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Family History Research Methods Seen As Aid To Social Historians

By Joan Dingle, B.A, M.A.

Joan Dingle believes social historians could learn a lesson from the way family historians do historical research. She says family historians *expect* to find family connections, and even go looking for them. Social historians do not and therefore miss the flow of what was actually happening to people in the periods the historians are studying. Joan, a well known local family historian, has written her master's thesis using one of her own families, the Attenboroughs, to prove her point. This article is adapted from a presentation she made to the AFHS in June, 1999

In 1997, I completed a thesis that explored two subjects genealogists deal with every day – families, and how they moved around the countryside in past generations. *Kinship and Mobility in Early Modern England* is partly about some very specific families, including my own forebears, at a particular place and time in history – the English Midlands in the 17th and 18th centuries. In a broader context, however, it is about the process of *doing* historical research. We can never be entirely certain that our stories about the past are completely accurate. All we can do is try to build solid 'cases' based on convincing evidence, much as lawyers do in a courtroom. Collecting and interpreting what we call 'evidence' though, can be a tricky business. I wrote my thesis partly to illustrate that the way we view our ancestors has much to do with the questions we ask about them, and the way in which we try to answer those questions.

My interest in writing this *type* of thesis developed gradually during the years I spent tracking down the family

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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 6, 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.

Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month (second Monday if first is a holiday). Beginner classes are at 6:30 pm and general meeting starts at 8:15 pm. Call 214-1447 for information.
URL: <http://www.afhs.ab.ca>

Editorial policy,

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

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

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Guest Editorial

by Elda Hauschildt



A booming band wagon

These are heady times for family genealogists. Not only is the 'hobby' – it still feels more like a vocation to me – reputed to be the fastest growing in North America, but also many family genealogists are now active that we are beginning to be seen as an effective group, representing a distinct point of view.

Take a look at the reaction to the Canadian government's plan to ban information from the 1911 and subsequent federal censuses.

Our own Alberta Family Histories Society is taking a lead role in having that piece of bureaucratic nonsense reversed. And just in time too. Members of Parliament and Senators alike are being convinced to come on-side, as well they should. This is especially true of MPs, if they want to protect the interests of their constituents.

The census issue now has a public face to it. In Calgary, members of the AFHS have talked to local television stations and newspapers. The media now is getting genealogists' view across to the general public and politicians alike that release of census data is both valuable and necessary.

The breadth of interests demonstrated in the line-up for the next Wild Rose seminar tells another facet of the burgeoning family genealogy story. Topics at the October 29/30 conference at the Radisson Hotel, Calgary Airport range from foraging for forebears in French resources, to deciphering military records, to British migration patterns, to how to take advantage of heirloom photographs. The hardworking committee chaired by Alison Arthur deserve a round of loud applause for the diverse program they've put together. You can read the full line-up of seminars and speakers in the centrespread of this issue.

There is still time to sign up for the conference – and to find out how to add your voice to the growing chorus of support for release of the 1911 census and all the information it contains that can assist family genealogists in their work to record even more of Canada's history.

It is a good time to be in the genealogy world – hobby or vocation!

Elda Hauschildt

UK Public Record Office To Put Catalogue Online

The Public Record Office (PRO) is about to put its entire catalogue on to the web. A prototype system is already available, and the PRO hopes the full catalogue, which describes its entire archive of 8 million documents, will be online by the end of the year.

Once the catalogue is online, the PRO hopes to begin placing many of its most-popular documents online, including William Shakespeare's will, Guy Fawkes's confession, and the crew and passenger list of the Titanic. The catalogued collection spans documents ranging from the Domesday book, compiled in 1086, to the present day and includes all central-government files.

According to Anne Crawford of the PRO, the system initially will allow users to search all of the documents' descriptions online. "Putting 8 million documents on the web is just too big a task,"

she says. "So we're making the catalogue available, which includes the location of the file and a brief description of it. This allows users to see what we have. "We will also allow them to order a document online so that when they come to Kew their documents are ready and waiting. We hope this will save a lot of wasted journeys."

Currently, researchers must either visit Kew in person to check the availability of a document or commission somebody to do the research. According to Crawford, more than two-thirds of the archive's users are family historians who often travel to Kew from another country. "We are a great resource for academics, but we also get a lot of interest from individuals. With 8 million records, which include a lot of census data, we are probably one of the best resources in the world for individuals tracing their family history. We found

that almost all our visitors had access to the net at home or work so it makes sense for us to try to offer some access to our records over the net."

The PRO also plans to put census data online. Crawford said, "One of the first things we will put online in its entirety is the 1901 census; we are currently preparing this for 2001. However, we want to get the catalogue online first, then we can track which documents are the most popular and put those online."

To see the prototype catalogue system, look at: <http://www.pro.gov.uk>

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GENSOFT '99

Held in April, 1999

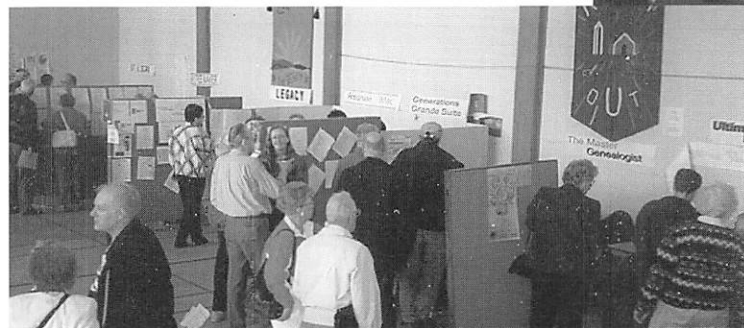
Riverview United Church

824 Imperial Way SW, Calgary



Above: Four ex-Chairs of the AFHS Genealogical Computing S.I.G. 1. to r Ron Riene, Ron Steffan, Joan Armstrong, Bill (Suddy) Mumford.

Left: A quiet period in the main display hall at Riverview United Church. Photos, AFHS Archives



of my great grandmother, Elizabeth Ellen Attenborough. I wanted to know why she had come to Canada from England in the late 1800s, who the Attenboroughs actually were, and where the family originated. Eventually, I traced them back to 16th century Nottinghamshire, England. During the process, I accumulated information on dozens and dozens of English families, and their comings and goings. My files provided fascinating glimpses of early modern English society, but they were also disconcerting. The pictures they painted did not jibe with what professional social historians were saying about English families of bygone centuries.

Most scholars today agree that since at least the 1300s, the majority of English people have lived in nuclear family households – mom, pop and the kids. The scholars have also collected good evidence that the people in these households were extremely mobile. Those observations were consistent with my data. The families I had studied moved all over the place. However, my information seemed at odds with what academics were saying about the *importance* of family ties in England before the Industrial Revolution. Most social historians were insisting that English people defined ‘family’ in a very narrow sense. They argued that beyond isolated, mobile, small units of parents and children, kinship ties were not very significant at all – either as factors in individual people’s lives, or as the social cement that held communities together.

Looking for Answers

This view disturbed me. I found myself thinking, “Whoa! That can’t be right. If aunts and uncles – and, heaven forbid, second and third cousins – were so unimportant, why do they keep popping up in the documents *I’ve* collected?” Without those ‘extended kin,’ I would never have been able to assemble my family trees! Were all the people I had investigated, then, oddballs in English society? This question drew me to the Master’s program. I wanted to make

sense of the discrepancy between my impression of English families and the one in the historical literature.

Much of the academic research on English families and kinship has come out of local history studies – studies in which researchers have reconstructed and analyzed the families in a single community. Many such studies have been based exclusively on records from an individual parish. That makes sense, in a way, since the most important documents for English genealogists – parish registers and so on – were generated at the local level. As I examined the published reports, however, I became convinced that the differences between my families and the ones in the literature were partly a function of the way in which family historians and local historians work.

Family historians carry out their work with a built-in bias: they are specifically looking for clues that link people together in genealogical networks. It is not surprising, therefore, that the evidence they find when they do family history highlights the importance of kinship ties. As you and I both know, however, you are not likely to *find* much of that evidence unless you expand your research horizons beyond a particular place. When you locate hints that two people might be related, you need to follow them wherever they lead.

If you are a social historian, you also investigate kinship with a bias; but, the perspective is quite different. You want to know about *everyone* in a single town or village. The boundaries of your study are thus geographical rather than genealogical. You do not follow up the clues that family historians depend on.

A 16th Century Example

One of the most influential local history studies of English families before the Industrial Revolution was carried out in the parish of Terling, in Essex.² Researchers began by pulling together all the 17th century parish records they could get their hands on. Then they reconstructed the families of all village household-

heads named in a 1671 government tax list. Next, they traced each individual backwards in time, and then forward again to make a sort of genealogical ‘map’ of the parish as it was in 1671. Finally, they used this information to determine how many householders had relatives in Terling in that year, and how long each of the families had lived there.

They found that only 18% of the householders could trace their village roots back more than two generations. Almost 57% were newcomers in 1671, and nearly half the householders had absolutely no relatives living in any other Terling houses. The researchers concluded, therefore, that kinship ties with extended family members were just not terribly important in 17th century Terling.

As genealogists, you can probably see some obvious flaws in this. The investigation did demonstrate how mobile English families were, but that, of course, is the source of the problem. The researchers stopped looking for family connections at the borders of the parish. People who left the parish just disappeared. Immigrants simply appeared out of nowhere. Even if a permanent resident vanished from the parish registers because he married in the next parish and baptized his children there, he was gone. The parishioners *could* have had many local relatives not included in the researchers’ statistics. If family connections involved people in places outside of the parish, or links formed before the study’s earlier cut-off date, the investigators would have missed most of them.

The assumption that the only important relatives in your life are the ones with whom you live – or at least see everyday – also bothered me. Some related people undoubtedly did lose touch with each other when they moved apart. However, I did not feel you could take for granted that all relatives who were ‘out of sight’ were also ‘out of mind.’ It seemed to me that studying family ties with this local history approach created a self-fulfilling prophecy. If you constructed

family trees solely from information in the Terling parish records, you would invariably end up with an incomplete picture that grossly under-estimated the number of kinship ties in the parish. Right from the start, therefore, you could almost guarantee that kinship was going to look relatively unimportant.

Testing the Theory

I decided to test this theory using a parish and a family I know a great deal about from my personal genealogical research. The family I looked at was the Attenboroughs. I had spent five years studying people with this surname, and I knew them almost like friends. One branch of the Attenborough family lived in the English parish of Ruddington for over 200 years – from the 1630s till the mid-1800s. The parish, located in southern Nottinghamshire, a few miles south of the town of Nottingham, also had a good inventory of local records. Ruddington was thus a logical choice for my experiment.

My first task was to assemble all the parish documents.³ I then produced a kinship profile for Ruddington, using a 1674 tax list as my baseline,⁴ and making every effort to duplicate the method the Terling researchers had employed to reconstruct their village population. Lo and behold, I created a picture of 17th century Ruddington that was very similar to the local history portrait of Terling. Only about one quarter of the householders named in the 1674 tax list had parish roots extending back more than two generations. Almost 39% were first generation parishioners. In 1674, moreover, about one-third of the people apparently had no relatives living in other Ruddington households.

While the statistics I generated were not identical to those from Terling, the evidence was nonetheless impressive on the surface. It seemed to confirm what the Terling researchers had said – that English people tended to live in mobile, genealogically isolated nuclear households and had only limited contact with extended kin like aunts, uncles, cousins and so on. The beauty of studying Ruddington this

way was that I could prove from my earlier genealogical studies that my portrait of the parish was incomplete and inaccurate. I knew there were many additional extended family bonds connecting these people together – bonds that simply did not appear in my reconstruction.

Proving the Point

To illustrate my point, I first conducted a sort of ‘missing persons investigation.’ I made a list of householders who were not named on the tax list, but who should, according to my genealogical research, have been in Ruddington in 1674. Then, I tried to locate them. I found some of them living temporarily in nearby parishes. Others appear to have been residing with extended kinfolk right inside Ruddington. These people were not cited in any parish documents for 1674, but they do seem to have been present in the parish. My findings contradicted the suggestion that there were invisible signs on the doors of Ruddington’s allegedly nuclear family households warning: ‘Only spouses and children allowed! Aunts, uncles, cousins and grandparents beware!’

It is generally very difficult to prove who is living in a particular house at a particular time. When I was a child, my grandmother lived in my parents’ ‘nuclear’ household for a year. Future family historians would probably uncover that fact only if they did a great deal of snooping around in our modern government documents, which are detailed. Such documents did not exist in past centuries. Genealogists thus tend to learn about people’s living arrangements only by chance. Even when they do make such a discovery, it is not always obvious that the people living together were related.

Here is a superb example from my Attenborough files for West Bridgeford, a parish near Ruddington. In 1604, a bachelor named William Wheatley wrote a will in which he mentioned that he shared his residence with a widow named Christian Wright. In the same year, another West Bridgeford resident, Millicent

Horsley, noted in her will that one of her beneficiaries, Alice Trowell, was then “. . . dwelling with Walter Hardinge the elder.” Neither document conveyed any hint that the five people, all with different surnames, were related. Nonetheless, they were. All were part of an intricate web of marriage bonds.

The details of the links are not particularly important here. It is, however, worth noting that I knew these people were genealogically connected only because I had assembled dossiers on *each* of their surname families. Moreover, the documents I had used to establish the relationships came from seven Nottinghamshire parishes. It was only in the context of this much larger picture that the family ties joining people right in West Bridgeford became clear.

Definite Message

There is a message here for social historians, I believe. Unless you look way beyond the village green of a single parish, there is no way you are going to uncover all of the extended family ties that may have been important in the lives of our predecessors.

In all likelihood, my parish study misrepresented many Ruddington families. Unfortunately, verifying this suspicion would have required at least twenty more years of genealogical research into each and every family in the parish. I had to settle for one detailed illustration – the Attenborough family. Ruddington’s local records did furnish useful information about the Attenboroughs (see chart 1). They showed, for example, what part of parish society the family belonged to. That is an extremely important bit of data for anybody reconstructing families in a very mobile society. I say this because not all segments of society moved around the countryside with the same frequency, or on the same scale.

Social historians have a good handle on how rural parishes like Ruddington

worked in the 1600s and 1700s. At the top of the social ladder were aristocratic landlords. They might or might not have had manor houses in the parish, but in either case they came and went a great deal. Villagers generally only saw them fleetingly, at a distance. At the bottom of the ladder were vagrants and then the working poor. They also moved about a good deal, through economic necessity, but their patterns of mobility were different from those of the aristocracy. In the middle of the ladder were tenant farmers and small craftsmen. These people formed a relatively stable, stationary core in most rural communities. Social historians have called them 'the village elite,' because they were the ones who worked as church vestry officers, lent money to neighbours, witnessed wills, and generally ran the village business from day to day. They were rarely rich men, but they did have the economic resources to put down roots in a parish and stay there for more than a few years.

Clearly in the Picture

The Attenboroughs clearly fit into this category. Gervase and George, the first Attenboroughs to appear in the Ruddington records, were tenant farmers of modest means. Soon after coming to Ruddington in 1638, they were serving as parish churchwardens. George's sons also became churchwardens, as did the members of other Ruddington families with whom the Attenboroughs inter-married. That, however, is virtually all the parish records reveal about the Attenboroughs. We merely see them arriving in 1638, becoming parishioners of some influence, and disappearing into another historical vacuum in 1707, the cut-off date I selected for my parish study. Except for the information that Gervase married a Ruddington widow in 1638, the local records give no clues as to why the Attenboroughs moved to Ruddington in the first place. Nor do they even specify how Gervase and George might have been related.

By the late 1600s, Ruddington was home to a generation of Attenborough cousins, all of whom would have known each other. The Attenboroughs cannot, therefore, be regarded as a

textbook example of 'the isolated nuclear family cut off from more distant kin.' From 1638 to 1707, however, these Ruddington Attenboroughs generated only one local document suggesting that family members communicated with any relatives outside of Ruddington. A social historian might thus be forgiven for assuming that extended kinship ties crossing parish boundaries were of only marginal importance in this Ruddington family.

What happens, however, when you slot this fragmentary picture into a more comprehensive family study? I refer here to a study that transcends parish, county, and even national boundaries; incorporates information about Attenboroughs in other parishes (and about the families into which Attenborough men married); and ignores the artificial cut-off dates that defined my parish study. In this context, a very different picture of the Ruddington Attenboroughs emerges

Information about Attenboroughs living in places like Leicester or London might seem irrelevant to the Ruddington story. It was not. I would not have been able to assemble an accurate picture of what was going on in Ruddington without it. First of all, it was only by examining wills, land documents, parish registers, tax lists, and so on from outside the parish that I could fill in the blanks in the Ruddington family tree. The most obvious example concerns those two fellows Gervase and George. Records from the Nottinghamshire parish of *Clifton* proved the men were, indeed, brothers.

Profusion of Similar Names

Secondly, it was only by casting a very wide genealogical net that I was able to sort out the frustrating profusion of George, John, Robert, and Mary Attenboroughs living right in Ruddington. Thirdly, the data I collected from beyond the parish made it obvious that even though the Attenboroughs were one of the more sedentary families in Ruddington,

they still moved about a great deal. In each generation, some Attenboroughs stayed on in Ruddington, but others left for greener pastures. Even the stay-at-home people travelled extensively. They met and married people from other parishes, and many of the ceremonies were held in the town of Nottingham or in other locales. They also attended the weddings of relatives in other parishes, and they witnessed the wills of kinfolk living outside of Ruddington.

Examining the Ruddington Attenboroughs in a broad geographical and chronological context afforded other insights into my predecessors' lives as well. When I combined my charts on the Ruddington Attenboroughs with my data on Attenboroughs in other surrounding parishes, intriguing patterns of mobility began to emerge on individual people and households. It began to look as if leaving home was something of an Attenborough family tradition.

Finally, I started seeing consistent evidence which contradicted the idea that kinship ties automatically diminished in importance when family members moved apart. It was obvious that some nuclear families became isolated from distant kinfolk. The big picture, however, also provided many indications that family ties had a substantial influence on whether or not people moved, and where they went when they left home.

Over the centuries, some Attenboroughs moved because they fell on hard times. A few adopted an almost nomadic existence in the English army. Three Attenboroughs, moreover, 'went abroad' under, shall we say, untoward circumstances: they were transported to Australia as convicted criminals. My research suggests that a major force behind the Attenborough family's pattern of movement was the search for land. Parents seem to have helped out a great deal here. They kept their eyes

open for good property deals to provide for their children's futures.

Tenant Land Sales

As you know, most land in 'jolly old England' was then owned by a very small group of people – aristocrats. Since the Attenboroughs at this time were anything but aristocrats, you might not expect them to have been involved in any sort of land market. Nevertheless, they were. Numerous land indentures in the Nottinghamshire County Record Office detail Attenborough purchases and sales of property leases. These transactions are sometimes even mentioned in people's wills.

In this regard, the Attenboroughs seem to have been a fairly typical tenant farming family. England in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries supported a thriving 'peasant land market.' Husbandmen with even a few extra shillings in their purses were continually looking around to buy leases, sub-leases, and holding rights on good bits of land. Their goal was to provide dowries for daughters and livelihoods for sons who would not be inheriting their father's farm holding. The upshot of all this wheeling and dealing was that even modestly prosperous farm families like the Attenboroughs tended to spread out across the landscape over time.

The earliest stages of the Attenboroughs' geographical odyssey are hidden in the shadows of unwritten history. It is clear, however, that the people who first adopted the Attenborough name hailed from southern Nottinghamshire.

In 1255, a fellow named Roger, son of Ralph de Attenborough, was granted a land holding near the brook of Nottingham. Ralph and Roger may or may not have been the direct forebears of the Attenboroughs who show up in later records. But it is safe to say that those ancestors – whoever they may have been – were living in and around the Nottinghamshire parish of Attenborough in the 1200s and 1300s, when the use of

surnames came into vogue in England. Certainly, the family was well established here by 1543, when local documents like parish registers were first kept on a regular basis.

Tracking the Attenboroughs

The Attenboroughs of Attenborough parish were primarily middling, tenant farmers, very much like their Ruddington descendants. They intermarried with families of similar status and were part of the parish's "core" community until around the time of the English Civil War. By the 1660s, very few Attenboroughs remained in the parish after which they were named. The fact that the Attenboroughs there were vocal Roman Catholics in the years just before the war may have had something to do with why they vanished. I suspect, however, that *land* was very much at the heart of the mystery. The parish was almost fully enclosed by the 1600s, and land was scarce.

By the mid-1500s, Thomas Attenborough of Attenborough had already moved next door to Beeston parish. His brother Richard migrated to Clifton parish about the same time. Both were husbandmen; both put down stable roots in their new parishes. Their descendants were still living there in the 1800s. However, in each generation sons who did not inherit the family farm holding left. Richard of Clifton's grandson George, for example, had four sons. The eldest son, William, married and emigrated to Stapleford parish in 1620. Some of William's descendants, including the grandfather of Sir Richard and Sir David Attenborough, were still living in Stapleford 400 years later. George's youngest son married in 1636. He took over the family farm in Clifton some time between 1636 and 1660, the year in which his father died. You have already met the two middle sons, Gervase and George. They are the ones who showed up in neighbouring Ruddington in 1638.

This pattern repeated itself time and again over the centuries. One son would inherit the family holdings. The others would move somewhere else – either within the parish or in the surrounding neighbourhood. What seems to have altered over time was mainly the *distances* over which people travelled. During the 1500s, émigrés resettled in parishes adjacent to Attenborough. In the early to mid-1600s, the moves were still almost exclusively local, but people were now fanning out from the family's branch parishes. In the late 1600s and early 1700s, some emigrants ventured further afield. By the late 1700s, many had moved to distant counties. Both Nottingham and London had become powerful magnets. In the 1800s, a few Attenboroughs left England altogether, heading out for Australia and North America.

Distilling the movements of hundreds of people into a model of this nature does not imply that the stories behind each individual migration were not unique. One of my own ancestors, Richard of Ruddington, left home around 1700 because he had a falling out with his father and his step-mother, and refused to take over the family's little farm holding in his home parish. Even stories like this fit into the pattern, however. In 1709, Richard married a distant relative, Prudence Barker, whose family just happened to have good land holdings in Bunny parish, situated next door to Ruddington.

Networking of Old

You obviously do not need family ties to cement land deals. The Attenboroughs' land documents and the details of their marriages imply though, that contacts with relatives in other parishes helped determine where people *heard about* available land, and where they acquired it. The Attenborough records also contain intriguing evidence that extended family ties affected the direction in which individuals moved in other less obvious ways. Today, we would probably refer to the process that generated these influences as 'networking.'

One factor in the equation was the English practice of hiring out teenaged children as farm servants. Often, the young people went to work for uncles or older cousins in other parishes. While they were there, they would have the chance to meet potential husbands and wives. If they married someone from another locale, their in-laws became natural allies, providing points of entry into new parishes.

You will recall the two Attenborough brothers, George and Gervase, cited earlier. Their move from Clifton parish to neighbouring Ruddington in 1638 illustrates the sort of 'networking' that undoubtedly triggered migrations in many English families. In 1602, a Ruddington husbandman named Richard Wilkinson drafted a will that almost 'blew my mind' when I found it. I had been examining Wilkinson wills in an effort to reconstruct the family of two sisters, Prudence and Anne Barker. In the early 1700s, these women had married George Attenborough's grandsons Richard, whom you have already met, and his brother Robert. Since there were Wilkinson wives in the Barker family, I was hoping the 1602 will would add to the Barker genealogical profile.

I certainly was not expecting what I found: Old Richard Wilkinson was the grandfather of Gervase and George Attenborough! He had lent livestock and produce to the boys' father, who lived in Clifton. Since he appointed his daughter's husband as one of his estate overseers, it is obvious that Richard held his Attenborough son-in-law in high regard. Richard's other overseer, moreover, was a brother-in-law named Robert Barker. This fellow was not only the ancestor of those two Barker sisters who married the two Attenborough brothers a century later, but he was also one of the wealthiest yeomen in Ruddington.

Tangled Genealogy

What we have here, then, is a very tangled genealogical picture that was not at all visible in my narrowly defined Terling-type local study. We also have here a clear indication that

by the 1630s George Attenborough and his brother Gervase would have been very familiar with Ruddington, and well-known amongst Ruddington's more prominent residents. Those residents included some of the boys' maternal relatives. It is thus hardly surprising that Gervase might meet and marry a Ruddington widow, or that his brother George might also move to Ruddington rather than to another parish.

It is also worth noting that George and Gervase moved to the same place, one right after the other. Social historians call this phenomenon 'chain migration.' It is supposed to describe the migratory habits of people in almost every corner of the globe, from Ireland to India – except, of course, for England. Numerous historians have claimed that English people were staunch individualists who made independent decisions, unbiased by family influences. Yet those influences appear time and again in the annals of the Attenborough family.

A few additional examples follow:

- In 1778, my ancestor John Attenborough, who lived in Bunny parish adjacent to Ruddington, moved south to the parish of Titchmarsh, in Northamptonshire county. At about the same time, a cousin named George also pulled up stakes. He resettled in Braybrooke parish, located just a stone's throw from Titchmarsh. Three years later, George's brother joined him. None of the emigrants lost touch with relatives in Nottinghamshire. Each of them made numerous visits home.
- In the very late 1700s, one of George of Braybrooke's sons gravitated to London to work as a pawnbroker. He took in a distant Titchmarsh cousin as an apprentice. Within a generation, there were dozens of Braybrooke and Titchmarsh Attenboroughs in the capital. They ran in the same social crowd, they set up businesses together, and they inter-married.
- In 1853, Mary Attenborough of Braybrooke emigrated to Melbourne, Australia, with her brother James.

Ten years later, a third cousin from Titchmarsh, Winfield Attenborough, followed them. Shortly thereafter, Winfield's nephew followed suit.⁵

Chain Migration

I cannot prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that these events were more than coincidence. They do, however, bear all the hallmarks of chain migration. Quite certainly, they demonstrate that family relationships – even ones that were geographically and genealogically distant – played a very significant role in the lives of my Attenborough forebears.

I would like to end this trip to the English midlands back where we began – with the underlying message I wanted to convey in my thesis – the questions you ask about the past, and the way you go about answering them determine what you find. Social and family historians can, I believe, help each other out in this regard.

When they are looking at families, social historians can learn much from the research methods genealogists employ. To identify people and family relationships, and determine why our ancestors acted as they did, one cannot focus merely on one place, or one time period, or one surname. You have to broaden your scope. The information you find will provide more than irrelevant background. It will augment family portraits, and it *can* change them dramatically.

Genealogists can also make good use of the kinds of research social historians conduct. It is all very fine to insist that 'good genealogical research is open-ended, and family historians follow clues wherever they lead.' As you all know, sometimes those clues lead *nowhere*. People turn up in unforeseen places – or they very rudely vanish without revealing where they have gone. Academic studies can often help you out of dead-ends like this. At a very basic level, they can tell you what was *happening* around the time your ancestor disappeared from the records of a particular

locale. Was a parish being enclosed? Was another parish starting up a framework knitting industry that was attracting people in droves? The answers can suggest where to look for that elusive forebear, and may open unexpectedly productive avenues of investigation.

Using Social History

Social historians are interested not merely in assembling a chronology of what happened long ago, but also in isolating patterns in history. They want to figure out how people in *general*, in different parts of society, *behaved* in general whether they moved a great deal, for example, and where they tended to go when they left home. That information can also be an asset. *Your* ancestor may *not* have 'followed the crowd.' However, there is a better than even chance that he did!

Further Reading

· J. A. Sharpe provides a superb general overview of early modern English social history in his *Early Modern England: A Social History 1550-1760* (London: Edward Arnold, 1987).

· Keith Wrightson, who carried out the Terling study with David Levine, covers much the same territory in *English Society, 1580-1680* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press, 1982). See also *The English Family, 1450-1700* (London: Longman Group UK, Ltd., 1981), by Ralph Houlbrooke.

· Both Houlbrooke and Wrightson champion the conventional view of English kinship. For a different perspective on family relationships and their role in early modern English society, see M. Chaytor's "Household and Kinship: Ryton in the Late 16th and 17th Centuries," in *History Workshop Journal*, Vol. 10 (1980), and *Societies, Cultures and Kinship, 1580-1850: Cultural Provinces and English Local History*, edited by C. Phythian-Adams (Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1993).

· Scholarly journals like *Past and Present*; *Local Population Studies*,

Continuity and Change, *History Workshop Journal*, *Journal of Family History* and *Midland History* frequently publish commentaries on English kinship and mobility, and case studies of specific families and communities. These articles carry titles such as: "Migration in the Later Middle Ages: The Case of the Hampton Lovett Villeins," "Traffic in Corpses, Some Evidence from Barming, Kent (1788-1812)," "Movers and Stayers in Family Reconstruction Populations," "Parish Registration and the Study of Labour Mobility," "Kinship and Kin Interaction in Early Modern England," "Wills and the Family in an English Town: Banbury, 1550-1800," "The Hearth Taxes, 1662-1689," and "Family, Land and the Village Community in Later Medieval England." For full article citations and a more comprehensive list of academic publications and primary sources useful to genealogists, see *Kinship and Mobility in Early Modern England: Case Studies from Nottinghamshire* (The University of Calgary, 1997). Copies are on file at The University of Calgary and The Calgary Family History Center.

Appendix

The Ruddington Family Reconstruction Study, 1628-1707: Primary Documents

1674 hearth tax returns for Ruddington [list of heads of households, used as baseline for village reconstruction]
 Ruddington bishop's transcripts, 1628-1707 [baptisms, marriages, burials]
 Ruddington parish registers, 1636-1707 [baptisms, marriages, burials]
 Ruddington probate records for the period 1628-1707, Exchequer Court of York, Prerogative Court of York, Prerogative Court of Canterbury
 Archdeaconry Court marriage licence abstracts for Ruddington, 1628-1707
 Protestation returns for Ruddington, 1641 [names of resident males over 16]
 Enclosure tax levies and work records, 1698 [names of tenants]
 Parkyns Estate rental lists, 1697, 1698,

1707 [names of all tenants. The estate

covered all but a small fraction of the parish.]

Miscellaneous Documents

Charity Indenture, 1626

"An Agreement to Repair the Town Clock," 1685 [names of prominent villagers]

Settlement Bonds and Certificates

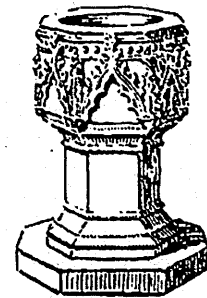
Nottinghamshire Lay Subsidy, 1689

¹ Joan Margaret Dingle, *Kinship and Mobility in Early Modern England: Case Studies from Nottinghamshire* (University of Calgary, 1997).

² Keith Wrightson and David Levine, *Poverty and Piety in an English Village: Terling, 1525-1700* (London: Academic Press, 1979).

³ This was the same hearth tax that had been levied in Terling three years earlier.

⁴ These individuals were not, incidentally, the transportees cited earlier.



New Series

AFHS Saturday Research Workshops

If you've wondered whether the questionnaires given out at Society meetings were ever read... here's your answer.

In response to many requests for additional help, and a forum for more detailed discussion of genealogical research subjects, the Program Committee is pleased to announce a new series of workshops. The programs will fill an acknowledged gap in our activities and appeal generally to beginner as well as intermediate level researchers.

Up to now, the committee has presented a fine selection of subjects during the regular monthly get-togethers. These have provided a variety of broad topics during the 'main' part of the meetings. The subjects dealing more specifically with research fitted in as the 'beginner' sessions. This arrangement was dictated in part by sheer numbers, time limitations, and the need for a period for announcements and other society business.

The new series will offer opportunities which will overcome most of the constraints mentioned. It is also expected to be received enthusiastically.

Main features of the new program are;

Regular Monthly meetings, AFHS members given first choice.

Saturday Mornings; each session lasting a full 2 hours ensuring ample time for discussion and interaction.

Limited attendance. Initially, workshops will be held in the AFHS Resource Centre (Library) which has a practical limit of 30 attendees.

Seats at the workshops will be assured through the advance sale of tickets at a modest price. The fee of \$5.00 will defray the costs for hand-outs and the engagement of speakers.

Two sessions have already been booked; UEL Research and Requirements in February followed by a session on Scottish Research, in April. Watch for details of these, and many more.

Bob Westbury and his committee is presently working on topics and speakers to fill the other dates. If you have suggestions for either, they will be delighted to hear from you. Bob's phone number is 282-1003, Email him at westburr@cadvision.com

Alberta woman's research documents 200 family stories

by Elda Hauschildt

CALGARY – Twenty-five years ago, Kay Sanderson did more for family history in Alberta than she could ever have realized. She started collecting the histories of the Albertan women whose stories would become part of a new book, *The Kay Sanderson Collection: 200 Remarkable Alberta Women*.

Mrs. Sanderson's work was published this month, but even more importantly, her data, sources, and photographic records are being permanently housed at the Western Heritage Centre in Cochrane. Researchers will be able to use the archives there for their own studies, family or otherwise, for years to come.

Mrs. Sanderson, now an 80-year-old Calgarian, started her research project in the mid-1970s after she had read a *Chatelaine* magazine article that deplored the loss of women's stories within the fabric of Canadian history. She decided that she could do something about the situation, from a local perspective.

Manitoba-born, she had spent her married life travelling all over the world as a military wife. Then her husband, Cliff, retired from the air force. The couple settled in Calgary so that Cliff, a hunting and fishing enthusiast, could be close to the mountains. And Mrs. Sanderson took the opportunity of retirement to begin her history project. Because she was in Alberta, Albertan women became her research topic.

On chance, she applied to the Canada Council. She was surprised to receive a \$1,000 grant from them, and that was all the approval she needed to take off. She spent the next decade collecting the names of women who had made an historic contribution to Alberta. She followed the women's stories, carefully archiving her sources, recording dates and contacts, and seeking out any record that would add to her store of information.

She looked at her project from many historical points of view. She learned what Alberta women did over the past 200 years, what they helped build, where they lived, how they travelled, how they died. She considered what they might have done to earn a living: missionary, teacher, nurse, musician, homesteader, artist, doctor, journalist. She researched how they helped their communities grow – through education, sports, community affairs, fundraising, the arts.

She recorded the positions women were able to obtain – police officer, school trustee, alderman, mayor, member of the legislative assembly, member of the House of Commons, member of the Senate – and the names of the women who first achieved each. She studied the community groups they organized and supported – United Farm Women, the Red Cross, Women's Institutes, church women's societies, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, political groups, to name just a few.

She collected their photographs – often with great difficulty. Some of the older photos are as clear as the day they were made, others are faded or pocked with age. Sometimes she discovered she had uncovered the only photographic record of not only a person, but also of a historic site – Fort Ethier, for example. It was the backdrop of the photo of Margaret Morris Lucas, the only visual record of the fort.

By the early 1980s, part of what she had archived, the photographs of 50 women, was turned into an exhibit by the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation. A booklet outlining the women's stories was compiled to accompany the One Hundred Years of Alberta Women exhibit.

The show was a success, making the rounds of various Alberta towns during the next couple of years. Then the photographs were returned to Mrs. Sanderson, and officials forgot about her work.

But Mrs. Sanderson never stopped after the 100 Years show, adding to her collection until eventually she compiled the stories of more than 200 women who 'mattered' either personally or because they represented a first for women in Alberta.

She spent years following up on their histories, searching newspapers for death notices she might have missed, corresponding with children and grandchildren.

This summer, Margaret Randall McCready of Calgary, who was familiar with the Sanderson collection, put together a committee to formally organize and record Mrs. Sanderson's work. Mrs. McCready obtained a \$5,000 grant from the Thomas J. Ranaghan Foundation, through the Famous 5 Foundation, so that a book on the collection could be printed. This ensures that Mrs. Sanderson's information is available to people who can't get to the Western Heritage Centre. Volunteers turned Mrs. Sanderson's huge collection of manila envelopes, chock full of information on the women, into written stories. A final manuscript was prepared for publication. Printers were hired, and a book emerged.

The book will be formally launched at a late September meeting of the Chinook chapter of the Historical Society of Alberta. Mrs. Sanderson will speak about 'her' ladies, a Canadian woman talking about the stories of Canadian women she has recovered and recorded.

The launch will be held at the Western Heritage Centre, the new home of the Kay Sanderson Collection. The photographs will be on permanent display at the centre, and copies of *The Kay Sanderson Collection: 200 Remarkable Alberta Women* are on sale there.

The stories/photographs of the two women which follow are taken from the book.

Lovisa Amey McDougall (died in 1943)

Travelling about the prairies in 1878 with her new husband, Ontario-born Lovisa Amey McDougall learned about trading aboriginal culture, prairie fires and storms and roughing it by sleeping on the ground or in other traders' shacks.

A depressed fur trade that year drove John Alexander McDougall into debt and made him doubt that Lovisa would go through with their March marriage. She did, and they headed west to trade. They were successful enough to afford the luxury of buying a covered wagon for the return trip to Winnipeg in the fall. When John decided they should move permanently to Edmonton the next year, Lovisa helped him trade his way back across the prairies again. In Edmonton, they turned a two-storey building into both their home and a trading post. By 1890, the couple had five children, and Lovisa was singing in the church choir and taking turns as organist.

John McDougall became a successful, wealthy man and built an Edmonton mansion for Lovisa, who had helped him pay off his debts from the fur trade and re-establish his career. Their home became a social centre in the growing city.

Lily Lee Kwong 1896-1975

Lily Lee Kwong was a trailblazer, assuming responsibility for the welfare of Calgary's growing Chinese community and raising funds for various causes.

Lily was born in China and joined her parents in Victoria, British Columbia in 1912, when she was 16. She worked in their store, helped with housework, and took care of her siblings. She married Charlie Kwong and moved to Calgary, raising a family of six. Her trailblazing began after the children grew up, when she cast aside her traditional role to become a community activist. It started in the late 1930s when she became concerned about refugees from the Sino-Japanese War. Lily raised funds, rallying local Chinese women to the cause and sending a considerable amount of money to China for relief efforts.

Local issues next drew her attention, especially the plight of the Chinese United Church, which was under-funded in its efforts to provide social services among the Chinese. After founding the Mother's Club at the church, Lily hit upon an interesting fund-raiser: chow mein teas. These evolved into mammoth, twice-annual affairs, drawing 1,500 people at a time. Lily is credited with setting a precedent for other women to follow.

Wild Rose Seminar '99

Seminar Speakers and Resource People

Dr. Penny Christensen was born in England and attended school in Kent and at the University of Wales. She received her Masters and Ph.D. at the University of Alberta. Penny has been gathering names and dares in her family history since she was 8 years old. She has 15 years University reaching experience, has lectured extensively on family history and has authored 8 books on genealogical subjects. Penny works as a professional researcher and as a volunteer in the 'genealogical community'.

Heather Devine is a doctoral candidate in History at the University of Alberta, specialising in Canadian Native History and American Indian Policy. She is a long-time member of the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society, and uses genealogical research techniques in her dissertation research on Native peoples.

Gordon Hulbert has been a member of the Alberta Family Histories Society and the Computer SIG for the past 4 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 light-heartedly lectured on the subject of "Getting Started - Genealogy and Computers".

Sherry Irvine, CGRS, FSA (Scot), is an author, lecturer and professional genealogist. In 1999 she presented at the NGS and FGS conferences in Richmond, VA and St. Louis, MO and led the Stanford University genealogy study tour to England. She is the author of three books on British research, and in 1998 received the NGS Award of Excellence for her book "Your Scottish Ancestry".

Lorri Matthews is an expert in photo restoration and has earned provincial and national awards in the photo retouching/restoration field. Her print competition entries have won major awards with several chosen for the Professional Photographers of Canada National Loan Collection. In 1996, Lori received her Master of the Photographic Arts. In 1998, her print entry at the national competition in Victoria received first place in both Computer Restoration and Hand Colouring.

Bob McNarry was born in Manitoba and served with the RCAF 1942- 1945 overseas as a radar officer. He was a research scientist at The National Research Council in Ottawa, 1950-1979, moving to Calgary in 1988. Bob compiled his family genealogy about 15 years ago and is now writing a life story for his descendants. He has personal experience with Family reunions and he was a volunteer for the WWII RCAF radar veteran's reunion in Calgary in 1996.

Bob McPherson spent 27 years with the Canadian Military, serving with NATO in Europe and the United Nations. He is a firm believer in Canada's peace - keeping roles. He has studied military history and collected militaria for 40 years. He is a volunteer at the Museum Of The Regiments in Calgary.

Shena Meadowcroft is a researcher/writer who is currently working on two family authorised biographies. She teaches workshops on Historical Research, Journalling and Creative Writing and does chapbook publishing.

Suddy Mumford is a member of the steering committee of the genealogical computer group of the National Genealogy Society in Washington DC. He is software editor for the Computer Interest Group Digest. He has

October 29 and 30

been a member of the Alberta Family Histories Society since 1989, serving as past vice-chair and past chair of the AFHS Computer group. He also served as a volunteer with the Calgary Family History Center for 9 years.

Dave Obee is managing editor of the Victoria Times Colonist. He has been a journalist in B.C. and Alberta since 1972. Dave is a partner in Interlink Bookshop in Victoria. He became interested in family history while in his 20s, and has been spending every available minute on research for the past 15 years. Dave has compiled an account of Lethbridge in 1891, as well as a finding aid to Western Canadian directories on microfilm.

Dr. Gerald Octelaar received his BA from the University of Calgary, his MA from Simon Fraser University and his PhD from Southern Illinois University. He worked for the University of Kentucky before accepting the position of field school director at the University of Calgary in July 1988. Since then he has conducted archaeological research at Strathcona Science Park in Edmonton, at Fort Calgary Historic Park, at the Bar U Ranch National Historic Site and at the Tuscany site in Northwest Calgary.

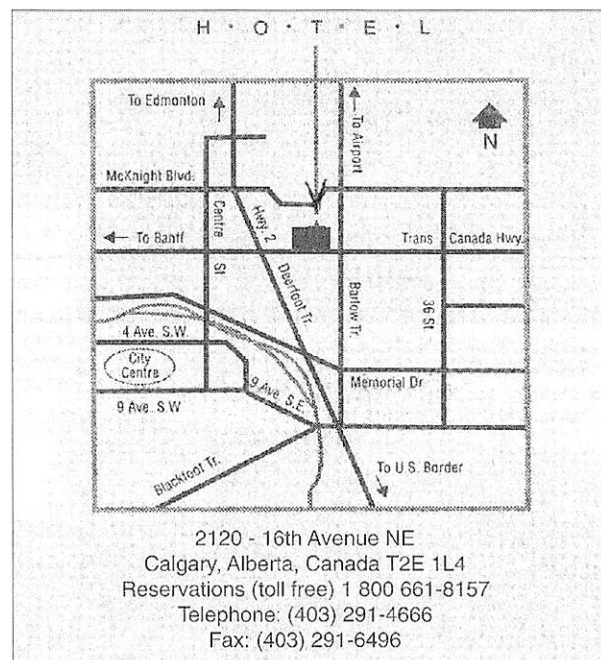
Judith Rempel, BA, MA, ABD (Sociology) has 20+ years of computing experience. She has been actively involved in genealogy for 6 years and weaving computer web sites for the past 4 years. Judith has started her own genealogy and web design business, JR Solutions (<http://members.home.net/rempe/orsolutions>). She is the secretary of the Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta, a member of the HTML Writer's Guild, and started the Mennonite SIG in 1997. She has held leadership roles with the AFHS as well as the Computer SIG.

Xenia Stanford started completing her children's family tree many years ago by gathering their Montreal born father's Irish, French and English roots. She learned much "the hard way" about ancestor hunting in Quebec

and France. Some of the lessons learned are offered in a newsletter called Quebec Quest and in her column called "Nos Racines Francaises/Our French Roots" on Global Gazette at [hup://www.globalgenalogy.com/gmette.htm](http://www.globalgenalogy.com/gmette.htm). She also runs A.G.E. (Ancestry Genealogical Enterprises) and has helped people in several countries to find their French roots.

Lorraine St-Louis-Harrison obtained an Honours BA from the University of Toronto in 1972. That same year, she started her career at the National Archives of Canada. She worked for two years in the Archives Library where she specialised in genealogical research. In 1975, she joined the Genealogy Unit, now part of the Genealogy and Personnel Records Section in the Researcher Services Division. Lorraine has been Head of the Genealogy Unit since 1994.

Radisson Hotel Calgary Airport



Wild Rose Seminar '99

Friday and Saturday October 29 & 30, 1999
Radisson Hotel Calgary Airport (formerly the Crossroads)

FEATURING

- A fine opportunity to meet fellow genealogists and discuss research techniques and problems in a quiet, comfortable, relaxed atmosphere.
- View genealogical exhibits and displays presented by various special interest groups (SIGs)
- Browse through many tables of articles for sale having special appeal to genealogists and family historians.
- Find books, maps, flags, software, publishing supplies and services.

SEMINAR SCHEDULE

Friday

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 6:00 pm Registration Opens
Display Rooms Open• 7:00 pm Opening Ceremonies followed by:
"Archaeological, Skeletal and Historic Research at a cemetery in Cochrane"
by Dr. Gerald Oetelaar,
Guest Speaker. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 9:00 pm Refreshments• 10:30 pm Display Rooms Close |
|---|---|



Wild Rose Seminar '99

SATURDAY SCHEDULE

- **8:00 am Registration Opens.**
Coffee Service

- **8:45 am Session One**

1-A Solutions For Problems in Scottish Research. Seminar limited to 15 people - submit problems by September 24, 1999 (see registration form). Sherry Irvine

1-B Surfing For Substance. This session will take the participants into websites that are more than the casual read and help us turn our genealogies into family histories. Judith Rempel

1-C Saving Money in Genealogy. A subject dear to everyone's heart! Economical methods for obtaining the most possible information for the least expenditure. Dr. Penny Christensen

1-D Foraging for Forebears in French Records. Topics will include a timeline of French history, addresses for genealogical records and societies and interpretation of French resources once you find them. Xenia Stanford

- **10:30 am Session Two**

2-A Computers in Genealogy. Question and Answer Session. You bring the questions, we'll bring the answers. Suddy Mumford and Gordon Hulbert

2-B What! VD does not mean a disease in my Grandfather's records?

Deciphering and understanding military records. Bob McPherson

2-C What's on at the National Archives of Canada? Changes and updates on genealogical information at the National Archives. Lorraine St-Louis-Harrison

2-D Never Give Up! Two dozen ways to research Germans from Russia

There are many ways to find out more about the Germans from Russia or Poland. This talk will review some of the common sources, as well as some that will surprise or amuse. Dave Obee

- **1:30 pm Session Three**

3-A Migration Within the British Isles 1600 to 1835, Part I. Migration in Mainland Britain: Causes, Clues and Records. People moved about within England, Scotland and Wales, and between them. A research strategy can be planned if you understand the reasons and patterns of migration, and know which records 'caught' migrants. Sherry Irvine

3-B Family Reunions. -From Someone Who Has Been There. Sharing experiences of family and other reunions. Some topics covered will include- planning, volunteers, organization and preparation, publicity,, entertainment, keeping records, etc. Bob McNarry

3-C Canadian Immigration Records Records from the 1800's until present day. . Lorraine St-Louis-Harrison

3-D Researching Metis Roots This session provides information on the genealogical and historical resources needed for researching Metis ancestors. Topics covered will include French-Canadian and fur trade sources, Metis history, and common research road blocks. Heather Devine

- **3:15 pm Session Four**

4-A Migration Within the British Isles 1600 to 1835, Part 2. Migration Across the Irish Sea: Following the Trail. This is always a problem, in either direction, made worse by the gaps in Irish records. Who made the journey, when, from where, and why, are essential starting points, but it is possible to make a beginning with less. Sherry Irvine

4-B Skeletons In My Closet Writing your ancestor's stories. Explore how to flesh out the bones of your family history into something potentially publishable. Shena Meadowcroft

4-C How To Get The Most Enjoyment From Your Heirloom Photographs Answers to questions about care, cleaning, storage, display, restoration, reproduction all answered by an expert. Lorri Matthews

4-D Research Using Prairie Newspapers. This session will offer ideas for using newspapers in your research and tips to make your searching more successful. By a newspaper writer, editor for 27 years. Dave Obee.

Gold Miners, Their Descendants and Murder: a review of Penny Warner's The Right to Remain Silent by Jan Roseneder

These days it seems like every detective novel has to have a gimmick. Connor Westphal, the heroine of a continuing series by Penny Warner, has been deaf since childhood, when a serious illness claimed her hearing. Since then, however, she has completed school and managed to find herself a precarious existence as the editor and publisher of a weekly newspaper in the small town of Flat Skunk, California. (And you thought some of your family's home towns had strange names!).

Flat Skunk is a former gold mining town in the foothills of the state and is home to a whole host of colourful characters. *The Right to Remain Silent* (Bantam Books, 1998. ISBN: 0-553-57962-2) is Connor's third adventure and, as usual in this series, the mystery is driven as much by the history of the town and its inhabitants as it is by present-day circumstances.

In this case, Connor becomes involved when a corpse being "prepared" at the local funeral home suddenly comes to life. Not surprisingly, the attendant's screams attract attention and interest and the "body" is duly carted off to the local

hospital. Hours later, the victim is dead again - and this time permanently. Why would anyone go to such lengths to remove one of Flat Skunk's leading citizens? Is it the son who was politically opposed and economically avaricious? Or was it the other son, the one deemed "mentally challenged", who never set foot outside the family home? OR, has it something to do with the genealogy that the local librarian was working on, at the request of the family matriarch?

Aubrey Horne, the librarian, came to town to get away from the big city - and augments his reduced salary by doing genealogical research. The library itself as well as the records of the local history society and state records provide him with rich resources for his delving. Connor would like to talk to both the sons and to Aubrey but for some reason she never manages to connect - something else always comes up - but perseverance pays off and in the end, it's Connor's inadvertent digging that unearths the secret behind the murder.

While the genealogical aspect of this



Wild Rose Seminar, 1991

mystery is of interest, readers will also learn a lot about how a hearing-impaired individual has to cope in a society that relies considerably on auditory input. The various aids that have been developed in the past few years mean that Connor, even in a small town, is no longer isolated from the general population and it is this, as much as her own research, that help her quest.

No self-respecting society can neglect or wantonly destroy the records of its own development without living to regret it.
Canadian Historical Review – editorial of 1934.

Ellis Island's Myths and Misconceptions, part 2.

Conclusion of the article by Jayare Roberts , M.L.S., A.G.

Part 1 appeared in Chinook, Volume 19 no. 4, Summer 1999

Myth; Sixty million immigration names are in the computers at Ellis Island.

Although form letters used by Ellis Island have stated that "The Genealogical Society of the Church of Latter-day Saints Library provide a computerized index of sixty million immigrants, both members of the Church and non-members," no such computer file exists.

The LDS Church does, in fact, have a valuable database for immigration research. The International Genealogical Index (IGI), is currently the world's largest file of ancestral data. A 1992 edition is available on 11,700 microfiche, and a 1994 edition is on forty compact discs (CD_ROM) as part of the LDS FamilySearch® computer system. This system is available, free of charge, at more than 5,700 work stations around the world. As of 1995, no access is available by using a modem or telephone. (Editor's note: This changed in 1999 when the FamilySearch® databases became available to users through the Internet)

How many names are indexed in the IGI? The following chart shows which areas have the most entries in this database. Some of these individuals migrated from their homeland. The Index also may list them and their ancestors in the country where the family originated.

Entries in the 1994 IGI:	
England	67,507,000
United States	48,849,000
Germany	30,484,000
Mexico	24,115,000
Scotland	15,437,000

Switzerland	7,430,000
Denmark	5,830,000
Sweden	5,637,000
Finland	5,562,000

The International Genealogical Index is not used at the Ellis Island Immigration Museum or its library. The Museum has had two non-genealogical computer areas that have been confused with indexes of immigrants or passenger records. The first was the interesting Kodak Family Album file. This bank of touch-screen computers allows visitors to determine which, if any, photographs have been donated on a family name. A digitized image of the photograph appears. Most of the images were from the past few decades. A computer for the Immigrant Wall of Honor, explained below, lists only the names of financial donors and their chosen ancestor. It has little value to the researcher seeking an Ellis Island immigrant.

Databases of value to immigration researchers, in various stages of development, include the following:

- . Armenian Immigrants, 1889-1897; by Linda Avakian
- . Bergen Passenger Lists, 1874-1924; University of Bergen, Norway
- . Dutch Passengers, 1820-1880; by Dr. Robert Swierenga
- . Galveston Immigrants, 1846-71, 1896-1921+; by Texas Seaport Museum
- . Germanic Emigrants Register, 1820-1914; by GER based in Diephoiz.
- . Indianola Immigrants, 1844-1886; by Victoria Co. Hist. Commission, TX

- . Irish Emigrants; by Center for Emigration Studies, Ulster American Folk Park
- . Swedish Emigrants, 1869-1950; by Emigrantregistret in Karistad
- . Swiss Emigrants to Wisconsin and elsewhere, by Marilyn WeUauer
- . Ukrainian Pioneers in Canada, 1891-1991; by Ukrainian Gen. & Hist. Society.
- . Utah Immigrants, 1847-1869; by Sons of Utah Pioneers
- . Wuerttemberg Emigrants, 1800s-1900s; by Family History Library

The Balch Institute sponsors significant indexing projects. While the databases are not available for searches, the following published series are in many research libraries:

- Famine Immigrants (Irish), 1846-1851
- Germans to America, 1850-1883+
- Italians to America, 1880-1890+
- Migration from the Russian Empire, 1875-1886+

Other interesting items about these Balch projects include:

- . standardized place names are used only if the places are known
- . codes are used for country, ports, occupations
- . ship names are published according to the header on each page, then the manifest's packet label if needed, and are standardized in the database
- . Balch lists the first port of debarkation for the ship, not for the passengers. The arrival date is from the inside of the list; data entry workers use dittoes for an individual record and the remaining fields

. twenty characters are used for the name of the ship, then an abbreviation

. a hyphen means an unreadable character; NL means not legible due to damage; U means "unknown"

. the computer does a logic check; then a second person proofreads from the printout.

Scholarly Resources, one of the publishers of this series, has paid for data on the basis of each entry line. Since Balch does not always receive royalties on book sales, its funding for these projects has been sporadic. Moreover, Scholarly Resources has no interest in post-1892 data, nor can it prevent CD-ROM versions of the data.

Myth: The Wall of Honor is for Ellis Island immigrants.

In 1966 a famous architect proposed the restoration of Ellis Island with a monument 130 feet high called the *Wall of the Sixteen Million*. A place where tourists can walk inside the tower, up and around the actual names of each immigrant. Predicted costs canceled the idea. Recently, if you donated \$100 or more to the American Immigrant Wall of Honor, your immigrant ancestor's name could grace the copper list lining the seawall of Ellis Island.

The first Wall of Honor, corroded by the seawater, had more than 200,000 names on display. Nearly 2.5 million dollars was raised in this project. The wall has now been replaced by a larger stainless steel display.

Inside the museum, at a single computer terminal, a visitor can look up the names of the donors to the Wall and see the name of the ancestor honored and his country of origin. As the names of John Alden and Priscilla Mullin suggest, the Wall of Honor relates to any immigrant arriving at any port in any time period. There is no genea-

logical information with the names. The Wall of Honor is not a good means to research Ellis Island immigrants. It does, however, display many Italian, German, Irish, and Polish names (without dates or places or biographical data).

Myth: The Ellis Island Immigration Museum no longer collects oral histories.

A set of eight microfilms of transcripts titled *Voices From Ellis Island* Ati Oral History of American Immigration are available from University Publications of America (1-800-692-6300), and are at the Family History Library.

The Ellis Island Oral History project, currently managed by Paul Sigrist, is adding to the 900 taped interviews made in the last twenty years. The remarkable stories of immigrants and employees who experienced Ellis Island are available to those who make an appointment. An excellent summary list, donated by Mr. Sigrist to the Family History Library, indexes the 900 interviews by country of origin, year of entry, name of ship, year of birth, and name of individual. Storytellers can thus rely on parallel accounts to help recreate the experience of their subject. Further information is available from: Oral History Project, Ellis Island Immigration Museum, New York City, NY 10004

Myth: The decline and then restoration of Ellis Island destroyed all artifacts.

The Museum has preserved and displayed some of the 5,000 items left on Ellis Island or donated by immigrant families. Visitors may see representative logbooks, shipping

trunks, ID cards, memorabilia and furniture.

Myth: Sources for the immigrant aid societies are unavailable.

In 1908 at least forty, of several thousand, immigrant support societies had representatives helping immigrants on Ellis Island. One of the most effective has been the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, founded in 1870 and still active. Its part of the story is shown by minutes, steamship tickets, and other papers on microfilm at the Family History Library.

Although not all societies are reputable, many gave critical assistance to others from the old country. Such organizations ranged from the American Baptist Home Missionary Society to the Italian Welfare League and to the YMCA.

What did an immigrant aid society do for your ancestor?

It helped secure lawful entry, food and shelter, transportation, employment, and contact with friends and family. The experience of being a stranger in a strange land can be seen in the records of these two families helped by the HIAS organization:

"Mrs. Dora Leiser of Berlin having not sufficient means to obtain two tickets for San Francisco, was compelled to leave here her son Julius."

"Mrs. Feige Shafer & Son in law Mash Kowich of S.S. Ld. Gough Oct. 24. whose most valuable Baggage containing Gold and Silver, supposed to be lost, accepted my advice 'to let their family of 6 & Baggage proceed, and they shall remain here over night until I may discover their Baggage'. . . they were fortunate to see their fortune, I had discovered, on the same night and on the following day it past the Custom House examination which enabled them to follow cheerfully, the family to Pittsburgh."

As another example, between 1922 and 1925 the Daughters of the American Revolution distributed over 10 million free pamphlets for immigrants in six languages. The intent was to help immigrants be assimilated to the American way.

Myth: The 1920 federal census asks the date when people came to Ellis Island.

Whereas several pre-1892 census schedules asked for information that can be used as clues to a person's foreign origin, not until the 1880 census asked for "place of birth" for one's father and mother could a researcher quickly learn of a country of foreign origin.

For the more detailed 1900 federal census the enumerators also asked specifically about immigration. Questions solicited: year of immigration to the United States; number of years in the United States; and naturalization status. Even if the first two questions seem oddly redundant, they provide the researcher with two clues for narrowing his search for passenger records.

The 1910 federal census asked for Year of immigration to the U.S., Naturalized or alien, and language spoken. The 1920 census columns added year of naturalization.

Therefore, if the 1900 census said an ancestor immigrated in 1896, and it is believed the port was New York and perhaps Ellis Island itself, how many names on passenger lists would potentially have to be searched? As many as 264,000 immigrants came to New York that year. The census, however, does not indicate the place or month of arrival. Nor are the New York passenger arrival records for 1896 indexed.

Selected Bibliography for Further Reading:

Ellis Island. 1990 Wilton Tifton & Thomas Dunne. Oral histories and photographs. Update from a 1970 edition.

Strangers at the Door: Ellis Island, Castle Garden, and the Great Migration to America. Ann Novotny, 1971. Much of the text is based on the U.S. National Parks Service study of 1966.

Crossings: The Great Transatlantic Migrations, 1870-1914. Walter Nugent, 1992. Indiana University Press. Also includes immigration to Argentina, Brazil, Canada.

American Passenger Arrival Records: A Guide. Michael Tepper, 1993, Genealogical Publishing Co. Includes an update of National Archives "Guide to Genealogical Research"

Immigration and Passenger Arrivals: A Select Catalog of National Archives Publications, rev.1992

Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the U.S., 2nd ed. 1988, Phoenix, Oryx Press.

Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538-1900, 2d ed. P. William Filby, 1988, Detroit, Gale Research. Over 2,500 published sources of immigration, emigration, and naturalization lists completely described.

Passenger Ships of the World Past and Present. 1878, Eugene W. Smith, George H. Dean & Co. An encyclopedia of steamship passenger transportation. Details on 3,000 vessels operated between 1840 & 1977 worldwide. Ship names are indexed.

In Memorium.

Many AFHS members were saddened by the recent passing of Jean Dodderidge. She is remembered as being an early member of the Society and for playing an active part in most activities since joining. She was often seen at the various research facilities in the city and unfailingly, had an interesting story to share. Jean was born in Chase, B.C.; her ashes have been returned to that place for interment in the Chase Cemetery. Her obituary read, as follows:

DODDERIDGE - Ethel Jean Dodderidge (nee Farris), formerly Jean Beale, passed away at the Rosedale Hospice on June 12, 1999 at the age of 83 years.

She is survived by stepsons Robert and William Dodderidge; and stepdaughter Shirley Papke, all of Calgary; sister Dorothy Robinson of Revelstoke; half-brother John Farris of Kamloops; and half-sister Elizabeth (Don) Antonio of Femie.

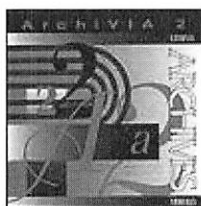
She is also survived by numerous step-grandchildren and great-grandchildren and many nieces and nephews. Jean was pre-deceased by her first husband Frank Beale in 1969, second husband Reg. Dodderidge in 1975, stepmother Ethel M. Farris, stepdaughter Barbara Brown and sister Mabel McLeod.

Memorial Services will be held at 3:00 p.m. on Saturday, June 19 at Calgary Crematorium Chapel, 3219 - 4 Street N.W. (within Queen's Park Cemetery). In lieu of flowers, donations may be made to Multiple Sclerosis Society of Canada, Calgary Chapter at 238, 2116 - 27 Avenue N.E., Calgary AB, T2E 7A6, or any charity of choice.

HERITAGE FAMILY FUNERAL SERVICES
"Calgary Crematorium Chapel"
Phone 299-0111

National Archives of Canada ArchivIA Series of CD-ROMS

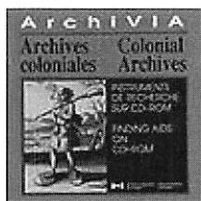
The ArchivIA Series is a long term publishing project by the National Archives of Canada. The purpose of the series is to permit easier public access to information describing National Archives holdings. The ArchivIA Series now includes four products on CD-ROM regarding the National Archives holdings.



ArchivIA - 2 — three databases with descriptions of millions of archival documents. ArchivIA - 2 contains descriptions of federal government records, private textual records, documentary art, photographs, films, videos, sound recordings, philatelic holdings and microforms.



ArchivIA - Prime Ministers — 720,000 entries compiled in three databases: the inventory notices of all the prime ministers holdings; the index and finding aids for the Macdonald, Laurier, Borden, Meighen, King and Bennett holdings; and the microform holdings that the NA and other Canadian institutions have on the prime ministers.



ArchivIA - Colonial Archives — 70,000 entries including general and detailed descriptions of textual records that are part of the archives holdings primarily for the French and British colonial periods, as well as the archives holdings relating to the Catholic Church preserved by the National Archives of Canada.



ArchivIA - Aboriginal Peoples — eight databases with a brief overview of Aboriginal history in Canada as well as extensive descriptions of records:

Calgary area researchers may view each of the above CD-ROMs at the MacKimmie Library, University of Calgary. They may also be purchased from the National Archives, Ottawa

Exchange journals received in the AFHS library

by Helen Backhouse and Lorna Stewart

This list includes the names of all societies which exchange journals with AFHS. Those marked # indicates that no new issues had been received recently to include in this compilation. Check earlier issues of Chinook. Journals are listed under country of publication. Remember to check them all; your area of interest may be included in any of the following.

AUSTRALIA

Genealogical Society of Victoria,
vol 24 no 5 Autumn 99

- A mine of information - a guide to the resources available in the Minerals and Petroleum Reference and Business Centres

CANADA

East European Genealogical Society,
vol 6 no 4 Summer 98

- First World War records relating to Canadian soldiers from Eastern Europe
- Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Cemetery transcript, part 1 vol 7 no 1 Fall 98
- Genealogy organizations in Russia
- Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Cemetery transcript, part 2 vol 7 no 2 Winter 98
- LDS microfilming in Eastern Europe
- Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Cemetery transcript, part 3

Family Chronicle Magazine,
vol 3 no 4 March 99

- Strangers in His Majesty's Colonies - the German Pietists
- Dating 19th century photographs

Magazine of the National Archives of Canada #

Mennonite Historian #

Neya Powagons #

The Archivist #

Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada #

Alberta

Alberta Genealogical Society,
vol 27 no 1 Feb 99

- Memories of Orkney marriage traditions
- Now what do I do with all of this stuff?

Brooks and District Branch AGS, #

Ft. McMurray Branch AGS,

vol 21 no 1 March 99

- Writing one's memoirs
- Preserving personal history

Grande Prairie and District Branch AGS,
vol 22 no 1 March 99

- Obituaries 1998
- Old Newspapers 1921

Medicine Hat and District Branch AGS,
vol 20 no 1 March 99

- Transportations to America from Newcastle quarter sessions 1744-1777
- Service men's Honor Roll, Redcliff Alberta

Red Deer and District Branch AGS,
vol 20 no 1 Feb 99

- Genealogy for grade 5

Smoky River Genealogical Society, #

British Columbia

British Columbia Genealogy Society,
vol 28 no 1 March 99

- British Columbia in 1901
- Meet the Pioneers from the Pioneer Registry

Kamloops Family History Society, #

Kelowna and District Genealogical Society,
vol 15 no 3 March 99

- Genealogy mailing lists - net working by E-mail

Quesnel, B.C. Genealogical Society, #

South Okanagan Genealogical Society,
vol 6 no 3 Jan 99

- The pride of Pille's Island
- Group definitions

vol 6 no 4 March 99

- Going to the British Isles?
- Lady Day in England and Wales

Vernon and District Family History Society
vol 15 no 1 Jan 99

- 1901 Federal Census of British Columbia, Okanagan Area
- Those were the days in 1899, part 1 of 4

Victoria Genealogical Society,
vol 22 no 1 March 99

- Strathcona Hotel
- Peering into the future

Manitoba

Manitoba Genealogical Society,
vol 24 no 1 March 99

- The murders of Isas'che and of Joseph Henry
- School year books as genealogical sources

New Brunswick

New Brunswick Genealogical Society,
vol 21 no 1 Spring 99

- The N.B. men who came on Mauretania,
May 10, 1919
- Passenger list "Betsy Heron",
Port of Belfast, May 6, 1834

Newfoundland

Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society,
vol 15 no 1 Spring 99

- Further Newfoundland strays from Ontario 1901 Census
- Bonavista and Trinity Bay marriages 1836-1851

Nova Scotia

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia,
vol XVII/1 Spring 99

- Halifax Naval Yard Pay and Muster books to 1820 - a new source for Nova Scotia genealogists
- Emma M. Stirling and Hillfoot Farm
- Homeless children

Ontario

Brant County Branch OGS,
vol 19 no 1 Feb 99

- BMD from the Brantford Daily Telegram 1887 plus Brantford people in Chicago

- Sale of Town Lots in Brantford 1831-32
- Bruce and Grey Branch OGS, vol 29 no 1 Feb 99
 - Obits reflect cultural changes
 - Tara Presbyterian Church - members 1883
- Bruce County Genealogical Society, vol 10 no 1 Feb 99
 - Legendary Irish Famine Ship may sail again 150 years after bringing starving to Canada
 - Marriages - "Bruce Herald", Walkerton Jan 10, 1884
- Elgin County Branch OGS, vol XVII no 1 March 99
 - Bayham Township Honor Roll
 - Godwin and Moore families among earliest of Bayham's pioneers; heroine of War rewarded with land in township
- Essex County Branch OGS, #
- Haldimand County Branch OGS, vol 10 no 1 March 99
 - Baldwin family history
 - My great Uncle Gus Sorg, part 1
- Halton-Peel Branch OGS, vol XXIV no 1 Feb 99
 - The White Church and Cemetery
 - Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Lot 22, West half, Cone 9, former Twp. of Albion
- vol XXIV no 2 April 99
 - The Genes in your genealogy
 - Marriages extracted from Norfolk County Marriage Records
- Huron County Branch OGS, vol 20 no 1 Feb 99
 - The 161st Huron Regiment - January 20, 1916
 - List of Huron County History Books
- Kawartha Branch OGS, vol 24 no 1 Feb 99
 - Strays from Northumberland County (Ont)
- Kent County OGS, #
- Kingston Branch OGS, vol 26 no 1 Jan 99
 - Department of Agriculture Questionnaire for Canada West
 - Strays from Frontenac County
- Kingston Branch OGS, continued vol 26 no 2 March 99
 - Strays from Frontenac County
- Strays from Lennox and Addington County
- Lambton County Branch OGS, vol 16 no 1 March 99
 - List of teachers Lambton County, July 1871-July 1874
 - photo with names, Union Gas Retirees, Nov 1927
- Leeds and Grenville Branch OGS, vol 25 no 1 Feb 99
 - Census of the Township of the Front of Leeds and Lansdowne 1805
 - The Diary of James Blakeslee, Dec 1837- Sept 1841
- London-Middlesex County Branch OGS, vol 26 no 1 Feb 99
 - Some Biddulph Twp. Shool attenders 1843
 - List of inhabitants of School Section #2, Biddulph Twp., Huron County Oct 3, 1844
- Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, #
- Nipissing and District Branch OGS, vol 20 no 1 March 99
 - My grandparents were Italian immigrants "Clement Priolo and Rosina Zimbalatti"
 - Views of a French Canadian settler
- Norfolk County Branch OGS, vol 13 no 1 Feb 99
 - Questions from the June 1, 1911 census
- Nor-West Genealogical & History Society, vol 13 no 1 Feb 99
 - Common genealogical abbreviations
 - Hong Kong veteran recalls troublesome captive years
- Ontario Genealogical Society, vol 38 no 1 Feb 99
 - Sorting out the Benjamin Babcocks
 - How are we going to write February 3, 2001?
- Ottawa Branch OGS, vol 32 no 2 March 99
 - Ocean arrivals 1919-1935
 - Index to letters left in Perth's Post Office 1834-45
- Oxford County Branch OGS, Jan 99
 - Index of names in "Pioneer Life in Zorra"
 - Tremaine's Map of Oxford County, Canada West 1857
- Perth County Branch OGS, vol 17 no 1 Feb 99
 - 1857 Assessment Roll for Taxes, Twp. of Fullarton
 - Stratford and the Grand Trunk Railway cont.
- Quinte Branch OGS, vol 19 no 1 March 99
 - Using Upper Canada Land Petition Records
 - Tales from Ivanhoe's past
- Sault St. Marie and District Branch OGS, vol 17 no 1 March 99
 - The Cloudslee pioneers
 - School reports 1862-1885 for Algoma
- Simcoe County Branch OGS, vol 17 no 1 Feb 99
 - Newspapers - great news
 - Settlers forms
- Sudbury District Branch OGS, vol 21 no 1 May 99
 - Looking Back - Sudbury Star
 - Finding birth parents and adoptees
- Thunder Bay District Branch OGS, #
- Toronto Branch OGS, #
- Waterloo-Wellington Branch OGS, vol XXVII no 1 Feb 99
 - First year settlers of Guelph (still living in 1877)
 - Deaths in St. James Lutheran Congregation, St. Jacobs, Ontario 1868-1955
- Whitby/Oshawa Branch OGS #
- York Region Branch OGS #
- Prince Edward Island**
- Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society vol 23 no 1 Feb 99
 - Payments to individuals extracted from the Acts of the General Assembly of PEI 1835-1842
 - Islanders in the 1818 Census of Cape Breton, part 1
- vol 23 no 2 April 99
 - Millman's execution 1888
 - Resources - PEI Archives and Record Office, Record Group 6-1: Supreme Court Fonds, part 4
- Quebec**
- American-French Genealogical Society, #
- Eastern Townships Research Centre, #
- L'estuaire Généalogique, #

Quebec Family History Society,
vol 21 no 3 March 99

- Families in the township of Williamstown Seigneurie of Beauharnois
- The Grand Trunk Boat Club

Société de Généalogie de Québec, #
Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française,
#

Société Généalogique de l'est du Québec,
no 69 Spring 99

- Mariages de Rustigo
- La famille D'Auteuil au Bas-Saint-Laurent

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society,
vol 30 no 1 March 99

- Germans from Russia arriving at Quebec City 1909

- The Qu'Appelle petition

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Channel Islands Family History Society, #

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Genealogical Society
International, #

ENGLAND

Bedfordshire Family History Society,
vol 12 no 1 March 99

- *Only for life*: a labouring family from Civil War to Second World War
- Out of a hatbox - an airman's life in Egypt 1923-28

Berkshire Family History Society,
vol 22 no 3 March 99

- River, roads, railways and bridges: the Maidenhead story
- A modern mystery

Birmingham and Midland Society For
Genealogy and Heraldry,
vol 12 no 3 March 99

- Churchwardens' Accounts
- Military Heraldry

Bristol and Avon Family History Society,
no 95 March 99

- Copy of the diary of John Hazell
- Some Log Books of the SS Rowena

Buckinghamshire Family History Society,
vol 23 no 1 March 99

- Military records for the family historian

- More Upstairs, Downstairs families in Buckinghamshire
- fiche - Buckinghamshire FHS Members_ Interests and Information Feb 1999

Calderdale Family History Society, #

Cheshire Family History Society,
vol 29 no 3 March 99

- The Cheshire Remonstrance July-August 1642
- Cheshire men at the time of the Napoleonic Wars 1793-1815

Cleveland (South Durham and North Yorkshire) Family History Society,
vol 7 no 4 Oct 98

- Early photographers for Stockton, Middlesbrough, Darlington, Hartlepool, W. Hartlepool, Bishop Auckland

Cumbria Family History Society,
no 90 Feb 99

- Pupils at Hamilton House School Portland Square, Carlisle 1880-84
- Debtors insolvency papers 1719

Derbyshire Family History Society,
no 88 March 99

- Lead mine accidents and inquests
- Creswell Colliery disaster

Devon Family History Society,
no 89 Feb 99

- Canadian pioneers from North Devon
- Inscriptions from Gravestones (Stoke Damerel)

Dorset Family History Society,
vol 12 no 1 Dec 98

- The horrors of old churchyards
- Dorsetshire Gamekeepers' certificates

vol 12 no 2 March 99

- Dorsetshire Gamekeepers' certificates
- Have you considered? Electrol Rolls and Poll Books

Eastbourne and District Family History Society, #

East Surrey Family History Society,
vol 22 no 1 March 99

- Westminster/General Lying-in-Hospital
- Vulgar nicknames

East Yorkshire Family History Society,
no 78 April 99

- Spotlight on Wetwang
- Dade 18th Century Parish Registers

Family Chronicle Magazine, #

Family Tree Magazine,
vol 15 no 3 Jan 99

- Businesses and their records
- Australian Military Records vol 15 no 4 Feb 99
- English trades and occupations
- Census returns 1841-1891

vol 15 no 5 March 99

- Illustrating family trees
- Historic money values

vol 15 no 6 April 99

- Wherever is that? Topographical maps
- Printed Parish Registers

Federation of Family History Societies, #
Felixstowe Family History Society,
vol 14 no 1 March 99

- Abbney Park Cemetery and The House of Detention
- What tragedy?

Herefordshire Family History Society,
vol VII no 3 Oct 98

- Game Keepers - Herefordshire
- Family History versus Research

vol VII no 4 Jan 99

- The Bethell families of Herefordshire
- Probability in genealogy

Hillingdon Family History Society,
no 43 Sept 98

- No 6 Cheshire Street, Bethn Green - a look at life in the mid 19th century
- Uxbridge and Ickenham 1883

Huntingtonshire Family History Society,
no 32 March 99

- St. Ives' first Register 1561-1653
- Frances Longland, widow of Little Paxton
- fiche - Hunts. FHS Members' Interests Directory Jan 1999

Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies, #
International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, #

Kent Family History Society,
vol 9 no 2 March 99

- Two Woodyer of Wye wills
- A shuttle of shipwrights
- Kent FHS Members' Interests 1999

Keighley and District Family History Society,
Winter 98

- Marriages at Haworth Parish Church 1805- 1808
- Ingrow War Memorial, St. John Church near Keighley

Lancashire Family History Society, #
Leicestershire and Rutland Family History Society,

no 94 Winter 98

- Echoes of the past
- The early history of the Roe In Institute

London and North Middlesex Family History Society,

vol 21 no 1 Oct 98

- Middlesex Sessions Vagrants List, July 1778, part 3
- Index of Gardeners' Company

Members' Wills PCC 1610-60

vol 21 no 2 Dec 98

- Middlesex Sessions Vagrants List, July 1778, part 4
- All Saints, Islington with St. John's Mission, part 4
- Friend and ever ready councillor

vol 21 no 3 (81) April 99

- A history of Almshouse
- Parish passes records with records

Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society,

vol 35 no 1 1999

- Mass marriages at Manchester
- 1851 Census retrieved from flood damage

Northamptonshire Family History Society,

vol 20 no 3 Feb 99

- Sanctuary seekers in Northamptonshire
- Have I found Bliss at a Dead End?

Northumberland and Durham Family History Society,

vol 24 no 1 Spring 99

- Durham and Northumberland Oath of Association Rolls of 1695-96

- Records of patients at St. George's Hospital, Morpeth, formerly Northumberland County Lunatic Asylum

Nottinghamshire Family History Society,

vol 9 no 6 Jan 99

- Certified places of worship for Nottingham 1872
- Plain needlework

Ormskirk and District,

no 20 Spring 99

- Return and Digest of Endowed Charities (County of Lancaster) Parish of Ormskirk
- Free Grammar School
- Return and Digest of Endowed

Charities (County of Lancaster) Parish of Ormskirk

- The United Charity Schools

Oxfordshire Family History Society,

vol 13 no 1 April 99

- The domestic accounts of Merton College, Oxford 1482-1494; an unexpected source of information for local historians
- The Hiles of Oxford

Ripon Family History Society, #

Shropshire Family History Society,

vol 19 no 4 Dec 98

- Bellan House School, Oswestry - the early days
- Napoleonic War Medal Rolls - help offered

vol 20 no 1 March 99

- Useful sources for research 1900-1950
- Quarrels in Shropshire-Exchequer Deponent Records

Society of Genealogists,

vol 26 no 5 March 99

- Tracing nineteenth century criminals
- How fast do things disappear?

Somerset and Dorset Family History Society,

vol 24 no 1 Feb 99

- Spotlight on Lytchett Minster
- Hinton Charterhouse School - pictures

South Durham & North Yorkshire,

vol 7 no 4 Oct 98

- Early photographers for Stockton, Middlesbrough, Darlington, Hartlepool, W. Hartlepool, Bishop Auckland

Suffolk Family History Society,

vol 25 no 4 Feb 99

- fiche, 1999 Members' interest and membership
- Suffolk bankruptcies 1868/9 - Immigrants to Tasmania

West Middlesex Family History Society,

vol 17 no 1 March 99

- Real people in our Nursery Rhymes?
- Magical Heathrow

Westminster and Central Middlesex Family History Society,

vol 18 no 2 March 99

• Charing Cross and Trafalgar Square

- The Gordon riots

Wharfedale Family History Society,

no 30 Dec 98

- fiche Members' Interests, issue no 8, Spring 99

• map, The Ancient Parishes and Chapelries of Wharfedale

- 1923: a Barden lad goes to Canada, pt 1

no 31 March 99

- 1923: a Barden lad goes to Canada, pt 2

• Obituaries from the Craven Household Almanac 1904

Wiltshire Family History Society,

no 71 Oct 98

- Whiteparish Emigrant to Canada

• Burials at Roundway Psychiatric Hospital, Devizes

no 72 Jan 99

- Archives of the Wiltshire Regiment
- A rose, is a rose is a rose...

Woolich and District Family History Society, #

Yorkshire Family History Society,

vol 25 no 2 April 99

- I don't want to be a soldier
- Hawking milk

GUERNSEY

La Société Guernesaise,

vol 11 no 2 Dec 98

- Ornithology at St. Peter Port - visits of the Woodward stork, cont.

• The Schooner Veritas passengers to New York 1842

IRELAND

Irish Roots Magazine, #

North of Ireland Family History Society,

vol 10 no 1 1999

- Donaghadee and the White Slave Trade in Pennsylvania

• An Index of Nuns for Ireland?

The Irish At Home and Abroad,

vol 5 no 2 1998

- Is there more in Griffith's Valuation than just names?

• What to do if only the County in Ireland is known

vol 6 no 1 1999

- Finding Irish Estate papers
- North American Church

Records for

tracing Irish immigrants

The Irish Genealogical Research Society, #

The Irish Genealogical Society, International
vol 20 no 2 April 99

- County Kildare
- Meagher of the Sword: Montana's man of mystery

Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild, #

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Society of Genealogists,
vol 30 no 255

- More rambles in the GRO marriage records of England and Wales
 - Joseph Collett of Coate - the bay preacher
 - INDEX to vol 29 "The New Zealand Genealogist"
- vol 30 no 256 March/April 99
- Discovering a lost childhood
 - The 1870 householders list of The City of Wellington

POLAND

Towarzystwa Genealogiczno Heraldycznego,
1994-1998

- CiBwiczcy z CiBwicy Herbu ieniawa na Zbaszynie, Rydzynie I GrodZcu

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society,
no 70 Feb 99

- Tee-names and surnames associated with the coastline of North-east Scotland
- Calendar changes
- Membership List, Feb 99

Central Scotland Family History Society,
no 18 Spring 99

- Volunteer Militia - Kinross-shire Volunteers 1803-1808
- Map Central Scotland FHS Area of Interest

Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society,
no 34 March 99

- Shipping in Wigtown Bay in 19th century
- Moffat Parish Register Baptisms 1846

Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society,
no 54 Spring 99

- The suburbs of Glasgow in 1840

• Scottish Kirkyards
Scottish Genealogical Society,
vol XLVI no 1 March 99

- Scottish Poor Law records
 - Some Pastimes
- Troon and District Family History Society,
no 26 Spring 99
- In search of an Irish Soldier
 - William's Journal

UNITED STATES

American-Canadian Genealogical Society, #
American-French Genealogical Society, #
Dawson County Montana, #
Na'e Rodina, #

National Genealogical Society,
vol 25 no 1 Jan 99

- Surname and Heraldry products on the Internet

National Genealogical Society Newsletter,
#

Northwest Territory, Canadian and French Heritage Center, #

Utah Genealogical Association, #
Utah Genealogical Association Newsletter,
#

WALES

Dyfed Family History Society,
vol 6 no 6 April 99

- _The Grim Reaper_
 - Extracts from Fenton's Pembrokeshire_ about the Sea Sargeants Society
- Glamorgan Family History Society,
no 53 March 99
- Corporal Gwilym John - "a brilliant scout and a very brave man"
 - The grave of DIC Penderyn's daughter - a monumental climbdown
- Gwent Family History Society,
no 53 March 99
- Life in Monmouthshire in 1647
 - The Great Pub Guide

Gwynedd Family History Society,
no 36 April 99

- Crew lists and Clip
- The Owen family of Tredath, Amlwch, Anglesey

COMPUTERS

NGS/CIG Digest
vol 18 no 1 Jan 99

- Submitting corrections to the Ancestral File using PAF 3.0

- Generations Family Tree Grande Suite.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

- The New Loyalist Index, Volume III

NEW PURCHASES

Proof-of-Age Documents in Alberta surname Index 1863 to 1969 Fiche (3)
Baptisms and Burials Carnmoney Parish Church by Belfast Branch of North of Ireland FHS

While gathering information for our family history I came across a passage given to me by my father that was written by my Grandmother sometime in 1949 or 1950.

While only having about a grade eight education, she wrote.....

Memories

As the years pass and I am no longer young, my thoughts drift back to the years that are gone. There are good memories and some that are not so good, but the good ones are the only ones I think of now.

One day not long ago I went out to the old farm home and memories flooded over me as I looked around. The old barn with the pigeons still flying in and out of the broken windows, the garage with a little rise in front of the doors where the snow used to pile in drifts which had to be shoveled before we could get the car out, the grainaries with the holes cut in front that looked like eyes keeping guard.

As I opened the back door I imagined I could smell the aroma of home baked bread and went to the pantry, but the shelves were bare, where once they were filled with pies, cookies, home baked beans and things which were essential to growing children. The nails behind the kitchen door where little caps and sweaters hung were still there, and the old rocking chair that was used to rock the little ones was sagging against the wall on worn down rockers. In those days the kitchen was the most used room as it was on the kitchen table that the homework books were spread out beside the gasoline lamp.

When the radio came we spent more time in the living room sitting around with pop corn and fudge on our laps and funny books and magazines scattered around on the chairs and floor. On winter evenings with the wind and snow blowing outside, I would look around at my family and offer up a little prayer of thankfulness that they were all safe with me. Our outside entertainment meant going to the country school where we listened to recitations and songs from the children, after which the parents visited with the neighbours until lunch was served. Then it was time to bundle the sleepy children in the sleigh and head for home.

I often wonder now as I look around the home of a newly married couple, with all the modern conveniences and gadgets, gas, heat and electric stoves, what they would do if they had to get up and thaw the water bucket out before getting breakfast. Some mornings even the bread was frozen.

Things changed as the years went by. The children grew up, went to town to school and had their own interests. Finally they married and have families of their own now with the happiness and problems that go with raising a family.

We left the farm and went to live in a small town where our youngest son was raised. He was quite a bit younger than the others and by the time he was ready for school the rest of the family had gone their respective ways so he did not have the companionship of brothers and sisters and I think he missed a lot. A few quarrels, borrowing each others clothes and arguing are all part of growing up.

We have a comfortable home, modern conveniences, labor saving devices (some of which take longer to get connected than doing things the old way), but the farm is still referred to as our home. Not long ago my oldest son told me he always got a homesick feeling when he went out there, so I guess the hardships and hard times we had were not too bad if the memories of the good times can bring a little feeling of homesickness.

As I drove away from the farm I looked back and with the sun setting in the west, and the glow filtering through the trees, it did not look like an old weather beaten house but more like a picture in a magazine. I guess it isn't the size of the house, how well it is built or how grand it is furnished that makes it dear to us. It is the memories of what has taken place inside those four walls that make the place dear to us.

Well so much for my memories.

Jean Paterson Dudley
7 Aug 1897 - 6 Apr 1980

I'll sing for you - of little humble homes
Gilded with gold as with a Midas touch;
And all my heart's eternal wonder split
That little common lives can hold so much.

Editor's note; The memoirs published here were shared by a fellow AFHS member, Alison Dudley-Forte. We greatly appreciate her thoughtfulness in making them available to Chinook.

Recent additions to the AFHS library

DONATIONS FROM MEMBERS

Myra Anderson

- Derry: A Tale of the Revolution of 1688
- Gravestone Inscriptions of Amaranth Township, Dufferin County, Ontario; Bowling Green, Primitive Methodist, Laurel, Crombies, Hughson Family and Waldemar
- Gravestone Inscriptions of Greenwood Cemetery Orangeville, Ontario to August 1989

Olive Carlin

- One branch of the Sprague family

Nancy Carson

- Early Settlement of Shipton, Canada East

Stanley Clute

- fiche Return of Landowners, Cumberland and Westmoreland England, 1873

Donna Coulter

- Using Wordperfect for Windows

Florence Denning

- Cemetery Listings (Bruce County): Burgoyne Cemetery, Saugeen Twp; Paisley Cemetery, Elderslie Twp; Southampton Cemetery, Saugreen Twp.
- Census Records 1841 (Kirkcudbright): Parish of Buittle, Parish of Lochrutton, Parish of Parton, Parish of Crossmichael.
- Dufferin County Museum and Archives, Ontario
- Gravestone Inscriptions of Monticello United, St. Alban's Anglican, and Grand Valley Union
- Gravestone Inscriptions of Melancthon Township, Dufferin County, Ontario to September 1992
- Gravestone Inscriptions of Eleven Cemeteries of Mono Township, Dufferin County, Ontario
- Gravestone Inscriptions of Mulmur Township Cemeteries, Dufferin County to August 1993
- Gravestone Inscriptions of Forest Lawn Cemetery, Orangeville, Ontario - revised and updated to May, 1990

Richard Green

- Easton Family of Dalhousie Twp, Ontario 1820-1998

Irish SIG and Myrna Waldroff

- Book: Out of Ireland
- Video: Out of Ireland
- Cassettes (2): Elusive Irish Immigrants; Sources and Methods for doing Irish Research Valerie Johnstone
- Combs Pit Mining Disaster, July 4, 1893; Thornhill Parish Magazine
- A Guide to Irish Roots, Wm. & Mary Durning
- Celtic Fairy Tales, Joseph Jacobs

Ontario Genealogical Society

- Local Histories of Ontario Municipalities 1987-1997, a bibliography

Judii Rempel (in Memory of Ruth Duncan)

- Finding Your English and Welsh Ancestors...including Isle of Man and Channel Islands

Doug Stobbs

- Ellis Island - Gateway to the American Dream

Fran Tanner

- Index to the 1871 Census of Ontario - York
- Cemeteries, Middlesex County - St. John's Anglican Cemetery, Village of Arva
- Cemeteries, Middlesex County - St. George's Anglican Cemetery, London Twp.
- Much to Be Done - Private Life in Ontario from Victorian diaries by Frances Hoffman and Ryan Taylor
- Mount Pleasant Cemetery (Toronto) - Illustrated Guide by Mike Filey
- Midland Genealogical Directory - 1996
- Unlocking the Secrets in Old Photographs, Frisch-Ripley
- Genealogical Research Directory - 1994
- How the Great Western came to Berkshire - a Railway History 1833-1882
- BFHA - The 1851 Census of Berkshire
- Essex County OGS Trails, issues from Oct 1990-1996
- Whitby-Oshawa OGS Kindred Spirits, issues from May 1988 - Fall 1996
- FICHE - 1851 Census Warwickshire, District of St. Peter, Birmingham Vol 15
- Robert Burns Family Tree
- Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society 1988
- Perth County Profile - Perth County Branch OGS, 4 issues 1996
- Ottawa Branch News OGS, issues 1995-1997
- "Military History" Magazine - 10 issues from Dec 1997 to June 1999
- Family Tree Magazine - 2 issues 1998
- Berkshire Family History - 28 issues 1990 to 1997

Myrna Waldroff

- County of Bruce 1867, J.W. Rooklidge
- London Township Pioneers, F.T. Rosser
- Numbering The Survivors, J. Richard Houston
- Born in Quebec, Alain Grandbois
- New York Off the Beaten Path, William G. Scheller
- Land of the Burnt Thigh, Edith Eudora Kohl
- The Irish in Ontario, Donald Harman Akenson

Clare Westbury

- The Victorian Sailor
- The Last Best West, Women on the Alberta Frontier 1880-1930
- Our Alberta Heritage
- Boomtime, Peopling the Canadian Prairies 1901, 4 Issues
- British Columbia Official Centennial Record 1858-1958
- Elbow Homestead Days - Saskatchewan 1898-1910
- More Memories - Saskatchewan - Homecoming 1971

PURCHASES

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- The New Loyalist Index, Volume III

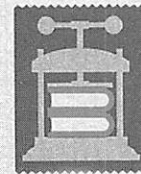


The marker in the photograph, taken in March of 1999 is located in Ross Bay Cemetery, Victoria. It is a fine example of the White Bronze markers described below. The inscription reads: "In memory of William Craft born May 28th 1838 died Nov. 16 1886".

The White Bronze Monument Company of St Thomas flourished between about 1883 and 1900, producing distinctive, rust-resistant, weatherproof zinc grave markers. The markers were sanded in such a way as to look like granite, especially when wet.

Most are obelisks and bear exquisitely detailed cast reliefs. Customized inscription panels were bolted on to a limited number of standard models. New ones could be added later as required, ensuring repeat business. White Bronze products were sold through locally franchised agents, a remarkably innovative idea for the 1880's. J. Heard and Company of Strathroy, for example, advertised in 1883 that it was the exclusive agent for 'the Celebrated White Bronze Monuments, Headstones [and] Statuary for the County of Middlesex west of London.'

White Bronze markers are light and were easily shipped. Examples are scattered throughout Ontario, two or three in any one graveyard, and may be found at least as far away as the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia. The greatest concentration is in Parry Sound, Muskoka, and Nipissing districts, looking as fresh as on the day of manufacture. Zinc monuments made no significant impression on the more traditional granite ones, however, and one would have to conclude that consumers were not yet ready for catalogue shopping in the cemetery. From Looking for old Ontario: two centuries of landscape change by Thomas Forsyth McIlwraith; University of Toronto Press Incorporated 1997.



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Date	Title	
SEP 13	Interviewing	Sheila Johnston
OCT 4	The Family History Centre (incl.CD-ROMs)	Sue Olson
NOV 1	An early Ontario topic	Lorna Laughton
DEC 6	Resources of the AFHS Library	Helen Backhouse
JAN 3	Organization in action	Roy Strickland
FEB 7	Genealogy in the Calgary Public Library	Cathy Mahood
MAR 6	A Welsh topic	Ann Williams
APR 3	Passenger Lists	Ron Steffan
MAY 1	P.E.R.S.I.	TBA
JUN 5	Vital Records/Civil Registration	TBA

The Main Programs

Date	Title	
SEP 13	The Making of the Census (Canada)	J.P. DeGagne
OCT 4	Family Relationships	Rod Tomlinson
NOV 1	Letters and Diaries	Doug Cass
DEC 6	Christmas Customs on the Prairies	Hugh Dempsey
JAN 3	Genealogical Ethics	George Lake
FEB 7	Commercial Records	Xenia Stanford
MAR 6	Writing up your family history	T.B.A.
APR 3	German topic	T.B.A.
MAY 1	Some lesser known Sources in London	Clare & Bob Westbury
JUN 5	Genealogists and the Law	Lois Sparling

Please Note; Programs are nted as of August and subject to unexpected change.