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Alberta Family Histories Society



The 1921 Census shows one-third of Canadians were employed in agriculture; see p. 4

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CHINOOK SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

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Publication and Submission Dates

| Issue Date | Volume, Number | Submission Deadline | Theme |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| January 2011 | V.31, N.2 | November 1, 2010 | Culture and Customs |
| April 2011 | V.31, N.3 | February 1, 2011 | Tweets and Tools |
| July 2011 | V.31, N.4 | May 1, 2011 | Overlooked Resources |
| October 2011 | V.32, N.1 | August 1, 2011 | Hall of Fame, Walk of Shame |

AFHS Periodicals Committee

| Name | Position | Name | Position |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Vickie Newington | Chair, Periodicals Committee | Everyone Welcome | "AFHS Library Book Reviews" |
| Xenia Stanford | <i>Chinook</i> Editor | Linda Murray | "AFHS Library Acquisitions" |
| Ann Williams | <i>The Breeze</i> Editor | | "What's Out There" |
| Wayne Shephard | <i>Chinook</i> Assistant Editor | Laura Kirbyson | "Events" |
| Elizabeth Ronald | Secretary, Periodicals Committee | Lois Sparling | Advanced Techniques |
| | <i>Chinook</i> "Surname Connections" | Marion Peterson | Proofreader |
| | Ads, Extra Copies | Duane Kelly | Proofreader |
| | Printer's Proof Reviewer | Bill Mills | Proofreader |
| Jim Benedict | "Computer Tricks" | Jackie Duncan | <i>Chinook</i> Distribution |
| Joan Miller | "From the Geneasphere" | Christine Hayes | Programs: AFHS and CPL |
| Heather Jaremko | "Genealogy Basics" | | (Calgary Public Library) |

AFHS PROGRAMS (tentative)

Meetings of the Alberta Family Histories Society are usually held the first Monday of each month at River Park Church, 3818-14A Street SW, Calgary, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. See also the latest issue of *The Breeze*, AFHS website or website calendar.

| DATE | PROGRAM TOPIC |
|------------------|---|
| October 4, 2010 | TBA |
| November 1, 2010 | Alberta Women in World War II – Donna Zwicker |
| December 6, 2010 | Genealogy Software – <i>Computer SIG</i> |
| January 2011 | TBA |

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Kay Clarke

I find myself writing this in the heat of summer in the Toronto area. Like many of you, I am visiting family and, of course, trying to track down those elusive *loose ends*, folks that the



family has lost track of. I hope that by the time you read this you will have had the pleasure of also looking back to a wonderful summer of memories visiting friends and family.

I would like to welcome new members to our society. Our Society has

many well-informed folks who are more than willing to help you, whether you are new to research or are stuck on a branch and cannot seem to find answers. Monthly meetings offer one of the best ways to meet these people. Our Library features many books, from beginner basics to more advanced help in specific research areas. It also has exceptional volunteers and is another way to get advice and help.

As we move into the new season, we can look forward to many exciting programs and a FamilyRoots Seminar in the middle of October that will feature outstanding speakers. The focus of this seminar is technology. Even if those of us who are challenged in this regard do not like it, technology is the future, and we need to learn to use and gain by it. The next generation of genealogists will know how to research in ways that we (I'm talking about those of us over a certain age – you know who you are) cannot even imagine. The Internet is both a wonderful *library* and a source of much incorrect information. The challenges involved here are beyond the scope of this message. However, I do urge you educate yourself about what is available online.

AFHS offers programs and seminars to make you aware of the benefits and pitfalls in family history research. Do plan on joining us. ###

CALL FOR ARTICLES: CULTURE AND CUSTOMS

The deadline for January submissions is November 1, 2010.

Email: editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

Culture and Customs: How have certain culture and customs affected your genealogy? Knowing them may help you understand your family history and add flesh to the *barebones of vital records*. Perhaps knowing them will help you identify photographs. For example, knowing that brides in another culture and time wore black wedding dresses may help you identify the occasion captured in a photograph. The answer to a recent question on dist-gen (AFHS online forum) about a wedding dress helped the requestor determine the period of the photograph. There actually is more to culture and customs in understanding our ancestors' lives than at first meets the eye and extends beyond photographs. If you have examples of this, please send us your write-up with photographs or just send us photographs with captions and explanations.

Gearing up for future issues:

- *Tweets and Tools:* Do you use the Internet to blog, tweet or chat in your genealogical endeavours? Do you use your iPhone or Blackberry to keep track of your family ties? Do you Kindle or use Kobo? Software, hardware and social networks are all fair game for this issue.
- *Overlooked Resources:* Have you found resources others may not be using? For example, have you used the Quarter Sessions for Alberta or the Newberry Library in Chicago? Perhaps you used a familiar resource in a different way.
- *Hall of Fame, Walk of Shame:* Tell us about your connections to famous or important people or to *black sheep* and how you traced them. ###

Welcome to our new columnist. Hers is a familiar name. It is Joan Miller, our AFHS blogger, with the new *Chinook* column "From the Geneasphere." ###

EDITOR'S EYE: ARE WE LOSING OUR CENSUS?

By Xenia Stanford

Cover Photo: The 1921 census shows that one-third of the population was employed in agriculture. Often children under 10 were employed on vegetable and fruit farms. The children depicted on the cover are from a potato farm in Prince Edward Island. Credit: *Canada. Dept. of Interior / Library and Archives Canada / PA-043964.*

The photo below shows census takers in a very cold climate, but their visit seems to be welcome. Constable W. L. Carey and Jimmy Gibbon are shown taking the census at Windy River, Northwest Territories. With adult males they discussed hunting licences and game conditions. The census takers actually issued the licences as they were identifying and counting the residents. In the photo below, a young boy has an identification disc, making it easy to place his data into the census. Another perk in this area was that the census takers could give advice on Family Allowances and ensure that parkas, such as the one the boy is shown wearing, were issued.



Census Takers at Windy River, N.W.T. on
December 10, 1950

Credit: *Jackson, J.C. / Library and Archives Canada / PA-102695*

Are we really losing our census or have we already lost it prior to 2010? The commotion in the news now is about the long-form census questionnaire (LFCQ) no longer being compulsory, but how much of a loss is it when it applied to only selected households? Is the LFCQ of any real use unless it covers all people in Canada? Perhaps it is of use to statisticians who find the population covered statistically accurate enough for their use, but it is of little value to genealogists unless their families happen to be the ones covered.

I asked Gordon A. Watts to answer the question “what would be the best case scenario, genealogically speaking, for future censuses?” He had just been “up before six this morning and watched the entire committee meeting proceedings.” Since his email indicated it was sent after 9:00 p.m., it was a long day for him. Thankfully, we did not all have to watch them, because Gordon highlights the key points for us. Dr. Madeline Kalbach, Chair in Canadian Ethnic Studies at the University of Calgary, outlines the history of the census in Canada, tells us how the compulsory LFCQ has been important to demographers and explains why the census matters to all of us.

Our new assistant editor, Wayne Sheppard, had already submitted his article on the search for Elizabeth Couper. It was perfect for this issue, since much of his information came from census records. He also took on the task of writing an article on the value of the census to family historians, incorporating examples he had or others submitted. He encouraged Duane Kelly to expand his examples and, as it took shape, it evolved into an article on how Duane used census records to flesh out the Kelly family from past generations. His example of *Dearie* reminds me of my own search for Victoria Stanford, listed with her family in 1851 but not found on the 1861 Census. I would not even have known to search for her had she not been listed on the 1851 Census. I never stopped looking for her. At both the Archives in Quebec City and the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, I went through all the microfilms of the parish records for the intervening years to no avail. Finally, the Drouin collection became available on *Ancestry* and I found her baptised as Florence Victoria and dying before the 1861 Census. The value of the census to me as a family historian and professional genealogist is immense.

As a last word to the wise, don't rely on the index. There is so much more to be discovered. Read the actual census record!

###

THE CENSUS OF CANADA: THE REAL ISSUE

By Gordon A. Watts

The month of July 2010 saw the Census of Canada receive a lot of media attention because of the non-announcement that the government had seen fit to eliminate the mandatory long-form census questionnaire (LFCQ) for Canada's 2011 and subsequent Censuses of Population. This decision first became known on Saturday, June 26, 2010, when an Order-in-Council detailing the questions to be asked in the 2011 Census of Agriculture and Census of Population was published in the *Canada Gazette*.

There was no press release announcing the decision. Questions normally included in the LFCQ were simply not there when the *Order-in-Council* was published.

The first media report regarding the decision was by CanWest News Services reporter Shannon Proudfoot on Tuesday June 29, 2010. It was followed by a backlash of complaints, not only from genealogists and historians, but also from groups and individuals in all walks of life who have depended upon information that it was thought would no longer be available to them. Concerns relating to the voluntary National Household Survey (NHS) that was replacing the mandatory LFCQ had to do with the accuracy and viability of the information gleaned from it, as well as future accessibility of the information it contained.

If the government had hoped to quietly slip their decision by without notice or outcry, the month that culminated in a forced meeting of the Industry Committee must have been a disappointment. That meeting ended with a motion that would have the government reinstate the mandatory nature of the LFCQ. The motion had no effect upon the decision, however. Later that evening, the government stated the decision would not be reversed.

One surprise coming out of that meeting was that concerns expressed by genealogists had apparently been listened to. Included in the new voluntary NHS was a consent question for

release of information provided by respondents to be made available 92 years in the future, the same as the consent question for the mandatory LFCQ. However, unlike the Census, there is currently no legislated mandate directing information included in the NHS to be released in 92 years. Without such a legislative mandate, future release of nominal information from the NHS remains in doubt.

In theory, assuming the NHS continues to include questions that genealogists depend upon to trace their ancestral origins, the greater number of residences included in the NHS could possibly benefit future family historians more than would the previous LFCQ. The LFCQ was distributed to one in five households, whereas the NHS will be distributed to one in three households. Whether that will equate to a greater number of respondents giving consent for their information to be released in 92 years, remains to be seen.

From a strictly genealogical point of view, perhaps the better answer to our concerns would be the addition of some questions from the voluntary NHS to the mandatory short-form census sent to every household in the country. I refer specifically to those questions relating to the ancestral origins of respondents, which are

- (9) birthplace of self
- (10) citizenship
- (11) landed immigrant status
- (12) year of immigration
- (17) ethnic or cultural origin of ancestors
- (25) birthplace of parents

This would be, I believe, our ideal situation. Obtaining it however, when considering the length of time it took to regain public access to post-1901 censuses, might be considered to be *shooting for the moon*.

Gordon A. Watts, co-chair of the Canada Census Committee, has been working tirelessly to ensure we have access to Canada census records 92 years after the date of the census. ###

THE CENSUS OF CANADA MATTERS

By Dr. Madeline A. Kalbach

Introduction

Censuses are basically inventories of defined populations in specific areas and at particular moments in time. The Canadian census provides a periodic count of the total population residing in the country of Canada. In addition, it is designed to collect data regarding the demographic, social and economic character of the country. The census is carried out once every ten years and, as such, is called the decennial census. In addition, a quinquennial census has been carried out every five years since 1956. Generally, it has been referred to as a mini census in that it only asks a few basic questions. More recently, however, the questions asked have mirrored the decennial census. The first, full mid-decade census occurred in 1986.

For the 2011 Census, the federal government will replace the mandatory long-form census questionnaire (LFCQ) with a voluntary National Household Survey (NHS), which will have similar, if not the same, questions. The result is that all Canadians will receive the short-form census, but the LFCQ, normally sent out to one in five households, will be replaced by the NHS, which will be sent to one in three households. The impact of this decision is discussed in this article.

The article focuses on the ethnic origin, race, religion and language questions, as well as some specific statistical needs the collected data would fulfill. It also presents a brief history of the Canadian census in an effort to show the value of the mandatory LFCQ. This brief history is partly based on the "History of the Census in Canada" found on the Statistics Canada website. Census column headings are available on the Library and Archives Canada website.

A Brief History of the Canadian Census

The above-mentioned Statistics Canada website lists Canada's first census as the one Jean Talon, Intendant, completed in 1666. He recorded the age, sex, marital status, occupation and origin as information necessary for the development of the

colony of New France.

The 1667 Census collected data on such things as housing, arpents of land, livestock and the number of muskets and swords in each household. Later censuses added questions regarding employer, number of servants, crops, buildings and churches. The first censuses that made the collection of data on ethnic origin, religion and race a high priority occurred in 1764 and 1765. According to Statistics Canada, these questions were added to address the need to examine the balance of power between Catholics and Protestants, and also to record the number of Acadians, Blacks and Indians.

The first census of *the Dominion* of Canada was taken in 1871, under the provisions of *The Census Act* of 1870. The questionnaire covered a variety of categories, including religion, sex, race, education, agriculture and age. The 1871 Census established the tradition of recording information on the ancestral origins of the population, including Aborigines. The Census of 2011 will mark the first time such information will not be collected in a mandatory survey.

The 1891 Census requested information on the birthplace of both the individual's mother and father. Following the question on country or province of birth was a column for French Canadians. The Census of 1901 supplemented the question on ethnic origin with additional questions on nationality, colour, year of immigration and year of naturalization. The 1911 Census added a few language questions and hours and weeks of work, as well as total earnings. The censuses of 1921 to the present day continued to ask questions regarding ethnic origin and other ethno-cultural characteristics.

In 1996, two questions on ethnicity were featured. One reintroduced Aboriginal origins and the other was a new one on population group. The latter asked if this person was "White, Chinese, South American, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, South East Asian,

Latin American, Japanese, Korean or Other.” The explanation given on the census form for asking this question was “to support equal opportunity for everyone to share in the social, cultural, and economic life of Canada.”

The 2001 Census added two questions to the LFCQ, one on the language of work and the other on “difficulties with daily activities.” It also reintroduced the questions on birthplace of parents that had not been asked since the 1971 Census (Ruus, 2007).

The Census Matters

The response to the government’s recent decision has been swift and far reaching. Many people are likely to be adversely affected. Genealogists and historians, for example, need information regarding family composition, immigration, citizenship, nationality, birthplace, language, ethnicity and religion. These data will be lost to these two groups and others, once the LFCQ is replaced, because the NHS data may likely never be released to the public domain. Even if the NHS is made available, it is not likely to be in a form useful to genealogists and historians.

The 2011 Census will no longer ask for any ethno-cultural characteristics as was the case in the mandatory LFCQ. Many see the seriousness of this decision as reflected in the great amount of time and space that has been devoted to raising objections to the government’s decision. Already one result has been the resignation of the Chief Statistician of Canada, who headed Statistics Canada, the collecting body for Canada’s censuses.

Canada’s local, provincial, territorial and national governments; non-governmental organizations and ethnic groups all over the country utilize census information to make decisions pertaining to such things as programs, planning, employment equity, language issues and labour market information. The LFCQ data are a critical source of information about cultural diversity, employment and education. In other words, the data are essential to research,

planning, public policy, business and programs. Some argue the proposed NHS will not be a reliable source of detailed data because bias will be introduced if responses are not mandatory.

In a media advisory released March 5, 2010, the country’s chief statistician, Munir Sheikh, indicated Statistics Canada follows the highest technical standards in the collection of information from Canadians. In addition, he assured Canadians that a very high value is placed on the confidentiality of the information collected.

Nasser, a columnist, in *USA Today* (2010, p. 2A) reported that a total of 223 countries will have taken a census of its population between 2005 and 2014. Canada has been a leader in the collection of census data, but it will become less so if the LFCQ is replaced by the NHS for the Census of 2011. If we, as Canadians, want to know the cultural make-up of our country, as well as information regarding our ancestries, we need the data contained in a mandatory LFCQ. Without it, we will know less about our immigrants and how they were doing prior to the census. We will know nothing about ethnic-connectedness, intermarriage, linguistic assimilation or language loss, as well as our family history.

Many people believe our politicians are clearly not well informed about the value of the LFCQ. Their decision may prevent Canadians from having access to many of the basic facts about the nature of their country’s population, its resources and its capabilities. The formulation of good programs and sound policies to deal successfully with the economic and social problems of the day requires the most relevant, accurate and complete data. A continued effort in this regard is urgently needed.

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FROM THE GENEASPHERE By Joan Miller

You may have heard of genealogy blogs and wondered if you were missing out on something that could benefit your genealogy research.

What exactly is a blog? A blog is a "web log" or journal. Some blogs are newsy, others teach and many blogs share the blogger's passions, including genealogy!

Top Three Reasons to Read Genealogy Blogs:

1. Genealogy News - Get the latest information about the genealogy world. This includes conferences, technology updates, additions to databases and more. An example of a genealogy news blog is *Eastman's Online Genealogy*

Newsletter (www.eogn.com).

2. Genealogy Education – Bloggers (including genealogical societies) enjoy sharing genealogy tips and resources. An example is Randy Seaver's Geneamusings blog (www.geneamusings.com).

3. Connections - Many people blog about genealogy to make connections. They mention their surnames, their brick walls and their successes. You may discover their blog while searching online and find a new cousin.

There are currently over 800 genealogy bloggers ("geneabloggers") writing over 1200 blogs on the Internet (www.geneabloggers.com).

Tip: Use the search box at the top of a blog or check the archives to find articles that may be of interest to you.

Joan Miller blogs about genealogy at *Luxegen* (www.luxegen.ca) and maintains the *AFHS* blog (www.afhs.ab.ca/blog). ###

GENEALOGICAL BASICS By Heather Jaremko

Getting Organized

As you start, you should have a plan for organizing all the information you will collect. You will need to store this material and know where all of it is. One of the most common ways is to obtain file folders or loose-leaf binders, one for each family. After a while, you may need to separate these into different branches to accommodate more material. The system you make should be expandable and easy to use.

Materials that you might use:

- File folders
- Binders
- Index dividers
- Archival page protectors
- Binder paper
- Computer paper

(continued on page 27)

VALUE IN OLD CENSUS RECORDS

By Wayne Shephard

When initiating a search for an ancestor, the census records are among the first documents reviewed. Why is this? Maybe it's because these pages show so many important aspects of the families we are investigating, all in one space: the relationships between individuals in a household and marital status, their ages, their places of birth, the occupations of household members, religion, data on military service and infirmities family members might have had.

Census records are among the few documents where you can find entire families listed – who they were, what they did, where they came from. Occasionally family members that one did not even know existed appear on censuses, prompting another line of research. Information about neighbours gives us a glimpse of the community in which our ancestors lived and, in many cases, the names and family origins of future spouses of children who we may find lived just down the road.

Each census shows an instant in time: a snapshot of individuals, families, communities and countries with all their complexities, but also with a focus on people. The series of census records we are able to review, over many decades, show us the development of those individuals, families, communities and countries. Migration patterns, industrial evolution, the impact of wars or other traumatic events, or merely just the existence and growth of families quietly making their way in the world can all be discerned. From all this data we learn a great deal about the lives of the people from whom we descend.

Development of the Census

Late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century census records of the British Isles, the United States and Canada usually recorded only the names of the heads of households, along with the numbers of "inhabitants." Even from that meagre amount of information, we could glean at least some idea about the size of families, useful later when inputting data on children; the main source

of income from those families, whether agricultural, trades, industrial or professional; and generally the location of their origin: country, state or county. Beginning in the 1850s, on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, records increasingly listed more specific data, including the names of all household members, their individual places of birth and even their level of education. From North American censuses, we can learn the year they immigrated, the origins of their parents and, sometimes, the year they became citizens of their adopted countries. Some records even tell us how much land they owned or rented and what kind of livestock they had. Census information allows us to determine whether the family moved around frequently during the period their children were born or stayed in one location for a long time.

One always hopes the records will have the most accurate and truthful data, but this is not always the case. For many different reasons, people may have fibbed about their ages or places of birth or perhaps enumerators did not talk directly with people who would have known the details of the families they offered information about. Care must always be taken with recorded information of any kind and checked against other sources of data. Over a number of census periods, though, we can get a fairly comprehensive picture of a family.

John Shephard

For example, my great-great-grandfather, John Shephard, was located in a number of censuses in England, all very important in my discovery of his family and its history. The censuses showed that he moved his family many times over the years. He changed occupations and became involved with new businesses. As the family relocated, presumably to take advantage of new opportunities, children were born at different locations.

On the 1861 England Census, John was shown as being 29, a coal merchant and born in Cornwood Parish in the southwest part of Devon,

England. Cornwood was right, but he would have been at least 30 at the time the census was taken. His last name was also spelled "Shiphard," which resulted in my not finding him for a while, until I learned to look for all manner of spelling variations.

The 1861 Census did show that his eldest son was born in Stoke Damerel, a parish in the Plymouth area. That piece of data was useful in sourcing the marriage certificate of John and his wife, Mary Carpenter. They were married in that same parish, interestingly only a few months before the birth of their son. Their second child, a daughter, was shown as being born in Cornwood, which led me back to the original family home parish.

I believe I have found John on the 1841 Census, aged 12, working as an agricultural labourer in Plympton, St. Mary Parish, Devon, which is next door to Cornwood. His name is spelled "Shepherd" there. (I cannot tell you how many ways our surname has been spelled over the centuries and people still conspire, it seems, to show it differently even today!) There is no way to confirm his identification on that record but there is a James "Shepherd," age 40, also an agricultural labourer, living in the same household, which would have made him the right age to be John's uncle. There are no other males named John Shepherd (or variations) born in the area at that time for whom I have not been able to determine the origin.

I have not found John yet on the 1851 Census, but it is apparent that he left home as a very young man, perhaps not even finishing his education. That latter conclusion is partly supported by the fact that he only "made his mark" on his marriage record. He was probably working as a labourer in the Plymouth area in 1851 and may have been missed or misrecorded on that census. Was he joined there by his childhood sweetheart from Cornwood with whom he started his own family? I can only surmise what the situation was, but the data might suggest that John and Mary stayed in contact after he left Cornwood and there may

have been a clandestine romance preceding the start of a long and happy life together.

But I digress! The censuses show John lived in a few different locations and did a variety of jobs. By 1871, aged 40, he was a licensed carrier in Ermington Parish, Devon, again near Cornwood. All of his children were shown as having been born in Cornwood on that census though, which we know was mostly right. In 1881, at age 50, he was a dairyman, living in Torquay, Devon, on the coast 25 miles to the east (a long way from *home* at that time, although the family must have been used to moving around by then). On that census, all of the family members were shown as being born in Plymouth, which we know was not accurate. Without additional data, that information could have set me on the wrong trail in my searching.

In both these latter censuses, however, his name was spelled correctly! There is obviously another story here about how the family came to move so far away and get involved in a new business. (That is not unusual in the Shepherd family. We can count a number of adventurous individuals who travelled far and wide in search of different, if not better lives.) John stayed in Torquay, working in the dairy business until near the time of his death in January 1901. His eldest son took over the dairy, probably sometime in the 1890s, and expanded it to the Dorset County area (east of Devon) by the time he died a few years later in 1908.

With the use of the census information, I was able to find important vital records and to begin developing a history of the family, including information on significant dates for marriages, births and deaths of individual family members. Using only one census, I might have been put off by the errors in the recording of age or birth place but, taken all together, discrepancies can be explained or ignored and a story can be written about their travels and experiences.

James Shepherd

I *lost* another great-grandfather for a while. He was one of John's sons, James, born 1865 in

Cornwood. I knew he had come to Canada in 1913, and family reports indicated he went to live with his son, my grandfather, in the Irricana, Alberta area, but no search results showed a James Shephard. Thankfully, additional data recorded on the 1916 Canada Census allowed me to at least tentatively identify him. On a farm not far from where my grandfather lived, a “Robert Shephard” was working as a labourer. He was born in England, Anglican, age 50, a widower and had come to Canada in 1913. So I asked myself, how many Shephard males with that spelling and those descriptive parameters could there be? I think only one and he is very likely my great-grandfather, James.



Brothers: James Shephard, born 1865, Cornwood Parish, Devon; William John Shephard, born 1855, Stoke Damerel Parish, Devon; John Shephard, born 1875, Ermington Parish, Devon – photo taken about 1900 in Torquay, Devon

Credit photo: *Wayne Shephard family files*

Researchers Report Similar Experiences

Don Alexander, Public Relations Chair for our Society, commented about his grandparents: “I failed to find my dad, George; grandma, Mary; and great-grandma, Margret Maule MacKenzie,

in the 1911 Census in southern Alberta, the year of their arrival in Canada. It was most encouraging, then, to see Dad and Grandma listed in the 1916 Census on A. J. Whitney’s ranch, so much so, I committed to resume my research for the elusive, if not fictional, Grandpa Thomas Alexander. The discovery was a much needed positive reinforcement. Our Librarian, Linda Murray, observed, oh so politely, that Mary Alexander must have been quite the free spirit when I confirmed Grandma had shaved five years off her age, as listed in the census. Thank goodness for census records!”

Duane Kelly, another volunteer with AFHS, reports similar experiences in the search through the censuses for information about his grandparents. These stories are chronicled in a separate article in this issue of *Chinook* (See his article entitled “Discovery of the Kelly Family on Census Records” on page 11).

Rosemary Kry, another long-standing and dedicated AFHS volunteer, also has an article entitled “Reading the Red River Census” on page 13.

Elizabeth Couper

I have used census data extensively in the search for my own family’s ancestors, in England, Scotland, the United States and Canada. Another article in this issue of the *Chinook* (see page 15) illustrates how such data was invaluable in finally finding Elizabeth Couper, my wife’s great grandmother, in Scotland.

Conclusions

Whatever may happen to census data in the future, we will still rely heavily on the past such records in genealogical research. One would hope that subsequent census records will not be diluted or eliminated, so that future generations will also have this significant data source preserved for the time when they study us. ###

Don’t forget *FamilyRoots* on Saturday, October 16, 2010. Learn about blogs, twitter and other Internet tools. See page 28.

DISCOVERING THE KELLY FAMILY ON CENSUS RECORDS

By Duane Kelly

Grandfather Kelly from “Palouse Country”

My father, Pat Kelly, grew up believing that his father, Frank Kelly, was from “the Palouse Country” of eastern Washington State. The record from the June 16-17, 1880 United States (U.S.) Census for the Farmington District of the County of Whitman in Washington Territory shows four-year-old Francis (Frank), his siblings, Mary E. (Elizabeth, known as Lizzie – see below), James, Thomas and George, listed with ages consistent with other information I have collected, and their parents, Patrick and Margaret Kelly.

Current maps show Farmington and Palouse to be communities a few miles apart in Whitman County, so my grandfather really was *from* “Palouse Country,” even though he was born in California (as shown on many other documents and confirmed in the 1880 U.S. Census). This was the first record found showing the names of my grandfather’s parents and stating their births were in Ireland, information that Dad never knew. Whitman County censuses for 1883 and 1885 also show the family, but, by 1892, they were living in Seattle. The 1900 U.S. Census shows Patrick and Margret (sic) along with their younger sons, Thomas, Frank and George, listing their actual birthdates, so I know that I am dealing with my grandfather’s family.

Grandfather Kelly’s Help from a Sister

Dad recalled stories that Frank had fled the United States to avoid difficulties that may even have included the shooting of a robber. The gist of the stories was that a sister, Lizzie McCrae, in Victoria, British Columbia, provided assistance and that my grandfather never again returned to the United States. The 1901 Census of Canada shows a Frank Kelly working as a farmhand for an Elisabeth McCrae, a young widow, who owned a large dairy. Elisabeth was from the United States and had immigrated to Canada in 1890. Part of the story, at least, appears to be confirmed by this census entry. The rest of the tale seems apocryphal as the 1910 U.S. Census shows him living in Colorado and a variety of

other records demonstrate his many later connections to the United States (see below).

A frequent problem encountered with census records is one of mistranscription and it was demonstrated here. I found the record through searching for the sister, Elisabeth. The transcription of the record, according to *Ancestry*, shows Grandfather Frank’s surname as “Kuty,” but a careful check of the image shows “Kelly.” The age was right and he was shown as being from the United States. I also have not found any other reference to a Frank *Kuty* in any Canadian census.



Rankin Family in Glasgow, about 1898
Back row: Grace, George, John; middle: Agnes, Alexander; front row: Alexander, James, Robert
The boy, Alexander, is Duane Kelly’s grandfather; the parents are his great-grandparents (see page 13)
Credit: *Duane Kelly family files*

There Was an Older Daughter

My father also heard stories of an older sister named *Dearie*, who had died as a toddler. Two of dad’s late siblings also mentioned a girl in their descriptions of family history with suggested birth years of 1908 or 1910 and death

years of 1910 or 1911. All descriptions and dates were vague. Dearie was the only name suggested in a 1944 diary reference but “Helen Claire” was found in an in-law’s notes.

A May 2, 1910 U.S. Census entry shows Frank and Mary Kelly with sons, Alfred and Francis, and a daughter, Claire, living in Animas Forks, San Juan, Colorado. The ages of Uncle Francis and my grandparents are as expected. This is also the address shown on Grandfather Frank’s correspondence school certificates from 1906-8. He is also listed as a quartz mining engineer, so I am confident that I have the right family again. Claire was shown as being seven months old with Colorado as her place of birth. This census record confirms there really was such a daughter with her name and month of birth. She is not listed on a homestead application in 1911, and a diary entry says she died on September 21 (no year specified!). Thus I believe she lived from September 1909 to September 1910.

The 1910 U.S. Census opened another mystery. Who was the 12-year old named Alfred listed as a son born in Washington? His birth in 1898 would have occurred before my grandfather’s first marriage in 1900, and my grandmother, Mary, who was his second wife, would have been only twelve. Census records also showed my grandfather living in Washington in each of five different years between 1880 and 1900. He would have been 22 in 1898 when Alfred was born, which is possible, but, so far, I have discovered no relevant reference to an Alfred Kelly born to this family.

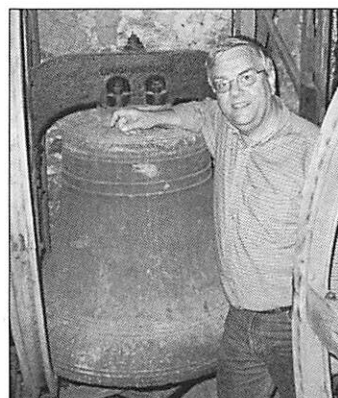
My Maternal Great-Grandparents in Canada

I grew up understanding that my maternal great-grandparents, Alexander and Agnes Rankin, had lived all of their lives in Scotland. Scottish census records include them through to 1910, but the Census of Canada of June 12, 1916 shows them living in Calgary, having immigrated in 1913! An interesting sidebar is that the first entry on the next page is for their daughter, her husband and their infant son – living across the street. My aunts subsequently confirmed this and provided some details. ###

NEW ASSISTANT EDITOR Wayne Shephard

Wayne Shephard has been an amateur genealogist for a number of decades now, having caught the *bug* from an aunt who had spent several years chasing down his mother’s family across the United States. No one had looked much at his father’s side, though. So when he finally found the time, and the Internet beckoned with loads of information, he got busy with his other line of ancestors. With the help of some birth and marriage certificates he inherited from his parents and grandparents, he started his search in Devon, England. It was not long before he found that the Shephard family originated in Cornwood parish in the southwest part of Devon. His family tree grew to include hundreds of individuals who had lived and died in the area for over 300 years.

Wayne is a retired geologist (oil and gas exploration) and now spends most of his time in genealogical pursuits. He has continued research on his family throughout the British Isles and assisted many other people with theirs as well. Currently he is considering following a professional path in that field as a second career.



Wayne stands beside one of the bells in St. Michael’s and All Angels Church in Cornwood Parish, Devon, England. The name Nicholas Shephard (Wayne’s fifth great grandfather and church warden) was cast into the bells in 1770 when they were made.

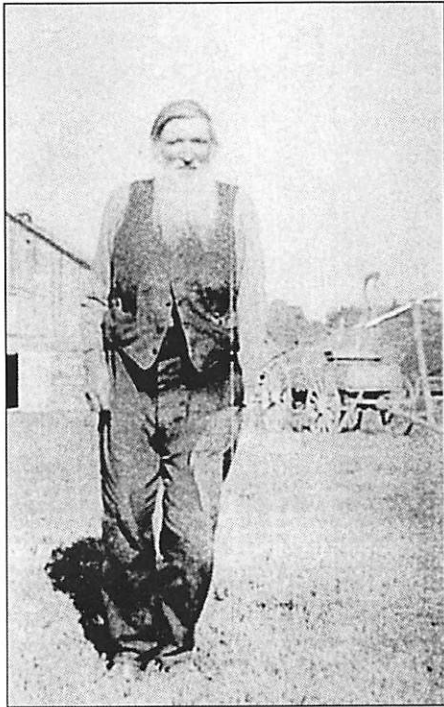
Credit: *Wayne Shephard family files*

As a native Calgarian, and a descendant of many immigrants to Southern Alberta, he decided to get more involved with the local society. An opportunity presented itself in the role of assisting the Editor of *Chinook* which he has taken on with great interest and enthusiasm. ###

READING THE RED RIVER CENSUSES

By Rosemary Kry

In 1934, 88-year-old George William Sanderson told his life memories to his niece, Mary Sophia Desmarais Campbell. In 1848, his father, James Sanderson, had retired from the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) but drowned while returning with his family to the Red River Settlement in Manitoba.



G.W. Sanderson at his farm
Credit: *Rosemary Kry family files*

In attempting to find James' father, I read Gail Morin's *Red River Settlement Censuses*, which cover most years from 1827 to 1843. Morin's census transcriptions show heads of household and does not give the names of spouses or children. Yet, there are stories here.

The censuses record the growth of families and, on occasion, imply approximate dates of death of a head of household. In 1827, Orcadian (from Orkney Islands, Scotland) Protestant James Whitway, at age 43, lived with his wife and two sons on five acres. The family prospered and, in 1835, 53-year-old James lived on 14 acres. In 1838, the only possible entry for the family was Widow Whitway,

native, living on eight acres with another widow and their children. Although mentioned occasionally in the censuses as heads of households, widows were listed with their husband's surnames and the widows' first names were not given.

The 1829 Census described all men as married, even when no wife was present. In the 1843 census, these widowers were designated "Unmarried." In 1843, unmarried James Sandison (variant of Sanderson) and two sons under age 16, one daughter over 15 and one daughter under 15 lived with Wm. Cockran, the Métis son of Rev. William Cockran of England.

The censuses trace the economic success of a family. Out on the prairies, a homestead consisted of 160 acres. In the very fertile Red River Settlement, most families started with two or three acres and success may be measured over time by the number of animals, building structures and acres of land that were acquired. (Cattle were herded on common land and pigs were free to roam.) The Orcadian or English men who came out with HBC and retired in the Red River Settlement, seemed to place a higher priority on acquiring land than their French and Métis neighbours.

In 1828, James Bird, age 53, who was a wealthy, retired Chief Factor of HBC, owned 16 acres. He, his wife, nine sons and seven daughters lived in a house with a barn, four stables, three horses, a mare, a bull, 12 cows, 12 oxen, eight calves, 12 swine, three carts, two ploughs, two harrows, a boat and a canoe. By 1838, his family had grown and he had acquired a windmill and an ice-house. By 1840, he had four servants. At age 68, in 1843, he had four daughters under the age of 15 and over 30 acres of land. James remarried in 1835 and died in 1856 at about age 83.

James Sutherland, who was 51 in the 1827 Census, also came from Scotland and was a

Chief Factor with HBC. In 1843, at age 63, he owned three houses, farm animals, farming implements, four carts, one boat and two canoes on his 20 acres. He died in 1844. (In 1849, the mother of George William Sanderson married William Sutherland, eldest son of James Sutherland.)

Métis families, whether Protestant (Scottish descent) or Catholic (French descent), seldom acquired more than 10 acres. In the 1843 Census, 61-year-old Orcadian, Thomas Halcro, owned a house, three stables, farm animals including 10 pigs and 22 sheep, two ploughs, two harrows, two carts and a canoe on 10 acres of land. His Métis children, Thomas, Joseph and John, never possessed this much.

The censuses show the cultural diversity of the early Red River Settlement. The settlement included the early descendents of English and Orcadian employees of HBC and the French employees of the Northwest Company. In the early 1800s, Lord Selkirk attempted to establish the Red River Settlement in an area already inhabited by HBC rivals. To protect his fledgling colony that the *Nor'westers* destroyed in 1815 and 1816, he brought in the Meurons, Swiss mercenaries from the War of 1812. He promised them either land or return passage to Europe. Although most returned, some continued to settle in the area. For instance, Ulric (Ulrick, Ulerick, Werick) Kauffman was in the 1827 Census, age 36, from Bern. He had a wife and two children under 16. In 1843, he was 54, with five sons and two daughters living with him. On his nine acres, he had oxen, cows, calves, pigs, 32 sheep, a plough, a harrow, three carts and a canoe. He had done well financially.

But how did the settlers from Poland arrive? Ant. (Anthony) Kamensky was 60 years old in 1827. He was Catholic, unmarried and lived on four acres. Watavitch, age 50, also Catholic, appeared in 1828. He was unmarried and owned two cows, one ox, three calves, one canoe, and three acres (lot 921). What became of them? Why were they there for only one year? They don't appear in the censuses taken the year

before or the year after.

Entries of Polish settlers that stayed longer included Andrew Iankotski. In 1827 he was 29, married and had three sons under 16, a canoe and four acres, suggesting that he was a contract freighter. In 1838, he possessed a cow and two calves, as well as his canoe. In 1843, he was 45 and living with him was his wife, one son over 16, one son under 16 and four daughters under 15. His four acres now contained a house, two stables, three oxen, one cow, one plough, one harrow, two carts and one canoe. One not only sees the growth in the size of his family but also his increasing interest in farming his property.

Michael Kilkenney came from Ireland. In 1827, he was 36, Catholic and married with two daughters. He had a few animals, a cart and two canoes. By 1828, he had left the area. Fellow countryman, Michael Kilcool, stayed longer. In 1827, he was age 40, unmarried and a Catholic, living on five acres. The following year, he was married and lived on 10 acres. Was the land a wedding gift? In 1835, his family had grown to three daughters, and he still had one horse and an ox. The mare, oxen, cows, plough, harrow and canoe were not listed, nor were his house, stable, barn and land from the two previous years. Was this an oversight on the part of the census taker? Michael and his family did not appear in the following years.

Gail Morin's transcriptions of the Red River census records make fascinating reading and give insight to the families of early Canada.

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TWISTS AND TURNS IN SEARCH OF ELIZABETH COUPER A LESSON IN FAMILY RESEARCH by Wayne Shephard

I thought that finding information about Elizabeth Couper, my wife, Linda's maternal great-grandmother, would be a straight-forward exercise. I would never have predicted the twists and turns we encountered as we sought to discover her origins. We also came to realize that, of the many stories we had been told over the years about her and her son, Alexander, a few contained a little truth while others contained a great deal of misinformation. With more facts, some would be laid to waste.

Alexander was Linda's grandfather. Linda's mother, Jessie, was his eldest daughter by his second wife. These were the basic facts we had for them. We also had those family accounts, passed down through a couple of generations, which we thought would give a timeline to follow and show us relationships to guide us.

Uncovering a more complete history, though, was a complicated and exciting process that involved rethinking many of those anecdotes, using direct and indirect searches of censuses and other information and, finally, sourcing the actual birth, marriage and death records of Elizabeth and Alexander and the other family members with whom they were connected.

In 1998, before Jessie died, she was able to relate to us what she knew and remembered about her family and her upbringing in Glasgow, Scotland. Years earlier, Linda had also met Jessie's brothers and sisters. From them, and from some of their children, she had learned quite a bit about the more recent families but still very little about her mother's parents and grandparents.

One story told was that Alexander had run away from home as a boy and joined the army, using just his mother's maiden name because he did not want to be found. It was also speculated that he used the Couper name because he did not want to be identified with a father that he disliked or who had, perhaps, been abusive.

Another family story, apparently passed on by Alexander himself, was that he had gone to school in Lossiemouth, Moray County (in northern Scotland), and, in fact, was a school-mate of an individual who later went on to become a Member of Parliament. We thought that location would be a key to finding him as a school-aged child in the 1870s and 1880s and the reference to a noted personality might narrow down that search.

Other pieces of information received from other family members were that Elizabeth had married a man named either Lawrence or Jamieson and that her father was named William Couper, a boat-builder in Delting. But there was also a rumour that Alexander was illegitimate. The latter circumstance turned out to be fact, as we soon found out, something the family was never eager to acknowledge. Nor was he ever ready to admit his status, as evidenced on various documents we eventually located! This detail was significant and proved to be an important factor in the successful search for both Elizabeth and Alexander.

Jessie did know that her father had been married twice. As a small child, she fondly remembered being around her older stepbrother, also named Alexander, who was killed in France during the Great War. She did not know many specifics of her father's first marriage or of his first family, though, and we think now that she may have confused some stories she was told as a toddler with what actually happened to her personally, as well as those that involved her mother.

In 1908, a widowed Alexander married his second wife, Elizabeth Walker in Glasgow. Six children were born to them between 1908 and 1916, all in Glasgow. At the time of their marriage, Elizabeth had a daughter from a previous relationship and Alexander had a son. Elizabeth apparently died shortly after the birth of her last child. At least that is what Linda's mother and her siblings were told! They were

never to learn the real truth that she actually died in 1922, after a long hospitalization, but that is another story for another time.

The children were separated from their father, Alexander, for much of their childhood. From their limited recollections, we learned about some of Alexander's accomplishments and many of his failings. After the loss of their mother, two of the children went to live with their maternal grandparents. The others, including Jessie, were shuffled off to boarding schools or, in the case of one of Jessie's brothers, transported to Canada at the age of 16 as one of the eventual thousands of "Home Children" sent overseas. (See "The Relocation of John Walker Cooper." *Chinook*, 30(4), pp. 9-10.)

The children knew that their father had been born in the Shetland Islands, but they knew practically nothing about their grandmother, Elizabeth, other than that she was also from that region. Alexander's youngest son recalled that his father was born either January or June 28, 1867, in the parish of Delting, although his army papers indicated his year of birth was 1866.

We were able to find Alexander's birth record fairly quickly (Figure 1), having a good idea of his age and the place of his birth, through a search on *ScotlandsPeople*. This website is a tremendous resource for discovering people of Scottish origin.

We requested a copy of Alexander's birth record in 2003, which was duly mailed to us by the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS). Most documents are now available for download directly from *ScotlandsPeople* which is much handier and considerably more time-saving. Their inventory of scanned documents grows daily. All the documents included here have been provided by the GROS, most through the resources of *ScotlandsPeople*.

The record we received showed a birth date of January 28, 1867, which coincided closely with one of the dates his son had related. On that document, his mother was identified as Elizabeth

Couper, a domestic servant, and his status was given as "Illegitimate." The informant for the birth was shown as Alexander Irvine "Uncle in Law." This important piece of information allowed us later to confirm this was the Alexander we had been looking for as well as to identify Elizabeth and other family members.

Through a membership in *Ancestry*, we were able to look at many years of census data before paying to see the actual page images on *ScotlandsPeople*. We examined the lists, for both Alexander and Elizabeth, using different spellings of their surname. There were several people with the name of Elizabeth Cooper or Couper born about the right time to have been Alexander's mother. We assumed, initially, that she would have been between the age of 18 and 25, in other words, a young person who might have foolishly strayed, and that she was unmarried.



Four of Elizabeth Couper's grandchildren taken about 1922

Left to right: Harry, Margaret (front), Sarah and Elizabeth Cooper/ Credit: *Wayne Shephard family files*

We knew, from Alexander's birth record, that one of his mother's sisters had likely married an Alexander Irvine (the "Uncle in Law" on his birth record), so we looked at various Couper families with an Elizabeth and a sister who fit that particular instance. On the *Bayanne House* website, we found that an Alexander Irvine had married an Agnes Couper in Lerwick, Shetland, in 1861. That information was confirmed on the marriage record of the couple, a copy of which was reviewed on *ScotlandsPeople*. Her parents, as shown on the marriage record, were Andrew

Couper and Margaret Laurenson (a name similar to one that had been mentioned by other family members and that should also be kept in mind as the story unfolds here).

This *Bayanne House* website is very detailed and lists a great many of the people who have inhabited the Shetlands over the past few centuries. The information on this website has been compiled from church registers, censuses and many other sources (transcribing is still ongoing) and is a prime website for finding ancestors in that part of Scotland.

Another search, conducted on the *Bayanne House* website for other children of Andrew and Margaret, showed siblings: Gilbert, born in 1841, Ann Jean, born in 1838, and Elizabeth, born in 1833 (Figure 2), whose age we thought was consistent with being the mother of our Alexander. The information on the birth record we obtained for this Elizabeth showed she was born in Breckon, Delting on March 21, 1833. With this information in hand, it turned out Elizabeth was actually 34 when she gave birth to Alexander. Having the name of another of Elizabeth's sisters was important later, as well, in keying in on certain census and death records.

So, using Alexander's birth record information as a starting point, we were also able to narrow down the birth of his mother, Elizabeth, which was recorded as Elisabeth Couper (with an s instead of z but with the same spelling of the surname) and, through that series of searches, we now also knew the names of other members of her immediate family. We were then able to find her, along with those other family members, on various censuses taken in Shetland in 1841, 1851 and 1861. In 1841, Elizabeth and her siblings were still living in the home of their parents in Delting (Figure 3). By 1851, she was working as a servant at a farm just down the road and in 1861 she was a servant for the Minister at Bressay, living at "The Manse" (Figure 4). Her sister, Ann, was apparently living near the Manse at that time as well, working as a servant at a farm called Kirkabister. Now we thought we were off to the races and further discoveries

would be rapid and easy. Not so! Since Elizabeth was already in her 30s when she had Alexander, we assumed that she might never have married. This proved to be erroneous. Our searches on censuses and for death records later than 1861 for Elizabeth Couper or Cooper or any other spelling, born in 1833 and with a son born in 1867, also proved fruitless. That's when an unusual search method led us to a mother Elizabeth with a son Alexander, both with a different surname than we had expected. We first looked at census and other data in the area of Lossiemouth, Moray where Alexander had said he was educated. We even posted a request on the *Rootsweb's Moray* email list asking for any information about Elizabeth and/or Alexander and his participation in any area schools or in classes with anyone of notable credentials.

A local researcher took a personal interest and looked at all the school registration records between 1873 and 1880. She failed to find anyone of that name. Out of curiosity, though, she also did a quick search of the 1881 Scotland Census for anyone with just the first name of Alexander (a search criteria we had not thought of using alone), born within two years of 1868 in Shetland, and came up with one interesting possibility (Figure 7), an Elizabeth Coupar Blackburn, aged 47, with a son Alexander Blackburn, aged 14, both born in Delting, Shetland and living in Govan, County of Lanark (Glasgow). That was an interesting and valuable revelation which led us back to the Glasgow region to investigate further.

On the 1871 Scotland Census (Figure 5), using a broader age range this time, we eventually found an Elizabeth Couper (transcribed on *Ancestry* as Cauper) with a son named Alexander, living with a sister named Ann Jackson, Ann's husband James and their two children, George and James. Elizabeth's age had been recorded as 32 (birth year of 1839) on this census! Her sister had also fibbed a bit about her age (as it appears she did on many occasions) and was shown as being just 26 when, as it turned out, she was actually 33.

This parameter is always one to question,

because people sometimes lied about their specific circumstances, especially their age, or those who gave the enumerators the information may not have known all the facts.

By the time of the 1871 Census, of course, Alexander would have been four years old and this age was shown correctly on the census. There is no indication on that census that Elizabeth was employed.

An Elizabeth Couper is shown as a witness to the marriage of Ann Couper and James Jackson in June 1866, in Govan, Lanark. We are sure this is *our* Elizabeth, who must then have returned to Shetland to have her own baby in January 1867. We wonder if the two sisters came from Bressay to Glasgow together in the mid 1860s and, perhaps, it was there that Elizabeth met Alexander's biological father. Ann had also stated on the marriage record that her parents' names were Andrew Couper and Margaret Laurensen offering further evidence we had found Elizabeth's sister under her married name of Jackson. The record also confirmed Elizabeth was still single at that time.

Following the discovery on the 1881 Census, noted above, we searched for a marriage of Elizabeth Couper to someone named Blackburn. We found a record showing that she married John Blackburn, a dockyard worker originally from Ireland, on April 4, 1871, only two days after the census was taken (Figure 6). John was 47 years old and a widower, whose previous wife had died in 1864 leaving him with four children under 14 years of age. Elizabeth, at the time, was a worker in the dye works, which was not reported on the census and, important to this review, was shown as a spinster. She gave the names of her parents as Andrew Cooper and Eliza, nee Marshall, a curious note as her mother's name, from all other information we had found up to this point was Margaret Laurensen. A further review of the 1871 Census data showed John Blackburn was then living in the same building on Hamilton Street as Elizabeth and her sister's family. With both John and James Jackson being employed at the

dockyards, it does not take much imagination to think they knew each other and that Elizabeth and John were probably introduced by Ann and James.

By 1881, it appears the family may have been split up. Elizabeth and Alexander were found together, both using the surname of Blackburn, as mentioned previously, and living on John Street in Govan. On the same census, John was in a residence on Main Street, over a mile away. John died in 1885 and, as further evidence that they may have been estranged, his death record, with his son as informant, listed his first wife's name but not that of his second (Elizabeth). This presumed, rocky relationship may have formed part of the story of Alexander's dislike of his father, in this case, his step-father, and his assumption of his mother's maiden name as his own from that point forward.

Alexander joined the army in 1885. In 1890, he was married in Hamilton, Lanark, a suburb of Glasgow. His first wife was born in Lossiemouth, as were his two children by her. These facts may have contributed to the confusion around the story of his own upbringing in that area, one that had led us astray in our early searches. They do not appear to have ever been domiciled there as a family but rather lived near the Hamilton army barracks for several years. Their children were actually born in the home of her parents where she likely went for support during the latter stages of her pregnancy.

Interestingly, on his marriage records, Alexander gave different information concerning his background. On the first, he gave his mother's name as Elizabeth Cooper, nee Spence, and his father as William Cooper, a fisherman. On the record of his second marriage, he listed his mother's name as Elizabeth Cooper, nee Lawrence, and his father as William Cooper, a boat builder. The name William may have been borrowed from his great-grandfather. The name Lawrence for his mother is not far off from his grandmother's maiden name of Laurensen. The different occupations given for his father also

demonstrated his predilection to occasional falsehoods.

To our knowledge Alexander never talked much about his mother. Whether that was due to a natural reticence about speaking about personal things or embarrassment about his birth status, we can never know. On his death record in 1926, his parents are still shown as William Cooper, boat-builder, and Elizabeth Cooper, nee Laurence. It appears that even his daughter Jessie, as informant, did not know the correct details of his lineage.

On the 1891 Census (Figure 8), Elizabeth was still using her married name of Blackburn and was shown as a widow. She was working as a housekeeper for a Charles Carmichael on White Street in Govan. Alexander Cooper was a soldier at the time, posted to Kent, England, and living with his wife and son.

We looked for a death record for Elizabeth with the surname Blackburn but did not find one. This time we considered the possibility that she had married again. A search found she married a man named James Ross on April 29, 1892 (Figure 9). James was 59 years old at the time, a widower and a journeyman mattress maker. He was also blind. She was shown at that time as being 58, still living on White Street and still working as a domestic housekeeper. Again she gave her parents' names as Andrew Cooper and Eliza, nee Marshall. We continue to wonder if she was trying to hide something by giving this information and why. James Ross died in 1895 in the district of Dennistoun, Lanark County. His death record referenced his two marriages and also noted both of Elizabeth's maiden and previous married names. The informant was his widow Elizabeth Ross, our Elizabeth Couper.

Elizabeth remained a widow until her death and the final bits of information were easier to find. The 1901 Census (Figure 10) shows Elizabeth Ross living on her own on Mason Street in Glasgow. No employment was indicated.

Elizabeth died on April 4, 1904 in Kelvin

District, Glasgow. Cause of death was "Apoplexy" and "Broncho-Pneumonia" (Figure 11). She may have had a stroke at the end.

Information for the death record was provided by her nephew, George Jackson. The reference to him suggests she had kept in contact with at least her sister Ann's family over the years. George stated, for the record, that Elizabeth's parents were Andrew Cooper, fisherman, deceased and Margaret, nee Laurence, also deceased. On the last record of her life, most of the loose ends, at least in regard to her parents' names, were tied together accurately. One small fact was still misstated, that being her age. She was actually 72 years old when she died, not 62, as is shown.

The search for Elizabeth Couper was interesting and instructive. One important lesson we learned in this investigative process is that you cannot always believe all of the information as it is recorded, especially on birth, marriage, death and census records. But gathering and cross-referencing as much of the data as is possible for siblings and other family members will eventually lead to a clearer set of facts.

Stories passed down through generations are also prone to some embellishing or even outright fabrication as family members may have sought to hide embarrassing events. But there may sometimes be a grain of truth to them, too, so that when the true facts are known, one might understand why certain things were said.

We don't have all the facts of Elizabeth's life, but we now have a pretty satisfying picture and believe we know her now much better than when we started looking for her several years ago.

References

Ancestry website at www.ancestry.com or ancestry.ca or ancestry.uk

Bayanne House website at www.bayanne.co.uk

Rootsweb's Moray email list at lists.rootweb.ancestry.com/index/intl/SCT/MORAY.html

ScotlandsPeople at www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk

Twists and Turns in the Search of Elizabeth Couper – Figures

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| 5 | Alexander Couper | 1867 January Twenty-eight 28 th 1867 (allegedly) Brough | M | J | Alexander Irvine his X March Widow in Law present Highiffen Widow | 1867 February 16 th at Brough |
| | | | Elizabeth Couper Domestic Servant | | Highiffen Widow | Highiffen Widow |

Figure 1 – Alexander Couper birth record – Brough, Delting, Shetland – January 28, 1867

1833 and Births

Elisabeth
Daughter to Andrew Couper in Brough
and Margaret Laurendon his spouse was
21st March and baptised 11th May

Figure 2 – Elisabeth Couper birth record – Delting, Shetland – March 21, 1833

Parish of Delting

| PLACE | HOUSES | NAME and SURNAME, SEX and AGE, of each Person who abode in each House on the Night of 6th June. | | | OCCUPATION | WHERE BORN |
|--------------|--------|---|-----|-----|----------------|------------|
| | | NAME and SURNAME | AGE | Sex | | |
| Barber house | 1 | Andrew Couper | 40 | M | Gen. Serv & Co | 4 |
| | | Margaret do | 30 | F | | 4 |
| | | Elisabeth do | 8 | F | | 4 |
| | | Edmund do | 6 | M | | 4 |
| | | Edison do | 3 | M | | 4 |
| | | Edmund do | 12 | M | | 4 |

Figure 3 – 1841 Scotland Census – Delting, Shetland – Andrew Couper Family – June 7, 1841

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

| Parish of | | Quoad Sacra Parish of | Parliamentary Burgh of | Royal Burgh of | Town of | Village or Hamlet of |
|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 44 | The Manse | 1 | | | | |
| | James M. Morrison | Head | 55 | M | Minister of Bressay | Bressay, Orkney |
| | Elizabeth do | Wife | 47 | F | | Bressay, Orkney |
| | Robert do | Son | 26 | M | | Bressay, Orkney |
| | Margaret do | Daughter | 23 | F | | do do |
| | William do | Do | 13 | M | | do do |
| | William do | Do | 11 | M | | do do |
| | Thomas do | Do | 10 | M | | do do |
| | James do | Do | 6 | M | | do do |
| | John Morrison | Servant | 28 | M | | do do |
| | Margaret Gifford | Do | 27 | F | | do do |
| | Elizabeth Couper | Do | 26 | F | | do Delting |

Figure 4 – 1861 Scotland Census – Bressay, Shetland – Elizabeth Couper, servant to minister – April 8, 1861

The undermentioned Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

| Civil Parish of | Quoad Sacra Parish of | Parliamentary Burgh of | Royal Burgh of | Police Burgh of | Town of | Village or Hamlet of |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|
| 49 | | | | Govan | | |
| | | James Jackson | Head | 30 | M | Ship Carver |
| | | John Jackson | Wife | 26 | F | |
| | 22 Hamilton Street | George Jackson | Son | 13 | M | |
| | | John Jackson | Son | 10 | M | |
| | | Elizabeth Couper | Servant | 24 | F | |
| | | James Couper | Servant | 24 | M | |

Figure 5 – 1871 Scotland Census – Govan, Lanark – Elizabeth Couper and family – April 3, 1871

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 08 | 1871 | Signed, | | 22 | John Blackburn | (Signed) | 1871 |
| | by the death | John Blackburn | by witnesses | George | James Buchanan | George Smith | April 4 th |
| | day of April | John Black | John Black | George | John Black | George | at Govan |
| | at 22 James Street | (McLennan) | (McLennan) | (McLennan) | (McLennan) | (McLennan) | |
| | Witnesses according | Signed, | | 22 | Davidson | (Signed) | |
| | to the terms of the | Elyabeth | James | George | James Buchanan | George Smith | |
| | testament of James | Blackburn | Blackburn | Blackburn | Blackburn | Blackburn | |
| | of Govan | (Simpson) | (Simpson) | (Simpson) | (Simpson) | (Simpson) | |

Figure 6 – Elizabeth Couper and John Blackburn marriage record – April 4, 1871

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------|---|---|---------|
| The undermentioned House are situate within the Boundaries of the | | | | | | | | | | Page 45 |
| Civil Parish of | Quoad Sacra Parish of | School Board District of | Parliamentary Burgh of | Royal Burgh of | Police Burgh of | County of | Village or Hamlet of | | | |
| Govan | Govan | Govan | Govan | Govan | Govan | Govan | Govan | | | |
| 116 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 7 – 1881 Scotland Census – Govan, Lanark – Elizabeth and Alexander Blackburn – April 3, 1881

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|---|---------|
| The undermentioned House are situate within the Boundaries of the | | | | | | | | | | Page 28 |
| Civil Parish of | Quoad Sacra Parish of | School Board District of | Parliamentary Burgh of | Parliamentary Division of | Royal Burgh of | | | | | |
| Govan | Govan | Govan | Govan | Govan | Govan | | | | | |
| 117 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 8 – 1891 Scotland Census – Govan, Lanark – Elizabeth Blackburn – April 5, 1891

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 128 | 1891 | Signed, James Ross | 59 | 13 | James Ross | (Signed) | 1891 |
| | on the 29 th day of April | Lizzie Livingston | Lizzie Livingston | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | April 29 th |
| | at 23 James Street | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | at Glasgow |
| | Witnesses according | Lizzie Livingston | Lizzie Livingston | Lizzie Livingston | Lizzie Livingston | Lizzie Livingston | |
| | to the terms of the | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | testament of James | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | of Govan | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |

Figure 9 – Elizabeth Blackburn and James Ross marriage record – April 29, 1892

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---|---|---|---------|
| The undermentioned House are situate within the Boundaries of the | | | | | | | | | | Page 31 |
| Civil Parish of | Police Ward of | Electoral Parish of | Quoad Sacra Parish of | School Board District of | Parliamentary Burgh of | Parliamentary Division of | | | | |
| Glasgow | Glasgow | Glasgow | Glasgow | Glasgow | Glasgow | Glasgow | | | | |
| 196 | 30 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure 10 – 1901 Scotland Census – Govan, Lanark – Elizabeth Ross – March 31, 1901

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 488 | Elizabeth | 1901 | 57 | 62 | James Ross | (Signed) | 1901 |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | April 8 th |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | at Glasgow |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |
| | Witness of James Ross | April | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | James Ross | |

Figure 11 – Elisabeth (Couper-Blackburn) Ross death record – Glasgow – April 8, 1904

Credit – All Birth, Marriage, Death and Census Records: ScotlandsPeople.gov.uk. Permission: Registrar General for Scotland.

###

COMPUTER TRICKS FOR THE GENEALOGIST

By Jim Benedict

Backing up Your History

The latest issue of *Internet Genealogy*, Aug/Sept 2010, has an article on Dropbox, a free (up to a limit) Internet file storage service that can store folders and subfolders, as well as files (www.dropbox.com). There is no charge for the first two Gbytes. The "My Family" folder on my computer is 2.19 Gbytes big and has a lot of images. You might fit your files into the limit.

Some features are as follows:

- Synchronizes files across Microsoft, Mac and Linux platforms
- Synchronizes multiple devices: PCs, laptops, iPhone, iPad, Android devices, anywhere
- Automatically keeps all your dropbox.com connected devices synchronized
- Adds a "dropbox" folder on your Documents folder, Windows browser or Home directory on a Mac
- Sets folders to private, to encryption, or to share with others (by their email address)
- Archives your earlier folders for up to 30 days, if you need to do a recover

You just drag and drop files and folders to the dropbox folder to start synchronizing.

I don't use the service, not yet, but it seems to be just the ticket for AFHS members on the prowl out at dusty libraries and rural cemeteries.

A Large File Is Stuck in My Outlook Out-Box

Has this happened to you? Your cousin is expecting your email of the last family reunion and you are sending her 10 megabytes of images of aunts, nephews and leftover salad on the banquet table. The file refuses to go out and stays stuck in the Outlook outbox. You cannot resend it, delete it or move it. It's getting to be like the relatives from the reunion that refuse to leave your house and go home. What to do?

Try this approach. On your Outlook (Exchange) main menu, go to File, and then click on Work Offline. This should stop Outlook from attempting to send the message. Now you can drag and drop the message from the Outbox to the Drafts box where you can either open it to remove some of the big attachments or just right-click on the message and select Delete. Don't forget to move Outlook back to Work Online.

Sending Reunion Photos to the Relatives

While you are busy organizing photos to send out, especially with a large number, it would be nice to preview them as smaller thumbnails to start. The usual way to email images is to open up a message, click on Insert on the Outlook (Express) menu, then look for image file names. Try the following method instead:

- Open up your new message as usual
- Open up Windows Explorer also and find the folder that has your photos.
- Now resize the email window and Explorer window so that both can be seen on your screen.
- Select Windows Explorer and select the view (the Views option) that shows thumbnail images so you can see many images at once.
- Holding down the CTRL key, select all the photos you want to send and drag them over to the email window. Release, add your message text and Send. ###

NEW LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

2009-2010 By Linda Murray

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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 are \$5.00. Submit the surnames in your dead-end and give additional information, such as place and date range. Format/content at www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/HowtoWrite-Effective-Surname-Connection.pdf Email to surnames-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

This time Charlie Hansen sent in a different type of connection. He is looking for members of the group below:

Theatrical Workers in Calgary in 1911

The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, Local 212 in Calgary received its charter on July 15, 1911. Gasoline Alley at Heritage Park has been booked for June 11, 2011 for a banquet and celebration of the 100th anniversary of this event.

The Grand Theatre in Calgary opened in February 1912, and many of the original members likely worked during the construction

and equipment installation of the Grand, as well as at other entertainment venues in Calgary.

The Charter signed on July 15, 1911 bore the following 18 names: Len J. Brown, Chas. F. Hicklin, W. R. Hicklin, T. Hicklin, E. Howells, J. Phelps, P. Hertzog, T. J. Welch, J. H. Turner, P. Addington, R.C. Karr, F. Brown, R.L. Hammond, S. Brown, J.H. Bachman, J.W. Blockley, J. H. Silcock, M. J. Felland.

Local 212 wants to acknowledge the efforts of these charter members and hopes to find descendants who might have stories about their ancestors and perhaps have photographs. The Local would plan to invite them to the celebration, numbers permitting.

If you recognize any of the above names, or have any information about them, please contact the Local office at: I.A.T.S.E. Local 212, 201 - 208 57 Avenue SW, Calgary AB T2H 2K8; email drs@iatse212.com; phone (403) 250-2199 or contact Charlie Hansen by email 4historian04@telus.net ###

SERENDIPITY: FINDING YOUR ROOTS WITH DNA
By Joan Miller

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

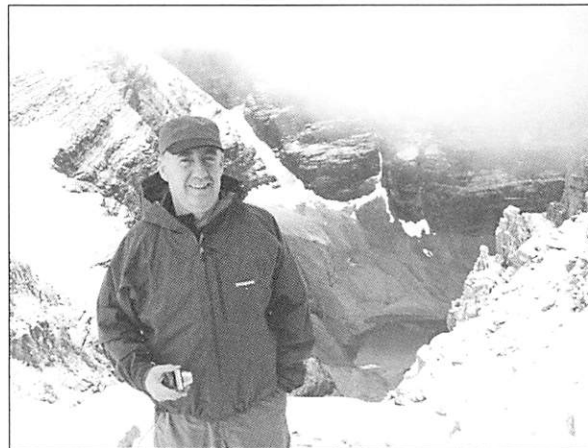
If you have ever hit the proverbial brick wall in your genealogy research, you will relate to my story.

I've been trying for years to get our Kerr family tree research out of Quebec and back to a specific place in Ireland (and ultimately back to the ancestral lands in Scotland).

My genealogy detective work in Quebec and Ireland incorporated information from church records, contacts at the family history societies, databases and professional genealogists, just to

mention a few avenues I've tried. Nada! Nothing! No concrete leads. A professional genealogist in Quebec told me years ago that we might never find the connection! How discouraging is that? But I didn't give up.

I approached my brother Bill and said, "It is your turn!"



Joan's brother: William Edward Kerr, who matched to an exact namesake through DNA
Credit: *Joan Miller family files*

"What?!" he replied. "You're the family historian, not me! How can I possibly help?"

"You can donate your DNA for family tree testing for the Kerr/Carr Surname Project. That's what you can do!"

I had been in contact with the coordinator at the Kerr/Carr Surname Project, and he recommended a company called "Family Tree DNA" to do the testing. (Carr is one of the Kerr surname variants.) Only males carry the markers of interest and they are passed from father to son on the Y-chromosome.

We decided to go for the 37-marker test. Family Tree DNA sent the kit. Bill did a saliva swab and sent the kit back for DNA testing. It didn't take all that long to get the results.

A DNA match! We found a match! For all 37 markers! And get this . . . the person that matched my brother's DNA had the exact same name, right down to the middle name, William

Edward Kerr. How is that for serendipity? Or is it the result of common naming patterns followed by our Irish and Scottish ancestors?

And the best part is we now know more about the Kerr family. The other Bill Kerr's roots extend back to the mid 1800s in England. Finally a lead to work on!

We recently paid for an upgrade to 67 markers (fishing for more fish, so to speak). The match with my brother's namesake was there again and the match extended all the way out to the 67 markers. We also found other matches.

This is very encouraging and I feel it will be with DNA that we will ultimately break down this brick wall. As more and more individuals submit their samples, the migration patterns will be revealed and more connections will be found.

Consider DNA testing to solve your family tree surname brick walls. You just never know when you might find your own serendipitous namesake. ###

GENEALOGICAL BASICS - cont. By Heather Jaremko

(continued from page 8)

- Highlighter
- Filing cabinet or box
- Index dividers

When you have obtained your folders or binders, put into them birth certificates, marriage certificates, other documents and other material as you collect them. One good way to do this is to use top-loading archival page protectors.

Make a list of documents you have and put that at the front of each folder or binder. Sometimes, someone else has key documents and does not want to part with them. Either photocopy or make notes on a separate sheet of paper to put into your file. ###

PERIODICALS PLACE *THE BREEZE* and *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 Genealogical Resources found at the top of the page. Then find Periodicals: [Chinook](#) | [The Breeze](#)

For those who don't have access to a computer or prefer to read this right here, right now, these are the 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 the index on page 1 of this issue to find the "Surname Connections" column for further information. ("Queries" go to AFHS researchers who answer specific inquiries for a small fee.)

To advertise in *Chinook*, email: 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. ###



CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY By Christine Hayes

Programs at Central Library
4th floor, 616 Macleod Trail SE
(Unless otherwise noted)

Genealogy Saturdays at CPL

We have designated the last Saturday of the month as Genealogy Saturday. The dates are October 30 and November 27. We take a break in December and start again on January 29.

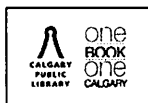
From 10:00 a.m. to noon, we have **Family History Coaching** which matches volunteers from the Alberta Family Histories Society with researchers looking for help on their projects. **Drop-in Program:** no advance registration, but you must have a Calgary Public Library card.

From 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. we offer a **Genealogy Meetup**. Participants learn research techniques, discuss problems and find out about useful and interesting resources. This program is free, but we ask that you preregister.

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 at www.calgarypubliclibrary.com

For more information, please contact the Humanities Department at 403-260-2785. Check out the program guide, available in branches or online at www.calgarypubliclibrary.com ###

ONE BOOK ONE CALGARY



Credit: Calgary Public Library

Calgary Public Library will be launching "One Book One Calgary" in November. We encourage all Calgarians to read the one book, *Mavericks* by Aritha Van Herk. Read it and join in our month-long event of reading, celebration and programs. On November 6-7, we will hold a Heritage Weekend with history and family history programs offered. Check the library

program guide either in print or on the website at www.calgarypubliclibrary.com ###

AFHS FALL FAMILYROOTS By Heather Jaremko

The AFHS Fall *FamilyRoots* one-day event will be held on Saturday, October 16, 2010 at The Deerfoot Inn and Casino 1000, 11500-35 St. SE, Calgary, just off Deerfoot Trail and Barlow Trail. Doors open at 8:00 a.m. and the first session starts at 8:30 a.m. The final session ends at 3:45 p.m. with draws for door prizes to follow.

Speakers and topics:

- Dick Eastman: "The Organized Genealogist" and "Conservation: Keeping Up with Technology" (bio <http://eogn.typepad.com/about.html>)
- Thomas MacEntee: "Social Networking" and "Becoming a Genealogy Blogger" (bio <http://hidefgen.com/about/thomas-macentee>)
- Lyn Meehan: "Records Interrogation 101" (bio www.lynmeehan.com)

For lunch, there are facilities in the hotel and casino, or you may go to a restaurant in the strip mall about a five-minute drive from the hotel. A dinner will be held at 6 p.m. in Big Rock Grill, 5555-76 Ave. S.E., Calgary. During dinner, Dick Eastman will present a topic called "Putting the Genes in Genealogy." Don't miss this event with these esteemed speakers. Limited seats, so register as soon as possible:

www.afhs.ab.ca/events/index.html

For more information on the event and for maps to the hotel, casino, strip mall and restaurant, go to www.afhs.ab.ca/familyroots and click on "More Information." ###

EVENTS By Laura Kirbyson

October 4-8, 2010
International Society for British Genealogy
and Family History (ISBGFH) www.isbgfh.org
Salt Lake City, Utah ###

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

By Irene Oickle

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
- See other benefits at www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/memship.shtml

Membership Year

The membership year for the Alberta Family Histories Society is from September 1st to August 31st. Applications from April 1st are extended to the following year for **new members**. Renewals not paid by November 1st annually may result in removal of all privileges afforded to members. Complete, cut out and mail this membership form with payment to the address below:

| 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 | Individual or Family or Senior 65+ (individual) or Senior 65+ (family) |
| \$50.00 | Institutional |

*Please make payment by cheque or money order.

Print the membership form from the webpage:
www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/docs/membership_application-2011.pdf

Or Complete the Membership Application/Renewal form below

Mail your payment to the address at the bottom of page Or Bring it 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. SW.

AFHS Memorial Fund: A tax receipt is available for a \$10.00 minimum donation.)

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: | Membership Type 1: \$35.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Family <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ (individual) <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ (family) | |
| Email: | Membership Type 2: \$50.00 | |
| Other Contact#: | <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional | |
| Webpage: | | |
| New Member <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal/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 NW
 Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8
 CANADA

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 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, W and Mausoleum | \$25.00 |
| AFHS Digital Library Vol. X: Calgary Queen's Park Sections S, T and X | \$25.00 |
| AFHS Digital Library Volume XI DVD; Queen's Park Cemetery, Calgary Sections A-X | \$50.00 |
| AFHS Digital Library Volume XII DVD; Burnsland Cemetery, Calgary, Sections A-F, H-N and P | \$50.00 |
| AFHS Digital Library Volume XIII DVD; Burnsland Cemetery, Military, WWI & WWII, Boer War | Pending |
| 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 |
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| Nominal Rolls 3rd, 12th, & 13th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles, CEF, 1915-16 (In Vol. V) | \$20.00 |
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Fill out, cut and mail this order form to address below:

| List items you wish to purchase: | Price |
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| Add \$4.00 per CD/DVD | |
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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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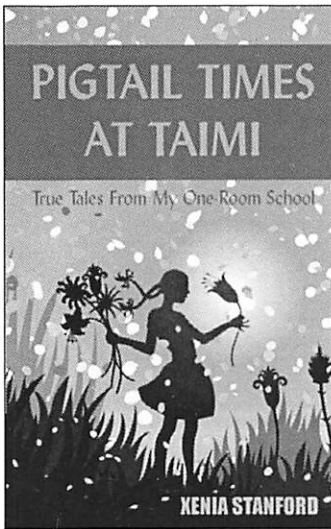


RETURN UNDELIVERABLE CANADIAN
ADDRESSES TO
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712-16TH AVENUE NW
CALGARY AB T2M 0J8 CANADA
Email: distribution-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

4
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