



# SAAMIS SEEKER

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The purpose of the Saamis Seeker is to inform members of A.G.S. and Medicine Hat & District Branch affairs, to print material to further member's research, and to publish local resource and research materials.

Final authority regarding the acceptance of material rests with the editor. Neither the editor nor the Branch accept any responsibility for the opinions or errors on the part of the contributors.

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# ORIGINS OF SOME ALBERTA TOWN NAMES

Submitted by Adele Johnson

Extracted from a book of 92 pages, which, although I could find no date of publication, was reprinted from articles that appeared in the Herald before Calgary's 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary celebrations, and were written by Leishman McNeill.

- Okotoks* - Is an Indian word meaning "Stony Crossing"  
*Gull Lake* - Is the translation of the Indian name Kiaskus.  
*Piapot* - was a self made Indian chief living in the vicinity of Cypress Hills.  
*MacKid* - was named after H. G. MacKid, the first chief surgeon of the C.P.R. in Calgary.  
*Maple Creek* - was a nearby creek which got its name from the Manitoba maple trees which grew on its banks.  
*Walsh* - was named after Major Walsh of the North West Mounted Police, of 1874.  
*Irvine* - after Col. Irvine of the N.W.M.P. and later warden of the Manitoba penitentiary.  
*Dunmore* - was named when Lord Dunmore made the trip to what was then the end of the steel.  
*Medicine Hat* - came from the translation of a Blackfoot Indian name of the place "Saamis" which meant headdress of medicine man.  
*Cousins* - was named after William Cousins, a prominent old time businessman of Medicine Hat.  
*Redcliff* - was so called because of the red color of the cliffs on the river bank.  
*Stair* - from Stair Ranching Co.  
*Suffield* - after Lord Suffield  
*Tilley* - after Sir Leonard Tilley  
*Brooks* - after N.E. Brooks former divisional engineer of the C.P.R.  
*Cassils* - after a prominent Montreal broker of that name.  
*Southesk* - named by the Earl of Southesk who crossed the prairie in the early days.  
*Lathom* - after the Earl of Lathom, prominent shareholder in the Oxley Ranch.  
*Bassano* - was called after a character in the operetta "Merchant of Venice".  
*Crowfoot* - after a famous chief of the Blackfoot tribe.  
*Cluny* - after Cluny McPherson Stades when the railway was constructed there.  
*Gleichen* - a prominent German bondholder of the C.P.R.  
*Barstow* - was named by the F.W. Stowbart & Co., early traders in the Northwest, who reversed the name of the company, changing Stowbart to Barstow.  
*Indus* - an Indian word meaning "constellation of the stars".  
*Ogden* - was named after I. G. Ogden, financial vice-president of the C.P.R. in Montreal.  
*Aylth* - the name of the first white child born in Calgary.  
*Namaka* - is an Indian name meaning "The place of gun or bow".  
*Strathmore* - meaning "The great Valley" or the most extensive plain.  
*Cheadle* - after Dr. Cheadle of Milton & Cheadle explorers.  
*Langdon* and *Shepard* - were named after contractors who built the main line in that locality.  
*Cantour* - was the signature used by the Archbishop of Canterbury.  
*Leader* - the name was changed from "Prussia" during the First Great War.  
*Estuary* - the junction of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers.  
*Empress* - in memory of Queen Victoria, Empress of India.  
*Bindloss* - after the poet Harold Bindloss.  
*Cavendish* - after Lady Cavendish and the family name of the Duke of Devonshire.  
*Jenner* - by Dr. Ed Jenner, famous surgeon-discoverer of vaccination.  
*Iddesleigh* - by the Earl of Iddesleigh.  
*Patricia* - after Princess Patricia, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.  
*Rosemary* - was named for Rose and Mary, daughters of Earl Grey.  
*Makepeace* - William Makepeace Thackeray, author.  
*Hussar* - a German colony whose men had served in a regiment of the hussars.  
*Standard* - from the royal standard.  
*Tudor* - from the House of Tudor.  
*Irricana* - combination of Irrigation and Canal.  
*Dalroy* - combination of Dill & Mc Elroy, local

merchants.

*Keoma* - an Indian name for "over there" - far away.  
*Beiseker* - after Senator Beisker of North Dakota.  
*Acme* - Greek word meaning summit. When named it was the most northerly point on the C.P.R. branch prior to 1909.  
*Gatine* - in honor of Mrs. Gatine who boarded the construction crews in that district.  
*Kneehill* - came from Kneehill Creek that joins the Red Deer River there.  
*Vauxhall* - after the old gardens in London, England.  
*Retlaw* - the name Walter reversed; named after Walter R. Baker of Montreal.  
*Schuler* - name of a prominent farmer there.  
*Hilda* - first child born there.  
*Seven Persons* - the place where seven Blackfoot Indians were killed by the Assiniboine's.  
*Bow Island* - the Indians came to an island in the river there for wood for making bows.  
*Taber* - the first part of the word tabernacle, named by a Mormon settlement.  
*Elcan* - last part of word tabernacle reversed.  
*Barnwell* - R. Barnwell, former general tie agent for the C.P.R.  
*Chin* - from the shape of a neighboring hill.  
*Lethbridge* - after William Lethbridge, first president of North Western Coal & Navigation Co. Ltd.  
*Kipp* - from Fort Kip - an old Indian trading post.  
*Pearce* - William Pearce of the D.N.R., Calgary.  
*Brocket* - Count Brocket of Derbyshire hall, a former director of the C.P.R.  
*Pincher Creek* - in 1886 a party of prospectors lost a pair of pinchers in the stream which were later found by the police.  
*Cowley* - pasture land called "Cow-lea".  
*Lundbreck* - combination of two names, Lund & Breckenridge.  
*Hillcrest* - after Charles P. Hill, manager and director of Hillcrest Collieries.  
*Frank* - after H.L. Frank who opened the first coal mine in the Crowsnest Pass.  
*Blairmore* - after two former contractors, Blair and Moore.  
*Coleman* - after D. C. Coleman of the C.P.R.  
*Crowsnest* - derived name from Crowsnest Mountain, scene of a battle between the Crow and Blackfoot Indians.  
*Granum* - a Latin name for grain.  
*Clareholm* - from Clare's Home, Mrs J. Niblock's maiden name.  
*Stavelly Hill* - A. Stavelly Hill R.C.M.P. and former

president of Oxley Ranch.  
*Parkland* - after an old time resident, Park Hill.  
*Nanton* - Sir Augustus M. Nanton.  
*Cayley* - Mr. Cayley of Osler, Hammond, Nanton & Cayley.  
*High River* - from the Highwood River.  
*DeWinton* - Major General Sir Francis DeWinton.  
*Carmangay* - C. W. Carman and wife Gay, former residents.  
*Champion* - from Alloway & Champion, private bankers of Winnipeg.  
*Brant* - a bird of that species.  
*Cardston* - Charles Ora Card, founder of the town.  
*Magrath* - Charles A. Magrath.  
*Raymond* - Ray Knight, a rancher.  
*Turin* - after an imported Percheron stallion owned by a syndicate of farmers.  
*Coutts* - J. Burdett Coutts, a banker of London.  
*Shouldice* - after James Shouldice.  
*Crossfield* - and engineer who was employed by C. & E.  
*Carstairs* - a town in Scotland.  
*Didsbury* - Jack Didsbury, C. & E. official.  
*Olds* - an officer of the same company, George Olds.  
*Innisfail* - a town in Ireland.  
*Red Deer* - after the river of the same name.  
*Cochrane* - the late Senator H. H. Cochrane.  
*Morley* - Rev. Morley Punshon, a Methodist minister.  
*Seebe* - an Indian name for river.  
*Banff* - named by Lord Strathcona after a town by that name in Scotland, his birthplace.  
*Lake Louise* - after Princess Louise.  
*Hector* - Dr. Hector of the Palliser expedition.  
*Field* - Cyrus West Field, a promoter of the Atlantic Cable Company, who visited the locality in 1884.  
*Ponoka* - a Blackfoot Indian name for elk.  
*Wetaskiwin* - Indian for peace hills.  
*Leduc* - Father Leduc, 1865.  
*Edmonton* - Fort Edmonton, built in 1795.  
*Alix* - Mrs. Alix, land owner  
*Stettler* - Carl Stettler, a pioneer  
*Westhead* - a pioneer rancher.

*I am not familiar with some of these town names. Could it be that they no longer exist? - Editor*

# THE POLICE LISTS

## Emigration protocols, as a source for genealogists

In 1825 the Sloop "Restaurasjonen" left Norway, as the first ship to take emigrants directly from Norway to America. In the years after, others followed. Every year, a number of ships would leave Norwegian ports, with passengers in the hold. It was a long and dangerous journey they had ahead, and many were to die on the way across the Atlantic ocean.

As the number of emigrants increased, several ship-owners saw the opportunity to earn good money in transporting emigrants to America, and take cargo back for Europe. The conditions the passengers had to live under, on board some of the ships, were so bad that it was a wonder that any of them survived. The Norwegian government soon started to get complaints through their Consuls in American ports. In Norway one could read about the terrible experiences of some passengers in the newspapers. There were also stories about how people had been tempted to emigrate even though they did not have enough money to pay their passage. They had signed contracts to work for certain companies in America, and pay their fee by labor. Many of them were tricked into contracts they could not get free from.

As the complaints had been going on for many years, the government at last decided that they wanted to monitor the activities of the transportation companies and their agents. It was decided that the police should be monitoring the activity, and as a part of this task, they started to keep lists with information about every emigrant, and the agent he had bought a ticket from.

On May 22, 1869 the government passed an act concerning transportation of passengers from Norway to foreign parts of the world. The aim of this act was to protect the emigrants from being swindled, and from suffering. The activities of the agents of the various companies were restricted. The agents of the shipping companies had to be authorized by the police every year. If there were complaints from the passengers, the agent could risk losing his authorization. The agent and the emigrant now had to set up a contract describing everything that was included in the ticket, such as, price, departure point, place of arrival, if the food was included and so on. This contract had to be signed by the police official before it was valid. The agent also had to pay a large amount of money as a deposit to the police. This money could be used as compensation to the passengers if the contract was not fulfilled. When the agent brought the emigrants to the police office, the police would check that the contracts were in order, and would list the name of each emigrant in the "Emigrasjonsprotokoll" (Emigration Protocol, also referred to as "The police Lists").

### What can we find in the police lists?

The police listed various information in the protocol. Note that the protocols were not kept the same way at all times and by all police offices. The first entry in the Trondheim protocol was made on April 24th 1867. The first passengers listed were the passengers for the Bark Neptunus, which left Trondheim on May 2nd for Quebec. Note that the date in the protocol is the date when the contract was signed by the police, and not necessarily the date of departure.

**Lets take a look at the information listed in the Trondheim protocol 1867 - 1879, column by column:**

No	Every emigrant was given a number, starting at 1 for the first emigrant listed every year.
Agenten	In this column you will find the name of the agent. In the years from 1867 to 1880, the name of the company was not listed, only the name of the agent. I will list which agent represented which company later.
Udvandrerren	In this column we find the name of the emigrant

Hjemsted	In this column we find the name of the place where the emigrant had last been living. Note that this is not necessarily the same place where he was born. Lets say we have Ole Pedersen Strand 35 years listed in 1867: Hjemsted (homeplace): Trondheim. To find out if he was actually born in Trondheim we could consult the 1865 census. In the census the place of birth is supposed to be listed.
Alder	Here you find the age of the emigrant
Skipet	In this column you will find the name of the ship the emigrant left Trondheim on. Note that this, in most cases, is not the ship he arrived on in America, but a feeder to England or other ports. You can find out more about this in the index. To find out which ship the emigrants traveled on across the Atlantic, we must first find out what Trans-Atlantic company they had tickets for. After 1880 this will be listed, but before 1880 only the name of the agent is listed. The company he represented must then be identified. When the Trans-Atlantic company is known, we can identify the ships of that company that departed Europe in the 1 - 2 weeks after the emigrant is thought to have left Norway. When the names of the ships are found, a systematic search of the passenger lists of these ships is done.
Hvorhen	The final destination is listed here, note that this is not the same as the arrival port.
Frakt og innskriving	Here we find information about the freight price, and other business information
Kontraktens dato	This is the date of the contract
Når forevist	This is the date the contract was signed by the police
Anmerkninger	Here we find different comments and notes.

#### The Trondheim Protocols after 1879:

No	Every emigrant was given a number, starting at 1 for the first emigrant listed every year.
Linie	In this column you will now find the name of the Trans-Atlantic company.
Stand/Stilling	In this column we will find information about the occupation of the emigrants
Navn/fam forhold	In this column we find the name of the emigrant, and information about family status, for example, if they where married
Hjemsted	In this column we find the name of the place where the emigrant had last been living. Note that it is not necessarily the same place where he was born. Lets say we have Ole Pedersen Strand 35 years listed in 1867: Hjemsted (homeplace): Trondheim. To find out if he was actually born in Trondheim we could consult the 1865 census. In the census the place of birth is supposed to be listed.
Bestemmelsested	Here the final destination is listed, note that this is not the same as the arrival port.
Frugtbeløp	Information about how much the emigrant had paid for the ticket.
M - K Kjønn	This is information about what sex the emigrant was. M is man, K is woman.
Dampskib eller seilskib	In this column you will find the name of the ship the emigrant left Trondheim on. Note that this, in most cases, is not the ship he arrived in America on, but a feeder to England or other ports. You can find out more about this in the index. To find out what ship the emigrants traveled across the Atlantic on, we must first find out what Trans-Atlantic company they had tickets for. After 1880 this will be listed, before 1880 only the name of the agent is listed. The company he represented must then be identified. When the Trans-Atlantic company is known, we can identify the ships of that company that departed Europe in the 1 - 2 weeks after the emigrant is thought to have left Norway. When the names of the ships are found, a systematic search of the passenger lists of these ships is done.

Kontr. dato	This is the date of the contract.
Forev. dato	This is the date the contract was signed by the police.
Anm.	Here we find different comments and notes.

**Agent for different Trans-Atlantic companies in Trondheim 1867 - 1879:**

Year	Allan	Achor	National	Guion	Cunard	Inman	W. Star	American	State
1867	C. Henriksen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1868	C. Henriksen	H.L. Dahl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1869	C. Henriksen	H.L. Dahl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1870	Ennis	H.L. Dahl	Wallin	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871	Ennis	H.L. Dahl	Wallin	M. Smedby	Baumann	-	-	-	-
1872	Ennis	H.L. Dahl	E. Jensen	M. Smedby	Baumann	C. Johnsen	H. Hansen	-	-
1873	Ennis	H.L. Dahl	H. Hansen	M. Smedby	Stene & Co	C. Johnsen	A. E. Dahl	-	-
1874	C. Franck	H.L. Dahl	H. Hansen	Stene & Co	Stene & Co	C. Johnsen	A. E. Dahl	-	-
1875	C. Franck	H.L. Dahl	Shultzberg	H. Hansen	Stene & Co	C. Johnsen	H. Hansen	C. Franck	Br. Johansen
1876	C. Johnsen	H.L. Dahl	Shultzberg	H. Hansen	X	C. Johnsen	H. Hansen	C. Franck	Br. Johansen
1877	X	X	X	X	X	X	H. Hansen	C. Franck	-
1878	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
1879	Sellander	H.L. Dahl	X	Sellander	Wallin ?	C. Johnsen	G. Dahl	-	J. Mathisen

**From what ports in Norway can we find protocols on microfilm?**

Christiania (Kristiania, Oslo): 1867 - 1911

Christiansand (Kristiansand): 1873 - 1901

Bergen: 1874 - 1900 -can be accessed on the web: The Department of History, University of Bergen

Ålesund: 1888 - 1925

Trondhjem (Trondheim): 1867 - 1926

Larvik 1887 - 1970

Sandefjord 1904 - 1921

The Stavanger protocols before 1927, have been destroyed in a fire. There was also probably a protocol for Arendal, and maybe one for Drammen, that has been lost. There is possible how ever, to find lists from various police offices, which have not been microfilmed. From Ålesund for example, the lists starts earlier than the films, but they are in bad condition.

The above item was taken from the following web-site: <http://digidesk.ibi.no/~emigrant/index.htm> And is reproduced here with the kind permission of Børge Solem, Reinsgrenda, 7100 Rissa, Norway - the editor

## LDS FHC Hours

Tuesdays: 9:00 am - 9:00 pm  
Wednesdays: Closed  
Thursdays: 9:00 am - 5:00 pm  
Sundays: 5:00 pm - 8:00 pm

## Murphy's Law for Genealogists

The public ceremony in which your distinguished ancestor participated and at which the platform collapsed under him turned out to be a hanging.

When at last after much hard work you have solved the mystery you have been working on for two years, your aunt says, "I could have told you that"

Your grandmother's maiden name that you have searched for, for four years was on a letter in a box in the attic all the time.

You never asked your father about his family when he was alive because you weren't interested in genealogy then.

The will you need is in the safe on board the Titanic.

Copies of old newspapers have holes occurring only on the surnames.

John, son of Thomas, the immigrant whom your relatives claim as the family progenitor, died on board ship at age 10.

Your great grandfather's newspaper obituary states that he died leaving no issue of record.

The keeper of the vital records you need has just been insulted by a another genealogist.

The relative who had all the family photographs gave them all to her daughter who has no interest in genealogy and no inclination to share.

The only record you find for your great grandfather is that his property was sold at a sheriff's sale for insolvency.

The one document that would supply the missing link in your dead-end line has been lost due to fire, flood or war.

The town clerk to whom you wrote for the information sends you a long handwritten letter which is totally illegible.

The spelling of your European ancestor's name bears no relationship to its current spelling or pronunciation.

None of the pictures in your recently deceased grandmother's photo album have names written on them.

No one in your family tree ever did anything noteworthy, owned property, was sued or was named in wills.

You learn that your great aunt's executor just sold her life's collection of family genealogical materials to a flea market dealer "somewhere in New York City."

Ink fades and paper deteriorates at a rate inversely proportional to the value of the data recorded.

The 37 volume, sixteen thousand page history of your county of origin isn't indexed.

You finally find your great grandparent's wedding records and discover that the brides' father was named John Smith.

Author unknown

*This was posted to one of the Mailing lists I belong to.  
The person who posted it did not mention the origin -  
- the editor.*



## MEDICINE HAT AND DISTRICT BRANCH LIBRARY

Will be open to members and the public every Wednesday from 1:00 pm to 3:00 pm

*The following is reproduced with the kind permission of Mrs. Moira Furness of England, it originally appeared in the Northumberland and Durham Family History Society's periodical. It will be presented in two parts, so be sure to read the March issue for the second part. Fred and Moira would be interested to hear from anyone who is descended from a person in the Transportation.*

## TRANSPORTATIONS TO AMERICA FROM NEWCASTLE QUARTER SESSIONS 1744-1777

*Extracted and transcribed by Fred and Moira Furness*

AGAN Edward	Stealing a pair of men's worsted stockings	16 July 1766
ALEXANDER Ann	Stealing 10s in half pence	11 Jan 1764
ANDERSON Ann w.o. Michl.	Stealing a linen handkerchief	11 July 1759
ANDERSON Christian	Stealing 1 linen shirt	10 Mar 1745/6
ANDERSON Jane w.o. Andrew	Stealing 1 silver teaspoon 1 case knife, 3 tea cups & 3 saucers	5 Apr 1758
ANDERSON Margaret	Stealing 1 silver teaspoon 1 case knife, 3 tea cups & 3 saucers	5 Apr 1758
ATKINSON Elizabeth	Stealing 2 double woollen blankets	16 Jan 1751
ATKINSON Jane w.o. John	Stealing a silver tankard	11 July 1759
BAXTER Elizabeth Widow	Stealing 2 webbs of linen cloth	7 Oct 1761
BLASH Elizabeth	Stealing 1 white linnen apron	11 Jan 1749
BRASH? Alice (Widow)	Stealing 9 yds pink & white silk ribbons, 12 yds blue satton ribbon, 14 yards pink satton ribbon & 5 yards of lawn	11 Jan 1749
BRISCOE Elizabeth	Stealing 1 man's half & 1 red & white spotted silk handkerchief	14 Jan 1756
BROWELL Eleanor w.o. Stephen	Stealing 2 silver snuff boxes, 1 pair of silver buckles & 2 pair of silver buttons	5 Apr 1758
BURN Mary	Stealing 2 women's gowns, 2 pairs of worsted stockings, 2 pair of women's shift sleeves, 2 woman's cap, 2 white aprons, 1 red & 1 white handkerchief & 1 shift	14 July 1756
CLARKE Elizabeth	Petit Larceny	10 Jan 1759
COATS Elizabeth	Stealing 2 china cups & 2 china saucers	12 July 1758
COCKBURN Eleanor w.o. William	Stealing 2 woman's horsehair hatts	12 July 1758
CRAFTS Jane - See MILN Jane		
CRAWFORD Barbara	Stealing a pair of Clark leather shoes	20 Jan 1748
CROKER Thomas	Stealing 5 rye	11 Jan 1769
CRUMMEY Ann	Obtaining by false pretences, silk handkerchief & short cloak	14 Jan 1767
CUDMORE Jane	Stealing 10 shillings of silver & 20 half pennies	2 May 1764
CURRY Mary w.o. Michael	Stealing woollen purse, half guinea & 23 shillings	15 Jan 1755

CUTHBERT Matthew	Stealing 1 silver pint mugg	17 July 1751
DAND Eliz. - See MILLER Eliz.		
DAWSON Andrew	Stealing red pocket book & several pairs of gloves	29 Apr 1767
DIXON John	Stealing three glass quart bottles & three quarts of liquor	8 Oct 1766
DOWDON Elizabeth w.o. James	Stealing 1 white linnen shirt	13 Oct 1756
DRAPE Thomas or DRAPER	Stealing 1 piece of gold coin & a canvas bag	26 Apr 1775
DUN(N) William	Stealing 2 pewter quart posts & 1 three gill pewter pott	16 Jan 1751
ENGLISH Jane	Stealing a scarlet cloak & silk handkerchief	25 Apr 1759
FARGUSON Elizabeth	Stealing 1 linnen apron, 2 white linnen capps & pair of bodies	11 Jan 1749
FARGUSON Robert	Stealing a spotted silk handkerchief	7 Oct 1767
FERGUSON Isabella	Stealing four linnen caps, 1 white handkerchief & 1 ribbon etc	12 July 1758
FLEMING John	Stealing 1 leather bridle	15 Jan 1755
FOOT Margaret	Stealing a canvas purse & six 3-? pieces	9 Oct 1765
FORSTER Ann - See THOMPSON Ann		
FORSTER Robert	Stealing 1 pound weight of Indigo	5 Apr 1758
FORSYTH Ann w.o. James	Stealing 1 webb of linnen cloth	13 Oct 1756
GARDINER Ann	Stealing 1 piece of silver coin (a shilling)	14 July 1756
GIBSON Isabell	Stealing three bushels of coals	20 Jan 1773
GILES Mary w.o. William	Stealing a tea chest, 2 silver spoons & a gown	14 Jan 1767
GREENWATER Margery	Stealing four yards of linnen cloth	12 July 1758
GREY Ann w.o. James	Stealing 11 linnen handkerchief & pair of stockings	16 Jan 1751
GREY Elizabeth	Stealing a webb of linnen cloth	25 Apr 1759
HALL Mary w.o. John	Stealing 9 yds pink & white silk ribbons, 12 yds blue satton ribbon, 14 yards pink satton ribbon & 5 yards of lawn	9 Apr 1755

ALL TRANSPORTED TO AMERICA FOR 7 YEARS (Except \* Sarah RICHARDSON transported for 3 years) \*\* Jane Wallis given option of whipping or transportation. [These names will appear in the second part of this article]

USUAL WORDING: Ordered to be sent as soon as convenient to His Majesty's Colonies & Plantations in America for seven years. Any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Town & County appointed to contract with any person for the performance of the Transportation & security of all the said offenders. The offenders to be handed over to the contractor or his assigns for a contract of seven years. The gaoler of the Town & County is to keep the offenders in safe custody until delivered to the contractors.

Extracted by M. Furness from Newcastle Quarter Session Index 1744-1777.

Transcribed by F. Furness from Accession No QS/NC/1/7 in Tyne & Wear Archives.

Be sure to check out our new Website.  
Although it is still under construction, you can find it at:

<[www.memlane.com/non-profit/mhgs](http://www.memlane.com/non-profit/mhgs)>

**Medicine Hat & District  
Branch  
Alberta Genealogy Society**

**533 - 1 Street S.E.  
(Multicultural Folk Arts Building)**

**Meets the first Wednesday  
of each month.**

**The meeting begins at 7:30 pm.  
Visitors and guests welcome.**

**BEGINNERS WORKSHOPS START AT 7:00 PM  
For more information contact Edie at 548-3770**

**Genealogy Library Hours:  
Every Wednesday from 1:00 - 3:00 pm  
(Open to the public)**