

Alberta Family Histories Society

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Canmore Highland Games
photo by Lois Sparling

Chimook

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A.F.H.S. Program Schedule 2004 - 2005

MAIN PROGRAMS

| DATE | TOPIC | SPEAKER |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Sat., February 6, 2005 * | AFHS Antique Road Show | TBA |
| March 7, 2005 | RCMP History | George |
| April 4, 2005 | Funeral Home Resources | Jackie Alford |
| May 2, 2005 | History of the AFHS | Sheila Johnston |
| June 6, 2005 | A Tribute to Bob Westbury | TBA & Guest Speaker |

BASIC SESSIONS

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| Sat., February 6, 2005 * | AFHS Antique Road Show | TBA |
| March 7, 2005 | Mennonite Historical Society | TBA |
| April 4, 2005 | New Alberta Archives | TBA |
| May 2, 2005 | White Museum Resources | TBA |
| June 7, 2005 | Correspondence/Interviews | TBA |

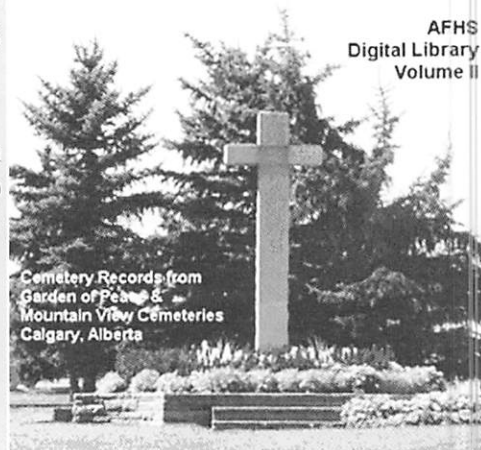
*Saturday Program 1:30 pm - 4:30 pm

AFHS DIGITAL LIBRARY VOLUME II -

The Garden Road Cemeteries for \$23.00 including S & H from the AFHS Office

It features a collection of 24,500 records from two Cemeteries on Garden Road that straddle the eastern boundary of the Calgary's City Limits: MD of Rockyview Garden of Peace and Mountain View Cemetery.

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Chairman's Message

After a little prompting by our master of public relations, Bill Campbell, the Board decided to adopt the following resolution.

AFHS CELEBRATES ALBERTA'S CENTENNIAL 2005



HELPING OUR NEIGHBOURS UNCOVER THEIR FAMILY ROOTS

Our Board of Directors has determined that the greatest contribution that our Society can make to our community; to celebrate Alberta's CENTENNIAL 2005, is to present the pleasures of family history to as many groups and individuals as possible in the year 2005. Every member is being asked to consider locating another group, club or society that would enjoy having someone from AFHS provide a 20-minute talk on the joys of family history and the virtues of our AFHS. The Board will supply the speaker. All members need to do is locate a contact within another organization that we may approach. This may be a group you or a friend belongs to. Call Bill Campbell at 254-2293 with the name and phone number of the contact person.

As we launch this exciting year we are setting a goal of increasing our membership by 15% over the CENTENNIAL year. With this start the Board challenges the membership to go beyond this goal and to grow to a total of 500 members (from the present 300 or so) by 2009.

This provides an opportunity for every member to participate, in some way, in the stewardship of AFHS. We can all share in ownership of our Society.

Beginning on January 1st 2005 every paid-up member who brings in a new member receives an award. For every new member acquired your name goes into the barrel. On December 31st 2005, the end of our CENTENNIAL year, a draw will be made. The winner will receive a fully-paid AFHS membership for 2006. The more new members you find, the greater the chance of winning.

You win, AFHS wins and your new members enjoy the benefits of a great Society in Alberta's CENTENNIAL 2005 !

There are other programs going on that I hope will come to fruition in 2005, we have the 1906 census and the Queens Park Cemetery recording. On the AFHS website the 93,471 names in our burial records are now searchable along with our members surname interests. A project for 2005 is to make the 1906 census searchable in a similar manner to the AGS 1901 census records. We also hope to make the Library holdings an online searchable listing as well.

We have received some good news in that we have been granted a Casino slot in early 2006 and any payout will enable the Society to carry out some larger projects. The Budget and Finance committee will be looking at possible uses that can benefit the Society but not waste the money. If anyone has ideas please pass them along to the Treasurer, Alan Peers.

I have been reading some of the first Chinooks over the past few months and one common thread in the Chairman's message was the need for volunteers. It made me wonder why some people seem to volunteer their lives away and other people do not volunteer at all. What do volunteers get out of it? The accolades of one's peers, a piece of cake at an annual event, maybe even a Society pin. Why do you volunteer - please send your answers to the chinook@afhs.ab.ca.

On that note: Many of our committees are operating on a shoestring - that is, there are generally only one or two people running some major programs. Millie Drinkwater is the Program committee along with a little help from myself. I manage the website with some help from Eileen McElroy and in the near future Marlene Roy. The Chinook is compiled, sent to the printers, picked up and delivered to Dave Wake who arranges distribution. Library, Projects and Education committees have good strong core groups and many volunteers. Some of the SIG chairs are getting tired after running the SIG for a few years.

Help Us to Help You! Please Volunteer

Proceedings of the Celtic SIG: The Scottish Highland Games

by
Nancy Carson

According to oral tradition, the Highland Games were in existence within the Celtic/Gaelic community before the beginning of Christianity. In that time, the Games were war games designed to select the best warriors in each tribe. In 844, Kenneth MacAlpine, King of Scots, organized a three-day games to keep his army occupied while waiting for favourable omens before joining battle with the Picts for final control of the land of Dalriada. The first organized Games in Scotland occurred toward the end of the 11th Century, during the reign of King Malcolm III (1058-1093). The purpose was to find strong runners to deliver messages to the King's highland retreat. In 1746, "Bonnie" Prince Charlie and his Highland clansmen were beaten and slaughtered by the armies of the Crown at the Battle of Culloden. As a result, Parliament passed the Act of Proscription banning the carrying of arms, the wearing of the kilt, the playing of bagpipes and the gathering together of people. Thus, the Games endured a 30-year hiatus. The first Games held after this hiatus were in 1781 in Falkirk. These Games were successful and led to the Gathering of the Clans and the Highland Games as we know them today.

In addition to track events of running, cycling, jumping and tug-o-war, the usual events held at the Games are:

Putting the Shot - The shot is thrown with one hand only from in front of the shoulders. A run not exceeding 7 feet 6 inches is allowed up to the trig which is a length of wood 4 feet 6 inches long and six inches high. The stones have been replaced by a standardized iron sphere weighing either 16 pounds or 22 pounds.

Tossing the Caber

The dimensions of the caber (*cabar* in Gaelic) varies, but the average weighs about 150 pounds, is 18 feet long and about 9 inches thick at one end, tapering to about 5 inches at the other. The caber is not thrown for distance, but for style. The games officials set the caber on its end with the thickest portion in the air. The athlete rests the caber against his shoulder and, clasping his arms around it, performs the difficult task of lifting it up off the ground whilst keeping it perfectly balanced. When he's achieved that, he will give it a quick flick up and move his hands under the narrow end, ready to throw it. The competition is judged with the

aid of an imaginary clock-face on the ground spread out flat in front of the thrower with him facing the 12 o'clock position. That invisible clock-face keeps pace with him as he runs and when he has reached the desired speed he will stop abruptly at what becomes the 6 o'clock position and heave the caber up so that its heavy end lands in the middle of the clock and the whole caber turns right over, ending up with the narrow end pointing exactly towards the 12 o'clock position.

Throwing the Weight

For Distance - The thrower grasps the weight in one hand, spins round and throws it as far as possible. The thrower has a distance of nine feet between a peg and a trig. Grasping the weight and facing the trig, he stands beside that peg and swings the weight to the side and then round behind him. He's now ready to start his throw which consists of three waltzing turns, gathering momentum on each. On the third pirouette and at exactly the right moment, he heaves the weight as far as he can. A protective cage extends around the sides and rear of the thrower to safeguard the public. The weight consists of a 28 pound ball, chain and handle, the overall length of which must not exceed 18 inches.

For Height - For this event the most common weight is a standard 56-pound box weight with a ring attached. A bar is raised between two posts and each contestant has up to three attempts at each height to which the bar is raised. Frequently the entrant will saunter up to the weight - which is lying underneath the bar - and without even a glance upwards will suddenly heave the weight up with one hand where it soars through the air and thuds back down into the ground only inches from the thrower. The air of nonchalance is very deceptive, however, since the strength and skill needed are enormous. You will notice that the stewards for this event always have a plentiful supply of bars - they are frequently snapped when the weight falls back down onto them.

Throwing the Hammer - A modern day hammer is an iron sphere on a rotan, or male bamboo, shaft

measuring 4 feet 2 inches and weighing either 16 pounds or 22 pounds. The thrower stands with his back to the trig (the throwing mark), swings the hammer round his head to gather momentum and then releases it over his shoulder.



Highland Dancing

The Sword Dance (Gille Calum or Gille Chaluim) - Said to have originated in 1054 when King Malcolm Canmore clashed in battle near Dunsinane with one of Macbeth's chiefs. Having slain his opponent, Malcolm crossed his claymore with that of his opponent to make the sign of the cross and danced in exultation over them. After this time, it is said, clansmen would cross their swords prior to battle and if they could complete the war dance without touching the swords, it signified that they would be the victors.

The Sean Triubhas - Said to reflect the highlander's desire to shake off the hated *Sassenach* trousers that Scots were forced to wear when the kilt was prohibited after the 1745 rebellion. The dance is performed in the then much-hated *triubhas* (pronounced trews) and the slow tempo shows the dancer's disgust. The quicker steps show either the dancer's attempts to shake off the offending garment, or the pleasure at the rescinding of the ban in 1782. The very great French influence on Scottish culture is shown by the embellishments such as pirouettes and the final French-style *entrechat*.

The Reel of Tulloch - Originated in the north east village of Tulloch one winter morning long ago when the minister was late in arriving. The assembled congregation waiting outside the church doors, stamped their feet and clapped their hands to keep warm and as someone began to whistle a Highland air, the movements developed into a lively dance.

The Highland Fling - Thought to have originated in about 1790, legend has it that an old shepherd was giving chanter lessons to his grandson on a hillside when he saw a stag rearing and wheeling in the near distance. He asked the boy if he could imitate the stag's dance which he did, and hence the steps and the graceful curve of the arms and hands depicting the stag's antlers. The dance is performed on the same spot throughout and this is held to be because the clansmen of old danced it on their targe (leather-covered, studded shield). Another more prosaic explanation is that the dance evolved as a solo performance of the reel.

The Great Highland Bagpipe

The bagpipe is played by firstly blowing air through the blowpipe into the sheepskin or cowhide bag which incorporates a non-return valve. The bag is then squeezed between the piper's arm and side to force air out through the chanter and drones. The chanter is the part of the instrument on which the melody is played. Chanters have

a double reed but unlike other reed instruments, the player cannot tongue the reed to produce special effects and he must rely on playing grace notes to accent and embellish the tune. A grace note is a momentary chirping sound in front of a note and is indicated on a music sheet by having three short tails on the shaft of the note. The Great Highland Bagpipe is one of the few in the world to have three single-reed drones, each producing - as their name suggests - a different but continuous note which act as a background to the melody.

In the competitions, bands play a medley of marches, strathspeys and reels for between three and nine minutes, dependent upon the grade in which they are competing. In solo piping the most valuable prizes are usually for *Piobaireachd* (pronounced peebroch) which, although meaning simply pipe music, has come to be applied to the classical music of the bagpipes. Like much classical music, it consists of themes with variations and since each *Piobaireachd* can last up to 15 or 20 minutes, it demands considerable feats of memory as well as playing skill. A *Piobaireachd* starts with the ground or basic theme and is developed in more and more complex variations until the climax when the simple ground is repeated as a finale. In normal *Piobaireachd* competitions, the player has to submit three tunes and the judges select one of these tunes to be played. Thus the *Piobaireachd* competition is a test, not only of piping skills but of memory and concentration. What judges are looking for is not only good technical execution in fingering and in the playing of the grace notes, but a well-tuned and balanced instrument. They are also judging on whether the player seems to convey what they believe to be the emotional expression required by the chosen tune. Much of the repertoire of the Great Highland Bagpipe consists of Laments. With an instrument on which one cannot vary the pitch, cannot play more loudly or softly, it is

not easy to express pathos but some of our best players, playing some of our most famous laments, accomplish this with great skill. In the old days, pipers would sometimes say, not that a man had won a competition but that he had pleased the judges.

The History of the Pipes - With its beginnings in ancient Egypt, the bagpipe is one of the oldest instruments played by man. The primitive form of



today's pipes was played by the Greeks and Romans and variations of the instrument spread throughout Europe. By the 18th century, however, population centres had grown in size, outdoor entertainment had decreased and music had become more of an indoor pursuit with the noisy bagpipes being replaced by the forerunners of today's much quieter musical instruments. In Scotland, however, the bagpipe's martial music found a permanent home. Clan chiefs had their own pipers who held a very high position in the clan hierarchy and frequently had their own ghillie to carry the pipes. The position of clan piper was often hereditary.

Information copied from these Web sites:

Crieff Highland Games: <http://www.crieff-highland-games.co.uk/caber.html>

History of Highland Games: <http://www.syix.com/yubacity/scotthistory.html>

The 2004 Alabama Highland Games: <http://alabahighlandgames.com/traditions/history.html>

Highland Games History: <http://portal.citysoup.ca/NR/exeres/7C814608-0A16-470F-90FB-30CB7A355B11.htm>

Highlights from Exchange Periodicals AFHS Library – to November 2004

AGS Alberta Genealogical Society
FH Family History
FHS Family History Society
GS Genealogical Society
GSI Genealogical Society International
HS Historical Society
H&GS Historical & Genealogical Society
OGS Ontario Genealogical Society
SG Society of Genealogists
Société de Généalogie
Société Généalogique

AUSTRALIA/ NEW ZEALAND

Victoria GS, vol 27 #1 Mar 04

Deniliquin's Boer War hero: James Edward
Is your FH in maritime records?
vol 27 #2 Jun 04

Is your family or local history in our postal records?

When genealogy isn't all happy families
New Zealand SG, vol 35 #206 Mar 04

What's in a name?

The tangled web
vol 35 #207 May 04

Researching "Turf Registers" unearths remarkable record

A tale of two lads

CANADA

East European GS, vol 12 #3 Spring 04

EEGS surname and village – town index

Family Chronicle Magazine, vol 8 #5 May 04

All I know is Germany or Prussia

25 websites for Canadian genealogy
vol 8 #6 Jul 04

What's a Palatine anyway?

Beginning Swedish genealogy

vol 9 #1 Sep/Oct 04

The art of the interview

Cracking the Da Vinci Code of genealogy

Digging deeper

Reading early handwriting

Spanish surnames

Rescuing family documents

Social Security Records

Magazine of the National Archives of Canada,

Mennonite Historian, vol XXX #1 Mar 04

Balthasar Denner (1685-1749): portrait artist

How to survive in a new culture

vol XXX #2 Jun 04

Conscientious objector's story told on new website

My Inter-Mennonite Christian heritage

United Empire Loyalists' Association,

Alberta

Alberta GS, vol 32 #2 May 04

He called her "Cummy"

Access to pre 1905 Alberta Registrations

Brooks and District Br AGS, vol 17 #1 Spring 04

"Write now? Yes, right now."

The covered wagon journey, Lemuel 'Thomas'
Coleman's diary

Ft. McMurray Br AGS, vol 25 #1 Mar 04

What is a Squire?

vol 26 #1 Jun 04

Behind the name – Silin Forest Road

Researching your Newfoundland roots at the FH Centre

Grande Prairie and District Br AGS, vol 27 #1 Mar 04

Lonely grave in the woods

Obituaries 2003

vol 27 #2 Jun 04

Clendenning and Orr – the bottom line

Old newspapers – birth, marriage and deaths extracted from the Grande Prairie Herald

Historical Society of Alberta, vol 52 #3 Summer 04

Good old Glenmore School days

Calgary's housing crisis 1935-1945

Jewish Archives and HS of Edmonton and Northern Alberta,

Medicine Hat and District Br AGS, vol 25 #2 June 2004

Jacob and Magdalena Bender

Marriages in Medicine Hat News 2002-2003, surnames of groom K to W

Mennonite HS of Alberta,

Red Deer and District Br AGS, vol 25 #1 Mar 04

The Irish tragedy on Canadian shores
Why I came to Canada
vol 26 #2 May 04
Index to Lacombe Globe obituaries 1998-2003
Smoky River GS,

British Columbia

British Columbia GS, vol 33 #1 Mar 04
Did your ancestors homestead in the Railway belt?
Meet the pioneers from the Pioneer Register
vol 33 #2 Jun 04

Treasures in the Society's Clipping File
Pioneers from the Pioneer Registry

Kamloops FHS, vol 20 #1 May 04

1899 pilgrimage

When time stood still for our neighbours
Kelowna and District GS, vol 20 #4 Jun 04

Images of Canada

Quesnel, B.C. GS, vol 20 #3 Spring 04

British Columbia Small Debts Court (Quesnell)
1919-1948

vol 21 #1 Summer/Fall 2004

In the Workhouse – Christmas Day

Common photographic processes

South Okanagan GS, vol 11 #5 Mar 04

A little B.C. history – the McLean family

Vernon and District FHS, vol 20 #1 Mar 04

Top 12 tips for genealogical research success

The O'Brien and Grant families

vol 20 #2 Jun 04

Treasures in the basement

It is true...

Victoria GS, vol 27 #1 Mar 04

An introduction to a soldier's life

Pioneering in Western Canada

vol 27 #2 Jun 04

Great grandfather goes off to War, part II

History we would rather not remember?

Manitoba

Manitoba GS, vol 29 #1 Mar 04

Using the Manitoba Vital Statistics Index

Manitoba Infantry Officers of the Militia List 1885-1914

vol 29 #2 Jun 04

Manitoba Infantry Officers of the Militia List 1885-1914

More than names and dates

New Brunswick

New Brunswick GS, vol 26 #1 Spring 04

Rise and fall of a shipbuilding community, part 1

Voyage from Kinsale, Ireland to St. John

vol 26 #2 Summer 04

The rise and fall of a shipbuilding community, Clifton, NB, chapter 2

Saint John City and County Goal (Jail) Records 1861

Newfoundland

Newfoundland and Labrador GS, vol 20 #1 2004

Life at the front; the seal hunt in the 1940's

The King (Roy) and Webb families of Bay St. George, Newfoundland

vol 20 #2 2004

The West End of St. John's

Michael Richards (1673-1721) Brigadier-General, Master Surveyor

Nova Scotia

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia, vol XXII #1 Spring 04

Records of Nova Scotians from the Tewksbury Mass. Alms House

Don't believe everything you read in Reliable Sources

vol 22 #2 Sep 04

Nova Scotians in the Methodist Records of Grand Bank, Newfoundland, 1863-1888

Ontario

Brant County Br OGS, vol 24 #2 May 04

Area histories detailed in the Brantford Expositor 1984

1901 birth and marriages – Brantford Courier

vol 24 #3 Aug 04

Brantford Daily Courier 1901, part 16 Deaths

Early days of Brant County, part IX

British Isles FHS of Greater Ottawa,

Bruce and Grey Br OGS, vol 34 #2 May 04

Bruce County GS,

Elgin County Br OGS, vol XXIII #1 Mar 04

House of Industry and Refuge now known as Elgin Manor

vol XXIII #2 Jun 04

Notes on the House of Industry Keepers and Matrons

America a land of mystery to Old Country emigrants

Essex County Br OGS, vol 25 #4 Winter 04

Westward bound in 1879: a history of the Clark family

vol 26 #2 Summer 04

Toronto Emigrant Office Records

What is a first cousin twice removed?

Haldimand County Br OGS, vol 15 #1 Mar 04

The Decews of De Cewsville

Three little words

vol 15 #2 Jun 04

De Cue family

Halton-Peel Br OGS, XXIX #2 May 04

Lost hamlets of Peel County

From Brampton to Ontario (conclusion)

Huron County Br OGS, vol 25 #2 May 04

From the newspapers

vol 25 #3

The Identity of Dorothy McKenzie
written by Bruce McKenzie
Adendum

Publication of the information item titled *The Identity of Dorothy McKenzie* written by Bruce McKenzie, printed in the CHINOOK, Volume 24, Issue 2 April 2004 was incomplete. In addition to the several credits noted in the text of the article, it was intended to publish at the same time, a stand-alone credit to both Ian Morrison and to the Society for the Preservation of Sutherland Heritage (POSH) under whose auspices his Durness Parish research was published. This separate credit was inadvertently omitted.

Members of POSH have an ambitious goal to do all possible to halt further degradation and to restore as much as possible the many gravesites of the County of Sutherland, Scotland. To this end, they are making available to the public some of their collective past, background and genealogy as well as the ongoing work of preservation and photo recording of grave sites. They publish an annual Members Handbook containing various pieces of research, gathered information, studies of individuals, etc that they propose to market in the future to meet the costs of the ongoing Preservation work.

It is intended this year to place complimentary copies of the current Members Handbook in various Libraries on the world scene in order to publicize the preservation being undertaken and to solicit current and future support for the work itself.

In this instance they wish nothing more than a credit line, as does Ian Morrison himself for publication of 'The Durness Parish Register' referred to in the McKenzie article and for making known the Society's objective for Preservation of Sutherland Heritage. More particulars appear on their website www.sutherlandheritage.com which includes a link to the County Sutherland Mailing List.

Preserving Our Sutherland Heritage
Members Handbook 2004
The Durness Parish Register
by
Ian Morrison, Oakville, Ontario

Researchers whose ancestors had christenings or marriages recorded in the Durness Parish Register may find a bonus if they search that register. This is because the ministers recorded aliases for many parishioners and most of these aliases were patronymics, recorded

in phonetic representations of Gaelic names. These tended to appear as if they were one name but they were often two or three names.

A bit of explanation may help to separate and decipher these names. As most know, "mac" means 'son of (x)'. The object "x". in this situation a name, takes the genitive case. In Gaelic, this frequently requires aspiration in the pronunciation and a change in the vowel sound, and an "i" being inserted after the last vowel. Aspiration is indicated by inserting an "h" after the beginning consonant where possible. But these changes are not always obvious from the ministers' phonetic renderings.

In a three-name patronymic, son of A son of B, son of C, the second and third "macs" also take the genitive case and changes to "mhic" (pronounced vic), often shortened to "ic". This is also the case for daughter (nin) of A son, of B, son of C.

Here is an example: "John Morison, alias macuilammachustianicahin". Making separations for the "macs" and the "ics" this becomes mac Uilam mac Hustain ic Achin or, to give them their proper Gaelic name but in the nominative case, Uilleam, Uisdean, And Eachann, meaning son of William, son of Hugh, son of Hector.

Other aliases used may be based on physical appearance, eg. Bain (fair) or Donn (brown); or the place of origin of their branch of a family, e.g. Skerry or Aberach. These types of alias might be used for several generations. One down-side of aliases is that sometimes the entry in the register is made primarily in the name of the alias, with or without any mention of the family's surname. Ancestors registered in this way are difficult to find but sometimes it is possible to search the IGI under the forename (only) of known siblings and match-up common parental forenames. Then, look in the OPR under the christening date of the matching forenames to see if there is a common alias. Occasionally, the ministers registered some events for the same family under an alias and others under the surname. It is a good idea to check under both, assuming that one of the entries mentions both.

There are at least two names that are used as if they were surnames but they apparently are not. These are Grange, by which some Campbells were known, and Denune or Denoon which also have been Campbells, although that was a name also *used by* septs of Ross and MacGregor. Some Calders went by the name of Eke], others *by* [*]own or Donn.

The following table gives the probable explanation of these phonetic renderings:

| Durness Phonetic | Gaelic Nominative | Imitated Pronunciation | English Equivalent |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Echin | Eachann | Euchunn | Hector |
| Alister | Alisdair | Allustir | Alistair/Alexander |
| Cenich/Ceanich | Coinneach | Coen-yuch | Kenneth |
| DoI/Dhol | Domhnal | Daw-ull | Donald |
| En | Iain/Eoin | Ee-an | John/Iain/Ian |
| Emish | Sheumais (genitive) | Hay-mish | James |
| Morachie | Murchadh | Moorochugh | Murdo/Murdoch |
| Neil | Niall | Nyeeul | Neil |
| Nish | Aonghas | Eun-eu-uss | Angus |
| Omash | Tomas | Toe-mass | Thomas |
| Ormaid | Tormod | Torromot | Norman |
| Rob | Raibert | Rabburt | Robert |
| Rory/Rorie | Ruairidh | Roe-uree | Roderick |
| Uillam | Uilleam | Ool-Yilliam | William |

The Carter Family – a successful research project
Robert Graham Indexes (to local books) on computer at the Log Cabin

Kawartha Br OGS, vol 29 #2 May 04

Settlers Sheets

Cavan Parish Anglican Church marriages, continued

Kent County OGS,

Kingston Br OGS, vol 31 #1 May 04

Your roots do have roots

Lambton County Br OGS, vol 21 #1 Mar 04

A few Lambton Orkney connections

Forest Fair prize list October 1947

vol 21 #2 Jun 04

Preparing for a genealogical trip

Sombra Township family burial site recognized

Leeds and Grenville Br OGS, vol 30 #2 Mar 04

Special issue on Kemptville

vol 30 #3 May 04

South Gower Township

Ottawa Times 1860's and 1870's, Ottawa Free Press 1870's and 1880's; births, marriages and deaths

London-Middlesex County Br OGS, vol 31 #2 May 04

04

Looking for a location in Ontario?

Soldier's Dependent's Fund – City of London 1919

Niagara Peninsula Br OGS,

Nipissing and District Br OGS, vol 25 #2 Jun 04

Members of Lodge 234 – Brotherhood of Locomotive, Firemen and Enginmen 1884-1934, North Bay, Ontario

North Bay Normal School – students who have answered the call in the Great War

Norfolk County Br OGS, vol 18 #1 Feb 04

What is in a stone? Pickersgill family

vol 18 #2 May 04

Business Directory, Township of Townsend 1877-1879

vol 18 #3 Sep 2004

Pinegrove Baptist Church roll 1876-1895

Account book of William and Syrena Osborn

Ontario GS, vol 43 #2 May 04

The Gibbs of Oshawa: businessmen, politicians and churchmen

The Roll of Honour of the teachers who served in the Great War 1914-1918

Ottawa Br OGS, vol 37 #2 Mar 04

cont Page 12

Spotlight on England

by Ann Williams

EDUCATION

The education of the young of England and Wales was, until the 1870s, a matter for families to pursue or to ignore according to their circumstances.



Schools can be identified from directories; teachers and “scholars” from census returns. But it was 1876 before schools were required to keep records listing the scholars at their schools.

Early school records do exist though (as for this Quaker school near Pontefract, Yorkshire). Rene Dussome found the book “List of the boys and girls admitted into Ackworth School” in the library at Salt Lake City. Rene’s third great-grandfather, Stephen Holmes, attended this school 1781-82, his sister and Stephen’s children went to the school for two years.

This extract lists Stephen Holmes and shows that children from all over the country attended this school.

ADMISSIONS 1781—1782

| NAME | RESIDENCE | LEFT |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Elizabeth Stevens | Staines, Middlesex | 1784 |
| John Arch | London | 1783 |
| Thomas Bennington | Out-Newton, Yks. | 1782 |
| William Barker | Thirsk, Yks. | 1782 |
| Rachel Mair | Hilston, Yks. | 1783 |
| William Edridge | London | 1788 |
| Ann Stevenson | Bridlington, Yks. | 1783 |
| Sarah Grigg | Bristol | Died |
| James Mills | Bristol | 1788 |
| Edward Mullett | Illminster, Somerset. | 1784 |
| Julia Hardy | Bridlington, Yks. | 1782 |
| Sarah Carby | Lynn, Norfolk | 1785 |
| John Johnson | Sutton on the Fst., Yks, | 1783 |
| Mary Enock | Warwick | 1784 |
| Arthur Enock | Warwick | 1785 |
| Joseph Enock | Warwick | 1785 |
| Isaac Stickney | Ridgmont, Yks. | 1783 |
| Stephen Holmes | Askwith, Yks. | 1782 |
| Mary Johnson | Pontefract, Yks. | 1783 |

Also before being required to do so Christchurch School, Chelsea kept a log book. These entries from 1870 were made by Mr. Daley, Clare Westbury’s great-grandfather.

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1870
 Dec: 5th The Rev. G. S. Whitlock, visited the school this afternoon.

Dec: 6th
 1870

Chief Teacher Mr. Dalley 2nd Sec: 2nd Div:
 Assistant Mrs. Page 4th fl.: 1st grade.
 Paid monitor Arthur Fosley.

D. Douglas Litching
 L. M. J.

" 7th School went on as usual after Examination G. S. Whitlock.

Education choices before 1870:

1. Home tutoring, grammar and private schools (known as public schools). Some were subsidized by charities or religious groups.
 2. Dame Schools or Common Day Schools: Small numbers of children gathered in a teacher's cottage.
 3. Circulating Schools: The Welsh answer to the need to 'learn and earn' at the same time. The schools provided free literacy tuition to children and adults so that they may read the Bible in their native tongue (Welsh). The schools moved into areas for three-month periods during the winter (when farm work was less demanding), often based in parish churches. The system relied on the generosity of subscribers but the schools flourished and penetrated every corner of Wales from 1736 to 1799.
- It is thought that half the population of Wales at the time learned to read in these schools. The program collapsed with the death of its organizer and its aims continued through religious Sunday Schools. In England too, from the 1780s, Sunday Schools taught basic literacy and numeracy along with religious instruction.
4. Works Schools: Between 1810 and 1870 employers built and staffed schools for the children of their employees. Some of the children being part-time pupils/part-time workers in the industry. Industry and school went hand in hand in the form of the ironworks school, tinplate works school, colliery school etc. In the same vein poor law schools were attached to some workhouses.
 5. Ragged Schools: A charity school movement to provide free schooling for poor children. 350 were established before 1870 at which point they became Board Schools.
 6. National Schools: From 1809 were endowed by local benefactors to ensure that Anglican values were included in teaching. From 1833 government grants were available towards building these schools and from 1862 operating grants became available, the amount determined on a success-based formula which in one school looked at was 2/8d for every pass the School Inspector gave in reading, writing or arithmetic, plus 4/- for every child who attended regularly. The grants supplemented fees paid by the children.
 7. British Schools: From 1814 these non-denominational schools were established by the Society of Friends (Quakers) and funded by the British and Foreign Schools Society. They received the same government grants as the National Schools.

Why we still need genealogical and FH societies
Autobiography of Reverend David Black
 vol 37 #3 May 04

A trip to the New England Historic GS Library
The Canloan Memorial – Canadian Army officers
who volunteered to serve in the British Army in
Europe between D-Day 1944 and VE-Day 1945
 Oxford County Br OGS, May 04

You never know where the lost will be found
 Aug 04

1899 Blenheim Township deaths
Jerry Handlin
 Perth County Br OGS, vol 22 #3 Aug 04

1905 Listowel Assessment Roll, Lansdown Ward
In Fashion's Realm, Stratford Daily Beacon, April
18 and May 1, 1907
 Quinte Br OGS, vol 5 #2 Jun 04

List of 1907 constables in Prince Edward County
 Sault St. Marie and District Br OGS, 22 #1 Mar 04

S.S. No 1 Wells
Letter to Eveleen Victoria Leigh, May 1930
 22 #2 Jun 04

Base Line Public School teachers 1880-1965
Bible Christian project
 Simcoe County Br OGS,
 Sudbury District Br OGS, vol 26 #1 Mar 04

The Lynch party, part 1
 vol 26 #2 Jun 04

Home Children descendants found
The Lynch party – part 2
 Thunder Bay District Br OGS,
 Toronto Br OGS, vol 35 #2 Mar 04

Early Blacks in Toronto
United Empire Loyalists
 vol 35 #3 May 04

Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register, York
County 1835-1910
 Vermilion Bay OGS, vol 18 #1 Feb 04
 Waterloo-Wellington Br OGS,
 Whitby/Oshawa Br OGS, vol XXII #3 Summer 03

Clark Township census 1803
 vol XXIII #1 Winter 04

Allowances, wages and other money matters
The Christies of Reach Township
 York Region Br OGS,

Prince Edward Island
 Prince Edward Island GS,

Quebec
 American-French GS,
 Eastern Townships Research Centre,
 Quebec FHS, vol 26 #4 Jun 04

Dairy of a Warrior
Montreal 1900
 SG de Québec, vol 30 Spring 04

Un Québécois pure laine
Go West young man!
 vol 30 Summer 04

Le goût de l'histoire et de l'alimentation de nos
ancêtres
Comportements sociaux des praticiens en
Nouvelle-France aux XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles
 SG et d'Archives de Rimouski, 89 Spring 04

Special 25th Anniversary Issue
 90 Summer 04

Inventaire des biens qui ont composé la commu-
nauté qui a été entre feu Joseph Dutremble dit
Desrosiers et Dame Catherine Gagné
Le seigneur Lauchlin Smith (1736-1823) de La
Picatière
 SG Canadienne-Française, vol 55 #1 Spring 04

Gaspard Dauth: de l'Alsace à Sainte-Ann-de-la-
Pérade (1779-1809)
Acadiens dites-vous? De l'Alsace à Saint-Charles-
de-Billechasse, 1758
 vol 55 #2 Summer 04

Regards sur la descendance masculine de Gaspard
Dauth
Elizabeth Frances Hale, Seigneuresse et artiste
 SG de l'est du Québec,

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan GS, vol 35 #1 Mar 04

The Volga Germans in the Federal State of Paraná
Brazil
Naturalization Records held by Citizenship and
Immigration Canada
 vol 35 #2 Jun 04

Researching Home Children
Computer column

CHANNEL ISLANDS

Channel Islands FHS,
 La Société Guernésiaise, vol 17 #1 Summer 04

Evacuation of Guernsey school children, June 1940
Assisted immigrants from Guernsey to Sydney

ENGLAND

Bedfordshire FHS,
 Berkshire FHS, vol 27 Jun 04

Another brick wall tumbles down, or finding
father's first wife
Our "funny blood" – a family with an inherited
blood disease
 vol 28 summer 2004

Berkshire Overseers Project
Freemason and Family History
 Birmingham and Midland Society for Genealogy and
 Heraldry, vol 13 #12 Jun 04

Curiosities of Parish Registers VII
Hot <Keys> + Hot Sources
 Bristol and Avon FHS, 116 Jun 04

My Parish – Horfield Wills

Education from 1870

In 1870 the government became more involved in the schools of England and Wales and legislated the following:

- 1870:** Board Schools to be built and maintained from the local rates in areas not covered by a National or British School. The schools to be governed by school boards elected by the ratepayers. Levels of attainment were also set down for the different Standards (i.e. Standard I: reading, writing and doing simple sums, Standard VI: reading Shakespeare and Milton). School Boards were abolished in 1902, local councils took over school administration and they became known as Council Schools.
- 1880:** School attendance compulsory to the age of 10. Children were accepted into school from the age of two. Fees were charged which varied from school to school but in a rural Surrey school they were 3d. a week for each child (with reductions for multiple children in a family). Eventually school admission was set at five years of age.
- 1891:** Elementary education to be free, prompting large increases in school populations.
- 1893:** School leaving age raised to 11 (the minimum age at which a child could work in a factory).
- 1899:** School leaving age raised to 12. By 1905 the leaving age was 13. These leaving ages could be taken literally, pupils leaving just a few days after their birthday without waiting for the end of term.
- 1906:** School dinners to be provided (free in cases of need).
- 1907:** Medical inspections to take place in the schools (including visits from the District Nurse on the lookout for lice).
- 1918:** School leaving age raised to 14.
- 1944:** School leaving age raised to 15 and secondary education to be free (before that some scholarships were available and assistance to purchase school uniforms might come from the poor rates). Teaching no longer to be 'talk-and-chalk' based.

In 1880 farmers complained to a Royal Commission that the loss of schoolchildren's labour adversely affected them as they were unable to pay men's wages for the work the children had done (stone picking, bird scaring, hoeing etc.). The farmers wanted cheap labour and the parents needed money to supplement their wages so from time to time children were found in the fields rather than at their desks. A not uncommon entry in the school log book of Blaxhall, Suffolk was "Numbers low. Boys wanted for field work."¹

Teaching was by rote and recitation with poems and lists to be memorized. In 1891 at Whingate School Standard II (7-8 year olds) had to memorize 60 lines of a poem called "Sunshine and Showers".² Practical skills were taught wherever possible: sewing and cooking for the girls; woodwork and gardening for the boys. Sand trays were used in some schools for pupils to practice writing with fingers or sticks, slates and chalk were in common use to be replaced by books and pencils in the early 1900s.

Teaching the Teachers

Prior to government involvement there was no training to be a teacher although examples survive of assistants being apprenticed to schoolmasters. Until 1902 schools paid young monitors a few pennies a week to teach the younger children. The beginning of government funding in 1833 led a few years later to the establishment of a teacher training system whereby a monitor or pupil teacher, as young as 13, could be apprenticed for five years and obtain a Certificate of Merit which did allow them to teach.

To become a certificated teacher the apprenticeship would have to be followed by passing entrance exams and attending a training college. Initially the training colleges were religious-based and so also required their students to be of good moral character.

British Isles FHS, vol 10 #2 Summer 04
Tracking a Loyalist
Building family stories
 Buckinghamshire FHS, vol 28 #2 Jun 04
Our nonconformist ancestors, part 1
The lesser known Ladies of the Lamp
***Fiche* Buckinghamshire FHS Members Interests 2004**
 Calderdale FHS, #107 June 04
Halifax Parish Chapelries and Townships
“A week in May” (the Irish Riots in Brighthouse May 6th, 1882)
 Cambridgeshire FHS, vol 14 #5 Feb 04
A railway traveller’s walk through Cambridge
Fen drainage history
 vol 14 #6 May 04
How many ways can you spell Isleham?
Brick wall ends with bigamy?
 Cheshire FHS, vol 34 #4 Jun 04
To the memory of Mary Weatherby
“A Tortuous and Ungodly Jumble” part 2
 vol 35 #1 Sep 2004
The Bowlinson Family Bible
Wythenshawe and the Shentons
 Cleveland (South Durham and North Yorkshire) FHS, vol 9 #3 Jul 04
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Teesdale to Tasmania
Know your Parish - Acklam
 Derbyshire FHS, 108 Mar 04
Battlefields of World War One
Lost trades of Derbyshire
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19th Century emigrants from West Devon
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From Dorset to New South Wales
History of the Munday Family
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Stour Provost – The Mundy Family, part 2
Richard Henry Taylor Aboard the Barque “Henry Duncan” 1850
 Eastbourne and District FHS, vol 18 #3 Dec 03
The narrative of Samuel Claridge, part 2
The Morses of Pencoyd
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The narrative of Samuel Claridge, part 3
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 East Surrey FHS,
 East Yorkshire FHS, #98 Apr 04
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Eastrington and District
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“The General Register Office: Overview Talk”
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Shaling the pagoda tree – Oriental and India office collections
Annie, Eliza and the Tay Bridge disaster

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Were your ancestors Lithuanian?
Dying to get in the news
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Ancestors in the records of London’s smaller Probate Courts
Female combatants in World War I
Remarkable tombstones at Culross Fife
 Federation of FH Societies News and Digest, vol 13 #3 Apr 04
Circuses, circus families and the circus showmen
Parliament and the family historian
 Felixstowe FHS, vol 19 #2 Jun 04
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The Palace of Football
 Herefordshire FHS, vol IX #1 Apr 04
Visitation returns of the Diocese of Hereford 1397 part 2
Symbolism in gravestone art
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British artifacts in America: guidelines for genealogists
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Slate and its uses
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The pie shops of London and the Crossing sweeper
 vol 5 #1 Jan 2004
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Imprisonment for debt
 Kent FHS, vol 10 #11 Jun 04
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The Goodwins
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Enclosure riots
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 Lancashire FHS, vol 26 #2 May 04
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Eliza E – a lady with five maiden names
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 Manchester and Lancashire FHS, vol 40 #2 2004
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South Shields seafarers 1850-1914
 Nottinghamshire FHS, vol 11 #3 Apr 04
1861 Census omissions – Ruddington
The Gandy family of West Bridgford 1896-1995
 Ormskirk and District, #35 Mar 04
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Let your fingers do the walking...using directories
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Finding nonconformist ancestors, part 1
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 #79 Jul 04
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 Ripon FHS,
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Poor Law records in Westminster
Some settlers in Ireland (from England and Wales)
 Somerset and Dorset FHS, vol 29 #2 May 04
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Some Somerset surnames
 South Durham & North Yorkshire,
 Suffolk FHS, vol 30 #1 Jun 04
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How do you spell Priscella?
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 West Middlesex FHS, vol 22 #2 Jun 04
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John Huckley Harland 1737-1816

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Searching for your Slovak immigrant ancestors in the Ellis Island database
 Czechoslovak GSI Naše rodina, vol 16 #1 Mar 04
Theme of this issue: Kroje (folk dress) of the Czech and Slovak Republics
 vol 16 #2 Jun 04
Theme of this issue: Czech and Slovak settlements in Eastern Wisconsin

IRELAND

Irish Roots Magazine, #50 2004

**Scottish Planters and their surnames
Irish research pitfalls**

North of Ireland FHS, vol 15 #1 2004

Gransha Presbyterian graveyard

Alexander Robb (1793-1874)

The Irish Genealogical Research Society,

The Irish GSI, vol 25 #2 Apr 04

The Wisconsin Irish

Presbyterian identity and experience in Ulster and America

Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild,

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen and North East Scotland FHS, #91 May 04

Beggs of Glentnar and Balmoral

Glasgow group report "Soldiers' lives, from soldiers' diaries"

#92 Aug 04

Aberdeens around the world

Central Scotland FHS,

Dumfries and Galloway FHS, 50 Jul 04

Susan Hawkins (1787-1868) "Burns in Petticoats"

One thing leads to another

Glasgow and West of Scotland FHS, 70 Jun 04

Charlotte – the lost years

In search of my Grandmother

Largs & North Ayrshire FHS,

Scottish GS, vol LI #2 Jun 04

Some descendants of Robert the Bruce

The Scottish Archive Network and Scottish documents.com

Troon and District FHS, #42 Summer 04

The legend of Old King Cole

UNITED STATES

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Special Acadian Issue

#101, vol 30 #3 2004

The soldiers in our past

New findings in the Surette/Suire/Suret ancestral line

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Memories

Antoine Terroux: travels of a Gascon

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Dawson County Montana,

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Colonial research

Military medical records

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Untangling the ancestry of Samuel Allen of Summit, Schoharie County New York: a lesson in principles

A detour from the conventional: the search for Margaret Murray Goheen

vol 92 #2 Jun 04

Using Probate Law to sidestep missing records:

James Madison McCrary shows the way

From hypothesis to proof: indirect evidence for the maiden identity of Elizabeth, wife of George Hagenberger

New England H&GS – Ancestors, vol 5 #2 Spring 04

Moving from Amsterdam to Leiden, 1609

Upstate New York research: still difficult but getting easier

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Vernon, Vermont: marriage capital of nineteenth century New England

Harvard College, Classes of 1775-1777

vol 158 #631 Jul 04

From one Boston to another: notes on the ancestry of Mary (Jackson) Woodward

Burial records from the account book of Thomas Clap of Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1762-1797

Northwest Territory, Canadian and French Heritage Center,

Utah Genealogical Association, vol 32 #1 2004

My FH puzzle: a Prussian grandfather with a Polynesian tan

Was John Dillon Hinds (1815-1900) of Essex County, New York, dishonest and a drunk?

WALES

Dyfed FHS,

Glamorgan FHS, 74 Jun 04

From Habakkuk to Popkin part 1

Cathays Cemetery

Gwent FHS, 74 Jun 04

Portrait of the Parish of Llangyki

"and they work us to death" worked for me

Gwynedd FHS

DONATIONS and ACQUISITIONS to the AFHS

LIBRARY - November 2004

DONATIONS

Claire Neville

Family History of the Joseph Taylor, Jr. (ca 1751-1819) and Sarah Best (ca 1764-1836) Family of Tyrrell/Martin/Edgewcombe Counties, North Carolina and Warren County, Kentucky, volume 1

John G. Attridge

From the Unknown to the Known, the story of John Attridge's family

Dave Embury

My Ancestors were Quakers: How can I find out more about them? Edward H. Milligan (1990)

The Loyal Americans: The Military Role of the Loyalist Provincial corps and Their Settlement in British North America, 1775-1784. Robert S. Allen, Editor. Canadian War Museum (1983)

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No. 5, December 1994

No. 6, December 1995

No. 7, December 1996

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The Treasure Hunt

By Ingeborg Leavell

I am 9th generation Canadian. I can tell you for certain that my first ancestors arrived in Halifax in 1751 from Montbeliard deep in the heart of France. They sailed down the Rhine and across the Atlantic on the Speedwell and the Pearl, two of several barques, overloaded with people, cattle and materials for a new life in Nova Scotia. Their journey was difficult and I know that they left behind a life of religious persecution and centuries of political unrest. These people were called the Foreign Protestants. I have spent the last nine years studying these ancestors of mine. I have traced their travels, wondered at their tenacity of taking on such a huge adventure across the Atlantic Ocean and marvelled at their survival upon arrival in Nova Scotia.

My love of family history really began in 1995 when my Mother and I went on a trip to Nova Scotia. What began innocently as a time to celebrate milestone birthdays for us turned into a passion that has enriched my life beyond anything I have could ever have imagined. All of the stories that my mother had told me during my childhood came to life that summer as we explored the counties throughout Nova Scotia where our families had once lived.

Returning from Nova Scotia that year served as a catalyst for me to join the Alberta Family Histories Society in Calgary. This gave me the opportunity to mingle with others who were researching their genealogy. In retrospect, 'mingle' is hardly an appropriate term as I have spent hours and hours discussing migration routes, wars, religions and analyzed family groupings with others to mutual satisfaction upon the discovery of 'cousins'.

And in 9 very short years, I have been able to piece together the logistics of close to 7,000 ancestors. It has been quite a journey and what I have come to realize is that it will never be done. The branches of my tree have made me tackle history throughout Atlantic Canada and the New England States, the British Isles encompassing Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England, France, Switzerland and Norway.

The history I ignored through my years of schooling took on a different spin when I began to personalize this history through the lives of my ancestors. I embraced the American Revolution as I located my United Empire Loyalists who fled to Remsheg, Nova Scotia from Westchester County, New York in 1783. This particular bunch served with Delancey's Cowboys (sometimes called the Westchester Refugees).

I traced another family line, the MacPherson's, back to Inverness and Beaulieu, Scotland who arrived in Pictou, Nova Scotia in 1801 on the Sarah. More than 50 people died of smallpox enroute. Another family from Scotland, the Ross family sailed down the Firth of Foray, from Tarbet in Ross & Cromarty, to Islay, where they sailed, in 1833, on board the Charlotte Kerr to Pictou, Nova Scotia. They settled in Victoria, Cumberland County...and a few short years later, Alexander Ross died from felling a tree on his farm.

Benedict Arnold (the grandfather of the traitor) showed up in my tree quite unexpectedly. He came to the American Colonies about 1630 from Devonshire, England, settling first in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He and his family were 'removed' due to their dissident ways and they settled in Rhode Island, where he became one of the founding fathers of the Baptist Church of America and the first governor of Rhode Island. Some of his descendents settled in Nova Scotia as New England Planters in Falmouth, Nova Scotia. My mother reminds me that I am 14th generation North American, never mind 9th generation Canadian!.

My Canadian lineage is made of up 5 very rich layers of Green Irish from County Clare, Ireland, Scottish emigrants from Tarbat Ness and Inverness in Scotland, United Empire Loyalists from New Jersey and New York, New England Planters from Connecticut and Rhode Island and Foreign Protestants from Montbeliard and Switzerland, all of whom settled in Nova Scotia.

In the summer of 2003, I had the delight in taking my then-11 year old son on an adventure to Nova Scotia where we logged 3300 kilometres in our rental car, journalled 120 pages and took over 250 photographs. We stood on the land our ancestors had once owned, discovered ancient burying grounds, and celebrated the 250th anniversary of our Montbeliardais families settling in Lunenburg in 1753.

We had many serendipitous moments during our travels but the one that struck us the most was during our stay just outside of Tatamagouche on the Northumberland Strait. We were doing our laundry in the village and had some time to kill so we decided to visit the little museum down the road. I had read that our United Empire Loyalists had arrived in the area in 1784 and were possibly buried in a farmer's field somewhere near Remsheg. As we entered the museum and told the young assistant of our quest, a delightful older woman piped up and told us that she knew exactly who we were talking about as these ancestors were buried on her family farm and were related to her. And she proceeded to draw us a map to her farm, across a causeway, down an old dirt road and across her field...we would never have found this place on our own! And so, after picking up our laundry, my young son and I followed her map and located the ancient cairn at the edge of her farm, bearing the names of all of the loyalists who had settled in this particular area at the end of the American Revolution in 1783. I know that my son will remember this moment as I allowed him to drive across that field that day to the cemetery...his very first time driving a car at age 11 (and in a rental car). The tombstones stood, weathered by time, some had fallen over but all had been lovingly cared for by this woman's family for over 100 years!

I used to take my history for granted. This all changed in February 2002 when I attended a Family Day event held at the Museum of Regiments in Calgary. I was approached by the Museum because of my affiliation with the Alberta Family Histories Society. They were looking for people who had family stories to share. I committed quickly but this was no easy task for me. To begin with, my family consisted of artists, musicians, writers and photographers, not to mention, hoarders of family treasures that went back several hundred years. Out of the attic, out of the closets and out of storage came all of the things I had been lovingly handed down for well over 40 years. The musket that my great great grandfather used to hunt birds with in Nova Scotia during the 1840's, the carpenter's hammer that he used in his shipbuilding trade, the hand loom that my dad's family had carved out of ivory and beech in the 17th century and brought from Norway at the turn of the century, an old mantle clock that my great grandmother used to keep her 'pin' money in, and, of course, all of the photographs of each family member going back to the mid 1800's. I showed objects that had belonged to each family member, along with photographs of all of them and then correlated these pictures and objects to my lineage charts for both my maternal and paternal sides. At the end of that day at the Regiments, approximately 500 people had taken the journey through my booth as I shared the stories of my past. Most told me that they were lucky to have, perhaps, one object, one photograph, one story but not hundreds of items and stories like my family had collected over the years. I had always taken all of this for granted.

There is really is something to be said about being 'the one' in the family who gathers the family stories and maintains the family history. Very subtly, cousins come out of nowhere. Letters begin to arrive, phone calls occur and suddenly you find yourself somewhat overwhelmed with knowledge of times past. As clues surface and resources check out, the treasure hunt continues to keep the thrill of the chase alive! To quote Alexander Solzhenitsyn 'forgetting the past is like losing the sight of one's eye'. This is not likely to happen in our family!

Book Review

by

Helen Backhouse

TOOLS OF THE TRADE FOR CANADIAN GENEALOGY

A Guide for Family Historians in Canada, revised and expanded
Althea Douglas, M.A., C.G.(C)
Published by: The Ontario Genealogical Society 2004
Price \$ 21.95 ISBN 0-7779-2134-0

Althea Douglas has updated Tools of the Trade for Canadian Genealogy it is full of practical advice for the Canadians trying to locate information on their early Canadian ancestors. There are suggestions for the beginner as well as for those who have been seeking that elusive ancestor, or trying to find more information to round out their family history.

Twelve Chapters, three Appendix, Notes and an Index make this a very easy resource book to use. Anyone who is researching in Canada would find this book a useful tool to have.

Lorna Laughton

Membership # 149

This is a first in a series of interviews with long time members of the Alberta Family Histories Society. Many of the members in these articles are still the backbone of the Society.

Lorna Laughton, one of the first members still with the Society has given us information about the beginnings of her family research in Calgary.

When she moved to Calgary in 1975, she joined the genealogy group, which held meetings at the University of Calgary. This group was the Calgary Branch, Alberta Genealogical Society. Meetings were later held at Ernest Manning High School, where, in 1980, the group became the Alberta Family Histories Society. Hazel Brown was the person who had arranged the meeting place, and who became the first AFHS Chairperson. You will hear about her in the next issue.

When she joined the AFHS and the earlier group, Lorna had already belonged to the Ontario Genealogical Society for a few years. She had learned that joining a genealogical society was helpful. Lorna started doing family research in her teens. When she away went to University, and when her father retired, he picked up her research notes on the family and continued with the family history. They continued to share information even at a distance when she moved here.

I asked if she started researching her husband's family when she married. Lorna said she warned her husband before they got married that he could expect to visit cemeteries on every vacation. Dennis thought she would grow out of this interest, but it hasn't happened yet!

The volunteer work that she has been part of with AFHS include times as: Director, Treasurer, Cemetery transcriber (rural), Ontario SIG coordinator, Seminar Chairperson, Library Committee member, and of course helping coordinate the AFHS Library Open Times, where she presently spends most of her time.

Question: How has the Society and its members helped you?



Answer: "AFHS Members listen to each other. They have given me encouragement. Members have helped me to learn to think for myself – that there is no "one right way" to work on family research and that research is sometimes difficult. Participating in SIG's has helped me to realize that even my limited knowledge can sometimes help others. Volunteering with AFHS has helped me expand my experience in other directions, like training, writing, computer skills, and making new friends. It has been personally rewarding to participate in AFHS opportunities that have brought people with different research experience together, and to see great results from members helping members. I have learned so much - genealogy and otherwise -

from participating in many aspects of the life of AFHS."

This is Lorna's message to New Members: "You need to ask specific questions when asking others for family information. Learn how to start your family history, and learn what resources are available for your area of interest. Learn how to take care of items (photos, pages, books, artifacts) that family members give to you. Most of all, write down family information that has been told to you, even if it was years ago. We all have valuable information about our families somewhere in our heads. Write down these family recollections on standard size paper (not little bits) and assign a date, even a vague date is better than none. WRITE it down now."

"Here is an example of the way that I do this:

Source title: Interview with Marjorie M. Flint

Author: Lorna Flint Laughton

Date: c. 1970s

Notes: I remember my mother saying that her parents moved from Winnipeg to Burlington, Ontario, sometime around 1930.

(I am the 'author' because it is my interpretation of what she said. In any circumstance where I write the notes – telephone conversation, copying from books, from microfilm or microfiche, from Internet website page, from e-mail messages, family papers, etc. – I am the transcriber who takes the credit and blame for errors in writing or understanding. Where I have original material (original, photocopy or photograph) written by someone else, they are the author or transcriber if it is an index.)"

The Eventful Life of Emma Longley

by
George Lake

Emma (Wadeson) Longley was born on July 14, 1855 at Ashton in the county of Kent, England¹. Her father was Charles Coulson Wadeson, an engine turner, and her mother was Martha Collyer. In 1876 Emma married Edward A. Wood or Woods at Greenwich and they had two daughters, Emmaline in 1877 and Mabel in 1880². In 1883 Edward died³ and I have no further information about the Wood children.

In 1886 Emma married Charles Henry Longley⁴, a coachman and gave birth to a son, Charles Henry⁵ in 1886 and a daughter, Beatrice Martha⁶ in 1889. The 1891 census shows the family together in Camberwell in London⁷, and searches in the 1901 census index online suggest Charles, Emma and Beatrice were still together in London, at that time in Bloomsbury.

In 1904 and 1905 Beatrice was at Notre Dame aux Epines convent in Eecloo, Belgium⁸. This was a very large establishment, with a farm, orchards and large dormitories and chapels⁹. It is unknown what led to Beatrice's attendance there - her family was not wealthy and residence in a convent on the Continent could not have been without cost. In any case, while there she learned French and to play the piano well enough that a few years later she was able to offer music lessons.

In August 1905 son Charles was a private in the British Army and wrote to his mother in Kings Cross in London¹⁰. A postcard¹¹ to Beatrice in Belgium from her father Charles in November 1905 states "I am staying at Mrs Lock's at Greenwich" and makes no mention of Emma. Postcards sent to Beatrice in 1906 show she is back in England at that time¹².

In July 1906, Emma is in Toronto, Canada and arranging to have daughter Beatrice join her. A typescript letter¹³ to Beatrice in Greenwich dated 31 July 1906 states "As per instructions from your mother, I am enclosing an express order for £2, with which you will do the same as with the previous one mailed July 13th, 1906". This letter goes on to say "This £2 is to pay your fare from east Greenwich to Liverpool, in case the Dominion Steamship Company will not allow you fare from London, but the agent says they allow third class. They have your ticket, (covering berth, etc.)..."

By March 1907 Beatrice is in Toronto. A postcard addressed to her^{14,15} at 599 Yonge Street says only "Should like to hear from you" signed Father. Nothing further is known of Charles Longley senior. In 1908 Beatrice's mail¹⁶ is addressed to the Benson House in Lindsay, Ontario. The Benson House was a small hotel in Lindsay, operated by the Grand Trunk railway. Stories within my family indicate Beatrice worked there as a chambermaid and my father Henry was the night clerk. On 25 December, 1911 Beatrice and Henry were married in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

In 1908 Emma came to Lindsay to say goodbye to Beatrice before "leaving the next day the west"¹⁷. In December 1908 Beatrice received a postcard from her mother from Winnipeg saying she was leaving for Gull Lake and would write from there¹⁸. Nothing further was heard of Emma for some years.

By the outbreak of World War I Emma's family had ceased to exist for all practical purposes. Emma had lost touch with both Charles junior and Beatrice and Beatrice and Charles junior had lost touch with each other. Apparently none had any knowledge of where the others were.

When Beatrice's brother-in-law, Valentine Lake went overseas with the Canadian army in World War I he was asked to try to locate Charles, on the assumption Charles must be in the army as well by then. He was unsuccessful in finding anything¹⁹. Beatrice wrote to the Chief of Police in Gull Lake Manitoba and was told Emma had been there, but had moved on and her whereabouts were unknown¹⁷. A letter from Beatrice to her mother was returned from the Dead Letter office in Regina in 1918²⁰.

The great influenza pandemic of 1918/1919 took Beatrice's life in February of 1919, and there the story might have ended. But suddenly, in 1924 advertisements appeared in two Canadian newspapers enquiring about the Longleys: one in the Toronto Daily Star Personals column in February, was placed by Charles Longley junior asking for the addresses of Beatrice and Emma²¹; the other in the Missing Persons column in the Family Herald, apparently asked for information about Charles junior and Beatrice. Henry Lake responded to both of these and I am indebted to him for making hand written copies of letters he wrote in reply to both ads and for keeping some of the replies he received^{17, 18}.

Charles junior lived in Toronto and one of his letters²² stated he was employed as a member of the Fire Department throughout World War I, and that he was married, with a son born about 1918 and a daughter (named after Beatrice) born in 1923. He also noted he had a married half sister residing in St Leonard's By The Sea in England. (This must have been one of

Emma's daughters by her marriage to Edward Woods.) Research I have done in Toronto city directories shows he was indeed resident there continuously from 1914 until 1952²³.

Correspondence relating to Emma indicated she was living at this time in Vancouver. A Mrs Bielby, wrote in reply to Henry Lake's letter¹⁷ responding to the advertisement in the Family Herald. She had run the advertisement because she was concerned her friend Emma might not recover from a serious illness²⁴. Her letter says letters for Emma should be sent care of Mrs Goodrich at the Capital Hill Post Office in Vancouver. No correspondence directly from Emma has survived.

Research in city directories for the city of Vancouver²⁵ shows Emma was resident in Vancouver from 1923 to 1928. The 1924 entry indicates she was the widow of C. H. Longley. The 1926 entry says she was a cook in the Princes Café and the 1927 entry says she was a cook at the Elysium Café, both on Pender Street East.

There is no record of Emma after 1928. A search of the vital records of British Columbia finds no record of her death there. Did she move somewhere else? Perhaps to Ontario to join her son or possibly back to England? There remain a number of other interesting questions about Emma's life. How did her daughter Beatrice come to spend two years in a convent in Belgium? Why and under what circumstances did Emma emigrate from England around 1906? Where was Emma between 1908 and 1923? When and where did she die?

We will likely never have the answers to all of these questions, but even without them it is clear that Emma (Wadeson) Longley lived a very eventful life.

Notes

¹ Copy birth certificate of Emma Wadeson issued by the General Register Office. Shows birth of Emma Wadeson, daughter of Thomas Coulson Wadeson, engine turner and Martha Wadeson formerly Collyer, on 14 July 1855 at #147 Newtown, Ashford. (In possession of the author. Note: the name of the Registrar was William Longley.)

² 1881 Census for Penge, Surrey. Shows Edward Woods family - Edward 36, Emma 24, daughters Emmaline 4, Mabel 1 and servant Louisa Bass 20. (Online transcription at LDS Family Search: http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp?PAGE=census/search_census.asp)

³ Index to Deaths, 2nd quarter 1883. Shows registration for Edward Wood, 37 at Woolwich 1d, item #664. (At LDS Family History Centre, Calgary, microfilm # 951250)

⁴ Copy marriage certificate of Charles Henry

Longley and Emma Woods issued by Registration District of Southwark, London, England. Shows marriage of Charles Henry Longley, 28, bachelor, coachman and Emma Woods, 29, widow at the Parish church of St Georges Camberwell in the county of Surrey on 23 Jan 1886 by banns. (In possession of the author. Note: the groom's name is spelled Longley, but the signature is spelled Langley).

⁵ Index to Births, 4th quarter 1886. Shows registration for Charles Henry Longley at Bromley 2a, item #403. (At LDS Family History Centre, Calgary, microfilm # 951133)

⁶ Index to Births, 3rd quarter 1889. Shows registration for Beatrice Martha Longley at Camberwell 1d, item #789. (At LDS Family History Centre, Calgary, microfilm # 951139)

⁷ 1891 Census for London, Camberwell. Shows Charles Langley family - Charles 32, Emma 33, son Charles 4 and daughter Beatrice 1. (Online image downloaded from Ancestry.com: <http://www.ancestry.com/search/rectype/census/uk/main.html?> in possession of the author)

⁸ Report cards from Notre Dame aux Epines, Ecloo, Belgium, for 20 Nov 1904 to 9 July 1905. (In possession of the author)

⁹ Of interest, but unrelated, the convent at Ecloo was used as Red Cross hospital for the Germans in 1916 and a Canadian Military Field Hospital during World War II.

¹⁰ Postcard, signed Charley, addressed to Mrs Langly, 9 Belgrave St, Kings Cross, postmarked 11 Aug 1905. (Correspondence of Beatrice Longley, in possession of the author)

¹¹ Postcard, signed Father CHL, addressed to Miss B. Longley, Pensionnat, Notre Dame, Auxepines, Ecloo, Belgium, postmarked 14 Nov 1905. (Correspondence of Beatrice Longley, in possession of the author)

¹² Postcards, addressed to Miss Longley, 26 Creed Place, Maze Hill, Greenwich, postmarked 26 July and 3 Aug, 1906. (Correspondence of Beatrice Longley, in possession of the author)

¹³ Letter, on letterhead of The Reliance Loan and Savings Company of Ontario, addressed to Miss Beatrice Martha Longley, 26 Creed Place, Maize Hill, East Greenwich, dated 31 July 1906. (Correspondence of Beatrice Longley, in possession of the author)

¹⁴ Postcard, signed Father, addressed to Miss C. Longley, 599 Yonge Street, Toronto City, Canada, postmarked 11 Mar 1907. (Correspondence of Beatrice Longley, in possession of the author)

John Holland's article³ uses school log books from the early 1880s to follow a pupil teacher through her training, summarized as follows:

Rosa Holland at the age of 15 was a "candidate pupil teacher" in her local infant school in Surrey. She continued there as a fully fledged pupil teacher and served an apprenticeship as such. Her teaching was continually monitored and log book entries made such as "Rosa Holland gave Holy Scripture Lesson on 'Raising of Lazarus' - failed to keep the attention of the children throughout." (she was 17 at the time). A later entry reads "Rosa Holland gave a very fair lesson on 'Leather' to the Upper Division". Rosa also fell under the watchful eyes of the annual school inspectors, who had the power to pass or fail her teaching. "Rosa Holland passed fairly but should attend to arithmetic and teaching (1882)" and "Rosa Holland has passed fairly but should attend to teaching (1883)".

Rosa persevered and travelled to Croydon in 1883 and Richmond in 1884 to sit examinations. On passing her final exam and completing her apprenticeship she set out again, undertaking a journey to the Training College at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire where she sat an examination for a Queen's Scholarship. She was successful in winning a scholarship and at the age of 20 set off to begin a two-year term of teacher training at Bishop's Stortford.

Happily the 1891 census records her as being an employed elementary school teacher.

Some records of Hockerill Training College at Bishop's Stortford are catalogued at "www.familysearch.org/". There were also training colleges at Cheltenham, Truro, Tottenham, Norwich, Lincoln, Carmarthen and Bangor.

In 1871 it became compulsory for schools to be in the charge of certificated teachers but to ease the transition "efficient, unqualified teachers over the age of 35 who had been teaching for at least ten years" were granted certification.

Records of Teachers 1902-48

The Society of Genealogists in London has 160 volumes of Teachers' Registration Council Registers for 1902-48. Information in the Registers includes "Training in Teaching" i.e. training college attended and "Experience" which chronicles their career. The Society of Genealogists will search these records on request.⁴

School Records (From 1876):

Admission Registers:

Give date of birth, name of parent or guardian, address and date of leaving the school. Rene Dussome found the Lower Wortley Girls (Board School) Admission Register in the West Yorkshire Archives at Sheepscar, Leeds and this typed extract includes Rene's aunt (Edith Rycroft).

| <u>Admitted</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Date of Birth</u> | <u>Parent</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>From</u> | <u>Left</u> | <u>Reason</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 26-02-88 | RYCROFT Sarah E | 13-05-81 | Thomas | 4 The Mount | Infants | 15-03-94 | Labour cert |
| 18-02-89 | RYCROFT Polly | 18-09-82 | Thomas | 4 The Mount | Infants | 21-03-95 | Labour cert |
| 02-03-91 | RYCROFT Martha | 09-02-85 | Samue | 171 Granny Lne | Infants | 25-02-98 | Full time |
| 11-02-95 | RYCROFT Annie | 21-10-88 | Thomas | 4 The Mount | Infants | 22-07-01 | Full time cert |
| 24-08-03 | RYCROFT Louie | 14-03-96 | Tom | 206 L.W. Road | | 19-03-09 | Full time cert |
| 24-08-03 | RYCROFT Edith | 16-04-97 | Wm | L.W Road | | 22-04-10 | Full time cert |
| 22-08-04 | RYCROFT Louie | 26-05-97 | Joseph | 4 The Mount | | 26-05-10 | Full time cert |
| 22-08-04 | RYCROFT Nellie | 27-02-98 | Thomas | 206 L.W.Road | Infants | 03-03-11 | Full time cert |
| 28-08-05 | RYCROFT Hilda | 28-06-99 | William | 108 L.W.Road | | | |

Log Books:

Regulations in force until 1946 specified that "The principal teacher must make an entry at least once a week which will specify ordinary progress." (i.e. keep a log book). A typical log book entry reads "January 18, 1881 very severe storm of sleet and snow. Only 15 children present."

Inspectors' Reports:

An Inspector visited each school annually and submitted a report. This was the Inspector's report for 1878 when three of my grandfather's siblings were enrolled at the school:

At present the children are very backward in their reading, writing and ciphering, but they are tidy, bright and happy. Their exercises are nicely done and they are learning to sing, and so far as the limited space will allow, to march. A proper supply of books, slates, and reading cards should be provided.

Punishment Books:

The very last entry in the Punishment Book of the school I attended records a class-mate being caned in the 1950s – probably the date that such punishments ceased.

Location of School Records

Some school records are catalogued on FamilySearch⁵ under the name of the town – "schools". Also school records may be quoted in books on the history of the school, the town or the village.

There's a very good chance that school records are in the local record office⁶, if not in the school itself. A few years ago I was lucky enough to be able to spend a morning sitting in a child-sized chair in the school library looking through their records to find when my grandmother's family arrived in the village. I found that information from the Admission Registers - information on my grandfather was in the Punishment Book.

If looking for Second World War era records for London schools (and other conurbations to a lesser extent) bear in mind that whole schools were evacuated to what were hoped to be safer areas. Thus the records for a Dulwich school are found with the records of a Surrey village. An A2A search (see Footnote 6) for a specific district may turn up these "stray" records.

U.K. Schools Website

There is now a website for U.K. schools (<http://www.ukshoolshistory.org.uk/>) with free access to school photographs, extracts from school and census records etc. Coverage is growing.

To conclude - Arithmetic in 1878

This is an arithmetic question (and calculation) from the workbook of Robert Westbury's grandfather who attended Duke Street Academy, Bolton, Lancashire. He was 13 at the time.

What is the amount of £98^s6^d 17^d 9^d for
10 yrs. 7^{mo} and 14^{dy}, at 4^{per cent} per annum

| £ | s | d | | £ | s | d |
|------|-----|----|--------------------------------|------|----|--------------------------------|
| 98 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 431 | 11 | 9 ¹ / ₂ |
| | | | 4 ^{per cent} | | | 40 |
| 394 | 59 | 11 | 0 | 431 | 17 | 8 ¹ / ₂ |
| 3600 | 0 | 0 | 4 ^{per cent} | 33 | 3 | 17 ¹ / ₂ |
| 437 | 58 | 17 | 17 ¹ / ₂ | 16 | 11 | 11 ¹ / ₂ |
| | 20 | | 4 ^{per cent} | 8 | 5 | 11 ¹ / ₂ |
| 11 | 77 | | | 4 | 14 | 10 ¹ / ₂ |
| | 112 | | | 437 | 14 | 6 |
| 9 | 37 | | | 408 | 6 | 0 |
| | 1 | | | £142 | 13 | 13 |
| 18 | 6 | | | | | |

Spotlight on England Sources:

Information Leaflets from the website of The National Archives (PRO) www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/
May, Trevor. *The Victorian Schoolroom*. Shire Publications Ltd., 1995
Stuttard, J.C. (Ed.). *A History of Ashted*. Leatherhead & District Local History Society, 1995
Rowlands, John & Sheila (Ed.). *Welsh Family History A Guide to Research (2nd Ed.)*. FFHS, 1998

- 1 Evans, George Ewart. *Ask the Fellows who Cut the Hay*. Faber & Faber Limited, 1961
- 2 Whingate [Leeds] School Centenary Celebrations 1886-1986 booklet
- 3 Holland, J. *A Previously Unknown Relative*. Root & Branch, West Surrey FHS, Dec 1993 Vol 20 No. 3
- 4 Cleaver, P.D., *Teachers' Registration Council Registers 1902-48: a new 20th century research source*. Root & Branch. West Surrey FHS, Sep 1998 Vol 25 No. 2
- 5 www.familysearch.org/ "Library" – "Family History Library Catalogue" – "Place Search"
- 6 Many Record Offices have websites and searchable catalogues. Also some English Record Office holdings are catalogued on Access to Archives at www.a2a.org.uk/, Welsh holdings on Archives Network Wales at www.archivesnetworkwales.info/. Mail and e-mail inquiries can also be made to Record Offices.

Sources for Emma Longley cont.

- 15 Other correspondence refers to 599 Yonge Street as Matheson Hall and examination of the Canada 1901 census suggests it was a boarding house.
- 16 Postcard, addressed to Miss B. Longley, "Benson House", Lindsay, Ont, postmarked 29 Aug 1908. (Correspondence of Beatrice Longley, in possession of the author)
- 17 Letter, manuscript copy by Henry Lake dated 3 May 1924, addressed to Mrs Longley, 2627 7th Ave West, Vancouver, BC. (Correspondence of Henry Lake, in possession of the author)
- 18 Letter, manuscript copy by Henry Lake, undated, in reply to letter from Charles Longley, 199 Munroe St, Toronto, Ont dated 30 March, 1924. (Correspondence of Henry Lake, in possession of the author)
- 19 Letter, dated 24 Jan 1916, addressed to T. V. Lake, from Canadian Record Office, London, re: Charles Longley. (Correspondence of Henry Lake, in possession of the author)
- 20 Letter manuscript, dated 4 Nov 1917, addressed "My Dear Mother". (Correspondence of Beatrice Longley, in possession of the author)
- 21 Advertisement, Toronto Daily Star, Friday, 22 Feb 1924 and Saturday. (Photocopy in possession of the author)
- 22 Letter, signed Charles Longley, addressed to Henry Lake, 152 Upton Road, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont, dated 17 April 1924. (Correspondence of Henry Lake, in possession of the author)
- 23 Might's Directory of Toronto, 1914 to 1952. (Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, 789 Yonge St, Toronto, ON)
- 24 Letter, signed M Bielby, addressed to J. H. Lake, 152 Upton Road, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont, dated 13 May 1924. (Correspondence of Henry Lake, in possession of the author)

25 Wrigley's British Columbia Directory for the years 1918 to 1932. (Victoria Public Library Catalog # R917.11 B862wr C.1 ANFR MA)

CALGARY AND AREA HERITAGE FAIR

progressing the cause of the HISTORICA FOUNDATION

Many of our AFHS members will be aware that our Board of Directors has, for a few years now, struggled with a concern for apparent stagnation in membership of our Society. The numbers of new members each year about balances those who leave or do not renew.

It is obvious that the average age range of our members is well within the 'retired' level.

Most serious family history researchers would be quick to agree that it is the generation spanning the 50 to 70 year age range that have the greatest potential for recording their family histories. Many of their parents and close relatives are still alive and of sound mind and able to add 'colour' to their history records.

About a year ago the AFHS Board took a pro-active step with the four public and separate school divisions in the Calgary area. The society offered to assist teachers in planning their curriculum to include genealogy.

As a result, the planning committee for the Calgary and Area Heritage Fair contacted AFHS and invited the Society to participate in the Heritage Fair on Saturday May 8th at the Calgary City Hall Atrium. The Fair is open to all students in Grades 4 through 9. It is underpinned by the initiatives of the Historica Foundation, a Canadian initiative to encourage students to investigate their own past and the history of Canada (for further insight into Historica visit www.historica.ca).

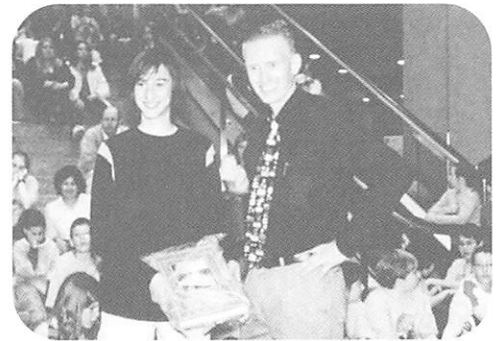
Our Society members (Lois Sparling, Claire Neville and Bill Campbell) staffed a display for the 4 hours of the Fair. Two other members, Mertie Beatty and Wilma McQueen acted as adjudicators of the over-200 displays prepared by the students.

Mertie reported that, "All students did an excellent job of researching and documenting their topic of choice and most showed originality and creativity in presenting their project. The two students who researched and documented a specific battle from World War II also did a fine job of presenting a table-top display with miniature troops on a colorful papier mache terrain complete with sound effects. They researched three soldiers who were cited for bravery in this battle. Our team of judges recommended "Excellence" for these two Grade 8 young men. In order to receive "Heritage Excellence" students must have done research at a museum or archives.

It was encouraging to see that the students used both internet and print resources for their research. Some also did interviews and others used the resources of our museums and archives. The students were able to explain their research with clarity and confidence.

The Calgary Heritage Fair Committee needs to be congratulated for providing this positive learning experience for students in grades 4 to 9 in Calgary and District schools. I consider it a privilege to have been able to contribute in a small way to making this Heritage Fair a success this year."

AFHS also provided a very attractive book award 'Treasures of the National Archives of Canada'. The award was won by 14-year-old Mark Le Dain of John Ware Jr. High School for his excellent portrayal of 'Canada in the World Wars - a family perspective'. The photo shows Mark, on the left, receiving the award from Don McLaughlin, the Fair Co-ordinator. This first venture, in recent years, into the world of our younger generations was considered a great success. The Heritage Fair committee was delighted to have the support of a well-respected genealogy organization and quickly encouraged our participation in future Heritage Fairs.



In principle, the plan for growth of the Society by our current Board is, as in past, to find as many ways as possible to encourage younger generations to enjoy the exciting experiences of discovery of our ancestral roots through research and recording of their family histories. By involvement in the Heritage Fair we not only stimulate awareness by students but also their teachers and parents. Hopefully, some of these will be encouraged to carry on and perhaps enjoy the benefits of membership in AFHS.

The success of this event has led to the Heritage Fair extending an invitation to our prominent member Kay Clarke, a retired school teacher, to join their planning committee for 2005. She will be the AFHS representative. For this coming year we will put forth a genealogy topic and encourage students to compete for more than one attractive award. Our involvement grows!

If you would enjoy involvement in this rewarding enterprise as an adjudicator or in staffing our display at the 2005 Heritage Fair in May please call Kay Clarke at 403-279-1036

The Handkerchief

by Olive Carlin

Several years ago, my husband became the owner of the maternal family home in Kenaston, Saskatchewan. This home was a family historian's dream, for I do not think it had really been cleaned out for the last 80 years.

Kenaston is a farming community located about 45 miles southeast of Saskatoon, at the junction of highways 15 and 11. It was incorporated as a village on the 18th of July 1910, and the population today

is between 300 and 350. Anton Dobesh and Ana Bohasek were married in Fort Bend, Texas, on 30th July 1894. In 1904 the Anton Dobesh family with their five children were the first pioneer family to settle east of Kenaston. Over the years, the family grew to consist of two boys and nine girls.

When trying to make some order in the old home, I kept on finding all these handkerchiefs - such a variety. We are inclined to forget the part these small squares of cloth, linen, silk, cotton, and lawn played in our lives all those years ago. They were monogrammed, edged with tating, lace, or hand-sewing. Some

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MURRAY MCDONALD

Submitted by Heather Jaremko, Bev Jaremko & Jan Williver
(three great-nieces)

Murray McDonald was born June 11, 1898 in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. He was the grandson of a native of the Isle of Syke, Scotland, and part of the wave of immigration to Canada in the 1840s. The family of grandfather Dan McDonald raised their children in what was named New Scotland or Nova Scotia, on the island of Cape Breton. So many Scottish immigrants inhabited the new land that it bears place names reminiscent of the old land – Inverness – and names of the early settlers – Campbell’s Hill, Ball’s Creek. Lumber and carding were main industries in the area though those who could not find jobs sometimes went west to Montreal to work as stone masons or even farther west to hunt for gold in the Klondike. Dan McDonald



Junior lost an eye working out west and returned to his Nova Scotia home. From that time to differentiate him from the many other Dan McDonalds in this Scottish area, he became known as Dan “One-eye” McDonald. Murray was one of 4 children born to Dan McDonald and Ida Grantmeyer. Ida was the daughter of another sector of immigrants – Germans who had remained loyal to Britain in the American Revolution and who had fought on the British side. For their efforts Grantmeyer’s grandfather Johann Christian Grantmeyer, had received a grant of land in Canada as one of the United Empire Loyalists in about 1776. Ida Grantmeyer’s family, then were about as long in Canada as the McDonald’s, but for different reasons.

Murray, the third son, was raised in a home where the father spoke Gaelic, but the main language was English. Cape Breton was a depressed community in the early years of World War I and young men not fighting had trouble finding work. Murray at eighteen boarded a harvester train with a neighbor and headed west. The year was 1916.

Murray taught in northern Alberta for 36 years. He was also another 13 years in Art Education. Murray also taught art lessons at the Banff School of the Arts and was associated with the Group of Seven.

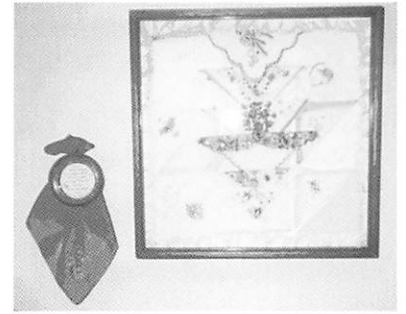
Murray enlisted in the Canadian Army when he was 18 years old, in Edmonton, Alberta. He went to Winnipeg, Manitoba for training. Then he went to Brockville, Ontario. Murray signed up in January 1916 and in October of that year he was going to France. After everyone was called from a list, Murray was left standing with 5 other men. The officer in charge asked what they were doing there. Murray said that he, the officer, hadn’t called their names. The 6 men ended up staying in Brockville another two days, after which time an officer came down from Ottawa. He talked to the men, now numbering 10, of the importance of sending men to Siberia. Murray quickly signed up to go to Siberia. Murray was in the 6th Company of Engineers and three days later was on a train heading for Vancouver. Murray left Vancouver aboard the Empress of Japan, which was a long passenger boat, which was taken over by the army. The Empress of Japan was heading for Vladivostok. Murray stayed in Vladivostok for a whole winter. One of the jobs of the Engineers was to entertain the troops. There were about 4,000 Canadians who finally came to Vladivostok. Murray and his company got a big empty building ready. They had to put in seats and then try to entertain the boys. There was one fellow that was brought out from Canada who was a good entertainer. He got up on stage and did tricks and dance. Murray found out later that this man was Raymond Massey, the famous actor. He entertained the troops in Siberia.

Murray taught art lessons to niece Edythe Markstad and great-niece Janet Fraser. When Edy & Janet went to Murray’s house every Sunday afternoon, with the work they had painted during the week, he would meet them at the door, stooping, a bit wobbly. They would cautiously place their work in front of his easel, and then the critique would begin – as to colors, composition, and tips for the next time. Often he would say, “Well, well, well.” And give himself time to think before speaking to them. He always mentioned the positive first – what they did well, and then gently mentioned ways to do better. Sometimes he would demonstrate, with the old, thick brush of Siberian sable given to him by an appreciative art class. (To buy it would cost a fortune). Over his mantle hung an original A.Y. Jackson, Group of Seven. It seems that Alex (as Murray called him) used to stay with Murray when he was travelling to and from the north. Alex left Murray the painting as a thank-you. (I think that his daughter Ruth has donated it to the National Gallery in Ottawa, but I am not sure).

cont Page 28

were for special occasions such as Christmas and Easter, and were never to be used but kept for "good".

As I went through the drawers my small collection became LARGE. Several of the "girls" became teachers and handkerchiefs seemed to be favorite little gifts given by pupils. Often handkerchiefs came by mail with a wee note of greeting. Such a shame to hide all these colorful and pretty handkerchiefs in a drawer, but what to do with them?



Then I thought of the shadow box. Perhaps a nice way to remember all the girls of the Dobesh family - Pauline, Agnes, Louise, Martha, Mary, Anne, Christine, Ida, and Olive. Only two of the "girls" are still alive: my mother-in-law Ida Carlin of Calgary, and Mary Fitzgerald of Davidson, Saskatchewan. May will be one hundred years old on 27th October 2004.

The
Queen's Park Project

by
Judie
Riddell

The first step in this enormous undertaking by the Project Committee of the AFHS was the transcribing of the burial records (1942-1977) from the published fiche. This was done with the help of numerous volunteers over the winter of 2002/2003. Starting in May 2003, Lynda Alderman organized over 40 volunteers who participated in numerous recording sessions at the cemetery that summer, recording the data from the markers and taking digital photographs of each marker. The following winter another group of volunteers entered this data into a database and the photographers cropped and renumbered each photo. Volunteers combined these three sets of data (marker information, burial records and photos) and edited the contents of this collection. In total, thousands of volunteer hours have been willingly donated to make this data available.

During the 2004 recording season the transcribing and photographing of the cemetery were completed. Data entry and editing of the remaining sections continues and the results will also be published as they become available.

In early spring of 2004, Queen's Park Cemetery allowed Judie Riddell access to its burial books to verify our data and to include the burial records up to the present day. This new information was added and a final editing check was made. Six sections, A through F, are now on line, with a CD pending.

Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, but human errors are always possible. Confirming the information with personal observation or other sources is always advisable.

Basic information has been provided on this website. Additional information (e.g., monument inscriptions and burial information that may include exact birth and death dates, parents, spouse, etc.) and photographs may be available in some cases and can be obtained through our cemetery enquiry process. A small fee will apply.

William HANDLEY,
born 1866 Staffordshire, England, emigrated to Ontario Canada in 1885. Married Alice Sarah Taylor Chicago IL June 01, 1893. Had 6 children: Hazel, Florence (Mrs. Jack Ashlee), Marion (Mrs. E. Taylor), Allan, Clifford (all living in Toronto, Ontario when William died in 1944) and William (living in Chicago in 1944). Alice died in 1917 (buried in Toronto). William remarried Margaret Ann - she died in 1934 and is buried in Toronto. Have death dates for Hazel and Florence - but would appreciate help in finding Marion, Cliff, Allan and William.

Thank you.

Linda Holdaway

lassiel@telus.net

Staples, Charlotte Alice, b. 1880 Camberwell, Surrey, Eng; m. **William** Edward Houlton 1898, England. I believe she came to Calgary from Ontario, sometime after 1912 & at some point married a Rev, Henry Underhill, Church of England clergyman. She possibly had 3 children; Olive, Harry & Cecil - ? surname Houlton/Underhill

Staples Amy Maria, b 1882 Camberwell & sister to Alice. She came to Calgary from Ontario about 1910. She was single at the time.

Parents of above were Frank Jones Staples and Margaret Oakes. She was widowed and came to Canada in 1905. I can find no evidence of remarriage in Ontario records

Dianne Johns

gordiane@golden.net



One day Murray started talking about the old days at the Banff School, where he was on the faculty with Alex. The staff decided to take a painting trip, up to where is now Sunshine Village, on a rented Brewster bus. They loaded up the bus with paints and picnic lunches, and trooped up the mountain. The group Murray went with kept climbing, always looking for the perfect spot to perch and paint. After awhile – it was getting dark and no one had painted anything much. Someone said, “Where is Alex?” They trooped down the mountain, finding Alex happily painting beside the Brewster bus, and good work it was too. Alex said, “You do not have to go very far to see things to paint.” (What does this tell us about how to appreciate what we have within easy reach?)

Edy has the wonderful original picture of Murray, A.Y. Jackson, and other famous artists, sitting on the steps of the Banff School. That picture (and a write up on Murray and other Alberta artists) is published in “Alberta Society of Artists, The First Seventy Years”, by Kathy Zimon, University of Calgary Press, 2000.)

CBC filmed a documentary on Murray, with Edy and Janet (and Jan’s son Dan, who was 5 years old) all of them talked about Murray. At the end of the Documentary, which went across Canada, the interviewer (Ted Barris, now in Toronto) asked what he, Murray, really wanted Edy & Jan to know. He said, “to thine own self be true.” The CBC crew who filmed the video came over to Janet’s house for a year after the filming – for art lessons and laughs.

Murray was known for his sense of humor. When he taught art to a class he’d speak for the first hour and watch students take copious notes, then would stop and tell them to not be so intense, to tear up all the notes except his phone number in case they needed to contact him. His teaching method was one of great respect for individuality and creativity.

We who knew him as family missed out on knowing him as a professional, except his niece and great niece who took art lessons from him and themselves became painters. Edythe Markstad Buchanan, a career nurse, and Janet Fraser-Williver, a career teacher, now have successful art showings throughout the province and themselves instruct in watercolor techniques.

We who were his other relatives knew only the jovial man who visited, who made us laugh. One time while we were watching a TV western and so many people had been shot he said in conclusion, “Well, they had to save a few to shoot next week.”

When his great-niece Beverley Smith started her school teaching career he took her aside at a family picnic and gave her two pieces of advice. One was to speak more slowly because that commands respect. And the second, which she also never forgot, was to take risks and not always ask permission. He said if she wanted to hang bead curtains in her classroom to just go ahead and do it because it is harder for administration to complain after the fact than for them to veto a move before it’s been taken. He was right.

Once walking down a street in Edmonton Beverley noticed paintings being loaded onto a van from a high-end condo as a family were moving. One of the paintings was by her great-uncle Murray. It was an irony that she realized how famous he was, only obliquely.

At a showing of his art in Banff the family went up to celebrate their uncle’s paintings but Beverley made the great faux pas of taking a picture of him in front of a painting. The gallery operator reeled in horror that someone had flashed a camera in front of a painting but Uncle Murray waved the curator aside, saying, it was forgivable- it was family.

Murray whose paintings are worth thousands, quietly created a priceless work for every family member on their wedding day. We all keep them still. They are worth a lot technically for starters, but more than that – they are love in action.

At a tribute dinner for him one family member wrote a joke tribute to him, hoping that he would not be offended. He was not though the line said “The old group of Seven can’t compare to your fame. We’ll never, no never forget what’s your name.”

To the world he was Professor Murray McDonald. To us he was just Uncle Murray.

No. 8, December 1997

No. 9, 1998

No. 10, 1999

No. 11, 2000-2001

Freda Stewart

**Emperor of Peace River. Eugenie Louise Myles
Little Immigrants, the Orphans who came to Canada.**

Kenneth Bagnell

Alberta the Pioneer Years. Harold Fryer

History of Surnames on the Blood Reserve.

Ninastako Cultural Centre, Blood Indian Reserve

Grosse Ile, Gateway to Canada 1832-1927. Marianna
O'Gallagher

AFHS

**Queen's Park Cemetery Calgary, Sections B,C and
D. CD's**

Wynn Van Der Schee

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Meetings are held the first Monday of every month (second in the case of a holiday) at Southminster United Church, 3818-14a St., S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

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The Society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research worldwide. The activities of the society are funded by membership fees, fund-raising projects, donations, bequeaths and corporate sponsorship.

The objectives of the "Alberta Family Histories Society" are as follows:

- To promote the study of family history and genealogical research;
- To encourage and instruct members in accurate and thorough family history research;
- To assemble, preserve, print and publish information relevant to family history study;
- To raise funds for any of the foregoing objects, and to accept donations, gifts, legacies and bequests;
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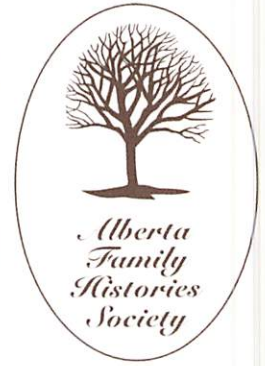
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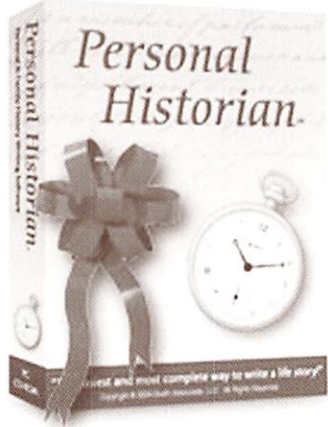


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