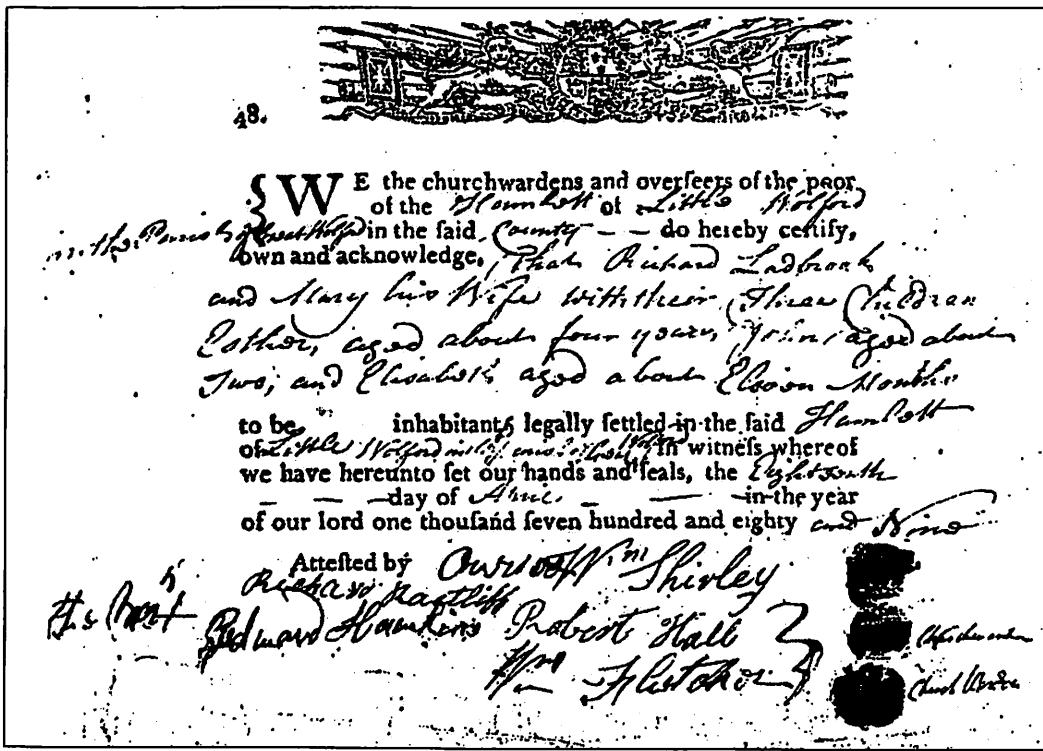




Chinook

Volume 33, Number 4 Summer, July 2013 www.afhs.ab.ca

Alberta Family Histories Society



Part of a settlement certificate of Richard Ladbrook and family (See page 15.)

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ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY

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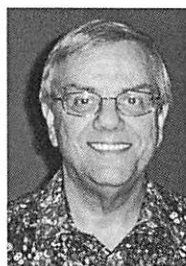
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CONTACT INFORMATION

<http://afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/contacts.shtml>

EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

by Wayne Shephard



Family historians must use many different types of data and limitless ideas in order to trace ancestors *Way Back in Time*. In this chock-full issue, authors present a number of innovative approaches they have used to solve genealogical challenges.

They also suggest many valuable sources of information.

Sherry Irvine, internationally-known teacher, lecturer and author, shows how Chancery records helped identify family members and also defined both personal relationships and property ownership. Richard Ratcliffe, British author and speaker, details the use of Quarter Sessions records in tracing the movement and activities of individuals and the roles they may have had in their communities.

Several AFHS members have stories of ancestors from times long ago. Ann Williams demonstrates how she found many ancestors using a variety of English parish and other documents. Lois Sparling outlines a question of identity of one ancestor and the methods she used to investigate the problem. In a short article about English land-tax assessments, I relate how they were helpful in locating many family members in the 18th and 19th centuries, before the advent of regular censuses. Jim Benedict combines a few facts with a lot of fantasy in an intriguing story of his possible 75th great-grandfather!

Paul Delaney, retired Professor of the *Université de Moncton* and Acadian historian, introduces research he did on the Melanson family who lived in the Acadian region in the mid-1600s. A later issue of *Chinook* will offer a more in-depth paper by Paul on the subject.

The new AFHS Board of Directors is introduced on page 4. Please give them your support as they take on the tasks of overseeing the Society's activities and development.

###

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Dawn Turner



I am very happy and excited to be the new President of the Alberta Family Histories Society! I know I have some pretty big shoes to fill but it's going to be a lot of fun. AFHS folks are so kind and helpful; I feel in my bones we are going to get a lot done together over the next two years.

But first, I would like to introduce myself to you.

I was born and raised in British Columbia but came to Calgary about 17 years ago because I have a lot of family here. In fact, the Kirkpatrick's (my maiden name) have been in Calgary for about 100 years. I am the mother of four and grandmother of two adorable three-year-olds. I am a published writer, a web developer (I maintain the AFHS website), a blogger and a digger-outer of information. I love to explore, read, gather and share information. Isn't that what all good genealogists do?

My training is in computers, but I have been a genealogist since I was a girl. My grandfather helped me build my first chart with the names of his parents and I took off from there. Family history research lay dormant for several years while I got my degree and raised my children, but a few years ago I took it out again and picked up where I had left off.

I am sure a lot of you can identify with my home suddenly becoming the repository for records, photo albums, video and audio recordings, and artifacts, once word got out that I was the "family historian." When I get a new box of archives I am as excited as a kid at Christmastime and cannot wait to dig into it!

Now I am trying to figure out how best to handle all these accumulated materials. Fortunately for me, I was able to attend the AGS's 2013 Conference, in Edmonton, Same Roots, Different Branches, at which was included a tour of the

Provincial Archives of Alberta. I learned a lot about archiving methods and materials at the Archives and even more when I attended a session on the topic at the conference.

My goal is to get all my archives in good order, my digital data properly stored, all information sourced and everything backed up in triplicate, so that I can eventually hand it all over to someone else. I am one of the lucky ones who have a child who is interested in carrying on as the family history flag-bearer.

What I think I bring to the AFHS Board is a lot of experience with non-profit organizations, a can-do attitude and (usually) a pretty cheerful personality. We face a few challenges right now, including a shortage of volunteers to fill numerous positions. I am optimistic that we will find good people to fill these roles.

Our group of volunteers at the Alberta Family Histories Society is the best! These incredibly generous people are why I am making progress with my genealogy, and why I am still involved as a volunteer. We have a lot of fun together – plus, it is great to have access to all their extensive experience and skills. They are why I am confident that the team will continue to provide more and more significant family history research benefits to our members and researchers around the world.

###

AFHS DISCUSSION LIST

The Society maintains an open discussion list on RootsWeb where members and others may exchange information and ideas about subjects related to family history. To participate, go to the **AFHS-DISCUSSION-L** section of the RootsWeb site and follow the instructions given there about how to join the list.

http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/Genealogical_Societies/AFHS-DISCUSSION.html

If you have any difficulty signing up, please contact the AFHS Webmaster.
(webmaster@afhs.ab.ca)

2013-2014 AFHS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At the Annual General Meeting of the AFHS, held on June 3, 2013, the following persons were confirmed as the Society's Board of Directors:

President – Dawn Turner
Past President – Lorna Laughton
Vice President – *Vacant*
Recording Secretary – *Vacant*
Treasurer – Ruth Sutherland
Director (Finance) – *Vacant*
Director (Facilities) – Susan Butler
Director (Computer SIG) – Jim Benedict
Director at Large – Claudia Rettman
Director at Large – Marion Peterson
Director at Large – Barbara Lafrentz

The AFHS thanks all those who have served previously.

Several AFHS committee coordinator positions remain unfilled at present. Members interested in participating are encouraged to consult the list of committees on page 2.

If you can help out or, better yet, coordinate any of the groups, please contact the AFHS President at president@afhs.ab.ca

REMEMBER TO RENEW YOUR AFHS MEMBERSHIP FOR 2013-14! See page 35.

FUTURE AFHS MEETINGS

*General Monthly Meetings, River Park Church
3818 – 14A Street SW, Calgary*

Monthly meetings resume on September 9, 2013.

The Program Committee would like to receive suggestions from members about topics, speakers, format and other matters concerning the general meetings. Contact the committee via email at programs@afhs.ab.ca

What you leave behind is not what is engraved on stone monuments, but what is woven into the lives of others.

~ Pericles (circa 495-429 BC)

CALL FOR ARTICLES: TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

Our lineup for the next three issues:

- **October 2013** (deadline August 1, 2013)
Technological Advances in Genealogical Research: The internet is quickly-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.
- **January 2014** (deadline November 1, 2013)
Organizing Your Genealogy: How do you keep your records? There are many software programs available to record information and organize family trees however, many people still prefer to keep their information in three-ring binders. Some people like to have their data close at hand on their own computer or hand-held device. Others export their information to one or more of the many available public websites, where comparisons with other family trees might be realized. Whatever your choice, family tree information must be organized, managed and stored properly or be at risk of being lost and forgotten. Tell us what strategies you employ to source, record, store and share your genealogical information.
- **April 2014** (deadline February 1, 2014)
A Genealogical Potpourri: Looking to present articles on a variety of subjects, we invite submissions about any subject of genealogical interest. You may choose to tell us about specific ancestors, methods and techniques used in your research or valuable resources for information you have found. Start planning now to put together that unique story or lesson learned that you have been meaning to write about. The scope is unlimited! ###

EARNING EXPERIENCE by Sherry Irvine

“Earning” is a family name, one that my father's maternal ancestors kept around long after the male line had come to an end. The bit of double-meaning contained in the title of this article is deliberate: researching this family, I felt I was also earning experience as a genealogist.

As a child, I listened when my grandmother related countless times why my father should not have been christened “Vernon.” It had been a mistake, an old mistake, the result of an elderly and hard-of-hearing minister's giving the wrong name to my great-grandfather. Great-grandfather should have been called “Earning” and it would have followed that my father would then have had the same name. I think they both were better off with Vernon.

But why Earning? It is an odd name and, as I discovered, actually a surname. The good story and the challenge caught my attention and have sustained my interest over the years. My Earnings are few in number but they have left behind evidence of intriguing lives.

First Enquiries

My first foray into English records was to hire a genealogist in Essex to look for two family names, Earning and Wadsworth, in three places: South Weald, Upminster and Hornchurch. I selected someone from a family history journal, prepared a summary of the information I had, posted it, and waited.

I was not disappointed. I received a well-presented report of several pages for what I thought was a reasonable cost at the time. Part of the report was a copy of a document from a court case of 1757. I had not expected the genealogist to go into such records and wondered how it had turned up. This was an early lesson in tactics, and generated two tips that all genealogists should remember:

- *Recognize that a professional has a vast store of knowledge and experience and that this*

can shorten the search time and bring unexpected results. Someone on the spot with an excellent working knowledge of a place and its resources will do as well as, and probably better than, you can.

- *Learn about record office finding aids, catalogues and guides.* It is much easier to learn about finding aids and to access them now, compared to 1978, but the value of the exercise remains the same. At that time, the Essex Record Office had a card index to miscellaneous records. My agent, familiar with the ERO, decided to consult this index as a routine check for a new client.

In addition to specialized or miscellaneous finding aids, a record office has a catalogue and detailed guides to heavily-used collections such as parish registers. The catalogue entries are usually quite detailed and may provide a significant proportion of useful facts drawn from the record described.

There is a third aspect to learning all about a record office. You feel more confident about requesting information or record copies from staff, you communicate better with an agent and you are ready when the opportunity for a visit comes along.

Court Documents

There is not enough space here to show the 1757 court document or set down a full transcript. In brief, two sisters, both aged over 60, were in court because the younger one contested the right of the elder sister to occupy the South Weald estate of their father, Captain Nehemiah Earning. The older sister's son, Earning Bayley, had inherited the property under the terms of Captain Earning's will, but had died three years earlier. The younger sister therefore considered that her son should have the estate. In reviewing the evidence – the will with an added memorandum and testimony given about living and dead family members – and reaching its decision, the court quoted some clauses of the will and set out

valuable family information. The agent's good habits thus, early on in my research, led to my knowing the names of all of Captain Earning's children and their issue (Essex Record Office document reference D/DTw/E2/12).

In addition to the two lessons already stated, the court document shone a spotlight on a third:

- ***Probate records should be studied and understood, never ignored.***

The best way to demonstrate the value of probate records and to tell more of the story of the Earning family is to take time here to dissect their contents. In doing so, I highlight important parts in the will of Captain Earning, acquired later as it was not part of the agent's report.

As was the custom of the time, Captain Nehemiah Earning waited until near the time of his death to prepare a will. He died on November 30, 1704, not many hours after explaining his last wishes to his wife, daughters and witnesses. He was clear in his intentions, even as his end drew near.

This man had confidence in his wife and daughters, and a remaining bit of hope for his son. In fact, when I first read the will of Captain Earning, two clauses leapt out, as if they had been penned in red ink. In the first, several lines explained what was to have been done with four houses in Poplar, to which instructions he emphatically added:

"This is my will and positive order concerning the said houses altho I have made noe surrender in court to the use of my will, and that noe other person whatsoever shall claim

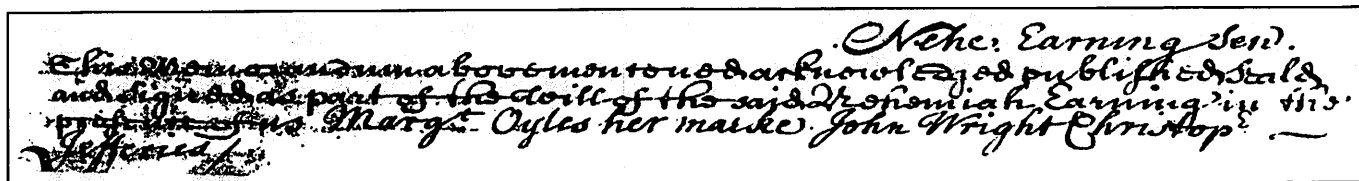
any right to the said houses but my aforesaid four daughters and their heirs." (document reference PRO: PROB 11/477)

What was he worried about – the fact that he had not gone to the manor court and devised the properties to the will, or that there would be an attempt to circumvent his wishes? This was copyhold property and the usual procedure was that the heir would appear before the manor court to be recognized. In the view of the Stepney court, the heir would be the son if he managed to appear first, before the evidence of Captain Earning's will was presented.

Several other pieces of property, all freehold, were to be sold by the executrixes and the money realized assigned to his wife, Sarah Earning, and four daughters, Sarah, Margaret, Elizabeth and Thomasin. Nearly at the end of the will, the Captain at last revealed that he had something to say about a bequest to his son Nehemiah and what he thought of him.

"I give and bequeath unto my Sonn Nehemiah (including the Legacy of fifty pounds given him by his Aunt Harding) the Summe of one hundred and fifty pounds to be paid him by my Executrixes out of the money arising from my Estate sold as aforesaid but if my said Sonn shall be reclaimed, reformed in his course of life and diligent in his business then I doe order my said wife to give him one hundred and fifty pounds more and when he arrives at the age of twenty-eight yeares all the rest and residue of my goods and chattells whatsoever."

It would appear that young Nehemiah had lived an irresponsible and, perhaps, dissolute youth which reduced, but did not completely destroy,



*Nehemiah Earning Sen.
This Memorandum above mentioned acknowledged published Seald and Signed as part of the will of the said Nehemiah Earning in the presence of us Marg't Oyles her marke John Wright Christopher Jeffries.*

The original memorandum was signed by Nehemiah Earning (first line), followed by the text: "This Memorandum above mentioned acknowledged published Seald and Signed as part of the will of the said Nehemiah Earning in the presence of us Marg't Oyles her marke John Wright Christopher Jeffries."
Credit: Public Record Office, document reference PRO: PROB 11/477

his father's faith in him. But whatever those hopes may have been, Captain Earning retained serious doubts that his son would settle down, marry and carry on the family name. He bequeathed the mansion house in South Weald to his first-born grandson. The memorandum that was added to the will stated the grandson must be named Earning. When the will was made in 1704, two of the daughters were over 21, two under 21, and all single and without issue.

Like the court documents, the will contained details of Captain Earning's family, as had the court document. In addition, I learned the surname of an aunt of his children was Harding, and that she had left a legacy to young Nehemiah. The will also included details about the status of various parcels of land, both freehold and copyhold, and the strict conditions that young Nehemiah had to meet in order to inherit anything more than £150. Not many wills present so much valuable information.



The Earning House at Brook Street

This photograph may have been taken in 1929, when the author's grandparents visited England. When the architectural historian Nikolaus Pevsner visited South Weald circa 1954 he remarked on old parts of the house dating from the late 1600s. The house eventually became a school and was torn down about 1960.

Credit: *Irvine family files*

As one never knows what may turn up in family history research, it is important to search for probate records. For this time period the various types of records that may survive are: wills, administrations, inventories and probate act

books. The ecclesiastical courts could not deal with property; so genealogists must look elsewhere for the descent of freehold and copyhold land, for example, in the records of the Court of Chancery and the manor courts, for example. Listed at the end of this article are several print and online resources that describe probate records created from 1540, when probate court documents began to appear in English, to January 11, 1858. The *Probate Act of 1857* provided that church court jurisdiction would cease on that day, and be replaced by a civil authority from January 12, 1858.

Information from the will of Nehemiah Earning clearly indicated that I look for a will of Aunt Harding, find out whether manor court records for Stepney survived and assess the facts within probate documents in conjunction with a review of the details of the court case of 1757. Documentation for the latter event revealed that young Nehemiah died about 1708. For more information, I might want to search probate records for him as well, including any indexes to wills and administrations.

One other thought occurred to me. Could there have been family squabbles before 1757? This seemed reasonable, particularly in the light of the instructions of Captain Earning about the property in Stepney. Thus, another lesson learned in the hunt for documents concerning families is:

- ***Any hint of family bickering should send you directly to Chancery finding aids.***

Searching finding aids to proceedings in the Court of Chancery is easier now that there are more online versions of the indexes. Online resources are not complete, however; so it is important to read what The National Archives sets out in its guides to Chancery records. The new catalogue, known as Discovery, works well for searching a good portion of the records.

There is a clearly written short book on Chancery records, *Family Feuds: An Introduction to Chancery Proceedings*, which is

also recommended reading (Moore, 2003).

The improvement in access to finding aids is enough to recommend that anyone discovering a mention of property in a will should automatically move to a Chancery proceedings search. If you find a reference to a case, you may be up against a challenge in either finding all the documents associated with it, or accessing and reading them. For the Earning family, I have found Chancery proceedings and, when visiting London, obtained copies of the statements of witnesses (known as depositions). They are difficult to read, lengthy, and a mix of tedious repetition and fascinating insights into the family. Much of what I have relates to discussions over tea between various family members, in particular Sarah Earning, Nehemiah's widow; Margaret, his daughter; and the family of Margaret's husband, Joseph Bayley. Joseph died between the conception and birth, in 1706, of his and Margaret's son, Earning Bayley.

Conclusions

I leave the reader here with the four tips described above and a list of resources below. Stories are the best way to teach and they are the best incentive for research. Stories certainly launch long and challenging research projects. I say *launch* because the research can take years.

Reference Books

- Cox, J. (1993). *Hatred Pursued Beyond the Grave: Tales of Our Ancestors from the London Church Courts*. London: HMSO Publications.
- Horwitz, H. (2001). *Exchequer Equity Records and Proceedings 1649 - 1841*. Richmond: Public Record Office.
- Moore, S. T. (2003). *Family Feuds: An Introduction to Chancery Proceedings*. Bury: FFHS Publications.
- Raymond, S. (2012). *The Wills of Our Ancestors*. Barnsley: Pen and Sword.
- Scott, M. (1997). *Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills and Other Probate Records*. Kew: PRO Publications.
- Sharp, H. (1996). *How to Use the Bernau Index*. London: Society of Genealogists. (The original of this early index to Chancery and other records is at the Society of Genealogists.)
- Tarver, A. (1995). *Church Court Records: An Introduction for Family and Local Historians*. Chichester: Phillimore.

Mine certainly is not done! I have more proceedings to read and I am intrigued by the seafaring careers of Captain Nehemiah Earning and his father, Anthony Earning, who not only was a captain of a ship in Oliver Cromwell's navy, but also lent a ship to Charles II.



Sherry Irvine has been teaching family history for over 25 years. In the classroom she has taught for college adult education and credit programs. She has been teaching online for eight years and was one of the first to present genealogy classes via the Web. Sherry has also lectured in Canada, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and the UK. From the start of her genealogical career she has been involved in local and professional organizations. In 2005 the Association of Professional Genealogists presented her with the Smallwood Award of Merit for services to the organization and to genealogy.

[Editor's Note – The work described here was done by Sherry beginning in the late 1970s and continuing into the 1990s. The story is told from that perspective. Subsequently she did obtain the wills of both Nehemiah Earning Junior and his Aunt Harding, along with other wills and Chancery records, and she has since learned a great deal more about the family.]

Websites

The National Archives page for accessing research guides (select “C” for Chancery, “P” for Prerogative Court of Canterbury and “W” for Wills): <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/atoz>

Victoria County History of Essex and other counties can be accessed from:

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/subject.aspx?subject=5>

Essex Record Office Catalogue Online (SEAX): <http://seax.essexcc.gov.uk/Default.aspx>

Article at FamilySearch, Chancery: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/England_Chancery_Court_Records

Article at FamilySearch, Probate: https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/England_Probate_Records

Online Sources for Chancery Records

Ancestry

A calendar of Chancery proceedings: *Bills and answers filed in the reign of King Charles the First* [database online]. Provo, UT: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005.

<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=28535&enc=1>

Original data: *A calendar of Chancery proceedings: Bills and answers filed in the reign of King Charles the First*. London and Boston, MA: C.J. Clark; Cupples & Hurd, 1889-1896.

Hamilton, Rosanna, comp. *British Chancery Records, 1386-1558* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA:

Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2004. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7919>

Original data: *Lists of Early Chancery Proceedings*. Public Record Office Lists and Indexes Volumes.

Abstracts of *inquisitiones post mortem* relating to the city of London, returned into the Court of Chancery [database on-line]. Provo, UT: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005.

<http://search.ancestry.ca/search/db.aspx?dbid=28541>

Original data: Abstracts of *inquisitiones post mortem* relating to the city of London, returned into the Court of Chancery. London: British Record Society, 1896-1908.

Index of Chancery proceedings (Reynardson's division) preserved in the Public Record Office: 1649-1714 [database on-line]. Provo, UT: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005.

<http://search.ancestry.ca/search/db.aspx?dbid=28549>

Original data: Index of Chancery proceedings (Reynardson's division) preserved in the Public Record Office : 1649-1714. London: British Record Society, 1903-1904.

Origins

Index to Chancery Proceedings Charles I 1625 to 1649 (prepared by Peter Coldham)

<http://www.origins.net/help/aboutbo-charles.aspx>

Indexes plaintiffs only in all 82,000 cases.

Inheritance Disputes Index 1574 to 1714 (prepared by Peter Coldham)

<http://www.origins.net/help/aboutbo-indis.aspx>

All 26,000 lawsuits instituted in Chancery in this period are indexed. Most suits arose because the ecclesiastical courts had no authority over the bequest of freehold property.

London Consistory Court Depositions 1700 to 1713

<http://www.origins.net/help/aboutbo-lccd.aspx>

Database contains over 3,000 index records to cases and witness depositions.

The National Archives

Download the guide from TNA website.

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/research-guides/chancery-equity-from-1558.htm>

This guide explains what can be searched online, introduces the catalogue and mentions other finding aids. ###

ASCENDANT TREE

by Jim Benedict

We all take some pride in chasing down our ancestors. Who among us has not shouted with glee upon finding another elusive relative, hidden away on some obscure farmland in the old country? Some people I know talk with pride of having over a thousand names, nay, ten thousand names, in their databases. It's faster now with all those sociable and easily-accessible websites that have sprung up across the Internet land.

So, how about doing a report card on your progress? Just how far back can you go? We are talking about proving relationships, ones for which there is a documented trail. Is there a big brick wall blocking your recent past or are you one of the fortunate and blessed few that can see back for centuries? Or, as Clint Eastwood's character, Dirty Harry, phrased it, "You've got to ask yourself one question: 'Do I feel lucky?'" Well, do ya punk?"

There is a way to numerically analyze how well you have documented your ancestors. Start with your parents, the first generation going back. Add up the parents that you know and have documented (you have documented your folks, haven't you?) and divide by two. Now go back another step, your four grandparents, count how many you have identified and recorded, then divide by four. And so on. Just how far back can you go, along any branch? The following table shows my scores for each generation, as starter benchmarks.

<u>Ancestors</u>	<u>I</u> <u>Have</u>	<u>I Have</u> <u>Proved</u>	<u>Report</u> <u>Card</u>
parents	2	2	100%
grandparents	4	4	100%
great-grandparents	8	8	100%
2nd great-grandparents	16	10	62%
3rd great-grandparents	32	11	34%
4th great-grandparents	64	4	6.2%
5th great-grandparents	128	4	3.1%
6th great-grandparents	256	6	2.3%
7th great-grandparents	512	2	0.39%
8th great-grandparents	1024	3	0.29%
	###		

SOME COMMENTS ABOUT PROOF

To prove relationships, genealogists should adhere to the Genealogical Proof Standard which, as defined by the Board for Certification of Genealogists, consists of:

- conducting a reasonably exhaustive search for information,
- accurately citing the sources of the information used,
- analyzing the quality of the collected information,
- resolving any conflicts or contradictory evidence and
- arriving at a sound and reasoned conclusion.

Researchers should also understand the sources, information and evidence they use to prove their cases including whether the records are:

- original or derivative – that is, whether the information contributes written, oral or visual information, but is not copied, abstracted or transcribed from another written or oral record;
- primary or secondary – that is, records created near the time of the event by someone who would likely have had close knowledge of the event versus information from sources created well after the event or by someone not familiar with the people concerned or the event; or
- direct or indirect – that is, records that pertain specifically to an event, such as a birth certificate, or information that may be circumstantial and require additional evidence, such as an age recorded in a census.

It is rare to find evidence that proves a relationship "beyond a shadow of a doubt," but researchers should ensure they follow the five-point process in the Genealogical Proof Standard and document all events if they want to construct a family history that is as close to the truth as possible.

For more on the subject, consult:

Mills, Elizabeth Shown. (1977). *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co.

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO QUARTER SESSIONS RECORDS IN ENGLAND AND WALES by Richard Ratcliffe

Quarter Sessions (QS) records in England and Wales survive in some counties from the middle of the 15th century until 1972, when the Quarter Sessions were replaced by Crown Courts.

Justices of the Peace (JPs) who presided at Quarter Sessions spent a great deal of time between sessions dealing with a host of administrative duties required of them by various acts of Parliament, examining suspected criminals and vagrants and remanding them in custody to await their appearance at the next sessions. Much of the time allowed for the QS was taken up with judicial matters.

The most common cases dealt with by the QS, particularly before the *Reform Act of 1832*, which gradually led to a reduction in the administrative duties of the Justices, were offences including the following:

- Infringing on local bylaws and licensing laws
- Non-payment of tithes and taxes
- Poor Law offences, particularly vagrancy, problems with settlement and removal, bastardy orders and the failure of the reputed fathers to pay maintenance
- A wide variety of felonies – crimes that could be described as wicked, cruel or murderous. In 1820 there were over 200 crimes that were designated as felonies for which the death penalty could be passed.

The most common felonies dealt with by the QS were:

- Burglary
- Highway robbery
- Horse stealing
- Cattle stealing
- Wounding or maiming cattle
- Sheep stealing
- Stealing fowl and ducks
- Breaking down hedges, fences, gates, stiles, posts and railings
- Pound breaking
- Trespass and threatening gamekeepers

- Destroying any wagon, cart or plough
- Destroying grain and root crops
- Robbing any orchard or garden
- Murder or manslaughter
- Assault, especially on Parish Constables
- Rape
- Theft of clothes
- Theft of furniture and furnishings
- Receiving stolen goods
- Eavesdropping

As few QS records have been indexed, researchers should consult QS minute books in the first instance. These give a summary of the business transacted and list the names of those who appeared, or should have appeared, to give evidence. The verdict of the jury is also recorded.

A typical example is the case of Joseph Garnish who was charged with stealing a cheese at Lindsey, Lincolnshire, on January 14, 1785. The QS Minute Book entry reads:

Thomas Greaves of Gainsborough, Waterman, in £20 for his appearance and to prosecute Joseph Garnish for stealing a cheese out of a boat on the River Trent which he the said Thomas Greaves had the charge of - discharged. [That is, Thomas had appeared at the QS and given evidence, otherwise he would have been fined £20, as he was the principal witness for the prosecution.]

John Francis of Gainsborough, Innholder, in £10 for his appearance and to give evidence against Joseph Garnish as above - discharged.

William Brown of Gainsborough, Waterman, in £10 for his appearance and to give evidence against Joseph Garnish as above - discharged.

Bill against Joseph Garnish, late of Gainsborough, Sailor, for a petty larceny - plea not guilty. Jury say Guilty.

To be whipt at Gainsborough next Market Day.

Poor Law Records in Quarter Sessions

Between 1597-1834, a considerable amount of time was spent at each QS dealing with offences against the Poor Law. The Elizabethan Poor Laws of 1597 and 1601 made each parish responsible for its poor, with the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor overseeing the collection of the Poor Rate from parishioners and ensuring that it was carefully spent on the needs of the poor. This system of parish care and supervision lasted until 1834, when Poor Law Unions were created and put under the control of elected Boards of Guardians. As it was in the interests of a parish to keep the Poor Rates as low as possible, the parish officers frequently attended the QS to obtain bastardy orders and removal orders and to seek the aid of the Justices in disputes over settlements and apprenticeship.

Bastardy Orders

It is worth checking the QS minute books if an illegitimate birth or baptism has been found in the parish registers between the 17th and 19th centuries. Many Overseers of the Poor went to the court to get a bastardy order requiring the reputed father to pay maintenance for the child which had become chargeable to the parish.

The QS papers may include a confession by the mother, taken by a Justice and naming the reputed father. The reputed father could dispute the claim, but often he did not appear in court and would subsequently be served with a bastardy order requiring him to pay maintenance for the child through the Overseers.

The minute book for Lindsey QS of October 23, 1835, records:

Robert Adcock of Gainsborough, Gardener, reputed father of a female bastard child born September 21st, 1835 by Alice Milson, single woman of Kirton [in Lindsey] - to pay 8/- from birth until October 23rd, then 1/9 per week.

Sometimes the Overseers got it wrong and the reputed father appeared in court to deny paternity.

At the same QS the minute book records:

The Overseers of the Poor for Barton on Humber to pay £5/14/6 to Richard Richardson of Hornsby who denied being the reputed father of a male bastard child born to Deborah Moody, single woman, on or about July 22nd, 1835 - Maintenance order not made.

Settlement Certificates and Examinations

Settlement Acts of 1662, 1691 and 1697 allowed the parish officers to remove from a parish poor people who had not gained a legal settlement or did not possess a settlement certificate at the time of their arrival in a parish.

Sometimes the QS were asked to confirm a settlement, as in the case of Richard Ladbrook, his wife Mary and their three children: Esther, aged about four years; John, aged about two; and Elisabeth, aged about eleven months. On April 21, 1789, Warwickshire QS issued a certificate confirming their settlement in the Hamlet of Little Wolford in the parish of Great Wolford.

The Overseer of the Poor for Great Wolford who attended the QS and received a copy certificate for the parish records was my 2nd great-grandfather, Richard Ratcliffe. On the certificate he signed his name as Richard Ractliff (see cover).

Settlement Examinations

In most settlement cases, the parish officers came to the court to seek the removal of an illegal incomer who would become chargeable to the parish. The parish officers usually came to the court with a settlement examination taken some time earlier before a Justice.

In the Minute Book for Lindsey QS of July 13, 1784, the calendar of prisoners includes the name of Ann Ebblewhite. She had been committed to the Gainsborough House of Correction on June 4, 1784, charged by John Elwick, one of the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Gainsborough. In her confession, she admitted to being a rogue and vagabond, wandering abroad, lodging in a stable and having been delivered of a male bastard child in a hay

loft in the town of Gainsborough. The QS papers include John Elwick's statement describing her discovery – an examination by James Finley, one of His Majesty's JPs – which established that her lawful place of settlement was Little Corringham, as she had served a year in the employ of Henry Pilkington, farmer. It was further recorded that she should be conveyed by the Constable of the parish of Gainsborough to Little Corringham, to be received by the Overseer of the Poor and provided for.

Removal Orders

By far the largest number of offenders against the Poor Laws were vagrants, rogues and vagabonds. This group included beggars, itinerant musicians, gypsies, fortune tellers, unlicensed pedlars, persons who had left families chargeable to a parish, persons lodging in barns and hovels, persons wandering abroad unable to give a good account of themselves and persons pretending to be soldiers or seamen as well as those who had escaped from custody. Most were apprehended by the Parish Constable or an Overseer of the Poor, examined by a Justice and then held in the local House of Correction until they appeared at the next QS.

Offenders found guilty of being a vagrant, rogue or vagabond would be issued with removal orders and vagrancy passes. Vagrancy passes required the Constable of a Parish to convey the vagrants to the Constable of the next parish on their way to their place of legal settlement and to provide food and shelter as necessary. Some vagrancy passes, showing the names of parishes, may be found in collections of parish records through which the vagrants had been conveyed. Many removal orders issued by QS show that vagrants claimed that their legal place of settlement was a considerable distance from the parishes in which they had been apprehended.

At Odiham, Hampshire, an order was endorsed with the comment, probably written by an Overseer of the Poor, *Gave her £1 and sent her to Yarmouth. Cannot find that her husband belonged to the parish as stated within this pass.*

It is worth noting that the introduction of parish registers in 1538 and the revised regulations in 1598 were brought in to help parish officers check such claims.

Other examples of removal orders issued by Lindsey QS show just how far away from where they were apprehended some vagrants claimed to be legally settled. From the Lindsey QS minute book, January 22 1793:

- Mary Skirrow from the Bail of Lincoln to Manchester in the County of Lancaster
- John Carter from the Bail of Lincoln to St Giles, London
- Nancy Howcroft from Gainsborough to Goosney [Goosnargh] in the County of Lancaster
- Elizabeth Bootle, a vagrant who claimed to belong to the Parish of Biggleswade in the County of Bedfordshire (It was ordered that the Clerk of the Peace write to the Minister or Overseers of the Poor for the said Parish of Biggleswade for information respecting the place of her last legal settlement and that the answer be laid before the Magistrates at the next General QS.)

Apprenticeship Indentures

To reduce demands on the Poor Rate, the parish officers put large numbers of pauper children out as apprentices as soon as they reached the age of seven. An apprenticeship indenture would be signed by the Overseers, the Churchwardens, the master and two Justices.

If the relationship between the master and an apprentice broke down, or an apprentice was maltreated by the Master, the case went to the QS and the Justices could quash the indenture.

At Lindsey QS on July 10, 1781, Robert Chaplin of Gainsburgh, Innholder, appealed against an indenture signed by two Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Gainsburgh and two JPs. The indenture, dated May 24th, had placed Jane Chaplin, a poor child, aged nine years, as apprentice until she reached the age of 21 years. The QS quashed the indenture, after a full

hearing of all parties, and awarded Robert Chaplin the sum of five pounds and five shillings for his costs against the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor.

Other Responsibilities of the Overseers of the Poor

Sometimes the Overseers became involved in matrimonial matters, such as when a husband deserted his wife and left her chargeable to the parish. In such cases, the Overseers could apply to the QS for permission to seize the goods and chattels of the husband and sell them by auction, with proceeds of the sale going towards the cost of maintaining the abandoned wife.

The Overseers were required to bring full accounts of the sale and evidence that the proceeds had been credited to the Poor Rates to the next QS.

Crimes and Felonies

In the 18th and early 19th centuries, many petty criminals were punished by being transported to America or Australia. Listed in *The First Fleeters* (Fidlon et al, 1981) are the names of the convicts who left England in May 1787, and reached Sydney Cove in Australia in January 1788. Among them was Rebecca Boulton from Lincolnshire, who was convicted at Spilsby in 1784. The minute book for Lindsey QS, Midsummer 1784, records this entry:

John Grant the Younger of Withcall, Yeoman, appeared to prosecute Rebecca BOULTON, wife of Thomas Boulton of Thimbleby, Labourer for stealing a cotton gown and a silk handkerchief, the property of his sister Ann Grant and a cotton gown the property of his mother Ann Grant.

Bills found against Rebecca Boulton for two petty larcenies.

Sentence of the Court – Whereas Rebecca Boulton hath been convicted of a Felony, for which she is liable to the penalty of burning in the hand or whipping, it is decreed that Rebecca Boulton be transported as soon as

conveniently maybe to some of His Majesty's Colonies or plantations in America fore the term of Seven years.

Rebecca Boulton never arrived in America. Following her conviction, she was sent to Lincoln Castle, then to Portsmouth, and put on board the transport ship *Prince of Wales*, one of the eleven ships in the First Fleet that left Spithead in May 1787 to colonise Australia. Rebecca died shortly after arriving in Australia and was buried in Sydney Cove on April 21, 1788. A daughter, Rebecca, born in Lincoln Castle in April 1786, survived her by one week and was buried in Sydney Cove on April 28, 1788.

Lindsey QS minute book of October 28, 1835, records orders for transportation for seven years against Robert Wallis, William Allbones and William Hughes, alias William Jones. The QS papers for this case are very sparse, but *The Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury* for October 31, 1835, is much more informative.

Robert Wallis, Wm Hughes alias Wm Jones and Wm Allbones were indicted for stealing a canvas purse containing about £14 from the person of Mr Thos Lowe, farmer of Ingoldmells. The robbery took place at Partney Fair in August last whither the prosecutor had gone for the purpose of disposing of some sheep. A short time after concluding his bargain, he went into the public house yard where he was assaulted by the prisoners and his purse and money stolen. In order to evade pursuit, the prisoners joined in the cry "Stop thief" and became almost the first heralds of the prosecutor's loss. Two of them were ultimately secured in a barley field in which they had attempted to conceal themselves. The prosecutor swore most positively to the identity of the prisoners and the quaint manner in which he gave his testimony excited considerable merriment in court. They were found guilty and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

It should be noted that the names of people attending the QS, particularly those of convicted prisoners and vagrants, may be incorrect. Some prisoners gave false names, while Keepers of the Houses of Correction and Clerks of the Court may have recorded names inaccurately because there was no standardised spelling of surnames until the second half of the 19th century, when elementary education was made compulsory.

This article is only a brief introduction to QS records. The examples shown are all taken from my own research and give an indication of the variety of cases that were dealt with by the JPs. The examples also show how easy it is to be sidetracked from researching your own family history once you start looking at QS Records. In my research I have found only one reference so far to the appearance of one of my ancestors at the QS (see Settlement Certificates above). The hunt goes on! On a Thursday afternoon I am usually to be found in the Warwickshire County Record Office indexing Warwickshire QS minute books and hoping to find a reference to an ancestor in QS records.

References:

Fidlon, P. G. & Ryan, R. J. (Eds.). (1981). *The First Fleeters: A comprehensive listing of convicts, marines, seamen, officers, wives, children and ships*. Sydney, Australia: Australian Documents Library.

Three useful booklets to further your research are listed below. All can be purchased through the Family History Partnership.
www.thefamilyhistorypartnership.com

Gibson, J., Churchill, E., Foster, R. & Ratcliffe, R. (2007). *Quarter Sessions Records for Family Historians* (5th Ed.). Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company.

Gibson, J., Langston, B., & Smith, B. W. (2011). *Local Newspapers 1750-1920* (3rd Ed.). Baltimore, MD: Clearfield Company.

Ratcliffe, R. (2007). *Basic Facts about Quarter Session Records*. Lutterworth, LE: Federation of Family History Societies.



Richard Ratcliffe is a well-known family history speaker and author, and a former Chairman and Archives Liaison Officer of the Federation of Family History Societies. He is a past-President of both the Birmingham & Midland Society for Genealogy and Heraldry and the Lincolnshire Family History Society. He has written three Basic Facts booklets on Methodist Records, the Wesleyan Methodist Historic Roll and Quarter Sessions Records. He is also a Fellow of the Society of Genealogists and a Friend of Warwickshire County Record Office. ###

Cover Photo: Settlement Certificate of Richard Ladbroke and family, who were moved from Long Compton in Warwickshire to the neighbouring parish of Great Wolford in 1789
Credit: *Warwickshire County Record Office, document reference number DR81/29*

COMPUTER TRICKS by Jim Benedict

Have Windows Remember Open Folders After Logging Off

Do you use that window that shows all of your file folders and files on your system? This (for Windows) is called the Windows Explorer window, and you can change how it works for you. Wouldn't it be nice if, next time you use your computer, Windows Explorer remembered to stay on your research directory? If you have Windows XP, click Tools, Folder Options and the View tab. Under Advanced Settings make sure "Restore previous folder windows at logon" is selected and click OK. If you have Windows Vista, on the Windows Explorer window click Organize, select Folder and Search Options, click the View tab and then select the "Restore previous folder windows at logon" and click OK. Wherever you were when you had your directory listed in Explorer, it will restore to that spot.

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A SERENDIPITOUS DISCOVERY

by Paul Delaney

[Editor's Note – This article is an introduction to a more detailed paper to be published in a future issue of Chinook. It will present the author's findings about an Acadian family named Melanson and the confusion over whether their origins were French or English. The new data has significant implications for the thousands of descendants in North America.]

Serendipity, or the art of “fortunate finding,” can play an important role in genealogical research, as in any other. Still, as well as the luck involved in finding something important by chance, a certain amount of expertise is needed to be able to recognize the value of the find and to make full use of it. Luck alone is not enough.

In 2012, when researching a topic far removed from my usual work in Acadian genealogy, I was using FamilySearch, and going through a list of names of children baptized in London in the 1630s. Such a search often brings up names that are more-or-less similar to the one we are looking for. On this occasion, I was struck by one of the seemingly random entries on the list. It was of a “*Petrus Meranson*” son of “*Petri & Priscillae*” Meranson, baptized at the Church of St Martin in the Fields, London, on August 15, 1637. The entry was written in Latin and *Petrus* and *Petri*, of course, are Latin forms of Peter. The details seemed astonishingly close to an early Acadian family that I knew had come to Acadia from England during the short period, between 1657-1667, when Acadia was under British control. This was the family of Peter and Priscilla Melanson, whose oldest son was called Peter and was born in the 1630s. The only element that differed was the fact that, in the English register, “Meranson” was written as the family name, while in Acadia the family was always shown as “Melanson.” However, it was not a big obstacle, as phonetically the letters “l” and “r” are very close.

Further searches, using variant spellings, produced another possible member of the family, *Petrus Meronzo*, baptized at the same church on October 29, 1637, as well as a daughter,

Katherina Meranzo, baptized there on April 19, 1640. The disparities in the spelling of the family name did not worry me, as in both cases the parents were named as Peter and Priscilla. During this period, there was no standardized spelling of names and the same name may have been spelled quite differently by the same person on different occasions. More puzzling, however, was that fact that this second Peter was baptized only a few months after the first one. I mentioned my findings to Stephen White, the Acadian genealogist at the *Centre d'études acadiennes* at the *Université de Moncton*, and he thought it looked very promising. I continued searching FamilySearch using variant spellings and, much to my surprise, up came a name that had never appeared before, Carol Meranzon, son of *Petrus* and Priscilla, baptized at the church of St Martin in the Fields on December 14, 1642. Well, the family that came to Acadia had a younger son called Charles, which in Latin is *Carolus*. Wow! Purely by chance, I believed that I had stumbled across traces of the family of Peter and Priscilla Melanson in England, which several researchers, including myself, had been trying to find for many years.

My next step was to find corroborating evidence in English records. I checked online to find out what records, apart from the registers, had survived from the parish of St Martin in the Fields for that time period and where they were deposited. It did not take long to learn that the registers and vestry books of the parish were at the Westminster City Archives, in London. Now I needed to go to England to finish the story!



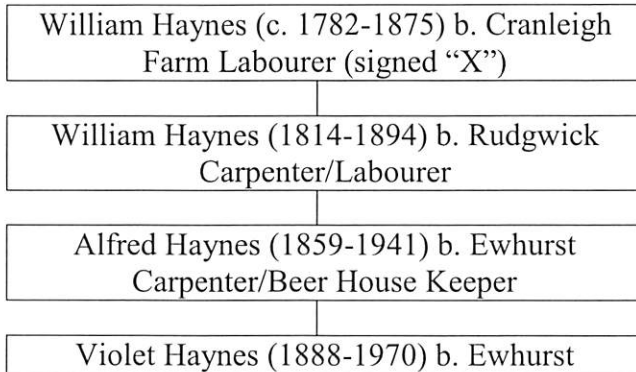
Paul Delaney is a native of PEI and a descendant of Irish, Acadian, English and American Loyalist ancestors. He taught English language and literature in London, England, for 20 years and then at the Université de Moncton from 1992 until his

retirement in 2010. He has published several articles on Acadian genealogy, in both English and French, mainly on the victims of the deportation of 1755. ###

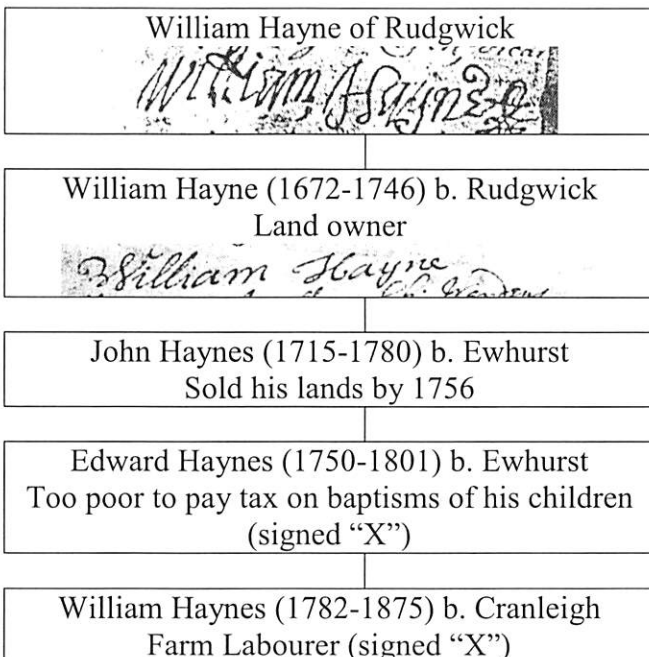
TAKING SOME ENGLISH FAMILIES BACK TO THE 16TH CENTURY

by Ann Williams

In pre-internet days, when I began looking into the family of my grandmother, Violet Haynes, all I knew was that she was born in Ewhurst, Surrey, where her father, Alfred Haynes, ran the White Hart pub. Information from census returns and birth, marriage and death certificates took me back to an ancestor born about 1782 and allowed me to construct this tree:

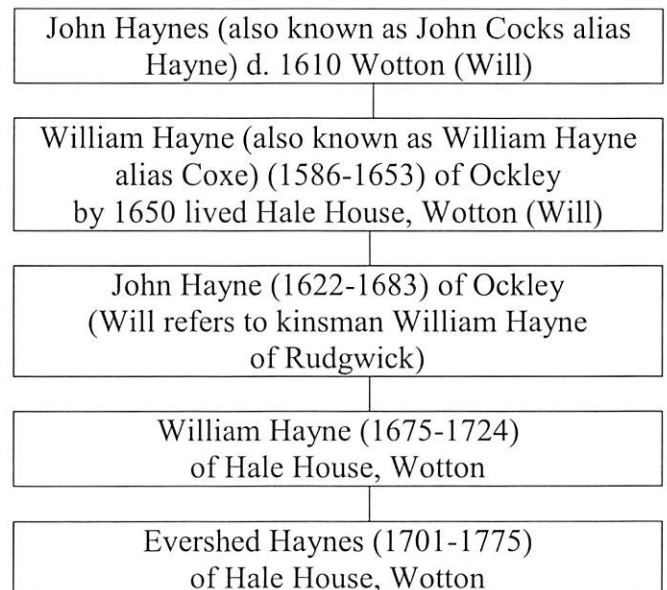


At the Family History Centre, my review of microfilmed parish registers, land tax and poor law assessments for Cranleigh, Rudgwick and Ewhurst parishes gave me information for the family back into the 1600s as shown below (signatures on the table are from parish registers which both men signed as churchwarden):



What next? I trolled the FamilySearch catalogue for anything that might progress my researches and hit upon a film of Surrey Memorial Inscriptions (MIs). I knew MIs recorded those who had died but did not appreciate at the time that the term, MI, limited itself to the rare memorials inside churches, and ignored the churchyards where my farm-labouring family would have been laid to rest. So it was beginner's luck that I didn't limit my searches to likely sources. The film listed a memorial in Oakwood Chapel to Evershed Haynes of Hale House, Wotton, a "mucky-muck from London" or so I thought. I noted the information but did not do anything with it before putting the family aside for a while.

When I took time later to look at this family, I had learned a little more and thought, "Maybe that land-owning William Hayne, who died in 1746, left a will." He had, as it turned out, and it had been filmed by the LDS. In it was a reference to "my annuity flowing out of Hale House, Wotton." My goodness, we were connected to Evershed Haynes and tracing his family might get me past my own road block! I now could build a family tree for Evershed from information in the Oakwood, Wotton and Ockley registers and family wills.



I still could not link my family with Evershed's, but what was this Cocks alias Hayne/Hayne alias Coxe business? What kind of surnames were they?

Puzzlement turned to excitement when I was browsing the genealogy shelves of the (now disused) MacKimmie Library at the University of Calgary. There I discovered that a pedigree of the Hayne alias Cocks family was in the book, *Sussex Genealogies* (Horsham Centre). I learned from a journal in the AFHS library that the Society of Genealogists in London had a copy of the book and ordered copies of the relevant pages from them. They took seven l-o-n-g weeks to arrive but it was my family. The printed pedigree ended with my land-owning, will-leaving, possessor-of-annuity, William Hayne, who died in 1746. It showed where the Rudgwick and Wotton families connected and cited on which documents (mostly wills) the information relied. As well as proving relationships, the wills tracked the descent of their properties.

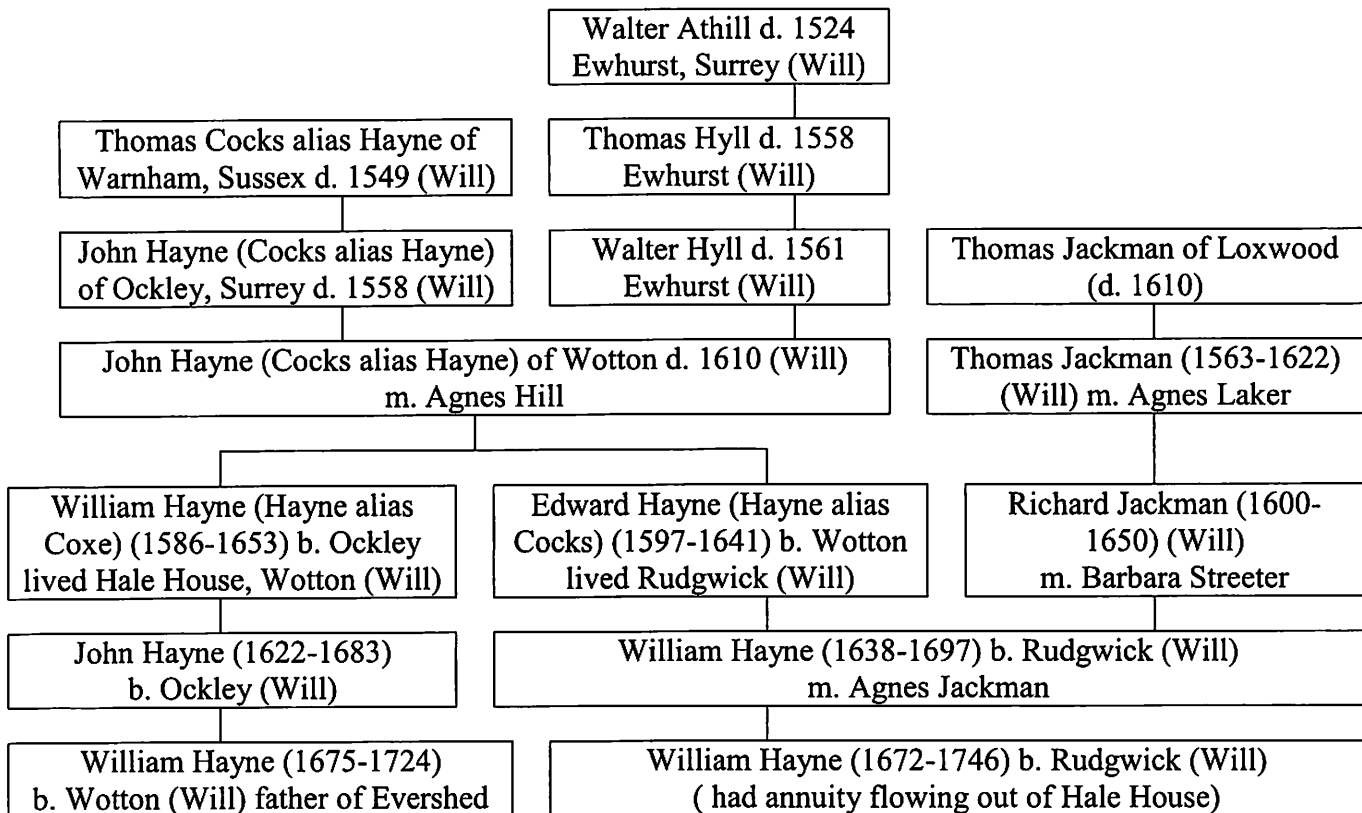
Today a Google search of "Cocks alias Hayne" brings up the pedigree I waited so long to receive.

Other information about the family was obtained from a variety of documents and sources that allowed me to trace ancestors back several centuries. Some of these sources are summarized below.

Hill Family of Ewhurst, Surrey

Ancestor John Hayne married Agnes Hill of Ewhurst. By now I had purchased a series of microfiche from the West Surrey Family History Society (WSFHS), *Early Surrey Wills (1480-1821)*, which indexes beneficiaries and will makers and includes summaries of the wills themselves. It was therefore a relatively simple matter to "grow" the family of Agnes Hill.

Following is the tree from Walter Athill (who died 489 years ago) to the William Hayne who died in 1746.





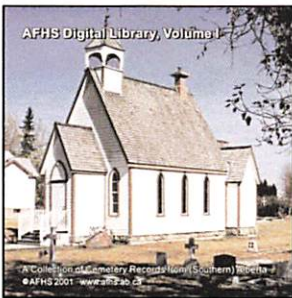
PUBLICATIONS of the Alberta Family Histories Society

Over the years, the AFHS has produced a number of publications dealing with family history. Most are available digitally. Detailed information on the content and the procedure for ordering copies can be found here and on the Society's website.

<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#publications>

SOUTHERN ALBERTA CEMETERY RECORDS

The AFHS has produced fifteen volumes of records from Southern Alberta cemeteries. Each volume is individually priced and all are available for purchase in digital format. The volumes contain monument transcriptions, burial records and many photographs of the memorials.



AFHS Digital Library Volume I (CD)

Price \$30.00

This volume contains over 68,000 records from 69 cemeteries in Southern Alberta, including about 11,000 records from the Calgary Crematorium and 2,000 records from the Chevra Kadusha (Jewish) Society. Each record contains the name of the deceased, monument inscriptions, burial information and location within the cemetery (where known). There is additional information about the cemeteries, towns or localities and driving directions, as well as addresses and emails for town, municipal or county offices and local museums. Records can be browsed for a particular surname within a particular cemetery or across all cemeteries. Volume I was completed in 2001.

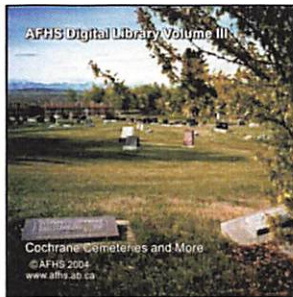
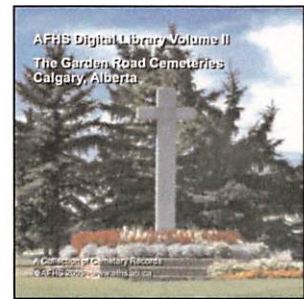
Cemeteries included in the library are:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Airdrie - Airdrie Cemetery | Coleman - Crowsnest Cemeteries | Olds - Eagle Hill Cemetery |
| Aldersyde - Mount View Mennonite Cemetery | Cowley - Crowsnest Cemeteries | Olds - East Olds Baptist Cemetery |
| Banff - Banff Cemetery | Cremona - Big Prairie Cemetery | Olds - Hainstock Cemetery |
| Banff - Mountainview Cemetery | Cremona - Cremona Cemetery | Olds - Hutchison Cemetery |
| Beiseker - St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery | Crossfield - Crossfield Cemetery | Olds - Mayton Cemetery |
| Bellevue - Crowsnest Cemeteries | Dalemead - Dalemead Cemetery | Olds - Olds Cemetery |
| Black Diamond - Foothills Cemetery | DeWinton - Pine Creek Cemetery | Olds - Westerdale Cemetery |
| Blackie - Blackie Cemetery | Didsbury - Didsbury Cemetery | Passburg - Crowsnest Cemeteries |
| Blairmore - Crowsnest Cemeteries | Didsbury - Redeemer Lutheran Church Cemetery | Rosebud - Rosebud Cemetery |
| Bottrell - Westbrook Cemetery | Didsbury - Westcott Cemetery | Springbank - Old & United Church Cemeteries |
| Calgary - Burnsland Cemetery | Exshaw - Exshaw Cemetery | Stavely - I.O.O.F. Cemetery |
| Calgary - Chevra Kadusha (Jewish) Records | Frank - Crowsnest Cemeteries | Stavely - St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Cemetery |
| Calgary - Cremations, 1937-1979 | Granum - Granum Cemetery | Strathmore - Sacred Heart Cemetery |
| Calgary - Midnapore Cemetery | Hillcrest - Crowsnest Cemeteries | Strathmore - Strathmore Cemetery |
| Canmore - Canmore Cemetery | High River - Highwood Cemetery | Sundre - Bergen Cemetery |
| Carstairs - Carstairs Cemetery | Irricana - Irricana Cemeteries | Sundre - Eagle Valley Cemetery |
| Carstairs - Three Mennonite Cemeteries | Lille - Crowsnest Cemeteries | Sundre - Harmattan Church of the Nazarene Cemetery |
| Claresholm - Claresholm Cemetery | Lundbreck - Crowsnest Cemeteries | Sundre - Lobley Cemetery |
| Cochrane - St. Andrew's Cemetery | Millarville - Christ Church Anglican Cemetery | Sundre - Sundre & District Cemetery |
| Cochrane - St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery | Namaka - Namaka Mennonite Cemetery | Turner Valley - Foothills Cemetery |
| | Okotoks - Union & Roman Catholic Cemetery | Water Valley - Water Valley Cemetery |

AFHS Digital Library Volume II (CD)

Price \$20.00

Volume II contains 24,500 records from two cemeteries on Garden Road that straddle the eastern boundary of the Calgary's City Limits: MD of Rockyview Garden of Peace and Mountain View Cemetery. This volume was completed in 2003.



AFHS Digital Library Volume III (CD)

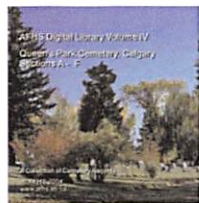
Price \$20.00

This volume contains monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs from three cemeteries in Cochrane – St. Andrew's, St. Mary's and Municipal – plus Westerdale Cemetery in Olds, St. Barnabas Anglican Churchyard in Calgary and two cemeteries in Hill Spring Cemeteries in Pincher Creek. Volume III was completed in 2004.

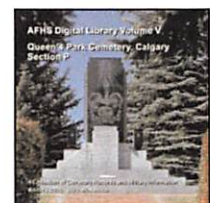
AFHS Digital Library Volumes IV-X (CD)

Price (each) \$25.00

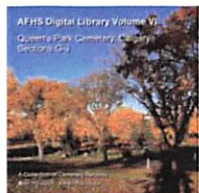
Each of these seven CDs includes monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs from a particular area or section within Queen's Park Cemetery, Calgary. Volumes can be purchased individually or as a complete library (see Volume XI below).



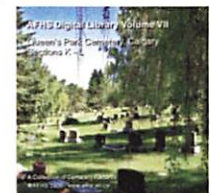
Volume IV – Sections A-F: contains over 9,300 records. These sections contain some of the earliest burials in the cemetery. Section E contains the Jewish section of the Cemetery and has a link to the Chevra Kadusha Burial Society of Calgary, from which group the data was obtained. Volume IV was completed in 2004



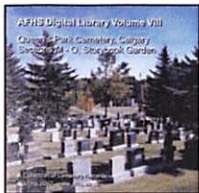
Volume V – Sections P and PC are the military sections in Queen's Park. The earliest burials in these sections date from January 1970 when the military section of Burnsland Cemetery became full. Section P has 3,600 burials in full burial lots and columbariums. Section PC has its almost 1,400 burials in cremation lots. The volume also has entries for stray military markers from Sections A-L. A list of names from "The Airman Memorial" in downtown Calgary and various military websites is also included. Volume V was completed in 2005



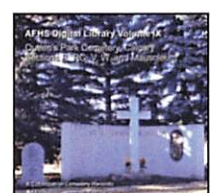
Volume VI – Sections G-J: contains records for about 12,700 burials which took place between 1946 and 2005. Volume VI was completed in 2006.



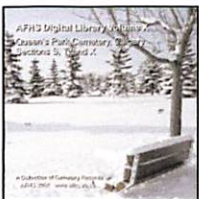
Volume VII – Sections K-L: contains records for about 13,300 burials from 1955 to 2005. Volume VII was completed in 2006.



Volume VIII – Sections M-O: contains records for about 10,450 burials from 1969 to 2006. Records from the summer of 2004 to the fall of 2006 are also included for Storybook Garden, a baby and child section. Volume VIII was completed in 2007.



Volume IX – Sections R, RC, V, W and the Mausoleum: contains records for about 7,600 burials from 1971 to 2006. Volume IX was completed in 2007.

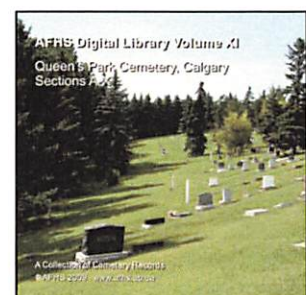


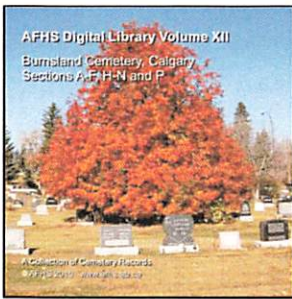
Volume X – Sections S, T & X: contains records for about 6,100 burials from 1983 to 2006. A Master Index of the whole cemetery is included in this volume. Volume X was completed in 2007.

AFHS Digital Library Volume XI (DVD)

Price \$50.00

This DVD includes the transcriptions, photos and burial records for all 66,655 burials in Queen's Park Cemetery individually contained in Volumes I to X. Volume XI was completed in 2009.

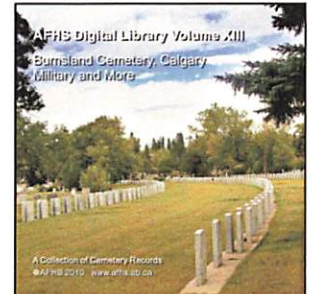




AFHS Digital Library Volume XII (DVD)

Price \$50.00

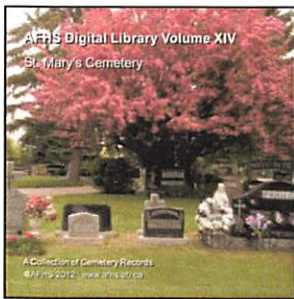
This DVD contains monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs for 16,634 entries in Sections A-F, H-N and P of Burnsland Cemetery, Calgary. Volume XII was completed in 2010.



AFHS Digital Library Volume XIII (DVD)

Price \$50.00

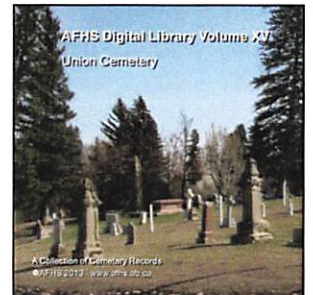
This DVD contains monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs for military markers in Burnsland, Queen's Park, St Mary's and Union cemeteries, Calgary. Many additional photos from the Military Museum, Peacekeeping Parks, Currie Barracks, Armoury, Memorial Drive and other areas are also included. Volume XIII was completed in 2010.



AFHS Digital Library Volume XIV (DVD)

Price \$50.00

This DVD contains 13,557 entries from 20 sections of St. Mary's Cemetery and 2,391 entries from St. Mary's Pioneer Cemetery with monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs. Volume XIV was completed in 2012.



AFHS Digital Library Volume XV (DVD)

Price \$50.00

This DVD contains 22,779 entries from the 20 sections within Union Cemetery, Calgary, Alberta. The data includes monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs. Union Cemetery is Calgary's oldest cemetery. Volume XV was completed in 2013.

OTHER AFHS PUBLICATIONS

These publications provide information on personal data and local historical events. Many of the lists are fully searchable on the AFHS website and are available as paper prints. Prices represent reproduction costs only. All are printed in black and white on 8 1/2" x 11" pages and cerlox bound.

Alberta Local Histories Listing (68 pages)

\$15.00

This is an alphabetical listing of local history books by community name and some Calgary and area repositories where they may be located. This 1999 list was compiled by AFHS members Judie Riddell and Marlene Knott.

Births, Deaths, Marriages from Calgary Newspapers 1883-89 (40 pages)

\$20.00

This volume consists of lists of indexed names extracted from microfilms of the birth, marriage, and death announcements from early issues of three Calgary, Alberta newspapers – Calgary Herald Weekly, Calgary Herald Daily and Calgary Tribune. The data were extracted by AFHS member Gordon McMahon.

Births, Deaths, Marriages from Calgary Newspapers 1890-99 (205 pages)

\$30.00

This volume consists of lists of indexed names extracted from microfilms of the birth, marriage, and death announcements from early issues of three Calgary, Alberta, newspapers – Calgary Herald Weekly, Calgary Herald Daily and Calgary Tribune. The data were extracted by a number of volunteers coordinated by AFHS member Nancy Cunningham.

Nominal Rolls of 50th Battalion, CEF, 1914-15 (45 pages; also included in Digital Library Volume V) **\$20.00**

This publication contains a list of the military units that sailed overseas during the First World War. The list contains information about every unit member, including name, rank and regimental number, as well as details about their next of kin, country of birth and date and place of enlistment. These Canadian Expeditionary Force data were compiled by AFHS member Lt. Col. W. van der Schee and were published by the AFHS in 1994.

Nominal Rolls of 3rd, 12th and 13th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles, CEF, 1915-16 (70 pages) **\$25.00**

See above for description.

Obituary Index of Turner Valley Oilfields Residents, Past and Present (35 pages) **\$15.00**

This index has over 2,500 individual records about former residents of Turner Valley, Alberta, including death and burial dates, cemetery in which the individuals were interred and other information. The data was compiled by AFHS member Florence Denning in 1998.

South Calgary High School 1915-21, 1928-29 & Calgary Normal School 1929-30 Class Lists (44 pages) **\$15.00**

This index of names is made possible by the forethought of Annie Clipsham, who kept her books and memories of her school days. The lists cover South Calgary High School from 1915-1921 and 1928-1929 and Calgary Normal School from 1929-1930 and were compiled by Gisele Philbert Tremblay.

The Barr Colonists 1903 (38 pages) **\$15.00**

This listing contains names, ages and occupations of the approximately 1,500 original colonists who accompanied Reverend Isaac Barr across the ocean in 1903. They were the first European settlers in what was later to become Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. AFHS member Noreen Chambers transcribed the list from the 1963 commemorative newspaper about Lloydminster.

The MacDonald Family of Cochrane and Mount Royal Ranch (24 pages) **\$15.00**

This is an introductory history of the A. W. McDonald family from the time they arrived in the Cochrane area, in 1881, until his death in 1927. The booklet was prepared by AFHS member Jan Roseneder.

For additional information about the Society's publications, consult the AFHS website:

<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#publications> or send an email to projects@afhs.ab.ca

To order a publication, please complete the form below and send it, along with full payment, to:

Projects, Alberta Family Histories Society, 712 - 16th Avenue NW, Calgary AB T2M 0J8

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Earliest Ancestor of the Haynes/Hill Line

My earliest known ancestor, Walter Athill, farmed land in five parishes. He was Catholic and took his religion seriously. Walter's will, made in 1524 – seven years before Henry VIII founded the Church of England – left 4 pence to mother church – the local cathedral – and £1/3/8d – about Cdn\$1,000 in today's currency – to Ewhurst church, asking to be buried in the South Chancel there. He also asked that 20 priests sing and say mass at his burial and 30 priests say and sing four trentalls – a series of 30 masses – two in Ewhurst church and two in Oakwood Chapel one month later.

Walter's son, Thomas Hyll, made his will in 1558, 27 years after Henry VIII's break with Rome but six years after Henry's daughter, Queen Mary, had returned the country to the Catholic faith. He left six pence to mother church and a total of 11 shillings for 10 masses to be said at his burial, also in the South Chancel of Ewhurst church, then a placebo (a service for the dead) and dirge (a song of mourning for the dead) every day for a month, with a further 20 masses at his month's mind and for the next 21 years an obit (a service for the soul of a deceased person on the anniversary of their death).

It is doubtful that any obits were said for Thomas, as Elizabeth I came to the throne the same year he died, and churches returned to the rites of the Church of England. Thomas's wife died in the reign of Elizabeth I; she was buried in Ewhurst churchyard and her money went to her children.

Property Records

Compositions for Knighthood (1630)

Men of full age having land with an annual rental value of £40 or more were expected to take up a knighthood. However, being a knight led to certain responsibilities, and many rejected the privilege. In 1630, Charles I ordered a commission to negotiate with those who would rather pay a composition (a fine) than take a knighthood. The records for Sussex have been

published by the Sussex Archaeological Society and digitized by Google Books. In the summary is an entry for one ancestor, Richard Jackman of Loxwood, who paid a fine of £10.

Deeds and Other Documents

This summary of a deed names ancestors Richard Jackman and Barbara Streeter:

- Date – March 13, 1622/3
- Deed of gift Agnes Jackman (a) of Wisborough Green, widow, to her son, Richard Jackman (b), of the same
- Recites intended marriage of (b) and Barbara, daughter of Henry Streeter Sr. of Headley, Hampshire, yeoman
- Lands and tenements called Walters (50 acres) in Wisborough Green in the occupation of (b), to (b) after the death of (a)
Reference – West Sussex Record Office (WSRO) document Add Mss 9409

Ancestor Edward Stanford (1606-1674) was baptized in Horsham, Surrey, and died in Slinfold, Sussex. How am I sure that the man who died in Slinfold was the one born in Horsham? Well, Edward was a witness in a 1639 court case and testified that he was about 36 years old, had been born in Horsham but had lived in Slinfold for about 10 years. (WSRO Ep/I/11/16)

These summaries, and similar materials from county record offices, are found through the Access to Archives (A2A) website (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a). Documents held by The National Archives (TNA) are recorded in their online catalogue (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk).

Entails

Entails could be set up in wills to ensure property remained in the possession of someone with the family name, that is, not inherited by daughters. The inheritance of Agnes Hill, the only child of her father, was subject to such an entail. After his death in 1561, her father's 11 properties passed to his brother and his brother's male heirs. There was also an entail in the Haynes family. This is

perhaps why the Rudgwick and Wotton branches kept an eye on each other: as in default of male heirs, properties were to pass to males in the other branch.

Feet of Fines (about 1298-1833)

Basically, Feet of Fines record fictitious lawsuits contrived to record transfers of land. The “fine” is the official record. It was written out three times on one piece of paper, the Court keeping the copy at the foot of the page. The original documents, filed by county, are held at TNA. Many printed abstracts, however, have been published at the county level. The WSFHS has published *Surrey Fines (1558-1760)*. An entry for my family is:

- Date – 38 Eliz/T (Trinity term, May 22-June 12, 1596)
- Parties – John Cox alias Hayne v. John Hills
- Location of property – Ewhurst
- Transaction – John Cox alias Hayne became the owner of property in Ewhurst previously owned by John Hills

Inquisitions Post Mortem (IPMs) (before 1660)

On the death of a tenant of Crown land, an Inquisition Post Mortem (IPM) was held to determine his land holdings and who would inherit them. Without a male heir, holdings were split between daughters. If the heir were a minor (under 21 for a male, under 14 for a female), the Crown stepped in until the minor came of age – often to the detriment of the land holdings. This is the IPM of ancestor Richard Ireland:

- Richard Ireland of Rudgwick yeoman
- At Petworth
- IPM date – September 20, 14 James (Regnal dating for 1617)
- Death date – February 1, 12 James
- Heir – Son, Richard, aged 17 years and 2 months
- Lands – Garlands, Hawkes and Bignors in Rudgwick

Original IPMs, filed by county, are held at TNA, but many county-based organizations have

published those for their locality. Sussex IPMs have been published by the Sussex Record Society and digitized by Google Books.

Manorial Records (1400s-early 1900s)

Manors are administrative units, not usually with the same boundaries as a parish. They could be larger or smaller, but they generated many kinds of documents, the most useful being court rolls. It was not necessary to have a will if landholdings were solely manorial land.

Other useful records are manor surveys. Ancestor Thomas Jackman is listed in the 1609 Survey of Loxwood Manor as follows:

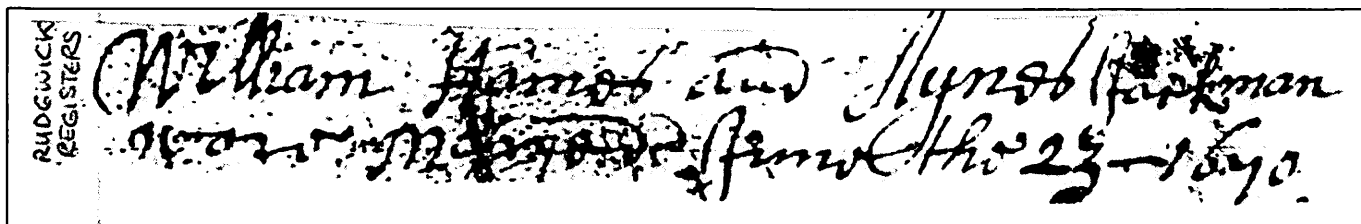
Thomas Jackman Sr. at Greene claims to hold freely to him and his heirs by deed in writing certain land called Tokens containing 6½ acres by estimation to hold and paying yearly besides suit of court and a relief when it happens (Greene) (3/3d).

The document indicates that Thomas, of Wisborough Green, paid three shillings and three pence per year to the Lord of the Manor. Conditions of his tenancy were “suit of court” – a requirement to attend manor court proceedings – and “a relief when it happens” – a fee payable on the tenant’s death or sale of the property – usually the amount of the annual rent, to the Lord of the Manor.

The website of the Manorial Documents Register (www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mdr) is helpful in locating manors and their records. An Advanced Search allows for searches by parish. Manor records filmed by the LDS are listed in the FamilySearch catalogue, either by parish or by county.

Parish Registers (from 1538)

Church of England parish registers have been kept since 1538, although not all early ones have survived. Registers are held in county record offices, and many have been filmed by the LDS and catalogued on the FamilySearch.org website.



A transcript of an entry from Rudgwick Parish marriage register shows that “William Hanes and Agnes Jackman were married April the 23 – 1670.” The mottled background results from the entry’s being written on parchment and never completely smooth.

Probate Inventories (approximately 1521-1834)

Beginning in the reign of Henry VIII, it was the practice for inventories to be made during the probate process. Not all have survived, but they are so interesting that they are worth looking for. They list the possessions of the deceased, generally room-by-room, so that a picture of their house and style of living emerges.

The 1632 inventory of ancestor Agnes Jackman includes the following items: in the hall – a table, forme (bench), a cupboard, a trough, two stools and a mortar and pestle; in the parlour – a table, a featherbed (feather-filled mattress), feather bolster (double-wide pillow) and a linen chest; in the loft over the hall – two bedsteads, six pairs of sheets and of tablecloths, two pillowcases, three blankets, four platters, two porringers (containers for liquids), six chests and a cupboard; in the kitchen – two spits, a brandiron, a pair of tongs and a pair of pot hangers (to support pots over the fire); in the loft over the parlour – two featherbeds, two coverlets, five blankets, two bolsters, a pillow and a chest; in another chamber – four flockbeds, six coverlets, eight blankets, three bolsters, three pillows, two bedsteads, six chests and a box.

Agnes’s son, Richard Jackman, lived in Gunshott Farmhouse in Wisborough Green. His 1650 probate inventory lists his rooms as a loft over the parlour, a loft over the hall, a loft over the kitchen, a garret loft, a malthouse loft, a middle chamber and a next chamber, a parlour, a hall, a kitchen and malthouse, a milkhouse and a brewhouse. The milkhouse and brewhouse were

probably in outbuildings. Gunshott Farmhouse is still in use.

Sussex probate inventories have been filmed by the LDS (FamilySearch catalogue under Sussex - Probate Records) and they may also have filmed inventories for other counties. Probate inventories are starting to be available on Ancestry.com.

Wills

Some pre-1857 wills for Southern England and Wales from 1383 are held by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury (PCC), indexed and downloadable from TNA’s website. Wills for Northern England from 1389 are held by the Prerogative Court of York (PCY), indexed on the Borthwick Institute website. Other wills will be found in various county-level probate courts, possibly indexed on (and downloadable from) county record office websites. Note that during the Protectorate Period, 1653-1660, under the rule of Oliver Cromwell, all wills were proved in the Court for Probate of Wills.

The Family History Centre on 17th Avenue SW, Calgary, has a permanent collection of filmed county probate court indexes. The LDS have filmed copies of many wills.

1575 Jury Duty

Ancestor Thomas Jackman was a juror at an Inquisition held in Kirdford on September 25, 1575 – an Inquisition into the following (nasty) incident:

Henry Grynsted, labourer of Kirdford was charged with murder. On September 7th he was playing '12 skore prycks' and shot one of his arrows into the head of John Philippes of Kirdford who died on September 14th. Verdict: INVOLUNTARY HOMICIDE. (Source: Calendar of Assize Records: Sussex Indictments Elizabeth I)

CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY by Christine Hayes

Conclusions

You never know where you will end up when you start looking into a family. When I began the Haynes line, there was no hint that they had ever been wealthy, no hint there would be wills to find, and maps and deeds to puzzle over, nothing to say how much fun it was all going to be.

The ability to prove this line back into the 1500s is largely the result of the survival of records in the Surrey/Sussex area, the task simplified by the stability of the family – grandmother Violet born in the village where her direct ancestor died in 1524. Also helpful were the large number of wills which passed down named properties, prior to the sale of their last landholding in 1756. By the way, the Wotton branch of the family lost their money in a bank failure, their own bank, which declared bankruptcy in 1816.

I also recently learned that "12 score pricks" is defined as: targets placed 240 paces from the archer, the regular distance for archery practice.

References

Comber, J. (1931). *Sussex Genealogies – Horsham Centre*, Volume 1. Cambridge, UK: W. Heffer & Sons.



Ann Williams was born 18½ miles from Ewhurst, where her grandmother was born. She is a member of the AFHS, currently editor of the society's newsletter, The Breeze, and co-ordinator of the English/Welsh SIG. Ann is a member of the Guild of One-Name Studies (registered to the surname Astridge), the Sussex Family History Group and the Clwyd Family History Society. ###

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF CHINOOK

AFHS now offers delivery of Chinook electronically to members who wish to receive the journal in that manner. To choose electronic delivery please mail the Chinook Editor at editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

Historic Calgary Week July 26 to August 5, 2013

- Staff from Calgary Public Library will be at **A Ride Through Time** at Lougheed House on Saturday, July 27th. Drop in to see our display in this magnificent old home.
- **100 Awesome Things about Calgary:** 2012 Historian Laureate Harry Sanders will reminisce about five-cent cones at Model Milk, comic books at Jaffe's and a rope swing over the Elbow River. Learn about the other 97 awesome things from Calgary's past at Memorial Park Library, 1221 - 2nd Street SW, on Tuesday, July 30th, at 7:00 pm. No registration required.
- **Calgary's Historic Homes:** Join us in uncovering the history of some of Calgary's historic homes through the Century Homes database and our Digital Library. Memorial Park Library, 1221 - 2nd Street SW on Wednesday, July 31st at 7:00 pm. No registration required.

Family History Coaching, a drop-in program, with coaches from the the Alberta Family Histories Society and Calgary Public Library, starts its new season on September 28th at the Central Library, 616 Macleod Trail SE, from 10:00 am to noon. We will continue to meet on the last Saturday of the month until November.

Heritage Weekend: Calgary Public Library's annual Heritage Weekend will be October 25th and 26th. Details will be in the August program guide.

Calgary Public Library program guides will be online and in print August 12, 2013.



Christine Hayes is an Information Assistant in the Humanities Department of the Central Library. Her areas of concentration are genealogy, history, local history and literature. She is also the chair of the AFHS program committee. ###

THE MYSTERIOUS MR. BANGS

by Lois Sparling

Actually, the mystery is how late 19th-century genealogist, Dean Dudley, and early 20th-century genealogist, George Bangs, connected the Edward Bangs (1581-1678), Pilgrim Father, who joined the Plymouth Colony in Colonial Massachusetts in 1623, with the Edward Bangs baptized in the parish of Panfield, Essex, England, on October 28, 1591. What evidence did they find that John Bangs (1560-1632), father of Edward Bangs, baptised in Essex, was the son of Richard Bangs (1525-1586), sheriff of the Borough of Norwich, some 80 miles away in Norfolk? Why did they believe that Richard's father was William Banges (1478-1550) of the Parish of Smallburgh, almost 14 miles further north?

In 1896, Mr. Dudley compiled a hefty book entitled the *History and Genealogy of the Bangs Family in America: with Genealogical Tables and Notes, tracing the descendants, male and female, from the Pilgrim ancestor, Edward Bangs of Plymouth and Eastham*. George Bangs picked up the search between the First and Second World Wars. A photocopy of their research was forwarded to me by relatives early in my own ancestor hunt.

During a visit to the Family History Library, I checked the baptismal record of Edward Bangs (1581-1678) on microfilm of the Panfield, Essex, parish register. Edward's father's name was recorded as Tobias Bangs, not John Bangs. On a more positive note, I did find Richard Bangs (1525-1586) mentioned in volume 52 of the publications of the Norfolk Record Society. He was indeed Sheriff of Norwich in 1577 and held other official offices before that.

I consulted many books to determine how best to proceed with family history research in the Tudor and pre-modern era. Parish registers started in 1538. There are also some old monumental inscriptions, including brass monuments inside churches. Antiquarian hobbyists have translated, transcribed and published medieval and Tudor records. Most

importantly, many testaments (known to us as wills), or copies of them, survive in the court records dating back to the 12th century. The court records also include the family squabbles over inheritances, marriage settlements, dower rights and dowries and the sort of land disputes which continue to bring out the best in property-owning people to this day. Large numbers of deeds survive from the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries: however, the collections of these deeds seem to be relatively random, not, perhaps, the place to start.

With no immediate plans to visit either Salt Lake City or England, more recent research on my Bangs line has been limited to the Internet and inter-library loan. The National Archives will make digital copies of records from their online catalogue. There is a charge. Since Bangs is an unusual surname, I have been able to identify several civil court cases which look as if they could hold some useful information. For example, The National Archives' catalogue describes a case in which William Banges is a defendant in a complaint by Richard Broun that he and another obtained a conveyance from him of lands and a fishery in Smallborough and Barton, Norfolk, while Mr. Broun was in a delirium. The date of the court case is 1544 to 1547. I also found an Inquisition Post Mortem in the catalogue for a John Banges of Essex held in 1632-33.

The Essex Record Office online catalogue can also be searched by surname. They have a will and several deeds I would like to see. The Norfolk Family History Society website lists interesting-looking books for sale. Since the postage would cost as much as the books, I am trying to access them with inter-library loans through the Calgary Public Library.

I looked for a geographic connection or factor which would help me understand why someone in Norwich would move to the rural parish of Panfield near Braintree, Essex, but did not see one.

The family history research guides I have found most useful include the following:

Herber, M. D. (1998). *Ancestral Trails: The Complete Guide to British Genealogy and Family History*. London, England: Society of Genealogists.

Colwell, S. (2006). *The National Archives: A practical guide for family historians*. London, England: The National Archives.

Chambers, P. (2005). *Medieval Genealogy: How To Find Your Medieval Ancestors*. Stroud, Gloucestershire: Sutton Publishing Ltd.

Lynch, D. M. (2008). *Google Your Family Tree: Unlock the Hidden Power of Google*. Provo, UT: FamilyLink.com, Inc.

Raymond, S. A. (2012). *The Wills of Our Ancestors: A Guide for Family & Local Historians*. Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Pen & Sword Family History.

Blanchard, G. (2009). *Tracing Your East Anglian Ancestors: A Guide for Family Historians*. Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Pen & Sword Family History.

Gibson, J. S. W. & Churchill, E. (2009). *Probate Jurisdictions: Where to Look for Wills*. (5th ed.). Lutterworth, Leicestershire: Federation of Family History Societies.

McLaughlin, E. (1995). *Quarter Session: Your Ancestors & The Law*. Varneys Press.

Chapman, C. R. (1992). *Ecclesiastical Courts, Their Officials and Their Records*. Dursley, Gloucestershire: Lochin Publishing.

Since original records from this time period are often written in Latin and always written with a different style of handwriting from that used present-day, I have armed myself with:

McLaughlin, E. (2005). *Simple Latin for Family Historians*. (7th Ed.). by Varneys Press.

Buck, W. S. B. (1982). *Examples of Handwriting 1550-1650*. London, England: Society of Genealogists.

Be warned that the notion of “correct spelling” did not develop until the 19th century. Records could be written in Medieval Latin (not to be confused with the Classical Latin one would learn in school), Norman French, Law French (terms and phrases retained from Norman French into the Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Period) or Middle English (like Canterbury Tales). This is why it is really important to look for published translations of such records.

Websites I suggest that researchers go to early in such projects include the following:

GOONS (Guild of One-Name Studies)
(www.one-name.org)

GENUKI (www.genuki.org.uk)

GenWeb (www.worldgenweb.org)

Cyndi's List (www.cyndislist.com)

The National Archives
(www.nationalarchives.gov.uk)

Victoria County Histories
(www.victoriacountyhistory.ac.uk)

County Record Offices

Local and/or county family history societies

Family History Library Catalogue
(https://familysearch.org/eng/Library/FH/LC/frameset_fhlc.asp)

FamilySearch (in case they have transcribed a useful record) (www.familysearch.org)

Some Notes on Medieval English Genealogy
(www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk)

Foundation for Medieval Genealogy
(<http://fmg.ac>)



Lois Sparling is a lawyer and 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 history of her grandfather's family. ###

WHAT'S OUT THERE

by Linda Murray

Berkshire Family History Society Members' Interests

Do you have ancestors from Berkshire? If so, check out some of the surnames being researched by members of this society: Bond, Bromley, Deacon, Hacker, Leigh, Proctor, Tripp and Vigor. See the article for contact information for the researchers and the website address for a listing of other surnames being researched.

Berkshire Ancestors, (2013, March), 36(3), 36.

Even More Free Genealogy Websites – Prince Edward Island

If you are researching in Prince Edward Island, you may want to read this article by Joe Petrie. He gives some information about civil records in PEI and then he lists over two dozen website links for researching in this province.

The Newfoundland Ancestor, (2013, Spring), 29(1), 25-28.

Genealogy in the Cloud

Thomas MacEntee tells us everything we need to know about the cloud and the benefits of using the cloud for our family history data. He covers why we should use the cloud, how we can use it and how to choose a cloud service to meet our needs.

Family Tree Magazine, (2013, March/April), 14(2), 42-47.

Information Overload: Organizing Your Genealogy Records

Barbara Becker Meehan gives us some tips on how to keep our paper and digital records organized. She also talks about tools for keeping organized at home and on the road.

NGS Magazine, (2013, January - March), 39(1), 19-23.

Punishment, or Promise of a Better Life?

Caroline Makein examines why people emigrated from Britain to Australia and describes the conditions on the ships. She includes references to help you track those that made the 15,000-mile voyage to a new life.

Family Tree, (2013, May), 29(8), 46-50.

Researching the Irish in Argentina

The majority of Irish immigrants to Argentina came from four counties in Ireland: Longford, Offaly, Westmeath and Wexford. If you have ancestors from these counties, you may want to take a look at the Argentine records. Passenger lists documenting the Irish who entered Argentina between 1822 and 1880, land records, civil and criminal registers and many other resources are listed in this article by Arden C. White.

The Septs Quarterly Journal, The journal of the Irish Genealogical Society International, Inc., (2013, January), 34 (1), 6-10.

Canadian Immigration Museum at Pier 21

Since its founding in 1749, Halifax has been the main point of entry for immigrants into Canada. Andrew Hind tells us what genealogical resources can be found at the Canadian Museum of Immigration on Pier 21. The Ship Arrival Database is a schedule of all passenger ships arriving between 1928 and 1971. Other immigration sources include some records going back as far as 1685.

Family Chronicle, (2013, May/June), 17(5), 18-20.

Thomson's Montana Newspaper List

This helpful list gives the name of the Montana newspaper, the dates available and the websites that have the full text online. Sources include subscriptions sites, Ancestry, GenealogyBank and NewspaperArchive as well as the free newspaper site, <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov>

Treasure State Lines, The journal of the Great Falls Genealogy Society (2012, November), 37(2), 26-28.



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. ###

residences over the latter part of the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries.

The amounts of tax paid give an indication of the relative economic status of proprietors and the sizes of parcels. A change of names can indicate inheritance and thus a death of individuals, which can in turn be correlated with parish registers to better identify specific individuals and families.

I obtained a copy of the 1781 to 1832 Land Tax Assessments for the Devon parishes I look after, as an Online Parish Clerk – Cornwood, Harford, Plympton St. Mary and Plympton St. Maurice. My own family had been residents of Cornwood since at least the early 1600s. The lists proved very useful in identifying the specific properties they owned or rented over several decades before the national censuses.

My 5th great-grandfather, Nicholas Shephard, was shown as the owner of three major properties in Cornwood – Rook, Greenland and Knott – until his death in 1786. He was also one of the tax assessors and collectors for several years. All of the lands listed were passed down to his eldest son, also named Nicholas, who is shown as the owner until his own decease in 1820.

Knott appears to have been sold in 1810. Although no sale document has yet been found, the younger Nicholas' name does not appear on the tax list as owner of the property after that date. From 1820, the Rook and Greenland properties are shown in the possession of Nicholas' brothers, Arthur and Samson Shephard. The lists also show several other family members as tenants on various parcels around the parishes.

By combining the Land Tax Assessments, Tithe Apportionments, parish register entries and national censuses, I have been able to demonstrate the ownership and residences of many Shephard families over 130 years.

###

A PERIODICALS PARADISE, PERIOD by Dawne Slater-Putt

[Editor's Note – This description of a major source for genealogical information was included in a pre-FGS conference news blog on April 19, 2013. Dawne is a Genealogy Librarian at the Allen County Public Library in Fort Wayne, Indiana.]

At some point, most family historians discover that genealogy and local history periodicals contain buried treasure. Abstracts of records never published, digitized or made available on microfilm; information from manuscript sources held privately, like letters, diaries and family Bibles; and family history compilations whose source may be oral history interviews with relatives long dead – all of these things may be found in the newsletter or quarterly published by a genealogical society in your ancestor's county of residence. Or, these nuggets may have been published in the journal of a society far from where the family lived – in the home county of the descendant who owns the family Bible, for example!

How can genealogists find these treasures? By using the PERiodical Source Index (PERSI), of course! PERSI is a subject index to genealogy and local history periodical literature. The PERSI Project began in 1985 as a joint project of the Genealogy Department of the Allen County Public Library (ACPL) and the ACPL Foundation. At that time, Genealogy Department and ACPL Foundation staff members began indexing, by subject, each periodical received by the department, and simultaneously a retrospective project was started to index back issues of current and ceased journals.

Initially, PERSI was published in hard-bound volumes. Today, PERSI can be found on subscription websites online. The Genealogy Center at ACPL continues to produce PERSI. The Center subscribes to more than 6,000 journals [*Chinook* is one of them] that are in publication currently, and the collection holds a total of more than 10,000 individual periodical titles, current and defunct. Most of these are complete sets of the journals.

ACPL offers free searches of their entire database.
www.genealogycenter.org/Home.aspx

Ancestry also has PERSI in their database.
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3165>

AFHS COMMITTEES: PROJECTS

by Heather Williams

Since the AFHS began in 1980, volunteers have been assisting with various projects that will aid researchers around the world. The collecting, formatting and dissemination of this information has changed as our technology has evolved – from typing on paper, to compiling indexes on our website, to producing CDs and DVDs. There will assuredly be more changes in the future!

For the last few years, we have concentrated on three types of activities: Queries, Cemeteries and Newspaper Announcements of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Queries

Correspondence or queries from family researchers are directed to AFHS in two ways – by letter mail to the AFHS Library or through a link on the AFHS Website. When letters arrive at the AFHS Library, a library volunteer places them in the mailboxes of either Vickie Newington or Heather Williams. The query link on the website is located on the Home page, left-hand side near the bottom: “Have a Calgary and Area Query? Click here to get answers!” One click redirects the researcher to a Queries page for general information, options, samples of query questions and a form with fields to be completed and then submitted. The completed form is directed to Vickie to process in the best way possible.

Upon receiving a query, Vickie sends a reply informing the inquirer of costs and possible options and asking how much the person is willing to pay. Generally, by the time Vickie has done the research, the payment has arrived. The research process involves using such resources as Calgary Public Library, Glenbow Museum, City Archives, AFHS Library, LDS sites and internet resources.

Types of resources accessed may include census records, cemetery data, directories, local history books, old newspapers, microfilms and voters’ lists. Queries receives requests from many locations including the United Kingdom, Europe,

the United States, Australia and New Zealand, as well as Canada.

Payment can be made by cheque, cash or PayPal. When PayPal is used, a copy is received by the AFHS Treasurer, the Projects Chair and the Queries volunteer for record keeping.

Cemeteries

Creating a cemetery data collection involves six steps: organization, data collection from multiple sources, merging all data into one file, proofing all data, production and publication/sales.

Organization – After selecting a cemetery, we contact the management with a letter or phone call, followed by a meeting with the office staff. At this meeting we outline our project’s goal and purpose, demonstrate our previous work by showing a CD or DVD or a completed cemetery, and answer any questions the staff may have. Permission is requested for the AFHS volunteers to transcribe markers, photograph markers and obtain burial records. Some cemeteries require burial information be kept private.

Data Collection – Data is collected from transcriptions of the markers, photos of the markers and burial records. Transcribers fill in a template with information that includes names, dates, relationships, emblems, notations if in another language and information about anyone with whom the marker is shared. Photographers use their own digital cameras to take the best possible photo of each marker and often take additional close-ups of family photos reproduced on markers, emblems or poorly visible inscriptions. Each photo is numbered in a manner that indicates the section, row and plot. Transcribers and photographers also note possible footstones or other markers within a plot and possible adjacent markers with the same name. Other volunteers clean the markers of overgrown grass to make them as readable as possible. In that particular cemetery office, the Projects Chairman writes out the burial records. Other volunteers enter the transcription data and the burial data into a spreadsheet file.

Data Merging – In this step we combine the transcribed data, burial data and photo data into one spreadsheet, sequentially by row for each section. The format consists of eight columns: Name, Monument Information, Burial Name, Burial Date, Burial Location, Birth-Death Index, Photograph Identification and Queries. The latter column is for us to communicate to each other questions we might have and is eliminated once all of the questions have been answered.

Data Proofing – Proofreading is generally done by one person to maintain consistency in format. Monument information is checked with the photo and photo ID number. This includes spelling, relationships, emblems, whether the marker is shared with others and whether the plot is shared with other markers. A second entry is made for a maiden name or a different burial name. Notes of any discrepancies or questions in any column are made in the Query Column. A final step is still required to answer noted discrepancies. Any changes made are given one final proofing. Credibility of AFHS projects depends on the thoroughness and complete accuracy of the proofreaders.

Production – Two or three committee members prepare descriptions of the cemetery, compile pertinent links (historical notes, additional information) and gather general photos to be included on the CD /DVD. All compiled data is given to a professional-programmer, who voluntarily produces a user-friendly, searchable (by both alphabet and location) CD/DVD to add to the AFHS Digital Library Collection. A photo cover for the CD/DVD is chosen, formatted and printed with a title, a brief description of the contents, the AFHS logo and the ISBN number. Two copies are mailed to Library and Archives Canada at no cost to them.

Publication and Sales – Heather ecstatically announces the final finished product to the Society. A separate index database is created for the website. Heather makes a personal contact with the manager of the cemetery to express appreciation for his or her co-operation and demonstrates the highlights of the CD/DVD; that often results in another sale!

Newspaper Announcements

Volunteers use a template to facilitate recording of information they find on Births, Marriages and Deaths in early Calgary newspapers. The template has columns for:

- Name – Surname, Forename(s)
- Event – Births (B), Marriages or Memorial (M), Deaths (D), Engagement (E); Marriages always have two entries, one for the groom and one for the bride. Punctuation is kept to a minimum.
- Event Date – If there is no date “not stated” is entered.
- Event Place – town or city
- Information – age, address, relationships; If the article is extensive, “more details available” is entered.
- Paper – Calgary Herald (CH), Albertan (AB)
- Publication Date – newspaper date
- Page – page number where article is found

The newspapers are sourced from the Our Future Our Past website (www.ourfutureourpast.ca) and the microfilm kept at the main Calgary Public Library, Glenbow Museum or University of Calgary. Each volunteer is assigned two months of newspapers to search, and each does his or her own proofreading before returning the file to Heather. Mabel Kiessling does a quick review of the completed assignments before formatting the data for the website edition and printing a copy for the AFHS Library. Presently there are 6,500 entries on our website.

I have enjoyed being the Chair of the Projects Committee and wish to thank all the current and past volunteers who have so willingly contributed their time and expertise to create the wealth of resource material.



Heather Williams has been a member of the AFHS and the Projects Committee since the 1980s and has chaired the committee since 2005. She is a retired nurse and full-time mother, grandmother and genealogy hobbyist. Her family history research spans the world. ###

VORG, THE ANCIENT ONE

by Jim Benedict

178 AD

Vorg was bitterly cold riding along the wall. Dusk was approaching, and he looked forward to the campfire with his fellow Sarmatian warriors. Perhaps one of them had brought down a stag that day and was roasting venison.

Vorg hated this country the Roman commander called Britannia. It was always desolate and so far away from the lush hills near the Danube and Tisza River. In times past, he and his fellow horsemen had been proud soldiers – fierce in battle, feared by other tribes. They had dared to challenge the Roman Empire, sweeping across the Danube eight years before, invading and plundering the exposed Roman provinces to the south. They had even killed Claudius Fronto, the Roman governor.



But the Romans pushed back hard. Marcus Aurelius, the Roman general and later Emperor, successor of Emperor Hadrian, was determined to reclaim the lost territories. After several battles, the Sarmatian King Zanticus signed a truce and delivered to the Romans 100,000 prisoners and 8,000 cavalymen. Vorg was one of the 5,500 shipped out to Britannia, to serve the Empire for the remainder of his years.

Now he and his fellow countrymen were banished to this cursed land, to defend a barren stretch of piled rock. The Romans called it

Hadrian's Wall. On the other side were the fierce clans of Celts – vile people with painted bodies and broadswords. Vorg's countrymen were equally fierce, being nomads and having a reputation of drinking horse blood mixed with milk. The Romans were clever to abandon this desolate outpost to the protection of the Sarmatian horsemen.

Vorg desperately missed his son, the eldest of his children. Vlant had grown strong like his father, able to ride for hours. He was an excellent lancer and could chant the old family songs. The camp commander had taken notice of the young Vlant and dispatched him to a southern fort on the eastern shore, at an old Saxon trading post called Branodunum.

2012 AD

Dr. Susanne, research archaeologist, was in the excavation pit between the marshy shoreline and the rutted service road to the archaeology campsite. It had been a long and wet summer, but this was her favourite activity on the project site – the dig. This was real field work,

carving through history with each scrape of her hand trowel.

This important site was situated 130 miles north of London. Brancaster Beach was way out on the salt marshes of County Norfolk, steeped in the smell of the sea and sounds of coastal wildlife. The site was turning up interesting finds. Susanne was working a previously ignored area, outside of the Roman fort outline. Various buttons and nails had shown up, but now she was finding buckles and fasteners, intended for leather strops seeming to confirm that she had located a stable.

The Brancaster Fort, known by the Romans as Branodunum, had had a cavalry unit. This was very likely the Cohors Prima (1st) Aquitanorum Auxiliary Infantry Regiment. Originally from Germany, it had been sent to Britannia in 122 AD, to help in construction of Hadrian's Wall. Now Suzanne had evidence of their presence in Norfolk.

1637 AD

It was growing dark now, and the seas took on a long rhythmic motion. The boat had sailed past the Lizard, the most southern point of England and the last glimpse of the old country. Thomas Benedict was leaving his homeland, heading west across the sea to opportunity and freedom.

Thomas checked that Mary was comfortable below decks before heading topside. Mary was his stepsister. Thomas' father, William Benedict, had passed away nine years previously. His mother, Elizabeth, nee Stephin, had remarried to John Bridgham, himself a widower with grown children, including Mary. Now 19 years old, Mary was still one year younger than Thomas. He had been entrusted by his stepfather to protect Mary in the long voyage and the difficult life ahead in the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

He strode up the gangway to the main deck, still trying to get his new sea legs. Topside, the open air cut into his lungs with the cold sea wind of May. Staring aft along the taffrail, he could see the green hillsides glowing in the dying rays of the evening. Thomas now was able to turn his thoughts to the future.

Thomas had been born and raised in Norfolk, in the village of Long Stratton, seven miles south of the county seat at Norwich. Like others aboard, Thomas and Mary were Puritans, fleeing a land of damnation and execution for their religious views. Puritans sought nothing less than the moral renovation of the corruptness of other English churches.

Driven away by the Catholic King Charles I and his henchman, William Laud, ex-Bishop of London and now Archbishop of Canterbury, the

New World Puritans would build a colony far from their persecutors.

Parliament had been dismissed by Charles in 1629, and it would be of no relief to the Protestants. Unemployment, poverty, beggary and crime afflicted the countryside. Such pestilence on the land was deemed God's punishment for allowing Charles to reign. Now Thomas had joined the thousands of fellow believers looking for the Promised Land. Following Reverend John Winthrop across the Atlantic, these spiritual voyagers would have freedom to worship, marry and grow their families.

Thomas did unite with Mary in America and together they raised nine children. The extended family continued to grow, eventually spreading across all of North America.

2011 AD

Family history research has become a hugely popular hobby these days, what with the Internet, websites like Ancestry and FamilySearch, and so many publications. Today's amateur researcher has a wealth of tools available. Even the technology of forensic labs has reached the common family historian, with male line and female line DNA tests. Using Y-DNA analyses, a fellow can trace his male lineage way back these days, as long as other members of the same surname have joined in.

Bob Benedict is such a researcher. He grew up in the same area where Thomas and Mary Benedict had established their family in Connecticut. He now lives in Colorado and is a direct descendant of the couple, as am I. Bob is a consummate digger, uncovering the links to the past and recording sources. About three years ago, he started up the Benedict DNA Project and encouraged us Benedicts to submit our saliva samples.

Our line is referred to in DNA lingo as the G2a1a haplogroup. As a result, all true male descendants of Thomas Benedict now have a common reference within our DNA strands. This

handy label tells us of our really ancient ancestors, going back tens of thousands of years, back to the first branch of haplogroup G of *Homo sapiens* from Africa. One can follow the migration paths of G2, then G2a, and then G2a1a, our branch, through the many mutations in the DNA string.

Bob thought it was interesting that the DNA of the Benedicts had almost no presence in Britain. In fact, the G2a1a strain was far more prevalent elsewhere. The highest occurrence was found in the remote mountainous region of southern Russia near the Black Sea, now known as the Caucasian Mountains of North Ossetia, and strongly identified with the clans of the Sarmatian horsemen.

The Samaritans were noted as wanderers, moving their camps with the seasons and game. They eventually drifted around the Black Sea and invaded the country along the Danube River.

But that was more than two thousand years ago. Roads were primitive, rutted cuts through forests. Territories were fiercely defended by kingdoms and armies. Weather, seasons, rivers and the English Channel all hindered travel to Britannia. How could these nomadic barbarian tribes in southeast Europe become the ancestors of Englishmen? The tale, of course, possibly began as described at the beginning of this story.

Today

This has been a long tale, spanning more than two millennia. Parts of it are true, most is just conjecture.

But it makes for a fascinating family yarn, stitching together the fabric of our own history. For as far as I am concerned, Vorg is my family, my 75th great-grandfather, and strands of his blood now flow through my body 19 centuries later.

Tomorrow

We have just begun to understand what science can do for genealogy studies. As advanced as we

may think DNA studies are today, these will be just primitive tools to our grandchildren.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Bob Benedict in Colorado and members on the discussion forum of the Guild of One-Name Studies, for their thoughtful insights in the writing of this article. There was a real archaeological dig near Brancaster Beach, Norfolk, that turned up evidence of a Roman cavalry regiment. It is not known if implements or equipment belonging to any of our Benedict ancestors were found there.



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 has been active with many AFHS committees over the years. Jim chairs the AFHS Computing Group and writes a regular Computer Tricks column for Chinook. ###

AWARD FOR AFHS MEMBER

Annually, nominations are accepted by the Guild of One-Name Studies for the **Guild Award of Excellence**.

The winners announced at the 2013 Annual General Meeting included AFHS member Jim Benedict, who received two awards for papers published in the February issue of *Relatively Speaking*. His contributions of **A Dark and Stormy Night** and **The Digital Road Warrior** were part of the AFHS/AGS joint journal project. We congratulate Jim on this achievement.

Error in *Relatively Speaking* Article

A typographic error worked its way into the article by Ronna Byam, in the February issue of *Relatively Speaking*, which was delivered to all AFHS members. On page 31, the phrase, "living near the ' , Midland District" should have read "living near the Moirra River, Midland District." The Editors have apologized for this oversight.

EVENTS, WEBINARS, PODCASTS & COURSES by Laura Kirbyson & Wayne Shephard

Conferences and Seminars

August 6-10, 2013

Federation of East European FH Societies

Salt Lake City, UT

20th Annual Conference. Tracks and Classes include: German, Baltic States, Polish, Russian, Kingdom of Hungary, Germans from Russia, Jewish and Research Essentials.

<http://feefhs.org>

August 21-24, 2013

Federation of Genealogical Societies

Fort Wayne, IN

Journey through Generations. Local hosts include the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana and the Allen County Public Library. A conference for the Nation's Genealogists.

www.fgs.org/upload/files/FGS2013_Conference_Flyer.pdf

September 6-8, 2013

The Halstead Trust 2nd International Genealogy Conference

Hinckley Island, Leicestershire

Exodus "Movement of the People" The story of migration from, to and within the British Isles.

<http://www.exodus2013.co.uk>

September 20-21, 2013

NY State Genealogy Conference

Liverpool, NY

First New York State Family History Conference. Some of the nation's top experts in New York State will speak.

<http://www.nysfhc.org>

September 22 – October 7, 2013

Legacy Family Tree 2013 Genealogy Cruise

San Diego, CA

www.legacyfamilytree.com/CruiseInfo_2013.asp

October 4-6, 2013

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Conference

Moose Jaw, SK

Footprints Through Time.

www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~skmjbsgs

February 6-8, 2014

RootsTech 2014

Salt Lake City, UT

Watch for information on the website.

<http://rootstech.org/registration>

Online Genealogy Webinars, Podcasts and Courses

Free Websites

About.com

<http://genealogy.about.com/library/lessons/blintr.o.htm>

Introduction to Genealogy. Self-paced, four-lesson class packed full of new concepts, techniques and ideas to get you started.

Ancestry

www.ancestry.com/cs/HelpAndAdviceUS

Information, advice and lessons about methodology and specific subjects.

Brigham Young University

<http://is.byu.edu/site/courses/free.cfm>

Free online courses offer classes including Family History and Genealogy topics.

Cyndi's List

www.cyndislist.com/education/online-courses-and-webinars

Cyndi's is a major source for identifying genealogical websites and courses.

Dear Myrtle

<http://blog.dearmyrtle.com/p/lessons.html>

Dear Myrtle created series of lessons on a variety of topics including Beginners, Technology and more.

FamilySearch

<https://familysearch.org/learningcenter/home.html>

Browse hundreds of online genealogy courses to help you discover your family history.

FindMyPast www.findmypast.com/content/learn-more

Advice on material contained on the website and steps in the research process.

Genealogy.com and Online Pioneers
www.genealogy.com/university.html
Karen Clifford, founder and President of Genealogy Research Associates, offers instruction about genealogical research for beginners and advanced students.

Genealogy Gems
<http://lisalouisecooke.com/podcasts-2/>
Free podcasts by Lisa Louse Cooke available through iTunes. Genealogy Radio...Online!

GeneaWebinars
<http://blog.geneawebinars.com>
A one-stop place with the schedule of online genealogy classes in webinar format.

Legacy Family Tree
www.familytreewebinars.com
Learn genealogy at your own pace. All live webinars are free.

Library and Archives Canada
www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/index-e.html
Information about the library and its contents with instructions about how to access records and find certain types of information.

The Genealogy Guys
<http://genealogyguys.com>
George Morgan and Drew Smith discuss all aspects of genealogy in the longest-running, regularly produced podcast in the world.

The National Archives, Britain
www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/lessons.htm
Includes single, stand-alone lessons, workshops, videoconferences, virtual classroom and podcasts.

Genealogical Society Offerings

Alberta Family Histories Society
<http://afhs.ab.ca/aids/starting>
An interactive overview designed to help you work through the basic steps of research.

National Genealogical Society
www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/educational_courses
NGS offers an array of educational courses for everyone from beginners to advanced learners.

Video Conferences

Rootstech
<http://rootstech.org>
Relive presentations given at Rootstech 2012 and Rootstech 2013. Register for Rootstech 2014.

Paid Courses and Programs

Boston University
<http://onlinecourselearning.com/bu/genealogyonline/essentials/#>
Four-week online course in Genealogical Essentials is designed specifically for genealogy enthusiasts who seek to improve their research skills.

<http://onlinecourselearning.com/bu/genealogyonline/certificate/#>
A more rigorous program for the experienced amateur, a budding professional, or an expert with a CG®.

Family Tree University
www.familytreeuniversity.com
Courses cover all aspects of the genealogy spectrum, including research strategies, ethnic heritage, genealogy technology and US records.

Heritage Family History e-Course
www.heritagefamilyhistory.co.uk/courses.htm
A four-module course available for download for both beginners and experienced genealogist.

Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies
www.ihgs.ac.uk/courses/index.html
An independent educational charitable trust, established to provide full academic facilities for training and research in the study of the history and structure of the family.

National Institute for Genealogical Studies
www.genealogicalstudies.com
NIGS offers a series of courses (Basic, Intermediate, Advanced and Electives) leading to various Certificates in Genealogical Studies with specialization in various countries.

Pharos
www.pharostutors.com
Pharos exists to teach the best and most rewarding ways to search for ancestors in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland.

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AFHS 2013-14 MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL FORM

Alberta Family Histories Society

712 - 16th Avenue NW, Calgary Alberta T2M 0J8 • 403-214-1447
www.afhs.ab.ca

Date of this application or renewal _____, 2013

2013-14 Membership (circle one) NEW RENEWING Your number _____

Last name _____

First name or name that you wished to be called _____

Address (including postal code) _____

Telephone number (including area code) _____

Email address _____

Membership category and payment (circle one):

Individual	\$ 35.00
Family	\$ 35.00
Senior (65 & over)	\$ 35.00
Senior Family (1 over 65)	\$ 35.00
Institutional	\$ 50.00

Donation to AFHS: Please choose General Fund _____
and/or Sustainability / Memorial Fund _____

Tax receipts will be issued for donations of \$10.00 or more.

Total amount submitted _____

Payment type: (circle one) Cash Cheque (make payable to Alberta Family Histories Society)

Your full name as you want it printed on your AFHS name tag:

Please deliver the completed 2013-14 Membership Application/Renewal Form to the Membership Secretary in person at a monthly meeting or by mail to the AFHS office.

Important membership information:

1. Our membership year runs from September 1st to August 31st. There is no prorating of fees.
2. We require all of the personal information on the Membership Form for our Society records.

Privacy Statement: The Alberta Family Histories Society respects the personal information that you provide on this form. We have a stated Privacy Policy for the usage and the safeguarding of the information. We have a Privacy Officer who will address any concerns that you might have. A copy of the Privacy Policy can be read and copied from the AFHS website or a paper copy can be obtained from the Privacy Officer, the Membership Secretary or at the AFHS Office.

Join the AFHS for fun and assistance with your family history research.

Our members can help you with advice and information no matter where in the world you are looking.

Important Notice: The new membership year for AFHS begins on September 1, 2013. Please remember to renew your membership, or join the Society, by filling out and returning this form as soon as possible. We're counting on you!



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

4
American-canadian Genealogical Society
PO Box 6478
Manchester NH
USA 03108-6478

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THE SOCIETY

The Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS) is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research worldwide.

To find out more about the Society – its objectives, benefits of membership, meetings, resources available, publications and other matters – consult the website. (<http://afhs.ab.ca>)

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in family history and genealogy.

The AFHS membership period runs from September 1st to August 31st. Applications received after April 1st will be applied to the following year. Renewal fees not paid by November 1st, annually, may result in removal of all privileges afforded to members.

Annual Membership Fees:

Individual, Family, Senior	\$35.00
Institution	\$50.00

To join: Complete the Membership Application/Renewal form available from the AFHS office or on the Society's website. Deliver it, along with the appropriate fees, to the AFHS office or bring it to a monthly meeting.

(http://afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/docs/membership_application-2012.pdf)

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Monthly meetings of the Society are 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 Street SW, Calgary. Details of upcoming programs are published on the AFHS website.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

A list of AFHS publications and information on how to purchase copies may be found on the Society's website. (<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml>)

AFHS LIBRARY

The Society's library, containing thousands of items of interest to family historians, is located in the AFHS offices and is open to members and the general public free of charge. For hours of operation, please consult the Calendar on the AFHS website or phone 403-214-1447.

CHINOOK

Publication: *Chinook* 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 other 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 by email (editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca) or by post to the AFHS offices. 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>) 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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