



## Government bureaucracy closes census records

by Lyn Winters

How many of you have had occasion to use the 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 census records in your quest to find your ancestors living in various parts of Canada?

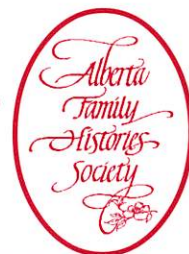
How many of you have taken pleasure in being able to establish that great grandfather Thomas was 53 years of age when the 1871 census was taken, or learning through the 1901 census that grandmother Alice was born on July 16, 1892?

No doubt there are some of you who never knew the names of your grandparents, their ages or the names and ages of their children and you have taken delight in finding this information on microfilm.

There is little question that census records have been a veritable gold mine for Canadians and many former Canadians who now live in other countries. We have all become accustomed to having access to these records over the years through the various provincial and federal archives, as well as historical and genealogical societies from coast to coast. These records have proven to be an invaluable link to the past — a cherished part of our heritage.

Now, how many of you realize that this invaluable research tool which has contributed so much to our heritage, will forever be lost to us because of a bureaucratic decision by Statistics Canada with the prompting of the Office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada?

*continued on page 108*



### Featured in this issue:

- Census crisis in Canada p 105
- Doctor in your family tree? p 111
- Wild Rose Seminar '98 p 122-123
- National Genealogical Society p 124
- Saskatchewan index p 125
- Journals p 130
- Chinook index p 135

# CHINOOK

The Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society  
volume 18, number 4, summer 1998

## Contents:

- Government bureaucracy closes census records**, by Lyn Winters... 105  
**AFHS history — a guest editorial**, by Sheila Johnston... 107  
*AFHS membership benefits*... 109  
*Queries*... 109  
*Book review: Murder Runs in the Family*, by Jan Roseneder... 110  
**Is there a doctor in your family tree? part II**, by Xenia Stanford... 111  
**Wild Rose Seminar '98**, ... 122  
**National Genealogical Society — Research standards**... 124  
**National Genealogical Society — Use of technology**... 124  
**Saskatchewan residents index**... 125  
**English Genealogy symposium**... 126  
*Book review: The Family Tree Detective*, by Doug Stobbs... 128  
**Family History Library announcements**... 129  
**Highlights from exchange journals**... 130  
**Annual index of Chinook**... 135



Chinook  
is edited by  
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## The Alberta Family Histories Society

The society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research. The activities of the society are funded completely by membership fees, fund-raising projects and donations from individual members.

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.calcna.ab.ca/afhs>

### 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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Guest editorial — Sheila Johnston

## AFHS history

When AGS officially began as a society in 1973, the bylaws had provision for local branches. A branch was formed in Calgary in January and February of 1974, by a group of

interested AGS members. They received formal recognition from the AGS executive on Feb. 20th, 1974, thus officially becoming the first AGS branch. Edmonton was not far behind, organizing a branch in February and March of 1974.

Having formed the branch, Calgary members worked hard to recruit other members, and often had a display table in one of the local malls to interest members of the public in what they were doing. Membership grew gradually, as did a small library that members brought to meetings in boxes. One of the early members remembers that there were about ten members present at her first meeting at the University of Calgary. Dale Alexander was the first branch president.

The history of the Calgary branch, which, in 1980, became the Alberta Family Histories Society, includes a lot of "moving". Each time the group outgrew their meeting space they had to find larger quarters. After the University, they met at the Central Park (Carnegie) Library with about thirty people attending. The group advertised in the Calgary Herald and continued to staff occasional mall displays to increase their membership.

The next meeting space was at Ernest Manning High School, where Hazel Brown was teaching. The boxes that contained the library (and the coffee pot) were stored in Hazel's classroom between meetings.

After several years, a move was made to the Masonic Lodge, where the boxes could be stored near the meeting room. After some years there, the space was needed by the landlord, so another move was made, this time to the basement of Knox United Church in downtown Calgary, where we encountered real luxury: a small storage room which became our library, with shelves for the books and journals.

We have shared in the general growth of interest in this fast-growing 'hobby' (avocation?), and by the spring of 1997 we knew we had to move again. By September of 1997, we were

settled in at Southminster United Church, with a roomy and bright meeting space and a much larger library. Our membership donated generously to the moving costs, our computer special interest group contributed a new computer and other support, and a special grant from one of the software companies enabled us to equip the library with a photocopier and new printer.

We currently have an attendance of 160 to 210 members and visitors at our monthly meetings, held on the first Monday of each month, from September to June.

How and why did the Calgary Branch become an independent organization? From this distance, that is not always easy to determine, especially for those of us who were not members at the time. However, it would seem that, during the winter of 1979 and spring of 1980, relations between the AGS and the Calgary branch became increasingly strained. Feeling alienated, many of the branch members began to consider becoming a separate organization. Reading some of the early issues of *Relatively Speaking* (see vol 2, no 2), it seems that there was some rivalry, as well as cooperation, between the Calgary and Edmonton branches, even in those early years. Suffice it to say that, by 1979, there existed considerable disharmony, which culminated in a majority of Calgary AGS branch members passing a motion at their May, 1980 meeting to "go with a new Society".

Thus the Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS) was born. The members of AFHS have provided, through their memberships and fund-raising efforts, the funds necessary to provide meeting spaces and expansion of the library. While the organizations split, it is important to note that many members of AGS branches are also members of AFHS.

In more recent years, strong efforts have been made by both organizations to cooperate in a variety of ways. In 1994, they cooperated in the production of the province-wide cemetery index. Both groups work to ensure that we complement rather than compete with each other. The presidents have kept the communication lines open, and members of both groups attend each other's seminars and annual meetings.

So to AGS, our sister organization, I extend the congratulations of the AFHS on the celebration of this special milestone anniversary, the "25th"; and hope that we all have many years of cooperation and collaboration ahead.

**Alberta Family Histories Society — A distinct society since 1980**



Statistics Canada has decided, in its wisdom, that the 1901 census will be the *last* one that will be available to the public. The 1911 census, which normally would have been released to the public in 2003, *will not be available to researchers*. This same ruling applies to all subsequent census records held by Statistics Canada.

This issue has been the subject of much dialogue in recent months between officials of the National Archives and Statistics Canada. What normally would happen, is that the 1911 census records would be microfilmed and transferred to the National Archives of Canada, held by them until the expiration of 92 years following the taking of the census (2003) and then released by the National Archivist to the public. The 92-year rule was established by government in the regulations made pursuant to the Privacy Act. It permits the release of census records *once they have been deposited in the National Archives* after 92 years have elapsed following the census. It was on this basis that the 1891 and 1901 census records were released to the public by our National Archives.

For reasons best known to Statistics Canada and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner, Statistics Canada decided to deprive Canadian citizens of the right to see all future census records. The Office of the Privacy Commissioner was pressing to have the 1911 census records destroyed, however in order for this to happen, Statistics Canada was required to obtain the approval of the National Archivist. Fortunately he declined a request from the Chief Statistician to destroy the 1911 records.

Not to be outdone in their efforts to maintain total secrecy over these records, Statistics Canada have simply decided not to transfer their records to the custody of the National Archives of Canada. By so doing, the department has circumvented the 92-year rule prescribed by the regulations made under the Privacy Act, because in order for the 92-year rule to be effective, the records have to be under the custody and control of the National Archivist.

Be assured, there is nothing, absolutely nothing, different in the type of information contained in the 1911 census from that shown in the 1891 and 1901 census records which we have all seen. Granted, the rules under which the 1911 census was taken may have differed, but the basic information covered is identical. So where is the invasion of privacy which is of so much concern to the Office of the Privacy Commissioner which wanted the records destroyed?

Needless to say, this has outraged the archivist community, genealogists and our historians but to no avail. The 1911 census and all future census records will remain a closed book... *unless...*

What can you and I do?

Well, we can make our voices heard, *loud and clear*, to the politicians and to the bureaucrats who have made this unhappy decision.

First and foremost:

- Write to your local member of parliament and express your dismay;
- Write to the Chief Statistician and express your concern over his arbitrary decision to avoid what the government intended by failing to deposit the 1911 census records with the National Archives of Canada;
- Write to the Hon. John Manley, PC, MP, Minister of Industry to whom Statistics Canada reports and express your indignation over this turn of events. Ask him to provide you with the reason for this cloak of secrecy;
- Write to the Hon. Sheila Copps, PC, MP, Minister of Heritage and urge her to take this matter up personally with her colleague, the Minister of Industry.

Our friends to the south of us are now awaiting the release of the 1930 census to the U.S. National Archives — the information contained in their records is generally the same as found in our census. Their practice has not brought their nation to its knees on the sacrificial altar of “Privacy” — why should we be different — why shouldn’t the 92-year rule prescribed by the government be respected?

If you ever want to see another census record, I urge you to become active!

Remember, when writing to our politicians, address the envelope to the House of Commons — there is no need for a postage stamp — all it takes is a moment of your time. If you have access to e-mail, reach them that way and then print out a copy and mail it — there is no substitute for a piece of paper in a politician’s hands! They can’t use the delete key on “snail mail”.

The people to whom to write are:

• Dr. Ivan Fellegi,  
Chief Statistician,  
120 Parkdale Avenue,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6  
e-mail address: <fellegi@statcan.ca>

• The Hon. John Manley, PC, MP,  
Minister of Industry,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6  
e-mail address: <Manley.J@parl.gc.ca>



• The Hon. Sheila Copps, PC, MP,  
Heritage Minister,  
House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A6  
e-mail address: <CoppS.S@parl.gc.ca>

*and please*, don't forget to include your own local member of parliament!

*L. H. (Lyn) Winters, OGS Ottawa Branch Member 3000  
Gloucester, Ontario; April, 1998*

### AFHS Membership Benefits

This is just a reminder to all, at this time of membership renewals.

Does supporting our Society "add up" for you?

1. Ten regular meetings each year with presentations to help learn about or carry out your Family History research.

2. Ten beginner sessions each year to augment the main presentations; equally popular with beginners and seniors alike.

3. Ten "Breeze" newsletters per year... keep members informed of up-coming local and other events across the province.

3. Four issues of "Chinook" per year; news items and articles of interest to family historians.

4. Special Interest Groups to help researchers in specific areas whether your special interest is computers, or in locales such as England, Ireland, Maritimes, Scotland, or more broadly focused on Mennonites or Metis.

5. Special events such as the annual Wild Rose Seminar, Gensoft and other periodic

one-day seminars with visiting experts.

6. A free, lending library of books, reference material and an invaluable collection of genealogical journals from across Canada and abroad.

7. Free publication of specific research queries in Chinook.

8. Free publication of your surname interests in Chinook and also on the AFHS home page.

9. Provides opportunities to "get involved" in Society activities, to share and learn.

10. Provides opportunities to meet other local members with the same research interests.

11. Provides opportunities to gain from the research of others and also share information on one's own research.

12. Membership fees deductible from income tax.

13. Provides opportunities to gain new friends and have some darn good fun.

Don't miss any benefits or opportunities, renew today!

### Queries

Queries for publication in Chinook are welcomed from members and nonmembers alike on a no-charge basis. Any query must pertain to research in Western Canada and will be printed in future issues of Chinook as space permits; members' queries will be given priority. All queries are subject to editing.

Please submit in writing:

via post to: Box 61206 Brentwood RPO, Calgary, T2L 2K6

via e-mail to: [dstobbs@telusplanet.net](mailto:dstobbs@telusplanet.net)

Book review by Jan Roseneder

## Murder Runs in the Family

by Anne George

Anne George has written two previous mysteries featuring Patricia Anne and her sister, Mary Alice, two very southern belles now in their sixties. *Murder Runs in the Family* (Avon Books, 1997, ISBN 0-380-78449-1) is the third in the series, with a fourth, non-genealogical, title on the way. This episode opens at a family wedding, always a source of inspiration to any true genealogist. However, neither of the sisters are really interested in the subject; it's Patricia Anne's husband, Fred, who is more intrigued by one of the wedding guests, Meg Bryan, a professional genealogist. Fred has been thinking about finding out some of his family history and it is this fact (and Fred's forthcoming birthday) that Patricia Anne has in mind when she

and her sister meet Meg for lunch shortly after the wedding day. When lunch is followed almost immediately by what at first appears to be Meg's suicide, and it is then discovered to be murder, genealogy suddenly assumes a more-than-passing interest for the two sisters. The mysterious disappearance of Meg's briefcase, containing who-knows-what documents and the subsequent murder of another of Meg's genealogical connections lead Patricia Anne and Mary Alice to question some of Meg's recent work and the identity of her clients. The discovery of Meg's backup computer discs, carefully if mysteriously stashed in Mary Alice's car, give more than enough leads for any self-respecting

amateur detective to follow. Interspersed with walking the dog, spring gardening, and Mary Alice's quest for a new husband (she's been widowed three times!), Patricia Anne's genealogical quests for both Meg's research and Fred's family history result in visits to many of the major genealogical resources in the Atlanta area and eventually result in a very unexpected resolution to the strange demise of Mary Alice's daughter's husband's cousin.

If you'd like a taste of the south, a smidgen of an introduction to southern research and resources and an ingenious genealogical murder mystery, then this title comes highly recommended.

### You know when you're an addicted genealogist.....

When you brake for libraries.  
When you get locked in the library overnight and never even notice.  
When you hyperventilate at the sight of an old cemetery.  
If you'd rather browse in a cemetery than a shopping mall.  
When you think every home should have a microfilm reader.  
If you'd rather read census schedules than a good book.  
When you know the caretaker in every cemetery, by name.  
If librarians lock the door when they see you coming.  
When you're more interested in what happened in 1797 than 1997.  
If you store your clothing under the bed and your closet is carefully stacked with notebooks and journals.  
If you can pinpoint Kirkcaldy and Inverness on a map but you're still not sure if Whitehorse is in the Yukon or Alaska.  
When all your correspondence begins "Dear Cousin".  
If you've traced your ancestral lines back to Adam and Eve, have it fully documented, and still don't want to quit.



# Is there a doctor in your family tree?

## A historical look at medical practice and sources in Canada Part II. British rule from 1759 to Confederation (1867)

by Xenia Stanford

As outlined in Part I, New France had many medical practitioners from the highly qualified to those with little or no training. In an attempt to prevent those dangerously unqualified from practising, New France had enacted a bill in 1750 forbidding the practice of medicine or surgery without a "serious" preliminary examination to determine competence. The penalty for contravention was a fine of 200 livres (pounds). However, like any law, it is usually easier to pass than it is to enforce, so it was not entirely effective in removing malpractice and, following the British conquest in 1759, no law immediately replaced it. A type of medical anarchy followed.

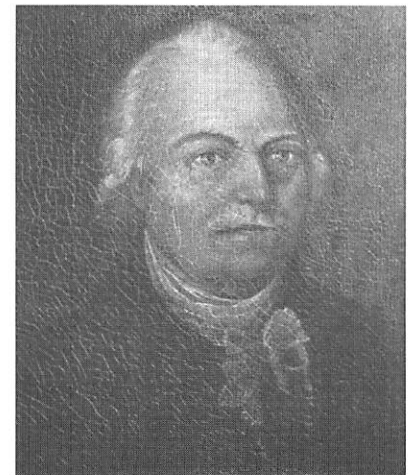
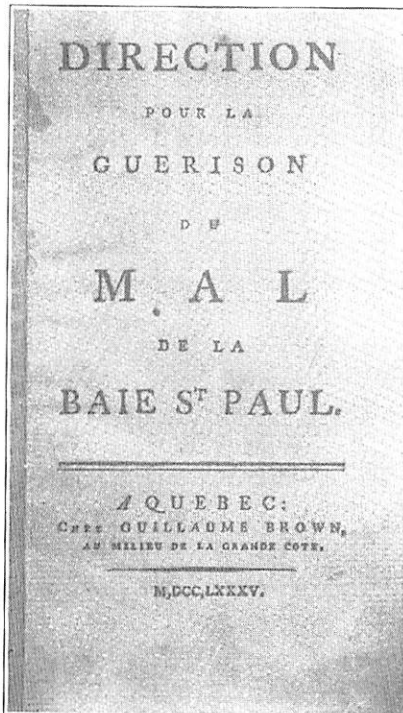
A report by Charles Blake, a surgeon with the 34th Regiment, to the Committee of His Majesty's Council on Population summarized his appalling discoveries by saying that one doctor alone had killed more Canadians than did the Americans in the War of 1775. One example he gave of "those wicked pretenders" was the doctor attending a childbirth who, upon finding that the head of the infant was caught by his shoulders at the pelvic opening, cut off the baby's head and threw it into a bucket. Apparently the

father of the child envisioned this as akin to the head of St. John the Baptist being delivered to Salome and did not consider the doctor guilty of malpractice. However, it did not escape the notice of those like Blake who wished to protect their profession from such "gross misdemeanours".

For more than twenty years after the 1763 Treaty of Paris (in which France ceded

Canada to Great Britain) there were no restrictions on who practised and how. Those with degrees from medical schools pressured for recognition over those who had received training only as an apprentice or, even worse, practised through complete quackery. Blake's report was written after the notorious mistreatment of those stricken during the epidemic of Mal de Mal Baie, Mal de la Baie St. Paul or La Maladie de la Baie (believed to be a form of syphilis brought over by Scottish troops) between 1775 and 1786. The popular treatment consisted of administering massive doses of corrosive sublimate which caused mercury poisoning and almost certain death. Finally in 1788 a Medical Act was proclaimed to prohibit anyone from practising medicine without a licence. To receive a medical licence one had to meet the requirements of the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the province.

Licensing covered the practices of physic (the term applied to general medical practice), pharmacy, or surgery. Midwifery required a license only if practised in the towns of Quebec or Montreal. In rural or less populated urban centres, "les sage-femmes" (female midwives) were unrestricted. Doctors who had a degree from a recognized college or university, or surgeons commissioned or warranted in "His Majesty's army or navy", could practise without certification from the examining boards set up by the governor. The fines for practising without a license were very severe ranging from 20 and 50 pounds for the first two offences to 100 pounds and two months in prison for each subsequent offence. In comparison, the salary of Dr. James Bowman as assistant head surgeon at the Quebec military hospital was seven and a half shillings a day in 1787. This was following his notable government commission on the



Phillipe Louis Badelart



investigation and treatment of Malhaie or syphilis after he succeeded Dr. Phillipe Louis Badelart in that role in 1785. Bowman in 1786 had tried to charge the government five shillings (0.25 of a pound) for each of the 6,350 patients he treated during his eighteen months as the official physician of "the Bay" disease victims. This would have been £1587.5. Instead he was given 200 guineas for his services and 100 for expenses as originally promised. (A guinea is about 21 shillings or just a little over a pound.) Nevertheless, from then until his death in 1787 his salary was about 8 to 12 pounds a month. Thus the 20 pound fine for an initial offence was equivalent to about two months pay of one of the top physicians in Quebec and the 100 pounds for the third and subsequent offences would have been close to a year's salary.



Anthony von Iffland

This 1788 medical act was the last of The Province of Quebec as the entire territory had been called following the Royal Proclamation of 1763. In March of 1791 the Constitutional Act divided this area into two separate colonies: Upper (also known as English Canada, now Ontario) and Lower Canada (French Canada, now Quebec). Following this the two "Canadas" took different paths in medical practise as well as politics.

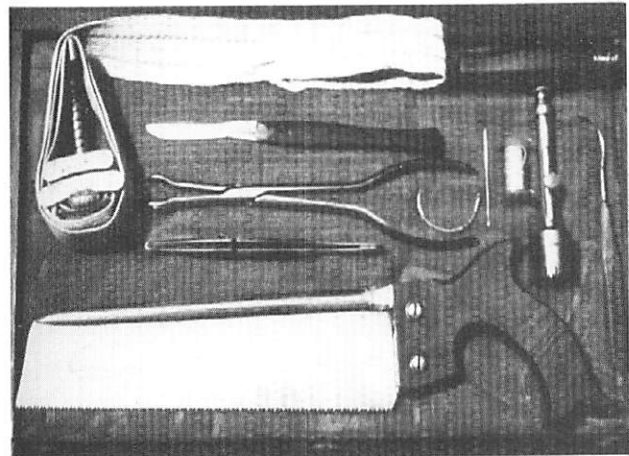
#### Lower Canada (1791-1840)

Lower Canada stayed with the 1788 act until 1831. Shortly after its formation, district medical boards were established at Quebec City and Montreal to grant certification and to police the 1788 act. However, these boards appear to have been very lax as many physicians spoke out in defiance

of their policies. Both the minimal licensing criteria used and the lack of punishment of non-board certified practitioners were cause for complaint.

Archives): ...the health and lives of the inhabitants of many of the most populous and wealthy sections of the province, (are) generally at the mercy of a sordid class of men, totally devoid of education, German Felchers (dressers and barbers, formerly attached to the Hessian troops and their descendants) and other nondescript M.D.s from the cheap colleges of our neighbours, wholly unacquainted with the most obvious principles.

Dr. von Iffland had helped open the first medical school (which lasted only two years) at Quebec City in 1823 with Francois Blanchet, John Whitelaw and others. Those practitioners he denigrated as felchers (or "felschers" - probably from German "feld" for battlefield) were military medical surgeons. Those of German origin came from the Hessian troops and many of these and other military doctors remained in Canada after the American Revolution. Although some



The military surgeon's kit

Dr. Anthony von Iffland described the situation thus ("Sheets from my Portfolio", reproduced in *British Journal of Medical & Physical Science*, IV, May, 1848; p. 24 — available from National

of them were barber-surgeons, the military equivalent (unlike the civil barber-surgeons who undertook such activities as leeching, minor surgeries and amputations with little or no training other than as a barber) had at least apprenticed for several years under an experienced army doctor and their practice included other forms of medicine than leeching and cutting. In fact, many were highly trained having apprenticed for at least five years and some even were medical school graduates, although mainly from the American institutions which British educated practitioners considered to be "cheap colleges". However, military surgeons were highly regarded in the community and several were examiners on the licensing boards. Among those who served as military practitioners were such imminent doctors as Charles Blake, Mervin Nooth, James Macaulay, Philippe Louis Badelart, Francois Xavier Bender, Jean Baptiste Jobert, George Selby, Robert Sym, James Fisher, James Davidson, and Frederick William Oliva. However, regardless of the type or duration of training, military doctors were exempt from examination and were automatically certified under those commissioned in "His Majesty's army or navy" clause. In von Iffland's opinion, one rotten apple spoiled the whole lot.

For those not exempt by having a

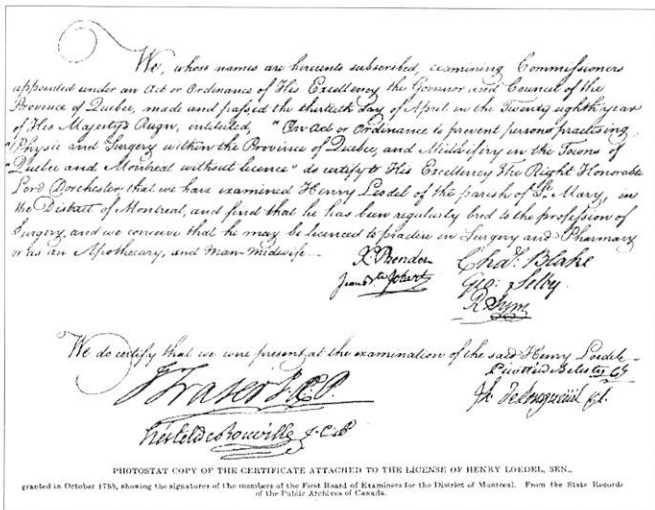
degree from a British institution or being an army or navy practitioner, applicants had to be at least 21 years old and served for at least five years as an apprentice to a practising physician who held a licence in Lower Canada. Among the first to be licensed was Henry Loedel Sr. who being found to have been “regularly bred to the profession of Surgery” was granted a licence to “practise in Surgery and

difference between a sick person in a book and a sick person in bed to which La Terriere answered “it is the difference between theory and practice”.

However, without a medical school in the province before 1822 and with the same regard for those who had apprenticed for five years as a graduate from a non-British medical school, there were still no high assurances of competence. Several imminent physicians led by Dr. Stephenson attempted to improve the situation by setting up a teaching program at Montreal General Hospital. There

The founding members of the Institution were all distinguished medical men. John Stephenson, born in Montreal in 1797, studied at Le College de Montreal and apprenticed under Robertson. He passed the medical exams in London in 1819 and graduated from Edinburgh with an M.D. in 1820. He was credited by Hon. Peter McGill as “the man above all others to whom we owe McGill College”.

William Robertson, the Institution’s first lecturer on midwifery and



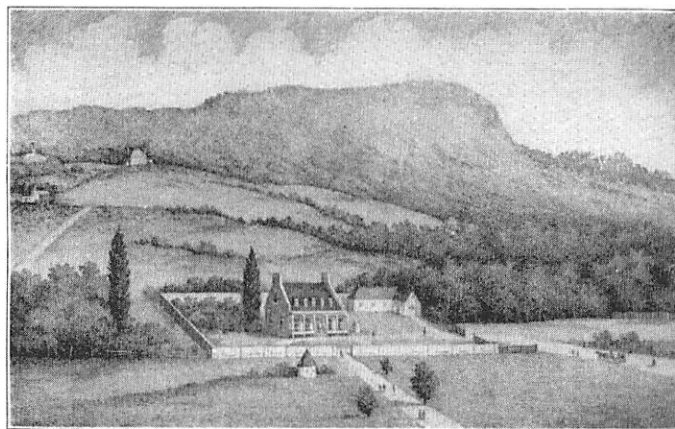
PHOTOSTAT COPY OF THE CERTIFICATE ATTACHED TO THE LICENSE OF HENRY LOEDEL, SR., granted in October 1789, showing the signatures of the members of the First Board of Examiners for the District of Montreal. From the State Records of the Public Archives of Canada.

Stephenson, Robertson, Caldwell and Holmes lectured in anatomy, surgery and physiology. Two years later Lord Dalhousie approved their efforts as a medical school. This Montreal Medical Institution established in 1824 at 20 St. James Street in Montreal five years later became the Medical Faculty of McGill University. As McGill, it was the first school in Canada to graduate a student with a medical degree meeting the minimum requirement for five years of study in medicine.

Pharmacy or as an Apothecary, and man-midwife”. Later Loedel joined the ranks of the examining board.

Another early applicant was Pierre de Sales La Terriere, a graduate from the University of Cambridge. Since he was one of those who studied at the “cheap colleges of our neighbours”, his degree did not exempt him nor did his letter of recommendation from Dr. Pain of the British Hospital at Halifax. So La Terriere in 1789 submitted to an examination by Doctors John Foote, James Fisher, James Davidson, Francois Lajust and Frederick Oliva. Although he quarrelled with Fisher saying that the latter did not pose the questions to him scientifically, he was found “deserving thereof and conceive that he may be licensed to practise physic, surgery and pharmacy”. Perhaps they were impressed by his reply to Oliva’s question of the

Robertson, Caldwell and Holmes lectured in anatomy, surgery and physiology. Two years later Lord Dalhousie approved their efforts as a medical school. This Montreal Medical Institution established in 1824 at 20 St. James Street in Montreal five years later became the Medical Faculty of McGill University. As McGill, it was the first school in Canada to graduate a student with a medical degree meeting the minimum requirement for five years of study in medicine.

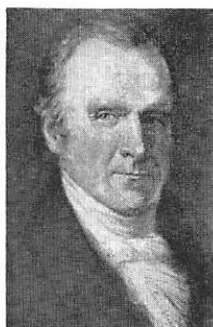


BURNSIDE HOUSE

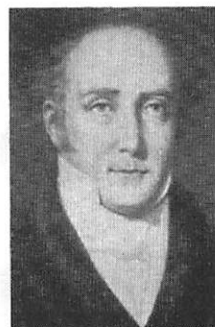
at one time the country residence of the Hon. James McGill and the place where, on June 29, 1829, at the first meeting of the Governors of McGill University, the Montreal Medical Institution was “engrafted upon” that University as its Medical Faculty. It stood at the corner of the present Burnside Place and McGill College Avenue, Montreal.

From a water color sketch by W. B. Lambé, Esq., in 1842.

diseases of women, after graduation from Edinburgh had been a military surgeon first with the 49th Regiment at Cape Breton Island in 1806 and later with the 41st Regiment through-



WILLIAM ROBERTSON  
1781-1841



JOHN STEPHENSON, M.D.,  
(1797-1842)



ANDREW F. HOLMES, M.D., J.L.D.,  
1789-1860

out the War of 1812. After the declaration of peace in 1815, he settled in Montreal. When Dr. Caldwell, the original chairperson died, Robertson was appointed chair of medicine at the institution he helped found. He maintained this post until his own death on July 18, 1844.

William Caldwell, born in Ayrshire in 1782 and with an M.D. from Edinburgh, became surgeon to the 13th

Regiment of Dragoons and a veteran of the Peninsular War before arriving in Canada sometime before 1819.

Andrew Fernando Holmes, the last of the above mentioned founding doctors, was the Professor of Medicine and Anatomy at the Institution. Born in Cadiz to prisoners-of-war held captive by the French, he arrived in Canada in 1801, apprenticed in 1811, and later studied at Edinburgh and then Paris where he obtained his medical degree in 1819. He returned to Canada where he

entered into partnership with Dr. Daniel Arnoldi, who later became President of the first Medical Council of Lower Canada in 1841 and under whom Holmes had originally apprenticed. When the Institution became part of McGill, Holmes was made the

first Dean of the Medical Faculty there.

The next significant medical legislation in Lower Canada, The Medical Act of 1831, called for the establishment of independent boards of examiners, one in each of Quebec

City and Montreal. Each board was to be composed of twelve licensed physicians elected by their

peers (i.e. other licensed practitioners). This meant the control of the board was by qualified physicians unlike

previous boards which were appointed and under the jurisdiction of the governor who was under no obligation to populate it with those with recognized credentials.

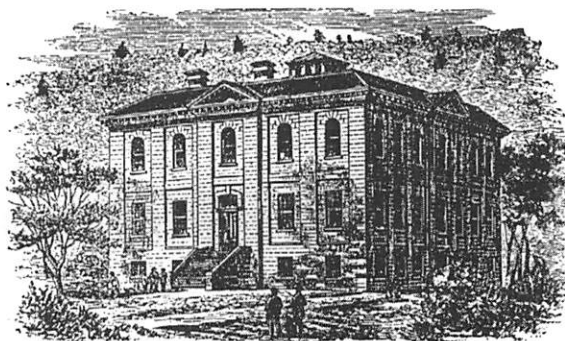
Thereafter, everyone had to be certified by the board to be licensed to practise. Those who had a degree from an approved college or university provided the course of study was at least five years duration, those commissioned as

physicians or surgeons in the military, and those who had been certified by the previous board did not need to be re-examined but had to present their credentials to the board. All other candidates had to be at least 21 years of age, know Latin, have apprenticed

to a licensed physician in Lower Canada or have undergone at least five years of study in a medical school, since if they did not receive their degree, or did not receive it from an approved institution, they were not exempt. Midwives, if female, were not required to be licensed or certified.

There were some discrepancies in the interpretation of the law between the boards. For example, the Quebec board took into account any five years of study at any combination of institutions within reason. In Montreal they insisted that all five years of study be uninterrupted and at the same institution. Many physicians began their studies at the Montreal Medical Institution but had to complete it at a degree granting institution such as the University of Vermont. However, the Montreal board refused to recognize it as valid, not just because the degree was American, but claiming the whole five years were not at the same institution.

McGill University, although the first to grant medical degrees, was not allowed to issue any until 1833. In that year the first medical degree awarded in Canada was earned by William L. Logie. However, even after McGill granted the degree to Dr. Logie, the Montreal board refused to license him saying that his study had not been at the same institution. Although Logie had not moved his location of study, in 1829 while he was a student at the Montreal Medical Institution, it became the Medical Faculty of McGill University. Thus the board demanded that he sit the same examination administered to all non-degree holders. Logie refused, appealed to the courts, won his suit in 1834 and was granted his licence in October of that year. To prevent the same problem by other McGill graduates, the board refused to sit until May of 1835. After that, they had no problem recognizing the degrees from McGill since by then it



THE FIRST BUILDING OF THE MCGILL MEDICAL FACULTY IN THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS erected in 1872 and destroyed, with its extensions, by fire in 1907.



*D. Arnoldi*



had been established under that name for five full years.

According to section 26 of the Medical Act of 1831, it was to remain in force until May 1, 1837 but it was not renewed and no act replaced it until 1847. Instead, the repealed act of 1788 was reinforced and no further medical statutes were enacted before Lower Canada had become Canada East in 1841.

### Upper Canada (1791-1840)

The territory which later became Upper Canada, then Canada West and now Ontario, prior to the Constitutional Act of 1791 had few non-French citizens and fewer doctors. Most doctors were the army practitioners who remained as part of the settling troops and were content to follow the rules from the French Regime or, more often, to ignore its jurisdiction altogether. With the increasing English and German settlers and their doctors (under the British philosophy of encouraging immigration by anyone who did not speak French), it became necessary to replace political and medical anarchy with a government that would recognize the independence of the primarily English speaking population from the Francophones. This happened by separating into the two Canadas.

One of the first acts of the first session of the new parliament of Upper Canada in September 1792 was the formation of a committee to determine the "most effective means of preventing persons not duly qualified from practising physic". However, the committee only met once and decided there should be no attempts to restrict practise. Two years later the Assembly passed a regulation to restrict medical practise and sent the bill to the Council which ignored it until 1795. In that year, a new bill modelled on the 1788 legislation passed both houses. One new twist to the act,

meant to encourage the population to turn in illegal practitioners, offered a reward to informants of half the amount of any fine collected (the initial penalty levied being 10 pounds). Under this first Upper Canada medical law, practitioners exempt from examination by the medical board were those with degrees from British universities and those commissioned as medical practitioners in "His Majesty's Army". A grandfather clause also permitted anyone already practising in Upper Canada regardless of their credentials to continue without examination. American medical school graduates, in spite of their education, were not allowed to practise without examination but no examining board was organized at the time. Therefore, incoming United Empire Loyalists doctors, who might have been imminently qualified compared to many of those practising under the grandfather clause, were under threat of being exposed and fined. Luckily for them, and unfortunately for those treated by other unqualified doctors, there was little attempt to enforce the law.

Another law in 1815 exempted female midwives from examination and the penalty for practising without a licence was increased to 100 pounds. However, this act was equally unenforced. One of the reasons was probably the lack of qualified physicians to serve the increasing but scattered population. With no examining board set up to review credentials, those who qualified on the basis of the exemption were under fifty for a population of almost 100,000. Even at that, the better physicians stayed in the larger centres and those in rural or smaller urban locations were at the mercy of anyone purporting to know anything about medicine. In spite of the threats by Dr. James Scott, who obtained his degree in medicine from Dublin and was formerly a surgeon of His Majesty's Ship *Montreal*, to

prosecute "all unlicensed Practitioners of Medicine and Quacks in and about Kingston", no effective measures at curtailing malpractitioners were found.

It was not until this act was repealed and followed by a new one in 1818 that a board of examiners was actually created. The fine of 100 pounds was retained from the previous law and half of it would be paid to an informant. Those with degrees from British universities, military surgeons and female midwives were again exempt. All others formerly practising were given twelve months notice to appear for examination before the five member board which was to sit twice a year in York.

The minutes of the first board sitting in January, 1819 shows that they rejected half of the sixteen applicants. The following year the minutes document the failure of eight out of twelve. The daunting prospects kept all but one candidate away in 1821 and he need not have bothered since he too was rejected. Between 1822 and 1826, only 19 candidates were passed. The reason for rejection of the others included deficiency in pharmaceutical chemistry and one for lack of a "classical education", both requirements that those with British medical degrees or army doctors, exempt from examination, probably would not have met.

The Medical Act of 1827 permitted only female midwives and military surgeons to practise without a license. Those who held degrees and licenses from recognized medical bodies in the British Empire had to apply for certification but did not have to be examined before the Medical Board. All others had to sit the exam whether previously licensed or not, unless they could prove that they had been practising in Upper Canada prior to 1812 and had the signature of three other licensed physicians saying that

they personally knew this person to be competent. The penalty was reduced to 25 pounds and/or six months imprisonment with a reverse-onus clause putting the burden of proof on the defendant.

Again the minutes of the board following the new act show the tendency was to reject applicants, particularly Americans, from obtaining a license. Latin was now a prime reason for rejection and American graduates were considered not worthy of even translating a sentence of the London Pharmacopoeia according to the minutes regarding one candidate.

Again the minutes of the sittings of the Upper Canada Medical Board name the candidates and whether they passed or failed the examination. Perhaps your ancestor was one of the 122 who passed and not one of the 111 who failed during the licensing examinations between 1819 and 1837. Probably more likely, if your ancestor was in practice during this period and was in an outlying area, he did not even attempt to obtain a licence under the notoriously out-of-touch board. Very few citizens had access to a licensed practitioner so were unwilling to report anyone who offered medical treatment of any kind. Even the large reward was not considered worth it, if this meant that in the future you would not be treated by even your friendly neighbourhood quack.

Of course, those fully qualified were outraged at the board passing what they considered "Licensed Quacks", those qualified in only one area of medicine but claiming to be certified to practise in any medical field. The most common mistreatment consisted of tonics that were ineffective at the least and were deadly in the worst. Some common "medicines" administered were mercurous chloride and tartar emetic which were poisons thought to cleanse the stomach. If the

patients survived this, they were usually given arsenic and opium to revive their debilitated state probably caused more by the treatment than by the disease. These "medicines" were considered appropriate by even licensed physicians and it took common sense observations of people, like Samuel Thomson, a New Hampshire farmer and proponent of eclectic medicine, to counteract these bizarre practises with his medical patent. Thomson's book, *New Guide to Health*, a copy of which was published in Hamilton in 1832, decried the standard practise of administering these mineral poisons as "instruments of death" and advocated a return to herbal or botanical remedies, steam-baths and bed-rest. Similarly, German physician Samuel Hahnemann repudiated the more orthodox treatments of the time such as bleeding, blistering and administering purgatives. He claimed treatments that brought out the same disease symptoms in healthy people were the most effective cures for those already ill. This homeopathy or allopathy theory was brought to North America by Hans Gram from Germany who settled in New York in 1825, and like eclectic cures, made much more medical sense to the general public than did the monstrous practises that existed among much of the licensed community.

By contrast the American physicians who were shut out from legally practising in Canada were imminently more plentiful and often more knowledgeable than many of those licensed in Upper Canada. Many Canadians who went to study in the

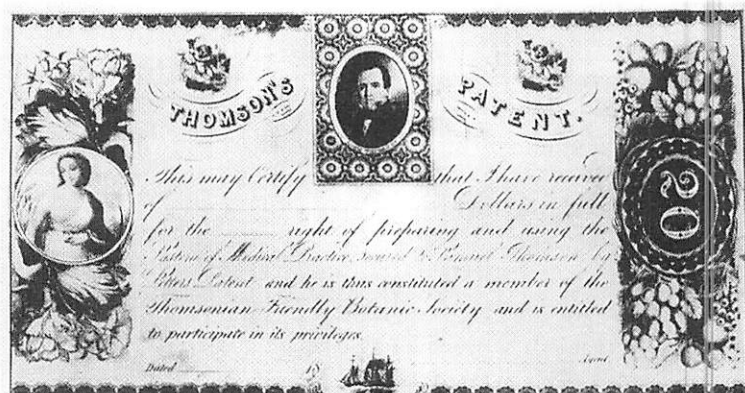
inexpensive and numerous American medical colleges soon returned home to join the rank of unlicensed practising physicians. The prejudice against American doctors only worsened with the Rebellion of 1837.

These difficulties meant it was increasingly difficult to find licensed doctors who were actually well-qualified. It was impossible to obtain a medical degree in Upper Canada as at that time no medical schools existed there. If the prospective physician wanted to become fully qualified at a recognized institution, he faced the



State of medicine in 1804

expensive travel and fees to attend one in England, Scotland or Ireland. While Lower Canada had continued



Certificate that one was entitled to practise botanical medicine

to have teaching facilities similar to those of New France and had established a medical institution in Montreal in 1822, the attempts in Upper Canada were slower and less successful. Doctors John Rolph and Charles Duncombe attempted to establish a



John Rolph, father of medical education in Ontario



Charles Duncombe

result was the faculty of medicine at King's College in Toronto with the College of Physicians and Surgeons and King's College jointly providing the necessary funding. However, the medical school was not underway until January 15, 1844 by which time Upper Canada was officially Canada

West. The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada examined and licensed practitioners between its first meeting on May 13, 1839 and its last in January, 1841. However, only seventeen new members were admitted to the College. The population, meanwhile, grew by about 35,000. Without the past favouritism shown

1837 and fled to the United States.

The most significant medical step forward in Upper Canada was the creation of The College of Physicians and Surgeons by an act in 1839. Again those holding degrees from British medical colleges and any with military medical commissions were exempted from examination. All others faced the examining board made up of licensed members of the self-directed College.


If the candidate passed, he obtained both his licence and a membership in the College.

It also became easier to prosecute offenders as the new medical act allowed trials to take place before any justice of the peace and could be based on the testimony of only one witness. The fines were reduced to five pounds payable to the College. This amount was more realistic but was still severe enough to be a deterrent. Female midwives, though excluded from the college, continued to be able to practise without a licence.

One of the first actions of the College was to petition for the establishment of a degree granting medical school. The

West.

to those licensed in the British Empire, many who failed to pass the examination were members of English professional medical bodies, resulting



**PROCLAMATION.**

**REWARD.**

*By Command of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.*

*A REWARD is hereby offered, of*  
**Five Hundred Pounds,**

To any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice  
**CHARLES DUNCOMBE;**

And a Reward of *Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds* to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, **ELIAKIM MALCOLM;** or **FINLAY MALCOLM;** or **ROBERT ALWAY;** and a Reward of *One Hundred Pounds,* to any one who will apprehend and deliver up to Justice, — **ANDERSON,** (said to be a Captain in the Rebel Forces); or **JOSHUA DOAN.**

All the above persons are known to have been traitorously in arms against their Sovereign; and to entitle the party apprehending either of them to the Reward, he must be delivered to the Civil Power, At Hamilton, Niagara, London, or Toronto.

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.**

10th December, 1837.

R. STANTON, Printer to the QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

No. 1, 1839  
in *the Colonial Advocate*, Aug. 19, 1839

**MEDICAL SCHOOL**  
AT  
**St. Thomas,**

IN THE TALBOT SETTLEMENT, AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF  
**THE HON. COLONEL TALBOT.**

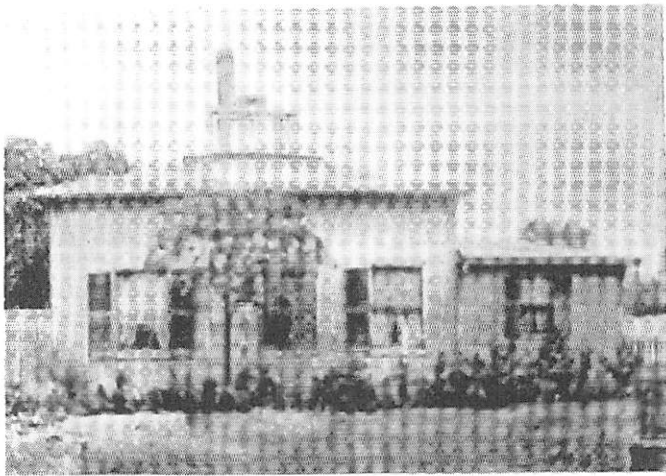
**NOTICE** is hereby given that a Medical School is opened at St. Thomas, in the Talbot Settlement, under the direction of **CHARLES DUNCOMB, Esquire, Licentiate,** and the immediate patronage of *The Honourable Colonel Talbot,* where the Education of young men for the profession of **MEDICINE AND SURGERY** will be carefully superintended, and every opportunity afforded them to become intimately acquainted with the structure and physiology of the human body.

Every student before admission is expected to have a complete knowledge of the **LATIN** language, so to give satisfactory assurances of immediately acquiring it; for which purpose a **COMPETENT** Teacher will be resident in the village.

**CHARLES DUNCOMB**  
will give a course of **LICENCES** OF THE **THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.**

**JOHN ROLPH**  
is expected to give the first course of **LICENCES** AND **THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE**, during the ensuing session, and the **ANATOMY** AND **PRACTICE OF SURGERY** will be given by **St. Thomas, Aug. 19, 1839.**





First medical school of Upper Canada, medical department of King's College approximately 1844

in an 1840 petition by the Royal College of Surgeons of London to revoke the act that created the Upper Canada group. With the support of the British Solicitor-General, the Royal College claimed the Canadian counterpart was trying to establish a monopoly at the expense of its citizens and which violated the rights and privileges of similar British institutions. Despite the ensuing battle waged against them by the Upper Canada College, at the end of the year the Lieutenant-Governor abolished the act and the governing medical body it had created. However, the College's work to establish the medical school at King's College (which became the University of Toronto) was something that would survive both the abolition of the act and of Upper Canada itself. In July of 1840, while the two Colleges were still heavily debating the 1839 statute, the Imperial Parliament passed the Act of Union which joined the Upper and Lower colonies into The Province of Canada.

Attempting to resolve the conditions that led to the Rebellions of 1837, the single government and legislature came into effect on February 10, 1841, the month following the final sitting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Upper Canada. The union failed to establish ultimate

at standardization between the two in the intervening twenty some years before Confederation.

#### Canada East and Canada West (1841-1866)

The second medical school in Lower Canada and the first Francophone institution authorized to grant degrees (the first being McGill) was "L'Ecole de Medecine et de Chirurgie" founded in 1843 in Montreal.

Meanwhile in Canada West in the same year, the medical faculty at King's College was finally inaugurated and Dr. Rolph, who had returned from the U.S. under amnesty, re-opened his medical school in Toronto. The dispensation to graduates of these schools was the same as to those who had graduated in other parts of the British Empire. However, there were no controls over what courses the Canadian institutions offered nor what standards they

centrality in government as the two former colonies were reformed as Canada East (replacing Lower Canada) and Canada West (formerly Upper Canada), but there was some attempt

expected of their students. The existing medical boards formed under Upper and Lower Canada legislation had no authority over the medical faculties of degree granting institutions nor were there consistent standards applied in granting of licenses to those who did not hold degrees.

In an attempt to rectify this, members of the profession, largely those educated in Britain who held their education was superior, lobbied for a medical bill giving the licensing boards jurisdiction over medical education. This bill in 1845 failed and it was only Canada East that gained such legislation in 1847. This act provided that only those who held degrees from "approved" institutions should be allowed to hold licences to practise medicine. Moreover, the act of 1847 stipulated that institutions to

be recognized must be those granted Royal Charters which excluded L'Ecole whose mandate had been given by provincial parliament.

#### The Toronto School of Medicine



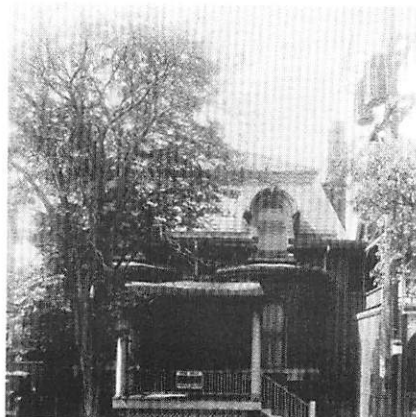
Front view of Rolph's original school

L'Ecole agitated for a change in the bill but was met by a huge outcry from those educated in other British institutions. The claim was that if L'Ecole was allowed to grant degrees, then anyone, even the American institutions, would have equal status and that would result in the serious deterioration of medical practise.

Bowing to pressure from the British lobbyists, the statute in Canada East provided that only those holding "a

Medical Degree or Diploma [from] any University or College in Her Majesty's Dominions" would be exempted from examination by the board. This College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada (although renamed by then, both Canada East and Canada West often continued to use their former names until Confederation) was composed of the 181 lobbyists who had signed the petition against L'Ecole's objection. So it was no surprise that the College upheld the view that this school's degrees should not be recognized.

L'Ecole remained open, however, sending its students to McGill for the



Victoria University School of Medicine

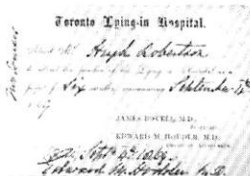
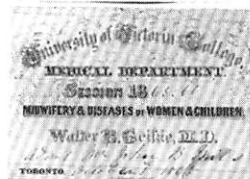
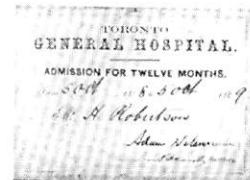
the L'Ecole became the extension of the Medical Faculty of Laval University in Quebec City. Although the school did not move from Montreal and the students did not have to spend their final year elsewhere, the degrees were granted by Laval. (In 1920 the school gained independent degree granting status as the Medical Faculty of the University of Montreal.)

Other medical institutions continued to form.

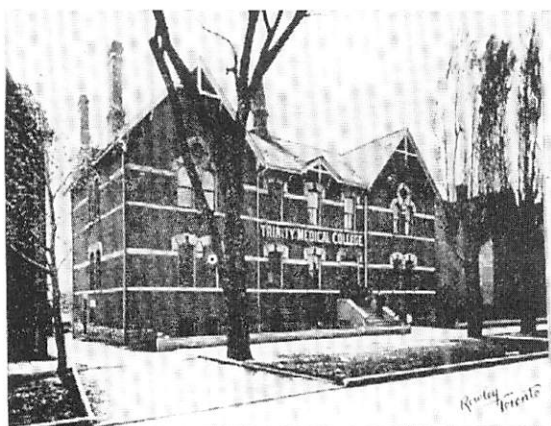
Another Toronto medical school, called the Upper Canada School of Medicine opened in 1850. Two years later it became the Faculty of Medicine at Trinity College. In 1853 Rolph's school became incorporated as the Toronto School of Medicine but one year later it became associated

with the university at Coburg where Dr. Rolph became Dean of Medicine. However, his former staff refused to join the faculty there and instead carried on the school in Toronto as an examining body under the 1853 name. (In 1887 the Toronto School of Medicine and the Victoria College Faculty of Medicine merged into the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto formerly King's College.) The Medical Faculty of Queen's University at Kingston established in 1854, later reorganized as the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and then reverted to the medical faculty in 1891. Thus there were at least six institutions granting medical degrees in Canada before Confederation: McGill, Laval, King's College or University of Toronto, Victoria College at Coburg, Trinity College and Queen's University. In addition there were other organizations operat-

### Lecture Tickets

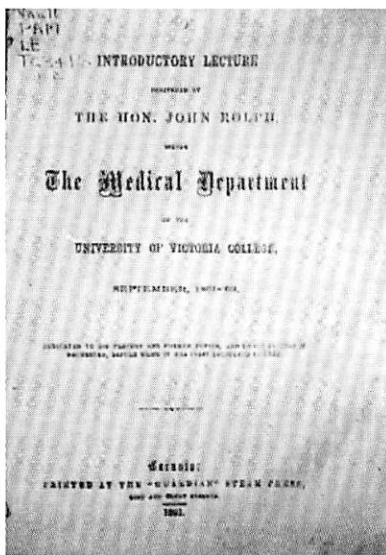


Without a signed ticket, a student could not graduate.



Trinity Medical College

last year in order to receive the necessary degree. In 1848 another Francophone school opened. This Incorporated School of Medicine in Quebec City was recognized in 1854 as the medical faculty of the newly formed Laval University. By then L'Ecole had been sending the students for their final year to the University of Victoria College at Coburg instead. This lasted from 1850 to 1890 when



Upper Canada Medical Board examines a candidate in 1855. From left to right candidate Gamble; Drs. Herrich, Bovell, Workman, King and Widmer. Aaron Walter Gamble qualified and practised in Lambton. (Courtesy, Academy of Medicine, Toronto)

ing as teaching facilities sending their students to universities for the final years to obtain their degrees.

Meanwhile though Canada East's schools came under the jurisdiction and control of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, Canada West continued to struggle to introduce a similar body and legislation as that provided by its sister jurisdiction in the Act of 1847. In "Western Canada" as the journals of the time referred to Canada West, medical practise was treated as a trade. Eclectic practitioners and homoeopaths were afforded the same

stature as those who had studied at medical institutions. In fact, an 1859 act officially recognized homeopathy and granted them a board that had sole jurisdiction for licensing this trade followed two years later by a similar act regarding eclectic medicine. However, to be certified as a homoeopathist or eclectic practitioner in Canada West, these boards required a minimum of four years of study at a regular medical college or school for the homoeopathist and two years followed by one year of training at a hospital for the eclectic. This was more than the standards in existence in Canada West for the licensing of regular physicians. Also unlike earlier medical legislation, these acts did not allow a grandfather clause. Thus the conditions required to become a practitioner in these two trades were higher than those faced by other non-degree applicants for licensing. Also, as one might expect, practitioners who were not qualified under the stricter laws of Canada East would move to continue their trade under the less

stringent requirements of the neighbouring jurisdiction.

It was not until 1865 with the new Medical Act in Canada West that a board, the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of



The dissecting room on Richmond Street was shown in a picture made in about 1855. The men at the table are: 1) Dr. John King, 2) Dr. George DeGrassi, 3) Tom Hays, lecturer at the Toronto School, 4) Old Ned, the janitor and custodian of the dissecting room, 5) W.W. Billy, Frances, a student who afterwards practised on Manitoulin Island. Cadavers were difficult to acquire.  
*Drawing by B. Glaster*

Upper Canada, was established to register physicians. This Council was also given authority to determine the curriculum and standards of degree issuing institutions. Although there was a grandfather clause for those who held a license under the previous legislation, after 1865 registration by this Council was the sole means of obtaining the right to practise medicine. The Council could not examine candidates themselves, but was the sole body empowered to register practitioners who upon presentation of appropriate credentials were found to meet the established criteria. Those recognized as worthy of registration were medical graduates of universities in the British Empire including approved institutions in Canada East or Canada West. Also the Council recognized anyone holding a licence from Canada East or the Royal College of Surgeons, London. Practitioners who held military commissions were also granted registration. Only those approved by this Council were allowed to use any name or title

referring to a medical designation such as physician, doctor of medicine, surgeon, etc. Attempting to practise under these titles without Council registration resulted in a \$50 fine. Female midwives were no longer exempt or offered registration without meeting the licensing requirements.

However, this did not prevent practice by unlicensed physicians. The fines were only levied on those who "wilfully and falsely pretended" to be registered under the act or those who wrongfully used the official medical titles. Only those registered were allowed to sign official medical documents, such as death certificates, or to sue for recovery of outstanding fees. Otherwise, there was more medical

freedom in Canada West because unlicensed practise was not outlawed as long as one did not pretend to be registered or to use an official medical title.

Therefore, Canada East and Canada West on the eve of Confederation still had separate medical legislation and differing practices. Outside the jurisdiction of these two entities, the remaining territories in the Maritimes, the prairies or British Columbia were less prejudicial to American trained physicians. In most cases, the inhabitants of those areas were happy to have what practitioners were interested in settling. Only Nova Scotia with its 1856 Medical Act, New Brunswick with a medical registration law in 1859 and British Columbia with an 1867 ordinance attempted legislation at restricting medical practise before the creation of the Dominion of Canada. In many cases, those who wished to practise their trade without meeting the standards of the more restricted areas settled in the other territories. Although the non-confed-



erated territories continued to have separate authority until they joined the Dominion of Canada, this discussion will be found in Part III: Early Post Confederation.

#### Sources:

The above summarized history of medical legislation and practice from the formation of the Province of Canada in 1791 to confederation beginning under the Dominion of Canada in 1867 should demonstrate that much depends on the time and the place, the possible background or education for those practising medicine, and other factors. The sources for determining qualifications, if any, or for discovering more about the origins of your medical ancestors are various including such items as minutes of the licensing boards, lists of graduates of educational institutions and military commission registers.

For those who applied before a medical board for licenses between 1763 to 1848, particularly in Lower Canada, National Archives (Ottawa) microfilm H-1733 is a valuable source. These "Applications for Licences, Bonds and Certificates" with the resulting decision for each candidate comprise at least 47 volumes and each volume consists of hundreds of pages. Each page usually contains the application and results for one person.

The minutes of early boards may not be indexed. To find the applicant one must scan in sitting date order and then for the names of applicants in order as examined. The 1847 College of Lower Canada and later boards created lists or registers of names of those who qualified as members. Newly licensed practitioners are found in the list starting in the year in which they qualified. Rarely, unless compiled from the minutes, will separate lists of newly licensed practitioners be found. In

any case, most lists are by year in alphabetical order by at least initial letter of the surname. If you find Smith while looking for Slater, keep going through the S list as he may still appear. To find these lists or registers, look for the name of the board as author or for titles such as Medical Register or Medical Directory for the appropriate board at the time.

Finding archival records from extinct bodies includes checking names and addresses of their modern equivalents. Some of the records have been microfilmed and may be available from local libraries either directly or by interlibrary loan. Otherwise writing to the current institution may lead to the information you require. For example, records of students and degrees granted from medical faculties should be available from the archives of their modern counterparts.

I have not had much luck in contacting the current colleges of physicians and surgeons in Ontario or Quebec when looking for archives. Perhaps they have just been slow to respond and have not arrived at my query yet. However, the "College des medecins" in Montreal established in 1847 was planning to release a history in honour of their 150th anniversary. I do not know if this is available yet nor do I know the contents but it may be worth checking if you had an ancestor practising in Quebec (alias Lower Canada or Canada East).

If you suspect your medical ancestor was educated or licensed in the United States, try the *Directory of Deceased American Physicians 1804-1929*, edited by Arthur W. Hafner, published by the American Medical Association, Chicago, 1993. This directory is in two volumes with minimal information on almost 150,000 doctors. Special indexes

identify African Americans, women, and sectarians. Information includes date of death, cause, medical schools attended and from which degrees were received, where he/she practised medicine, type of medical practice, and the citation for the obituary in Journal of American Medical Association.

Some books that contain names and backgrounds of Canadian medical practitioners in this era are as follows:

1. Abbott, Maude. *History of Medicine in the Province of Quebec*. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited at St. Martin's House, 1931.
2. Godfroy, Charles M. *Medicine for Ontario*. Belleville, Ontario: Mika Publishing Company, 1979.
3. Heagerty, John J. *Four Centuries of Medical History in Canada and a Sketch of the Medical History of Newfoundland, Volume I*; Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1928.
4. Heagerty, J.J. *The Romance of Medicine in Canada*; Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1940.
5. Jack, Donald. *Rogues, Rebels, and Geniuses: the Story of Canadian Medicine*; Toronto: Doubleday Canada Limited, 1981.
6. Seaborn, Edwin. *The March of Medicine in Western Ontario*. Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1944.

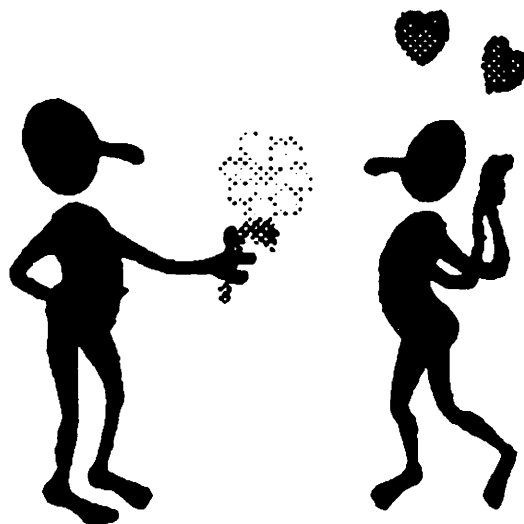
(1, 2 and 6 are indexed; 3 and 4 are not; 2 and 5 have brief biographies in alphabetical order in the last section; 6 also has a good table of contents listing major names.) \*

# Alberta Family invites you Wild Rose

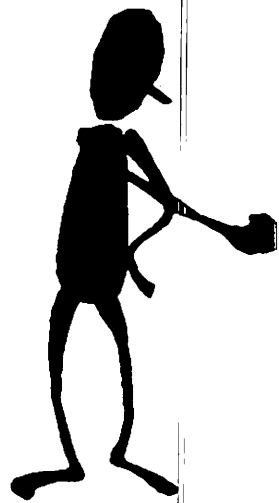
October 30th to  
At the Crossroads



Find answers to genea-  
logical questions  
Learn how and where to  
research



Make new friends and connections  
Meet potential relatives



Bring a friend

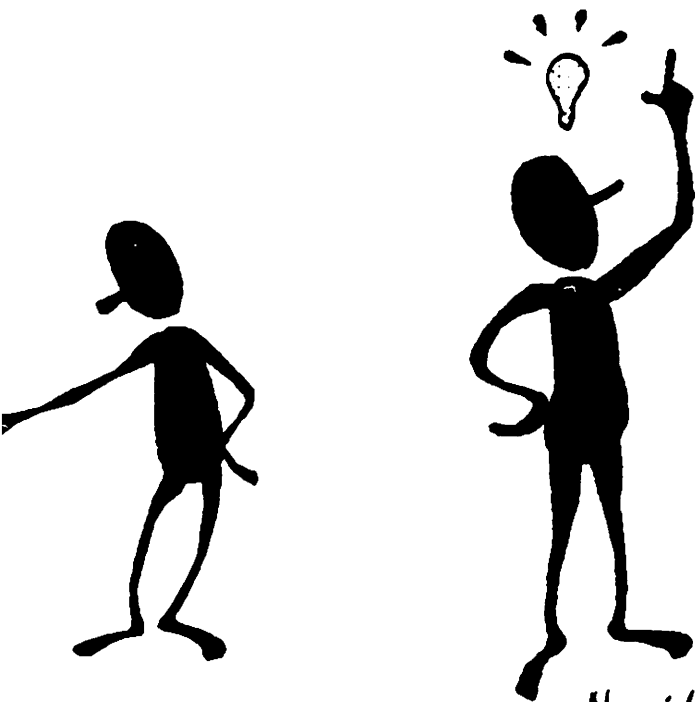
Registration forms will be  
in the AFHS library and  
For further information call  
Come and enjoy a weekend

Histories Society  
to attend

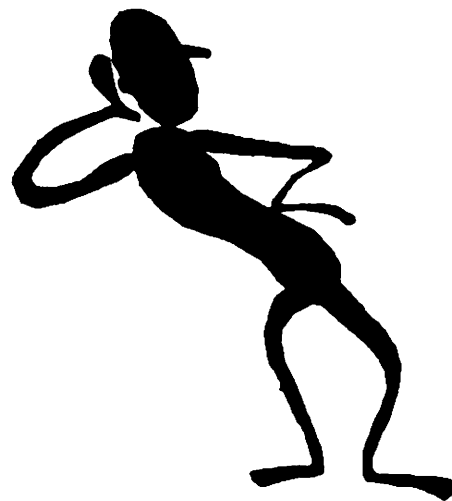
# Seminar '98

October 31st, 1998

Hotel, Calgary



Mark the date on  
your calendar



Listen to knowledgeable and  
interesting speakers  
Listen to fellow genealogists  
and their brags

New ideas for research  
New computer programs

available at the September meeting  
at the Family History Center.

Nancy Barton at 282-6949  
of socializing and education.



National Genealogical Society

## Standards for Sound Genealogical Research

The NGS is a national membership organization with more than 17,000 members nationwide. It provides leadership and education through various programs, publications, and services. These include a library and library loan program, quarterly journal, bimonthly newsletter, home study course, annual conference, computer interest group, much more.

Remembering always that they are engaged in a quest for truth, family history researchers consistently:

1. record the source for each item of information they collect;
2. test every hypothesis or theory against credible evidence, and reject those that are not supported by the evidence;
3. seek original records, or reproduced images of them when there is reasonable assurance they have not been altered, as the basis for their research conclusions;
4. use compilations, communications and published works, whether paper or electronic, primarily for their value as guides to locating the original records;
5. state something as a fact only when it is supported by convincing evidence, and identify the evidence when communicating the fact to others;
6. limit with words like 'probable' or 'possible' any statement that is based on less than convincing evidence, and state the reasons for concluding that it is probable or possible;
7. avoid misleading other researchers by either intentionally or carelessly distributing or publishing inaccurate information;
8. state carefully and honestly the results of their own research, and acknowledge all use of other research-

ers' work;

9. recognize the collegial nature of genealogical research by making their work available to others through publication, or by placing copies in appropriate libraries or repositories, and by welcoming critical comment;
10. consider with open minds new evidence or the comments of others on their work and the conclusions they have reached.

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## National Genealogical Society Standards For Use Of Technology In Genealogical Research

This page describes standards for using technology in genealogical research recommended by the National Genealogical Society. The NGS is a national membership organization with more than 17,000 members nationwide. It provides leadership and education through various programs, publications and services. These include a library and library loan program, quarterly journal, bimonthly newsletter, home study course, annual conference, computer interest group, and much more.

Standards For Use Of Technology In Genealogical Research Recommended by the National Genealogical Society:

Mindful that computers are tools, genealogists take full responsibility for their work, and therefore they:

1. learn the capabilities and limits of their equipment and software, and use them only when they are the most appropriate tools for a purpose;
2. refuse to let computer software automatically embellish their work;
3. treat compiled information from

on-line sources or digital data bases like that from other published sources, useful primarily as a guide to locating original records, but not as evidence for a conclusion or assertion;

4. accept digital images or enhancements of an original record as a satisfactory substitute for the original only when there is reasonable assurance that the image accurately reproduces the unaltered original;

5. cite sources for data obtained on-line or from digital media with the same care that is appropriate for sources on paper and other traditional media, and enter data into a digital database only when its source can remain associated with it;

6. always cite the sources for information or data posted on-line or sent to others, naming the author of a digital file as its immediate source, while crediting original sources cited within the file;

7. preserve the integrity of their own data bases by evaluating the reliability of downloaded data before incorporating it into their own files;

8. provide, whenever they alter data received in digital form, a description of the change that will accompany the altered data whenever it is shared with others;

9. actively oppose the proliferation of error, rumour and fraud by personally verifying or correcting information, or noting it as unverified, before passing it on to others;

10. treat people on-line as courteously and civilly as they would treat them face-to-face, not separated by networks and anonymity;

11. accept that technology has not changed the principles of genealogical research, only some of the procedures.

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# 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 and also the Maritimes.

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 non-members. 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 (non-members).

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, available in our AFHS 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 reprinted 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. \*

Announcing a full-day symposium

# English Genealogy

Saturday 15th August 1998

Southminster United Church, Calgary

## Marjorie Moore, F.S.G.

Chairman of the Society of Genealogists; 1996 - April, 1998

Vice President (and founding General Secretary) of the Wiltshire F.H.S.

Registrar of the Guild of One-Name Studies; 1981-1988

Committee member of the Bristol & Avon F.H.S.; 1978-1981

Organizer of 3rd British Family History Conference, 1985.

28 years as a genealogist; 18 years of lecturing on the subject

## Richard Moore, F.S.G.

Chairman, Executive Council, Federation of Family History Societies, 1985-1988.

Founding Chairman of the Wiltshire F.H.S., 1981-1994

Chairman of the Bristol & Avon F.H.S., 1977-1979

Founding Chairman of the Silverthorne Family Association.

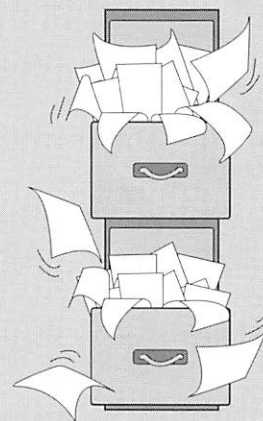
Chairman of the Quaker F.H.S.

44 years as a genealogist; 20 years of lecturing on the subject

The program will consist of seven talks:

1. Researching in the British Isles - an update
2. What can I do from home?
3. Are your sources reliable?
4. English Poor Laws and other parish records
5. How to make the maximum use of the Victoria County History series
6. British Merchant Navy records
7. English Quaker records

and will be followed by a question and answer period.



√ Mark this one on your calendar, and plan to attend. Opportunities like this do not come very often.

Please use the registration form included with this issue of Chinook,  
or call Robert Westbury at (403) 282-1003 for further details.



## Consider the alternative...

For those of you who cannot manage to attend the Moore English Genealogy Symposium in Calgary, you *do* get a second chance! Those two eminent English genealogists will be giving a similar seminar on English genealogy in Edmonton.

Their Edmonton presentation will be a full-day affair, which will take place on Saturday 25th July beginning at 9:00 am. The cost will be \$20; bring your own bag lunch. It takes place in the A.G.S. Library at the address given below.

The topics which will be covered at the Edmonton Symposium will be the following:

1. Research in the British Isles — an update.
2. Education Records
3. British Poor Laws
4. Victoria County Histories — 200 plus
5. British Service Records
6. Non Conformity — Origins and Records.

If you plan to attend, please *book soon* as space is limited to 35 people.

Please make your cheque payable to “Edmonton Branch; Alberta Genealogical Society”, and mail it to: English Symposium, Alberta Genealogical Society, no 116, 10440-108 Ave., Edmonton, AB T5H 3Z9.

### *John Wesley's Directions for Singing — As laid down in 1761*

*I. Learn these tunes before you learn any others; afterwards learn as many as you please.*

*II. Sing them exactly as they are printed here, without altering or mending them at all; and if you have learned to sing them otherwise, unlearn it as soon as you can.*

*III. Sing all. See that you join with the congregation as frequently as you can. Let not a slight degree of weakness or weariness hinder you. If it is a cross to you, take it up, and you will find it a blessing.*

*IV. Sing lustily and with a good courage. Beware of singing as if you were half dead, or half asleep; but lift up your voice with strength. Be no more afraid of your voice now, nor more ashamed of its being heard, than when you sung the songs of Satan.*

*V. Sing modestly. Do not bawl, so as to be heard above or distinct from the rest of the congregation, that you may not*

*destroy the harmony but strive to unite your voices together, so as to make one clear melodious sound.*

*VI. Sing in time. Whatever time is sung be sure to keep with it. Do not run before nor stay behind it; but attend close to the leading voices, and move therewith as exactly as you can; and take care not to sing too slow. This drawling way naturally steals on all who are lazy; and it is high time to drive it out from us, and sing all our tunes just as quick as we did at first.*

*VII. Above all sing spiritually. Have an eye to God in every word you sing. Aim at pleasing him more than yourself, or any other creature. In order to do this attend strictly to the sense of what you sing, and see that your heart is not carried away with the sound, but offered to God continually; so shall your singing be such as the Lord will approve here, and reward you when he cometh in the clouds of heaven.*

*From John Wesley's Select Hymns, 1761*

Book review by Doug Stobbs

## “The Family Tree Detective”

Third Edition, by Colin D. Rogers.

Since first introduced in 1983, “The Family Tree Detective” has gained and held an enviable position amongst British “How To” books.

Colin D. Rogers lives in Manchester where he has been a practising forensic genealogist for some years. He also lectures extensively and it is on this experience that he draws to really pack the 288 pages of this 3rd edition of his book with much good information, advice and expert opinion.

This is an exhaustive investigation of birth, marriage and death records and sources for England and Wales. Don't be misguided into thinking it will help in Scotland... it won't. This is not an all-encompassing guide to research in England and Wales either; it devotes a mere eight pages to probate and administration.

But for finding B,M,D records ashore or afloat... it would be hard to find a better guide.

For non-residents of the UK the book will seem inadequate in that the vast resources of the Family History Library and Family History Centers are from a practical aspect, virtually ignored.

The compensating feature which makes up for this though is a vast array of Internet site addresses (URLs) throughout England and elsewhere which are presented appropriately throughout the book.

The author's “folksy” style of writing no doubt follows his lectures closely and for some will detract from the usefulness of the book because of excess verbosity.

A more specific problem occurs when using the Index

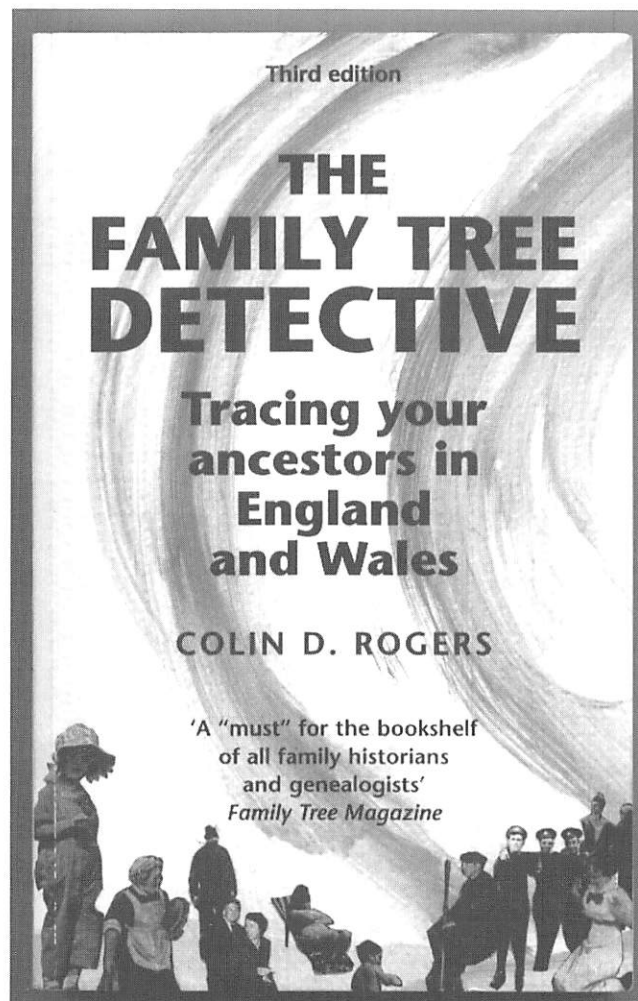
where the same aura of verbosity again creeps in. Seeking a reference to “Stillbirths”, one must check the 5th reference before the word even appears.

Registration Districts as of September 1996 are listed in Appendix 1 with complete postal addresses. Accompanying this as Appendix 2 is another list which comprises districts abolished or renamed since 1929.... another very helpful feature to have at home.

For non-residents of Britain, this will not be the best book to begin a research library; “Your English Ancestry” by Sherry Irvine would be much more appropriate.

For those whose books by Angus Baxter and some others which are getting “long in the tooth” though, this book will fill a very real need for recent information on costs, addresses and up-to-date procedures.

“The Family Tree Detective”, 3rd edition, is published by Manchester University Press. It is probably available locally in retail stores and can be ordered (abt \$25+) from Interlink Bookshop, Victoria or, the UBC Press, Vancouver; see page 139 of this issue of Chinook for addresses.



# Family History Library announcements of several hundred million computerized records

Early in April 1998, during the proceedings of a general conference of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, several announcements were made which will be of great interest to anyone interested in family history research, whether they are Mormons or not.

It is a matter of record that the Family History Library has 'shown the way' for many years in the amalgamation of computer technology and genealogy.

Most readily remembered is "Personal Ancestral File", one of the first programs which enabled individuals to keep genealogical records on personally owned computers, at home.

The next step for the Family History Library was to

develop a series of huge databases for the use of researchers which were distributed using CD-ROMs and accessible in the 2,000 or so Family History Centers throughout the world.

This system called "Ancestral File"; has been in operation for about seven years and after a series of updates, has placed several *hundred million* records in each Family History Center and easily accessible to all patrons of the Centers.

Latest announcements confirm a continuation of these practices, however a new approach to helping researchers was also greeted with great enthusiasm.

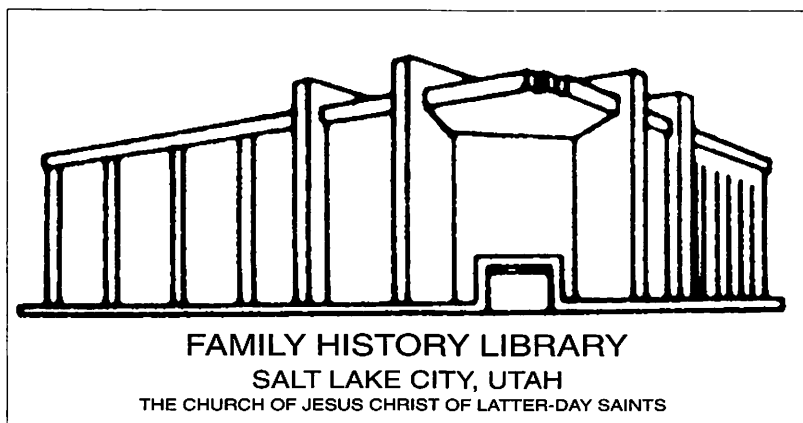
The Family History Library announced several new products which break new ground for that institution, in that they will now be selling research data to individuals... actually anyone who has a CD-ROM reader.

The initial releases are two separate CD-ROMs holding English and Welsh census data and also a CD-ROM release of the 4.8 million-record "Australian Vital Records Index".

The very useful research guides which have been available for some years as booklets have also been collected onto one CD-ROM and are available for home use.

Several other titles were announced for release later in 1998 and beyond.

With these announcements, it is obvious that the Family History Library has embraced a policy of being in the marketplace with CD-ROM data and this can be greeted with enthusiasm by anyone who considers the amount of data which they control and may be distributed this way.



It is interesting, too, to speculate on the future of the old workhorse "Personal Ancestral File".

The latest release (3.0) for DOS systems is strictly that.... a DOS program. Consider the latest CD-ROMs though.... the SourceGuide

CD will only run on Pentium systems using WIN 95, Windows NT, or higher.

In between, the 3-County Index of the 1851 UK Census will run on the venerable WIN 3.1 or higher, or will it?

Is it reasonable to hope that some day, all departments of the Family History Library will have the same basic minimal O/S criteria for programs and data? Let us so Pray.

New CD-ROM products announced:

1851 UK Census Index for Devon, Norfolk, Warwick.  
\$5.00 US + S&H

- Family History SourceGuide, \$20.00 US + S&H
- Australian Vital Records Index, 4.8 million records

Other products on CD-ROM which will be available later this year:

- Complete Index to 1881 Census, England and Wales
- Complete Index to 1880 Census, USA
- Several Vital Records Indexes, Britain, Canada and USA

For current information on these and other products call 1-800-537-5950 from any location in Canada or the US. \*



# Highlights from exchange journals received in the AFHS library

by Helen Backhouse and Lorna Stewart

## AUSTRALIA

- Genealogical Society of Victoria,  
vol 23 no 5 autumn 97
- Tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor — trades in the Armed Services
  - Finding gold in Victoria  
vol 23 no 7 spring 97
  - Wells, Workhouses and other woes! How healthy were your English ancestors?
  - GSV Member Societies and Service Groups  
vol 23 no 8 summer 97
  - Quaker ancestors in England 1650-1750
  - My cousin Bess or, how unconnected finds led to a happy discovery

## CANADA

- East European Genealogical Society,  
vol 6 no 1 fall 97
- Nominal Index to the Register Books of Ruthenian (Ukrainian) Battalion of Riflemen 1849-50
  - New Mennonite source material from the former Soviet Union
- Family Chronicle magazine,  
Jan/Feb 1998
- Overcoming "Brick Walls"
  - New Netherlands  
March/April 98
  - English land records
  - My fourth Vital Record—city directories
- The Archivist,  
no 115, 1997
- Portfolio: Children
  - PEI and Confederation 1864-1873

## Mennonite

- Mennonite Historian,  
vol XXIII no 4 Dec 97
- Grandfather's Clock
  - Once Again—The Privilegium, a letter from 1826

## Metis

- Neya Powagons,  
no 51 1997
- letter re Manitoba Metis Federation
  - Surnames  
no 52 1998
  - Queries
  - Information on Metis land claims

## Alberta

- Alberta Genealogical Society,  
vol 25 no 4 Nov 97
- Quinsy, Screws, and Stone: what ailed

- our ancestors?
- Searching for a family member in Edmonton cemeteries?  
vol 26 no 1 Feb 98
  - Special issue—Celebrating 25 years! 1973-1998
- Brooks and District AGS,  
vol 10 no 2 Fall 97
- Duke of Sutherland Colony 1911-1935
  - Food for thought "Canada Province Unknown"
- Ft. McMurray Branch AGS,  
vol 19 no 3 Dec 97
- 1921, 1935 and 1945 Census for the Dominion of Newfoundland
  - Acadian Roots
- Grande Prairie and District AGS,  
vol 20 no 4 Dec 97
- Thumbnail sketch—Pivert/Pouteau family
  - Old Newspapers BMD 1921
- Medicine Hat and District Branch AGS,  
vol 18 no 4 Dec 97
- Bessarabia history
  - Nicknames

## British Columbia

- British Columbia Genealogist,  
vol 26 no 4 Dec 97
- Did your ancestors homestead in the Railway Belt?
  - Index of names from 3 biographical works on BC pioneering men and some women
- Kamloops Family History Society,  
vol 13 no 2 Nov 97
- The Mourning After: death and mortuary in BC since the 19th Century
  - An annotated bibliography of some selected local histories
- Kelowna and District Genealogical Society,  
vol 14 no 2 Dec 97
- Northern Europe Web Sites
  - Pioneers of Kelowna and District 1893-1901, part 2
- South Okanagan Genealogical Society,  
vol 4 no 2 Oct 97
- Earthquakes in Canada
  - Scottish emigration  
vol 5 no 3 Nov 97
  - London (England) City Directories
  - English Parish Records
- Victoria Genealogical Society,  
vol 20 no 4 Nov 97
- Pioneer experiences on Vancouver Island
  - History of Divorce  
vol 21 no 1 Feb 98
  - Pride and Prejudice and Lyme Park Estate, Cheshire
  - Notice to new settlers, 1809
- Victoria Genealogical Society Journal Index, vol 19

Victoria Genealogical Society 1997  
Surname Index-fiche

## Manitoba

- Manitoba Genealogical Society,  
vol 22 no 4 Dec 97
- The Periodical Source Index (PERSI)
  - Are these your ancestors?

## New Brunswick

- New Brunswick Genealogical Society,  
vol 19 no 4 Winter 97
- Old Townships on the River St. John
  - Riverside Cemetery, Oxford Co., Ontario

## Newfoundland

- Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society,  
vol 13 no 3 Fall 97
- Diary of Burgeo, Newfoundland, part 2
  - The Total Abstinence Society of St. John's  
vol 13 no 4 Winter 97
  - Diary of Burges, Newfoundland, part 3
  - Some property owners at Carbonear, Conception Bay 1830s

## Nova Scotia

- Nova Scotia Genealogical Association,  
Directory of Members and Surname Interests 1997  
vol XV no 3 Autumn 97
- 80th Anniversary of the Halifax Explosion 1917
  - Names in the Statutes of Nova Scotia

## Ontario

- Brant County OGS,  
vol 18 no 1 Feb 98
- Photography and Photographers—Brantford
  - Marriages 1898 from newspapers
  - Lists of children and young adult immigrants from ships manifests 1887-1889
- Bruce and Grey Branch OGS,  
vol 27 no 4 Nov 97
- Homestead often an expensive heirloom—Dutton Advance, 1913
  - Opma: a hidden treasure, Dublin, Ireland  
vol 28 no 1 Feb 98
  - Census of children 8-14, 1911
  - What does it mean—Rolls
- Bruce County Genealogical Society,

- vol 8 no 4 Nov 97
- Maple Hill is just a memory
- Formation of the Burgoyne "Cemetery" Company
- vol 9 no 1 Feb 98
- Glimpses of Bruce County—Southeast corner of Huron Township
- News from the past
- Haldimand County Branch OGS, vol 8 no 4 Dec 97
- The Wardells of Rainham Twp.
- A Slovakian Christmas Tradition
- Halton-Peel Branch OGS, vol XXII no 5 Nov 97
- History of Cooksville, Toronto Township, Peel County
- Mississaugas of the New Credit First Nation
- vol XXIII no 1 Feb 98
- A history of John Bradford Moore
- Bethesda United Church, Dixie
- Huron County OGS, vol 18 no 4 Nov 97
- Roll of Honour of the Ontario teachers who served in the Great War 1914-18
- List of above teachers and their connections to Huron County
- Lambton County OGS, vol 15 no 1 March 98
- Gurd family history
- Family history tells of finding oil
- Leeds and Grenville Branch OGS, vol 23 no 6 Dec/Jan 98
- Wolford Town Book—list of inhabitants removed into the four townships, winter 1808-09
- Rowe family
- London and Middlesex County OGS, vol 24 no 4 Nov 97
- Superannuated or Worn-out Public School teachers of Ontario 1868-83
- You can learn a lot from Land Registry
- vol 25 no 3 Feb 98
- Delaware Mechanics Institute—subscribers names 1894
- 'Strays' from Middlesex County
- Norfolk County Branch OGS, vol 11 no 4 Dec 97
- The burning of Dover, Upper Canada
- Nor-West Genealogical & History Society, vol 12 no 1 Feb 98
- First steamer to navigate Lake Wakigoon
- Ontario Genealogical Society, vol 36 no 3 Nov 97
- Searching English Parish Registers
- The Heir and Devisee Commission Records as a source of genealogical information: a case study
- Ottawa OGS, vol 31 no 1 Jan 98
- Access to WWI records improved
- The duel in Clarendon: legend or history?
- Oxford County OGS, Jan 98
- Barnardo boys—list of those who sailed March 30, 1905
- List of names on petition 1828—Oxford County
- Perth County OGS, vol 15 no 4 Nov 97
- Collector's Roll of Tax, Township of Ellice, 1852
- Early days of the G.T.R. Shops in Stratford
- vol 16 no 1 Feb 98

- 1855 Assessment Roll for Taxes, Township of Blanshard
- 1873—The Milverton Band
- Quinte Branch OGS, vol 17 no 4 Dec 97
- The Vanhouten-Smith line
- "I often wish I could but see you and family", part 2 of the Pounder Letters 1997 Quinte Branch Members and Surnames Researched
- Sault St. Marie and District Branch OGS, vol 15 no 4 Fall 97
- 2 Huguenot refugees ship lists
- The Soo Water Power
- Sudbury District OGS, vol 19 no 3 Dec 97
- Lost a veteran of Boer War or Fenian raids?
- Archives of Ontario Interloan service
- Toronto Branch OGS, vol 28 no 6 Nov/Dec 97
- Gladys Allison
- Bob's Your Uncle, eh! a new search engine
- vol 29 no 1 Jan 98
- Toronto remembers Irish Typhus victims
- What are the "Park Lots?"

#### Prince Edward Island

- Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society, vol 21 no 4 Nov 97
- Record Group number 15: Commissioner of Public Lands Fonds, part 2
- 1870 list of Land Holders in Lot 56
- vol 22 no 1 Feb 98
- Schedule of names, ages etc. of the Scholars in the Grammar School Charlottetown 1826
- Using distribution studies to identify the place of origin of your Irish ancestors

#### Quebec

- Quebec Family History Society, vol 20 no 2 Dec 97
- Mary Secord
- Quebec City Gazette 1846-1855 Death Notices "B"
- Société de Généalogie de Québec, vol 24 no 4 Dec 97
- Les familles Roy de Joigny, en France
- Jacques Parent et Charlotte Vallières
- vol 24 no 5 Jan 98
- Du nouveau sur l'origine de quelques ancêtres
- L'immigration italienne au Québec (1800-1850)
- vol 24 no 6 Feb 98
- Les Garceau de Port-Royal font souche à Yamachiche au Québec
- Jean-Thomas Nadeau, prêtre, un ardent défenseur de notre patrimoine architectural québécois
- Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française, vol 48 no 4 Winter 97
- Calixa Lavallée, un musicien sans frontières au XIXe siècle
- Michel Maray de La Chauvignerie interprete des langues iroquoises 1704-1778

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS

- Channel Islands Family History Society, no 75 July 97
- The merchants' complaint, a petition from 1871 (343 names)
- The Wesley Street Scholars: a 19th c Methodist Sunday School
- no 76 Oct 97
- Channel Islanders in the 1871 Ontario Census
- Adolphus Curry Jersey Civil engineer and architect

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International, vol 8 no 4 Dec 96
- Slovak Surnames: What they can tell a family historian
- Genealogical sources in Bohemia, part 3
- vol 9 no 1 Sept 97
- Genealogical sources in Bohemia, part 4
- The Jewish Community in Velké Mezírčic
- vol 9 no 2 June 97
- Appearing in Court: records found in Courthouses
- Searching Slovak heritage

#### ENGLAND

- Bedfordshire Family History Society, vol 11 no 4 Dec 97
- The Ladies of the Lamp
- A postcard keeps in touch
- vol 11 no 5 March 98
- Tracing your ancestry
- The quest for Uncle Billy
- Berkshire Family History Society, vol 21 no 2 Dec 97
- An aversion to water
- What can you find on the Census?
- vol 21 no 3 March 98
- Patronage and Nepotism
- Birth year calculator for the 1881 Census
- Birmingham and Midland Society For Genealogy and Heraldry, vol 11 no 10 Dec 97
- Stratford-upon-Avon 1801-1855
- The Bridge and Chapel Wardens accounts for Bewdley
- vol 11 no 11 March 98
- Wash day blues
- All for a shirt and four boots
- Bristol and Avon Family History Society, no 88 June 97
- How we found great-grandmother Martha—and her story
- no 90 Dec 97
- St. Mary's Chapel, Bath
- 18th century Surgeon
- no 91 March 98
- 2nd Gloucester Engineers Volunteers 1901
- You never know what may turn up: Census 1891
  - a) Children on their way to Canada
  - b) Home for crippled children
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- no 86 Feb 98
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- Derbyshire Family History Society,  
no 81 June 97
- Lower Hartshay
  - British medals
- no 83 Dec 97
- Village of Smailey
  - The Grayson family 1886-1996
- no 84 March 98
- Derbyshire Villages—Brimington
  - Thomas Richardson Charity land at Huthwaite 1682-1996 (Quaker)
- Devon Family History Society,  
no 82 May 97
- Marriage disputes in Elizabethan North Devon
  - Great fire at Ilfracombe, 1896
- no 84 Nov 97
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- no 85 Feb 98
- 2nd ("Prince of Wales") Volunteer Battalion 1892 Staff of the Corps
  - Your Devon? Honiton
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no 73 Jan 98
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- Basic facts about...Archives
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  - Basic facts about...Using death and burial records for family historians
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  - Probate Jurisdictions—where to look for wills
  - Current publications on microfiche by member societies
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  - Lucero of Argao
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vol 19 no 2 April-June 97
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- vol 19 no 4 Oct/Dec 97
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Winter 97
- Apprenticeship Indentures 1857-1876
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- Spring 98
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  - 1851 Census—Millfields area Skipton
- Kent Family History Society,  
vol 8 no 9 Dec 97
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vol 19 no 3 Feb 98
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vol 22 no 4 Winter 97
- Newcastle Borough gaol and House of Correction, Carlisle Sq. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
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vol 23 no 1 Spring 98
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vol 8 no 11 April 97
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vol 9 no 1 Oct 97
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vol 9 no 2 Jan 98
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  - The saving of a King
- Ormskirk and District,  
no 16 Winter 97
- 100 years of marriages among Leeds and Liverpool canal people 1830's and 1930's  
Index of Members' Interests 1997—fiche
- Oxfordshire Family History Society,  
vol 11 no 3 Winter 97
- North Oxfordshire Monthly Times—Deddington Petty Sessions 1850
  - No old photographs of your family?
- Ripon Family History Society,  
vol 3 no 8 Oct 97
- History of Law and Order—The Middle Ages (AD 1066-1500)
  - Unmarried mothers  
vol 3 no 9 Jan 98
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  - Other local workhouses
- Society of Genealogists,  
vol 25 no 12 Dec 97
- Walls and Bridges: the case for co-operation between demographers and family historians
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vol 26 no 1 March 98
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- Somerset and Dorset Family History Society,  
vol 22 no 2 May 97
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vol 23 no 1 Feb 98
  - "Temperance pioneers" from Somerset and Dorset
  - The Barnes-Crossman connection in

- England and Canada
- South Durham and North Yorkshire Family History Society,  
vol 6 no 10 April 97
- The old chapel at New Marske
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vol 6 no 12 Oct 97
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vol 7 no 1 Jan 98
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vol 23 no 1 May 97
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  - Suffolk bankruptcies 1862 Jan-May  
vol 23 no 3 Nov 97
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vol 23 no 4 Feb 98
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vol 15 no 2 June 97
- Court Baron of Harmondsworth 1717-1728
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vol 15 no 4 Dec 97
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vol 16 no 1 March 98
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Vol 16 no 2 March 97
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vol 17 no 1 Nov 97
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  - "Dear Mummy and Daddy"  
vol 17 no 2 March 98
  - London in 1861, cont.
  - Burlington School: a charity school for girls
- Wharfedale Family History Society,  
no 26 Dec 97
- Quarter days—Celtic and English
  - Manor of Lindley perambulation of the Boundaries names  
no 27 March 98
  - Skyreholme Paper Mill
  - Obituaries from the Craven Household Almanac 1901
- Wiltshire Family History Society,  
no 65 April 97
- Protestation Returns and Tax Records
  - Wiltshire folk in Gloucestershire Overseers' Records  
no 66 Oct 97
  - Bedlam-Bethlem Royal Hospital
  - Hullavington population 1742  
no 68 Jan 98
  - Salisbury School Scholars 1703
  - The Bengers of Alton Barnes 1484-1547,

- part 2
- Woolich and District Family History Society,  
Members Interests 1997—fiche  
no 67 Autumn 97
- The Silvertown Explosion, 19 January 1917
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no 68 Winter 97
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vol 23 no 6 Dec 97
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  - What those Old Parish Records cost

no 66 Feb 98

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- Glasgow group report—Scots-Irish/Ulster-Scots family history research
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- Franco-American Veterans of WW1 from Blackstone, MA

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- The family of Melchoir Kim and the Pittsburgh Glass Industry

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vol 25 no 4 1997

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- Mormon Battalion Company D

---

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Dyfed Family History Society,  
vol 5 no 9 April 97

- The Isitts of Pembrokeshire, part 2
- Belgian refugees in Milford Haven 1914-19 and 1939-45

vol 6 no 2 Dec 97

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vol 6 no 3 April 98

- Llanboidy to Aberdare 1851 plus Aberdare Census
- Carmarthen to Halifax 1818

Glamorgan Family History Society,  
no 48 Dec 97

- Was your ancestor a farmer?
- An old Morgan family
- no 49 March 98
- Melingriffith Works Militia List 1798
- Vestry meetings in the Parish of Newton Nottage 1819-1883

Gwent Family History Society,  
no 48 Dec 97

- His great-great grandfather was a Chartist...
- A Newport Crime
- no 49 March 98
- Portrait of a Parish - Llangovan
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Gwynedd Family History Society,  
no 33 Nov 97

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---

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- The Walker Heritage - a family history

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- How to Write and Publish Your Family History Using Word Perfect
- About Britain...Wessex, Chilterns to Black Country, East Midlands and the Peak, The Lakes to Tyneside
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Jim Stewart

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- Irish Genealogy - tape

---

## NEW BOOKS

Genealogical Research Directory 1997

---

# Chinook Index for 1997-98

## Symbols

1871 Ontario census 26

## A

Abbot, Maude 121  
Abbreviations — how's that again? 18  
accoucheuses 82  
addicted genealogist 110  
Aebersold 100  
AFHS library getting crowded 71  
AFHS membership benefits 109  
AFHS membership list for 1998 60  
AFHS program for 1997-98 29, 68  
Agaya, Dom 75  
Agouhanna 75  
Aitken, Kenneth 17, 51  
Alberta Genealogical Society 49  
Alberta Government Telephones 98  
Alberta Law Reports 38  
Alberta timeline 98  
Alderman, Lynda 49  
Alexander, Dale 107  
Allen County Public Library 89  
Amber Valley 98  
Anatomical Exercise on the Motion of the Heart and 77  
Ancestry, Inc 40, 43  
Ancestry Publications 49  
Andersen, Thomas 72  
Angus, Deb 49  
Angus, Jim 49  
Annedda 75  
Antique Memories 49  
apothecary 77  
apothicaire 77  
Archiv-Histo 52  
Armstrong, Michael 18  
Arnoldi, Daniel 114  
Arnoux, Andre 78  
Arnoux, Joseph 78  
Atkinson, John 73

## B

Backhouse, Helen 12, 55, 71  
Badelart, Louis 112  
Badelart, Phillipe Louis 112  
Bain (Bane/Bayne) 100  
Baker, Stan 73  
Bandy, J.P. 73  
Bantala, T. 73  
barber-surgeon 77  
Barnes, Cathy 49  
Barnoin, Francois 78  
Barr Colonists 98  
Barton, Nancy 122  
Bate, Colin 51  
Battle of Bornhoeved 85  
Battle of Seven Oaks 15  
Beckel, Jim 49  
beginner internet books 87  
Bellevue mine explosion 98  
Bender, Francois Xavier 112  
Bentley, Jeanne 35  
Berweringen 85  
Bery, Mademoiselle 82  
Beveringen 85  
Beverungen 85  
Biographical History of the Supreme and District C 39

Black's Law Dictionary 39  
Blake, Charles 111, 112  
Blanchet, Francois 112  
Blyth, Miss 73  
Bobrovitz, Jennifer 17  
Bongen, Mrs. Mary 73  
book reviews 44, 86, 87, 101, 128  
Bouchard, Etienne 81  
Bouchette, Madame 82  
Bovell, Dr 119  
Bowman, James 111  
Boyle, Robert 73  
Brennan, R 73  
Brewster, Jonathon 10, 11  
Brewster, William 10, 11  
British Columbia Archives 100  
British Columbia vital records 22  
British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency 100  
British conquest 111  
Broderbund Corp 35  
Brooker, Richard 45  
Brown, Hazel 107  
Brown, William 73  
Browning, Robert 85  
Bruechler (Brichler) 100  
Bryne, John 73  
Burrows, W.T 73  
Burt, C.R. 73  
Burtonshaw, Geoff 15, 45

## C

Caldwell, William 113, 114  
Calgary Bar Association Oral History Association 39  
Calgary Court House library 37  
Calgary Herald 74, 98  
Calgary Tribune 98  
Calgary-Edmonton Railway 98  
Cameron, Elspeth 1  
Canada Law List 37  
Canada under French rule 75  
Canadensium Plantarum 83  
Canadian Abridgement 38  
Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1918 87  
Canadian Northern Railway 98  
Canadian Pacific Railway 98  
Canadian Pacific Steamship 72  
Canepa, W. 73  
Canmore Cemetery 65  
Capplin, George 73  
Card, Charles O 98  
Carlin, Olive 13, 71  
Carswell's Canada Case Citator 1867-1990 38  
Carswell's Canadian Encyclopedic Digest 39  
Cartier, Jacques 75, 79  
Caulkins, Frances Manwaring 11  
Caveliert sier de la Salle, René-Robert 15  
census dates — British 25  
census dates — Canada 25  
census dates — US 25  
census records 105  
Chambers, Noreen 17, 104  
Chambre des Notaires du Quebec 21, 52  
Chartier, Louis 79  
Chatelain 100

Cheesbrough, William 10  
chirurgien 77  
Citation and analysis for the family historian 43  
Cite Your Sources 43, 101  
Coaldale 98  
Colin Bate Books 49, 139  
common causes of death 86  
computer SIG donation 35  
computerized records 129  
Copps, Sheila 108  
Corell Corp 35  
Cornutti, Jacques 83  
Cosgrave, Jim 12  
County (UK), state (USA) and provincial (CDN) code 20  
Court of Queen's Bench 33  
Courts of Appeal 38  
Creative Memories 49  
Croall, James 72  
Crowfoot 98  
Crownest Pass Railway 98  
Cushman, Janice 17  
Cyndi's List of Genealogy Sites on the Internet 53

## D

da Vinci, Leonardo 77  
Dalfort, Sherah 49  
Dalhousie, Lord 113  
D'Aquillon, Duchess 82  
Darcy, P. 73  
Davidson, James 112, 113  
Davies, John 73  
Davies, Peter 73  
de Boisbriant, M 78  
de la Glissionniere, Marquis 84  
de Reaumur, Ferchault 83  
de Sirsee, Michael 78  
de Tournefort, Joseph Pitton 83  
DeGrassi, George 120  
Demosny, Jean 78  
Dictionary of Canadian Biography 84  
Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes 84  
Dictionnaire genealogique des familles du Quebec 84  
Dictionnaire National des Canadiens Francais 84  
Discovery Channel 74  
Doctoris Medicus 80, 83  
Documentary Heritage Society of Alberta 89  
Dominion Law Reports 38  
Dona Paz 73  
Donations to the AFHS library 59  
Donovan, G. 73  
Dorts, John 73  
Douglas, Althea 86  
Droese, Reta 51  
Droese, Rita 17  
Duncan, Ruth 86  
Duncombe, Charles 117  
Duschesne, Adrien 81  
Dussome, Rene 54

## E

easier access to Canadian WWI records 87

Eastman, Richard W 40, 43, 101  
Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter 40, 43, 101  
editorial policy 34  
Edmonton and District Telephone Company 98  
Edmonton Bulletin 98  
Edna-Star 98  
Effective search strategies for the advanced genal 3  
Ehler (Erler) 101  
Eight Flags Over Milk River and the Forgotten One 15  
Elgevisch, A. 73  
Empress of Ireland 72, 73  
Empress of Ireland — Canada's Titanic in 1914 69  
English Genealogy 126  
English Origins of New England Families 11  
English Reports 38  
Erzinger, J. 73  
Erzinger, Walter 73  
Esso Resources Ltd 35  
Evanston, Arthur 73  
Evidence 43, 101  
Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Histo 101  
Ex Libris 65  
exhibitors at Wild Rose '97 49

## F

Fabric of the Human Body 77  
Fallopis 77  
Family History Centers 129  
Family Tree Detective 128  
Favoustend, Mrs. 73  
felchers 112  
Fellegi, Ivan 108  
Feneday, Arthur 73  
Fenton, Walter 73  
first prescription in Canada 75  
Fisher, James 112, 113  
Fitzpatrick, John 73  
Flair, Roy 73  
Florence, Miss 73  
Fogleman, Aaron Spencer 52  
Foote, John 113  
forensic medicine 79  
Forgotten Empress 72  
Fort Calgary 98  
Fort Whoop-Up 98  
Fournier 101  
Fourteen Minutes 72  
Frances, W.W. Billy 120  
Frank slide 98  
fraternity of surgeons 79  
Friesen's 49  
Fugent, William 73  
funding success 35

## G

Galen 76  
Galope, Claude 78  
Gamble, Aaron Walter 119  
Gard, J. 73  
Garnett, Mrs. W. 73  
Garnett, William 73  
Gauld, Joan 71  
Gaultier, Jean-Francois 84

- Gene-O-Rama 100  
 Genealogical Publishing Company 43  
 Genealogical resources for British Columbians 100  
 Genealogist's Guide for Atlantic Canada Research 53  
 Genealogy of Murder: A Deb Ralston mystery 24  
 Gensoft 109  
 George, Anne 44  
 Gerber 101  
 Germanic Genealogy 86  
 Germanic Genealogy Society 86  
 Germans from Ukraine 98  
 Gibson, John 73  
 Giffard, Robert 79  
 Gilchrist, Brian 100  
 Glazed Images 49  
 Glenbow Museum 49  
 Global Genealogy Supplies 89  
 Globe and Mail 2  
 Godfroy, Charles M 121  
 Gone, J.M. 73  
 Good news for Scottish researchers 21  
 Good Regiment: The Carignan-Salieres Regiment in C 78, 84  
 Gottingen University 85  
 Goupil 82  
 Gram, Hans 116  
 Grandma Climbed the Family Tree 14  
 Grandpa and the family tree 42  
 Granger, Diane 104  
 Grevir, Alex 73  
 Guertin, Catherine 82  
 Guertin, Louis dit Le Sabotier 82  
 Guitault, Francois 75, 79
- H**
- Hacker, Werner 52  
 Hafner, Arthur 121  
 Hahnemann, Samuel 116  
 Halbert's — Up to old tricks 40  
 Halsbury's Laws of England 39  
 Hamelin, Alex 45  
 Hamelin, Jacques 45  
 Hamelin, Joseph 45  
 Hamelin, Louis 45  
 Hamelin, Nicolas 45  
 Hamelin, Solomon 45  
 Hampter, W. 73  
 Hansen, Charlie 49  
 Harbenen, Renne 73  
 Harvey, William 77  
 Hays, Tom 120  
 Heagerty, John J 121  
 Hebert, Anne 81  
 Hebert, Louis 76, 77, 79, 80, 81  
 Hebert, Nicolas 80  
 Heller, W. 73  
 Henday, Anthony 98  
 Hennepin 76  
 Here be Dragons 86  
 Herrich, Dr 119  
 hi there! 132  
 Hickey, Nora 17, 50  
 Highlights from exchange journals received in the 55  
 Hillcrest mine explosion 98  
 Hippocrates 76  
 Hirtle, Peter 52  
 Histoire des plantes de Canada 84  
 Historical Foundations of the Common Law by S.F.C. 39  
 Historical Research Centre 49  
 History of English Law by Holsworth, W.D. 39  
 History of English Law by Pollock and Maitland 39  
 History of Medicine in the Province of Quebec 84  
 History of New London 11  
 Hochelaga 75  
 Hodgson, Gordon 47  
 Hofmann 100  
 Hohn, S.F. 73  
 Holmes, Andrew 113  
 Holmes, Andrew Fernando 114  
 Holmes, Ian 89  
 Holt, R. 73  
 Honralain, William 73  
 Hopeful Journeys: German immigration, settlement a 52  
 Hotel Dieu 78, 82  
 Howarth, Emma 73  
 Howarth, Leonard 73  
 Howarth, Melvin 73  
 Howarth, Mrs. R. 73  
 Howarth, Mrs. W. 73  
 Howarth, William 73  
 Howell, Cyndi 53  
<http://www.archives.ca/db/cef/index.html> 87  
<http://www.barchives.gov.bc.ca> 100  
<http://www.cdnq.org> 52  
<http://www.genealogical.com> 101  
<http://www.infobel.be/infobel/infobelworld.html> 54  
<http://www.oz.net/~cyndihow/> 53  
<http://www.regina.ism.ca/orgs/sgs/index.htm> 88  
 Hudson, Joan 65  
 Hudson's Bay Company 15  
 Hughes, Hugh 73  
 Hughes, W.H. 73  
 Huguenot 81  
 Hulbert, Gordon 17  
 Hutchison, Brian W. 3
- I**
- Illinois Records 22  
 Index to Private Acts 1867-1916 36  
 Interlink Book Store 49  
 Interlink Bookshop 89  
 International reply coupons 74  
 International reply coupons (IRCs) at bargain price 52  
 Internet for Genealogists: A beginners guide 87  
 intestacy table for Ontario 37  
 Irish Chancery Reports 38  
 Irvine, Sherry 17, 49, 50  
 Irwin, Howard 74  
 Irwin, Mary 82  
 Is there a doctor in your family tree? 75, 111
- J**
- Jack, Donald 121  
 Jackford, Jos. 73  
 Jeffrey, Miss 73  
 Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents 84  
 Jewish settlement 98  
 Jobert, Jean Baptiste 112  
 John Wesley's directions for singing 127  
 Johnson, J. 73
- Johnston, Shiela 107  
 Jones, Ensign 73  
 Jonquest, Etienne 81  
 Journals received in the AFHS library 130  
 Jubainer, Sims 73
- K**
- Kalm, Pehr 84  
 Kendall, Harvey 72  
 Kenushsisuht 15  
 King, Dr 119  
 King, John 120  
 King's College 118  
 Kinsella, W. P. 1  
 Knott, Marlene 49  
 Kohl, Miss Grace 73  
 Koronic, Michael 73
- L**
- La Grande Recrue 81  
 La Maladie de la Baye 111  
 La Terriere, Pierre de Sales 113  
 Lackey, Richard S 43, 101  
 Lacombe, Father 98  
 Lafebvre, Ron 49  
 Lajust, Francois 113  
 Lancashire, David 69, 73  
 land disease 75  
 Langet 101  
 Latin Words and Phrases for Lawyers 39  
 Laughton, Lorna 104  
 Laval University 119  
 Law, Ernest 73  
 Law, Jack 73  
 Law, Miss 73  
 Law Society library 33  
 Law Library, using for family history research 33  
 Lawler, Herbert 73  
 Le Camus, Elizabeth 82  
 Le College de Montrea 113  
 L'Ecole de Medecine et de Chirurgie 118  
 Leddell, R. 73  
 LeDocte, Edgard 39  
 Lee, Leslie 49  
 Lefebvre, Ron 12  
 Legal Archives Society 39  
 Legal Dictionary in Four Languages 39  
 Lescarbot, Marc 76  
 Lefebvre, Jeanne 45  
 List of members 96  
 Loedel, Henry Sr 113  
 Logie, William L 114  
 Lokator 85  
 Longeway, Brian 12, 49  
 Lord Selkirk's colony 100  
 Lost, Not Forgotten 73  
 Lost relatives in Argentina 22  
 Lower Canada Reports 38  
 Lowry, Brian 104  
 Lyon's Whelp 10
- M**
- Macaulay, James 112  
 Mackenzie, William Lyon 117  
 Madry, Jean 78  
 Mal de la Baie St. Paul 111  
 Mal de Mal Baie 111  
 mal de terre 75  
 Mance, Jeanne 82
- Manitoba Reports 38  
 Manley, John 108  
 Marchand 100  
 Mardall, Capt. Jean 73  
 Martin, Bill 53  
 Martin, Lee 24  
 master-surgeon 81  
 Matthews, Lori 49  
 Mayflower Pilgrims 9  
 Mayflower Quarterly 10  
 McCreary, Thomas 73  
 McDonald, C.P. 73  
 McDonald, Ethel 71  
 McDonald, Virginia Day 14  
 McDougal, D. 73  
 McGill, Peter 113  
 McGill University 113  
 McGinn, Jim 49  
 McGinnovation Inc. 23, 49  
 McIntosh et al vs Peterson 38  
 McLaurin, Chief Justice C.C. 39  
 McWilliams, R. 73  
 medical practice and sources 75  
 medical practices in New France 77  
 medicare 81  
 membership fees 34  
 Metcalfe, G.J. 73  
 Metis Trails — Hamelin/Amelin and the Pied Piper 45  
 Mills, Elizabeth Shown 43, 100, 101  
 Milsom, Robert 49  
 Minor, Manasseh 10  
 Minor, Thomas 10, 11  
 Molesky, Pat 50  
 Monnier 100  
 Montreal Gazette 21  
 Montreal General Hospital 113  
 Montreal Medical Institution 113  
 Moore English genealogy symposium in Edmonton 127  
 Moore, Marjorie 126  
 Moore, Richard 126  
 Morgan, Janet 65  
 Morgan, Peter 98  
 Morin, Father 98  
 Morrow, Frank 12, 47  
 Mount Pleasant Cemetery 73  
 moving day 12  
 Mumford, Bill 46  
 Munderinus 77  
 Murder Runs in the Family 44, 110
- N**
- National Archives of Canada 87  
 National Genealogical Society 101, 124  
 National Library of Canada 52, 88  
 Navigating the Hazards Found in Canadian Family Re 86  
 NBSG Journal "Generations" 22  
 Nepveu, Catherine 45  
 Netting Your Ancestors 53  
 Netting Your Ancestors: Genealogical Research on t 87  
 New Farmers Rapid Calculator and Veterinary Handbo 29  
 New France 111  
 New South Wales Law Reports 38  
 Newfoundland Reports 38  
 Newton 10  
 Newton, Issac 83  
 Neya Powagans 45  
 NGS Quarterly 101  
 NGS Quarterly Board for Certification



of Genealogis 43  
Nicholson, Lois 13, 71  
Nisito, F. 73  
Nixon, Erman 73  
Nixon, John 73  
Nixon, Leslie 73  
No Previous Experience 1  
Nooth, Mervin 112  
notice of annual general meeting 71  
Nova Scotia Reports 38

## O

Observations on Anatomy 77  
Oickle, Irene 49  
Oliva, Frederick 112, 113  
Olson, Sue 12, 17  
On-line telephone directory web  
page 54  
OnBoard 43, 101  
Ontario Genealogical Society 86  
Oram, Ken 52  
Ostertag 101  
Ottawa Branch of the Ontario  
Genealogical Society 100  
Owen, W.S. 73

## P

Pain, Dr 113  
Palmer, Grace 10  
Palmer, Walter 10  
Paquet (Paquette) 101  
Paracelsus 76  
Parker (nee Sayle), Elizabeth 25  
Parker, Charles 25  
Parker, John Manifold 25  
Parker, Joseph 25  
Parker, Thomas 25  
parliamentary divorces 36  
Patterson, John 73  
Patterson, Miss Sarah 73  
Patterson, Robert 73  
Pawcatuck 10  
Peacock, Ensign 73  
Pequot 11  
Pequot Harbor 10  
Peterson v McIntosh 38  
Pied Piper of Hamelin 85  
Piron, Pierre 79  
Pointe-au-Pere 72  
Pointe-au-Trembles 78  
Poisson, Francois 78  
Pommeranian 85  
Port Royal 75  
Prat, Louis 79  
Preponderance of the evidence  
principle 6  
Prieur, Charles 79  
Pritzwalk 85  
Privacy Commissioner of Canada  
105  
Provincial Archives of Alberta 89  
Provincial Archives of New  
Brunswick 21  
Publish or Perish... or is it publish  
and perish 47  
Publishing turkey stealing and family  
massacres 47  
Punch, Terrence M 54  
purposes of the society 34

## Q

Quebec-Liverpool crossing 73  
queries 109  
query — Parker 25

Quinche 100  
Quinn, William 73

## R

R.M.S. Titanic Inc 74  
Rabelais, Francois 76  
Raymond 98  
Reeltime Video Productions 49  
Reference Sources for Canadian  
Genealogy 52  
Regnal years 23  
relationship chart 99  
Religion codes for the early  
Canadian census 89  
Rempel, Judii 12, 17, 71  
Rene dit Langanriere 45  
Research interests, AFHS members  
90  
Revised Statutes of Canada 36  
Ricafero, Feder 73  
Riddell, Judii 49  
Riel Rebellion 98  
Rimouski, Quebec 72  
Rindisbacher 100  
Roberston, William 113, 114  
Robert's Research Services 49  
Roberts, W. 73  
Rogers, Colin 128  
Rollet, Marie 81  
Rolph, John 117, 118  
Romanus, John 73  
Roseneder, Jan 24, 44, 110  
Routes to Roots 89  
Rowland, Peg 49  
Roy, Marlene 49  
Rupert's Land 15  
Ruscitto, Linda 43, 44  
Ryan, Phona 73  
Ryceny, John 73

## S

S. Ontario townships, counties, NAC  
film numbers 26  
sage-femmes 82  
Salvation Army's Heritage Centre  
73  
Samuelson, C. 73  
Sanborn, George F Jr 54  
Sarrazin, Michel 80, 83  
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society  
88  
Saskatchewan residents index  
88, 125  
Satanton, Thomas 10  
Sauvageau, Rene 78  
Sauve, Louise 12, 35  
Sayle, Elizabeth 25  
Schaeffer, Chantel 49, 51  
Scheidegger 100  
Schiedel, Isobel 13, 71  
Schirmer 100  
Schmid 101  
Scott, James 115  
Scottish Record Office Online 21  
Scrapbooker's Paradise 49  
scurvy 75  
Sea View Imaging 73  
Seaborn, Edwin 121  
Selby, George 112  
Selinski, W. 73  
Selkirk Project underway 100  
Shannon, Edward 73  
Shell Canada Ltd 35  
Shielding the Dead for the Sake of  
the Living 1, 46

Shuttle, Ann 74  
Shuttle, Barbara 74  
Shuttle, David 74  
Shuttle, Pearl 74  
Shuttle, Roy 74  
Sifton, Clifford 98  
Simmerman, Stella 17  
Sims, John 73  
Smith, H.S. 73  
Smith, J. 73  
Smith, Mrs. E. 73  
Smith, O.H. 73  
Snattock, William 73  
Southminster United Church 12, 35,  
68  
Sparling, Lois 33, 39  
Spencer, C.(crew) 73  
St. Paul de Metis 98  
Stadacona 75  
Stainer, Mrs. E. 73  
Standards for sound genealogy  
research 124  
Standards for use of technology in  
genealogy resear 124  
Stanford, Xenia 75, 111  
Starogard 85  
Statistics Canada 105  
Statutes of Canada 36  
Ste. Rose du Lac 45  
Stephen, John 77  
Stephenson, John 113  
Stewart, Ann 49, 50  
Stewart, Donna 49  
Stewart, Jim 12, 49  
Stewart, Lorna 55  
Stillman, A.E. 73  
Stobbs, Doug 13, 35, 71, 85, 128  
Storstad 72  
Stramm 100  
Strickland, Roy 17, 50  
Sullivan, Timothy 80, 82  
surgeon 77  
surgeon-fishermen 79  
Surname Index — Proof-of-age  
documents in Alberta 89  
Suspect/inspect all sources 43  
Sutehall, Henry Jr 74  
Suzzera, Adam 73  
Swiss Connection 101  
Sylvain, Timothee 80  
Sylvius 77  
Sym, Robert 112  
syphilis 111

## T

Table of weights and dimensions 29  
Tait, Tina Cherie 65  
Talbacha, Alex. 73  
Taplin, Mrs. E. 73  
Taylor, Jim Mann 85  
Taylor, Ryan 89, 125  
The subject really causes me no  
concern 46  
Thibault, Father 98  
Thomas, Marge 88  
Thompson, J.T. 29  
Thomson, Samuel 116  
Thorpe, Phillip P 8, 12  
Titanic 72  
Titanic love letters 74  
Titanic, The Anatomy of a Disaster  
74  
To tell the truth...? 46  
Trace, Mary 49  
Traces Publications 49

Tracking our colonial ancestors 8  
Treaty of Paris 111  
Turk, Linda 1, 2, 46  
Turner, Joseph 73  
Turner Valley 98  
Twentieth Century Research 3

## U

Uckermark 85  
Udolph, Jurgen 85  
United Empire Loyalist Assn. of  
Canada 49  
University of Calgary law library 37  
Upper Canada King's Bench  
Reports 38  
Upper Canada Legal Directory 37

## V

Vandal, Isabelle 45  
Varner, Thomas 73  
Veitch, Miss B. 73  
Verney 78  
Verring (Varing) 101  
Vesalius 77  
von Iffland, Anthony 112  
Vosan, R.S. 39

## W

Wake, Dave 12  
Walinski, Thome 73  
Wall, Charlie 42  
Wellauer, Maralyn 100  
Westbury, Bob 49, 126  
western passenger survivors 73  
Western Weekly Reports 38  
Weyburn Probst, P. 73  
What's happening and where...  
52, 100  
White, J.B. 73  
White, Mrs. Geo +infant 73  
Whitelaw, John 112  
Whitelaw, Mrs. J. 73  
Whyte Museum of the Canadian  
Rockies 99  
Widmer, Dr 119  
Wild Rose Seminar 109  
Wild Rose Seminar '97 16, 49  
Wild Rose Seminar '98 122  
Wilkat, Marianne 86  
Winters, Lyn 105, 109  
Winthrop, John Jr 10  
Wood, Miss Mary 73  
Workman, Dr 119  
Worman, Tom 49

## Z

Zeni, David 72  
zu Erpen, Walter J Meyer 100  
Zup, H. Halcombe 73



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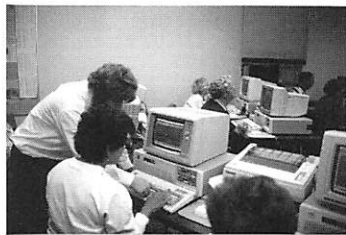
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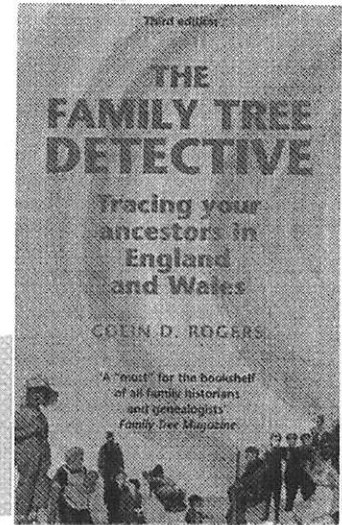
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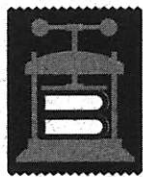
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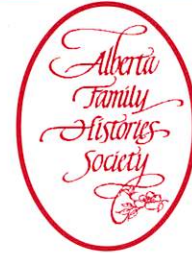
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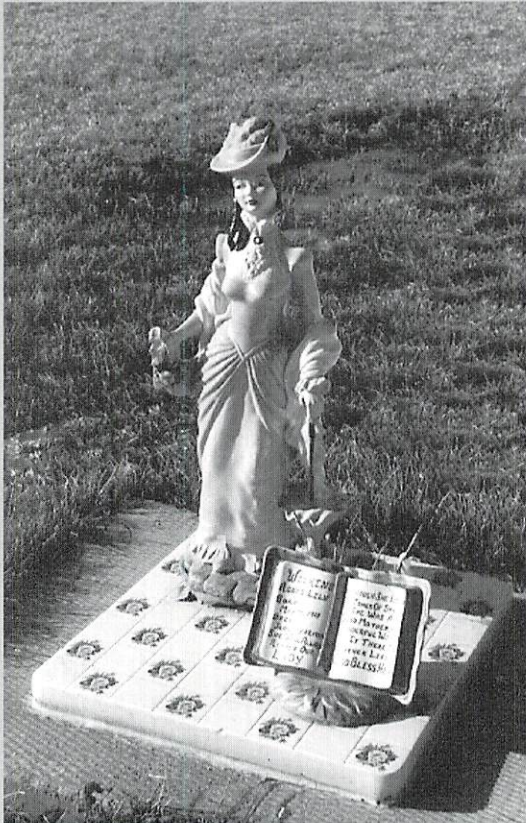


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So if there is another Life, God Bless Her.

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