

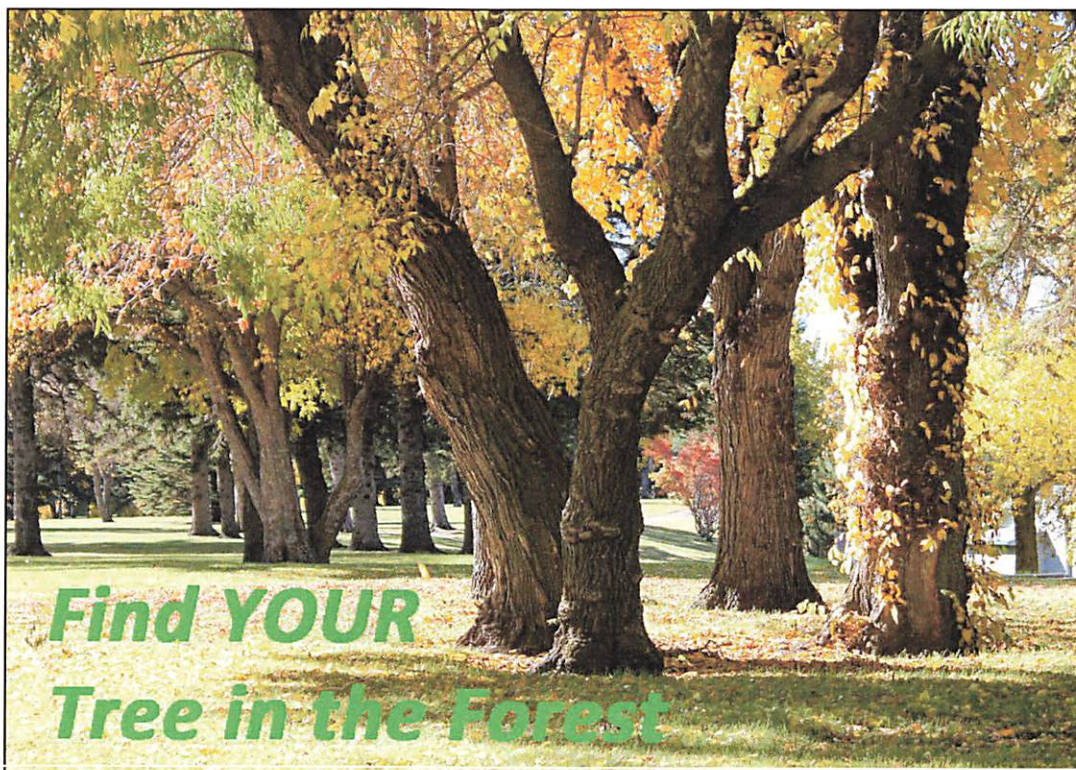
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# Chinook

Volume 33, Number 2 Winter, January 2013 [www.afhs.ab.ca](http://www.afhs.ab.ca)



Alberta Family Histories Society

**THIS ISSUE – Featuring “Find YOUR Tree in the Forest”**

President’s Message – <i>Lorna Laughton</i> ; Greetings from the AGS – <i>Les Campbell</i>	3
Community Spirit Grants – <i>Ruth Sutherland</i>	3
Editor’s Observations – <i>Wayne Shephard</i>	4
Call for Articles – <i>Local Resources and Archives; (Way) Back in Time</i>	4
Getting the Most from the FamilySearch Website – <i>Peter Darby</i>	5
What’s Out There – <i>Linda Murray</i>	9
Finding the Living: Not an easy task for genealogists – <i>Thomas MacEntee</i>	10
Computer Tricks – <i>Jim Benedict</i>	12
Delivering Genealogy Programs via Videoconferencing – <i>Penny Allen</i>	13
Library Research – <i>Lois Sparling</i>	16
Surname Connections; Federation of Family History Societies Report – <i>Ann Williams</i>	20
Budget Cuts at LAC – <i>Laura Kirbyson</i>	21
Once Upon a Time in the Graveyard – <i>Nancy Millar</i>	22
AFHS Projects – <i>Heather Williams</i>	26
Periodicals Place: <i>The Breeze</i> and <i>Chinook</i>	26
Calgary Public Library – <i>Christine Hayes</i>	27
AFHS Annual General Meeting – First Notice	27
Events – <i>Laura Kirbyson</i>	28
AFHS Membership Information and Application Form	29
AFHS Publications for Sale and Order Form	30
AFHS Objectives; Contact Information; Board of Directors and Committees	31

## CHINOOK PUBLICATION DETAILS

**Publication:** *Chinook* (ISSN 1192-8190) is published quarterly by the Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS) on October 1st, January 1st, April 1st and July 1st. *Chinook* is distributed to all AFHS members and to over 100 family history societies and institutions around the world.

**Submissions:** Anyone interested in genealogy, family history or regional history is welcome to submit articles. Material may be submitted to the *Chinook* Editor electronically ([editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca)) or by mail to the AFHS offices (712 - 16th Ave NW, Calgary AB T2M 0J8, Canada). For information about format, authors should consult the *Chinook* Submission Guidelines on the AFHS website (<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/docs/chinook-submission-guidelines.pdf>). If materials sent by mail are to be returned, a self-addressed, stamped envelope of the appropriate size should be included with the submission.

**Acceptance of Material:** The final decision with respect to acceptance of any material for publication rests with the *Chinook* Editor. Neither the AFHS nor *Chinook* assumes responsibility for errors, omissions or authors' opinions.

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### Future Publication and Submission Dates:

Publication Date	Volume, Number	Submission Deadline	Theme
April 1, 2013	Volume 33, Number 3	February 1, 2013	Local Resources and Archives
July 1, 2013	Volume 33, Number 4	May 1, 2013	(Way) Back in Time
October 1, 2013	Volume 34, Number 1	August 1, 2013	Technological Advances
January 1, 2014	Volume 34, Number 2	November 1, 2013	To be announced

### AFHS Periodicals Committee:

Name	Position
<i>Vacant</i>	Chair, Periodicals Committee
Wayne Shephard	<i>Chinook</i> Editor
<i>Vacant</i>	<i>Chinook</i> Assistant Editor
Ann Williams	<i>The Breeze</i> Editor
Elizabeth Ronald	<i>Chinook</i> Advertisements, Extra Copy Distribution
Jackie Duncan	<i>Chinook</i> Distribution
Diane Granger	<i>Chinook</i> Proofreader
Duane Kelly	<i>Chinook</i> Proofreader
Bill Mills	<i>Chinook</i> Proofreader

### Regular *Chinook* Contributors:

Name	Topic
Jim Benedict	Computer Tricks
Kay Clarke	Genealogy Basics
Christine Hayes	AFHS Programs, Calgary Public Library Events
Laura Kirbyson	From the Geneasphere
Joan Miller	AFHS Library Acquisitions, What's Out There
Linda Murray	Surname Connections
Elizabeth Ronald	AFHS Projects
Heather Williams	Anyone is welcome to submit book reviews.

## AFHS PROGRAMS (subject to change)

Meetings of the AFHS are usually held on the first Monday of each month, September to June, from 7:00 to 9:00 pm at River Park Church, 3818 14A St SW, Calgary AB. Details of upcoming programs are published in *The Breeze* and on the AFHS website calendar (<http://afhs.ab.ca>).

Date	Program Topics
January 7, 2013	Lois Sparling – Four reasons to use land records in your family history research
February 4, 2013	} Consult the AFHS website for additional information about the monthly programs.
March 4, 2013	

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE by Lorna Laughton



Genealogists who live in Alberta are lucky people. There are two societies to support family history research, or should I say addiction. What could be better for Alberta family history researchers than doubling up on the expertise of

these two societies? The April 2012 Alberta Genealogy Conference, held in Red Deer, was jointly organized by the AFHS and the Red Deer Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society (AGS). The result demonstrated that, by working together, we could produce an better event than we might have achieved independently. Because of the continuation of that partnership, genealogists will benefit from the creative cooperation of the editors of the AFHS and AGS journals. In both *Chinook* and *Relatively Speaking*, you will read articles written by most of the conference speakers.

I recently read a newspaper article that said, "sharing good news amplifies its positive benefits (for the sharing person) above and beyond the pleasure that comes from reliving the event and the event itself." The researchers found that an individual who shared good news became much happier as an added benefit. So not only was the genealogical conference successful but it has been made even better by sharing the results.

We all learn from other genealogists' successes, and occasionally their mistakes too. In my view, one of the biggest advantages of joining genealogical and family history societies is the good news that can be shared between members.

Our journals, *Chinook* and *Relatively Speaking*, are shining examples of sharing good news in the family history world. Thank you again to the editors, Wayne Shephard, Marilyn Hindmarch and Peter Staveley for their vision and hard work. Thank you also to the authors and contributors, journal assistants and advertisers.

###

## GREETINGS FROM THE AGS by Les Campbell, President



On behalf of the AGS, I extend greetings to the AFHS President, Lorna Laughton, all AFHS members and *Chinook* readers. The AGS and AFHS organizing committees are to be congratulated, as the joint conference in Red Deer was a

huge success. The level of enthusiasm expressed by all attendees reinforced how much we have in common in our research and how much we have to share.

I applaud the editors of *Relatively Speaking* and *Chinook* for their continued collaboration in reprinting articles by speakers from this conference. I share their aspiration that this enthusiasm will continue with other joint initiatives in the future.

I wish everyone well with their family history pursuits now and in the coming years. ###

## COMMUNITY SPIRIT GRANTS by Ruth Sutherland

The Alberta Family Histories Society sincerely appreciates the grant of \$1,809.33 from the Government of Alberta Community Spirit Program.

This grant is based upon cash donations over a twelve-month period from individual Albertans to eligible non-profit and Canada Revenue Agency-registered charities incorporated and/or registered in Alberta. Thank you to all for your donations in the past and for your continued support. ###

*If you have an apple and I have an apple and we exchange apples then you and I will still each have one apple. But if you have an idea and I have an idea and we exchange these ideas, then each of us will have two ideas.*

~ George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)

## THE EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS by Wayne Shephard



In this issue of *Chinook*, and the February 2013 issue of *Relatively Speaking*, we present articles by many of the individuals who made presentations at the AFHS/AGS-sponsored Red Deer genealogical conference held in April 2012. All

members of each society will receive copies of both journals, and so obtain a complete collection of the conference-related papers. The format also results in a wider audience for the authors.

The editors of *Relatively Speaking*, Marilyn Hindmarch and Peter Staveley, join me in hoping there will be continuing efforts to develop closer ties between our respective societies. Such efforts can only provide a wider source of information to those interested in family history across the province.

In this issue of *Chinook* we include articles by:

- **Penny Allen** – Delivering Genealogy Programs Via Videoconferencing
- **Peter and Linda Darby** – Getting the Most from the FamilySearch Website
- **Thomas MacEntee** – Finding the Living: Not an easy task for genealogists
- **Nancy Millar** – Once Upon a Time in the Graveyard
- **Lois Sparling** – Library Research

The February *Relatively Speaking* issue will contain contributions from:

- **Jim Benedict** – The Digital Road Warrior
- **Ronna Byam** – Overview of Ontario Research - History and Records for Use
- **Shannon Cherkowski** – Navigating Genealogy Websites
- **Dick Eastman** – The Family History World in Ten Years
- **Gena Philibert-Ortega** – Researching Like A History Detective
- **Wayne Shephard** – Experiences of an Online Parish Clerk: Examples of information gleaned from parish registers
- **Michael Dawe** – Shattered Dreams: The Blank's Lake Jewish Settlement in Central Alberta ####

## CALL FOR ARTICLES: Local Resources and Archives

Our lineup for the next three issues:

- **April 2013** (deadline February 1, 2013)  
***Local Resources and Archives***: Much has been written about databases and collections from around the world and how they helped family researchers uncover their roots. But what is available locally – in city and provincial archives, local family history centres and genealogical society libraries? Tell us about the successes and trials you have encountered in your search for information about your family.
- **July 2013** (deadline May 1, 2013)  
***(Way) Back in Time***: One of our goals as genealogists is to find ancestors as far back in time as possible. We have all heard stories of people tracing their families back to the medieval period and wondered at their veracity. How far back is your research? What records did you unearth and what methods did you employ to get you there? Tell us about the family members you have identified who are the furthest back on your tree.
- **October 2013** (deadline August 1, 2012)  
***Technological Advances in Genealogical Research***: The internet is fast-becoming *the* place to do genealogical research. There is a myriad of websites that offer assistance in sourcing information, developing research methodology, honing techniques, learning more about specific areas and subjects and communicating with other genealogists. Utilizing the latest in software and hardware for copying and storage of data has become a challenge. Are you plugged in? Tell us what you are doing in the New World of Technology.

###

*Family is just an accident. They don't mean to get on your nerves. They don't even mean to be your family. They just are!*

*~Marsha Norman, playwright,  
screenwriter and novelist*

## GETTING THE MOST FROM THE FAMILYSEARCH WEBSITE

by Peter Darby

FamilySearch is the brand name of the family history products provided by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church). The FamilySearch.org website is the main website and has been available for over 10 years; so many of us feel we are familiar with the resources. Recently the website has undergone a complete makeover. As I meet people, I find they aren't aware of all the resources available on the new site.

Why did they change? The old site was so comfortable! We were used to it.

The changes allowed a massive increase in the number of records available and inclusion of hundreds of millions of images, which were not accessible on the original site. Several resources have also been added to help us learn more about family history research.

**Some basic facts about *FamilySearch.org***  
(as of October 1, 2012):

1. There are over 3.09 billion searchable names from original source records in the Historical Records Collections.
2. There are over 500 million searchable names from user-contributed records in the Online Trees Collections.
3. There are 1,299 Historic Record Collections.
4. There are 691.9 million browsable digital images of historic documents.
5. There are over 10 million hits per day on the website.
6. FamilySearch Indexing is the world's largest community-based transcription initiative.
  - There are over 200,000 active volunteer indexers who index at least one project per year.
  - Over 500,000 arbitrated names per day are indexed.
  - Over 950 million names have been indexed since the application was launched in 2005.
  - Over 200 million, double-entered and arbitrated, indexed names are published each year.
7. There are over 130 current projects. New projects are added weekly. The current lists of projects can be found at *Indexing.FamilySearch.org*.
8. Both completed indexes and unindexed images can be searched.
9. Indexing is available in English, Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish and Swedish with more language interfaces and international projects coming.
10. The greatest current needs are for native language indexers for international projects and volunteer indexing arbitrators.
11. There are many partners. Historical societies and state, national and religious archives use the website to improve access to, or accuracy of their own indexes.
12. LDS Family History Library has 2.5 million rolls of microfilm. The catalogue can be easily searched online.
13. Over 160 million new digital images are produced each year from original source documents:
  - 100 million digital images per year are created through microfilm conversion.
  - 60 million new digital images are produced per year from new field captures.
14. There are 15 high-speed scanners dedicated to converting existing films. The time to complete the digitization of the film collection is projected at six years.
15. There are 185 camera teams currently filming records in 45 countries (new field captures). Most are digital cameras.
16. Millions of digital images and indexes can be searched with millions more added weekly.
17. The website lists 4,600 Family History Centers in 126 countries where data can be accessed.
18. Digital scanning of books in cooperation with select public libraries is proceeding. Currently over 50,000 historic books can be searched (<http://books.familysearch.org>).

According to *GenealogyInTime Magazine*, a Canadian resource ([www.genealogyintime.com](http://www.genealogyintime.com)),

FamilySearch is number three on the list of most popular genealogy websites.

The balance of this article provides a roadmap to the features and tools available from FamilySearch. All resources are available free of charge except rentals of microfilm where the fee just covers shipping costs. While there are hundreds of millions of images available at FamilySearch, not all images in the indexes are available on the site. Where the copyright owner of images is not FamilySearch, and where the owner does not allow free public access, FamilySearch has chosen to show a link to the website where the image is located, even if that is a pay-to-use site. With few exceptions, all these links are available for free in a Family History Centre.

### Databases

When you go to the FamilySearch website you are at the threshold of two very large databases which currently have separate searches:

1. **Records** – This is the default search, used to select the Historical Records Collections which consists of over 1,200 collections and over 3 billion records! These numbers change almost every week as more collections are added. To see the extent of the collections look under “All Record Collections.” Notice that Canada now has its own link! Many of these collections have images of the original documents attached. Some images are only available from the website of the copyright holders. The number of images you can access will, in part, depend on your participation in Indexing or your membership

in an organization that supports FamilySearch.

Historical Records come from the results of the Indexing projects, from earlier projects that extracted names from microfilm, and scanned images of microfilms that have not yet been indexed. Note that not all the collections in Historical Records have been indexed and, therefore, not all names will appear when you do a simple search. Collections consist of unindexed images need to be browsed to find the names. Hint: Search wide – with little information in the

The screenshot shows the FamilySearch website's search interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for FAMILYSEARCH, Family Tree, Learn, FamilySearch Centers, Indexing, and Blog. The main heading is "Discover Your Family History". Below this, there are tabs for Records, Trees, Catalog, and Books. A descriptive text states: "Our records span billions of names across hundreds of collections—including birth, marriage, death, probate, land, military, IGI extracted, and more." There are two input fields for "First Names" and "Last Names", each with a search icon. Below these are filters for "Search by Life Events" (Any, Birth, Marriage, Residence, Death) and "Search by Relationships" (Spouse, Parents). There is a "Search by: Batch Number" field. A "Search" button is present, along with a "Match All Exactly" checkbox and a "Reset Form" link. At the bottom, there is a link for "All Record Collections".

search boxes; then use the filters to narrow your search.

Try the following searches in the Historical Records collection at FamilySearch:

- Search given names only, based on a very localized area or narrowed time-frame
- Search just the surname, with a localized town or parish

- Search on just a year of birth and a small place
- Search with one wildcard (\*) in just the surname, using a place-name
- Search by using two or more wildcards (\*) in a surname or question.
- Search when you don't know or are unsure of the spelling of the prefix or a large portion of the beginning of a surname
- Search using only the father's name or both father's and mother's name (such as a parent search for children). Click on Advanced Search and select Parents under the Relationship drop down list. Hint: When I do a parent search I usually give the first and last name of the father but only the first name of the mother. Also search to determine some of the illegitimate children born to a person. You can do this by only putting in the mother's name.

A useful article on how to search at FamilySearch can be found by clicking on the Blog link and using the search terms "how to search". This will lead you to Nine Powerful Search Features in the FamilySearch Search Engine, published 11 April 2011.

2. **Trees** – To the right of the word Records is a link to Trees which is a completely different set of collections from Records containing millions of records to search, but no images. Currently Trees is the home of the Ancestral File (AF) and Pedigree Resource File (PRF) Collections. AF has no sources, but PRF has some sources. The information, however, can provide valuable clues for research (see definitions below).

### **Learn About FamilySearch**

Click on the Learn link at the top of the homepage to access the research wiki, online collaborative encyclopedia on how to do research, which contains information about research courses (over 300 free), discussion forums, and getting started with genealogy videos.

### **Books**

Clicking on the Books tab on the main page takes you to the FamilySearch Books search (<http://books.familysearch.org>). Try searching there for your family names.

### **The IGI Index**

Where is the International Genealogical Index (IGI) information? The entire index is available through the link to All Record Collections on the main page. Put "IGI" in the box under Filter by name. From there you will be taken to the section where the link to the IGI database is located and, from there, you will have a choice of either of the Community Indexed or Community Contributed sections.

### **Indexing**

Please note the Indexing link at the top of the FamilySearch homepage. This is the site where individuals can register and download the software to do indexing. Volunteers are needed to help create indexes to microfilms so that they can be searched on the internet. With the assistance of hundreds of volunteers, the US 1940 Census was just indexed in record time. There are many projects awaiting completion. Readers are encouraged to at least try the Test Drive on the Indexing site. Scanning of images is going faster than indexing and more help is always welcome.

### **A New Website**

A completely new version of this website was launched in December 2010 and has been updated several times since then. Some helpful hints include:

- Check for planned updates (What's New or Blog sections at the bottom of each page). These reports include results of indexing and many images.
- Look under "Help" for tutorials and videos on how to use the site.
- Use the Feedback link to suggest improvements.

- Sign in. An account is free and will give you access to additional resources and features. After you sign in, use the Source Box to save references to records you find that refer to your ancestors.
- Use the Catalog to access the resources of the Family History Library.
- Order microfilm into your local Family History Centre ([www.familysearch.org/films](http://www.familysearch.org/films)).

### Other FamilySearch Websites to Try

1. England Jurisdictions 1851 is a must for anyone doing English research. It has great maps including UK Ordnance Survey series. Only for England, eh? Pity! You can see the location of parishes and their neighbours. It also has dates for which records are available for a particular parish (<http://maps.familysearch.org>).
2. Community Trees is a collection of well-researched and sourced trees from various locations (<http://histfam.familysearch.org>).
3. TechTips are technology tips for genealogists and family historians. Discover technologies that will improve your family history research and knowledge ([www.familysearch.org/techtips](http://www.familysearch.org/techtips)).
4. Finally the Labs section is where you can see and try products under development (<https://labs.familysearch.org>).

There are many new FamilySearch products under development . . . watch for them!

This is a valuable family history website. Take the time to learn how to use it. And look for more changes and improvements in the future.

### Definitions

Ancestral File (AF) – a collection of 40 million names submitted to FamilySearch between 1979 and 2003. See the article in the FamilySearch Research Wiki for more information ([www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ancestral\\_File](http://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Ancestral_File)).

GEDCOM – an acronym for Genealogical Data COMMunications. GEDCOM is a data structure created by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for storing and exchanging genealogical information so that many different computer programs can use it. It is identified by the file type ".ged". See the GEDCOM wiki article for more information ([www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/GEDCOM](http://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/GEDCOM)).

Pedigree Resource File (PRF) – a collection of genealogies submitted to FamilySearch since 1999 in GEDCOM format. PRF includes some sources different from AF. The collection on FamilySearch contains over 200 million records (compared to 120 million on the old version of FamilySearch). Initially the information was shared on CD and then later submissions were shared on DVD. There are about 150 disks. FamilySearch is discontinuing the distribution on disk. For more information go to the FamilySearch Research Wiki ([www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Pedigree\\_Resource\\_File](http://www.familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Pedigree_Resource_File)).



*Peter Darby started working on his family history in 1969 by searching for his paternal grandmother's death records in Somerset House in London, England. As Peter was born in Sherwood Forest in England, he thought it would be easy to find his ancestors. Thanks to Oliver Cromwell, some French*

*Huguenot ancestry and a surprise German great-grandmother, finding his ancestors has been challenging, but fun! Peter is currently the Past President of the Red Deer Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society and a former volunteer with FamilySearch. ###*

*There are only two lasting bequests we can hope to give our children. One of these is roots; the other, wings.*

*~ Henry Ward Beecher (1813-1887),  
Clergyman, Social Reformer*



## WHAT'S OUT THERE by Linda Murray

### **All Aboard! Using Railroad Employee Magazines for Your Research**

If you have an ancestor who worked for a railroad (railway), you will want to read this article by Ed Storey. He outlines what genealogical information you might find in these magazines and how to search for the various railway publications.

**Family Chronicle**, (2012, November/December), 17(2), 36-39.

### **Discovering Alberta's Mennonite Pioneer Family**

Elias W. Bricker and Catharina Snyder, with their children, are believed to be the first Mennonite family to settle in Alberta in 1891. Jim Bowman discovered the material on the Bricker and Snyder family and the Mount View Mennonite Church in the archival collection of the Museum of the Highwood in High River, Alberta. About 20 Mennonite families were members of Mount View Church with most coming west from Waterloo, Ontario.

**Newsletter**, Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta, (2012, October), XV(3), 1 & 5-7.

### **Fort Pitt to Edmonton**

Fort Edmonton was a very important post for the Hudson's Bay Company from 1795 to about 1890. Fort Pitt was built in 1829 and served as a supply or provisioning post until 1890. Paul Sutherland covers the history of the various trails used by the Hudson's Bay Company and others to travel between these two forts in the mid to late 1800's.

**Alberta History**, (2012, Autumn), 60(4), 17-22.

### **Nottinghamshire Surnames beginning with N, O and P**

Clifford Hughes has written a series of articles on surnames that are specifically connected to Nottinghamshire. The N, O and P surname review is number 8 in the series. The author lists names which had the highest concentration in the county in 1881 and he discusses origins and variable spellings of specific surnames.

Surnames in this volume include: Nettleship, Newham, Nightscales, Northedge, Oakland, Oscroft, Palethorpe, Peatfield, Pigott, Pinkett, Pulfrey, Pyecroft and others.

**Nottinghamshire Family History Society**, (2012, October), 13(12), 21-22.

### **Polish Online Resources for Tracing Ancestry**

Kahlile Mehr is the Slavic Collection Manager for FamilySearch and works to build the LDS Family History collection and to get Eastern European records for online publication; so he is well qualified to write about what online resources you can find for doing Polish family research. When researching a Polish ancestor, he states that determining place names and jurisdictions is vital. He mentions online gazetteers, directories and maps as well as databases found at the Polish State Archives.

**The Journal**, The Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe, (2012, September), 14(3), 4-12.

### **Trip to Nova Scotia Archives**

This is a very detailed report on researching at the Nova Scotia Archives. Janice Fralic-Brown covers location, registration, hours, requesting material, accessibility, research assistance, computer and microform facilities and much more including where to eat!

**The Nova Scotia Genealogist**, (2012, Summer), XXX(2), 88-94.

### **Your Latin American Genealogy Journey**

Read about eight essential resources to use when searching for Latin American and Caribbean family. Chris Staats includes several websites, locations of valuable library collections and archives, mapping information and handy tips to help with researching ancestors from these areas.

**Family Tree Magazine**, (2012, October/November), 13(7), 48-53

(continued on page 12)



*Linda Murray is an active volunteer with the AFHS and is the current Chair of the library committee. She loves working in the library and helping others to discover their ancestry. ###*

## FINDING THE LIVING: NOT AN EASY TASK FOR GENEALOGISTS

by Thomas MacEntee

It sounds easy, right? Finding living people – perhaps a distant cousin or a descendant of a client’s ancestor – is not a common practice of genealogists and can be more complicated than it seems.

The key to success lies in understanding the best online resources to utilize in your research, in combination with the best method of reaching out and making contact. While modern-day perceptions of privacy have complicated the process, the tools and techniques listed below should have you connecting with others in no time.

### Why Do Genealogists Want To Seek The Living?

Genealogy and family history research are the processes of tracing the facts and stories of our ancestors. Dead ancestors, right? So why in the world would we, as ancestral sleuths, ever seek information about, or get in touch with, living people?

Here are a few reasons:

- **To Expand Genealogy Research.** How many times have you heard, “Well, So-and-So used to know all about the Briggs line of the family.” You may want to establish contact with those relatives who have valuable information related to your research.
- **To Locate Lost Relatives.** It is easy to lose touch with far-flung relatives especially after 20 or 30 years. Perhaps you are organizing a family reunion or you just want to re-establish a lost connection.
- **To Discover Previously Unknown Relatives.** Wouldn’t it be nice to see if there are other cousins or relations on your collateral lines also working on family research? I have found many second cousins using various techniques and now we all do genealogy research together!

- **Locate Heirs.** Forensic genealogy is a growing sub-field of genealogy among professionals. As well, hobby-genealogists often try to reunite keepsakes, such as family Bibles or photos found on eBay ([www.ebay.com](http://www.ebay.com)), with their rightful owners.

### A Proven Strategy for Success

As you review the resources in this article, keep these two concepts in mind:

- When searching a site, you may not get a complete set of data on a person, such as an email address, phone number and postal address. You may get a phone number from one site and an address from another. Always search several sites and compare results. Just as you would when researching in genealogy, look at the data as a whole and then determine the correct contact information.
- Avoid purchasing information. Most of the sites listed here are free or have some data available that is free, but they will try to entice you to purchase a full report on a person and the links won’t even look like advertisements. Other tricks include teasing you with links that say, “Want to see a criminal report for . . .?” when, in fact, that person has no criminal record. The only time you should purchase information is if you are certain of what you will get or the website expedites the process of getting the data, such as a birth certificate mailed overnight.

### Internet Search Engines

Believe it or not, a simple search using Internet search engines such as Google ([www.google.com](http://www.google.com)), Bing ([www.bing.com](http://www.bing.com)), Yahoo ([www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com)) and others can reveal much information. An Internet search should be your first stop in finding living people.

And don’t forget to search blogs and groups! Use Google Blog Search ([blogsearch.google.com](http://blogsearch.google.com))

and Google Groups ([groups.google.com](http://groups.google.com)) for expanded searches.

## People Search Engines

Several websites exist which not only find the same or similar results as the Internet search engines above, but also do a *deep search* of other types of websites including blogs, video, photo, public records, comments and more.

These include:

- 123people ([www.123people.com](http://www.123people.com))
- Canada People Search ([wink.com/canada-people-search](http://wink.com/canada-people-search))
- peoplefinders ([www.peoplefinders.com](http://www.peoplefinders.com))
- PeopleSmart ([www.peoplesmart.com](http://www.peoplesmart.com))
- Pipl ([www.pipl.com](http://www.pipl.com))
- US Search ([www.ussearch.com](http://www.ussearch.com))
- Veromi ([www.veromi.net](http://www.veromi.net))
- yasni.com ([www.yasni.com](http://www.yasni.com))
- Zaba Search ([www.zabasearch.com](http://www.zabasearch.com)).

## Telephone Records

Sometimes the phone book approach is the best one. Searching online is much easier than going to a library and checking phone directories for major cities. Resources to use include:

- AnyWho ([www.anywho.com](http://www.anywho.com))
- Canada 411 ([www.canada411.ca](http://www.canada411.ca))
- White Pages Canada ([www.whitepages.ca](http://www.whitepages.ca)).

## Social Media Tools

It is amazing what people post on social media sites and what you can find. With over one billion members worldwide, every family has at least one person on Facebook!

- Family trees on sites such as Ancestry ([www.ancestry.ca](http://www.ancestry.ca)), Geni ([www.geni.com](http://www.geni.com)), We Relate ([www.werelate.org](http://www.werelate.org)) and others usually do not reveal information for living persons; so contact the tree owner for more information.
- You will need a membership on Facebook ([www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com)) in order to get good search results. In addition, in order to find out

in-depth information about a person, you may need to “friend” him or her.

- An account is not required to search on Twitter ([search.twitter.com](http://search.twitter.com)), a social media site with short maximum 140-character messages. View the profile of the Twitter user and contact him or her via email.

## Public Records

It used to be that, in order to search public records, you needed to know the city/province or other jurisdiction and then visit the courthouse or similar public agency. Not anymore! Many sites aggregate these public records and allow you to access them from the comfort of your home. One example is Public Record Center ([www.publicrecordcenter.com/canada\\_public\\_records.htm](http://www.publicrecordcenter.com/canada_public_records.htm)).

## Newspapers

Besides current news websites, historical newspapers offer a wealth of information. Free resources to start with include:

- Google News Archive ([news.google.com/archivesearch](http://news.google.com/archivesearch))
- Online Historical Newspapers ([sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/Home](http://sites.google.com/site/onlinenewspapersite/Home)).

## Volunteer Opportunities

One way to practice your people-finder skills is to volunteer for an organization that seeks to match up people or items with next of kin or their rightful owners.

Websites like Dead Fred ([www.deadfred.com](http://www.deadfred.com)) allow you to post orphan photos or identify other photos already posted.

Other organizations, such as the following, allow you to use your genealogy skills to locate next of kin:

Families for Forgotten Heroes ([www.familiesforforgottenheroes.org](http://www.familiesforforgottenheroes.org)) and Unclaimed Persons ([www.unclaimedpersons.org](http://www.unclaimedpersons.org)).

## Tips for Making Contact

- **Expect hesitancy.** While contacting living people via telephone is preferred, understand that the person who answers might think that you are a scammer. Consider sending an email with links to your blog or website in order to build trust. Alternatively, send a letter using the snail-mail method and provide the recipient with your contact information. Let him or her contact you if, and when, he or she feel comfortable.
- **Expect rejection.** Some people remain distanced from their families for a reason, and at their own choosing. Respect their desires without judging.

## Be Careful What You Write

If you decide to document your research experience, you should understand that, while you cannot be prosecuted for defaming the dead, you could be accused of defamation and/or libel when posting information about the living, especially if it is untrue.

- **Just the facts ma'am.** While blogs are often forums for personal views and free speech, play it safe and avoid injecting opinion when posting facts that can be publicly located. Do not let your personal judgments get in the way. Let readers come to their own conclusions.
- **Do your own research.** After finding family tree data online, genealogists always try to verify the information even if it is properly sourced and cited. The same goes for supposedly public information on living persons. Do not just copy information from another site or blog without knowing the source of the data.
- **Consider the source.** Just as in genealogical research, certain sources are better than others and carry more weight. Some sources may not be useful or they may be biased. Do not include a fact if you do not know whether the source is reliable.



*Thomas MacEntee is a genealogy professional specializing in the use of technology and social media to improve genealogical research and to interact with others in the family history community. For more information visit <http://hidefgen.com> ###*

## COMPUTER TRICKS by Jim Benedict

### Unprintable PDF Files

What if you receive a pdf document in the email that you want to print, but the **File** menu does not include a **Print** option? In the same **File** menu, you can find the **Copy** option. If so, select **Copy** and then paste the text into a blank word processing document. You can now print off a copy of the information.



*Jim Benedict's weekend project to update the family tree chart evolved into 10 years of detailed family history research. Jim is a member of the Guild of One Name Studies and a director of AFHS. He chairs the AFHS Genealogy Computing Group. ###*

## WHAT'S OUT THERE by Linda Murray

(continued from page 9)

### 25 Sources for Death Information

Gena Philibert-Ortega offers up some of the usual sources to search for death information as well as a variety of other resources to check while searching for an ancestor's death. Some of the categories include military, manuscript collections, government records, periodicals and books, cemeteries, medical and home sources. *Internet Genealogy*, (2012, October/November), 7(4), 41-45.

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# DELIVERING GENEALOGY PROGRAMS VIA VIDEOCONFERENCING

by Penny Allen

As a librarian who teaches genealogy and a passionate genealogist, I have found it challenging to connect with rural Albertans who want to research their family history. I have travelled to remote communities to teach introductory genealogy, but attendance can be low because of the difficulty of driving in bad weather or the long distances involved.

Conducting genealogy research while living in rural Canada presents particular problems. Many people who undertake genealogical research for the first time often start on the internet. Researching this way can be more difficult for rural genealogists because of the limited availability of high speed internet, the distance from urban centres and the separation from other researchers. Sometimes rural residents have only a dial-up connection without enough bandwidth to upload high-quality images.

## RISE Network

After starting a position at the Vulcan Municipal Library in 2010, I decided to experiment with delivering genealogy programs via the library's videoconference system, implemented the previous fall. The system is provided by the Rural Information Services Initiative (RISE) Network which is supported on a shared basis by three library systems in southern Alberta. The Chinook Arch Regional Library System, Marigold Regional Library System and Shortgrass Regional Library System collaborated to connect their rural customers and provide them with information about legal issues, health topics and personal enrichment. This interconnection between public libraries means that residents of a small community, such as Milo or Consort, can connect to Lethbridge via the internet and if necessary, have a face-to-face conversation with other librarians or professionals.

The RISE program, developed in 2006, was funded by The Alberta Library (Province of

Alberta), the Rural Alberta Development Fund, the Public Library Development Initiative (RISE Network, 2010, "About" page) as well as other sources. The videoconference facilities in each library include monitors, stands, webcams and access to the Alberta SuperNet.

## RURAL INFORMATION SERVICE INITIATIVE

A project of southern Alberta Regional Library Systems



Statistics show that the RISE program has been successful in connecting rural residents with information via their libraries. In 2010, there were 2,005 programs and meetings with 9,821 participants. As a result of attendance at the videoconference programs, it is estimated that customers saved 5,000 hours of travel time. (RISE Overview pdf, 2012, p. 4). As well, 35 library sites hosted 519 programs which included a Law at Lunch information session, offered in partnership with Lethbridge College and the Lethbridge Public Library.

An additional benefit of the RISE network is that a majority of the programs are recorded and can be watched from home with a high speed internet connection. There is a link provided on the website of the courses that were recorded. The Genealogy Discovery Series also has two videos uploaded to the Vimeo website (<http://vimeo.com/user5937278>).

## Genealogy

To start providing a genealogy videoconference program, I connected with the staff at the Chinook Arch Regional Library System to discuss the best way to structure the idea and get it off the ground. We chose the title, Genealogy Discovery Series, and developed an outline for delivery of the series. An outline is important to put into place early as the libraries need time to schedule and advertise the program. Also, the intricacies of learning the technology and becoming proficient with the equipment are important factors to consider in order to produce a successful outcome. The very first session that was held in 2010 had more than 70 participants but, because there were technical start-up issues, not as many of the libraries took part in future sessions. Later sessions, however, showed a healthy representation of libraries connecting to the genealogy videoconferences and good attendance.

The videoconference system is an effective way to connect the library staff with customers, as it is possible to give the them a “view” of the genealogy collection so that when they arrive they will feel familiar with the collection. It is an effective method of training librarians in providing genealogy services or conducting one-on-one reference queries. Representatives of many libraries can “attend” a videoconference meeting or session at the same time. Videoconferencing is also a great way to advertise or promote specialty genealogy collections. One suggestion for a program via the videoconference system is to connect family history groups to provide an awareness of the

resources in their area. For example, some sessions that were conducted in 2010 via the RISE Network were an introduction to the Galt Archives in Lethbridge and a “guided” tour of the library of the Alberta Family Histories Society in Calgary. This method of delivery is an ideal opportunity to provide step-by-step beginner genealogy programs. In August 2012, I conducted a one-on-one videoconference information session with a library in central Alberta to discuss ways in which to promote and start a genealogy group.



Stand with monitor and webcam  
for use in videoconferences  
Credit: *Penny Allen*

## Technical Issues

In 2010 there were four genealogy programs and 32 participating libraries. Programs in 2010 were: Library, Online and Government Resources; Calgary Public Library Genealogy Resources; Lethbridge Public Library Genealogy Resources and a Question and Answer session.

In 2011, a total of 73 libraries participated in eight programs, including: Galt Museum Virtual Tour; Oral History Review; AFHS virtual Tour; Genealogy With the Internet; Review of Genealogy Series; Genealogy Discussion, an Interactive Session; Genealogy Online, Social Media and UK Sources; and Using Word and Exel for Genealogy. Additional programs highlighted genealogy collections in the Calgary Public Library, the Lethbridge Public Library, the Alberta Family Histories Society and the Galt Museum.

In September 2012, the Alberta government agreed to fund a year-long pilot project to expand the program to 27 potential new sites throughout the province (The Alberta Library, 2012, page 2). So far, thirteen additional libraries have joined, connecting communities in southern Alberta to others north of Calgary. Ask your librarian or check with your regional library

system to find out if your library has access to these worthwhile programs.

Because connecting libraries and monitoring success is handled by the staff of the regional library systems, organizers can concentrate on the content of their genealogy program. Before considering offering any genealogy programs via videoconference, make sure that you understand the technical requirements. Potential organizers should consult the RISE Network ([www.risenetwork.ca](http://www.risenetwork.ca)) to make inquiries regarding technical or connectivity issues.

### Future of Genealogy and Videoconferencing

I found that organizing and presenting genealogy sessions was a tremendous amount of work for one person; so, if possible, share the duties with another staff member in your library, or perhaps ask members of a local family history society if they would be interested in sharing the workload. Successful sessions depended on the guest speakers and topics. I found some library customers and even genealogists were not interested in “sitting in front of a TV watching some program” when they could do that at home. This reaction may be avoided if effective marketing and promotion are provided in advance of the videoconference.

If you plan to create a genealogy videoconference, I would suggest these steps:

1. plan a one year program, either monthly or four or five sessions per year
2. determine the best day and time and keep them the same for each session
3. decide if the program will be delivered as lectures or interactive sessions (interactive sessions may limit the number of allowable connections)
4. provide an outline for each session and arrange for how it will be distributed
5. provide a handout for the participants
6. gather feedback from the participants and the librarians, so as to improve future sessions
7. gather statistics – number of participants, etc.

Providing genealogy programs via videoconferencing is a great way to promote genealogy services in your library or family history society. At the same time, it can promote awareness of library resources and services that may assist a genealogy researcher.

#### RISE Network 2011 awards include:

- Ministers Award for *Innovation in Public Library Service* — presented April 29 at The Alberta Library Conference
- American Library Association (ALA) *Presidential Citation for Innovative International Project* — presented June 27 by ALA president Roberta Stevens in New Orleans
- *Computerworld Honors Laureate* — presented June 20 at the Andrew W. Mellon Auditorium in Washington, DC ([www.marigold.ab.ca/content/videoconferencing-member-libraries](http://www.marigold.ab.ca/content/videoconferencing-member-libraries))

#### References

RISE Network. *RISE Overview*. Retrieved October 23, 2012 from: <http://RISE-Overview-March-20111.pdf>

The Alberta Library. (2012). *September TALtales*. Retrieved October 21, 2012 from: [www.thealbertalibrary.ab.ca/TALtales/Sept2012/Sept-2012-TALtales.html#video](http://www.thealbertalibrary.ab.ca/TALtales/Sept2012/Sept-2012-TALtales.html#video)

Vimeo Genealogy Discovery Series. Retrieved October 21, 2012 from: <http://vimeo.com/user5937278>



*Penny Allen, a qualified librarian and passionate genealogist, is interested in all types of electronic research. Get in touch ([pallenresearch@gmail.com](mailto:pallenresearch@gmail.com)) to receive help with your genealogy or information about how to use library resources for genealogy research.*  
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*In some families, please is described as the magic word. In our house, however, it was sorry.*  
~Margaret Laurence, novelist

## LIBRARY RESEARCH by Lois Sparling

This article focuses on preparation for research away from your computer, specifically at a place where there is a collection of published books and periodicals. Following are suggestions for supplies to take with you and some research aids you can create for yourself before using public and academic libraries.

Libraries collect published books and periodicals. Archives collect unpublished materials, such as letters, business records and manuscripts. In practice, archives often have a small library of published books and journals related to their collection. And many public libraries have archives of unpublished material, often in a local history room, or perhaps just a drawer, containing things such as old school board minutes or a scrapbook of photographs and memorabilia.

### The Library Research Kit

Things you need to bring along on a library visit include:

1. library card and/or picture ID as required by the library
2. change for the photocopy machine
3. paper
4. pens and pencils
5. lists of books and periodicals you want to see, with call numbers, selected from the online library catalogue
6. information on the people, places, events and topics you are researching
7. tissues, cough drops, hand sanitizer and/or moisturizer, pain killers and other items to keep yourself comfortable
8. laptop computer, tablet or other computer device (optional)
9. camera (optional)
10. a suitable bag in which to keep it all

### Library Card

The first tool you need for library research is a *library card* for your local library. Not only does your library card allow you to take out books, it

also gives you access to the magical world of interlibrary loans.

Your own public library may well have subscriptions to genealogical and other interesting online databases. The Ancestry library subscriptions have to be used on the library's computers in the library, but other subscriptions can be used via the library's website from your home, if you have a library card. Interlibrary loan lets you bring in books from other libraries. Therefore, if you find out about a book you want to see, you can take the information to your local public library and they will search the library world for a copy of that book to bring in for you. I was able to get an extensive genealogy for one of my family lines from the collection of the New York Public Library. I was also able to borrow 20 volumes of Irish gravestone inscriptions from the Memorial University library in St. John's, NL, via interlibrary loan. Your library will want as much information about such books as you can supply, including title, author, publisher and ISBN.

The second tool you need is *The Alberta Library (TAL) Card*. Just ask for one at your local public library or check the Alberta Library web site. This card gives you access to most of the public, academic and government libraries in Alberta including the University of Alberta (U of A) and University of Calgary (U of C) libraries. The card allows you to borrow books in person from a very long list of libraries and return them at your local library.

Browsing the stacks is a time-honoured way to explore a library. This is especially true when you do not know what relevant book topics or titles might exist or what key words need to be used to get results you want from the catalogue. Nevertheless, your preparation for library research should start with a thorough exploration of the particular library's online catalogue. Do not limit yourself to books catalogued under genealogy and family history. You will also want



to review what is available in the way of maps, atlases, gazetteers; history and geography books; and tourist guides.

You may also want to explore periodical publications at the library. The key to using periodicals for family history research is the PERiodicals Source Index. PERSI is an index of genealogical and family history journals and newsletters, by surname, place and subject. It is available online at Ancestry, the Calgary Public Library eLibrary and elsewhere. When you find an interesting article in PERSI, you can look to find a library which has the issue of the journal with that article. If all else fails, you can pay for a copy from the people who create PERSI – the Allan County Public Library in Indiana ([www.acpl.lib.in.us](http://www.acpl.lib.in.us)).

The libraries you will want to visit in the course of your family history research are:

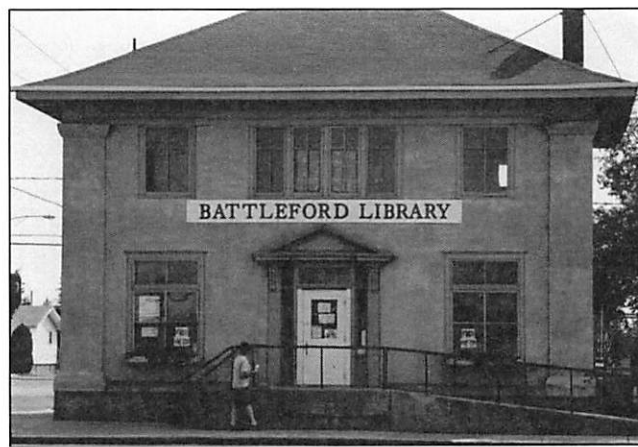
- libraries near you
- libraries near where your ancestors lived
- libraries, such as Scottish history, the War of 1812 or coal mining in Wales, that have specific books and collections on a topic connected to your research.

### Library Rules

Some libraries have all sorts of rules about what you can have with you when you handle their materials, often because they are rare. There are also a few libraries that do not allow patrons into the stacks where the books are kept. At those institutions, you fill in a form and give it to the library staff, who get the book for you. This alone is a reason to check out the library's website before you go.

Find out if there are any unusual rules before you visit. Are their books stored off site? This is the case for much of the U of C history collection. These books have to be requested in advance of your visit. Also check the library's hours of operation. You do not want to show up only to discover that that library is closed every second Wednesday or shut for renovations.

There will be books and publications that you cannot borrow from the library but that you can read there. Since virtually all libraries have photocopy machines you can photocopy useful information or make notes or both. Some large libraries no longer use coin-operated photocopy machines; instead, they have you buy a photocopy card with credits. Do not buy very many credits at once. I have leftover credits on photocopy cards for the Toronto Public Library, the Family History Library and on an unlabelled card for some other library.



Library in Battleford, Saskatchewan,  
previously the law office of the author's grandfather  
Credit: *Lois Sparling*

### Recording Information

I use loose-leaf paper because I keep my notes in binders. For the same reason, I like my notes to be on uniform-sized sheets of paper. Do not use the cheapest possible paper because it will deteriorate over time. Bring more than enough paper.

Most libraries will allow you to use pens. Bring extra pens. Pencils and a good eraser also come in handy. Yellow highlighter for your notes or photocopies is handy. Some people use several colours of pens and highlighters. Other supplies include sticky notes, paper clips, a mini-stapler, file folders to keep things organized and transparent yellow plastic sheet for reading faint microfilm.

Many people use laptops for note-taking and for accessing their family history charts and to-do

lists. Digital cameras can also be used to make copies rather than photocopying. When taking notes or photocopying remember to:

- copy the title page,
- write the name of the book or article, author and page number on *every* page of notes or photocopies, and
- use a separate sheet of paper for notes about each surname or, at least, family line.

Otherwise your notes on family “C” will end up filed with your notes on family “A” and, very soon afterward, you will not be able to find those notes to check a detail or source.

### Things to Look For in a Library

1. How-to books on family history research
2. How-to books on research in your particular places of interest
3. Published family histories
  - Genealogical and local history books in print
  - Genealogies in the Library of Congress
  - *Burkes Peerage, Baronetage & Knightage* and other genealogical compendia
  - Family histories and genealogies in journals using PERSI
4. Surname dictionaries
5. Biographical dictionaries and compendia such as *Who's Who*
6. Directories such as *Henderson's Directories*
7. Provincial, county and local histories
8. Atlases, maps and gazetteers – modern and historical
9. History books on the times and places you are researching
  - church histories
  - social histories
  - quick historical overviews in travel guides and books aimed at older children
  - political and military histories
10. Published transcriptions, abstracts and indexes such as
  - the series of extracts from *The Christian Guardian* (nineteenth century weekly journal of the Methodist Church in Ontario)

- *The Atlantic Canadians, The Central Canadians, The French Canadians, The Western Canadians*
- *Filby's Passenger and Immigration Lists Index*

### Research Aids to Assist You

1. Research log
2. Pedigree charts, family group sheets, individual ancestors' information
3. Alphabetical lists
  - surname spelling variations
  - wurnames of interest in an area
  - collateral and associates surnames of the target family line
4. Locality information
  - maps showing boundaries and jurisdictions, including neighbouring parishes or townships
  - changes in boundaries and jurisdictions over time
  - dates of significant local events such as the arrival of the railway, establishment of religious denominations in the area, local cholera outbreak, dates of first and last burials in a cemetery

### Research Log

The purpose of the research log is to keep track of searches you have already made so that you do not repeat the same work. Once you have done a lot of research you will forget what you looked at earlier.

Record exactly what you searched for and whether you found it. In future years you may come across a different spelling of the surname, or a different first name or a nickname for an individual, or the married name of a sister or remarried widowed mother. You will not remember exactly what you looked for if you do not make a note. Your research log will likely be a notebook, but it can also be on loose leaf paper or on your computer.

Consider keeping separate research logs by family line, if not right from the start, then when

you have done enough research to justify it to yourself. Date your research logs.

### Your Family Tree Information

Information on the family and individuals you are researching needs to be with you as you work. People often have their genealogy computer program with all their names, dates and places on a laptop or tablet which they bring with them to the library.



Picture of children attending Sunday School found in the Local History Room of the Saskatoon Public Library in the collection of photographs from the local newspaper and catalogued under the name of the church. The author is seated on the left, next to her younger sister.

*Credit: Sparling family files*

I backup onto WorldConnect and can therefore access my information from anywhere by going online. I also print off charts from my genealogy programme to bring with me, including:

- pedigree charts with bare bones information on direct ancestors,
- family group sheets with information on all the children of each ancestral couple and perhaps of all the first cousins and their parents and
- individual detail charts listing everything I know about each target person.

When I started, I used a notebook with one page devoted to each ancestor, including all the children's names, dates and spouses, arranged by ahnentafel number. Ahnentafel is an ancestor chart with a standard numbering system. That worked fine, too. An alternative to a pedigree chart, for keeping track of ancestors, is to use a numbered list of people, organized in the following way:

- You are #1
- Your father is #2
- Your mother is #3
- The father of each ancestor is double his or her number
- Therefore your father's father is #4
- Your mother's father is #6
- The mother of each ancestor is double his or her number plus one
- All male ancestors have an even number
- All female have an odd number

### Alphabetical lists

These are really helpful when you are scanning an index, all the land transactions in a township or all the marriages in a parish register. Remember to note surname spelling variations and keep an alphabetical list of collateral (connected but aside from the main subject) and associated (family) surnames.

Sooner or later you are going to get stuck in your research. You can pick up the trail of the next generation of ancestors through other descendants by studying the brothers and sisters and cousins of your own ancestor. Often the neighbours and associates of your ancestor turn out to be cousins, brothers-in-law or married sisters. That is why you should make alphabetical lists of the surnames of neighbours and extended family for future reference.

You need to note the names of neighbours, witnesses to marriages and deeds, parents of those marrying your ancestor's brothers and sisters, husbands of aunts, sisters and daughters of your ancestor. If you are researching more than one family in an area, it makes sense to

## FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES REPORT by Ann Williams

combine your lists of collaterals and associates of all the families into one alphabetical list.

A handy map or group of maps to consult while researching will be invaluable when new place names come up or you need to decide where to look next if your people are not in the records for the place you expected. It is so helpful to know at a glance the nearby parishes, townships or market towns. It may be also useful to know that a county was split into two or three new counties in such and such a year. You may find the maps you need online, but there may be a more detailed map or a map that better illustrates the boundary changes at the library. Gazetteers will tell you if a village or town changed its name at some point in history.



*Lois is a long-time member of the AFHS. She has served on the Board of Directors, on the Program Committee and as leader of the Celtic Special Interest Group. Her interest in family history research was piqued about 25 years ago when her grandmother purchased a family history of her grandfather's family. Lois' day job is practicing law. ###*

### SURNAME CONNECTIONS

*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:*

<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/docs/HowtoWriteEffective-Surname-Connection.pdf>

*Email to [surnames-chinook@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:surnames-chinook@afhs.ab.ca) ###*

The AFHS is one of over 160 world-wide member societies of the Federation of Family History Societies (FFHS), an umbrella organization that works hard to protect the interests of those researching British families. The FFHS makes representations to official bodies on matters affecting the study of family history and related topics; has a seat on the British Genealogical Record Users' Group; is represented on the British Association for Local History and the Regional Archive Councils; has established regular liaison with the Society of Antiquaries, the Society of Archivists, the Historical Association, the British Records Association and the British Records Society, The National Archives and the General Register Office. The Federation provides an authentic, audible and respected voice for the many thousands of individual family historians.

As a member society, the AFHS receives a steady stream of emails from the FFHS advising of new avenues of research, new projects etc. Pertinent emails are posted to the AFHS Discussion Board.

### Conscription Appeals Project

In conjunction with The National Archives, the FFHS is digitizing and transcribing the MH 47 Record Series (Conscription Appeals), a collection of WWI material including records of about 10,000 British men who did not wish to see army service. The records include some fascinating and touching stories including a real life "Saving Private Ryan", a butcher who was needed to help introduce meat rationing and a violinist from Poland. Project members will be blogging about the records as the project progresses ([nationalarchives.gov.uk/blog](http://nationalarchives.gov.uk/blog)).

For anyone with an interest in British research I recommend including the FFHS website as one to keep an eye on ([www.ffhs.org.uk](http://www.ffhs.org.uk)).

###

## BUDGET CUTS AT LAC by Laura Kirbyson

As we have heard, Library and Archives Canada (LAC) has been impacted by budget cuts and is making many changes likely to impact the genealogical world (us!). One of the problems with trying to find out what cuts are taking place and the effect on the users has been finding specific details. There has also been a lot of rhetoric from various organizations likely to be deeply affected by the cuts.

In the October 2012 issue of *Chinook*, I identified the cutting of inter-library loans (ILL) services currently available from LAC as an issue. While it originally appeared that this would take place in April 2012, a recent update from LAC indicated that the program would end in December 2012 or on February 15, 2013, depending on where on the site you looked. The List Serve (CANRES-L) and the Canadian Library Gateway will also be shut down at that time.

From the information on the LAC site, it appeared to me that the ILL program would definitely end in its current format but there are options through the AMICUS program. LAC states that materials will still be available through AMICUS which allows loans between Canadian libraries. LAC also states that it is working towards modernizing its services and increasing access to materials via digital means.

It turns out that Amicus will remain available for Canadian libraries to share among themselves, but it will *exclude* Library and Archives materials. I was told by the reference librarian that, in order to obtain LAC materials off site, you could hire a local researcher or you could order copies of the materials. While I am not averse to paying for what I want, it seems prohibitive to me to pay for a file just to see what is included in it.

I believe it is fair to pay to order a microfilm reel, so that I can review it for relevance to my research goals; however, it is going to cost too

much to look at all the potentially relevant materials that are, perhaps, less mainstream.

We are lucky in Alberta to have The Alberta Libraries (TAL) program so any materials located in Alberta that are housed in participating repositories can be ordered through that local program. If you're not yet aware of it, please check with the Calgary Public Library. It's free with your library subscription and I have used it to great benefit at libraries, including at libraries at the University of Calgary, in the city and around the province.

At this time, there does not seem to be any way to know what impact we may feel in the future from the ILL program cuts at LAC. As the changes at LAC roll out, we will find out how much or how little we will be affected and can then move forward from there.

One other note about services at LAC; a colleague of mine has been working on site at LAC and has noticed an increase in the number of signs about the place stating that wait times for materials are increasing.

### Sources

Library Boy: Legal Research News from an Ottawa Law Librarian. *Library and Archives Canada Terminates Inter-Library Loan Service*. Retrieved November 1, 2012 from: <http://micheladrien.blogspot.ca/2012/10/library-and-archives-canada-terminates.html>

Library and Archives Canada. *Interlibrary Loans (ILL) at Library and Archives Canada: End of ILL Services*. Retrieved November 1, 2012 from: [www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/ill/index-e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/ill/index-e.html)

Library and Archives Canada. *ILL Registration*. Retrieved November 1, 2012 from: [http://amicus.collectionscanada.gc.ca/amicus-bin/sr\\_ill?l=0](http://amicus.collectionscanada.gc.ca/amicus-bin/sr_ill?l=0) ###

*Why waste your money looking up your family tree? Just go into politics and your opponents will do it for you.*  
~ Mark Twain

## ONCE UPON A TIME IN THE GRAVEYARD

by Nancy Millar

I spoke to a seniors group in Red Deer last fall and, as usual, I talked about graveyards. “Why graveyards?” one of my friends asked later. “Why not talk about something more cheerful to a room full of seniors?” My answer was, “I wasn’t talking about death or unhappiness or anything like that. I was simply telling stories, and who can resist a good story?” The fact that I had based the stories in graveyards didn’t matter. The story was what mattered.

Take, for example, the story of Millicent Milroy who is buried in Cambridge, Ontario. On her grave marker, she claims that she was the wife of Edward VIII, the Prince of Wales, the one that eventually married Wallis Simpson. But according to Millicent’s grave marker, Millicent was there first. What’s the story? She was a school teacher for 35 years, normal for all intents and purposes except for this claim she had secretly married the prince when he was on a visit to Canada. The truth was to be known when she died and her papers were revealed. Unfortunately, her house was vandalized the night after her death and her papers were nowhere to be seen. Did the “Royal Keepers” get them first and destroy them? Or was it all baloney? Nobody really knows but what a great story.

It’s not like us Canadians to make mysterious claims on our grave markers. And we wouldn’t have known anything about it if that marker had not hinted at the tale and Rosebud Theatre, near Drumheller, had not picked up the story and turned it into a splendid play. Who knows where else the story can go?

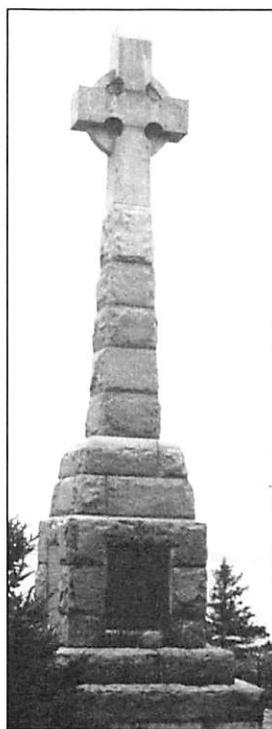
Here’s another. This is what it says on John McAlpine’s grave in the Three Hills, AB, cemetery, “The last survivor of General Custer.” Now, according to history, there were no survivors on the side of General Custer at the Battle of the Little Bighorn; so I started asking around. Was this a joke or what? The historians in Three Hills didn’t know; Drumheller Museum didn’t know, at that time; historians in Montana

didn’t know. Finally a neighbour from Sunnyslope, a district near Three Hills, came up with the answer. It turned out that McAlpine had been visiting in the United States during the time of Custer’s last stand. He was indeed in the area of the battle, but the massacre had been over for three days. Still, McAlpine was nearly there and, as he explained to his neighbour, he wanted it to be noted on his grave.



There is a tiny, white box fence at the Dunvegan River crossing near Fairview, AB, that tells the story of Caroline Garrioch, whose parents were missionaries in the north in the late 1800s. When their baby died, they buried her near the pioneer church and built a tiny white fence around her, complete with a homemade sign that says: “In Loving Memory of Caroline, Infant Daughter of Alfred and Agnes Garrioch, Who died April 20, 1888, aged 2 days, Forever With the Lord.” The sign is still there.

As if that weren’t enough to break your heart, the area around Caroline’s grave is now surrounded by maple trees which grew from seeds her parents had brought from England. They left the area eventually, and Caroline is alone now with the maple trees.



In contrast to Caroline's lone grave, the Grosse Isle cemetery on the St. Lawrence River near Berthier-sur-Mer in Quebec holds 5,424 bodies. A tall Celtic cross dominates the rocky area with small white crosses scattered about. It was here that passengers arriving in Canada had to leave their ships and be tested for cholera and typhus. If they were clear of disease, they went on to Montreal and other parts of Canada. If they were sick, they had to stay in hospital on the island. If

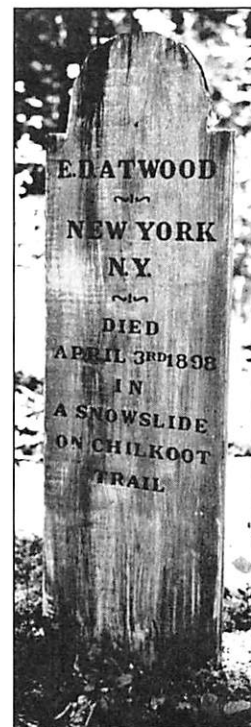
they lived, they continued into the country. If they died, they were buried on that rocky island.



And some Canadians think our history is boring!

Laura Secord's name is now best known for chocolates but her grave in Lundy's Lane near Niagara Falls, ON, is all business. No mention of candy! The words on her marker begin, "To perpetuate the name and fame of Laura Secord who walked nearly 20 miles by a circuitous, difficult and perilous route through woods and swamps and over miry roads to warn a British outpost." That's just the beginning. There are 18 lines on the monument, all about this amazing woman, and her cow, that changed our history – a wonderful history lesson right there. Every school child should see it and know the story.

Then there's Mr. Datwood from New York, who died in 1898 in a snowslide on the Chilkoot Trail – that treacherous route that wound over mountains and down through valleys, then over more mountains, to finally bring the prospectors to the Klondike, where so many people went mad in pursuit of gold. He is buried in the Dyea, Alaska, cemetery alongside hundreds of others who also died in that desperate search for gold.



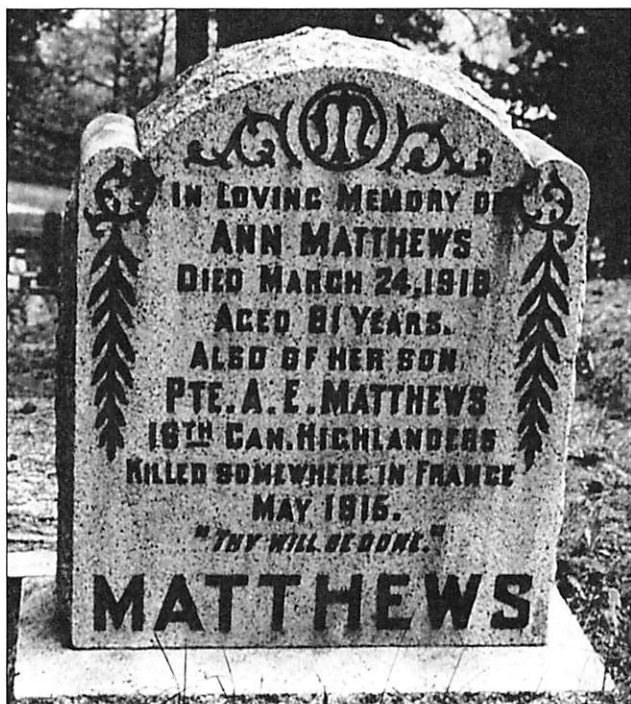
Then there's Batoche, in Saskatchewan, the one graveyard that every westerner should visit because it tells the story of a last battle and the last gasp, as it were, for natives in the west. After Louis Riel lost the battle with the Canadian government over Métis rights, he fled to the United States. That is when Gabriel Dumont stepped up to lead his people. His grave is there, at Batoche, marked by a huge rock right on the banks of the Saskatchewan River. The story goes that he was buried standing up so that he could see the government soldiers coming up the river to take away the Métis land and homes. If school classes and tourists remember nothing else about the history of Canada, they will remember the story of Dumont watching for the soldiers coming to change everything. Nearby are wooden crosses that mark other Métis who died in the Northwest Rebellion. The site is full of history and stories. A must-see!

The Titanic sank in 1912. During this past year, the 100th anniversary, we have been reminded of that awful maritime tragedy with special programs on TV and new books about it all. But if you want to feel the story in another way, visit a graveyard; see the story on the stones. In Halifax cemetery, for example, there is a marker to the memory of Ernest Edward Samuel Freeman: "Lost in the Titanic Disaster/ He

remained at his post of duty/ Seeking to save others regardless of his own life/ And went down with the ship.”

When I first saw a certain modest grave in a southern Alberta graveyard, I thought it was a bit stingy. I won't tell where it is, but the words on the marker state simply, “She hath done what she could.” But I got to thinking about it. We all do what we can. It is, perhaps, high praise, and there is probably a good story behind this brief mention.

There's a story in the Matthews grave marker, in Enderby, BC, one that contains both good news and bad. Look at the dates. Read the story there. The mother died in 1918, at 81 – a good age. Her son predeceased her in 1915 while fighting overseas for Canada. The son died in a good cause but not at a good age. Think of that mother. You don't need words to know her reaction.



I heard another good story in Newfoundland when I was researching graveyards there. Someone told me I should find Princess Sheila in Bristol Hope. She was brought there, they said, by a local mariner who, once upon a time, made his living by pirating other ships in the sea. On

one occasion, he captured a young woman from Ireland, brought her home, married her and lived happily ever after. Or so the local historian told the story. No, he didn't know where she was buried, but he thought her married name was Pike. I have to tell you I saw lots of Pikes in Newfoundland cemeteries. Sadly, no Princess Sheila, but she may have dropped the royal title.

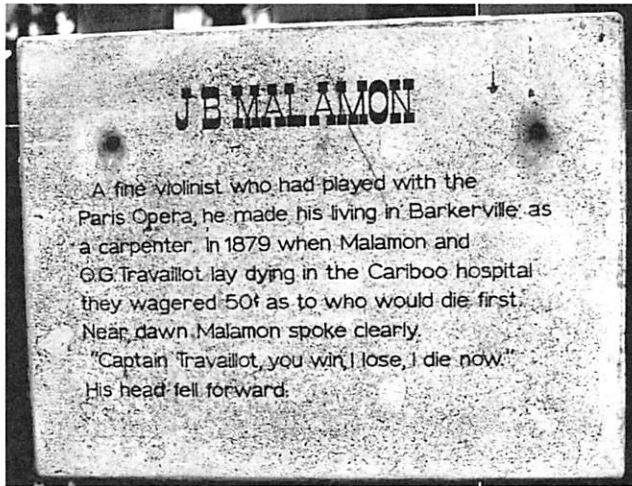
Here is a story of hard work and accomplishment. Many Eastern European immigrants came to Canada when the government offered 160 acres of farmland for \$10, if the family promised to live on the land and develop it. In the process, the government hoped, the West would be filled with settlers. Indeed, that did happen. This cemetery is in a Ukrainian area in eastern Alberta. Many families came with hopes and dreams but very few funds. As can be seen in the photo below, they now have enough money to commemorate their forefathers and mothers with beautiful grave markers like those they knew in the old country.



There is a story of good luck and bad on a grave marker in the Barkerville cemetery in British



Columbia. It seems that a Mr. Malamon lost a very important bet, but the man in the next bed of the Cariboo hospital won big –both his life and 50 cents.



Charley William Rudolf, now in the Atlin, BC, cemetery, also had a spell of bad luck. Apparently somebody thought he was a bear and shot him. We aren't told who did the dirty deed but there doesn't seem to be any anger or determination to get revenge. Maybe that was left up to another generation. Whatever happened, it has all the marks of a good story, thanks to an informative grave marker.

That's what graveyards can do. They tell stories and make us think and remember. Sometimes the markers don't give us enough words to write a very long story but there are always clues: the age and style of markers in the graveyard; the images and languages used; or the words, silent and otherwise. In the long run, you can almost "read" a cemetery. It will talk to you. Let it tell you the story!

Credit: *all photos from Nancy Millar family files*



*Nancy Millar was born in the Peace River country of Alberta and raised on a farm. She finished high school in Grande Prairie and then went on to the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Her first writing job was with the Red Deer Advocate as women's editor. Nancy moved to Calgary, where she worked at CBC television as the first female news anchor in Calgary. She then began writing a weekly column for the Calgary Herald. She started exploring graveyards as a way of writing about history from a new starting point. She went on from there, always writing history with a human face, trying to answer the question, "And then what happened?" ####*

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## AFHS PROJECTS by Heather Williams

The excellent phrase used by the AFHS-AGS Red Deer conference in April 2012, “Find Your Tree in the Forest”, is quite timely considering the numerous resources made available to family researchers from various genealogical societies. It is exciting to find a new resource that all of us can browse (newspapers, local history books, cemetery recordings) to provide more clues and answers to our puzzles.

Several volunteers have worked hard and completed their assignments on newspaper BMDs. We are not quite finished to the year 1920 – so please volunteer again for additional two-month assignments and let’s see this goal achieved.

Final proofing continues with the historic Union Cemetery, with a strong possibility that the proofing could be completed by late spring 2013.

On the note of cemeteries, kudos to the Swalwell Town and Country Ladies Group who tackled an arduous restoration project for the Swalwell cemetery, including pruning overgrown shrubs, levelling plots, resetting markers, locating unmarked graves and seeking grant funds to place a small grey stone marker on those plots. In addition to the cemetery work, the volunteers sought further information on the pioneers buried in their cemetery and provided additional information for many of them – this resource truly being a genealogical gem. They hope to see their project completed in 2013.

Andy Jaremko has been instrumental in designing new labels and leaflets for the CDs for many of the smaller cemeteries for which AFHS has the data: Arrowwood, Fishburn, Crossfield, Springbank and Swalwell.

Proposals have been sent to other rural cemeteries near Calgary regarding recording and photographing their cemeteries.

###

## 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](http://www.afhs.ab.ca)), click on Genealogical Resources found at the top of the page. Then find Periodicals: *Chinook* and *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 “Surname Connections” column on page 20 of this issue 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](mailto:ads-chinook@afhs.ab.ca) or mail to the attention of: **Periodicals Committee – Ads** to the AFHS address shown on the back cover of *Chinook*. (Note – 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](mailto:copies-chinook@afhs.ab.ca) or mail to the attention of: **Periodicals Committee – Chinook Copies** to the AFHS address shown on the back cover of *Chinook*.

**To see *Chinook* Tables of Contents,** visit the AFHS website or keep your copies!

### **THE BREEZE**

**To submit items for *The Breeze*,** that is handed out at the monthly meetings and posted on the website, email: [breeze@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:breeze@afhs.ab.ca) no later than the Wednesday prior to the meeting.

###

## CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY by Christine Hayes

**Research the History of your House**  
Saturday March 9, 2013, 10:30-11:30 am  
Genealogy Area, 4th Floor, Central Library  
Experts explore resources to help you uncover the history of your house, whether a hundred years old or younger.

**Historical Gardens of Calgary**  
Saturday March 9, 2013, 1:00-2:00 pm  
Meeting Room 2, Lower Level, Central Library  
Tour some of the beautiful historical gardens of Calgary's past, with a slide show and presentation by Janet Melrose, Calgary's Cottage Gardener.

**Family History Coaching**  
Last Saturday of the month, January to June,  
10:00 am-12:00  
Genealogy Area, 4th Floor, Central Library  
Volunteers from Alberta Family Histories Society and the Calgary Public Library provide one-on-one assistance with genealogy research.

###

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FIRST NOTICE

This is the first notice for the Annual General Meeting in accordance with *AFHS Bylaws*, Article VII, Section 1.5, which states: "*Written notice of the date, time and place of the Annual General Meeting shall be made available to all members in good standing at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting.*"

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Alberta Family Histories Society shall be held on Monday, June 3, 2013, at River Park Church, 3818 – 14A Street SW, starting at 7:00 p.m., during which financial and other reports will be given, business conducted and elections held.

Kay Clarke will call the nominations committee together early in 2013. ###

### **Britons Leaving Heirs "Digital Inheritance" by Paul Casciato and Sarah McFarlane**

*(Editor's Note – The following is part of a Reuters article originally posted in the media in October 2011.)*

Britons are now including internet passwords in wills to ensure their online music, photographs, videos and other digital data are not lost when they die, a British study showed. Around 11 percent of the 2,000 British people surveyed by the Centre for Creative & Social Technology (CAST) at the University of London for their "Cloud Generation" report said they had included internet passwords or plan to include them in their wills in a trend that CAST labelled "digital inheritance".

"It's an area that will become increasingly important given, for instance, the monetary value of music collections and sentimental value of photograph collections - fewer people now keep hard copies of either," the report quoted Steven Thorpe, partner at Gardner Thorpe Solicitors, as saying.

Cloud Generation co-authors Chris Brauer and Jennifer Barth used 15 in-depth case studies and the larger poll to investigate the implications for people whose personal and cultural keepsakes increasingly exist only in the so-called cloud -- online services run on remote computers rather than one's own PC. In the course of their study, they discovered people naturally wanted to save valuable music, photos and videos for their own use during their lifetime, but now increasingly are seeking to preserve those things for their heirs. Brauer said they discovered that "digital natives" as -- he called them -- now instinctively rely on the cloud to interact, save, store and share their personal tastes and data. The idea of digital legacies appeared when they asked cloud users what they would rescue if the house caught fire. They said, "I would run to to my computer, email my photos (and other digital treasures) to myself and then leave the house" Brauer said.

The use of smartphones and other gadgets has also increased the amount of online services people use -- including storing movies, emails, family videos and work data. What happens to people's online identity and activities after they die has become a growing issue with the ubiquity of cloud computing, digital memorabilia, social networking and an aging generation of Internet users. For example, social networking site Facebook allows a deceased user's profile to be taken down, but will not pass on passwords to give next of kin access to the account.

## EVENTS

### By Laura Kirbyson

#### Conferences and Seminars

**January 14-18, 2013**

##### **Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy**

Salt Lake City, UT

Annual, week-long courses.

[www.apgen.org/conferences/other.html](http://www.apgen.org/conferences/other.html)

**March 21-23, 2013**

##### **Rootstech (3rd Annual)**

Salt Lake City, UT

Something for everyone, whether you are an avid genealogist, are just getting started, or simply want to discover the latest technologies and solutions.

<http://rootstech.org>

**April 20-21, 2013**

##### **Alberta Genealogical Society**

##### **40th Anniversary AGS Conference**

Edmonton, AB

Details to follow.

<http://abgensoc.ca/events.html>

**May 31 - June 2, 2013**

##### **Ontario Genealogical Society**

##### **2013 Annual Conference**

Oshawa, ON

Pulling up stakes - putting down roots

Will include a number of presentations about migration routes and transportation methods.

Hosted by the Durham Region Branch

[www.ogs.on.ca/conference2013](http://www.ogs.on.ca/conference2013)

**August 21-24, 2013**

##### **Federation of Genealogical Societies**

##### **Journey Through Generations**

Fort Wayne, IN

Local hosts include the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana and the Allen County Public Library.

[www.fgs.org/upload/files/FGS2013\\_Conference\\_Flyer.pdf](http://www.fgs.org/upload/files/FGS2013_Conference_Flyer.pdf)

#### Webinar and Podcast Events

A number of organizations offer online seminars (webinars) and lectures (podcasts) about a variety of topics.

There are several upcoming webinars from **Legacy** on a variety of topics. If you missed the registration or the actual webinar, you still have time to download and view the recorded version or purchase a CD.

[www.legacyfamilytree.com/Webinars.asp](http://www.legacyfamilytree.com/Webinars.asp)

**iTunes Podcasts** are available by searching the iTunes store if you've got the software.

Examples include: Family History: Genealogy Made Easy; The Genealogy Gems Podcast with Lisa Louise Cooke – Your Family History Show; and Family Tree Magazine Podcast.

You can also access Ancestry webinars through the iTunes Podcasts search function – and they're free! [www.ancestry.com/cs/us/videos](http://www.ancestry.com/cs/us/videos)

#### Online Groups

There are online communities devoted to specific topics. These groups can be a great way to connect with other people interested in the same topics and with whom you can share your experiences. They are also pretty wonderful forums for asking questions and getting or giving answers. You may need to subscribe to the lists.



*Laura A. Kirbyson started working on her family tree in the mid-1980s. Laura has been a professional historical and genealogical research consultant for the past ten years with her main focus on in First Nations and Canadian Prairie Provinces research. ###*

#### ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF *CHINOOK*

**AFHS now offers delivery of *Chinook* electronically to those members who wish to receive the journal in that manner. You may elect to receive *Chinook* by email instead of, or in addition to, a paper copy.**

**To choose electronic delivery please email the *Chinook* Editor at [editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca) and let us know your preference.**

## MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

**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 and enjoy these benefits:**

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

See other benefits at

[www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/memship.shtml](http://www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/memship.shtml)

**Membership Year**

The membership period 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.

**Privacy Statement:** The AFHS respects the personal information you provide on this form. A copy of the Society's Privacy Policy can be read on the AFHS website. A paper copy can be obtained from the AFHS office.

Copy or cut out, then complete and mail this membership form with payment to the address below.

### MEMBERSHIP FEES\*

Submit the following fees (Note – we accept payment in either Canadian or United States funds):

\$35.00	Individual or Family or Senior Individual (65+) or Senior Family (1 person over 65)
\$50.00	Institutional

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

Complete the Membership Application/Renewal form below or print the membership form from the Society's webpage ([www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/docs/membership\\_application-2011.pdf](http://www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/docs/membership_application-2011.pdf)).

Mail your payment to the address at the bottom of this page or bring it in person to a monthly meeting held the first Monday (second Monday if the first Monday is a holiday) 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

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## AFHS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Please refer to [www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#publications](http://www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#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
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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
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Nominal Rolls 3rd, 12th, & 13th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles, CEF, 1915-16	\$22.00
Nominal Rolls 50th Battalion, CEF, 1914-15 (In Digital Library Vol. V)	\$15.00
Obituary Index of Turner Valley Oilfields Residents, Past and Present	\$13.00
South Calgary High School 1915-21 & Calgary Normal School 1929-30 Class Lists	\$10.00
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## 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 or phone number or contact a Board member ([www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/contacts.shtml](http://www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/contacts.shtml)).

## 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 completing the form on page 30 and sending it to the Membership Secretary at the above address.

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 30.

## 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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Director-at-Large	Marion Peterson
Director-at-Large	Claudia Rettman
Director-at-Large	Heather Williams

## Appointed Positions

Administration Chair	<i>Vacant*</i>
Archives Chair	Marion Peterson
Casino Manager	Gerry Theroux
Education Chair	Kay Clarke
Events Chair	<i>Vacant*</i>
Federation of Family History Societies Contact	Ann Williams
Library Chair	Linda Murray
Membership Secretary	Irene Oickle
Nominations Chair	Kay Clarke
Periodicals Chair	<i>Vacant*</i>
Privacy Coordinator	Kay Clarke
Program Chair	Christine Hayes
Projects Chair	Heather Williams
Public Relations Chair	<i>Vacant*</i>
Social Media Coordinator	Joan Miller
Volunteer Coordinator	<i>Vacant*</i>
Webmaster	Dawn Turner

## Special Interest Groups (SIGs)

Beginner's	Irene Oickle
Celtic	<i>Vacant</i>
Computer	Jim Benedict
DNA	Joan Miller
English/Welsh	Ann Williams
Métis	Xenia Stanford
Ontario	Marion Peterson
Quebec	<i>Vacant</i>
Ukrainian	Xenia Stanford
Family Tree Maker	<i>Vacant</i>
Legacy	Charles Aubin
Master Genealogist	Alan Peers, Blair Barr
Reunion (Mac users)	<i>Vacant</i>

*\*To be appointed by the Board of Directors*

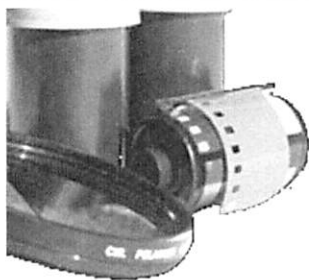


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