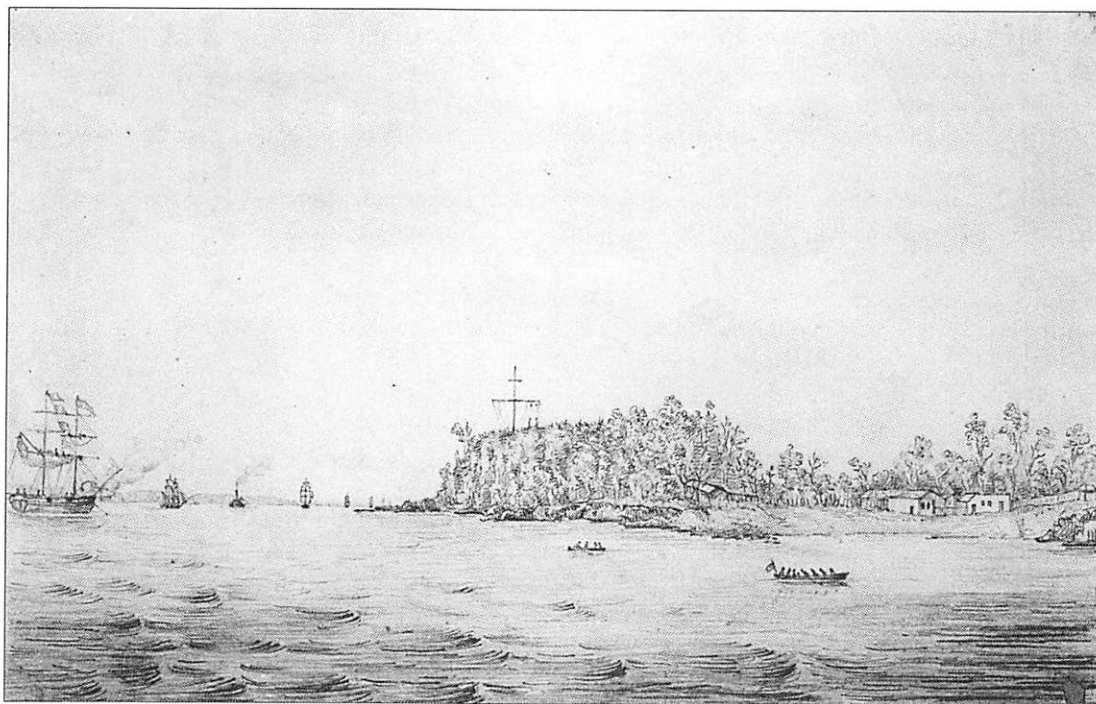


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Chinook

Volume 29, Number 4 Summer, July 2009 www.afhs.ab.ca



Rowboats take doctors to waiting vessels outside Grosse-Île Quarantine Station
(Credit: See page 11)

Alberta Family Histories Society

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CHINOOK SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

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Publication and Submission Dates

Issue Date	Volume, Number	Submission Deadline	Theme
October 2009	V.30, N.1	August 1, 2009	War Stories & Resources
January 2010	V.30, N.2	November 1, 2009	Canadian Immigration Part II
April 2010	V.30, N.3	February 1, 2010	Places of Origin
July 2010	V.30, N.4	May 1, 2010	Culture & Customs

AFHS Periodicals Committee

Name	Position	Name	Position
Vickie Newington	Chair, Periodicals Committee	Ann Williams	"AFHS Library Book Reviews"
Xenia Stanford	<i>Chinook</i> Editor	Linda Murray	"AFHS Library Acquisitions" & "What's Out There"
Ann Williams	<i>Breeze</i> Editor	Lorna Laughton	"Did You Know?"
Laura Kirbyson	Assistant Editor, "Events"	Lois Sparling	Advanced Techniques
Elizabeth Ronald	Secretary Periodicals Committee	Marion Peterson	Proofreader
	<i>Chinook</i> "Surname Connections"	Duane Kelly	Proofreader
	Ads, Extra Copies	Bill Mills, Allan Jenkins	Proofreaders
	Printer's Proof Reviewer	Jackie Duncan	<i>Chinook</i> Distribution
Jim Benedict	"Computer Tricks"	Brian Swan	Member-at-large

AFHS PROGRAMS FALL 2009 (tentative)

Meetings of the Alberta Family Histories Society are usually held the first Monday of each month at River Park Church, 3818-14A Street S.W., Calgary, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. For more information and updates, consult the latest issue of *The Breeze*, check the AFHS website or see the website calendar.

DATE	PROGRAM TOPIC
November 2, 2009	Military Research In Calgary - <i>John Wright</i> from the Military Museums
December 7, 2009	Bring and Brag Family Heirlooms. Do you have a family heirloom that carries its own story? Bring it for some show and tell. (For the safety of your items, there won't be a display; you will be the only person to handle your precious heirloom. You may send a digital image to Marion Peterson [mlpeterson@shaw.ca] to display on the screen in addition to or instead of the actual item.
January 4, 2010	TBA

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PRESIDENTS' MESSAGES

By Bev Swan and Kay Clarke

The Society year is ending for me as President. I must say it has been a challenging, rewarding and informative one-year term.

The monthly programs always contain valuable information on family research topics. Our new banner hanging at the church podium shows our guests and members that we are among Family History friends.

It has been a very busy year for the Society. In addition to the banner at the church, we have other display material and newly-donated material for the library. We had a very successful Saturday event with Colin Chapman as a guest



speaker from England. We gained new members and retained the present membership. You will be hearing about more special events, e.g., "Family Roots" in the fall of 2010.

We completed another casino in late January. It was still the Stampede Casino but in new facilities. The funds generated from this event are used for equipment, facilities, projects, services and activities. We very much appreciate that members and friends helped the Society with this event.

We have been able to improve the awareness of our Society through *Chinook* and monthly marketing. This resulted in the addition of new members and in *Chinook* winning the NGS newsletter award. I thank everyone who contributed to our success. We can be proud of our Society with the hard work of our members and support of fellow researchers.

Bev Swan, President 2008-2009

###

The May Annual General Meeting is over. I now find myself in the position of President of the Alberta Family Histories Society and ask myself,

"What am I getting into?" As I look back I see that I have to follow some very capable and accomplished individuals. The immediate Past President, Bev Swan, went out of her way to ensure that I was kept informed of the workings of the Society so that I would be ready to go. The previous Past President Helen Backhouse showed such a sense of the history of our Society, as did Sheila Johnston who has always been quietly encouraging. Tara Shymanski had such enthusiasm for the position and for genealogy. Gordon Lane had a sense of humour and the George Lake was so well organized and prepared for meetings. I hope to be able to live up to these folks and copy a little of each of their strengths. I also hope you, the members, will help me keep things running smoothly.

I thank all outgoing members of the Board for all their hard work: Helen Backhouse, Pat Senger and Rosemary Kry. I welcome new members Gerald Isaac and Lynda Kleingertner. I look forward to working with everyone on the Board.



I have recently been asked by members of the public why anyone needs to join a group when you can "get it all online." I really had to think about my answer and I came up with the following reasons to join genealogy groups. Yes, there is a lot online and the Internet has

become a great tool to help individuals researching their past. It is not the *what* of the research, but the *how* that is important and this is something you cannot get online. AFHS members possess a great deal of knowledge, which they have been eager to share, making this a great group to join.

I am sure others have had the same experience as I have. If you discuss a problem in your own research with someone at a meeting, often their knowledge and suggestions lead you in a

different direction. You then find what you were looking for. This is what recently happened to me when someone directed me to look at an old resource in a different way.

I have been looking into some of the past issues of *Chinook* where I noticed that in May 2010 the Society will be 30 years old. I think this will call for a celebration and I hope you, the members, will have some ideas for this.

Have a great year.

Kay Clarke, President 2009-2010

The mark of a Scot is that he remembers and cherishes the memories of his forebears, good or bad; and there burns alive in him a sense of identity with the dead even to the twentieth generation (Robert Louis Stevenson). ###

EDITOR'S EYE
By Xenia Stanford

The July issue of *Chinook* is the cross-over in the changing of the guard. The submission deadline is May 1 and the new Board is not elected until the May monthly meeting and AGM. This leaves us with the conundrum of who should write the President's message. Last year we chose a guest writer, but this year we have the pleasure of a message from both the outgoing and the incoming Presidents. We have published them both. Thank you ladies for your upbeat messages and your willingness to step forward to take your turn at standing guard.

For many of the past issues, you have seen an appeal to volunteer. Now it is time to thank the following:

- 2009-2010 Board, SIG Coordinators and others shown on page 31.
- Periodicals Committee mentioned on page 2. They are the ones without whom *Chinook* and *The Breeze* would not exist or be the quality they are. Thanks to those who are continuing and those who are joining the team. Thanks to those leaving for their past contribution.

- Also, those many behind-the-scenes volunteers who may not appear on these pages, but without whom AFHS would not run smoothly. What would we do without you? Certainly not win an award!

Yes! We Won!
***Chinook* won the 2008 National Genealogical Society's Award in the Local Family History Newsletter Category**

We could not have won without our writers, our committee members and all members of AFHS.

Thank you to our volunteers!

Without you AFHS, *Chinook*, *The Breeze*, Projects, the Library and Programs, among other benefits, would not exist.

Do you know why volunteers are not paid?
Because they're priceless!



Rosemary Kry and Xenia Stanford accepting the NGS Award given to *Chinook* as winners in the Local/County Newsletters category. (Editor: Really I'm happy - inside!)

The NGS Newsletter Competition winners are as follows:

• **Major Category**

First Place: *Anglo-Celtic Roots* (British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa);

Honorable Mention: *Archival Anecdotes* (Friends of NARA, Pittsfield, MA)

- **Local Category**

First Place: *Chinook* (Alberta Family Histories Society); Honorable Mention: *BIGWILL News* (British Interest Group of Wisconsin and Illinois)

There were no entries for the Family Association Category. For further information, see www.ngs.org

###

Now to our theme: **Canadian Immigration**

In an email to me, Judith (Judii) Rempel says it best:

... Mennonites have many, many stories of migration. Generally, they have felt they *had* to leave a country that was familiar because of increasingly limited rights. Those rights might be to express their religion or even to have an economic base because of their religion. Mennonites are without a country. They are both a culture and a faith. In several respects, then, they are like Jews. But, Mennonites have no homeland that they even intellectually or *virtually* claim.

She says, "...because this is so much part of our existence, it is an abiding theme in self-published and academic literature as well."

She supports my distinction of immigration and emigration, "exactly as you express (and according to their generic definition)."

I should have qualified that migration is never used for movement of people within a country.

Judii also adds, "A very simple *model* that demographers use to frame explanations for movement or migration = Push + Pull – Inertia."

It also explains many other social decisions. Push: specific circumstance(s) that cause one to *want* to leave a particular place. Pull: specific circumstance(s) that cause one to want to move

to a particular place. Inertia: the elements that make one feel that change could be disruptive.

For example, she gives the details as follows:

PUSH: loss of economic, political or religious freedom; physical abuses; loss of livelihood due to bankruptcy; failure of land to bear harvest...

PULL: cash or land incentives for populating the new place; expectation that the new place will have much richer soil; a larger market for goods; opportunities to recreate in more desired venue...

INERTIA: extant location is familiar and allows proximal access to important social or familial connections; fear of unknown...

She continues, "As I say, the model is effective for lots of decision making (e.g., whether to leave a marriage, whether to attempt to change jobs, whether to buy a different home/car, etc.). The larger the decision, the easier it is to find variables that align with the three drivers of *migration* decisions."

Thank you Judii!

There were many more articles on this topic than we could include in this issue. Thus, January 2010 will be **Canadian Immigration, Part II**.

CALL FOR ARTICLES: October's issue will be devoted to **War Stories and Resources**. Deadline August 1, 2009. Please email your stories to editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca ###

ASK THE EXPERT
By Xenia Stanford

It's all *relative*!

I did not receive any answers to the latest questions, but I received more questions along the same lines! It seems everyone is trying to sort out relatives and relationships. If you have found any websites or tips to help understand family relationships, send your answers to editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca ###

PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC SETTLEMENT IN CANADA

By Dr. Madeline A. Kalbach and Cash Rowe

Between 1871 and 1971, Canada's population increased from 3.7 million to 21.5 million.

Immigration has always been a major source of population growth in Canada, but its direct contribution to overall growth during this 100 year period has never exceeded that of natural increase (births minus deaths) in the years since Confederation. Immigration is of great interest to genealogists. In fact, one in five Canadians have a connection to the immigrants who came into Pier 21 in Halifax.

Thus, some knowledge of immigration and settlement patterns is a must if you are earnestly interested in pursuing family history.

The Irish

The Irish were the second largest single ethnic group in Canada at the time of the 1871 Census.

By 1753, Irish colonies already existed in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. By the early decades of the twentieth century, large numbers of Irish immigrants had settled in the Lake Erie and Peterborough districts and the counties of Lanark, Renfrew and Carleton. Also Toronto, Prescott, Cobourg, Kingston, Northumberland County and the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada (Quebec) became home to Irish immigrants. Irish immigration peaked during the 1840s, but large numbers continued to come into Canada in the 1850s. Irish immigration continued into the twentieth century but at reduced numbers. By the time of the 1871 Census, the Irish were strongest in the rural areas of Upper Canada (Ontario) and the Maritimes with small concentrations in Lower Canada. By then, the Irish outnumbered the English.

The Irish of the nineteenth century, who settled in rural areas, worked as farmers, farm labourers, rural tradesmen and craftsmen, while the urban settlers often worked as merchants. Many of the eighteenth and nineteenth-century immigrants were destitute peasants. However, military personnel and indentured servants were also

among the immigrants who came to Canada in the eighteenth century. The Irish of the twentieth century were mainly urban and tended to settle in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. By the time of the 2006 Census, the population claiming Irish origin only was still strongest in Ontario, the Maritimes and in Newfoundland.

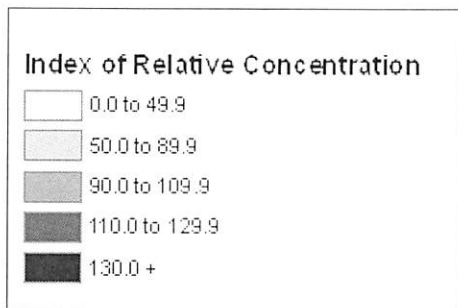
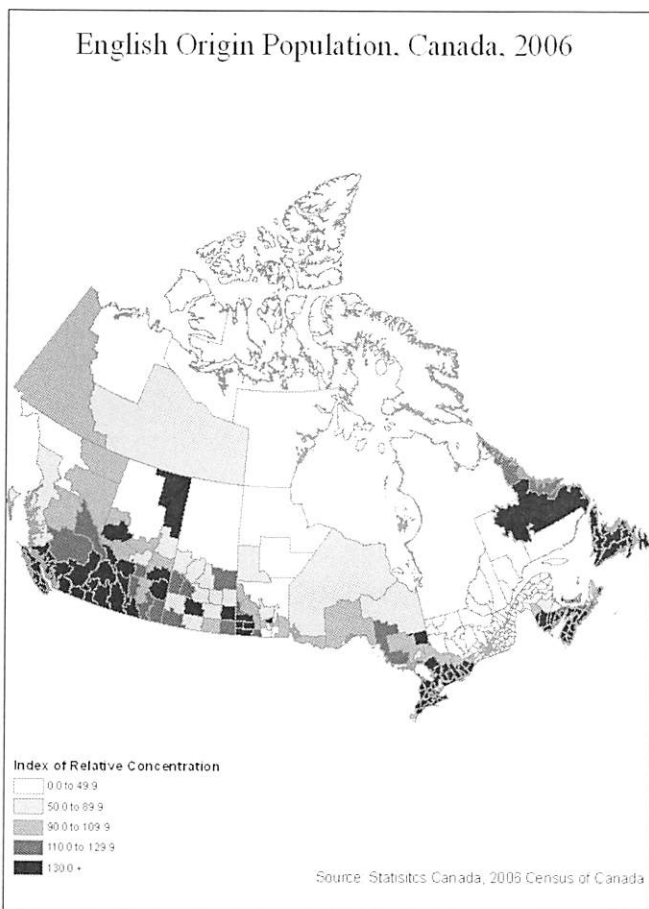
English

According to the 1871 Census of Canada, the English numbered just over 706,000 and were the third largest ethnic group in Canada. By the 1921 Census they outnumbered the Scottish and Irish combined. This was still true at the time of the 1971 Census. English immigration began in earnest with the United Empire Loyalists. Some from New England had settled in Nova Scotia before the American Revolutionary War. Thousands of political refugees whose sympathies remained with Britain flooded into Nova Scotia and Quebec in 1783. The large influx of United Empire Loyalists (UEL) led to the creation of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and New Brunswick. Immigrants continued to pour into Canada from the United States until the War of 1812.

After the Napoleonic wars in Europe, the immigrant stream to Canada began to come from Great Britain and mainly from England. The English were anxious to escape the poor economic and social conditions in their homeland. Thus, by 1819 over half who left Great Britain were English. Although most immigrants were adults after Confederation, English settlement in Canada was significantly influenced by the emigration of children. Between 1867 and 1914 over 60,000 British children, mostly English, settled in towns and on farms across the country. English immigration peaked in 1913 at 113,000. The World Wars and improvement in living standards in Great Britain slowed the immigration of English to Canada. English emigration did not become significant again until after World War II. From then, immigration increased, peaking at 75,456 in 1957. These later immigrants were highly skilled

workers and professionals, as well as English war brides and their children.

According to the 1971 Census of Canada, the English population was the largest in Ontario, followed by British Columbia, Alberta and Newfoundland. In addition, large populations resided in Nova Scotia and Quebec. This pattern appears to still be in place at the time of the 2006 Census of Canada.



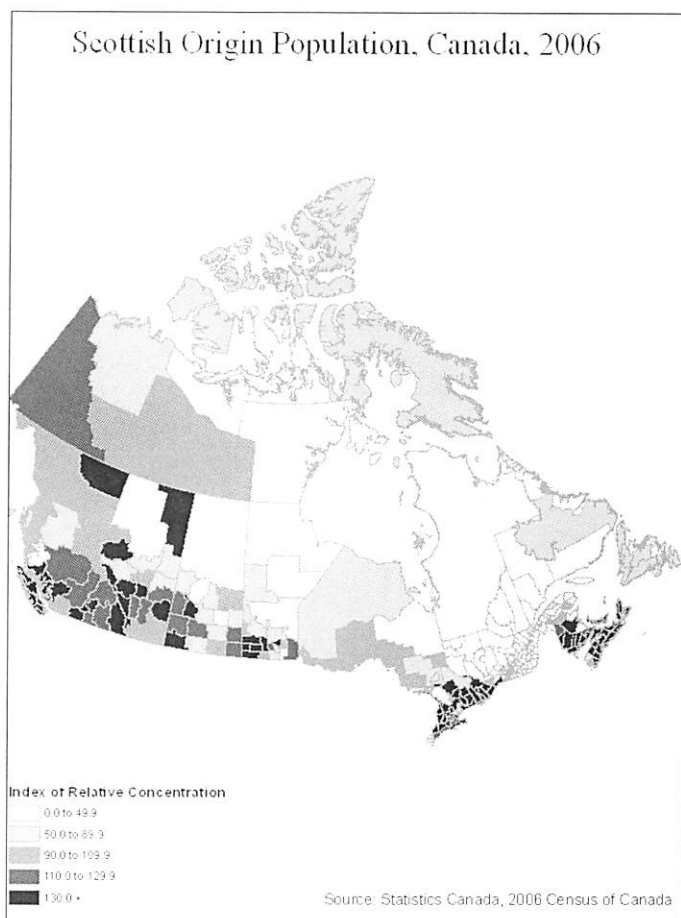
Above is the legend in a larger size, so it is easier to see what the different shades represent.

Scots

Significant numbers of Scots did not begin

immigrating to Canada until 1760. Three successively larger waves occurred during 1763-1815, 1815-1870 and 1870-1930. The major settlement area for these immigrants was Nova Scotia, particularly Cape Breton and Pictou County. Scots also were among the UEL who came to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the last half of the 1780s. Other areas with Scottish populations were Upper and Lower Canada and the Eastern Townships.

Like the English, Scottish immigrants also went west. In fact, the Scots settled in all provinces in large numbers except for Newfoundland and Quebec. Even though the Scots were enticed by the coal mines of Nova Scotia and by agricultural occupations in the West, most went to Canada's urban centres where they were involved in business, industry and education.

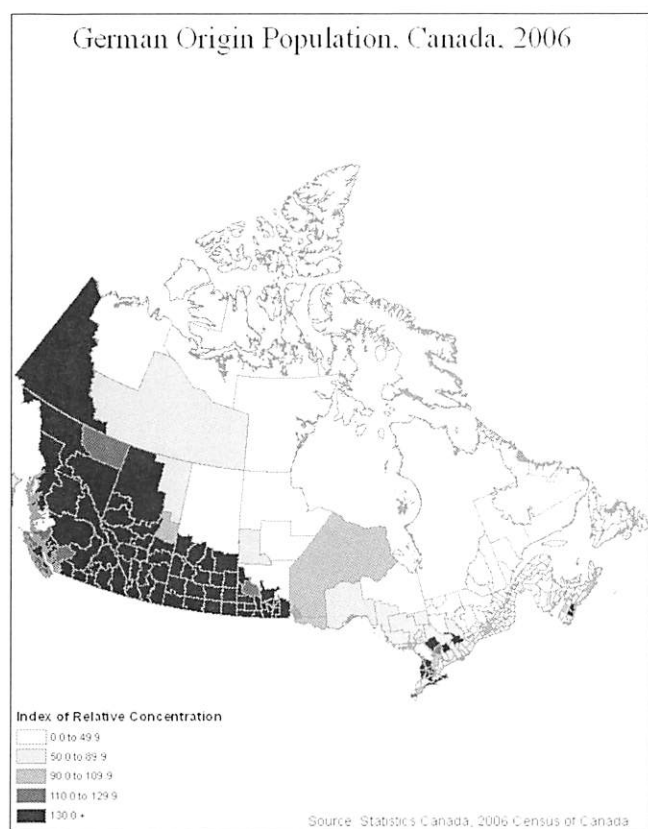


Germans

German immigrants came to Canada in three waves, namely, 1749-1870, 1870-1914 and 1951-60. Each was larger than the previous one.

Early settlement of the Germans began with a group of 2,000 settling in Halifax and Lunenburg. Germans also came to Canada in the nineteenth century. Many of these Germans were Mennonites seeking the right to practise their religion and to secure freedom from serving in the military. Mennonites continued to come from Pennsylvania into Upper Canada until the second decade of the nineteenth century. Some settled in Kitchener-Waterloo, Markham and the counties of York and Ontario.

Up to the 1830s most of the German immigrants came from the United States, specifically Pennsylvania and New York. After that time Germans began emigrating from Germany. Emigration continued from here until 1870. Most of those who came were farmers or craftsmen and nearly all of them settled in south-western Ontario.



The second wave of immigration occurred during the opening of Canada's West and most of those, who came during this wave, did go to the West where they settled in rural areas. Those who went to the urban areas favoured the cities of Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg.

British Columbia proved to be an attractive destination for German immigrants during the early-twentieth century. Ontario was no longer a prime destination for them. German Mennonites and German Catholics formed bloc settlements in the West.

Germans who came during the third wave were attracted to Canada's urban centres, especially Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver. They were well educated and quickly learned English.

In 1871, high concentrations of Germans tended to overlap with the English. This was still the case in 1971 in Ontario, but in the West they overlapped with the Poles, Dutch, Scandinavians and Ukrainians.

By the time of the 2006 Census individuals who said they were German only in ethnic or cultural origin were highly concentrated in the West, especially in British Columbia and Alberta.

Ukrainians

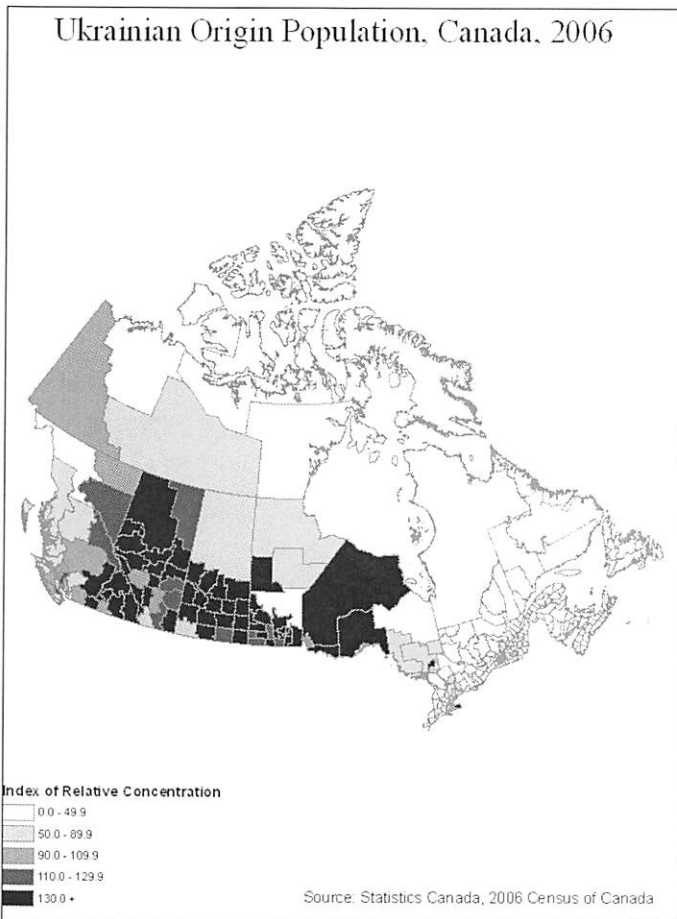
Ukrainian immigration to Canada also occurred in three waves. Ukrainians of the first wave were part of the large influx of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe. This phenomenon occurred as a result of Lord Sifton's efforts to recruit immigrants to settle Canada's West in the early decades of the twentieth century. They settled in bloc settlements in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Ukrainian immigration stopped during World War I, but resumed in 1924. Many of them settled in Ontario. During the second wave, 1924-1929, Ukrainians were attracted by the need for labour for the CPR and CNR. The immigrant stream consisted of labourers, political refugees, discharged soldiers and university professors. The farmers and farm workers in the group went west to farm the Prairies. During the second wave of Ukrainian immigration, Winnipeg became the cultural centre of Canada for Ukrainians.

The third wave began in 1947 and lasted until the early 1950s. Most of the Ukrainians who came at this time were refugees, i.e., people

displaced by war. They were more political than previous immigrants and were well educated. They were professionals, highly-skilled technicians and persons who had been political elites in their homeland.

At the time of the 1971 Census of Canada Ukrainians were highly concentrated in the West and parts of Ontario and underconcentrated in eastern Canada. By 2006 this pattern still held.



Summary and Conclusions

This article provides a brief overview of immigration and settlement patterns in Canada for the English, Irish, Scots, Germans and Ukrainians. The British ethnic origin groups were the earliest of the five groups to come to Canada in large numbers. This is not surprising since they came from the most favoured immigrant source countries. The early twentieth century saw large influxes of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, mostly who came to help settle the West. These are not the only

immigrants who came to Canada in days of yore, but they have been among the largest of our ethnic or cultural groups over time.

The maps above utilize data from the 2006 Census of Canada. They reveal the areas of high concentrations of selected single origin populations. Individuals whose ancestors ethnically intermarried are not included in the data.

The Authors

Dr. Madeline Kalbach is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Calgary and a former Chair of Canadian Ethnic Studies.

Cash Rowe is a PhD Candidate in the Interdisciplinary Graduate Program and an instructor in the International Indigenous Studies program at the University of Calgary.

###

IMMIGRATION THROUGH PIER 21

Editor:

Over 1.5 million immigrants passed through Halifax's Pier 21 between 1928 and 1971. They included war brides, displaced people, Canadian military personnel and evacuee children. 100,000 Home Children alone used Pier 21, which is the last standing immigration shed.

Prior to Pier 21, immigrants were processed at Halifax through Pier 2. That structure was damaged by the Halifax Explosion of 1917. In 1924 a new structure opened and was named Pier 21. Rather than a single shed or open pier, it was a complex of buildings connected by ramps. It included the railway stations; Immigration Services; Customs, Health and Welfare; Agriculture; the Red Cross; a kitchen; a dining room; a nursery; a hospital; dormitories; a volunteer room; a detention centre and even a canteen where supplies could be purchased. Although used from 1924 on, it did not officially open until March 8, 1928 with the first ship to offload immigrants being the *Nieuw Amsterdam*. On March 8, 1971, Pier 21 closed 43 years to the day of its official opening.

For more information, see www.pier21.ca

1916 CANADA CENSUS COLUMN HEADINGS

By Xenia Stanford

One of the ways to find the country of origin and year of immigration for your ancestors is through census records. It is often difficult to read the headings on the microfilm.

There are websites that list census column headings for some years of some countries. For example, most forms for other Canadian census records can be found at www.ancestry.com/trees/charts/canadacensus.aspx

Headings for most Canadian and British Isles census forms also can be found at <http://globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/gazgw/gazgw-0075.htm>

But nowhere could I find a list of the 1916 headings. So I have compiled one for you.

Columns 1916 Census

Columns 1 & 2: House and Family Number (in order of recording)

Column 3: Name

Column 4: Military Service

Columns: 5, 6 and 7: Township, Range, Meridian (for rural areas; for cities these were struck out and House number/address was written in the heading)

Column 8: Municipality (but in the case of a family in Edmonton, that was struck out and Street was written in as header)

Column 9: Relationship (to head of household)

Column 10: Sex

Column 11: Marital Status (first initial from one of the following: Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced or Legally Separated)

Column 12: Age at Last Birthday

Column 13: Country or Place of Birth; if Canada, Specify Province or Territory

Column 14: Religion

Column 15: Year of Immigration to Canada

Column 16: Year of Naturalization

Column 17: Nationality

Column 18: Racial or Tribal Origin

Column 19: Can Speak English

Column 20: Can Speak French

Column 21: Other Languages Spoken as Mother Tongue

Column 22: Can Read

Column 23: Can Write

Column 24: Chief Occupation or Trade

Column 25: Employer = E, Employee = W, Working on own account = O.A.

Column 26: State Where Person is Employed, "on farm" etc.

To find headings and forms for U.S. Censuses see www.ancestry.com/charts/census.aspx

Soon, someone will create a form for the 1916 census. The benefit of the forms over just the headings is that the form allows you to write in the information in a more legible format for distribution to your family. Keep the original on hand to settle any disputes.

###

IMMIGRANTS SKIPPING WHILE EN ROUTE TO CANADA ABOARD S.S. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN IN 1910



Canada. Dept. of Mines and Resources / Library and
Credit: Archives Canada / C-009660

###

GROSSE-ÎLE, QUÉBEC: MANY NAMES, ONE QUARANTINE STATION

By Ronna Byam

Cover image: Artist: Lt. Col. Ralph Alderson, pencil on woven paper, 1832. *Library and Archives Canada, Acc. No. 1934-286-1*

Grosse-Île is a small island of 185 hectares, about 3 km x 1 km, in the St. Lawrence River approximately 10 km off Montmagny, Québec to the east of L'Île d'Orléans and 48 km east of Québec City.



Map drawn by Christiane Hébert

Credit: Charbonneau and Droley-Dubé ; page VIII

A quarantine station was established on Grosse-Île in 1832, which remained in operation until 1937. The purpose of the quarantine station was to intercept incoming ships at a time when major cholera and smallpox epidemics were sweeping through Europe. At the time, Québec City was the main port of entry into Canada. At the same time, an unprecedented number of immigrants were predicted. The idea was that the ships would be stopped, inspected and placed in quarantine if sickness was found aboard, thus controlling the spread of these diseases. It was a good idea that didn't work.

The operation of the station was characterized by haste and improvisation, as well as trial and error, without any real understanding of the causes, spread and treatment of infectious diseases. Furthermore, the island's facilities were ill-equipped to accommodate and safely treat large numbers of immigrants, especially when

they were sick. These problems, compounded by the crowded, unsanitary conditions in which people lived during the long, ocean crossing, soon created an explosive, uncontrollable situation (O'Gallagher and Dompierre, 1995).

In 1832, up to 5,500 European immigrants, mostly Irish, succumbed to typhus, cholera and smallpox epidemics. Thousands are buried on Grosse-Île. Thousands more were prematurely judged to be well and released to enter the Canadas, resulting in the spread of the very diseases the station had been designed to control.

In 1847, the station was again overwhelmed by huge numbers of incoming ships. Whereas in 1832 immigrants had arrived in the thousands, in 1847 they arrived in the tens of thousands. It is estimated that about 400 vessels arrived over a six month period, transporting a good portion of some 100,000 emigrants who left for Québec City (Charbonneau and Sévigny, 1997: 1). Conditions quickly went "from bad to horrific" (O'Driscoll and Reynolds, 1988: 84).

According to Maguire (1868):

On the 8th of May, 1847, the *Urania*, from Cork, with several hundred immigrants on board, a large proportion of them sick and dying of the ship-fever, was put into quarantine at Grosse Isle. This was the first of the plague-smitten ships from Ireland which that year sailed up the St. Lawrence. But before the first week of June as many as eighty-four ships of various tonnage were driven in by an easterly wind; and of that enormous number of vessels there was not one free from the taint of malignant typhus, the offspring of famine and of the foul ship-hold.

The authorities were taken by surprise, owing to the sudden arrival of this plague-smitten fleet and, save the sheds that remained since 1832, there was no accommodation of any kind on the island.

The masters of the quarantine-bound ships were naturally desirous of getting rid as speedily as possible of their dangerous and unprofitable freight. Hundreds were literally flung on the beach, left amid the mud and stones, to crawl on dry land as best they could.

There being, at first, no organization, no staff, no available resources, it may be imagined why the mortality rose to a prodigious rate and how at one time as many as 150 bodies, most of them in a half-naked state, would be piled up in the dead-house, awaiting such sepulchre as a huge pit could afford.

By the middle of the summer of 1847 the line of ships waiting for inspection at Grosse Isle was several miles long. Delays were inevitable and fever continued to spread amongst those cooped up on board. *The Agnes*, for instance, arrived with 427 passengers but after a quarantine of fifteen days only 150 were left alive.



Grosse-Île, Quarantine Station

Credit: D.A. McLaughlin / Library and Archives Canada / C-079029

Grosse-Île is the largest Irish famine burial ground located outside of Ireland (Wikipedia). It has been described as a “spectral sanctuary” (O’Driscoll and Reynolds, 1988: 75) and as a “vast charnel-house of victimized humanity” (Jordan, 1909: 33). It has been called “Famine Island” (*Grosse-Île, Famine Island* website), an “Island of Sadness” (O’Driscoll and Reynolds,

1988: 101), the “Isle of Death” (O’Driscoll and Reynolds, 1988: 75), “Île of Irish Tears” (*Toronto Star*: H01) and the “Isle of Irish Despair” (Kingsmill, 1992: 78-83).

In 1942, the island came under the control of the Department of National Defence who used it to test top-secret biological weapons until 1957. From 1957 through 1965, it was under the control of the Department of Agriculture who used it to research animal diseases and as an animal quarantine station.

In 1983, the Canadian government declared Grosse-Île a historical site. Today it is under the control of Parks Canada and known as *Grosse-Île and the Irish Memorial National Historic Site of Canada*. More than thirty structures dating from the quarantine period are still standing. These include a hospital, two churches (Catholic and Anglican), staff residences, hotels for immigrants, service buildings, a telegraph station, a guardhouse and a gun battery. Parks Canada has a database featuring a virtual tour of the site online at www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/qc/grosseile/index_E.asp

Unfortunately, in 1878, fire destroyed many of the station’s records. Surviving data has been compiled by Parks Canada from a number of different records held in various archives. This information is now available through Library and Archives Canada online at www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/grosse-ile-immigration/index-e.html

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###

**COMPUTER TRICKS
FOR THE GENEALOGIST**
By Jim Benedict

If you are like me, your computer has several applications running at the same time: an Internet browser, file explorer, genealogy program, perhaps a word processor. If you have used Windows XP for awhile, you know the trick of using the ALT-TAB key combination to quickly step through the applications. This is an alternative to the task bar usually found on the bottom of your screen.

For those of us running Windows Vista, we get another neat trick up our sleeves. Do ALT-TAB combination again. Called Windows Flip, you will see a horizontal bar on the screen with icons for each application that is currently open. Press TAB a few times until you have highlighted the application you want. Just release the keys to maximize the program. If you are running Vista

Aero, you get a further option. Aero is the full-featured Windows Vista screen-top in Vista Home Premium and above, but not in Home Basic. This feature is called Vista Flip 3D and is a crowd pleaser. It shows large, live thumbnails of the open applications from an angled perspective, stacked like cards in a recipe box. To use it, hold down the WIN (Windows logo) key and press TAB several times to roll through the screens. Release the keys when your application of choice appears at the top of the *recipe cards*. Have fun.

Q & A

Q: Why does my system inform me that the folders I am deleting are too big for the Recycle Bin? Am I out of drive space, or is there another problem?

A: This is probably not a problem. Chances are that you have run out of space in the Recycle Bin itself. Remember that the Recycle Bin is simply a small portion of hard drive space that has been set aside as a temporary repository for deleted items. It's comparable to a physical trash basket. If you throw things out but never empty the trash, the basket will eventually get full and not hold any more trash.

One way to ease this trouble is to be diligent and empty the Recycle Bin regularly by right-clicking the icon and selecting Empty Recycle Bin from the menu. If you *must* hold more content in the Recycle Bin, just right-click on the icon, select Properties and adjust to suit.

###

"DEAR MYRTLE" AND OTHER BLOGS

Do you blog? If so, let us know and we'll list it in *Chinook*. Blogs (short for "web logs") are a great way to stay up-to-date with the latest news on almost any topic. Genealogy is no different. The following website lists about 50 genealogy blogs so you can never be out-dated:
http://genealogy.about.com/od/blogs/Genealogy_Blogs_Bloggers.htm

"Dear Myrtle" is one of the oldest.

VISITING ELLIS ISLAND AND THE STATUE OF LIBERTY

By Linda Murray

All photos courtesy and permission of Linda Murray, who took them on April 14, 2009

As a chaperone on a school trip in April 2009 with 79 teenagers, imagine my excitement when I found out our first day of sightseeing in New York was to be a visit to both Liberty Island and Ellis Island!

Our bus driver dropped us off at Battery Park in Manhattan. We passed through security and boarded the ferry for the 2.6 kilometre trip to Liberty Island. It was formerly called Bedloe's Island or Love Island and was chosen as the site for the Statue of Liberty in 1877. The actual name of this famous statue is *Liberty Enlightening the World* and it was a gift of friendship from the people of France to the people of the United States. The statue was dedicated in 1886, designated as a National Monument in 1924 and restored for the centennial on July 4, 1986.

I had previously read all the statistics on the size and weight of the statue but was still not prepared for the sense of wonder and amazement I felt as our ferry approached the island and the Lady of Liberty seemed to grow larger and larger. The statue is 305 feet and one inch from the ground to the tip of the flame which is about the height of a 22-storey building. According to the National Park Service, there are over five million visitors who visit Liberty and Ellis Islands each year. The day of our visit was a cold, rainy Tuesday and the wait in line to get inside was just over two hours. I'm not sure how long the wait might have been if it was a sunny, Saturday afternoon!

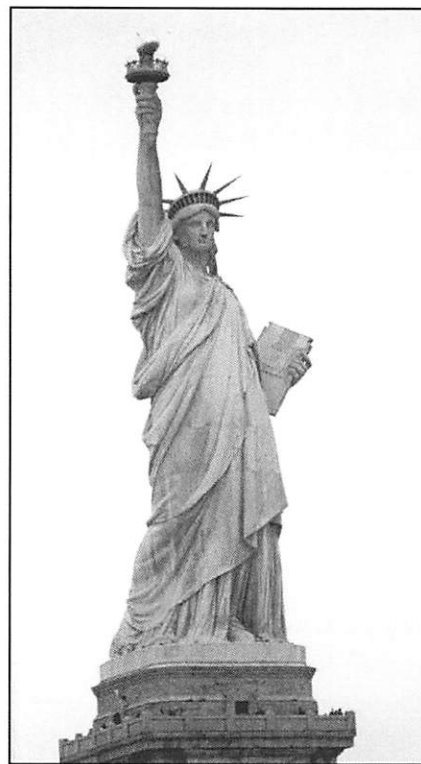
However, there were displays to look at as we moved along the line and one plaque in particular caught my attention. It was a poem called "The New Colossus" by Emma Lazarus. She wrote it in 1883 and in 1903 it was engraved on a plaque and placed in the pedestal of the statue as a memorial. One line in particular is well known, "give me your tired, your poor". By this time, the students were getting tired of

standing in line, but after just one more security check we made it through to the museum gallery and up to the pedestal observation level. In spite of the clouds, we had great views of nearby Ellis Island and the Manhattan skyline. All too soon we needed to get back on the ferry for the short trip to Ellis Island.

The New Colossus

By Emma Lazarus (1849-1887)

"Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,



With
conquering
limbs astride
from land to
land;
Here at our
sea-washed,
sunset gates
shall stand
A mighty
woman with
a torch,
whose flame
Is the
imprisoned
lightning,
and her name
Mother of
Exiles. From
her beacon-
hand
Glow

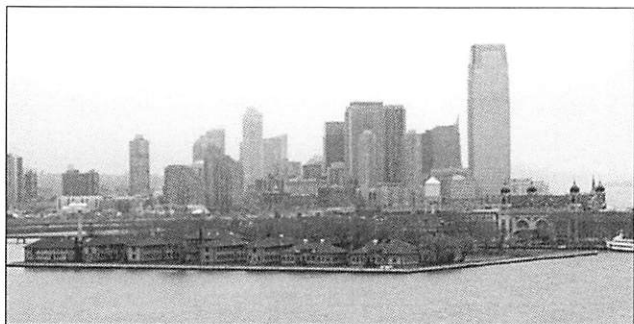
world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command
The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.
"Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries
she with silent lips.

"Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

In researching my own family history, I discovered one family line that came through New York. My direct ancestor, William Marrs,

and his bride, Margaret Elliot, sailed from Liverpool on the ship *Andrew Foster* arriving in New York harbour on July 31, 1855. Castle Garden, at the top of Manhattan, was the New York State immigration station from 1855 to 1890 and approximately eight million immigrants passed through its doors. The first large wave of immigrants came mostly from England, Ireland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries. Then the Federal government took over immigration and constructed a new station on Ellis Island which opened on January 1, 1892.

Annie Moore from County Cork, Ireland, was the first immigrant to be processed that New Year's Day on her 15th birthday. I remembered, as I read her story, that there had been controversy about what happened to Annie Moore after her arrival in New York. A well-known genealogist, Megan Smolenyak, believed that the wrong Annie was being celebrated as the first immigrant and offered a \$1000 reward for whoever could find the right Annie. To see several interesting videos on this story, go to www.rootstelevision.com, type "Annie Moore" into the search box and click "search video." It turns out that Ms. Smolenyak was correct!



View of Ellis Island taken from the Statue of Liberty

In 1990, the main building at Ellis Island was renovated and transformed into a three-story museum to help visitors learn about the immigrant experience. We took the self-guided audio tour which started out at the luggage display on the main floor. Upon arrival the immigrants were required to leave most of their baggage as they went through the legal and medical evaluations. This must have been upsetting for many immigrants as they were separated from their precious possessions.

We proceeded up to the second floor to the Great Hall, which is empty and spacious now but would have been filled with rows of chairs and people waiting for inspection.

For those who didn't speak English this entire experience must have been confusing and possibly terrifying. If the immigrant's papers were in order and his/her health appeared to be good, the inspection process would take about three to five hours. However, if it was deemed necessary, people could be pulled aside for further testing by the officials. At the back of the Great Hall were the Stairs of Separation. People who passed all inspections walked down the centre to freedom, but those who were being detained for any reason walked down the left or right side of the stairs.

We continued on through the exhibits of legal, medical and mental tests the newcomers may have undergone in order to enter the country. Between the years 1892-1954, approximately 12-million steerage and third-class steamship passengers were inspected here and their fates determined. Most were allowed entry, but about two percent were turned away and deported. Some sad stories were told in the audio tour and I found one story particularly heartbreaking. A large family from Ukraine had come to the new world together, but the Grandmother was detained for a small growth on her fingernail. I'm not sure what medical assessment was made, but the elderly woman was sent back to Ukraine, alone and never to see her family again. Of course, there were many happy stories too, as new arrivals were reunited with family and friends at a large pillar that came to be known as the Kissing Post. For other new immigrants, their dream of a new beginning in a new country had finally come true.

Over 40% of the U.S. population, an estimated 120 million Americans, have a relative who passed through Ellis Island during the 64 years it was in operation. There is probably no such statistic for the Canadian population, but at least two students in our group had ancestors that came through Ellis Island, one from Italy and one from Ireland.



Inside the Great Hall at the Ellis Island Museum

If you think your ancestor may have passed through Ellis Island, search for their name at the official site found at www.ellisland.org or, if you visit Ellis Island, you can do research in the American Family Immigration History Center. Although I was disappointed that our group didn't have time to watch the award-winning documentary film called *Island of Hope, Island of Tears*, when I returned home, I found some good video clips online at www.history.com where Ellis Island is currently featured.

Even though our time was limited, I enjoyed visiting and exploring these wonderful sites that played such a huge role in the history of immigration to the USA and beyond.

###

SIG CORNER: QUEBEC SIG: FAMILY HISTORY PORTALS

By B. Joan Miller

In Calgary, there are several LDS (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) Family History Centres (FHC). These centres, which provide a wealth of genealogical evidence, are found in many other locations in Canada and around the world.

Carol Hutchinson from the main branch in Calgary met with our Alberta Family Histories Society, Quebec Special Interest Group (SIG), to provide us with information about the available resources. She gave us specific tips for Quebec

research, although most of her suggestions would apply to folks researching many other roots at a Family History Centre.

Popular Websites Available For Free At Family History Centres:

Footnote

(www.footnote.com) is a subscription based website featuring searchable, original documents. It mostly covers U.S. resources, but they do have items of interest to the Quebec historian.

Godfrey Memorial Library

(www.godfrey.org) has an extensive collection of resources, including newspapers, city and business directories, vital records and printed census records. There are also state, county and local histories. In addition, there are numerous family histories and records from or pertaining to family bibles, military service and pensions.

Heritage Quest/ProQuest

(www.heritagequestonline.com) includes a complete set of U.S. Federal Census images from 1790 to 1930, including names and indexes for many. Users will be able to find people and places located in over 20,000 published family and local histories. Also, your search will find any relevant records from *PERiodical Source Index* (PERSI), an index of 1.9 million genealogical and local history articles. Other online databases include Revolutionary War Pensions, Bounty-Land Warrant Application files and the Freedman Bank Records.

Kindred Konnections

(www.kindredkonnections.com) has over 230 million pedigree linked names with submitter information. There are additional databases of birth, marriage, death and census records that are automatically searched along with the pedigree linked data.

World Vital Records

(<http://worldvitalrecords.com>) provides access to research help and a wide variety of international records, including more than 60 parish registers, Scottish death records, UK marriages and Irish

prisoner records. There are more than 300 newspapers with 100,000 pages added a month and over 500 online databases. Of the website sources mentioned, this one has the most specific information for Quebec researchers.

Other Resources

Calgary Family History Centre

When visiting the main FHC, go to the blue binders for the catalogue of available resources. The available resources include bibliographies, cemeteries, the 1825 census, church records, Loiselle card indexes (Quebec marriages) and Rivest card index (other Quebec parishes), maps, atlases and other aids. The blue binder is also indexed according to Quebec/County/Township.

Carol also suggested looking in Vermont, Maine and other neighbouring state records because of their geographic proximity to Quebec. She said Google Images (<http://images.google.com>) is a good source of old maps. (Use search term: "Quebec maps" in double quotes as shown.)

Record Search Pilot Project

The Record Search Pilot project can be found at www.familysearch.org (choose Search Records/Research Search Pilot in the drop down menu). At present, this pilot project has Ontario Deaths and Quebec Catholic Parish Records. Don't dismiss either location, even if you don't think your ancestors were in Ontario or were Catholic. People may have moved to Ontario to be with their children and died there. Sometimes the priest recorded Protestant births and other events in the Catholic parish records.

Books and Journals for Quebec Researchers

Carol also suggested we check out the journal, *Je Me Souviens*, which covers articles about both American and Canadian French. The journal is available at the main FHC library. The FHC along with the Alberta Family Histories Society Library have another good resource book called *Finding Your Ancestors in English Quebec* by Althea Douglas. This is also available online for purchase at www.genealogystore.com

The main Calgary FHC is at 2021-17th Avenue SW, Calgary. Call for hours: 403-571-3700.

Alberta Family Histories Society Library is at 712-16 Avenue NW, Calgary. For information, such as open hours, go to www.afhs.ab.ca/afhs_library/index.html

N.B. This article originally appeared on the *Luxegen Genealogy and Family History* website at www.luxegen.ca (used here with permission).

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SIG CORNER: CELTIC SIG

By Donna Kirkwood

The Celtic Special Interest Group (SIG) is comprised of AFHS members who are interested in the research of our Irish and Scottish ancestors. The SIG meets on the 4th Wednesday (except June, July, August and December). Topics vary each month: e.g., Social History, Useful Websites (free or pay-per-view) and other subjects. Members are keen to share new information and help others with trying to solve what seems like a "brick wall".

Donna Kirkwood, Outgoing Coordinator
(Iola Whiteside replaces Donna for 2009-2010)

###



1909 Unveiling of memorial cross on Grosse-Île commemorating the Irish immigrants of 1849 who died of "ship's fever" (cholera)

Credit: *Library and Archives Canada / C-06629*

Grosse-Île and its Irish Memorial National Historic Site were twinned on May 25, 1998 with the National Famine Museum of Strokestown Park in Ireland. ###

SURNAME CONNECTIONS

Editor's Note: Stuck in your search for a person, couple or family? Share your dead-end and maybe find a connection to those who can help. Members are allowed two free surname questions per publication year (by volume #). Additional surname questions and non-member requests cost \$5.00 per surname. Submit the surnames you are looking for and give additional information, such as place and date range. Email to surnames-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

CULLAIN, Kentucky and Illinois

Surname: CULLAIN

First Name: William

Location: Louisville, Kentucky and Chicago, Illinois

Time frame: born about 1858

Please contact Carole Baldwin by email at carole@davincibb.net or mail Box 484, Bragg Creek, AB T0L 0K0.

RONALD, MCKIE, Ayrshire, Scotland

I am looking for the parents of John RONALD (1), who married Martha TORRENCE or TORRANCE on August 2, 1793 in Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland. Their marriage, as well as the births and christenings of their children, is recorded in the church records of High Church Parish, Kilmarnock. The children are as follows: Mary and Hugh, twins born on April 18, 1794; John born November 21, 1796; James born September 3, 1798; Agnes born August 3, 1800; and William born August 26, 1802. In the birth record of James, his father's [John (1)] occupation is listed as "carpet weaver." Nowhere in the church records could I find mention of John (1)'s parents.

Hugh and William RONALD along with a grandmother (name unknown) and a single girl, Janet MCKIE, immigrated to Canada in 1832. Hugh married Janet in Canada. We have records of their descendants. Family tradition has it that our family descended from William RONALD of Bennals of Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland

listed in *The Burns Encyclopedia* as a wealthy farmer with two daughters, Jean and Anne, who were admired by the poet, Robert Burns. William RONALD went bankrupt in 1789 and Burns mentions this in a letter to his brother (also named William). I could find records of the baptisms of Jean and Anne as children of William, but not any sons called John. There is a John RONALD, "a carrier between Mauchline and Glasgow," listed in *The Burns Encyclopedia* and whose uncle, William RONALD, was a ploughman at Lochlea. Burns made use of John's carrier business on several occasions. I could not link this John to John RONALD (1). Hugh, William and John were common RONALD names...

If you can aid in this search, please email ronalde@shaw.ca or write to Elizabeth Ronald, 216 Silverthorn Dr. NW, Calgary, AB T3B 4E7.

HAGAN, BLINKHORN, Ontario

I can't find Peter John H. HAGAN born in 1882 in Gloucester, Ontario, who married Mamie BLINKHORN in December 1907 in Toronto, Ontario. In the 1901 Census of Canada, Peter is listed as a horse jockey. The 1911 Census listed his wife as Mary with both of them living on Queen Street W., Toronto. The name is spelled HAGEN and Peter is a horse trainer. I don't know if he stayed in Toronto, in some other part of Ontario or elsewhere in Canada, or if he went to the U.S. He had a brother who was also involved with horses.

Please contact Kathy Kashuba by mail at 6235 Orr Drive, Red Deer, AB T4P 3W1 or phone 403-754-1855.

MARKS, HOGG, Ontario

I am looking for Frederick Wilmott MARKS and his descendants. He was born in 1888 in Toronto, Ontario and married Alice Margaret HOGG in December 1915 in Toronto. He enlisted to serve in World War I in July 1916. The 1931 City Directory for Toronto shows a Frederick W. Marks living at 309 Jarvis Street, occupation *trav*, which probably was a travelling salesman. Family lore had someone in the music business in the Marks family and Frederick may

have travelled promoting and selling sheet music. He is listed as a salesman on his attestation papers.

Please contact Kathy Kashuba, 6235 Orr Drive, Red Deer, AB T4P 3W1 or call 403-754-1855.

**MACFARLANE or MCFARLANE,
MCGREGOR, Dumbarton, Scotland**

Name: John and Fanny (MCGREGOR)
MAC/MCFARLANE, Location: Dumbarton,
Dumbarton County, Scotland, abt. 1780-1782
Name: Malcolm and Margaret
(MACFARLANE) MAC/MCFARLANE,
Location: Dumbarton, Dumbarton County,
Scotland, abt. 1813-1872.

Contact: Donna Snyder by mail at 4803 5 Ave SW, Calgary, AB T3C 0C7 or email her at snyderda@shaw.ca

**COCHRAN, CRAWFORD
Belfast area, Ireland**

I am looking for the parents and/or siblings of my great grandfather, William COCHRAN, born abt. 1825. His mother was a CRAWFORD. He, supposedly, was from Belfast area, County Antrim, Ireland and his family were *farmers*, but I could not find any *farmers* listed as living in *Belfast*, I assume he came from a farm area close to Belfast. Both his parents were born in County Antrim, Ireland.

William COCHRAN emigrated from Belfast in 1844 via New York City (where "he left some uncles") to Renfrew County, Ontario, Canada. Unfortunately, I have not been able to locate any relative of William COCHRAN in North America or Ireland. William COCHRAN was listed in the 1861 Census of Canada living in Ontario as a Reformed Presbyterian. In 1848 in Pembroke, Ontario William married Margaret Ann MATTHEWS/MATHEWS, daughter of John MATHEWS and Margaret HAMILTON from Dromara Parish, County Down, Ireland. Rev. George B. Boucher officiated. Witnesses at their wedding were James Rowan and Thomas Robertson. Margaret HAMILTON was the daughter of James HAMILTON and Margaret COBURN.

The names of William COCHRAN/E and Margaret Ann MATHEWS' children born in Ontario were: Margaret, Elizabeth (Betsy), Nancy (Mary), William (Jr.), Ann, Sarah, John and Jane (Jennie). William and Margaret Cochrane farmed for 60 years in Alice & Fraser Township, Renfrew County, Ontario, where Margaret Ann passed away in 1902 and William in 1908.

Please contact Alice Cochrane by mail at Apt. #603, 1107- 15 Ave. SW, Calgary, AB T2R 0S8 or email: 603_1107@telus.net

###

**DID YOU KNOW?
By Lorna Laughton**

DID YOU KNOW that AFHS has Archive space at the Glenbow Archives? Yes, several years ago, arrangements were made so that the Alberta Family Histories Society could store its own Society archival material at this repository. Although this archival storage is free, AFHS donates a sum every year to the Glenbow Archives in appreciation of the use of their shelf space. If you are not familiar with the Glenbow Archives, visit their website at www.glenbow.org/collections/archives. It's the largest non-governmental repository in Canada.

Sheila JOHNSTON was an important person in this project. She helped approach the Glenbow Archives, she arranged a presentation from a Glenbow Archivist (so that the committee would understand the process) and she assisted in drafting an AFHS Archives Policy.

Most of the material that goes to our little spot in the Glenbow deals with Society business, which includes Board minutes, reports and correspondence, as well as a copy of each issue of *The Breeze* and *Chinook*. However, "real life" material is welcome. I'm referring to such material such as photographs of meetings and speakers, copies of presentations, photographs of committees or SIGs and descriptions of projects with photographs or maps. The most important requirement for photographs is that the people

AFHS LIBRARY BOOK REVIEWS

By Ann Williams

The Scottish Family Tree Detective: Tracing Your Ancestors in Scotland

by Rosemary Bigwood

(Manchester University Press, 2006)

AFHS call no. 941.1 BIGW 2006

(Donated by the Celtic SIG)

Rosemary Bigwood is a professional genealogist, lecturer in family history and has written a first class book. Its clear layout makes browsing a pleasure and finding specific information a snap. Some information I noted:

- Before 1929 a woman could marry at 12 and a man at 14.
- There is an online Dictionary of the Scots Language at www.dsl.ac.uk

The book has a wide range of topics - basic research through to understanding legal documents and the complicated subject of land ownership. The Appendices are clearly set out. Appendix 1 takes the mystery out of locating material by identifying the local authority, Sheriff's and Commissary Courts for every parish in the land; Appendix 2 details Scottish archives from "Aberdeen to the Western Isles" (including some website links); Appendix 3 lists Scottish family history societies and Appendix 4 outlines the information found in the various record classes at the National Archives of Scotland. This great book can be found on the shelves of the AFHS Library.

Computers and Logic in Genealogy

By Ronald L. Leach

(Rockville, MD: Disruptive Publishing, 2006)

AFHS call no. 005: LEACH 2006

This is a different kind of *how to do genealogy book*. Its pages have headings like "Advanced Techniques for Name Matching," "Some Suggestions for Logical Reasoning" and "Advanced Use of Computers in Genealogy" to name a few. The book is an easy read and has practical tips for users of Family Tree Maker,

are identified. So when your SIG group or committee is working away on a project or having a meeting, why not have a photograph taken to commemorate the event. Then label the photograph with the date, people's names and accompanying story. Then submit them to the AFHS Secretary. After March 31st, which is the end of each AFHS year, the Secretary gathers these materials together. Currently, they reside in special boxes in the downstairs area of the AFHS Library and Office facility. The plan has been to keep the material for several years there, then to take it to the Glenbow Archives.

Since it is the Society Secretary who is involved each year, some of those who have contributed to archiving recently are Ann Williams, Linda Murray and Pat Senger.

Thinking about the AFHS Archives started me thinking about my personal archives. Is my own genealogy research in any state to be archived? The answer would have to be "no." I do try to keep photographs labelled, but there are a lot of other materials that need to be clearly identified as important, so that they are not thrown out. Like most genealogists, I have computer files, genealogy software databases, digital images, old photographs, reprints of old photographs, memorabilia, genealogy information on paper, prized antiques and on and on. So in all fairness to the person, library, archives or museum that my research material might go to in the future, I had better start on planning to organize my own archives. Just what I need, another project, but it is an important one!

All the members of AFHS, past and present, have worked hard to help the Society achieve the goal of helping others with researching their family history. This work should be honoured, respected and recognized, and kept safely, just as the AFHS is doing by preserving our records at the Glenbow Archives.

Individually, we have all achieved success with collecting information about our family histories, although we always want more. The materials we have collected must be honoured, respected and recognized, and kept safely as well. ###

those seeking ancestors on the Ellis Island website (not all of their records have been indexed, but there is a way to search the missing material) and those interested in the more than 1000 linear feet of Freedmen's Bureau records. From 1865-1872, the Freedmen's Bureau assisted American slaves in their transition to freedom.

Ronald Leach took up family history in 1977 when Alex Hayley's *Roots* was on television. A mathematician by training and a professor of computer science by occupation, Mr. Leach brought these skills to researching his family and to crafting this book. ###

WHAT'S OUT THERE

By Linda Murray

Fife, Scotland

Did any of your ancestors live in Fife, Scotland? If so, check out one of our newest journals in the AFHS Library, the *Fife Family History Society Journal*. Some of the articles in No. 14, Winter 2008 include: "Published Family Histories," "Why I joined the Fife Family History Society," "The Road to Falkland," "Members Interests" and "Fife Family History Books."

"Finding Genealogical Articles with PERSI"

This in-depth article by Janice Fralic-Brown gives many tips on how to get the most out of using PERSI, the Periodical Source Index. She covers types of publications indexed, features, search options, search tips, obtaining copies of articles, finding PERSI and some sample Nova Scotia search results. The article can be found on pages 20-31 of *The Nova Scotia Genealogist*, Spring 2009, Volume XXVII/1.

"Google Maps"

Andy Mickelthwaite gives detailed instructions on how to use this web tool to plot your family tree on a map. Find these tips on pages 44 & 45 of *Family Tree Magazine*, February 2009, Volume 25, No. 5.

"Healing History"

A ten-year project by film producer Lori Conway reveals the story of Ellis Island's

forgotten hospital. This article by Diane Haddad describes the efforts of Lori Conway to tell the stories of the immigrants who were treated at the hospital, as well as those of the doctors and nurses who worked there. Read this fascinating story on pages 8 & 9 of *Family Tree Magazine*, Vol. 9, Issue 6, November 2008.

"Researching Nantucketers"

Did any of your ancestors live on Nantucket Island? Check out three articles on resources and families in this area on pages 25-29 of *New England Ancestors*, Volume 9, No. 4, Fall 2008.

"Scourges of the 19th Century"

Cholera, yellow fever, tuberculosis and other diseases were wide spread in the 19th century. Jennie Kaufman gives an overview of some of these epidemics and tells how they ultimately resulted in improved health conditions. See pages 52-57 of *Ancestry Magazine*, January/February 2009, Volume 27, No. 1.

"Search the 1911 Census"

The 1911 Census for England and Wales was released on January 13, 2009. Chris Paton tells us why this census is special, what it can tell us and how to search using the 1911 website. You can read his article on pages 12-16 of *Practical Family History*, March 2009, No. 136.

###

Marriage Allegations

Did your British ancestors marry by banns or by licence? If they married by licence, there may be another document to tell you more: the marriage allegation, which is signed by the groom. It may tell you the approximate age of each party. If either or both parties were minors, a parent or guardian would sign, giving you the name of at least one parent. It might list the parishes of both parties and, in fact, it may give the actual address of the groom. It will give the name of the bondsman - who might be a relative of the groom. Sometimes it gives the occupations of the groom and bondsman.

It is a small entry, but it can add some details not found in the marriage record.

SERENDIPITY: COINCIDENCE IN FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH

Serendipity occurs when one accidentally discovers something fortunate, especially while looking for something else entirely.

Thomas Johnston Falling from the Rigging Connected the Dots to a Cousin by Lorraine Jacksteit

My copy of a letter written by a Captain J. S. Brown, from the Ship *Albertine* dated April 16/76, is addressed to the Clergymen of Birsay, Orkney, Scotland. It states the following:

Last year Dec. 18th a seaman shipped with me named Thomas Johnston. Unfortunately on April 6th he fell from aloft and was killed. I watched him but the poor man he never breathed nor spoke after the fall. He was very much respected by us all, a pious good man.

The letter goes on to request that the clergymen notify Thomas's wife about this sad news.



James and Jessie Johnston
Credit: Lorraine Jacksteit from family files

This was the extent of what I knew about Thomas, who had three sons. These sons, who immigrated to Canada, were Thomas, Peter and James Gorrie Johnston, my maternal great-grandfather. They settled in the Carstairs and Didsbury area of Alberta.

Thus I began my research. I googled "Orkney" and reached the "Orkney Island Genealogy Website." It was confusing, because every Johnston family seemed to have the same names for most of the male members.

Then I visited the "Guestbook" where I came across a message from Edna in Nanaimo, British Columbia, stating that she was looking for information on the Thomas Johnston family. She named the parents and all seven of the children. She also mentioned that Thomas died on a ship after falling from the rigging.

I emailed her immediately and stated my relationship to James Johnston. In response, she asked me my father's name. What a surprise to discover that her mother (Annie) and my grandmother (Violet) were sisters and that we are cousins! She was even born in my grandmother's home!

The next step was to exchange family information. I sent mine and Edna sent me a disk of her family done on Microsoft Works, which came installed in our older computers. I tried using my old Works disks to open the program. No luck!

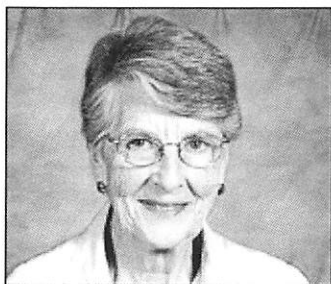
When in doubt, ask your kids. So I asked my son and sons-in-law to see if any of them could help. They decided it was a faulty disk, so I contacted my aunt near Drumheller, because she also had a disk from Edna. That disk wouldn't open either!

At last, I managed to lay my hands on the most recent version of Works and finally I was into the program. That was my lucky day!

What an outstanding piece of work and a treasure to have! Edna has traced back the family history from Thomas's parents and children to the present generation. She narrated information about every member of the family as far as she was able and included a wealth of photos, too. I can't thank her enough for doing this extensive research but, more importantly, for sharing it with me. I made a hard copy of the nearly 400 pages before that disk got a day older!

###

IN MEMORY OF HAZEL JEANNE BENTLEY



BENTLEY, Hazel Jeanne
b. August 11, 1932
d. February 17, 2009

sister-in-law Nell Wadsworth; niece Susan Price; nephew Stephen Wadsworth; and her cousin Brent Noland. She was predeceased by her parents, Graeme and Peggy Smith.

Jeanne was born in Strome, Alberta and lived there, in Edmonton and Calgary. She spent two summers at Maligne Lake near Jasper where her parents worked at the lodge. She attended Balmoral and Crescent Heights schools in Calgary and Westglen in Edmonton. She worked as a secretary in the oil and gas industry until she moved to Lafayette, Louisiana in 1960 with her husband Bob. Their daughter Pam was born there. They moved back to Calgary in 1971.

Jeanne was an avid volunteer as a Brownie leader in both Louisiana and Calgary at Triwood Community Centre, at the Mustard Seed and most significantly, with the Alzheimer's Society of Calgary and of Canada. After her father was diagnosed with Alzheimer's in 1981, Jeanne and ten other caregivers started the Calgary Alzheimer's Society. Jeanne served in many capacities for the next twenty years including as President of the Calgary Chapter and of the National Alzheimer's Society. In 1988, she received the Louise Dean Award as top volunteer in Calgary. The Jeanne Bentley award was established by Calgary Alzheimer's Society to recognize top volunteers. She also owned the shop, Calgary Ceramics, for several years where she taught ceramics, one of the many handicrafts she took pleasure in over the years. Her creations included sewing, knitting, tole painting and cross-stitching. She played golf, gardened and

From *Calgary Herald* February 20, 2009

Jeanne died Tuesday afternoon. She had Alzheimer's Disease. Jeanne is survived by her husband Bob; her daughter Pam;

sang in her church choir at Renfrew and at Wild Rose United Church. Jeanne loved the outdoors and animals. She traveled extensively in her position with the Alzheimer's Society, for her family genealogy research, and for pleasure, often accompanied by Bob or Pam. She and Bob spent several winters in Sun City, Arizona where she also sang in a church choir. She had friends everywhere she went and she will be deeply missed by all.

A Memorial Service [was] held at Wild Rose United Church (1317 - 1 Street N.W.) on Monday, February 23, 2009 at 4:30 p.m. In lieu of flowers, if friends so desire, memorial tributes in Jeanne's honour may be made directly to The Alzheimer Society of Calgary... The family would like to offer thanks to the staff of the Club 36 program at Harvest Hills and to all the staff at Bethany Harvest Hills for their care of Jeanne these last three months. Thanks also to Dr. Sandra Foss, Dr. Nancy Brager and Iris.

In living memory of Jeanne Bentley, a tree will be planted at Fish Creek Provincial Park by McINNIS & HOLLOWAY FUNERAL HOMES, Chapel of the Bells, 2720 CENTRE STREET NORTH. Telephone: 403-276-2296.

Memories from AFHS Members

Lorna Laughton, "I remember Jeanne as very organized, dignified and personable. She chaired one of the AFHS Wild Rose Seminars at the former Crossroads Hotel; however, I don't remember the year."

Helen Backhouse, "Jeanne was involved with AFHS, Girl Guides, the Alzheimer's Society and many more things. A very capable, friendly person who saw the big picture of living in a society that needs everyone to do their bit."

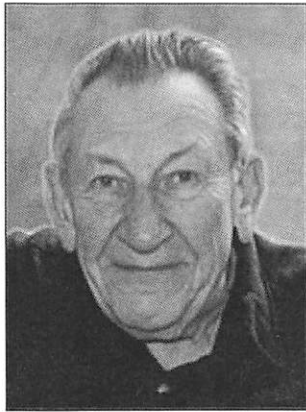
Suddie Bill, "Jeanne contributed a great deal to the AFHS over the years."

As a memorial to a family historian or colleague, you can make a donation in their name to the AFHS Memorial Fund.

###

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE THOMAS LAKE

©2009 McInnes & Holloway Funeral Homes
website info@mhfh.com



LAKE, George Thomas
b. November 25, 1929
d. September 15, 2009

With great sorrow, our family announces the passing of George Lake, beloved husband, father and grandfather, on Tuesday, September 15, 2009 at the age of 79 years.

George was born in Sault Ste. Marie, ON and went on to graduate from Queen's University in 1952 with a BSc in

Electrical Engineering. It was at Queen's that he met his wife, best friend and life-long love, Phyllis. George's career reflected his fascination with computers, first at the Defence Research Board in Ottawa, then as Director of the Computing Centre at UWO in London, and finally heading up computer security at Petro-Canada in Calgary.

George was an avid sailor and delighted in sharing his passion with family, friends and students. George and Phyllis shared countless hours hiking in the mountains, camera at the ready, in search of the most spectacular waterfall, and summers were spent at "camp" on the shore of Lake Superior with George forever trying to capture the perfect "sunset over Batchawana". Their love of travel and sense of adventure took them to the ends of the earth together (literally!) as they most recently journeyed to Antarctica and the Arctic Circle.

George loved music – he learned to play the piano at the age of 70, and enthusiastically hosted many recitals for his fellow students. He was also a keen genealogist and was very active in the Alberta Family Histories Society. Sadly missed, and always in the hearts of his loving family – his wife Phyllis Lake; his daughter Linda Smith (Lake); his son Brian Lake and daughter in-law Dawn Lake; and his

granddaughters: Megan and Amy Smith, and Jordyn, Samantha, Mackenzie and Taylor Lake. If friends so desire, the family requests that memorial tributes may be made directly to the Alberta Cancer Foundation, c/o Tom Baker Cancer Centre, 1331 – 29 Street N.W., Calgary, AB T2N 4N2 Telephone: (403) 521-3433.

In living memory of George Lake, a tree will be planted at Fish Creek Provincial Park by McINNIS & HOLLOWAY FUNERAL HOMES Park Memorial Chapel.

You may read and/or leave a message in the guest book at <http://www.mhfh.com/lake-%E2%80%93-george-thomas>

AFHS mourns the passing of George Lake

On Tuesday, September 15, George Lake passed away suddenly. He was a very valued member of AFHS and a good friend to many of us.

He was once our President, wrote articles for *Chinook*, was active with the Computer SIG, worked as the Treasurer, attended The Master Genealogist SIG meetings, chaired the Brian W. Hutchison Scholarship Committee, chaired the Nominating Committee for several years and all sorts of other AFHS work. He will be particularly remembered for his work on the bylaws committee, strategic planning and being the best *meeting-runner* ever. George Lake will be greatly missed.

Editor: George was such a vibrant man with a great smile. I saw an article in the "Neighbours" section of the *Calgary Herald* with George at a piano. It seems like yesterday. Another example of George's work on behalf of our Society was his dedication to the release of the 1906 Census of Canada. He was interviewed for an article in the "City Section" of the *Calgary Herald* in January 2002 and was on a noon-hour show on CBC Radio.

Why is a September death in the July issue? It's because this issue is very late. Please accept my apologies. ###

THE 2008 COLIN CHAPMAN LECTURES

By Ann Williams

The AFHS invited Dr. Colin Chapman, a well-known lecturer in British research, to Calgary to give a day-long presentation to the Society on Saturday, October 18, 2008.



Helen Backhouse with Colin Chapman, Speaker
Credit: *Gordon Hulbert*

Advertising for the event attracted 110 people to the venue. The attendees were mostly from Calgary, but a contingent also came from Edmonton and one lady from Montana. Ten people became members of the AFHS. There was a lot of happy chatter, renewing of acquaintanceships and meeting the new people during the morning refreshment break and over the lunch hour.

Colin provided handouts for his lectures, which are posted on the AFHS website. In the morning, he spoke and fielded questions on the following:

- Genealogy in Early British Censuses
- Migration: Internal, Immigration and Emigration

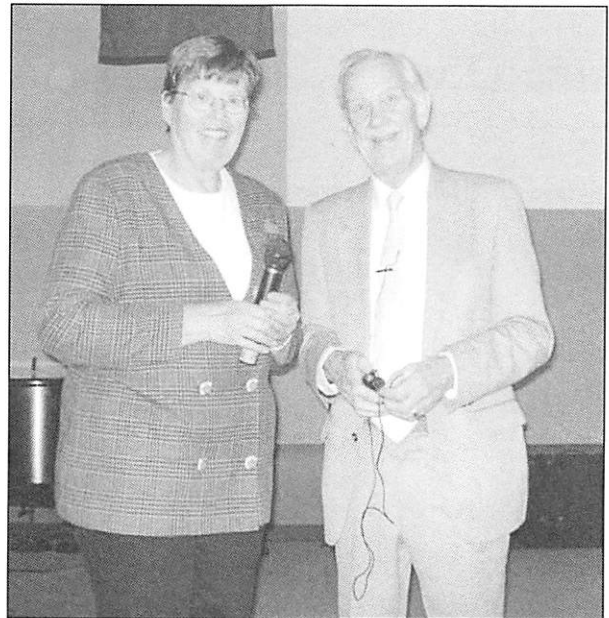
After lunch, Ann Williams gave a less genealogy-intensive, 10-minute presentation on English-style church bells. This is something our British ancestors might have been involved with as bellringers, bellfounders or bellhangers.

Colin's final topic was "Your Ancestors, Population and Birth Control" which provided a great deal of information on birth control methods from medieval times to the present.

The afternoon concluded with the draw for the door prize, a gift basket donated by British Pantry of Northland Drive, Calgary.

Helen Backhouse, Kay Clarke, Ann Williams and Heather Jaremko planned the event. Don Alexander, Gord Hulbert and Bill Campbell organized Public Relations. Gary Manthorne and Marion Firman, as well as members of the Program and Membership Committees gave invaluable on-the-day assistance. Other members of the Society helped out where and when assistance was needed to make the day a success.

It was truly an AFHS cooperative event.



Kay Clarke with Colin Chapman, British Expert
Credit: *Gordon Hulbert*

Dr. Colin Chapman created the Chapman code, a system of three-digit codes for historical administrative districts in the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chapman_code or https://wiki.familysearch.org/en/Chapman_Code
###

THE HAZARDS OF RECORDING HEADSTONES AND MARKERS
A PHOTO GALLERY - Photos Heather Williams/Captions Xenia Stanford



Dennis Williams fighting with a tree



Carol Lylyk tangling with some more dead branches in front of a tombstone



Bruce McKenzie risking dirt and debris on his knees even though there's a chair nearby



Spencer Field and Carol Lylyk trying to get at that headstone no matter what's in the way



The one at the left takes the prize as the most hazardous of all! Spencer Field is using whatever he can to protect Bill Logan from a swooping eagle – the nest is too close for comfort! If you want to have such fun adventures as these, volunteer for the Projects Committee!

We are missing names of some former Projects Committee members. See page 28 and let us know if you can identify any of the people in those photos. If you do recognize anyone, email the names to editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca ###

PERIODICALS PAGE *THE BREEZE & CHINOOK*

The Periodicals Committee looks after *Chinook* and *The Breeze*, which are part of the benefits of your membership. To find us on the AFHS website (www.afhs.ab.ca), click on Periodicals from the menu at the side. You will see *Breeze* and *Chinook*. Click on the one you want.

For those who don't have access to a computer, here are brief instructions:

CHINOOK

To Submit an Article to *Chinook* and for Deadlines see page 2 of each *Chinook*.

To Place a Surname Connection in *Chinook* see page 18 of this issue. ("Queries" go to AFHS researchers who answer specific inquiries for a small fee.)

To Advertise in *Chinook* send an email to ads-chinook@afhs.ab.ca or mail:

ATTN: Periodicals Committee-Ads to AFHS at the address found on page 31 of each issue of *Chinook*. (N.B. We do not endorse any advertiser's products or services in any way.)

To Order Copies of *Chinook*, if you are not a member or if you want extra copies, email:

copies-chinook@afhs.ab.ca or mail:

ATTN: Periodicals Committee – Chinook Copies to AFHS at the address found on page 31 of each issue.

To See *Chinook* Tables of Contents (TOC) visit the website or keep your copies!

THE BREEZE

To Submit Items for *The Breeze*, which is handed out at the monthly meetings and placed on the website, email breeze@afhs.ab.ca no later than the Wednesday prior to the meeting. ###

COMMITTEE CHAIR'S LETTER

Hello everyone, I am your new Periodicals Committee Chair and I would like to take this

opportunity to introduce myself. My name is Vickie Newington. I am a beginning genealogist and am completely hooked. I spend every minute my husband is not on the computer to just "look a little more" for a relative of mine. (He can do his own research!)



I am also a fibre artist (an artist who works with cloth much the same as a painter works with paints) and I'm thinking all this information is going to start creeping into my art. I don't think I can stop it!

I come from a small family, at least on my father's side, so I thought there might not be too much in the way of records out there, but surprise! The family turned out to be well-known and it wasn't hard to glean some facts about Zouches and Bouchiers. My mother's side, on the other hand, are Wilsons and Ramsays, almost impossible, at least at my level of expertise, to find just the right ones. It's odd to note the differences in researching skills I need for each side of the family.

If you have anything you want to discuss about Periodicals or if you would like to join the committee, please feel free to write me. I'm really looking forward to working with the people already on the committee and I know we could always make room for more.

Vickie Newington
Chair, Periodicals Committee

###

CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Christine Hayes

Programs at Central Library
616 Macleod Trail S.E.
(unless otherwise noted)

Family History Coaching

Drop in for help with family research at this event co-sponsored by the Alberta Family Histories Society. Last Saturday of the Month beginning in September:

September 26

October 31

November 28

No session in December

10:00 a.m. to noon

Genealogy Area, 4th Floor, Central Library

Drop-in program, no advance registration, but must have a Calgary Public Library card.

Genealogy Meet-Up

Dates: Last Saturday of the Month (same days as Family History Coaching):

September 26

October 31

November 28

No session in December

2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

Central Library, 4th Floor Meeting Room

We are a group of genealogists who meet to chat, brag, learn and share. Join us.

Free to join but please register

Resources for Everybody

Drop-in and learn how to search using the Library's electronic resources. Topics include small business, health, careers, genealogy, investing and more. Every Tuesday from 12:15 to 12:45 p.m. Check online for dates and exact topics at the following website
www.calgarypubliclibrary.com/programs.aspx

Registration information

Programs at the Calgary Public Library (CPL) are free of charge, but you must have a CPL card even for drop-in sessions. When registration for a program is required, you may register in person

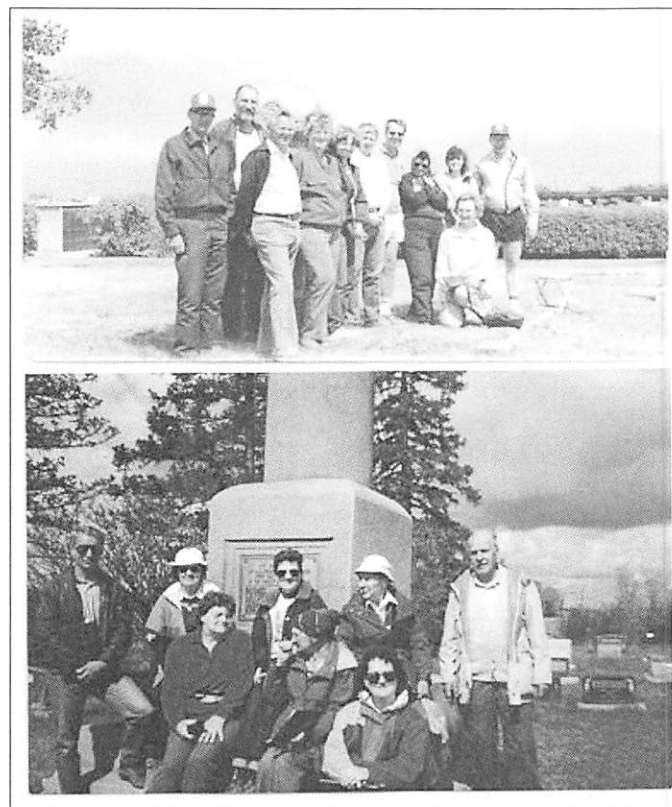
at your library branch, by phone 403-260-2620 or online at www.calgarypubliclibrary.com
For more information, please contact the Humanities Department 403-260-2785. Check out the program guide, available in branches or online at www.calgarypubliclibrary.com

###

WHO'S WHO AT THIS CEMETERY PROJECT?

Can you identify these people?

Email editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca with the answers and/or to ask for a larger colour photo.



###

Census Takers--True Stories

The Texas 1850 Federal Census schedule, Volume 3, contains this note written by the census taker:

I certify these to be sixty-four pages and a piece of the inhabitants and done as near in accordance with my oath as I could do it. The people was [sic] hard to get along with!

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

By Irene Oikle

ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY
based in Calgary, Alberta is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage family history research.

Become a Member:

- Receive four issues of *Chinook*
- Borrow books from the **AFHS Library**
- Submit two free **Surname Connections**
- Receive **Membership Prices** for seminars or other occasions, when applicable

You may pay for your membership in person at a monthly meeting, which is held the first Monday (except for holiday Mondays, in which case it is the second Monday) of every month from September to June at River Park Church, 3818-14A St. S.W., or complete the Membership Application/Renewal form below and mail it to the address at the bottom of the page.

Complete, cut out and mail this membership form with payment to the address below:

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL	
Date:	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms <input type="checkbox"/> Dr <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Surname:	Given Name(s):
Address:	City:
Prov./State:	Postal/Zip Code:
Telephone:	Email:
Webpage:	
New Member <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal/membership#	Type of membership:
Fee amount: \$	Donation to AFHS Memorial Fund: \$
Total enclosed (cheque or money order) \$ Canadian funds or \$ U.S. Funds	

Attention: Membership Secretary
Alberta Family Histories Society
712 - 16th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8

MEMBERSHIP FEES*

Submit the following fees in Canadian funds for delivery to Canadian addresses; and in Canadian or U.S. funds for delivery to addresses outside Canada (Overseas applicants add \$8.00 for postage):	
\$35.00	Any individual or family
\$50.00	Institutional

***Please make payment by cheque or money order.**

Want to make a donation to the AFHS memorial fund, but don't know what this is exactly? See Ronna Byam's article in the January 2008 issue. (A tax receipt is available for a \$10.00 minimum donation.)

The membership year for the Alberta Family Histories Society is from September 1 to August 31. New memberships are accepted at any time during the year.

New members who join between April 1 and August 31 do not need to pay an additional fee for the following year.

AFHS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Please refer to www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.html#publications for additional information.

AFHS Digital Library Vol. I: 70 Southern Alberta Cemetery, Crematorium and Jewish Society Records	\$30.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. II: 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	\$20.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. III: Cochrane Cemeteries and more	\$20.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. IV: Calgary Queen's Park Section A-F	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. V: Calgary Queen's Park Section P and other Military records	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. VI: Calgary Queen's Park Section G to J	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. VII: Calgary Queen's Park Section K to L	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. VIII: Calgary Queen's Park Section M to O	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. IX: Calgary Queen's Park Sections R, RC, V, Wand Mausoleum	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. X: Calgary Queen's Park Sections S, T and X	\$25.00

Many of the transcriptions of cemeteries on these CDs can be purchased individually (details and prices can be found at www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.html#publications)

Births, Deaths, Marriages, from Calgary newspapers 1883-89	\$12.00
Births, Deaths, Marriages, from Calgary newspapers 1890-99	\$25.00
Obituary Index: Turner Valley residents, past and present	\$11.50
Alberta Local Histories Listing	\$10.00
South Calgary High School 1915-21 & Calgary Normal School 1929-30 class lists	\$10.00
The Barr Colonists 1903, names, ages, occupations	\$10.00
McDonald Family of Cochrane & Mount Royal Ranch	\$10.00
Nominal Rolls 3rd, 12th, & 13th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles CEF, 1915-16 (In Vol. V)	\$20.00
Nominal Rolls 50th Battalion, CEF 1914-15 (In Digital Library Vol. V)	\$15.00

Fill out, cut and mail this order form to address below:

List items you wish to purchase:	Price
Add \$4.00 per CD or item	
Total enclosed: cheque or money order in Canadian funds	
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 Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8

Alberta Family Histories Society

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Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8
CANADA
Tel: 403-214-1447
www.afhs.ab.ca

THE SOCIETY

The Alberta Family Histories 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 dues, fundraising projects, donations, bequests and corporate sponsorship. To make a donation, arrange a bequest or become a sponsor, contact the Society at the above address, phone number or email a Board member. See www.afhs.ab.ca/society/contacts/contacts.html

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society is open to those interested in family history and genealogy and may be obtained at the monthly meetings or by mailing the form on **page 29** to the address above and directed to **Attn: Membership Secretary**.

Membership fees are due September 1 each year. If a new member joins on or after April 1 that membership is valid until September of the following year. See further details on page 29.

OBJECTIVES

- 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 objectives and to accept donations, gifts, legacies and bequests;
- To use any profits or other accretions to the Society in promoting its objects without material gain for its members.

AFHS LIBRARY

The AFHS Library is located at the above address. For hours, please see the Calendar at the above website or phone 403-214-1447.

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