street NW	Calgary, AB	T2N 1Z2	283-3242
0944	JONES, Kevin	Box 613	Banff, AB	T0L 0C0	762-4668
0946	MARTIN, Brian	436 Wildwood Drive SW	Calgary AB	T3C 3E7	249-8346
0948	CARMICHAEL, Pat	406, 1540 - 29 Street NW	Calgary, AB	T2N 4M1	289-4405
0951	BURTON-VAN-SANT,	24 Eagle Ridge Drive SW	Calgary, AB	T2V 2V4	259-6047
0953	BISHOP, Maxine	2636 Morley Trail NW	Calgary, AB	T2M 4G5	289-3620
0955	TILLOTSON, Pat	125 4515 - 45 Street SW	Calgary, AB	T3E 3W3	242-0188
0958	WORMAN, Thomas	1949 Grand Oaks Drive SW	Calgary, AB	T3E 4A6	242-0698
0959	TROFIMENKOFF, Gayle	30, 3302 - 50 Street NW	Calgary, AB	T3A 2C6	288-2243
0962	POLLOWAY, Margaret	1812 - 104 Ave SW	Calgary, AB	T2W 0A8	252-3159
0973	RAE, Sarah	9432 Oakland Road SW	Calgary, AB	T2V 4P5	281-7869
0974	PAUL, Kathleen	22 Sandstone Cres	Airdrie, AB	T4B 1T5	948-2752

0976	VRIELINK, Tony & Eileen	808 - 72 Ave N.W.	Calgary, AB	T2K 0P6	274-5592
0980	SIMARD, Pamela	Box 19, Site 3, R.R. 12	Calgary, AB	T3E 6W3	246-8484
0983	BURGESS, Bruce	24 Varmoor Place N.W.	Calgary, AB	T3A 0A1	288-1882
0992	PROULX, Elaine	9923 Oakridge Road SW	Calgary, AB	T2B 4A6	281-3395
0995	McCORMICK, Nancy	528 - 7 Ave NW	Calgary, AB	T2N 0Y9	270-0510
0996	McCRIMMON, M Armstrong	29 Glenside Drive SW	Calgary, AB	T3E 4K4	249-3524
0998	SPRATT, Deborah	4712 Vegas Road NW	Calgary, AB	T3A 1W3	220-6446
1005	BRODIE, Heather	12160 Boundary Drive South	Surrey, BC	V3X 2B7	604 591-
1008	CARLSON, Linda	1315 - 4 St NW	Calgary, AB	T2M 2Y6	282-2075
1011	CURSLEY, Joyce	712, 4944 Dalton Drive NW	Calgary, AB	T3A 2E6	202-0111
1013	MANN, Gwen	Box 2, Site 25, RR 12	Calgary, AB	T3E 6W3	242-9714
1014	BANKS, Joan	18 Varscliff Place NW	Calgary, AB	T3A 0G7	288-5679
1015	McNAUGHT, Barbara	137 Woodridge Close SW	Calgary, AB	T2W 5M2	251-3362
1016	SPRINGER, Ronald	5644 Dalhousie Drive NW	Calgary, AB	T3A 1P9	288-8635
1018	BALDWIN, Carole	Box 484	Bragg Creek AB	T0L 0K0	
1020	STEVENS, Eileen	307, 309 Morison Ave	Parksville, BC	V9P 1M6	248-8052
1026	RUTLEDGE, Susan	488 Douglasbank Court SE	Calgary, AB	T2Z 1X	279-5668
1028	DAVIDSON, Marjorie	7419 Hunterburn Hill NW	Calgary, AB	T2K 4S6	295-8491
1031	HANSEN, Ruth & Charlie	89 Capri Avenue NW	Calgary AB	T2L 0G9	289-9684
1032	REEDER, Carol	19 Schiller Crescent NW	Calgary, AB	T3L 1J9	547-1340
1035	ANDERSON, Colleen	Box 6358	Drayton Valley, AB	T7A 1R8	542-2787
1040	CAVANAGH, Peter & Marie	12743 Bonaventure Drive	Calgary, AB	T2J 4X4	271-7485
1044	McLACHLAN, Sheila	3 Glenway Drive SW	Calgary AB	T3E 4T7	242-1446
1046	PETERSON, Gary & Lesley	52 Harvest Lake Villas NE	Calgary, AB	T3K 4K5	226-2648
1047	HOBSON, Val & Larry	3508 40th Avenue SW	Calgary, AB	T3E 1E3	240-9116
1050	BUTLER, Elaine & Wayne	108 Pinemill Road NE	Calgary, AB	T1Y 2C9	280-2428
1051	TRAUB, G.E.	140 Gateway Place SW	Calgary, AB	T3E 4J2	242-1679
1052	JEFFERY, Ronnie & Brian	38 Sheep River Drive	Okotoks AB	T0L 1T4	938-1910
1058	BUSH, Willard & Maida	55 West Mackay Cresc.	Calgary AB	T0L 0W4	932-6909
1061	HARRINGTON, Ruth	2010 Ulster Road NW	Calgary AB	T2N 4C2	284-9328
1063	TURNBULL, Bill	37 Juniper Ridge	Canmore AB	T1W 1L6	263-1933
1065	SUTTON, Kelly	501, 728 3rd Avenue NW	Calgary, AB	T2N 0J1	270-2926
1067	READY, Allan	744 Mapleton Drive, SE	Calgary, AB	T2J 1S3	225-2240
1068	WILLIAMS, Gordon &	120 Varsity Estates Place	Calgary, AB	T3B 3B6	286-4473
1070	HOLLYWOOD, Shan	830, 3130 66th Avenue SW	Calgary, AB	T3E 5K8	686-1915
1073	SKEITH, Illa Rue	Box 37	New Dayton, AB	T0K 1P0	733-2104
1074	CROWE, T.W.	432 42nd Street SW	Calgary, AB	T3C 1Y3	248-6082
1075	HAUSEGGER, Robert	6304 Lynch Crescent SW	Calgary, AB	T3E 5T9	249-0998
1076	MOORE, John & Jean	120 Fairview Crescent SE	Calgary, AB	T2H 0Z6	255-8089
1079	NIXON, Robin	504 Crescent Road NW	Calgary, AB	T2M 4A5	289-6375
1086	MOORE, Gloria	44 Deerview Place SE	Calgary, AB	T2J 5Y3	278-4538
1089	SPARROW, Judy & Stan	350 Adams Crescent SE	Calgary, AB	T2J 0T6	253-6229
1090	BYERS, Barbara	203, 9449 19th Street SW	Calgary, AB	T2V 5J8	281-5725
1092	PACK, Philip	5303 66th Street	Camrose, AB	T4V 4M2	672-0319
1097	NICHOLSON, Elenor	231 Sierra Morena Close SW	Calgary, AB	T3H 3G3	242-2760
1098	KRIEGER, Mr. & Mrs.	55 Kelvin Place SW	Calgary, AB	T2V 2L2	252-4377
1100	DAVIS, Steven	#97, 4740 Dalton Drive NW	Calgary, AB	T3A 2H4	288-0864
1101	ANDERSON, Myra E.	Box 697	Medicine Hat, AB	T1A 7G6	526-3937
1104	CAMPBELL, Dave & Lynn	7244 Range Drive NW	Calgary, AB	T3G 1P7	547-2855
1106	THEROUX, Lorna	636 Willacy Drive SE	Calgary, AB	T2J 2C9	271-2410
1107	ALISON, Arthur	Box 6094, Calgary South P.O.	Calgary, AB	T2H 2L4	240-3293
1108	BUTLER, Susan	37 Midridge Garden, SE	Calgary, AB	T2X 1C4	256-5088
1113	JEPSON, John & Carol	2315 Usher Road NW	Calgary, AB	T2N 4E2	
1115	POST, Keith & Jean	916 120th Avenue SE	Calgary, AB	T2J 2K9	

Alberta timeline

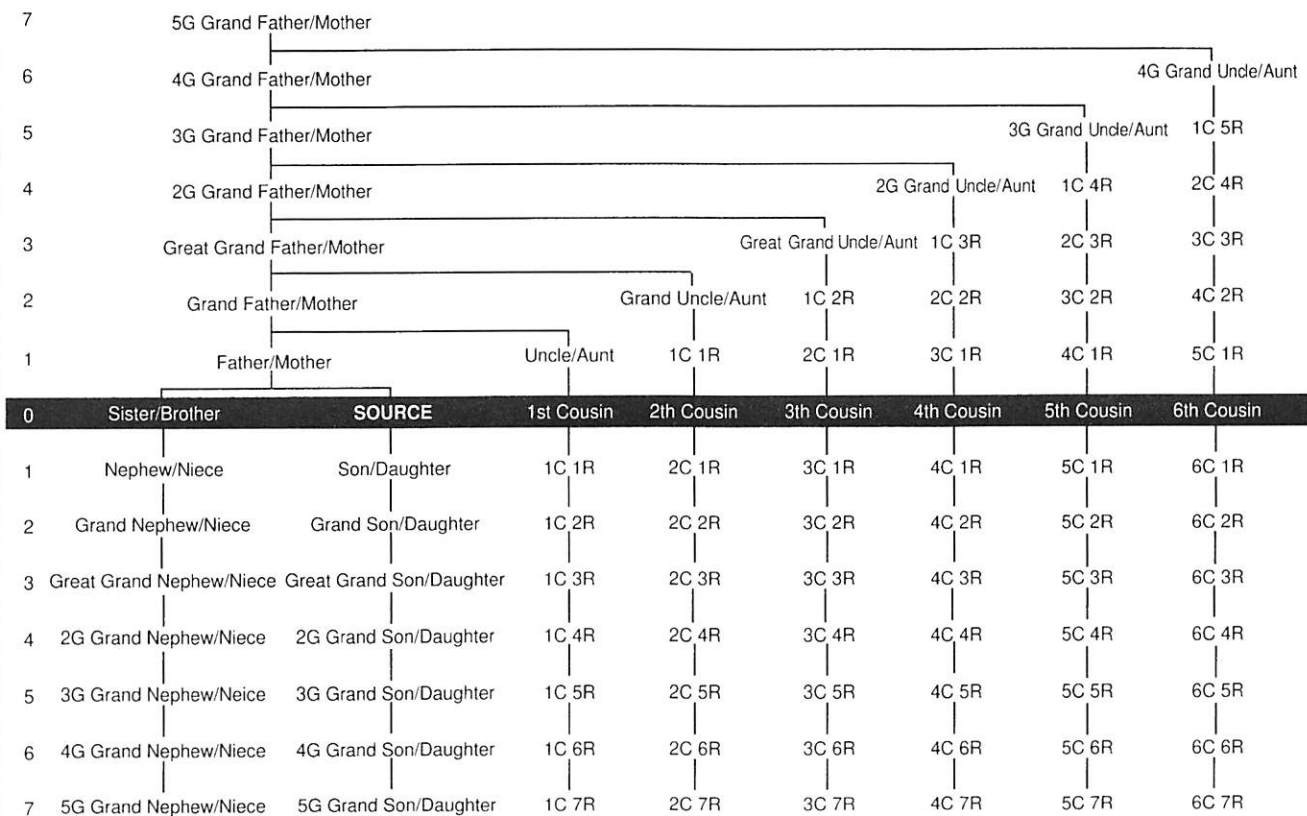
compiled by Peter Morgan

- 1754 First European, Anthony Henday arrived in Alberta
- 1788 First North West Company post built in Peace River district
- 1795 First Edmonton House established
- 1799 Rocky Mountain House established
- 1837 Smallpox epidemic, 2/3 of Blackfoot Confederacy perished
- 1840 First Methodist missionary arrived
- 1843 Father Thibault established mission at Lac Ste. Anne
- 1852 Father Lacombe arrived in Alberta
- 1863 Father Lacombe established St. Albert mission
- 1867 British North America Act enacted, creating Dominion of Canada
- 1869 Crowfoot became chief of the Blackfoot tribe
- 1869 First whiskey post established (Fort Whoop-up), near site of Lethbridge
- 1872 Dominion Land Act passed, offering free homestead of 160 acres
- 1873 Land Survey began
- 1873 North West Mounted Police formed
- 1874 NWMP marched west
- 1875 End of the whiskey trade
- 1875 Fort Calgary established as NWMP fort
- 1879 Great buffalo herds gone
- 1880 "Edmonton Bulletin" began publication, first newspaper in Alberta
- 1881 Census enumeration
- 1881 Commercial ranching began in the foothills, yearly leases available for one cent per acre
- 1882 North West Territories divided into four districts, including District of Alberta
- 1883 Canadian Pacific railway reached Calgary, first passenger train Aug 10.
- 1883 "Calgary Herald" began publication
- 1884 NWT. Public School Act passed
- 1885 Edmonton and District Telephone Company established
- 1885 Riel Rebellion. Alberta Field Force raised.
- 1886 "Calgary Tribune" began publication (In 1889 became "The Albertan")
- 1887 Cardston founded by Charles O. Card and other Mormons from Utah
- 1887 First union (locomotive firemen) formed at Medicine Hat, most trades organized by 1906
- 1888 Anglican Diocese of Calgary formed. Included Edmonton
- 1889 Germans from Ukraine settled at Dunmore, near Medicine Hat
- 1891 Census enumeration
- 1891 Calgary-Edmonton Railway opened.
- 1891 French settlement established by Father Morin at Morinville
- 1891 Icelandic settlement established at Markerville
- 1891 Ukrainian settlement established at Edna-Star
- 1893 Mennonites from Eastern Canada and US settled near Coaldale
- 1893 Small Jewish settlement established east of Red Deer
- 1896 Father Lacombe established St. Paul de Metis
- 1897 Clifford Sifton, Minister of Interior, made radical changes to immigration policy
- 1897 Crowsnest Pass Railway started.
- 1897 Civic Registration of vital statistics began in District of Alberta
- 1901 Dominion Census
- 1901 Alberta Territory population 73,022
- 1903 Small group of Japanese settled at Raymond
- 1903 Barr Colonists arrived at Lloydminster
- 1903 Frank Slide, Crowsnest Pass
- 1904 City of Edmonton bought Edmonton & District Telephone Co.
- 1905 Province of Alberta created
- 1905 Canadian Northern Railway reached Edmonton
- 1906 Calgary Normal School opened
- 1906 Alberta Government Telephones established.
- 1908 University of Alberta established
- 1908 US into Alberta border crossing records began, kept until 1918
- 1910 Bellevue Mine Explosion, Crowsnest Pass
- 1910 160 Blacks from Oklahoma settled in Amber Valley
- 1911 Mount Royal College opened in Calgary
- 1911 Alberta Population 374,000
- 1913 Anglican Diocese of Edmonton formed
- 1914 Hillcrest Mine Explosion
- 1914 Oil discovered in Turner Valley
- 1914 Alberta population 470,000
- 1916 Railroad reaches Peace River
- 1916 Provincial franchise extended to women
- 1916 Alberta Provincial Police established

1916 Provincial Institute of Technology established in Calgary
 1918 Spanish Influenza hits Alberta
 1918 Federal franchise extended to women
 1925 Mennonite settlers arrived after fleeing Russia
 1925 United Church of Canada formed from Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist churches.
 1930 Alberta Provincial Police disbanded
 1939 Seven Metis colonies came into being after passing of Metis Betterment Act
 1940 National Registration of everyone over age of 18.
 1945 Calgary Normal School became part of Faculty of Education, University of Alberta
 1947 "Leduc #1" drilled

1960 First buildings of University of Alberta at Calgary opened
 1963 Alberta Archives established
 1964 Oil Sands development at Fort McMurray began
 1966 University of Calgary established as autonomous institution
 1966 Whyte Museum of the Canadian Rockies, Archives section established
 1967 University of Lethbridge established
 1967 Divorce Act, first federal legislation, greatly expanded grounds for divorce
 1995 Adoption laws amended allowing people to search for birth parents or children given up for adoption through search agencies.

Relationship Chart for 15 generations



What's happening and where...

British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency (BCVSA) publishes guide.

Walter J. Meyer zu Erpen, manager of information management services of the British Columbia Archives, has recently informed us that the agency has published a guide entitled, "Genealogical Resources for British Columbians" for genealogists researching in British Columbia.

The hefty guide—for it is 124 pages long—is a very inclusive overview of the genealogical resources in British Columbia, and also some of which are available in the rest of the country.

It fully explains the wonderful resource of the birth, marriage, and death genealogical certificates available from the agency itself, plus where to find vital events information for the rest of the provinces of Canada, as well as a listing and explanation of source material available at other provincial archives across Canada.

One point to note about this guide is that it includes some unusual material not usually found in such guides. This includes police records from British Columbia and the RCMP headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan; medical societies for those searching for an ancestor who was a physician; a page on the Funeral Service Association of British Columbia; hospitals; and most importantly, a section on British Columbia aboriginal peoples.

All in all, it's a great guide for those researching in British Columbia and who don't know where to start. This is where one should start — with this guide!

If you live in the greater Vancouver area, it is available from the British Columbia Archives, 655 Belleville Street, Victoria, BC for \$10.00 Cdn (GST included), from Monday to Friday between 9:30 am and 4:30 pm.

The cost to receive it by mail is \$12.14 Cdn, which includes the S/H fee, and may be ordered from the British Columbia Archives, P.O. Box 9419, Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC V8W 9V1.

Cheques and money orders are made payable to the minister of finance. Credit cards are not accepted.

The B.C. Archives also has a website at

<<http://www.bcarchives.gov.bc.ca>>.

Upcoming Conference — Gene-O-Rama '98

The Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, in partnership with the Nepean public library, is presenting its 17th annual Gene-O-Rama on the evening of the 27th and for the full day on the 28th of March, 1997 at Nepean City Hall, The Council Chambers, 101 Centrepointe Drive, Nepean, Ontario. (Nepean is located next to the city of Ottawa, Canada's capital city.)

Featured speakers are Elizabeth Shown Mills who will speak about genealogical problem solving, evaluating genealogical evidence, and documenting your roots, while the other featured speaker, Brian Gilchrist, will speak about genealogical evidence.

Registration before 6 March is \$25.00 Cdn, and \$30.00 Cdn thereafter. There is a box lunch available for \$5.00 Cdn at noon on the 28th, and a banquet in the evening at the Best Western Macies Hotel on the 28th with Elizabeth Shown Mills as the guest speaker. Tickets are \$30.00 Cdn. per person.

You may request a registration form by sending a note to GENE-O-RAMA '98, c/o 20 Glacier Street, Nepean, ON K2J 2N1.

Selkirk Project Underway

Maralyn Wellauer of Milwaukee is hard at work collecting information on early Swiss emigrants who left Europe in 1821 and travelled together to Lord Selkirk's colony on the Red River in Western Canada, near present-day Winnipeg.

Beginning in 1823, entire families relocated to areas in the Minnesota and Wisconsin Territories, as well as Illinois and Missouri. Some stayed behind in the Selkirk Colony, but eventually they, too, left for the United States.

Ms. Wellauer is looking for the history of these families who were among the Selkirk Colony. They are AEBERSOLD, CHATELAIN, HOFMANN, MARCHAND, MONNIER, QUINCHE, RINDISBACHER, SCHEIDEGGER, SCHIRMER, and STRAMM.

The emigrants also included a number who were professional soldiers of German, Swiss, and French origins. Their surnames are - BAIN (BANE/BAYNE), BRUECHLER (BRICKLER),

EHLER (ERLER), FOURNUER, GERBER, LANGET, OSTERTAG, PAQUET (PAQUETTE), SCHMID, AND VERRING (VARING).

If you have and information about these families or are a descendant yourself, Ms. Wellauer would like to hear from you. She may be contacted at <swissmis@interserve.com> or you may write to her: Maralyan A. Wellauer, Editor, "The Swiss Connection", 2845 North 72nd Street, Milwaukee, WI 53210

Evidence

book review by Richard Eastman

I normally do not write book reviews unless the books pertain to the use of computers or other technology for genealogy research. However, I will gladly make an exception for this book. "Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian" is brand new and is a "must have" for every genealogist. This book describes in great detail how to record source citations.

As an aside, I will suggest that if you do not know what a source citation is and do not know why source citations are very important, you need this book! To quote author Elizabeth Shown Mills: "Any statement of fact that is not common knowledge must carry its own individual statement of source. Source notes have two purposes: to record the specific location of each piece of data and to record details that affect the use or evaluation of that data."

The previous reference book that was widely used was "Cite Your Sources" by Richard S. Lackey. His book first appeared seventeen years ago and quickly became a standard reference for serious genealogists. Unfortunately, Richard Lackey died soon thereaf-

ter, and the book has not been updated since its original publication. In the new book, Elizabeth Shown Mills credits Lackey's work and adds, "As I tender this replacement to our field, I do so with tender regret that Richard is not here to make my effort unnecessary — and with a fresh sense of life's tendency to close its circles."

Elizabeth is the editor of the National Genealogical Society's scholarly journal, the NGS Quarterly. She is a past president and a present trustee of the Board for Certification of Genealogists and is the present editor of the Board's educational newsletter, OnBoard. She also is the author, compiler or translator of more than two hundred articles and books and is well known as a genealogy lecturer.

The new book is slim, only 124 pages. It consists of a short introduction, 25 pages devoted to the fundamentals of citations, 17 pages discussing the fundamentals of analysis, and 44 pages of examples of proper citations. The book ends in several appendixes, a bibliography and an index.

The slim size is misleading. The information contained within is detailed and requires significant study. You will not breeze through

these pages in a single evening! The book documents proper source citations for probate files, ships' passenger lists, Social Security Death Index entries, newspaper clippings, naturalization records and hundreds more sources of genealogy information. And, yes, it even tells how to write proper source citations for information found in an e-mail message, on a World Wide Web site or in a ListServe message.

I'll make a request of genealogy software programmers: please buy this book and then insure that future releases of your program have proper fields to allow for the recording of source information in these formats.

"Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian" is published by the Genealogical Publishing Company and retails for only \$16.95 US funds. For more information, look at: <http://www.genealogical.com>

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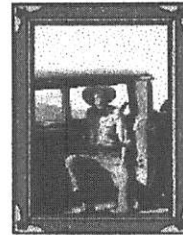
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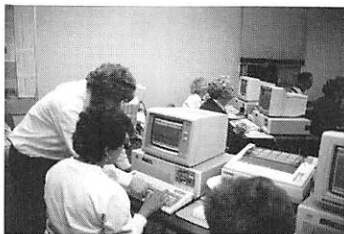
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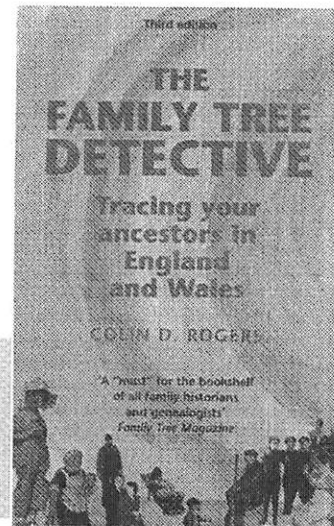
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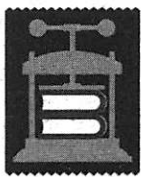


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6 April 1998

Beginners: Introduction to research in Ontario, by Diane Granger
Regular: New developments in Ontario research, by Lorna Laughton

4 May 1998

Beginners: Censuses, by Ruth Duncan
Regular: Medical genetics for the family historian, by Dr. Brian Lowry

1 June 1998

Beginners: Planning your genealogical summer, by Noreen Chambers
Regular: Your queries answered, panel
TBA later

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

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