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Doin' the Highland Thing, or A Visit to the Ends of the Earth

by Bill Mumford

My wife is a mongrel. At least that was the view of her Scottish grandmother who had never approved of her son's marriage to that "cute little French girl" in Saskatoon. For some months after Evelyn's birth Grandma stood fast, she was married to a Grant and that is the Grant motto, refusing to see the newborn. Of course grandmotherly instincts finally overcame her pride and she accepted the child as her granddaughter. Future events would dictate however that Evelyn would have few memories of her paternal grandmother and those would be of a dour old lady. She would be later described by Ev's father's cousin as "able to lift the hide off an elephant with the edge of her tongue".

Early this year Ev and I decided that this would be the year of our third, and final, visit to England. Ev has little interest in genealogy, her only interest in an English visit being the opportunity to visit Coronation Street. Hoping to arouse a little interest in



Reay Cottage

the genealogy aspect of the trip I proposed we visit the birthplaces of her paternal grandparents. The Isle of Lewis in the Hebrides and Polwarth in Berwickshire. Ev agreed that could make the trip a "little" more interesting. I had done little research on her family to this point,

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CHINOOK

The Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society
volume 19, number 1, fall 1998

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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 (1998-99):

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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Editorial — It's time to write to your member of Parliament

Since the summer issue of *Chinook* was mailed, we have heard of numerous reports that members did write to Ottawa about the 1911 census situation.

It became abundantly clear quite early in this that Stats Canada, in their own opinion and also from advice they have received from others, cannot legally release the 1911 and any other later censuses. Ever!

With the earlier censuses, they were filmed and the film then turned over to the National Archives of Canada. We understand the 1911 has also been filmed, however the pleadings of the staff at the National Archives hasn't been any more effective than the many letters from citizens across the country have been, in effecting the transfer.

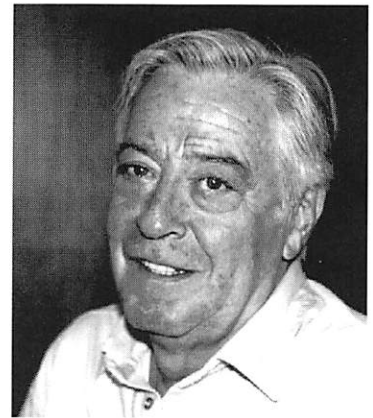
The issue then, has reverted to the political arena and accordingly, we urge each person reading this to write, phone, fax and/or e-mail as many federal members of Parliament as they are able to.

It should be mentioned that other genealogical societies across Canada are equally concerned, and when the matter came before the annual meeting of the Ontario Genealogical Society, they too enlisted member-support for a letter writing campaign.

Our work is cut out for us.

In days of billion dollar surpluses and deficits, etc., it's going to be difficult to interest politicians in an issue as uncontroversial as some "old census records", nevertheless, if we don't start, we will have no-one to blame if the 1911 and later censuses never see the light of day.

On page 28 we have listed some topics which will help when writing a letter. Don't let these restrict you either...



tell it how you feel it should be told. One page should do though!

We have listed all federal members of Parliament from Alberta on page 29.

Letters to MPs go postage-free if mailed to Ottawa, therefore, certainly write to your own MP; while you're at it, send a copy to the Honourable Leader of the Opposition too!

Every MP has an office in their riding... also fax and e-mail addresses... these are available from the Reform Party Headquarters in Calgary at 269-1990 or, via fax at 269-4077.

If you prefer one of these alternatives, move ahead and do it!

Our members have always been generous with both their time, and finances.

This is another of those times... do take pen in hand and let the politicians know there are some voters here who request... "demand" the change! Won't cost them hardly a smidgen either, but could contribute to them being re-elected!

Doug Stobbs, editor.

Alberta Family Histories Society — A distinct society since 1980

Highland Thing... from page 1: having achieved nothing more than the acquisition of a few birth and marriage certificates from Registry House in Edinburgh. Very quickly I examined what I had, consulted the OPRs, then ordered a few census records and parish registers from Salt Lake.

Everything went remarkably smoothly. Grandma, I suppose I ought to give her a name, it's Anne MacKay, had given her age as 29 at the time of her marriage in 1901. Her father was listed as Murdo. A quick check of the civil registration records revealed that an Anne MacKay had been born to Murdo MacKay and Mary MacPhail in 1872 at Barvas, Isle of Lewis. The 1881 census index listed the MacKay family of Barvas and from the age of the oldest child an estimated marriage date of about 1868 appeared likely. Sure enough, the register again revealed that was indeed the year and the certificate provided the parents' names. This was enough for the present. Wanting to discover if there were any family members still resident on Lewis and realizing I had neither the time or resources to chase down Anne's siblings I fired off a fax to Bill Lawson of *Co Leis Thu* on the Isle of Harris. Bill specializes in the Outer Hebrides so if anyone could help he'd be the one. I sent what data I had with all my sources and explained that as I intended to be on Lewis in September I would appreciate an early reply.

I received one. Less than two weeks later a letter arrived informing me that while my lineages were correct I had the wrong Anne MacKay. Could I be mistaken on her age? This wasn't possible. Everything we knew about Anne MacKay indicated that her age was correct. Bill had suggested that he might be able to locate our

Anne but that the search could prove rather time consuming and therefore expensive. Feeling that I could probably do a considerable amount of initial research at this end I told Bill I would advise him when I had some new data. I began by checking the birth registry for all Anne MacKay's born on Lewis from 1875 to 1869. There were 24 of them, 3 of them having a father named Murdo. Then I received

Anne's death certificate from Regina. I had ordered this, not because I expected to find any new information but merely to complete my records. To my astonishment, while the cause of death did not appear, there was Anne's birth date and the names of both parents. She had been born in 1868 to Murdo MacKay and Margaret Beaton. She was 33 at the time of her marriage. I quickly faxed this new information to Bill Lawson along with Murdo and Margaret's marriage information which gave the names of their parents. Murdo and Margaret had been married in the Free Church of Scotland. Those parish registers are not available through the FHC so again I asked Bill to locate any of Anne's siblings. A week before our scheduled departure I received a phone call from Bill. Could I pick up my data from him on my arrival on the Isle of Harris? For those of you who are cartographically challenged the Isle of Harris and the Isle of Lewis are one island. I suppose that makes sense to the Scots.

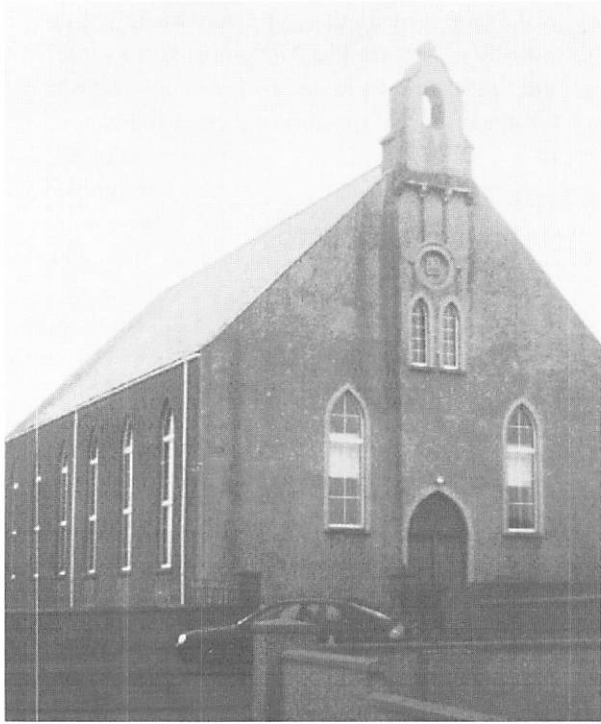
Arriving in England we drove to Cardiff to visit friends, then took the train to Paris to visit Mickey Mouse. The 186 mph train ride was impressive, too bad Disneyland wasn't. Returning to England I began to do all those things for which I had spent months planning. I attended a meeting of the Essex Society for Family History as well as their computer group meeting. These folks knew I was coming and had decided, unknown to me, that I would tell them all about how those of us in the Colonies managed to use

computers for genealogy. I did my best. The next day I made a point of visiting my initial contact in Essex. We have been in regular correspondence ever since I started my research so it was a real pleasure to meet this gentleman after over a decade of scribbling. I then proceeded to visit four County

Record Offices, several libraries and more graveyards than I care to recall. With this behind me I was now prepared to undergo the Coronation Street Experience in Manchester. Actually it was quite enjoyable as was the visit to Blackpool the following day. From there we took off for our Scottish adventure.



Vatisker Point showing the village of Coll. Vatisker is on the other side.



Back Free Church of Scotland

Leaving Blackpool we ventured as far as Gretna Green and visited the local Scottish Tourist Office in order to arrange for the night's B&B. When the clerk discovered we were heading for Lewis she became quite excited. That was her home and she had attended school with Bill Lawson. She found us a B&B, gave us the directions and told us where we might obtain some supper. About five minutes after arriving at our lodgings we received a phone call. It was Joan from the tourist office, could we come to her house later for a drink? We could. The evening was a great success. Joan and her husband, David, were very informative about Scotland in general and Lewis in particular. When I told David my plans he asked if I had ferry reservations. I told him I had been informed they weren't required. He suggested to me that while that might be true for foot traffic if you had a car you needed a reservation. The next morning I called Caledonia MacBrayne in Uig and was told I would be sixth on Monday's standby list.

Our route from Gretna Green took us north to Glasgow, which we were grateful to be able to

bypass, past Loch Lomond and on to Fort William. We had been in Fort William years ago and had found it a nice quiet little town. Now we couldn't escape quickly enough. Times have changed and Fort William is overrun with campers and hikers. Heading north we crossed the new Skye bridge reaching Uig early Sunday afternoon. Fortunately our B&B, actually a small hotel, served meals. There were no restaurants open. I was in the ferry line by noon the next day. By 1:00 PM there were so many cars and trucks lined up I was losing any hope I may of had of getting aboard. When the ferry arrived and started loading I knew we wouldn't make it. Then, just as I was planning what to do with another day on Skye, the loading director motioned me to proceed. Somehow they managed to squeeze not only us but two additional cars on board.

Arriving in Tarbert on Harris several hours later we found a B&B and phoned Bill Lawson. He suggested we come immediately. His home in Northton is only 17 miles from Tarbert but he told us it would take 45 minutes to an hour to make the drive. He said we would find the scenery breathtaking. It wasn't only the scenery that was breathtaking. It was the sight of a lorry heading straight for us at 40 mph on a road only eight feet wide. The road was a single track of pavement with little 'passing places' every several hundred yards. No attempt had been made to maintain a straight line, the road simply followed the contour of the land. Bill met us on our arrival and ushered us into his office. Time was short, we had to be back in Tarbert before 8:00 pm if we wished to eat, so we got right down to business. Bill had been able to carry Ev's lines back four or five generations and informed us that Anne had a sister and a brother. This sister had emigrated to Canada and the brother had gone to sea. This dashed our hopes of finding



Arnoll Black House

any close relatives. In the time remaining Bill gave me a great deal of information about the emigration patterns of the Hebridean islanders and on a world map showed me where his clients were located. They seemed to be everywhere.

The next morning we arose early, a requirement at B&B's if you want breakfast, and pointed our little car towards Stornoway, the only community over 500 people on Lewis/Harris. The southern portion of Lewis is similar to Harris in topography, that is, rather rough with many high hills.

The road is again a single track affair but as added interest there are now thousands of sheep in evidence. Not only do they dot the landscape but they patrol the road, even managing at times to take a nap there. No matter where we drove on Lewis there were always sheep. Ev loves sheep so she enjoyed our drives even though I was becoming a nervous wreck from trying to avoid running over one. As one drives north the land levels out and becomes a barren, rolling countryside totally devoid of trees with many small lakes. Thankfully, this change of landscape means that the roads are now two lanes in width, a narrow two lanes, but two lanes nonetheless.

Stornoway is a small city of about 10,000 souls. From old photos it appears to be little changed from the early 1900s with the exception of a nice shiny new supermarket at the edge of town and tremendous increase in vehicular traffic. Again we utilized the tourist office to locate a B&B. Anne MacKay had come from a small community some ten miles north of Stornoway called Vatisker. There are three small settlements in the immediate area of Vatisker, Coll, Back, and Gress. We found a B&B in Back run by Margaret Mary Fraser. Arriving at Margaret Mary's I told her our story. Margaret Mary listened, then, peering at Ev, remarked, "Ay, she has the features of an island girl". She then suggested I visit George Stewart, the local historian. I

phoned George, told my tale again, and was invited to come over. George turned out to be a very friendly little gent of some 80 plus years. His wife prepared tea while George and I settled down to discuss genealogy and island history. George inspected the ancestral chart Bill had

prepared, mumbled a few numbers, and then announced he was Ev's fifth cousin through the Morrison branch. He then qualified his statement by telling me that she was also probably related to about half of the island's population. After further



Newer version of Black House, similar to 21 Vatisker.

study of the chart he picked out Ev's third greatgrandfather and said, "Och! Duncan MacKay, I know him". Now Duncan had come to Lewis in about 1810 as an army pensioner and died about 1840. I knew George was old but he wasn't *that* old.

George went on to explain that Duncan had lived on the croft at 21 Vatisker. One of his sons had, in later years, returned from Glasgow, where he was a joiner, to purchase the old schoolhouse which he refurbished and named Reay Cottage after his father's birthplace in Caithness. This same son had been instrumental in the construction of the Free Church of Back where Anne MacKay had been christened. George then pulled out copies of a number of books he had written on the local area. Each book centered on one of the villages and listed every croft and their owners from the establishment of the croft system to the present day. At my request he photocopied the information for every croft where one of Anne's ancestors had lived. With the relatives disposed of George then told me much of the history of Lewis. The people speak both Gaelic and English preferring Gaelic whenever possible. Road signs are bilingual with Gaelic taking precedence. The locals still use a patronymic naming system when discussing families with their friends. Over the years this has created some difficulties. George told of a Donald MacPhail of Barvas, who spoke only



The Callanish stones — Stonehenge contemporaries. Ev in the foreground.

Gaelic. He moved to Stornoway and when confronted with an English census taker gave his name, in Gaelic, as Donald, son of Donald. His descendants today are known as MacDonalds, not MacPhails. The Hudson's Bay Company, when recruiting young men for their operations in the wilds of Rupert's Land, found many willing lads on Lewis. When their tour of duty expired these now grizzled veterans of the Canadian North brought their Cree wives home with them. Today, on the northwest coast of Lewis, there is a large Metis population.

The following day Ev and I decided to visit the various crofts where her people had lived. Unable to find No 21 Vatisker I stopped at a croft where a man was cleaning paintbrushes in his garage. I explained my dilemma and was immediately invited into the house where I was offered tea while his wife called in some expert help. A neighbour arrived and the three discussed possibilities until they finally decided no 21 were the ruins of a Black House across the road. The lady of the house, being concerned about Ev, who had remained in the car, went out and dragged her in to join us. Again I repeated the by now familiar story of Ann MacKay but now added George Stewart's comments. When I finished the man of the house said, "Well, I guess I'm a cousin too. I'm a Stewart". In the course of our conversation it developed that the Stewarts' daughter would be moving to Calgary in December. Her

husband, a professor at Edinburgh University, had obtained a professorship at the University of Calgary. We spent some time assuring the lady of the house that her daughter was not likely to freeze to death in a snowbank. When we were ready to leave Mr. Stewart offered to point out the crofts in which we were interested. Jumping in his car he said, "Follow me," and drove off. After viewing the last croft he wished us well and returned home to his paintbrushes. Returning to the B&B that evening I mentioned our encounter with the Stewarts to Margaret Mary. "Oh!" she said, "you mean Sonny, his name is actually Norman but everyone calls him Sonny. He's my cousin".

The following day we rather reluctantly prepared to leave. We had toured the island, visiting the Callanish stones, Dun Carloway, and the Arnoll Black House, the latter being a story unto itself. As we took our leave of Margaret Mary she embraced Ev, gave her a kiss, and said, "It's so nice when one of our own return, even if it is only for a little while". Later, from the observation deck of the ferry, as we watched the lonely, desolate, forbidding landscape of Lewis fade in the distance, Ev looked pensive. I asked her for her thoughts. "That was a very enjoyable few days," she replied, "so quiet and peaceful. The people were so nice and friendly..... and there were lots of sheep". Would she return?" "Well.....".

Recording genealogical events

by Philip P. Thorpe CG(C)

Definition: A genealogical event is something that happened somewhere, sometime to someone.

Something: Major genealogical events are easily found in vital records of birth, marriage and death. All genealogical forms and computer programs provide entry places for these events. Also spaces for baptism and burial are usually available. Other important events like graduation, divorce and terms of military service deserve accurate recording. Every detail available, such as military regiment and service identification number, should be recorded. The usual, and most important details of an event, are the time and place of occurrence.

Somewhere: It is unfortunate that this is the detail that is most commonly omitted in data collection. Very often I enter genealogical events provided by others about their immediate family and ask myself "On what continent?" Another question I always ask as I enter the source for each genealogical event is "Could the reader check my entry by locating the same source?". I ask that question to determine if my source information is complete, but the same principle applies to entry of place names. In the attached chart I score the value of places with a quantitative number describing the information related to a genealogical event. That is

because I suspect that, given only the place of an event, it would be possible to find a record of that event at least 50% of the time.

Entry of places is an art form in itself. Here is a big advantage to using a genealogy program. After entry of a few letters of a place name a search key will bring up a list of places that I have previously entered with that spelling. A selection process will substitute the full text of the place name into the current data field. This has two advantages. It prevents entry

name. On entry of new places I spend an inordinate amount of time obtaining counties and other detail from an atlas or other source of place names. The full text of place name, county and province or state is important.

Local genealogists and residents are all too prone to be brief. It never hurts to state the obvious. Perhaps they should ask the question, "Would a reader, living in a distant place and at a much later time, know exactly where this event occurred?" Several frustrating examples of people being too brief

have appeared in my correspondence. A recent set of notes, to supplement data I had printed, contained no mention of places. That 50% reduction in the value of new information stands out in comparison to the original data it supplements. Omission of details, like counties, is a major problem in areas such as Nova Scotia. Pleasant Valley, Centreville and a large number of other places exist in several counties. Cornwallis was a Planter township in Kings County but is not on the map today. Very often I

have seen Cornwallis, Annapolis Co., NS entries for people who were residents of Cornwallis (township), Kings Co., NS. This error appeared by

Value of genealogical event information

Places - Maximum 50%	Value
Centreville, Kings Co. NS	50
Centreville, NS	25
Centreville	10
Dates - Maximum 50%	Value
30 Jun 1998	50
30/06/1998 (but not 08/06/1998)	50
Jun 1998	40
08/06/1998 (with others like 21/06/1998 only)	35
/06/1998	25
06/??/1998	25
??/06/1998	25
08/06/1998 (with 30/06/1998 and 06/21/1998)	25
30/06/98	20
10 Jun	15
10/06	5

of the same place with a variation of detail. And it adds detail, such as county, if the correspondent has provided only an abbreviated place

genealogists searching atlases in an effort to add detail to place names that local people wrote in brief form. It is always wise to include the county for every place in a province or state whenever possible.

Sometime: Dates are another unfortunate victim of recording technique. Like places they contain one half of the documentation of an event. The world is a little large to find a record of an event when no place is given, but in some cases a guess at the place can be made from a related event. The value of a date is reduced according to its presentation (see the chart).

I prefer, and recommend, a dd mm year (i.e. 30 Jun 1998) format. In the 4-page data supplement mentioned earlier, that had no place names, both dd/mm/yy and mm/dd/yy formats existed on the same page (numbers

greater than 12 existed at the beginning and in the middle). Those were somewhat acceptable but the lack of consistency rendered those with numbers less than 12 at the beginning and in the middle (also on that same page) as unreliable. It also always amazes me that people will provide birthdates for themselves, siblings and others with only months and years. One person gave the day and month of birth for all members of a family and the years were only determined by their ages relative to her mother who was one of that family.

Someone: All genealogy arises from relationships and events in the lives of people. We do genealogical research to perpetuate the memory of our ancestors and others. People's names are important. Many families have recognized great uncle John as Deacon John. Others have used repeated

names through a number of generations. Richard Lee III was their third generation son. Some have military, scholarly, professional or honorary titles. There must be a place for recording these titles and nicknames but I find it impossible to generate a good automatic index when they are entered in the computer name fields. I tend to add a comment about such titles and nicknames. Also in comments I mention use of middle names etc. Often in the first comment of a spouse I put the names of his or her parents. It is entered as "Son of ____" or "Daughter of ____", where the blanks are filled with fathers' and mothers' names such as William Henry Hatt and Edith Rose Hill.

This is done only when the spouse's family is not in the computer database, since most programs will output it automatically if it is available. □

Recent Acquisitions at the Castell Library

by Cathy Mayhood, Humanities Department, Calgary Public Library

A Register of Deceased Persons at Sea and on Grosse Ile in 1847

Charbonneau, Andre & Dolores Drolet-Dube, 1997
929.1072 GER 1997, Circulates

Genealogical & Local History Books in Print; U.S. Sources & Resources

Vol.1 & 2, 1997
Hoffman, Marion, ed.
929.1016 HOF Vol. 1&2, Reference

Germanic Genealogy: A Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns

2 ed, 1997
Brandt, Edward R., et al.
929.1072 GER 1997, Circulates

Irish Records: Sources for Family and Local History

Rev. ed. 1997
Ryan, James G.
929.3415 RYA 1997, Reference

Netting Your Ancestors: Genealogical Research on the Internet 1997

Howells, Cyndi
929.10285 HOW, Circulates

Soldiers of the King: The Upper Canada Militia, 1812-1814, a Reference Guide.

1995
Gray, William
929.3713 GRA 1997, Circulates

Virtual Roots: A Guide to Genealogy and Local History on the World Wide Web.

1997
Kemp, Thomas Jay
929.10285 KEM, Circulates

Medical procedures afloat, 1841

by Frank Morrow

Much has been written about the rudimentary medical procedures of the 19th century, and the conditions endured by passengers on emigrant ships. What I found interesting in the following transcripts from ship's papers is that even at the beginning of 1841 there seemed to be a concern for emigrant's welfare, and, in particular, for hygiene. This may have been just window-dressing for ship-owners, authorities, or perhaps for future travelers. Readers can make their own judgement.

It is interesting to note that the ship's surgeon was also charged with responsibility for the passenger's religious and social welfare. (Maybe the position of cruise-director evolved from this).

A reader might also note that the surgeon was empowered to nominate those who would be eligible to receive gratuities. An ethical dilemma, perhaps?

The sailing vessel "Orestes" on which some of my forebears traveled from Liverpool, England, to Sydney, Australia, departed on 6th January and arrived in Sydney on 16 May 1841. My great-great-grandfather died at sea and was buried at Cape Town, South Africa.

Details of the passage were:

Tonnage — 540

Length of passage — 128 days

Ports of Call — Cape of Good Hope

Master — Captain Edward Cooke

Surgeon, B. Peter

Passengers embarked — Adults 163,

Children 113, Total 276

Births on board, 6

Deaths on board — 4 Adults, 12

Children, Total 16

Disembarked — 266

Principal diseases on board — Debility from cold and sea sickness. At the

commencement of our voyage one died after child birth. Delirium Tremens and Inflammation of the Lungs.

themselves request it, they shall have one species of food substituted for another; the Medicines you have examined (.....) sufficient. The main



A 19th century sailing ship

The instructions to the Surgeon on board, which appear to have been issued by a Surgeon Superintendent who may have been a representative of either the owners or the government, were dated January 5th, 1841, and are transcribed as follows (spelling, punctuation, and capitalization are according to the original document. Undecipherable words are indicated by (...));

Sir/ You having undertaken the duties of Surgeon to the Passengers on board the Orestes Capt. Cooke about to proceed hence to Sydney N.S. Wales We beg your attention to the following instructions. Our great desire is, that the Emigrants should be well fed & their health preserved during the voyage; we have put on board every thing that the Government Agent requires, & even more, & have arranged that where the Emigrants

point to observe is (...) & cleanliness, & it is our particular desire that you will every morning inspect the Hold Decks to see that they are regularly cleaned & follow instructions on this point, & having the beds taken on deck & aired are strictly enforced. We have engaged Mr. Samuel Davidson with William Fenton & James Davies as assistants to distribute the stores, Mr Davidson will keep an account of them, but we beg you will check it daily & you will be expected by the Government to certify the same to them. Books are prepared for the purpose & we beg your particular attention to see that he does his duty. We have arranged for the Orestes to call at the Cape of Good Hope for water; while there we wish the Emigrants to be supplied with fresh provisions also fruit & vegetables if cheap, & lay in such of them as can be consumed

whilst good & sweet, of the other provisions there is a most ample supply & we fully expect you will not find it necessary to get anything more. We have put on board brandy & Port Wine for the use of the sick, & you will please observe it is only to be given to invalids under your orders. The Master of the vessel will give you every assistance in his power in enforcing order regularity (...) you will address yourself if necessary. You will oblige us by writing to us as opportunities occur, stating how you get on & the health comfort of the Passengers. We have put on board 4 bags of Sago for the use of the sick etc. You have a copy of the Government Gazette detailing the duties you will have to perform on board of the vessel, the appointments you are authorised & required to make; it also states the remuneration which you will receive from Government if, as we have no doubt, will be the case you do your duty faithfully. We enclose for your perusal & guidance the general instructions we give to the persons entrusted with the distribution of the stores. You are aware that it is necessary to keep a strict check upon the expenditure & see that every thing is regularly entered & regularly accounted for. We beg in addition to the foregoing that you will have the bottoms of the berths or wooden boards taken on deck & well scraped once a week, & all the dirt cleaned away from under them on the deck. You must also be careful that no spirits are supplied to any of the steerage passengers except by yourself in case of sickness. (... ..) engaged to distribute stores supply any without your orders to the Emigrants & check any thing like a waste of water & Provi-

sions. You will find that there are 20 Bls of oatmeal & 50 Bls of flour on board that you may exchange for the allowance of beef & pork as often as they are required, which indeed is an advantage to us. We place under your charge a large assortment of Bibles Prayer Books etc for the use of the Emigrants during the voyage which we request you will see are made a proper use of having them returned to you when not in use. You will be expected to read prayers every Sunday collecting as many of the Emigrants as you possibly can & afterwards reading to them a sermon of which you will have a supply. This the Government Particularly requires to be done & we are also anxious on the subject. In fact every thing must be done to keep up morality, decency, decorum. At the conclusion of the voyage you will give the Books to the most deserving of the (...) & you must also be careful to appoint a school (... ..) trouble from the Government. You can also appoint an assistant to yourself. Wishing you a safe & pleasant passage. We are Sir Your obedient servants (... ..)

The Surgeon's report at the conclusion of the voyage responded to predetermined questions in the following manner:

How often was Divine Service performed on board?

Prayers & Sermons on Lord's Day weather permitting.

What was the number of Protestants & Catholics?

Nearly equal.

Was a school established on board?
No.

What Regulations were in force for the preservation Of Health, Cleanliness, etc?

Regulations contained in my Instructions.

What occupations & amusements were recommended & encouraged to prevent idleness & preserve contentment & cheerfulness?

Music Dancing & other harmless amusements.

Was the assistance afforded you by the Master & Edward Cooke officers of the Ship, such as to render them eligible

James Holden for the respective gratuities, established in their favour John (.....) by the Government Regulations; if so state their names?

What were the names of the Teacher, Overseers, &

Francis Shaw Hospital Asst. Hospital Assistant, & were they deserving of the gratuities

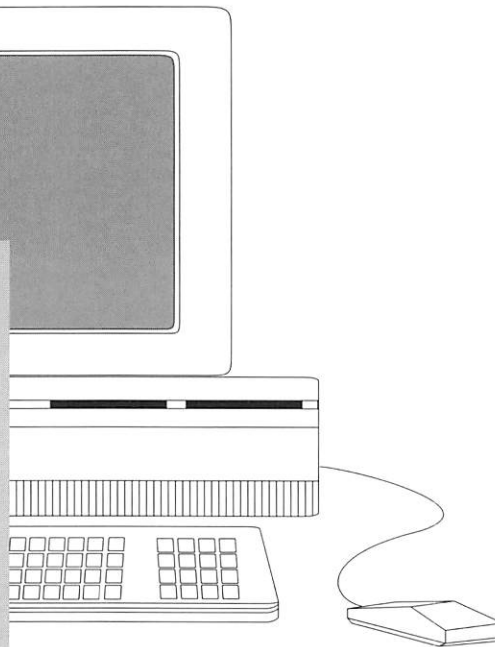
Edward Knight, Francis Bell, established in their favour by the Regulations?

Archibald McLelland, John Bray Joseph Woodward

I had occasion to revisit these records as the result of an enquiry from an individual in Australia who became aware that I was interested in this particular voyage & may have some information that he lacked. He has informed me that his 3 g's father also died en-route. Of the 4 who died at sea, 3 were males. We now know who 2 of them were. □

Grandmas and Computers

In the not too distant past
— I remember very well —
Grandmas tended to their knitting,
and their cookies were just swell.
They were always at the ready,
when you needed some advice.
And their sewing (I can tell you)
was available — and nice.
Well, Grandma's not deserted you.
She dearly loves you still.
You just won't find her cooking,
but she's right there at the till.
She thinks about you daily
you haven't been forsook.
Your photos are quite handy,
in her Pentium notebook.
She scans your art work now though,
and combines it with cool sounds,
to make electronic greetings.
She prints pictures by the pounds.
She's right there when you need her,
you really aren't alone.
She's out now with her "puter" pals,
but she took her new cell phone.
You can also leave a message
on her answering machine;
or page her at the fun meet.
She's been there since nine fifteen.
Yes, the world's a very different place,
there is no doubt of that.
So "E" her from her web page,
or join her in a chat.
She's joined the electronic age,
and it really seems to suit her.
So don't expect the same old gal,
cause Grandma's gone "Computer".



Mailing List Tidbits

by Cyndi Howells <<http://www.CyndisList.com>>

A "listowner" maintains a mailing list. The listowner is usually the person who originally established the list and determined the purpose of the list and any rules associated with it. The listowner also helps those who need help to subscribe and unsubscribe from the list successfully.

Messages sent to mailing lists are forwarded via e-mail to a software program, which then distributes a copy of the message to each of the subscribers on that list.

There are at least two different e-mail addresses associated with each mailing list. The first address is used for sending "subscribe" and "unsubscribe" commands by e-mail. The second address is used to send e-mail messages to all of the other subscribers on the mailing list. Pay close attention to the differences between these two e-mail addresses, so that you know you are using the right address for the proper function.

Most mailing lists have two versions: mail mode and digest mode. Mail mode is for individual messages to be delivered one at a time to each subscriber. Digest mode is for several messages to be delivered to each subscriber in one message.

After you successfully subscribe to a mailing list you will receive a welcome message with details on how that particular list works. Keep a copy of the welcome message.

These suggestions apply to mailing lists and are also good rules for regular e-mail correspondence. The last thing in the world you want to do is inadvertently offend that cousin who has the priceless records about your ancestors.

Read the subscription (subscribe and unsubscribe) instructions carefully and

follow them exactly. Don't pester the listowner for personal help. Try subscribing and unsubscribing at least five times before you ask for help. You can do it! Read — don't skim — the welcome message, FAQ, Web page and any other information sent to you regarding the mailing list and how it works. The rules do apply to you. Follow them.

After joining a mailing list, "lurk" (read, do not respond) for a while. Use the correct e-mail address when posting or replying to messages. If you want to reply to someone privately, be sure you are not replying to the entire list. Look at the "TO:" window in your e-mail before you hit that "REPLY" button.

Do not send "test" messages to mailing lists. (Mailing lists work; you don't have to "test" them.)

Never return an entire letter, message, or newsletter to the sender or to the mailing list. Check the automatic functions on your e-mail program to avoid this. Turn that function off.

Do not post any inappropriate messages to a list. For example, don't post genealogical queries about when/where your great-grandparents were married to a list that deals with those coordinating work on compiling cemetery records for a state or county. Don't send any requests for genealogical research to a webmaster or listowner.

Do not use your signature file if it contains long lists of surnames, or your favorite sayings, and always turn it off before you attempt to subscribe or unsubscribe from a mail list.

Do not send file attachments to mailing lists.

Do not send or forward junk mail or virus warnings to a mailing list. See:

Internet Stuff You Need to Know at
<<http://www.CyndisList.com/internet.htm>>

Do not cross-post the same message to numerous mailing lists.

Do not post personal information about yourself or living family members to any mailing lists.

When responding to queries, quote your sources precisely.

Indicate titles of books, web site addresses, library names or any other reference you have used.

Replying tips

If you decide to reply to a question on a mailing list, determine whether it will be of general interest to all subscribers. If not, send a private e-mail to the person who posted the question.

Do not post personal replies or thank-you messages to a mailing list. Send these messages directly to the individual.

When replying to a message found on a mailing list digest, do not repeat the entire text of the original message with your reply.

Repeat only enough text from the original message that is necessary to clarify your reply or to remind the recipient about the original topic.

Avoiding problems

Mailing lists are like genealogical societies or any group of people — composed of many different types of personalities.

Remember that misunderstandings can happen easily, as it is impossible to convey body language via e-mail. Avoid topics and discussions that may be controversial in nature.

Do not participate in name-calling or

other "flaming".

Do not assume anything. Clarify all statements before you react.

Be patient with all "newbies" to a mailing list. Remember that we all had to start somewhere!

The Internet is a global community; therefore be tolerant of others who use English, French or any language differently than you do. Watch your slang and acronyms. Language that is readily understood and socially

acceptable in the United States or Australia might be incomprehensible or even embarrassing to your British, Canadian or German cousins.

Strategies and rewards

Sign your e-mail with your name and e-mail address. Not all e-mail software automatically provides this information in the headers. Make it easy on your cousins so they can contact you.

Give a mailing list a fair chance to prove useful. Don't be discouraged if a

list is low in traffic or if there are lulls in the conversations. Hang around on a list for a while before you decide to quit. Remember it is a two-way street. Don't ask what all you can GET from a list — offer to GIVE something.

You never know what might pop up! A researcher I know just received a copy of an 1800 Bible entry for her ancestors. It came from a distant cousin she met via a mailing list. She had been searching for this material for more than 20 years. □

Glossary of Terms — Medical

Editor's note: This list of archaic or antiquated medical terms, with their current equivalent or meaning, was published 21 June 1997 by Daniel H. Burrows (dburrows@juno.com) to the Essex Roots List on the Internet.

- Ablepsy - Blindness
- Ague - Malarial Fever
- American plague - Yellow fever
- Anasarca - Generalized massive edema
- Aphonia - Laryngitis
- Aphtha - The infant disease "thrush"
- Apoplexy - Paralysis due to stroke
- Asphyesia/Asphiesia - Cyanotic and lack of oxygen
- Atrophy - Wasting away or diminishing in size.
- Bad Blood - Syphilis
- Bilious fever - Typhoid, malaria, hepatitis or elevated temperature and bile emesis
- Biliousness - Jaundice associated with liver disease
- Black plague or death - Bubonic plague
- Black fever - Acute infection with high temperature and dark red skin lesions and high mortality rate
- Black pox - Black Small pox
- Black vomit - Vomiting old black blood due to ulcers or yellow fever
- Blackwater fever - Dark urine associated with high temperature
- Bladder in throat - Diphtheria (Seen on death certificates)
- Blood poisoning - Bacterial infection; septicemia
- Bloody flux - Bloody stools
- Bloody sweat - Sweating sickness
- Bone shave - Sciatica
- Brain fever - Meningitis
- Breakbone - Dengue fever
- Bright's disease - Chronic inflammatory disease of kidneys
- Bronze John - Yellow fever
- Bule - Boil, tumor or swelling
- Cachexy - Malnutrition
- Cacogastric - Upset stomach
- Cacospysy - Irregular pulse
- Caduceus- Subject to falling sickness or epilepsy
- Camp fever - Typhus; aka Camp diarrhoea
- Canine madness - Rabies, hydrophobia
- Canker - Ulceration of mouth or lips or herpes simplex
- Catalepsy - Seizures / trances
- Catarrhal - Nose and throat discharge from cold or allergy
- Cerebritis - Inflammation of cerebrum or lead poisoning
- Chilblain - Swelling of extremities caused by exposure to cold
- Child bed fever - Infection following birth of a child
- Chin cough - Whooping cough
- Chlorosis - Iron deficiency anemia
- Cholera - Acute severe contagious diarrhoea with intestinal lining sloughing
- Cholera morbus - Characterized by nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, elevated temperature, etc. Could be appendicitis
- Cholecystitis - Inflammation of the gall bladder
- Cholelithiasis - Gall stones
- Choreia - Disease characterized by convulsions, contortions and dancing
- Cold plague - Ague which is characterized by chills
- Colic - An abdominal pain and cramping
- Congestive chills - Malaria
- Consumption - Tuberculosis
- Congestion - Any collection of fluid in an organ, like the lungs
- Congestive chills - Malaria with diarrhoea
- Congestive fever - Malaria
- Corruption - Infection
- Coryza - A cold
- Costiveness - Constipation
- Cramp colic - Appendicitis
- Crop sickness - Overextended stomach
- Croup - Laryngitis, diphtheria, or strep throat
- Cyanosis - Dark skin color from lack of oxygen in blood
- Cynanche - Diseases of throat
- Cystitis - Inflammation of the bladder
- Day fever - Fever lasting one day; sweating sickness
- Debility - Lack of movement or staying in bed
- Decrepitude - Feebleness due to old age
- Delirium tremens Hallucinations due to alcoholism
- Dengue - Infectious fever endemic to East Africa
- Dentition - Cutting of teeth
- Deplumation - Tumor of the eyelids which causes hair loss
- Diary fever - A fever that lasts one day
- Diphtheria - Contagious disease of the throat
- Distemper - Usually animal disease with malaise, discharge from nose and throat, anorexia
- Dock fever - Yellow fever
- Dropsy - Edema (swelling), often caused by kidney or heart disease
- Dropsy of the Brain - Encephalitis
- Dry Bellyache - Lead poisoning
- Dyscrazy - An abnormal body condition
- Dysentery - Inflammation of colon with frequent passage of mucous blood
- Dysorexy - Reduced appetite
- Dyspepsia - Indigestion and heartburn. Heart attack symptoms
- Dysury - Difficulty in urination
- Eclampsy - Symptoms of epilepsy, convulsions during labor
- Ecstasy - A form of catalepsy characterized by loss of reason
- Edema - Nephrosis; swelling of tissues
- Edema of lungs - Congestive heart failure, a form of dropsy
- Eel thing - Erysipelas
- Elephantiasis - A form of leprosy
- Encephalitis - Swelling of brain; aka sleeping sickness
- Enteric fever - Typhoid fever
- Enterocolitis - Inflammation of the intestines
- Enteritis - Inflammation of the bowels
- Epitaxis - Nose bleed

- Erysipelas - Contagious skin disease, due to Streptococci with vesicular and bulbous lesions
- Extravasated blood - Rupture of a blood vessel
- Falling sickness - Epilepsy
- Fatty Liver - Cirrhosis of liver
- Fits - Sudden attack or seizure of muscle activity
- Flux - An excessive flow or discharge of fluid like hemorrhage or diarrhoea
- Flux of humour - Circulation
- French pox - Syphilis
- Gathering - A collection of pus
- Glandular fever - Mononucleosis
- Great pox - Syphilis
- Green fever/sickness - Anemia
- Grippe/grip - Influenza like symptoms
- Grocer's itch - Skin disease caused by mites in sugar or flour
- Heart sickness - Condition caused by loss of salt from body
- Heat stroke - Body temperature elevates because of surrounding environment temperature and body does not perspire to reduce temperature. Coma and death result if not reversed
- Hectical complaint - Recurrent fever
- Hematemesis - Vomiting blood
- Hematuria - Bloody urine
- Hemiplegy - Paralysis of one side of body
- Hip gout - Osteomyelitis
- Horrors - Delirium tremens
- Hydrocephalus - Enlarged head, water on the brain
- Hydropericardium - Heart dropsy
- Hydrophobia - Rabies
- Hydrothorax - Dropsy in chest
- Hypertrophic - Enlargement of organ, like the heart
- Impetigo - Contagious skin disease characterized by pustules
- Inanition - Physical condition resulting from lack of food
- Infantile paralysis - Polio
- Intestinal colic - Abdominal pain due to improper diet
- Jail fever - Typhus
- Jaundice - Condition caused by blockage of intestines
- King's evil - Tuberculosis of neck and lymph glands
- Kruchhusten - Whooping cough
- Lagrippe - Influenza
- Lockjaw - Tetanus or infectious disease affecting the muscles of the neck and jaw. Untreated, it is fatal in eight days
- Long sickness - Tuberculosis
- Lues disease - Syphilis
- Lues venera - Venereal disease
- Lumbago - Back pain
- Lung fever - Pneumonia
- Lung sickness - Tuberculosis
- Lying in - Time of delivery of infant
- Malignant sore throat - Diphtheria
- Mania - Insanity
- Marasmus - Progressive wasting away of body, like malnutrition
- Membranous Croup - Diphtheria
- Meningitis - Inflammation of brain or spinal cord
- Metritis - Inflammation of uterus or purulent vaginal discharge
- Miasma - Poisonous vapors thought to infect the air
- Milk fever - Disease from drinking contaminated milk, like undulant fever or brucellosis
- Milk leg - Post partum thrombophlebitis
- Milk sickness - Disease from milk of cattle which had eaten poisonous weeds
- Mormal - Gangrene
- Morphew - Scurvy blisters on the body
- Mortification - Gangrene of necrotic tissue
- Myelitis - Inflammation of the spine
- Myocarditis - Inflammation of heart muscles
- Necrosis - Mortification of bones or tissue
- Nephrosis - Kidney degeneration
- Nephritis - Inflammation of kidneys
- Nervous prostration - Extreme exhaustion from inability to control physical and mental activities
- Neuralgia - Described as discomfort, such as "Headache" was neuralgia in head
- Nostalgia - Homesickness
- Palsy - Paralysis or uncontrolled movement of controlled muscles. It was listed as "Cause of death"
- Paroxysm - Convulsion
- Pemphigus - Skin disease of watery blisters
- Pericarditis - Inflammation of heart
- Peripneumonia - Inflammation of lungs
- Peritonitis - Inflammation of abdominal area
- Petechial Fever - Fever characterized by skin spotting
- Puerperal exhaustion - Death due to child birth
- Phthiriasis - Lice infestation
- Phthisis - Chronic wasting away or a name for tuberculosis
- Plague - An acute febrile highly infectious disease with a high fatality rate
- Pleurisy - Any pain in the chest area with each breath
- Podagra - Gout
- Pollomyelitis - Polio Potter's asthma - Fibroid phthisis
- Pott's disease - Tuberculosis of spine
- Puerperal exhaustion - Death due to childbirth
- Puerperal fever - Elevated temperature after giving birth to an infant
- Puking fever - Milk sickness
- Putrid fever - Diphtheria
- Quinsy - Tonsillitis
- Remitting fever Malaria
- Rheumatism - Any disorder associated with pain in joints
- Rickets - Disease of skeletal system
- Rose cold - Hay fever or nasal symptoms of an allergy
- Rotanny fever - (Child's disease) ???
- Rubeola - German measles
- Sanguineous crust - Scab
- Scarlatina - Scarlet fever
- Scarlet fever - A disease characterized by red rash
- Scarlet rash - Roseola
- Sciatica - Rheumatism in the hips
- Scirrhus - Cancerous tumors
- Scotomy - Dizziness, nausea and dimness of sight
- Scrivener's palsy - Writer's cramp
- Screws - Rheumatism
- Scrofula - Tuberculosis of neck lymph glands. Progresses slowly with abscesses and pustulas develop. Young person's disease
- Scrumptox - Skin disease, impetigo
- Scurvy - Lack of vitamin C. Symptoms of weakness, spongy gums and haemorrhages under skin
- Septicemia - Blood poisoning
- Shakes - Delirium tremors
- Shaking - Chills, ague
- Shingles - Viral disease with skin blisters
- Ship fever - Typhus
- Siriasis - Inflammation of the brain due to sun exposure
- Sloes - Milk sickness
- Small pox - Contagious disease with fever and blisters
- Softening of brain - Result of stroke or hemorrhage in the brain, with an end result of the tissue softening in that area
- Sore throat distemper - Diphtheria or quinsy
- Spanish influenza Epidemic influenza
- Spasms - Sudden involuntary contraction of muscle or group of muscles, like a convulsion
- Spina bifida - Deformity of spine
- Spotted fever - Either typhus or meningitis
- Sprue - Tropical disease characterized by intestinal disorders and sore throat
- St. Anthony's fire - Also erysipelas, but named so because of affected skin areas are bright red in appearance
- St. Vitas dance - Ceaseless occurrence of rapid complex jerking movements performed involuntary
- Stomatitis - Inflammation of the mouth
- Stranger's fever - Yellow fever
- Strangery - Rupture
- Sudor anglicus - Sweating sickness
- Summer complaint - Diarrhoea, usually in infants caused by spoiled milk
- Sunstroke - Uncontrolled elevation of body temperature due to environment heat. Lack of sodium in the body is a predisposing cause
- Swamp sickness - Could be malaria, typhoid or encephalitis
- Sweating sickness - Infectious and fatal disease common to UK in 15th century
- Tetanus - Infectious fever characterized by high fever, headache and dizziness
- Thrombosis - Blood clot inside blood vessel
- Thrush - Childhood disease characterized by spots on mouth, lips and throat
- Tick fever - Rocky mountain spotted fever
- Toxemia of pregnancy - Eclampsia
- Trench mouth - Painful ulcers found along gum line. Caused by poor nutrition and poor hygiene
- Tussis convulsive - Whooping cough
- Typhus - Infectious fever characterized high fever, headache, and dizziness
- Variola - Smallpox
- Venesection - Bleeding
- Viper's dance - St. Vitus Dance
- Water on brain - Enlarged head
- White swelling - Tuberculosis of the bone
- Winter fever - Pneumonia
- Womb fever - Infection of the uterus
- Worm fit - Convulsions associated with teething, worms, elevated temperature or diarrhoea
- Yellowjacket - Yellow fever. □



Alberta Family Histories Society

invites you to register for

Wild Rose Seminar '98

Friday October 30, 1998 and Saturday October 31, 1998
Crossroads Hotel

FEATURING

- An opportunity to meet fellow genealogists and discuss research techniques and problems
- Genealogical exhibits and displays featuring numerous special interest groups
- For Sale: books and supplies of interest to the genealogy researcher
- Opening Night Ceremony with Special Guest Speaker and refreshments

SEMINAR SCHEDULE


Friday, October 30, 1998

- 6:00 pm Registration and Displays Open
- 7:00 pm Opening Ceremonies followed by
"Tombstone Tourist Does Canada"
Nancy Millar, Guest Speaker
- 9:00 pm Refreshments and Cash Bar
- 10:30 pm Displays Close

Saturday, October 31, 1998

- 8:00 am Registration and Displays Open
Coffee will be available
- 8:45 am A **'POOR ROBBIE MATHIESON'**
What special problems exist and what records are there to help in the search for a poor Scotsman
Sherry Irvine Intermediate
- B **WELCOME TO THE FAMILY HISTORY CENTER**
Ellyn Francis Basic
- C **'FAMILY HISTORY SLEUTH - HAVE DESCENDANTS, WILL SEARCH'**
Utilizing your computer
Gordon Hulbert General
- D **TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS FROM EASTERN EUROPE**
Pre World War I Emigration particularly from Poland and the Ukraine
Gerry Kruk General

10:00 am Coffee Break

- 
- 10:30 am A **SOLUTIONS FOR PROBLEMS IN IRISH RESEARCH**
Seminar limited to 15 people - submit problem by September 24, 1998 (see reverse)
Sherry Irvine Advanced
- B **GETTING STARTED WITH YOUR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH AND STAYING ORGANIZED**
Brian Hutchison Basic - Advanced
- C **WEAVING YOUR OWN WEBSITE: Start to Finish**
Judith Rempel Advanced
- D **NORTH AMERICA'S METIS EMIGRATION**
Lorraine Freeman Intermediate

12:00 pm Lunch

- 1:30 pm A **THE METIS RESOURCE CENTRE'S METIS ROOTS GENEALOGICAL PROJECT**
Lorraine Freeman General
- B **TWENTIETH CENTURY RESEARCH - EFFECTIVE SEARCH STRATEGIES: A FORENSIC CASE STUDY**
Brian Hutchison Advanced
- C **EARLY U.S. MILITARY RECORDS - AN OVERVIEW**
Janice Cushman Intermediate - Advanced
- D **A GENEALOGICAL TREASURE: THE GLENBOW LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES**
Creative techniques for family history research at Glenbow.
Jim Bowman Basic

2:45 pm Coffee Break

- 3:15 pm A **TOUGH NUTS TO CRACK - TWO PERENNIAL PROBLEMS IN BRITISH RESEARCH.**
Non-conformists and migration issues with reference to Great Britain
Sherry Irvine Intermediate - Advanced
- B **U.S. CENSUS RECORDS - PITFALLS AND POSSIBILITIES**
Janice Cushman General
- C **PLANNING FOR THE PUBLISHING OF YOUR FAMILY HISTORY BOOK**
Jim Beckel General
- D **THE SOCIAL HISTORY OF HOME-STEADING**
Sarah Carter General

Please keep this as a record of your choices.

Seminar speakers and resource people

Jim Beckel has been involved with book manufacturing or publishing for 18 years. He has conducted many seminars for community and family history groups as well as several seminars for small book publishers. Currently, Jim works with Friesen's (book manufacturer).

Jim Bowman was born in Edmonton and received his Master of Library Science degree from the University of British Columbia. He has worked as an archivist in Vancouver, Chilliwack, and Calgary, and is currently a Reference Archivist at the Glenbow Museum.

Sarah Carter is an Associate Professor of History at the University of Calgary, having taught previously at the University of Winnipeg. She obtained her B.A. and M.A. from the University of Saskatchewan and her Ph.D. from the University of Manitoba. She is particularly interested in the history of native people of Western Canada and of women's history in the West. She is currently working on two books related to these subjects. In January 1998 she received a Killam Resident Fellowship.

Janice Cushman has been doing genealogical research since 1979. She has a certificate in Family History research from Brigham Young University. For four years, she served as the Director of the Calgary Family History Center. Janice operates a small genealogical consulting business, "Relatively Yours".

Ellyn Francis has been doing family history research for 18 years. She is currently Director of the Okoroks Family History Center. Ellen has received the Excellence in Teaching Award from the Province of Alberta.

Lorraine Freeman is the Chairperson at The Metis Resource Centre Inc. located in Winnipeg, MB. She oversees projects such as Metis Traders (a retail outlet) and the ever growing Metis Roots Genealogical Project. As a grassroots cultural consultant Lorraine visits schools and community organizations to speak and teach Metis history and culture and has produced and directed two videos. She has conducted and delivered a Metis oral history project to the Manitoba Provincial Archives. Lorraine also participates on several Aboriginal Boards in Winnipeg to ensure a Metis perspective.

Gordon Hulbert has been a member of the Alberta Family Histories Society and the Computer SIG for the past 3 years. Presently he is Co-chairing the Computer SIG. Following a career in data processing, he enjoys applying computer technology to genealogy research. He has often lightheartedly lectured on the subject of "Getting Started - Genealogy and Computers".

Brian Hutchison, B.Comm., CMA, CG, FSA (Scot) is a full-time professional genealogist with over 30 years of experience. He currently resides in Edmonton where he is senior partner and managing director of Gen-Find Research Associates. Brian is a certified specialist in genealogical research for Scotland, Ireland, Ontario and Western Canada. He is a university graduate with post graduate work in Canadian history, genealogical certificate coursework with BYU and a Board Certified Genealogist. Brian was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and granted armorial bearings by the Chief Herald of Canada in 1994.

Sherry Irvine, BA, MS, FSA (Scot) is the author of *Your English Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans* (rev. ed. 1998) and *Your Scottish Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans* (1997) and co-author of *Going to Ireland: A Genealogical Researcher's Guide* (1997). A past-president of the Victoria Genealogical Society, Sherry owns and operates Interlink Bookshop & Genealogical Services, lectures at conferences in Canada and the USA, and has developed and taught the genealogical courses at Victoria's Camosun College since 1984. In 1998 Sherry was awarded the NGS Award of Excellence-Methods and Sources for *Your Scottish Ancestry*.

Gerry Kruk is a self-employed communications consultant in the oil industry. His interest in early maps, which grew out of work in the Arctic, has since expanded to maps of North America and the world. In 1995 he took a family history trip to Eastern Europe including an area formerly known as Austrian Poland or Galicia. He now collects and sells antique maps and prints through his company Terra Incognita.

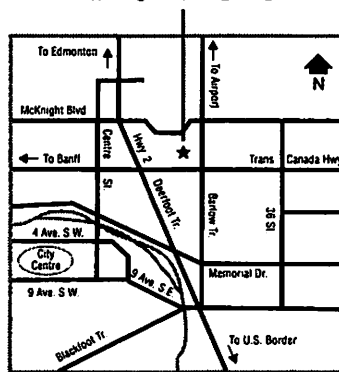
Nancy Millar is a freelance writer, book publisher and community worker. She is the author of best selling books, *Remember Me As You Pass By* about Alberta's graveyards, and *Once Upon a Tomb* about Canada's graveyards, as well as an earlier book on long term health care. Nancy is a former columnist with the Calgary Herald, and first female news anchor for CBC TV. She is a member of the Famous Five Foundation.

Judith Rempel, BA, MA, ABD (Sociology) has 20+ years of computing experience. She has been actively involved in genealogy for 5 years and weaving computer web sites for the past 3 years. Judith has started her own genealogy and web design business, JR Solutions <<http://members.home.net/rempej/jrsolutions>>. Judith is a member of the HTML Writer's Guild, AFHS Board Member, Computer SIG team leader and she started the Mennonite SIG in 1997.

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Self test:

How Are You Doing On Your Family History Research?

by Gwenn Hammond

1. Have you written a letter on one of your genealogical problems in the last six weeks?
2. Have you answered a genealogical query in the last two months? This could be one directed to you or one you offered to answer.
3. Do you belong to another genealogical society in addition to your local society?
4. Have you visited a library for research besides your local library in the last six months?
5. Are you an officer in your society?
6. Have you worked on a committee or a special project for your society this year?
7. Have you made a telephone call for research in the last 2 months?
8. Have you purchased a book related to genealogy recently?
9. Have you given aid to a fellow genealogist with information, encouragement, or an invitation to join your society recently?
10. Have you given a program or arranged for a program for your local society this past year?
11. Have you read a genealogical journal in the last two months?
12. Have you published a genealogy on your family?
13. Have you worked on your family records or a history book in the last two weeks?
14. Have you attended a genealogical workshop or seminar this year?
15. Have you used a special genealogical aid in the last month, i.e. microfilm, special maps, CD-ROMs, inter-library loan?
16. Have you placed a query in a newsletter, genealogical journal or an ad in a newspaper in the last three months?
17. Are your records and files in order, can you find what you need when you need it?
18. Are your surname interests on file with the society?

For each question that you can answer yes, give yourself one point.

IF YOUR SCORE IS:

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 15-18 points | You are on a genealogical roll. You will be back to the Ark before you know it! |
| 11-14 points | You are a super genealogist. We hope your spouse is a genealogist too. |
| 8-10 points | You are doing OK.... don't give up. |
| 5-7 points | You have lost your way. Get those records out on the dining room table tonight. |
| Below 5 | There is still hope, call on any of your genealogical friends for help! |

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The Evolution of the NB Counties

by George Hayward

Reproduced with the kind permission of George Hayward and the NBGS "Generations".

The Province of New Brunswick was created in 1784, the year following the arrival of the Loyalists. By the time two years had passed eight counties had been formed (figure 1). Forty-one years later, there were ten (figure 2). And as time went on, additional counties were set off until there were fifteen in 1873 (figure 7), which is the number there has been since.

Knowing about the evolution of the counties is important to family history researchers trying to establish where ancestors settled, where a parcel of land described in a 1791 deed is located today, or where your 3rd great grandmother was living when she wrote a letter from Hopewell, Westmorland County, in 1810.

If, for example, in a land petition dated 1803 an ancestor requested a grant of 200 acres on the easterly side of the Saint John River in the Parish of Wakefield in the County of York, you would find the lot later in Carleton County. And to make it more confusing, you would probably find the lot in the Parish of Brighton or Peel rather than Wakefield for, within the counties, there was an evolution of parishes as well. But I will leave that for another day.

The seven maps on this page are from the N.B. Land Petitions (RS 108) finding aid at the Provincial Archives of N.B. They show the names and approximate locations of the counties as of the various year dates given for each map.

Marriage records is another area where the evolution of the counties can confuse. For example, until 1832 York County extended north to the Quebec border (figures 1 and 2). For that reason, Carleton County marriages prior to 1832 are to be found today in York County records. Similarly, Victoria County marriages prior to 1832, are to be found in York County records, and from 1832 to 1850 in Carleton County records. Researchers looking for early Victoria and Carleton County marriages may want to check York County records.

Most New Brunswick records that family historians use in the course of their research were kept by county, and within counties, by parish. We need to keep in mind that those boundaries kept changing. □



Figure 1 - Counties as of 1786

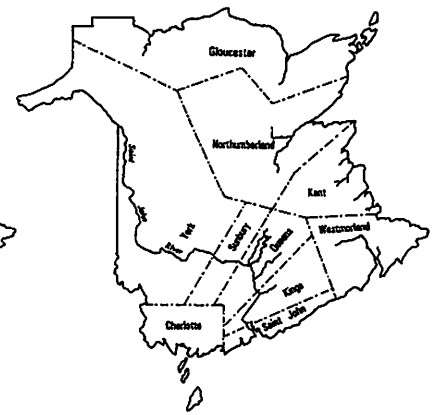


Figure 2 - Counties as of 1827



Figure 3 - Counties as of 1832

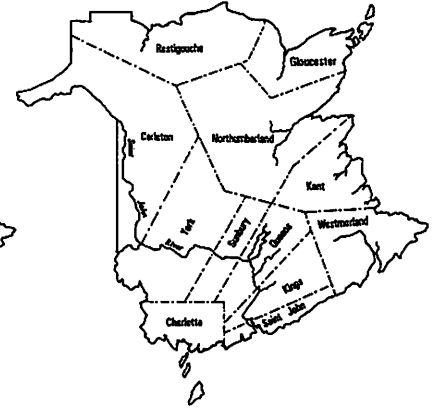


Figure 4 - Counties as of 1838

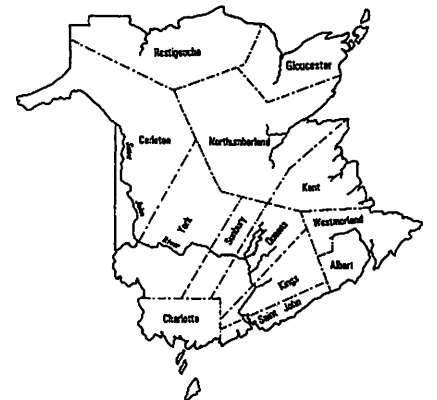


Figure 5 - Counties as of 1845



Figure 6 - Counties as of 1850

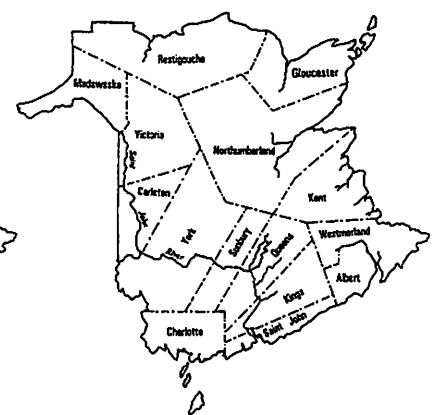


Figure 7 - Counties as of 1873 and present

The Millennium Bug — What does it mean for family historians?

by Barney Tyrwhitt-Drake

This article first appeared in the June issue of Computers in Genealogy (vol 6, no 6) and is reproduced here with the permission of the author and the publishers, the Society of Genealogists.

You must have been hiding in a very dark corner not to have become saturated with journalistic misinformation about the 'millennium bug' in the last six months. This article aims to explain what the millennium bug is, and what you as a family historian need, or need not, do about it. The good news is that for most of us there isn't a problem. At the outset

there are two very different types of problem. The simple one is the firmware/hardware problems with IBM compatible PCs. The subtle and more difficult one is that of software written to be used in the first 99 years of the 20th century only.

Hardware problems

If you are one of the minority Apple Macintosh users who read *Computers in Genealogy*, now is the moment to feel very smug—you don't have a problem. For the majority who use IBM compatible PCs, you may have a problem, but the chances are that it is very easy to address, and you won't have to spend money to resolve it.

To understand the problem it is necessary to know how the IBM model AT computer, introduced in 1984, stores dates, as all the IBM

compatible PCs made since then essentially do things the same way. The AT model was the one that introduced keeping the current time

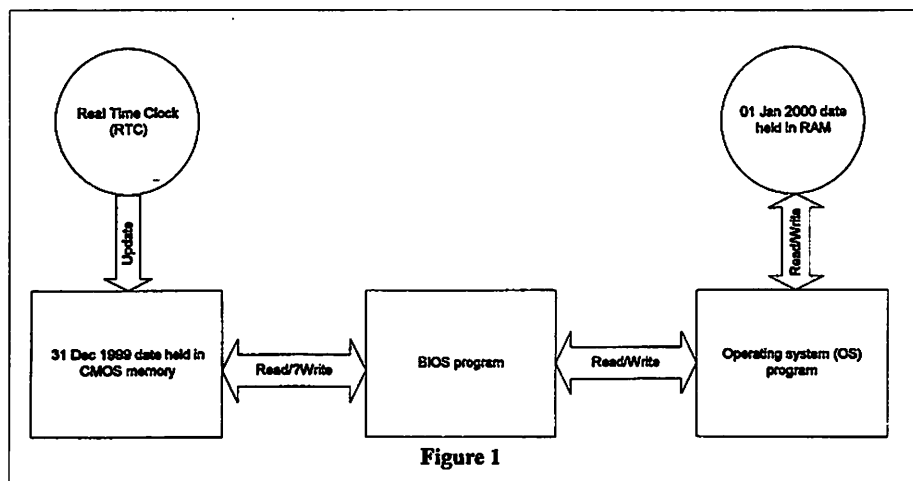
the first AT models, however, they omitted a mechanism for the RTC to 'roll over' this century byte from storing a value of 19 to storing 20.

Thus if you leave your PC switched off as midnight approaches on 31 December 1999, the time and date stored may roll over to 00:00 on 1 January 1900 instead of 2000.

However, this date that is held in CMOS memory is not the one that

programs use when they are running. When you boot your PC, the Basic Input Output System (BIOS) program runs. This is a short program held in a chip on the computer motherboard. Apart from doing lots of other housekeeping, the BIOS program reads the current time and date in the CMOS memory at boot, and transfers it to the Operating System (OS).

Most BIOS programs are written to convert a date of 1900 to 1980 since they know that all IBM AT models were introduced after that date. The OS is responsible for storing this information in a protected area of RAM (Random Access Memory), and keeping it updated while the power is connected and the PC is running. All programs that need to read or write to



and date in CMOS memory using a battery backup for when the PC was switched off. Earlier XT models had required you to enter the current time and date when you booted them.

The basic system for keeping times and dates stored on an AT system is shown in Figure 1.

The battery inside the PC powers a Real Time Clock (RTC) chip that is interfaced to 64 bytes of CMOS memory. The CMOS memory is updated every time the clock ticks, and this is the only source within your computer that holds the current time and date when the PC is switched off. There is a byte in the 64 bytes of CMOS memory that holds the number for the century (the century byte).

When IBM introduced the RTC in

the date will access this RAM version only. Since, almost without exception, every OS in use on a PC will roll over a date from 1999 to 2000 correctly in RAM, then you are not going to see anything unusual happening, if you leave your PC running overnight on 31 December 1999.

As the OS updates the time and date held in RAM it will communicate with the BIOS, but there are effectively no standards for how the BIOS will or will not communicate with the date and time held in CMOS memory.

The best BIOS will update CMOS memory with the current time and date and will be able to roll it over from 1999 to 2000 automatically. A second very large group of BIOS programs will not roll it over automatically, but if they receive an instruction from a suitable program (such as the DOS Date command), they will set the CMOS memory century byte to 20 without problem. A tiny minority will not be able to set this correctly at all.

This means that there are three things that may or may not happen:

- The RTC will or will not roll over the century byte in CMOS memory from 19 to 20.
- The BIOS will or will not roll over the century byte in CMOS memory from 19 to 20.
- The BIOS will or will not store a century byte of 20 in CMOS memory when the OS Date command is issued.

The first of these is unimportant provided that the BIOS can do what it has to do. Once the BIOS gets the CMOS memory century byte to 20 there's no problem for another 100 years. A fully year-2000 compliant PC will both roll over and store a value of 20 in CMOS memory, but the vast majority of PCs have a BIOS that won't roll over but will store a value of 20 when manually instructed to do so. If you are one of the majority who has such a PC, all you have to remember to do is to issue a DOS Date command the first time you switch on after 31 December 1999, and all will be well thereafter.

If you are one of the unlucky minority with a BIOS that neither rolls over nor stores a value of 20 in CMOS memory, your only options are to buy a new BIOS, upgrade your BIOS, or install a BIOS patch program that will make corrections every time the PC is switched on. Such programs retail commercially for around the £30 mark.

Even if you reach 1 Jan 2000 safely, there's still a sting in the tail. As genealogists we are all familiar with the difference between the Julian and the Gregorian calendar, but this was something else that eluded those otherwise bright young men at IBM in Florida in the early 1980s. Many computer systems still use Julian dates because the algorithms needed to implement them are simpler. Technically they 'Julianize' their dates because they assume that the beginning of time is either 1900 or 1980, and that all years divisible by 4 are

leap years unless they are also divisible by 100. No one told them about the 400 year rule. Thus many PC RTCs will roll over 28 Feb 2000 to 1 Mar 2000 and leave out the genuine date of 29 Feb 2000 altogether. Again it's not a serious problem. All you have to do is to set the clock manually from the DOS prompt again on 1 Mar 2000. The problem won't recur until 2400!

There are a number of simple tests that you can carry out on your computer to see if it has or has not got hardware problems. Rather than going into detail on these, there are a number of free testing programs available to individuals.

Software problems

It is the software problems with dates after 31 Dec 1999 that will cause many businesses major problems. The origin of such a problem lies in database systems that store dates as two figures rather than four figures. Thus 1999 is stored 99 and 2000 is stored as 00. Imagine you have a pensions program that subtracts your date of birth from the present date and decides to pay you a pension if you are over 65. If you were born in 1930, then from 1 Jan 2000 onwards it would calculate your age as -30 instead of 70, and refuse to pay you pension.

The only solution to this problem is to go through every line of code in a computer program and ensure that it always reads and writes dates as 4-digit years rather than 2-digit years. Further, a conversion has to be done on

Millenium bug concluded...

existing data to change all references to years such as 84 to 1984. Database tables may also need to be restructured so that they are capable of holding 4-digit years, and operating systems may need changing so that their short date formats (which many programs use to generate dates) are also in 4-digit years. Microsoft Windows is one of the worst sinners in this regard. Windows defaults to a short date format of 2-digit years, and to rub salt into the wound the European versions of Windows don't even have an option of selecting a 4-digit year. Windows will however accept and hold a 4-digit year in its short date format (use Control Panel programs to set this), but nowhere in the manual is there any mention of this.

Fortunately for us, most genealogical programs have already seen the light and store years as four digits. After all, if they didn't, how could they tell the difference between 1755 and 1855? All dates in GEDCOM files are held as text, and certainly all the files issued by the LDS Church show dates as four consecutive text characters. This means that if you test to ensure that your hardware problems are solvable, you should not have any problems with dates after 2000 in your family history databases. However, the only way to be sure is to try. Enter dates after 2000 in a birth event, and test that the program is able to hold them and sort them correctly. If it does not, you should be in contact with the supplier immediately to pester them for an update.

Many family historians use other programs such as spreadsheets and databases for holding information that includes dates. Again, the probability is that you will have set these up to store and display dates from before 1900 successfully. If you are setting up a database application using a Relational Database Management System for the first time, make sure that you configure it to read and write 4-digit years, and test it with dummy data from the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries before you commit any records to it. ☐

Donations to the AFHS library:

from Lynn Campbell:

- Down the Years at Elkwater by Hope Michael and Hope Johnson

New books in the library:

- Miller's Manual - (a research guide to the major French-Canadian Genealogical resources, what they are and how to use them)
- How to Use the Bernau Index

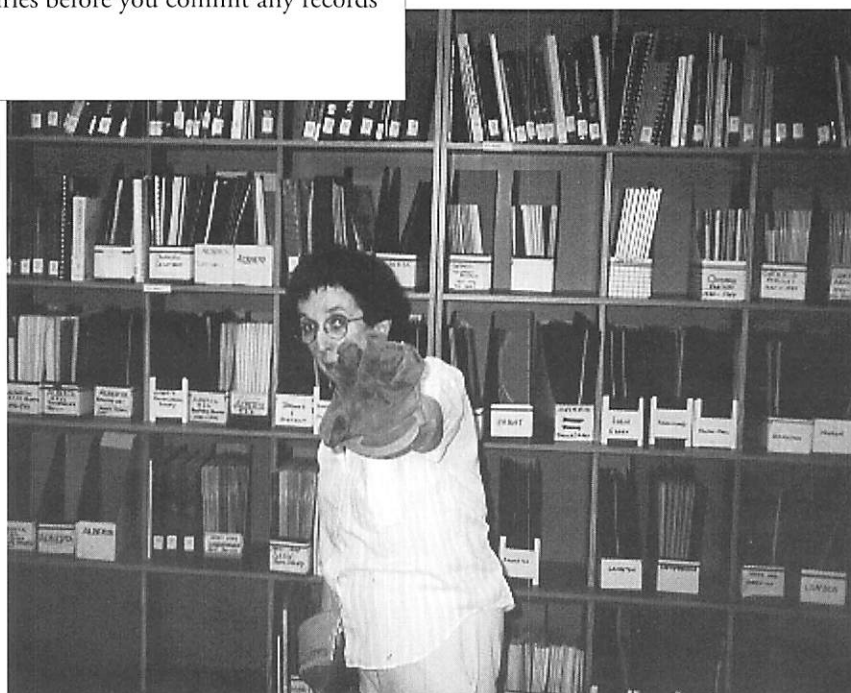
"Wait a minute!"

This was the often-heard warning from Helen Fuller, on 30th June. The occasion was the first annual "strip and wax" of the floor in the AFHS library.

This operation was carried out in a 6-hour work "bee" which brought the lustre back to the heavenly used floor tiles.

Helen is a well known personality at Southminster Church and being a tough taskmaster, did teach a couple of "experts" from the computer SIG a thing or two.

Many thanks, Helen, for a job well done!



Glossary of Terms — Legal/Historical

Editor's note: This glossary of legal and historical terms that are often encountered by genealogists was published June 22, 1997, by Daniel H. Burrows (dburrows1@juno.com) to the Essex Roots List on the internet

- Abstract - Summary of important points of a given text, especially deeds and wills.
- Acre - See measurements.
- Administration (of estate) - The collection, management and distribution of an estate by proper legal process.
- Administrator (of estate) - Person appointed to manage or divide the estate of a deceased person.
- Administratrix - A female administrator.
- Affidavit - A statement in writing, sworn to before proper authority.
- Alien - Foreigner.
- American Revolution - U.S. war for independence from Great Britain 1775 - 1783.
- Ancestor - A person from whom you are descended; a forefather.
- Ante - Latin prefix meaning before, such as in ante-bellum South, "The South before the war"
- Apprentice - One who is bound by indentures or by legal agreement or by any means to serve ' another person for a certain time, with a view of learning an art or trade.
- Appurtenance - That which belongs to something else such as a building, orchard, right of way, etc.
- Archives - Records of a government, organization, institution; the place where records are stored.
- Attest - To affirm; to certify by signature or oath.
- Banns - Public announcement of intended marriage.
- Beneficiary - One who receives benefit of trust or property.
- Bequeath - To give personal property to a person in a will: Noun—bequest.
- Bond - Written, signed, witnessed agreement requiring payment of a specified amount of money on or before a given date.
- Bounty Land Warrant - A right to obtain land, specific number of acres of unallocated public land, granted for military service.
- Census - Official enumeration, listing or counting of citizens.
- Certified Copy - A copy made and attested to by officers having charge of the original and authorized to give copies.
- Chain - See measurements.
- Chattel - Personal property which can include animate as well as inanimate properties.
- Christen - To receive or initiate into the visible church by baptism; to name at baptism; to give a name to.
- Circa - About, near, or approximate — usually referring to a date.
- Civil War - War between the States; war between North and South, 1861-65.
- Codicil - Addition to a will.
- Collateral Ancestor - Belong to the same ancestral stock but not in direct line of descent; opposed to lineal such as aunts, uncles and cousins.
- Common Ancestor - Ancestor shared by any two people.
- Confederate - Pertaining to the Southern states which seceded from the U.S. in 1860-61, their government and their citizens.
- Consanguinity - Blood relationship.
- Consort - Usually, a wife whose husband is living.
- Conveyance - See deed.
- Cousin - Relative descended from a common ancestor, but not a brother or sister.
- Daughter-in-law - Wife of one's son.
- Deceased - Dead.
- Decedent - A deceased person.
- Declaration of Intention - First paper, sworn to and filed in court, by an alien stating that he wants to become a citizen.
- Deed - A document by which title in real property is transferred from one party to another.
- Deposition - A testifying or testimony taken down in writing under oath of affirmation in reply to interrogatories, before a competent officer to replace oral testimony of a witness.
- Devise - Gift of real property by will.
- Devisee - One to whom real property (land) is given in a will.
- Devisor - One who gives real property in a will.
- Dissenter - One who did not belong to the established church, especially the Church of England in the American colonies.
- District Land Office Plat Book — Books or rather maps which show the location of the land patentee.
- District Land Office Tract Book — Books which list individual entries by range and township.
- Double Dating - A system of double dating used in England and America from 1582-1752 because it was not clear as to whether the year commenced January 1 or March 25.
- Dower - Legal right or share which a wife acquired by marriage in the real estate of her husband, allotted to her after his death for her lifetime.
- Emigrant - One leaving a country and moving to another.
- Enumeration - Listing or counting, such as a census.
- Epitaph - An inscription on or at a tomb or grave in memory of the one buried there.
- Escheat - The reversion of property to the state when there are no qualified heirs.
- Estate - All property and debts belonging to a person.
- Et al - Latin for "and others".
- Et ux - Latin for "and wife".
- Et Usor - And his wife. Sometimes written simply Et. Ux
- Executor - One appointed in a will to carry out its provisions. Female Executrix.
- Father-in-law - Father of one's spouse.
- Fee - An estate of inheritance in land, being either fee simple or fee tail. An estate in land held of a feudal lord on condition of the performing of certain services.
- Fee Simple - An absolute ownership without restriction.
- Fee Tail - An estate of inheritance limited to lineal descendant heirs of a person to whom it was granted.
- Fraternity - Group of men (or women) sharing a common purpose or interest.
- Free Hold - An estate in fee simple, in fee tail, or for life.
- Friend - Member of the Religious Society of Friends; a Quaker.
- Furlong - See measurements.
- Gazetteer - A geographical dictionary; a book giving names and descriptions of places usually in alphabetical order.
- Genealogy - Study of family history and descent.
- Gentleman - A man well born.
- Given Name - Name given to a person at birth or baptism, one's first and middle names.
- Glebe - Land belonging to a parish church.
- Grantee - One who buys property or receives a grant.
- Grantor - One who sells property or makes a grant.
- Great aunt - Sister of one's grandparent
- Great uncle - Brother of one's grandparent.
- Guardian - Person appointed to care for and manage property of a minor orphan or an adult incompetent of managing his own affairs.
- Half Brother/Half Sister - Child by another marriage of one's mother or father; the relationship of two people who have only one parent in common.
- Heirs - Those entitled by law or by the terms of a will to inherit property from another.
- Huguenot - A French Protestant in the 16th and 17th centuries. One of the reformed or calvinistic communion who were driven by the thousands into exile in England, Holland, Germany and America.
- Illegitimate - Born to a mother who was not married to the child's father.
- Immigrant - One moving into a country from another.
- Indenture - Today it means a contract in 2 or more copies. Originally made in 2 parts by cutting or tearing a single sheet across the middle in a jagged line so the two parts may later be matched.
- Indentured Servant - One who bound himself into service of another person for a specified number of years, often in return for transportation to this country.
- Infant - Any person not of full age; a

- minor.
- Instant - Of or pertaining to the current month. (Abbreviated inst.)
 - Intestate - One who dies without a will or dying without a will.
 - Inventory - An account, catalogue or schedule, made by an executor or administrator of all the goods and chattels and sometimes of the real estate of a deceased person.
 - Issue - Offspring; children; lineal descendants of a common ancestor.
 - Late - Recently deceased.
 - Lease - An agreement which creates a landlord-tenant situation.
 - Legacy - Property or money left to someone in a will.
 - Legislature - Lawmaking branch of state or national government; elected group of lawmakers.
 - Lien - A claim against property as security for payment of a debt.
 - Lineage - Ancestry; direct descent from a specific ancestor.
 - Lineal - Consisting of or being in a direct line of ancestry or descendants; descended in a direct line.
 - Link - See measurements.
 - Lis Pendens - Pending court action; usually applies to land title claims.
 - Lodge - A chapter or meeting hall of a fraternal organization.
 - Maiden name - A girl's last name or surname before she marries.
 - Manuscript - A composition written with the hand as an ancient book or an unprinted modern book or music.
 - Marriage bond - A financial guarantee that no impediment to the marriage existed, furnished by the intended bridegroom or by his friends.
 - Maternal - Related through one's mother, such as a maternal grandmother being the mother's mother.
 - Measurements - Link - 7.92 inches; Chain — 100 Links or 66 feet; Furlong — 1000 Links or 660 feet; Rod — 5 1/2 yds or 16 1/2 ft (also called a perch or pole); Rood — From 5 1/2 yards to 8 yards, depending on locality; Acre - 43,560 square ft or 160 square rods.
 - Messuage - A dwelling house.
 - Metes & Bounds - Property described by natural boundaries, such as 3 notches in a white oak tree, etc.
 - Microfiche - Sheet of microfilm with greatly reduced images of pages of documents.
 - Microfilm - Reproduction of documents on film at reduced size.
 - Migrant - Person who moves from place to place, usually in search of work.
 - Migrate - To move from one country or state or region to another. (Noun: migration)
 - Militia - Citizens of a state who are not part of the national military forces but who can be called into military service in an emergency; a citizen army, apart from the regular military forces.
 - Minor - One who is under legal age; not yet a legal adult.
 - Mister - In early times, a title of respect given only to those who held important civil officer or who were of gentle blood.
 - Moiety - A half; an indefinite portion.
 - Mortality - Death; death rate.
 - Mortality Schedules - Enumeration of persons who died during the year prior to June 1 of 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 in each state of the United States, conducted by the bureau of census.
 - Mortgage - A conditional transfer of title to real property as security for payment of a debt.
 - Mother-in-law - Mother of one's spouse.
 - Namesake - Person named after another person.
 - Necrology - Listing or record of persons who have died recently.
 - Nee - Used to identify a woman's maiden name; born with the 'surname of.
 - Nephew - Son of one's brother or sister.
 - Niece - Daughter of one's brother or sister.
 - Noncupative Will - One declared or dictated by the testator, usually for persons in last sickness, sudden illness, or military.
 - Orphan - Child whose parents are dead; sometimes, a child who has lost one parent by death.
 - Orphan's Court - Orphans being recognized as wards of the states, provisions were made for them in special courts.
 - Patent - Grant of land from a government to an individual.
 - Paternal - Related to one's father. Paternal grandmother is the father's mother.
 - Patriot - One who loves his country and supports its interests.
 - Pedigree - Family tree; ancestry.
 - Pension - Money paid regularly to an individual, especially by a government as reward for military service during wartime or upon retirement from government service.
 - Pensioner - One who receives a pension.
 - Perch - See measurements.
 - Pole - See measurements.
 - Poll - List or record of persons, especially for taxing or voting.
 - Post - Latin prefix meaning after, as in postwar economy.
 - Posterity - Descendants; those who come after.
 - Power of Attorney - When a person is unable to act for himself, he appoints another to act in his behalf.
 - Pre - Latin prefix meaning before, as in prewar military buildup.
 - Pre-emotion Rights - Right given by the federal government to citizens to buy a quarter section of land or less.
 - Probate - Having to do with wills and the administration of estates.
 - Progenitor - A direct ancestor.
 - Progeny - Descendants of a common ancestor; issue.
 - Proved Will - A will established as genuine by probate court.
 - Provost - A person appointed to superintend, or preside over something.
 - Proximo - In the following month, in the month after the present one.
 - Public Domain - Land owned by the government.
 - Quaker - Member of the Religious Society of Friends.
 - Quitclaim - A deed conveying the interest of the party at that time.
 - Rector - A clergyman; the ruler or governor of a country.
 - Relict - Widow; surviving spouse when one has died, husband or wife.
 - Republic - Government in which supreme authority lies with the people or their elected representatives.
 - Revolutionary War - U.S. war for independence from Great Britain 1775 - 1783.
 - Rod - See measurements.
 - Rood - See measurements.
 - Shaker - Member of a religious group formed in 1747 which practised communal living and celibacy.
 - Sibling - Person having one or both parents in common with another; a brother or sister.
 - Sic - Latin meaning thus; copied exactly as the original reads. Often suggests a mistake or surprise in the original.
 - Son-in-law - Husband of one's daughter.
 - Spinster - A woman still unmarried; or one who spins.
 - Sponsor - A bondsman; surety.
 - Spouse - Husband or wife.
 - Statute - Law.
 - Step-brother/Step-sister - Child of one's stepfather or step-mother.
 - Step-child - Child of one's husband or wife from a previous marriage.
 - Step-father - Husband of one's mother by a later marriage.
 - Step-mother - Wife of one's father by a later marriage.
 - Surname - Family name or last name.
 - Testamentary - Pertaining to a will.
 - Testate - A person who dies leaving a valid will.
 - Testator - A person who makes a valid will before his death.
 - Tithable - Taxable.
 - Tithe - Formerly, money due as a tax for support of the clergy or church.
 - Tradition - The handing down of statements, beliefs, legends, customs, genealogies, etc. from generation to generation, especially by word of mouth.
 - Transcribe - To make a copy in writing.
 - Ultimo - In the month before this one.
 - Verbatim - Word for word; in the same words, verbally.
 - Vital Records - Records of birth, death, marriage or divorce.
 - Vital Statistics - Data dealing with birth, death, marriage or divorce.
 - War Between the States - U.S. Civil War, 1861 - 1865.
 - Ward - Chiefly the division of a city for election purposes.
 - Will - Document declaring how a person wants his property divided after his death.
 - Witness - One who is present at a transaction, such as a sale of land or signing of a will, who can testify or affirm that it actually took place.
 - Yeoman - A servant, an attendant or subordinate official in a royal household; a subordinate of a sheriff; an independent farmer.

Highlights from exchange journals received in the AFHS library

by Helen Backhouse and Lorna Stewart

AUSTRALIA

- Genealogical Society of Victoria,
vol 24 no 1 Autumn 98
- William Roadknight (1792-1862) employer of New Migrants
 - A ship board diary

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- East European Genealogical Society,
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- Work and accomplishments of two generations in Neu-Kalusch
 - The Bishops' collection of Greek Catholic Transcriptions for Peremyshl

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- Neya Powagons,
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- Hudson Bay records - Laurent Cadotte
 - Queries

Mennonite

- Mennonite Heritage Centre,
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- My Grandmother was an Under-taker
 - Einlage Mennonite Brethren Baptism list from 1862

Alberta

- Ft. McMurray Branch AGS,
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- (Nothing to make note of)
- Grande Prairie and District Branch AGS,
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- 20th Anniversary Issue
- Medicine Hat and District Branch AGS,
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- Smoky River Genealogical Society

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- Did your ancestor homestead in the Railway belt?
 - Meeting the pioneers from the Pioneer Registry
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- The Menanteaus: Kamloops area pioneer
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- Kelowna and District Genealogical Society,
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 - Alexander Gammie
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 - Guide for interviewing family members
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 - National Archives
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- The forced emigration of the young
 - Some things never change

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- Manitoba Genealogical Society,
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- A letter reveals much about the life and times of Ontario pioneers
 - List of Treaty Status women, part 2

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- New Brunswick Genealogical Society,
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- Sources for Planter Research
 - Revisiting Dr. James Hannay's Monumental Inscriptions

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- Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society,
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 - Newfoundland's Roll of Honour - Our Volunteers at sea on

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- Nova Scotia Genealogical Association,
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- Pride of Pedigree: a caveat
 - German Auxiliary Troops of the Von Seitz Garrison Regiment who deserted in N.S. prior to the Regiment's repatriation on 5 Aug 1783

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 - (nothing to make note of)
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 • Jean-Baptiste Dupéré, Marchand

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 • Using Canadian Records to trace your British and European Ancestors in Western Canada
 • Writing a family history

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- Family Historians, 7th edition
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 - London and Middlesex a Genealogical Bibliography, vol 1, Genealogical Sources, 2nd edition
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 - Welsh Family History a Guide to Research, 2nd edition
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- Kent Seamen found in other Counties of 1881 census
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- Inquisitions post mortem - Know your patch - Tottenham vol 20 no 1 (75) Oct 97
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 - Problems with London ancestry
- Northamptonshire Family History Society, vol 19 no 4 May 98
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 - A political murder
- Nottinghamshire Family History Society, vol 9 no 3 April 98
- List of members of Hucknall Boys

- Brigade
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 - Top 20 names from 1851 census returns of local parishes
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 - The Bassons of Whitney and West Oxfordshire
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- The High Constable
 - 19th century Shropshire investors vol 19 no 1 March 98
 - Searching for nicknames
 - Cousin will you marry me?
- Society of Genealogists, Index to vol 25 Mar 1995 - Dec 1997
- Somerset and Dorset Family History Society, vol 23 no 2 May 98
- List of names associated with Blandford and neighbouring districts
 - Spotlight on a parish - Upwey in Dorset
- Suffolk Family History Society, vol 24 no 1 May 98
- Saxmundham Baptisms 1878-96
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- Fire fighting in Moonraker Country in the distant past
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- Royal Navy - strays 1881 Census
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- Yorkshire Family History Society, vol 24 no 2 April 98
- Jessie's stories "The Gravestone"
 - April - superstition, tradition, folk lore or common sense
- Yorkshire Family History Section, Y.A.S.

IRELAND

- Irish Roots Magazine, no 25 1st Quarter 98
- Anglo-Norman surnames
 - Surnames of County Kildare no 26 2nd Quarter 98
 - Surnames of County Monaghan
 - Research in Ireland in 1988
- North of Ireland Family History Society, vol 9 no 1 1998
- Many articles on the Insurrection of 1798
- The Irish At Home and Abroad, vol 5 no 1 1st Quarter 98
- Irish place names and the Immigrant
 - Using Canadian newspapers to

- find genealogical information
- The Irish Genealogical Research Society, vol 3 no 1 April 98
- Roscommon freeholders 1795-6
 - Crime Reports
- The Irish Genealogical Society International, vol 19 no 2 April 98
- County Dublin
 - Irish Surname List, April 1998

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- New Zealand Society of Genealogists, vol 29 no 249 Jan 98
- Family History Research in the United Kingdom
 - Captain Joseph Fraine RN vol 29 no 250 March 98
 - What use is family history?
 - Parliament lost - Parliament regained - Scotland

SCOTLAND

- Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society, no 31 March 98
- Natives of Dumfries and Galloway buried in Kent County, Ontario
 - The Menzies of Nithsdale
- Family History Associations, Greer Family Associations Newsletter, vol 15 no 2 spring 98
- International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, vol 20 no 1 Jan 98
- Your ancestors were human too!
 - Irish research: not at the bottom of the pile (conclusion)
- Troon and District Family History Society, no 23 spring 98
- Mauchline Ware and the Baird Institute Museum, Cumnock
 - Meet the Ancestors

UNITED STATES

- National Genealogical Society, vol 24 no 2 April 98
- Evolution of a Rocky Mountain Mining Camp
 - Genetics and Age-related Macular Degeneration vol 24 no 3 June 98
 - Emigrants and Emigration: The Cornish American Connection

WALES

- Gwent Family History Society, no 50 June 98
- The Post Office Rifles
 - Some Monmouthshire Moses

Suggested topics to include in letters to MPs

- New legislation is required to change the present situation in Canada whereby Federal Censuses from 1911 and later, will never be 'released' to the public which is not the case with those conducted from 1871 to 1901.
- We regard this as a grave disservice to present-day and future Family Historians.
- Closing Federal Censuses to the public is not in keeping with practices in the United Kingdom, the USA and elsewhere.
- Family History research is increasingly important to families tracing hereditary and genetic diseases; this will be impaired.
- Family History research is basically a 'grass roots' phenomenon, not dominated by any one corporation, or other organization. It attracts equally the rich as well as the poor and provides important yet unseen benefits to many such as minorities, by assisting in heightening their feelings of worth and self-esteem.
- History books do not contain information on the "little" people who are the backbone of any country. A census is a "snapshot" which must not be lost, of individuals and families at one specific point in time and one specific place.
- Guarantees of privacy of census information 'forever' is both exaggerated and unrealistic in the eyes of present-day Canadians.
- Census information is an extremely important research tool in a country like Canada where people have moved and re-located over vast distances, within the same country.
- With increasing immigration to Canada and great migrations within the country, the period around 1911 is very important in our history. Also, the census of that year gives the last glimpse of family units of the thousands who died in WW1 and the great flu epidemic that followed.
- The study and publication of Family History is intrinsically a unifying influence in any country; this is being frustrated in Canada by the present situation of non-disclosure of an important resource.
- Across Canada, interest in Family History has never been greater and the numbers of participants is growing at a steady and rapid rate. Typically, AFHS membership has more than doubled in the last five years.
- Census information is often the only vehicle which enables present-day families to trace where their families originated; most often, across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Non-disclosure of 1911 and later censuses is not consistent with many provisions of privacy legislation and time limits now in force (i.e., after 92 years).

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Breitkreuz, Cliff, Yellowhead, Room 680 Confederation Bldg, House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6

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Chatters, David, Athabaska, Room 258, Wellington Bldg., House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6

Epp, Ken, Elk Island, Room 635C, Centre Block, House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6

Goldring, Peter, Edmonton East, Room 619, Confederation Bldg., House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6

Grey, Deb, Edmonton North, Room 440C, Centre Block, House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6

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Johnston, Dale, Wetaskiwin, Room 106 East Block, House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6

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Mills, Bob, Red Deer, Room 653 Centre Block, House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6

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Penson, Charlie, Peace River, Room 925 Confederation Bldg., House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6

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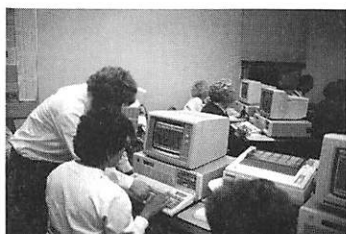
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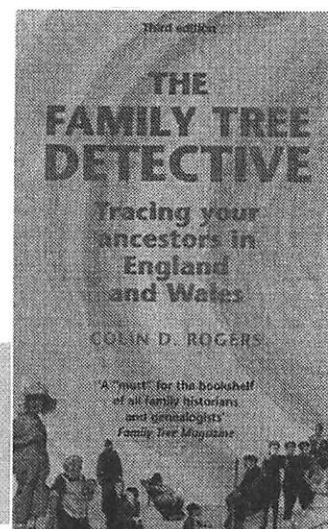
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ISSN 1192-8190 Registered charity no 079-1863

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14 September 1998

Beginners program: Introduction to Scottish
Genealogy — Sue Olsen
Main program: Scandinavian topic —
Dick Trostem

5 October 1998

Beginners program: Using the Family History
Center — Sally Rae/Tove Ludvigson
Main program: Historiography — Mark Konnert

2 November 1998

Beginners program: Getting started — TBA
Main program: Irish Genealogy — Roland
DeCaen

7 December 1998

Beginners program: Searching in Nova Scotia
and New Brunswick — TBA
Main program: My Most Educational Mistakes
— Panel TBA

4 January 1999

Beginners program: Using other Calgary
repositories — Harold Barkowski
Main program: The Writing of Personal
Histories — TBA

1 February 1999

Beginners program: Cemeteries —
Doug Stobbs
Main program: Military records — TBA

1 March 1999

Beginners program: Censuses — Janet Morgan
Main program: Looking at Border Crossing
Records — Claire Neville

12 April 1999

Beginners program: Organizing your paper and
yourself — Roy Strickland
Main program: Genealogy in India —
Arutha Mathe

3 May 1999

Beginners program: English Parish Records —
Janice Cushman
Main program: Early ranchers in southern
Alberta — Max Foran

10 June 1999

Beginners program: Naming Practices — TBA
Main program: Patterns of mobility and kinship
— Joan Dingle

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All meetings are on Mondays: beginners meet at 6:45; the main program is at 7:30 pm

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