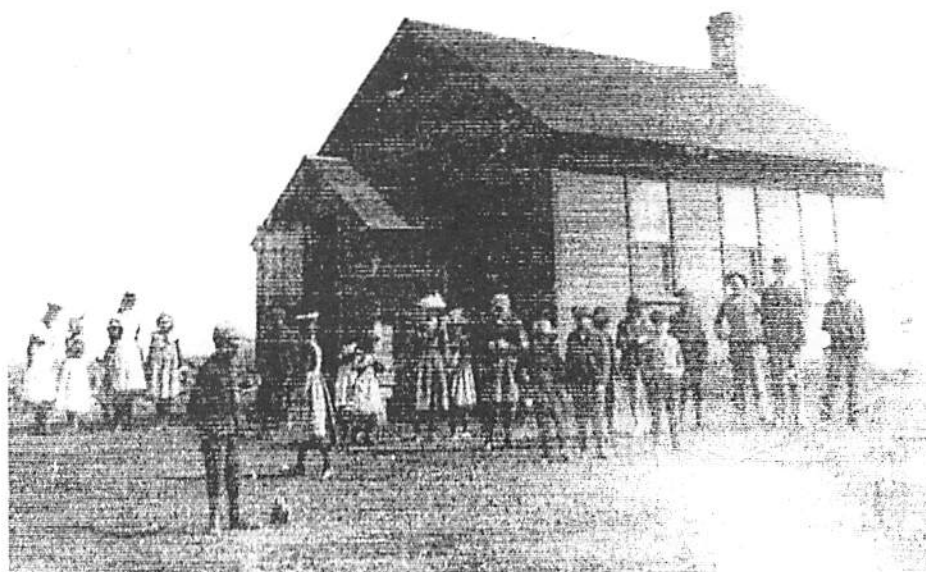
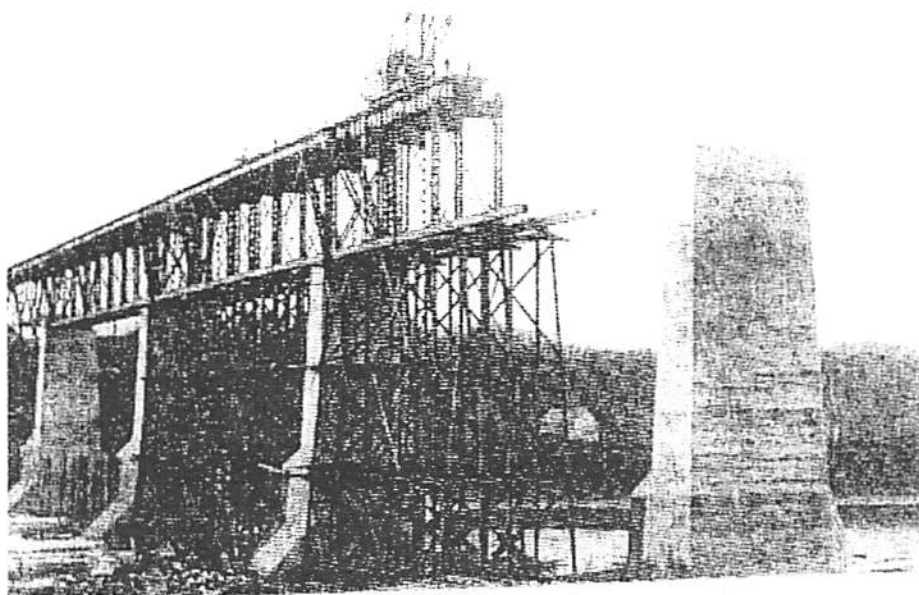


RELATIVELY SPEAKING

Alberta Genealogical Society



Clover Bar School
c. 1900



Clover Bar Bridge
under construction
c. 1905

Pictures from the City of Edmonton Archives

Vol. 29 No. 1

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ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Webmaster	Laura Turnbull

Meetings of the Executive Committee are usually held on the 2nd Saturday in the months of September, November, January, March and June. From time to time these are rescheduled by a week or two and, on rare occasions, have been cancelled due to bad weather.

Members wishing to attend a meeting or have an item included on the agenda should contact the Secretary, the President or the Office Coordinator ten days before the above dates.

REGISTERED CHARITY

Donations made to Alberta Genealogical Society may be claimed as a deduction by the donors in computing their taxable income, in accordance with, and to the extent provided by paragraph 11Q(1)(a) of the Income Tax Act, if substantiated by a receipt containing all the information required by Part XXXV of the Income Tax Regulations.

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

RELATIVELY SPEAKING is a publication of Alberta Genealogical Society. It is produced by volunteers from the contributions submitted by members and friends of the Society.

We welcome contributions containing material of interest to those who live in Alberta, or to those who are researching in Alberta. Suggestions regarding format and production methods are also welcome.

We publish four times a year. Distribution is approximately February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15. Closing date for receiving contributions is approximately six weeks before the distribution dates - i.e., January 10, April 1, July 1, and October 1.

Please contact:

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Website: <http://www.compusmart.ab.ca/abgensoc/>

Many thanks to our production crew!

Printing is efficiently done by Print Services, Edmonton Public School Board.

Final authority re: acceptance or rejection of material for *Relatively Speaking* rests with the editor. Neither the Alberta Genealogical Society nor the Editor assumes responsibility for errors or opinions on the part of contributors.

The production of this publication is supported by Alberta Lotteries and the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation.

AGS Executive Committee Meeting
March 10, 2001

AGS Annual General Meeting
April 21, 2001

NOTICE TO MEMBERS – Release of Personal Data

Sharing information is a primary purpose of the Alberta Genealogical Society and the intent to which members subscribe on joining. Accordingly, the Alberta Genealogical Society makes information provided to it available to all. If a member wishes some information to be kept confidential they should not provide it to the Society or else notify the Society to have it deleted from the Society's records.

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PHOTO COVER STORY:
The Founding of Clover Bar, Alberta
See page 10 for full story.



Primary Funding for the
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Foundation comes from:



Core funding for the Alberta Genealogical Society
is provided by Alberta Lotteries
via the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Ian Holmes, AGS #2253

Welcome to 2001. The new century is really here!



Last year was a busy one for the Society. As reported elsewhere, we welcomed three new branches in Camrose, Peace River and Wetaskiwin. Our research team kept busy responding to waves of new requests. The number of enquiries (especially by e-mail) has increased from 30-50 per year up to 1999 to 250 in year 2000. Such is the impact of wider access to the Internet and the World Wide Web.

AGS has committed to the publication of its burials and surname database on a website. This will be a major challenge. With more than 700,000 names, gathered over 25 years from 2,600 cemeteries and other sources, this is a lot more than a simple list. As well as providing a valuable resource for the genealogical community, this should serve to reduce the enquiries by allowing more researchers to find their own information.

A lot of other interesting events and challenges lie ahead over the next few months. We will be holding a second GenFair event, in Edmonton, on April 21, 2001. This will build on the smashing success of last year's event. The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be at the same venue starting at 8:30 a.m. and there will be a dinner, with a speaker and some special recognition awards, on the evening before.

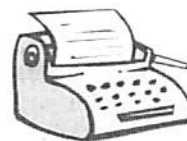
The group working on a new set of bylaws for our Society is finalizing its work. We expect to be circulating their proposals to the branches during the coming days and to have a package ready in early March. As you will see, the proposals are aimed at consolidating and streamlining our Society by more clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of the elected executive and directors. The proposals will be mailed to all members 30 days before the Annual General Meeting with a yes/no ballot. If members approve this new vision and structure, we would anticipate switching almost immediately. Ballots for the election of a second vice president will be distributed at the same time as the bylaw package.

During the past year or so many of our members participated in the effort to ensure that Canada Census information after 1901 would be released by Statistics Canada to the National Archives and the public. We had thought that those battles had been won but we cannot celebrate a victory yet. With this issue of *Relatively Speaking* we are circulating two more petitions in support of new bills to be presented in the House of Commons and the Senate. It seems that more effort is needed to bring the recommendations of the Expert Panel to the result we are looking for.

As always I would be glad to have comments and feedback from the members. My society e-mail address is agspres@interbaun.com ■

EDITOR'S MESSAGE

Lillian Wight, AGS #2668



I am grateful for the many kind expressions of sympathy received as a result of my husband's passing and thankful to those who contributed in any way to produce the November issue of *Relatively Speaking* in my absence.

As preparations for upcoming issues begin I am reminded of the need for professional articles, personal anecdotes, pictures, and cover stories with pictures. I would like to feature more articles that describe life and experiences from the Alberta perspective, keeping in mind readers from elsewhere are looking for genealogical information of those who may have come to Western Canada. Remember that your magazine is a 'good read' based on your contributions as members. Please start working on that article that you have been planning. My mailbox is empty and I need your contributions as soon as possible.

Have you taken advantage of the free service to publish your queries? It's another and often successful way of expanding on your research.

The International Year of the Volunteer is being celebrated in 2001. Nowhere is there a better example of dedication and service to an organization than the many members who give of their time, energy and expertise to promote the objectives of the genealogical society in such a successful manner. You are to be congratulated

for your efforts and encouraged to continue your good work. In the long run the benefits are ultimately yours.

Have you thought of inviting a friend to become a volunteer? Our society benefits from the infusion of new ideas and fresh energies.

Check the supplements included with this issue. Post 1901 census has again become an issue that needs your prompt and active support. ■

WHAT'S NEW IN THE AGS LIBRARY

by Norma Wolowyk

Phone: 488-1418

e-mail: nwolowyk@compusmart.ab.ca

AGS e-mail: agsoffice@compusmart.ab.ca

Members of the AGS are entitled to borrow from the library by mail or in person. The library is located in Room 116, the Prince of Wales Armouries Heritage Centre, 10440-108 Avenue, Edmonton, phone (780) 424-4429. The library is open Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. and the third Saturday of each month from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon.

To borrow materials by mail please send your requests by e-mail to agsoffice@compusmart.ab.ca or by regular mail to Alberta Genealogical Society, Room 116, 10440-108 Avenue, Edmonton, AB, T5H 3Z9. If you have any questions regarding the library please phone me at (780) 488-1418. The cost per mailout is \$1.00, which includes return postage. You may make payment when making a request for materials or when returning the package.

Please remember when requesting materials written about in this column that there may be some delay due to the rush on borrowing.

Please let me know, by letter, phone or e-mail, if there are any books you would like put on the library wish list. Try to give me as much information as possible as to title, author, publisher, and date of publication.

Since the last issue of *Relatively Speaking* the following articles have been catalogued into the library:

COMPUTERS

929.142 FFHS 112 FamilySearch on the Internet. 1999.

929.142 FFHS 114 GENUKI: U.K. and Ireland genealogy on Internet. 2000.

FAMILY HISTORIES

929.2 ALL

Hoghead: anecdotes from my railway career as a fireman and engineer. 1998.

(Donated by Jim Allan)

929.2 HUG My life and times [Hughes]. 2000.

(Donated by John R. Hughes, AGS #104)

GENERAL

929.142 FFHS 004 Illuminating your family history with picture postcards, Basic approach to. 2000.

929.104 MIL Evidence! citation & analysis for the family historian. 1997.

(Donated by Marion Sim, AGS, 2026)

929.142 FFHS 121 Organizing a family history conference. 2000.

RCMP

929.371 WIL R.C.M.P. obituary index, 1933-1989 [obituaries published in RCMP Quarterly]. 1990.

CANADA--GENEALOGY MANUALS

929.171 SHI Finding aid to ships passenger lists and border entry crossing records microfilm collection at the Lethbridge Public Library. 2000.

CANADA--HISTORY

971 JEF 1763- 1830 v.2 The picture gallery of Canadian history, 1763-1830. 1979.

CANADA--SURNAME INDEXES

929.3 IND An index to the Beaver Magazine, 1920 to 1996. 1999.

CANADA--ALBERTA--CHURCH HISTORIES

971.233 SKA A journey of faith, 1900-2000: exaltation of the Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Parish, Skaro Alberta. 2000.

(Donated by Peter Skitsko, AGS 2734)

CANADA--ALBERTA--HISTORY

971.23 HIS A history of the Northern Alberta
Pioneers and Old Timers' Association, 1894-1983.
1999.

CANADA--ALBERTA--LOCAL HISTORIES

971.232 FORc A history of Fort Chipewyan.
1985.

971.233 DOR The Grass Roots of Dorothy,
1895-1970. 1971.

971.233 EDMb South Edmonton saga. 1984.

971.233 LACLa Lac La Biche chronicles: the
early years. 1999.

971.233 LACS West of the fifth: a history of Lac
Ste Anne municipality. 1959.

971.233 NAM 1968 A cameo of the West
[Namao]. 1968.

971.233 NAM 1991 Cameo continues: a history
of Namao area. 1991.

971.233 OYE Many trails crossed here: a story of
Oyen Alberta and the surrounding districts. 1981.

971.233 ROS Roads to Rose Lynn. 1978.

971.233 STR The Schools of Strathcona County:
a success story. 1999.

971.233 TOF Tales of Tofield. 1969.

971.234 MIL Our foothills [Millarville, Kew,
Priddis, Bragg Creek]. 1975.

CANADA--ALBERTA--VITAL RECORDS

929.371 234 OBI 1990- 2000 Obituaries index as
published by the Brooks Bulletin for the years
1990-2000. 2000.

CANADA--ONTARIO--IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

971.3 CAM English immigrant voices: labourers'
letters from Upper Canada in the 1830s. 2000.

971.3 CAMa Assisting emigration to Upper
Canada: the Petworth Project, 1832-1837. 2000.

CANADA--SASKATCHEWAN--CEMETERIES

929.5 7124 SAS A list of cemetery locations
around the province of Saskatchewan. 2000.

CANADA--SASKATCHEWAN--GENEALOGY MANUALS

929.171 24 HAN Tracing your Saskatchewan
ancestors: a guide to the records and how to use
them. 2000.

ENGLAND--NORTHUMBERLAND-- GENEALOGY MANUALS

929.142 TYN Tyne and Wear Archives:
genealogical sources. 1995.
(Donated by Tom Gladders, AGS 2191)

ENGLAND--YORKSHIRE--BIBLIOGRAPHY

929.142 FFHS 118 Yorkshire list of names.
2000.

929.142 FFHS 119 Administrative records for
Yorkshire genealogists: government,
ecclesiastical, estate. 2000.

ENGLAND--YORKSHIRE--GENEALOGY MANUALS

929.142 FFHS 115 Yorkshire parish registers,
monumental inscriptions and wills. 2000.

929.142 FFHS 117 Yorkshire family histories
and pedigrees. 2000.

929.142 FFHS 120 Information sources for
Yorkshire genealogists: history, archives,
journals,
etc. 2000.

ENGLAND--YORKSHIRE--OCCUPATIONS

929.142 FFHS 116 Yorkshire occupations. 2000.

EUROPE--MAPS, GAZETTEERS

912.43 DER 1982 Atlas of Austria and Europe
[Der grosse kompass autoatlas Österreich und
Europa]. 1982.

GREAT BRITAIN--ARCHIVES & LIBRARIES

929.142 LIB 1997 Libraries in the United
Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland (1997).
1997.

GREAT BRITAIN--GENEALOGY MANUALS

929.142 FFHS 113 Using education records,
Basic facts about... 1999.

929.142 GET Getting started in family history.

929.142 USI Using census returns. 2000.

929.142 USIa Using army records. 2000.

929.142 USIb Using Navy records. 2000.

929.142 USIc Using birth, marriage and death
records. 2000.

929.142 USId Using wills. 2000.

IRELAND--GENEALOGY MANUALS

929.1415 DIR Directory of parish registers
indexed in Ireland. 2000.

POLAND--MAPS, GAZETTEERS

912.438 GER German settlements in Russian Poland: an index and guide to the map of the same name. 2000.

RUSSIA--ETHNIC GROUPS--GERMANS

947.7 MIL In the midst of wolves: a history of German Baptists in Volhynia, Russia 1863-1943. 2000.

U.S.--NEW YORK--ALBANY CO--SURNAME INDEXES

929.3747 43 PEA Genealogies of the first settlers of the ancient County of Albany, from 1630 to 1800. 1978. ■

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF ALBERTA

Pat Pettitt, AGS #2342

Have you been stockpiling old papers, pictures, maps and films? Are they cluttering up your basement? Are you afraid of destroying an important piece of history? If that's the case bring them to the Provincial Archives of Alberta and find out if your family archive belongs in the display case or the trash bin. Dust off any archival records - pictures, slides, documents, certificates, films, sound recordings and maps - and bring them in to receive free preservation advice and an archival evaluation from local experts. Monetary appraisals will not be made. Archives in Your Cellar - February 19th, 2001, 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. at the Provincial Archives of Alberta at 12845-102 Avenue, Edmonton. ■



Alberta Family Histories Society
website: www.afhs.ab.ca

The Society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research. Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month (second Monday if first is a holiday) at Southminster United Church, 3818 - 14A. Street S.W., Calgary, phone (403) 214-1447. The library is housed at this location. Beginner classes are at 6:45 p.m. and general meetings start at 7:30 p.m. ■



La Société Génomique du Nord-Ouest

Researching Your French-Canadian Ancestors Research Library: phone: (780) 424-2476
200, 10008 - 109 Street, Edmonton, AB T5J 1M4

Hours: Mon., Tues., 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

By Appointment: Thurs., 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., and second Saturday of the month: noon to 4 p.m. ■



La Société Historique et Génomique de Smoky River

Denise LaFleur

Our personnel is bilingual and we make it our pleasure to serve our clients in both French and English.

Hours of operation: 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Mon. to Fri.

Address:

Société Historique et Génomique de Smoky River

C.P. 224, Donnelly, Alberta, T0H 1G0

phone: (780) 925-3801 fax: (780) 925-2203

e-mail address: genealfa@agt.net ■



The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada

Edmonton Branch

National e-mail:
uela@npiec.on.ca

Web page:

www.npiec.on.ca/~uela/uelal.htm

Edmonton web page:

<http://www.geocities.com/heartland/estates/9030>

Submitted by Frances E. Losie U.E., AGS #2796

Upon receiving their U.E.L.A.C. Fall Gazette publication, Edmonton U.E.L. Branch members were pleased to see that four members from the Edmonton U.E.L. Branch were amongst the 188

newly certificated members across Canada in the last six months. The Association is thriving!

At a ceremony on November 27, 2000 at the Annual meeting of the Edmonton Branch, Branch Genealogist **Doreen Dimitroff, U.E.**, and **President Bob Rogers, U.E.**, presented certificates to **Jean Lund**, whose ancestor is John Barnhart; **Clara Thain, Brenda Barton, and Tyler Barton (age 6)** who share ancestor John Bice. **Jean Lund, U.E.**, and **Brenda Barton, U.E.**, shared interesting information about their ancestor.



Jean Lund, U.E., sharing history about her ancestor John Barnhart, and Bob Rogers, U.E., President
Photo by Fran Losie, U.E.

AGS members who think they may have Loyalist background should perhaps check over the "Certified Members Update" on pages 36-38 of the Fall 2000 Loyalist Gazette (available in the AGS Library) for names of ancestors of the 188 newly certified U.E.L.A.C. members. You might find one of yours!

The life of the Edmonton Branch has been preserved with the election of **Hugh Ross** as incoming President in February; **Bob Morgan, U.E.** as incoming Vice-President; **Shona Wards** as Secretary; **Cheryl Donnachie** continuing as Treasurer, and **Cal Chisholm, U.E.**, and **Vera Chisholm** continuing as the Membership Committee. Past President **Bob Rogers, U.E.**, will look after social functions. An Outreach Committee Chair is needed for several members who are willing to participate in that area.

We are sorry to hear that **Pam Robillard, U.E.**, who did such an outstanding job on the 1999 Conference Committee and who headed up our family stories project, is moving to Ontario with her husband and two children. We appreciate all the hard work she has put in for our Branch and wish Pam and her family good luck.

Honouring Loyalists and Preserving their History (From Niagara Loyalist, January 2000, publication of The Colonel John Butler [Niagara] Branch of the United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada)

Your Dominion Council of the Association is undertaking a program of gathering data about United Empire Loyalists in order to preserve the history of Loyalist ancestors and to honour their sacrifice to the Crown.

All members are asked to provide any available data with respect to their ancestor's occupation and/or regiment during the time of conflict, their burial location, gravestone inscription and a brief history of their settlement and history. To that end, members are requested to provide such data as may be available about their Loyalists ancestors in a common format by completing a 'Loyalist Burial' data sheet per the attached forms. Members are asked to submit any completed data sheets to their branch president who will coordinate the input to the Loyalist Burial Chairperson.

The data will eventually be input onto a CD disc in order to preserve such history. In addition, it will enable other appropriate action to honour those Loyalists by marking gravesites or undertaking other action as the Dominion Council sees to be appropriate.

The targeted completion date is early in the year 2002. In order to meet this objective it is extremely important that the data is input by members at the earliest possible date.

A submission by our (Col. John Butler) branch members:

Name:

SMITH, Abraham

Westchester County, Province of New York

Occupation/Regiment:

Gentleman farmer, 1,113 acres including a saw mill

Burial Location:

Vittoria Baptist Cemetery, Section 1 C,
Charlotteville Township, Norfolk County, Ontario

Gravestone Inscription:

In Memory of Abraham Smith Who Departed
This Life In 1809 Aged 82 Years

Settlement and History

Due to his Loyalist leanings, Abraham was forced to removed himself from the Colony of New York to the Province of New Jersey in the town of New Brunswick. His 1,113 acres of land including a saw mill in Westchester County were confiscated.

While residing in New Jersey, he became a member of the New Jersey Patriot (rebel) militia but continued in his Loyalist activities including the assistance of other Loyalists to flee from oppression in New Jersey to the Niagara peninsula in Upper Canada. For these activities, on two occasions, he was arrested by the New Jersey militia provost corps and confined - on one occasion for a period of six months in chains aboard a prison ship in New York harbour. He escaped from New Jersey hidden in a crate on a wagon driven by his wife Rachel. He was forced to flee under pain of death for his refusal to swear allegiance to the rebel cause.

He and his family initially settled in Bertie Township, Fort Erie County and later transferred his loyalist claim of property to Charlotteville Township where he settled on lots 5 and 6 third concession, Charolotteville.

Abraham hired an itinerant schoolmaster and donated property containing an outbuilding for the first school in that area of Upper Canada. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Baptist Church in Charlotteville.

Loyalist ancestor of

A.E. Saunders, U.E., John Butler (Niagara Branch), U.E.L.A.

Next meeting of the Edmonton U.E.L. Branch will be **Monday, February 12** at the AGS Library 7:15 for 7:30 p.m. **March 19, 2001** will be a

genealogical type workshop, also at the AGS Library, same time.

Information about the **June 4-7, 2001 National Conference to be held** at NavCanada, Cornwall, can be obtained from pages 12-13 of the Fall 2000 Loyalist Gazette (available in the AGS Library) or St. Lawrence Branch Website:
<http://www.recorder.ca/uelstlawrencebr> or phone (613) 226-6348.

Edmonton U.E.L. descendants and those who think they might be, are encouraged to fill in membership forms for 2001 membership. They will receive the Spring and Fall 2001 issues of the "Loyalist Gazette", which is included in the Dominion Association and Edmonton Branch memberships. The Membership Committee, **Cal Chisholm, U.E., and Vera Chisholm** report that including family members, membership stands at 95, the highest ever!

Contact for Edmonton Branch Cal or Vera Chisholm (780) 454-2635 or vera@telusplanet.net

Contact for Calgary Branch James Stewart, U.E., (404) 289-3108. James is also Prairie Region Councillor on the Dominion Council, U.E.L.A.C. ■

GLEANINGS FROM PUBLICATIONS

by Myrna Reeves, AGS #2195

A number of new subscriptions have started from Family History Societies in the United Kingdom - most include an introduction to the Society and a list of members' interests. They include:

East Surrey - Vol 23 #'s1,2,3

Origins (Buckinghamshire) - Vol 24 #'s1,2,3

Mid-Norfolk - Vol 2 #'s6,7,8,9

The Midland Ancestor (Birmingham and Midland) - Vol 12 #'s7,8,9

Gloucester - Vol's 85 and 86

Family Tree Magazine (UK) Oct 2000 Vol 16 #12

*Reunion 7 - a review of the new features of this recent update.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly June 2000 Vol 88 #2

*Pre-Revolutionary French marriage Evidences: A Durel-LeBrun Example - a case study using resources from the Archives of France.

Family Tree Magazine (USA) Dec 2000 Vol 11 #6

*American Originals - 10 steps to start discovering your immigrant and ethnic ancestors.
*What's in a name? - understanding the secrets of surnames.

Family Chronicle Nov/Dec 2000 Vol 5 #2

*Railroad Records - a description of records that may be found in railroad archives.
*State Censuses - a report on an alternative to federal censuses.

GC (Genealogical Computing) Vol 20 #2

*My Roots - the Genealogist's notepad for palm computers - a review. See www.palmgear.com

Genealogical Journal (Utah) Vol 28 #3

*Understanding Medical Pedigrees - a system for setting up a pedigree and an explanation of the symbols.

The NYG&B Newsletter (New York) Summer 2000 Vol 11 #3

*Some Thoughts about the New York Dutch Reform Church Records - article also available at www.nygbs.org

Oregon Genealogical Society Quarterly (Lane Co) Fall 2000 Vol 38 #4

*Widow's Pension Applications - Baker Co, Oregon 1917-1936 - (installment 3 J-M) extracted from records available at the Oregon State Archives.

Galizien German Descendants Oct 2000 #24

*Bohemian Ancestors Emigrate to Eastern Galicia - a case study in Czech research.

Germans from Russia Heritage Society (Alberta Chapter) Sept/Oct 2000 #96

*Bessarabia maps - available at www.genealogyunlimited.com

Heritage Review (Germans from Russia Heritage Soc.) Sept 2000 Vol 30 #3

*Family Register, Jehovah Lutheran Church, Hosmer, SD - includes birth date and place.

*Obituaries from the Dakota Freie Presse 1903-1947.

Branches (Brant Co OGS) Sept 2000 Vol 20 #3

*Vital Statistics - Brantford Courier 1886.

Trails (Essex Co OGS) Fall 2000 Vol 22 #4

*The branch is collecting information about your earliest known ancestor in Essex Co - forms for inclusion are in this issue.

Lambton Lifeline Sept 2000 Vol 17 #3

*Lambton Co Entries - BMDs in the Perth Courier newspaper 1878-1897.

Generations (Manitoba) Sept 2000 Vol 25 #3

*William Smellie, Surgeon at York Factory - extractions from medical journals kept by the Hudson's Bay Co, ca 1847-1850.

PEI Genealogical Society Sept 2000 Vol 24 #3

*Colonsay and Oransay records - transcriptions of the Parochial register, Co of Argyll. - Christenings 1796-1855 (most start after 1844), Marriages 1796-1854 and Deaths 1848-1854.

Connections (Que) Vol 23 #1

*Towns and Villages of Quebec - history, pioneer names, available church records and cemetery transcriptions for Leeds village and Kinnears Mills in Leeds township in Megantic Co. ■

AGS RESEARCH GROUP

Research Stories

Submitted by Claudine Nelson, AGS #2592
Research Committee

Research request #00-169.

Seeking information on 'Lewis Hendricken'.

AGS master surname index database did not list any 'Hendrigan' names.

Fortunately, the request included the fact that he was a rancher in Winfield area, so another look at the database to check burials in the Winfield area.

'Louis Hendrigan, 1901-1985, sailor, homesteader, logger, ALB Agri Hall of Fame'.
'Trail Blazers', a local history: Louis Hendrigan. Twenty-four years old in 1922. Born in Prince Edward Island. Could this be the missing

relative? Quick e-mail response: Yes, I forgot about his reward! Send information.

'Words will never be able to express my thanks to you for locating my long lost Uncle Louis, and as a result, his children.

Since I started working on my family "tree" a year and a half ago, I have been trying to locate Louis' family. It's truly a shame Louis and my mother didn't keep in touch with each other, but that's the way things are, and we can't change them at this late date.

I am feeling elated but stupid at the same time – When I started my search, I had three names – Hendricken (the name my mother used), Handrucken (the name my grandfather claimed it was, he claimed German ancestry), and Handrahan (the name my uncle Frank and his family used.)

I got information from the PEI Archives, which resulted in eight spellings of the name. I then had a Genealogist check into the family and, lo and behold, I had sixteen spellings of the name. I went to a cousin's wake, and her son gave me another spelling of the name.

I had seventeen spellings of the name, yet when I started my search, I stuck with the Hendricken spelling. Now you know why I feel so stupid.

If you hadn't come to my aid, I'd still be digging. After your information woke me up, I went to the PEI page on the net, and searched Alberta for Hendrigans. I found three of Louis' children. I have already been in touch with two of them. What a wonderful feeling!

(Some people insist there is only one spelling of a name and our name is a perfect example to prove that is not a fact.)'

Bernice Bigelow, Dorchester, Mass., gave permission to use her letter as a prime example of looking at all possible spellings of names. ■

FFHS (PUBLICATIONS) LTD., NEW PUBLICATIONS AND NEW EDITIONS - APRIL 2000

Submitted by Sue Philips, AGS #1660

The British Isles Genealogical Register 2000 (BIG R) on CD-ROM has arrived and is installed on the computer in the library. It contains 200,000 names being researched in the British Isles, from 10,000 contributors.

The National Burial Index on CD-ROM has been delayed. It was hoped that it would be available at Christmas but the data needs more work and the programme to search the data needs more time to complete. It will hopefully be ready by April. When published it will contain about 5.25 million burials from the UK.

The Public Record Office has bowed to pressure from the FFHS and agreed to release the 1901 census on microfiche and microfilm in addition to the Internet access. It will be available for purchase by record offices and libraries.

The following new publications have been received and have been passed on to the library for processing.

Yorkshire Lists of Names

**Administrative Records for Yorkshire
Genealogists**

Information Sources for Yorkshire Genealogists

Marriage and Census Indexes, 8th ed.

Specialist Lists for Family Historians, 2nd ed.

Militia Lists & Musters, 4th ed.

**Basic Approach to Illuminating Your Family
History with Picture Postcards**

**An Introduction to Poor Law Documents Before
1834, 2nd ed.**

An Introduction to Friendly Society Records

**An Introduction to British Civil Registration, 2nd
ed.**

If any members are travelling to the UK and would like to know what genealogical events are happening in the areas they visit, the best way to find out is through the GENUKI website, in a section called Genealogical Events and Activities, or GENEVA. It can be found at <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~malcolm/genuki/geneva/> ■

TRANSLATION REPORT JANUARY 2001

Submitted by Sue Philips, AGS #1660

I have had one request for Italian translation which I have passed on to a volunteer.

I have had e-mail from a group called the Interpreters and Translators Network of Canada. They are apparently a group of professionals proficient in 40 languages, including legal, medical and technical fields.

They are based in Edmonton and Calgary. For anyone looking for languages we don't cover, or more specialized terminology, this may be an option. Their website is www.itncanada.com. ■

AGS BALLOTS TO BE MAILED IN MARCH

Submitted by Judy Bradley, AGS #2688

The time is drawing near when each individual member of AGS has the opportunity to let their voice be heard. It is election time.

In past years, the election ballots, along with any other ballots the general membership is asked to consider, have been sent out with the February mailing of *Relatively Speaking*.

This year, the ballot package will have its own mailing. These packages will be mailed mid March to all members in good standing.

The ballot package will contain the following:

- resumé/appeal of support from the nominees running for elected position
- information from the Bylaws Committee about the proposed bylaw changes
- official AGS ballot
- return envelope to mail in the ballot

Please be sure to let your voice be heard.

Cast your ballot. ■

COVER STORY:

Submitted by Debby Was and Shirley Olson

The Founding Of Clover Bar, Alberta

A few months ago, I received an e-mail from Shirley Olson, requesting information about Tom Clover from the local history book, *Cherished Memories*. I receive a fair number of this kind of request because I am a volunteer for the Alberta GenWeb Local History Project. This request was particularly interesting because it explained how a place I had heard about all my life got its name. And naturally, being the compulsive type of person that I am, I had to find more sources for Shirley. Some of the sources I found are: *Cherished Memories* by Ardrossan Unifarm; *A History of Alberta* by James G. MacGregor; *The Fort on the Saskatchewan* by Peter T. Ream; and the index for "Alberta History Magazine" 1953-1977. Shirley had already read *Blankets and Beads, A History of the Saskatchewan River* by James G. MacGregor.

Clover Bar is about 15 km east of Edmonton (53-23-W4). The following is an extract from the book "Place Names of Alberta: Volume III Central Alberta" page 53-54.

"This bar in the North Saskatchewan River was named after Thomas H. Clover (1809-1897?), a California 'forty-niner' who followed gold in California, joined the Cariboo Gold Rush, and then moved to this spot near Edmonton, which eventually became known as 'Clover's Bar'. It was at this bar in the early 1860's that Clover had the greatest success, and the name was shortened to simply Clover Bar..."

Tom Clover turned out to be a very interesting person, so I asked Shirley if she would co-write a story for "Relatively Speaking". She was happy to help. Following is her story about her husband's ancestor, Tom Clover.

Tom Clover

by Shirley Olson

From the Walhalla Mountaineer, dated March 26, 1920,

"An Old Timer Dies"

In his room at the City Fire Hall, on Thursday, March 18, the spirit of Thomas Clover passed away. It is estimated that he was over 80 years of age, though he told Dr. Landry he was 103 [author's note: they were both wrong, he was 91]. Mr. Clover was one of the picturesque characters of early days in Pembina County."

Thus starts the obituary of this remarkable man who died in poverty in North Dakota. He was buried in Walhalla Cemetery, Cavalier County, North Dakota, and along with his body, his life story seemed to have died with him. He had been a pioneer in North Dakota, a respected farmer and county commissioner whose history was not known except to Dr. Orrin Libby, a historian who was collecting the life stories of the pioneer residents of North Dakota. In the Heritage Museum at Bismarck, North Dakota, languishing among other dusty records is the autobiography of Tom Clover, this absorbing, rambling, hard to read document gives a fascinating insight into the life of the unwitting founder of Clover Bar, Alberta.

In April of 1999, having overcome my "fear of computers", and with access to the Internet I began a family search, which has enriched my life and opened a door to an unknown past. Although I have lived in North Carolina, U.S., with my husband Gordon and our children for the past 20 years, I am from Massachusetts, he is from Minnesota, and we have lived in half a dozen different parts of the country, making us essentially rootless. With the arrival of our two grandchildren it occurred to me that they would have no knowledge of their family history unless someone collected it for them, and I decided to tackle the job.

Gordon already had a fairly complete history of his father's ancestry, and when I asked about his mother, he told me he knew practically nothing. She had been born in Walhalla, and he thought her father's name was William. Her mother had died at an early age, and the children went to an orphanage in Fargo, ND. We had found her sister Josephine in Los Angeles years before, and I recalled my surprise when meeting her. She had red hair and fine light

skin, much different than my dark eyed olive skinned mother-in-law. The two sisters were very different in appearance, but Josephine told of a red haired Scottish grandfather, which explained the auburn hair, and offered an explanation for Gordon's niece, Cathy's red hair.

I began my search through the Internet with this information, an innocent abroad! It was one of the most exhilarating years of my life, and I had a lot of ignorance and tunnel vision to overcome. After finding in the Federal Census records the Clover family, Tom and Betsy and their children, including William, who was Gordon's grandfather, I posted queries in both Pembina County and Cavalier County's (ND) Rootsweb sponsored websites, and struck gold. A response from Rita Maisel led me to my two most important discoveries: the first was the birth certificate of my mother-in-law which supplied her mother's maiden name, Elizabeth Lillico, and led me to the terrific Lillico family and Andrew Lillico, the red headed Grandfather of Josephine's recollection and the second, the recollection of Rita's that in the Heritage Museum there was a copy of Tom Clover's autobiography. Inevitably this led to Canada.

Norma Wasmer, my first Internet friend had pushed me to look in Canada, which I was dubious about. Was I ever wrong! Here is Tom's story, as much as I can piece together. Tom is the great grandfather of my husband, Gordon Olson, and we are proud to claim him. Born May 11, 1829, in Hillsboro, Jefferson County, Missouri, the son of Michael and Pherove Clover, Tom was of Irish and German ancestry that had arrived in America sometime in the mid 1700's. There had been a large emigration of Palatines, some of whom settled in the Eastern U.S., but many had migrated Westward in search of good farmland.

How Tom Clover, a Forty-Niner, came to Edmonton.

The Gold Rush in 1849, took 20 year-old Tom and his father to California, and then on a second trip to the California gold fields for a fruitless search for riches. In 1858, Tom Clover, with a party, left California and headed for the Frazer River, going by way of Shasta, Eureka, to the Dells of the Columbia River where they waited to form a bigger party in case of trouble with Indians. At Ft. Simcoe they found U.S. troops and a number of Indians, of which one was wantonly slain by a miner. On their way

further an Indian came up and finding the murderer, at once slew him and then quietly disappeared. The party proceeded to Lake Okanagan and traveled along the shore for two days while they were watched by Indians on the other side. After the miners broke camp the Indians came across to examine it, and several were shot and killed by some of the miners who had hidden in the bushes. In retaliation for this, one of the miners who had gone on in advance was found cut to pieces and scalped by the Indians. "So we buried him." Shortly after an Indian "not on the warpath", a Shuswap belonging to Ft. Thompson (Kamloops) met them and traveled with them to that post.

From Kamloops they traveled to LaFontaine on the Frazer River where Clover assisted the crippled storekeeper who dealt in groceries and whiskey, to dispose of them to the gold miners already there and then returned to Kamloops. He then set out with a stock of boots to return to Frazer River, where he stayed on, working as cook for a Hudson Bay's camp and assisting the French-Canadian in charge with his accounts. As cook he was able to assist with some of the starving Indians who had been distracted by the miners from putting in a supply of salmon for the winter.

In the spring, Clover was induced to start for Quesnelle and from there made an unsuccessful prospecting trip to Caribou Lake with an Indian guide, and returned to Quesnelle. On his way to Ft. George he met four miners who tried to persuade him to return to Caribou. "I said, 'To hell with Caribou'". But one man, Bill Hamilton, made \$100,000 that summer, and Bill went to Victoria and married the governor's daughter, who was a half-breed.

"After this I took a notion to come across the Rocky Mountains to Saskatchewan, five of us coming together: Love, McLaren, two others called Mountaineer and Tennessee (he came from that state) and myself. I passed the winter in a shanty by Lake Lilooet."

In the spring they started up the Frazer in a small boat and canoe, experiencing many hazards and happy escapes and arrived at Tete Jaune Cache, head of navigation on the Frazer River. They landed on a sand bar with no provisions except some biscuits and coffee, but were assisted by some friendly Shuswap Indians from Ft. Thompson who were hunting and

they provided the miners with moose meat. The Indians asked where they were headed and drew them a map. The next morning after eating as much meat as they could and packing the rest on their backs, they found their way to Jasper House at the headwater of the Athabasca River on the East side of the Rocky Mountains. They found Iroquois Indians there with plenty of provisions and traded some earrings they had brought from the Hudson Bay Co. camp on the Frazer River for pants and undershirts and dried meat. The Iroquois were waiting for the trader, Mr. Moberly, from Edmonton and went with several horses to meet him. Timolean Love, Mountaineer and Tennessee went with them.

McLaren and Clover bought a small canoe and started down the Athabasca River for Ft. Assiniboine. "We had no idea of how far it was or the many dangers of the river. When we got near the fort we heard a gun fired. A French-Canadian, Mr. Bellerose, had charge of it and took us in and treated us to the best he had. Then he asked what we wanted and where we were going. I told him we wanted three horses to go to Edmonton. When we got there we returned the horses to Chief Factor, W.J.Christie, and Mr. James Flett, who were in charge. It took six days to get from the Athabasca River to Ft. Edmonton."

In February of 1860, a Mr. Brazeau and Tom McLaren and Love set out for Rocky Mountain House from Edmonton, with four trains of dogs and a carriole, and woke up in a foot of snow. An elderly Indian loaned Tom a horse to break a path. On the way they met three dog trains coming from the fort and heading for a fishing lake as there was no food at the fort. The day following their arrival at the fort, Mr. Brazeau decided to return to Edmonton (200 miles), the others remained at the fort and passed the winter there, "until some men came from Edmonton to finish five new boats". (Edmonton supplied annually a number of boats for other districts for the York Factory route.)

"They left me, as I was going upriver to prospect, after William Borwick, the Edmonton blacksmith sold me a bag of pemmican. For seven days I traveled looking for gold but finding nothing to amount to anything I returned, discouraged, to Rocky Mountain post.

There was no one there, and I started to build my boat with tools and lumber that had been left for me. My only companion was a little Indian dog. I shot a rabbit now and then for him, and he lay at my feet at night."

"I floated downstream after finishing the skiff in four days time, finding some ducks which I had for a meal. Continuing downstream looking for "color" until I came to the mouth of a small river falling into the Saskatchewan from the North, (probably the White Mud). I went up it, prospecting, and found five specks of gold to the pan. Then I continued my way to Edmonton. I made a rocker there to wash out gold and then went downstream. I worked there all day and made four dollars. Thinking to find a better place, I went up the river about three miles, set up my rocker and at night I had about seven dollars in gold dust."

Love and McLaren had started for Ft. Garry to buy oxen and carts to go to St. Paul for supplies in the spring. McLaren went out to shoot ducks on the Red River and was found dead lying on his face in a pool of shallow water. So there was only Love left to go for supplies but he was delayed and wintered over at Ft. Garry at his friend Robbie Tait's. Love went to St. Paul and secured the supplies, but on the way back stopped in Pembina where the U.S. Cavalry offered him a job with good wages, so he stayed the winter, where, for the want of feed, their animals all died. As soon in spring as the grass was good, Love started for Ft. Garry and on to Edmonton with Sam Balenden. When they got to Edmonton, Clover was waiting on the riverbank to take them across. They had a big dinner, "I had not tasted flour since the fall before." "At Edmonton there was a half-breed girl, daughter of the famous strong man of the Saskatchewan brigade, Paulet Paul, who had been killed by an Indian, and I thought she would make me a pretty good companion so I married her." This was Elizabeth Paul and the year was 1861. For four consecutive winters Tom worked for Hudson Bay Company or Fr. Lacombe, at Big Lake Mission and in the spring returned to his mining along the river. On a trip from Edmonton to Ft. Garry during heavy rains Tom had the misfortune to have his leg broken by the falling of an ox on the slippery ground. The winter was spent at the White Mud River. Tom's story continues, but it is here where Clover Bar had its beginning.

The following spring Tom was offered the job carrying mail from Duluth to Helena, Montana and agreed to take it. "So, now, I had a wife, two children, two ponies and carts, so I asked her where she wanted to go", she said "Back to White Horse Plains", twenty miles from Ft. Garry, and I took them up there that evening to her uncle's, and came back next day to be a mail carrier. His story goes on, relating a meeting with Louis Riel outside of Ft. Garry, various other work he did as a scout and boat builder (in 1866 he moved to Red River Settlement and helped build the Jenny McKenny) and his eventual move to North Dakota, in July of 1870, where he prospered for a while but eventually lost his land.

The saddest words are these, "The children are all grown up and gone and even the old lady has left me." However, old and rheumatic, broke and worn down, Tom did not lose his zest for life. In 1913, at age 84, he submitted an application for membership to "Pioneers of Rupert's Land", describing himself as "formerly a gold miner near Edmonton, N.W.T." Here are his last written words: "Now, I am a total wreck, half blind, scarcely able to walk and have been a county charge for a number of years. Still I never pray for death, for life is awfully sweet as long as there is a spark left." He died March 18, 1920.

Tom and his wife Elizabeth, or Betsy, as she is usually called, had a family of four boys and two girls: Charles, Corbeth (or Cuthbert), William*, John, Cordelia, and Mary A. The last two children were born in North Dakota in 1880 and 1882.

*William married Andrew Lillico's daughter Elizabeth and their daughter Mary Angela was my husband's mother. Andrew Lillico had come to North Dakota from Ontario, Canada.

I have read a lot of Canadian history this past year and studied maps, and read a lot of books obtained from Canadian booksellers. My hat is off to the tough, fearless and hardy settlers of the Canadian West, whose story would make any nation proud. I invite your comments via e-mail or regular mail.

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DEAR SHEUMAIS: MOTHER AND I MISS YOU!
SCOTTISH MIGRATIONS ABROAD - PRECIPITANTS AND PATTERNS
(1500-1900 AD.)¹ (Part II) (continued from Vol. 28, No. 4)
by Brian W. Hutchison, CG, FSA(Scot)

VII. CAUSES OF EMIGRATION

We have discussed some of the reasons for emigration in the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries, but what causes can we attribute to the massive amounts of emigration we have seen, not only from Scotland, but from all of the United Kingdom to North America and elsewhere after that?

Firstly, the latter of the 18th and first half of the 19th century emigration increased because of the enormous increase of population in the whole of the United Kingdom. It declined somewhat, soon after 1850 however, owing to a contraction in the number of people in Ireland. Beyond these general and more or less gradual waves of increase and decrease of population, we find that certain definite areas have at times become overcrowded and so given an impetus to local emigration.

Recorded examples show that in 1826, the northern areas of the Hebrides, as well as the islands of Tiree (my ancestral island), Coll, and Mull, resorted to massive emigration on account of the overcrowded condition of these lands. Similar conditions prevailed fifteen years later again in much of the Isles and Argyllshire with such misery and wretchedness that mass emigration was seen as the only recourse. This was much the same for Ireland, while in England, this overcrowded condition seems to have arisen largely owing to the machinery of the poor-law where it was the practice of the parish authorities to level up the wages of the labourers with money derived from the rates. It was, therefore, to the advantage of the overlords that their estates should be cleared of all people likely to seek relief.

In Scotland, however, the reasoning was different, as the suffering was chiefly caused by the common practice of subdividing crofts on the marriage of the crofters' children, a plan which speedily reduced the land into divisions too small for the support of the family². In Ireland, as we know of course, the crowded conditions arose in the villages which received the farmers who had been evicted as a result of the spread of the consolidation movement of farm holdings. Some, however, were modestly compensated by their landowners and others too, in numerous cases, provided the necessary emigration assistance. The process of amalgamating small farms was not confined to Ireland. In England, there too, was a tendency in the early part of the 19th century to increase the amount of corn-growing lands, for the population was multiplying with unusual rapidity. [*Foreign corn, you see, could only be imported when prices stood at over 63s. per quarter, according to a statute enacted in 1804, so that the home produce received definite encouragement.*]

A further practice, which helped to swell the exodus for foreign shores was that of changing arable into pasture land. An early report titled *The Report of the Coast of Scotland Naval Enquiry* in 1802³ in referring to the north-western districts of Scotland says: '*The most powerful cause of emigration is that of converting large districts of the country into extensive sheepwalks. This now requires much fewer people to manage the same tract of country, but, in general, an entirely new people brought from the south.*' The same report mentions that in one year alone, 1801, 3,000 people, who formerly practised

¹ This paper was originally developed as a formal lecture for the Alberta Family Histories Society (Calgary, AB) in April 2000 and has been modified for publication here.

² Report of the Commissioners of Scotland and Emigration, 1840, Vol. VI.

³ Report of the Coast of Scotland and Nave Enquiry, 1802-1803, p. 15.

tilling were forced to give up the lands and sail to America. In Perthshire, the population was given at 142,166 in 1831; 127,786 in 1871; and 129,007 in 1881, or a decrease of 13,000 in fifty years. In Argyshire, it was estimated at 100,973 in 1831, and 76,468 in 1881, a decrease of 24,000 within the same period. In Inverness-shire it stood at 94,799 in 1831, and, after slightly rising in 1841, fell to 90,454 in 1881. One estate, that of Strathconan, comprising 71,900 acres, reduced its thousand inhabitants of 1829 by half to 508 only twenty years later by 1849⁴. As emigration was proceeding rapidly from these areas, we may thus reasonably infer that a large percentage of it was due to unemployment, consequent on the change from arable to pasture land.

From the foregoing then, there is ample evidence to show that as the early years of the 19th century progressed, so the lot of the farmhand grew less and less attractive. In the first year or so, his right of a farmer of keeping a cow and a few fowls and geese upon the common lands was taken from him by the gradual spread of enclosures; when the Poor Law was amended in 1834, his earnings were no longer supplemented by parochial assistance; with the amalgamation of farms and the introduction of such agricultural implements as the threshing machine, there came less chance of employment; and when landlords raised the rentals, the farmer had to lower his wages. These conditions culminated in a great agricultural depression which lasted, with varying severity, from 1816 to 1822 but which was characteristic of much the 19th century.

As well there were years of distress due to the collapse of various agricultural circles. During the 19th century in Scotland it was things like the kelp/salt industry; in England it was the excessively rainy weather in many counties where the soil was of clay and undrained and thus farmers could not continue to employ profitably the usual complement of labour. In Ireland, it was the potato famine of 1847 carrying death and misery in its train that affected even further the magnitude of emigration from the United Kingdom.

To compound matters, much of the emigration was accelerated due to the industrial revolution and technological/industrial advances such as steam-power that were reducing previously needed manpower. Things like the spinning jenny, the water-frame and the power loom soon revolutionized the work of both the hand-spinner and the hand-weaver. To complicate this employment issue, the Irish depressed were flooding the Scottish and English cities with their cheaper labour. As a consequence, wages in places like Lanark district for example, which was typical around the country, fell nearly 50% in eight years, being 21s. per week in 1805 and 11s. in 1813⁵. In addition, during the 19th century we see a burgeoning increase in foreign competition that also affected employment and the price of goods at home in the United Kingdom.

The affects of all this was massive emigration, the weavers especially. We do know that the weavers had formed many emigration societies amongst themselves, also that it was a frequent occurrence, about this time, for ships to sail from unfrequented bays and creeks without reporting their departures, in order that the customs regulations might be avoided. This would naturally prevent a record being kept of this class of people crossing the Atlantic on these irregular vessels and this would be characteristic of many, many emigrants leaving all of Britain.

Thus, it should be summarized that the causes of the massive emigration from Scotland, as well as all of Britain, was chiefly an economic one and due mainly to the following factors:

⁴ Johnson, Stanley C., M.A., *A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America - 1763-1912*, (London: George Routledge & Sons Limited, 1913), p. 45. Originally consulted from the *Report on Colonisation*, 1890.

⁵ *Report on Hand-Loom Weavers*, Vol. XLII, 1839, p. 527.

- 1) Over-production;
- 2) A continuous fall of prices caused by an appreciation of the standard of value;
- 3) The effect of foreign competition tariffs and bounties, and the restrictive commercial policy of foreign countries in limiting British markets;
- 4) Foreign competition;
- 5) An increase in local taxation and the burdens on industry generally;
- 6) Cheaper rates of carriage enjoyed by foreign competitors;
- 7) Legislation affecting the employment of labour in industrial undertakings; and
- 8) Superior technical education of the workmen in foreign countries.

Finally, it must be claimed that emigration has been affected not only by conditions, economic and otherwise, ruling in the Home Country, but has been impelled and attracted also by various factors arising in the land of reception. The rapid expansion of industry and commerce within the United States and Canada, the almost unlimited scope for labour, the certainty of constant employment for such as are industrious, the ease with which land has been and still is acquired, and the freedom of civil institutions have all combined to swell the human streams which flow westward across the Atlantic.

In a broad sense, however, the emigration was exacerbated by the phenomenal growth of population in the country, especially in the 19th century; the many agricultural depressions of the same period; the continual introduction of labour-saving devices; the famine in Ireland; the growing competition in foreign markets; and the large immigration propaganda organized by Colonial bodies. It would be impossible to enumerate all the causes, which induce men to leave old homes for new ones, however. Sometimes, it is a mere spirit of adventure, a love of change. Very often the reasons are personal, involved and complicated.

VIII. EMIGRANT TRANSPORT, RESTRICTIONS AND RECEPTION

Previous to 1803 there was no legislation, which restricted the carriage of emigrants from the United Kingdom to abroad. However, by this time, the demand by people for transport was so great and conditions of distress by emigrants was so high that legislation was inevitable, though there was much opposition by the shipowners. The Passengers' Act of 1803 required that every vessel bound for Canada and the United States should carry sufficient food to last at least 12 weeks. Every person was to have a half-pound of meat, one and half pounds of biscuits or oatmeal, a half-pound of molasses and one gallon of water, daily. There were also restrictions on the number of passengers, cleanliness, the carrying of a surgeon, the accurate keeping of a log book and the requirement of bonds guaranteeing performance. Unfortunately, the Act was often avoided and most of the restrictions were ignored by sailing from unrecognized ports thereby bypassing the inspection of customs officials who were the enforcers of the Act. The deplorable conditions continued though there were amended acts in 1823 and 1825.

By 1835, a new Passengers' Act was instituted with many of the same restrictions but more lenient for the shipowner, thus making them a bit more willing to comply to the regulations. Compounding the issue was the fact that often there were two codes of legislation in effect conducting passenger sea-travel, one by British authorities and the other by New York that had very wide differences for compliance.

It was not until 1851 with a British Royal Commission that conditions improved for the emigrant, but unsound and un-sea-worthy ships were still creating horrific numbers of shipwrecks and were taking passengers to ports uncontracted due to their condition. Steam power helped to eliminate many of the old terrors and discomforts of Atlantic sea travel. Journeys were faster, mortality rates dropped significantly as a result, onboard conditions had improved, sailing and schedules became more regular and most of the small ship owners, which were most creating the occasions of fraud and deception, were squeezed out of the trade due to the high cost of owning these newer steam-powered sailing vessels.

Upon arriving in most of these countries, we find there were also restrictions of one nature or another on the emigrants. There were head taxes upon arrival at the Port of New York instituted in 1832, there were seasonal taxes of various forms introduced in Canada in as early as 1846, there were constant changes in the restriction codes of entrants, and the list goes on.

Even once the emigrant arrived the reception was often less than idyllic. They had encountered fraud on departure and much the same upon arrival. They encountered disease and hardship with the sea-passage and outbreak of cholera and typhus upon landing. They were subjected to quarantines, isolation, and death. As well, upon arrival they often were subjected to inconsiderate government policies of involuntary immigrant dispersion to less populated regions, though given free inland passages, these were often times provided fraudulently, and more often than not the new emigrant was seldom given assistance by their new homeland when needed the most.

IX. COLONIZATION SCHEMES

In regards to colonization schemes, we see several examples of emigration in this method. Examples such as the Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn soldiers of 1816 in a settlement between the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers; Mr. Vansittart Cape of Good Hope Settlers of 1819 at the Albany Settlement in South Africa; the Peter Robinson Settlement (though these were primarily Irish families) of 1823 and 1825 to Southern Ontario; the Edward Gibbon Wakefield Colonization of 1834 at Adelaide, Australia; the Fielding Colony of 1873-4 of New Zealand.

In addition, we see colonization schemes such as the Lady Gordon Cathcart settlers of 1883 which were a colony of Scottish crofters who settled between Moosomin and Wapella in Saskatchewan; the already discussed Sir J. Rankin colonists of Elkhorn, Manitoba in 1882; the Wolseley Settlement in Cape Colony, South Africa in 1886; the Crofters' Colonization Scheme of 1888-9 for the Killarney Settlement in the Pelican Lake District of Southern Manitoba; and the Barr Colonists (though basically English) organized by Canadian Clergymen Archdeacon Lloyd and Rev., Isaac M. Barr in March 1903 to settle around the south Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

X. PROBLEMS/ADVANTAGES OF EMIGRATION

There were, of course, several major problems connected with the emigration of such large numbers from Scotland, as well as from the whole of Britain to the colonies. Firstly, there was the loss of manpower and skills, which directly affected the productivity of the nation. Second, the loss of capital by the nation was significant from those emigrants that had means. Third, there was a loss of intellect of succeeding generations that these emigrants could, and would, have provided.

However, there were many benefits to the emigrations as well. Firstly, was the immediate need and benefit, in many cases, of reducing over-populations in regions. Second, was the important fact that though Scottish and British subjects were leaving the country, most often they were leaving for a colony within the British Empire. Thus, there remained benefits for the Empire of retained intellect, expansion of territory and indirect capital investments, enhanced Imperial defence through affiliation, and prestige of the Empire. Lastly, as the infancy of most of these colonies was spent in pursuing agricultural advancement, the people who were attracted to these areas were, therefore, occupied in adding to the resources of the home food supply, indirectly. Should the emigration have been to foreign states, which was generally not the case, then obviously the problems would have been exacerbated with fewer advantages. Granted, large numbers did finally emigrate to the United States, to Germany and other parts of Europe, however, the bulk of emigrants retained their allegiance to their homeland by remaining within the colonies of the British Empire.

XI. CONCLUDING COMMENTS

As you can see, emigration has been long a way of our existence - whether it was to another part of the state, to a colony or to a foreign country. The period of 1500 -1900 was one of mass migrations of people and the Scots travelled literally to all corners of the earth establishing themselves, their culture, and their traditions.

Emigrants made the transition however they could, whether it be assisted or unassisted, and regardless of the horrible hardships that they knew existed with such journeys. It is evident from this that such distress was at home for many of these people that they felt they had no other options but to leave their homeland.

Emigration has mostly been about economics, however, whether it was of the emigrants themselves, their sponsors, their Mother Country or the Receiving Country. There were too, of course, a host of problems regarding emigration, both for the emigrant and their home governments, but there were advantages to both as well. We have seen how emigration was induced, how it solved issues, how it was restricted, and how it was promoted. Emigration is about hope, and about our human will for improvement and change. The face of emigration has changed but it still strives for the same aspirations.

To finally conclude, I have two excerpts from two very interesting letters to read to you of one such Scottish emigrant by the name of Sheumais MacLean of Tiree who headed for Canada in May 1827, exuberant with enthusiasm for his new adventure he leaves from Glasgow at the age of nineteen. I have modified the English/Gaelic vernacular for the readers benefit.

13 April 1827, Port of Glasgow

Dear Mr. & Mrs. MacLean:

'I finally have had some time to write you dear Father since leaving home two months ago. I know that you are indeed worried for me but assure yourself and our dearest Mother that I am well, happy, and soon to head on my journey to Upper Canada. We are being told of such prosperity and land to be had there and I do so wish that you both could join me. Some parts of me tremble with fear but other parts make me think as to what an adventure I shall have. With the moneys you have given me and the letter of acquaintance from Rev. MacDonald to Mr. Neill at Kingston, I am joyfully prepared for this adventure. My ticket is bought and I am set to sail on the Dundas in three weeks. Undoubtedly, you will receive this letter after my departure, however.

I miss you both and will write again upon my arrival at the port of Quebec which I am told will take about 10 weeks for the journey. Fear not for me! Send me some news of home and Morag, care of Mr. Neill, when you have time to put pen to paper. I am of course, always to happy to hear from my much loved family.'

*With humblest respect and love,
Sheumais*

11 September 1827, Isle of Tiree, c/o Mr. Thomas Neill (Kingston)

Dear Sheumais:

'My dearest son, we have longed to hear your voice or receive word from you on your health and fortunes. It has now been five long months since your last correspondence with us and we wonder why you have not written of late. We are so worried for you! Your dearest mother suggests that I scold you for being so negligent but we both know how difficult it must be to find time to write us at this moment. It is with regret that I must tell you that our dear Morag was taken by the Lord this summer with consumption. As you know, she had been not well for some time....Dearest Sheumais, Mother and I miss you and we do trust that you will write us soon with news of your health and happiness. We send our love.'

*Your always loving father,
Donald MacLean*

Emigrants had struggles on their journeys and many did not make their destination. Families were torn apart by such losses. Sadly, Sheumais never did make it to Kingston and Donald and Marion MacLean never did hear from their son again. You see, my great-great-great-granduncle contracted typhus on his most 'adventuresome' journey over and died at the Port of Quebec in late July of that year. His parents never did find out what became of Sheumais. Donald MacLean, my 4X great grandfather, sadly, committed suicide over the loss of his son and their entrenching island poverty, in June 1831. You see, emigration does not always have such great endings! Fortunately, however, there remain many stories of success and prosperity to outweigh the sad ones!

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Please see page 45 for Tables.

RELEASE OF CANADA CENSUS 1906-1911-1916

Genealogists, historians, archivists and others are alarmed at the prospect of bureaucratic road blocks preventing us from ever getting access to more Canada Census records. Records, up to and including 1901, have routinely been transferred to the National Archives and released to the public 92 years after their collection. Now Statistics Canada seems determined to block the orderly release of any further census data.

In the United Kingdom, census data is transferred to the Public Record Office and released 100 years after the census date. In the USA the census data is kept confidential for 70 years. Canada adopted a 92 year rule which has been used to release census data up to 1901.

The 1911 census contains practically the same level of detail as was collected in 1901 and supplementary census information was collected in 1906 and 1916, largely because Canada was experiencing such massive growth during that period. My great grandfather migrated to Southern Ontario in 1910 with his wife and five of his sons. The 1911 census will be the first in which he appears in Canada. His was just one small family in a huge wave of immigrants.

In 1901, the NWT District of Alberta had some 60,000 residents. The prairie provinces were formed in 1905 and by 1911 the new Province of Alberta had a population of 375,000. There was a massive influx of people during those years. This was exactly what the censuses were designed to record and what the civil servants at Statistics Canada seem determined to conceal from us.

In November 1999, John Manley, the Minister responsible, retained an "expert panel" to examine the issues affecting a decision to follow precedent, transfer further census data to the National Archives, and make it available to the public. One point of contention was the changes made to legislation in 1906 and 1918. The report of the panel was delivered in June 2000. Mr. Brian Tobin replaced Mr. Manley, a federal election was called, and the report was finally made public on December 15, 2000. It was accompanied by a press

release, which seems to indicate that the panel's conclusions and recommendations will be ignored for the foreseeable future pending other wide-ranging consultations on the "complex" issues.

The panel has examined the situation quite comprehensively. It stated that all of the legislation ensured "contemporary" guarantees of confidentiality in much the same terms as the comparable legislation in USA and UK. But it goes on to state that there has never been any "perpetual" guarantee in any of these laws and that the various waiting periods (70, 92 or 100 years) have always proven to be quite acceptable.

There are many huge benefits to be gained by Canadians having access to our national heritage and our individual family histories. Nobody, other than a handful of nervous bureaucrats, appears to have any problem with the further release of census data after a suitable waiting period.

What can you do?

1. Readers of *Relatively Speaking* can help push this matter to a favourable resolution by reading and signing both of the enclosed petitions and returning them for tabulation.
2. Please circulate these petitions to your family, friends, church group and bowling buddies and collect 10, 20 or as many other valid signatures as you can.
3. Make sure that all of the requested information is clearly legible and that the name and address of the person collecting the signatures is given. Then return the completed petitions to Glen McRae in the envelope provided.
4. Also inform yourself about the history and background of this census release issue. Read the report of the Expert Panel at your local library or on the Internet.
5. Write a letter or send a message to your local MP, or a government representative, expressing your personal views and demanding action for release of the census data to the National Archives.

Thank you

Ian Holmes
19-Jan-2001 ■

HAPPY DAYS AHEAD FOR HERITAGE HUNTERS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

Submitted by Catherine Low, AGS # 741

The recent opening of the Stanley A. Milner Library's beautiful new Heritage Room in Edmonton is a real boon to area family historians and genealogists. The Heritage room's unique situation in the middle of Alberta's capital city, is a pleasant adjunct to genealogical resources in Edmonton, that allows easy access to non-circulating volumes of historical and genealogical interest. This is something to keep in mind for out-of-town members planning a research trip to the Provincial Archives or the Alberta Genealogical Society or Family History Centre. You can even pre-plan a visit by using the library's on-line catalogue as well by visiting www.publib.edmonton.ab.ca

Many volumes of a general interest that had been stored in closed stacks and had to be requested (if you remembered to look for them), are now on the shelves to be perused at leisure and in the most inviting surroundings. Easy chairs and comfortably situated writing tables as well as low-rise library shelving allow for easy review of research materials. Far better than a quick look at an index reference standing between two high shelving units, this convenient and more comfortable configuration allows for easy shifting between a series of indexes and other resource material. This facilitates a much speedier result when using the sources available for instance, in early Ontario records, all of which are all within easy reach and the low table top shelving units are an ideal height for cross-checking information and note-taking. Adding to this, the fact that the location is, at least to this point uncrowded and pleasantly quiet, makes it a real treat.

I'm still an advocate of browsing library shelves, without knowing precisely what you're looking for, when you're likely to be more open to finding some hidden gem among the collection. I've already uncovered a few in the visits I've made and I can only look forward to more. Do check out Edmonton's most recent genealogical gem. I'm sure you won't regret it. You never know what's

waiting for you on the shelves, perhaps an answer to that nagging question of where...?

The collection boasts a very broad run of Edmonton and Calgary Henderson's Directories and a few others as well as early Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Alberta issues. From a more recent date are those for Grande Prairie and Red Deer, Canadian Almanacs, Municipal Guides, Brand Books and local histories. Since the collection's emphasis is on Edmonton and the Northern Alberta area resources and local authors, there's bound to be useful material on a topic pertaining to Alberta, whether it's Fur Traders, the Lost Lemon Mine, or Italian Settlers in Edmonton.

More general topics deal with immigration patterns, Red River Settlement, Jewish, Ukrainian or Chinese ancestors and various ethnic genealogy guides Canadian and American census and cemetery information, directories, indexes, and Loyalists Lists. From farther afield: Burke's Landed Gentry, Armorial of British Families, Irish Wills, Indexes of Marriages, and Scottish Immigrants to North America. Other notable items in the collection include Eaton's Catalogues - for those wanting to add some real-life examples to their family history, the Filby *Series of Passenger and Immigration Lists*, now just steps away from the books of ships' pictures yet another colourful addition to your family's unique history.

Recently researching some Ontario families, using the substantial collection of Historical Atlases of Ontario and the numerous Ontario indexes in the Genealogical Section of the Heritage Collection made for a particularly pleasant research experience with everything close at hand.

The Heritage room is another fine addition to the genealogical resource base in Northern Alberta. Simply stated, it's Great!

The library is located at
7 Sir Winston Churchill Square
Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2V4
(780) 496-7020
www.publib.edmonton.ab.ca ■

EDWARD DAVY THOMAS

Grandfather of William Davy (Dave) Thomas

Submitted by Dave Thomas, AGS #1447

I remember Grandpa. I remember a jovial, mustachioed, bald man who walked with a homemade birch cane. He understood little boys. He died when I was five and a half but memories of him live on. Grandpa came to Canada from Cornwall when I was three. For two and a half years he was my friend.

Grandpa had a stroke in Cornwall. Because there was no one to look after him there, he and Grandma came to us during the depression; he lived with us on the homestead. Grandpa was disabled and there was little he could do except saw wood. My memories of Grandpa centre mostly around me sitting on the log on the sawhorse with Grandpa slowly sawing. He would tell me stories or sing. His favorite song was "Beyond the Rolling River". (Little did I know that he felt his time was probably short.)

Because we were so poor we could not properly look after Grandma and Grandpa, either. It was decided that they should go back to Cornwall. Arrangements involved an R.C.M.P. officer who gave me a precious nickel. During the discussion everyone burst out laughing. Later I was told what happened. The following conversation took place: R.C.M.P. to Grandpa, "Were you ever in trouble with the law?"

Grandpa, "Es I was in court waunce."

R.C.M.P., "What were you in court for?"

Grandpa, "Pig got out."

R.C.M.P. (puzzled), "How did you end up in court?"

Grandpa, "Pig opened sty gate and went on road.

Old ___ saw 'im and reported me 'avin' pig at large. They fined me 'alf a crown."

(This was typical of Grandpa's dry humour.)

It was the night of the school concert in 1936. We were all going to the concert in the big sleigh. We had an early supper of pasties (a real treat). We went to a neighbor's house to pick more people up. We were all sitting around and, as usual, I was with Grandpa. He was telling me about the concert and he said, "We are even going to see Father Christmas...". These were his last words. Another stroke had killed him. He is buried in Maywood

Cemetery near Buck Lake. His coffin was made by a neighbor. Dad and my uncle dug the grave with a pick and shovel in the frozen ground.

Grandpa was born next to last of a large family on Eglos Farm, Ludgvan, Penzance, Cornwall. His father's name was William Davy Thomas, the same as mine. Because his father was old, Grandpa was raised by an older brother, Harry from Kenneggy Farm. He grew up to be a hard working, kind, friendly, and cheerful man. He loved singing and was often called upon to sing solos at functions. As a young man he went to St. Elvan Farm with his young wife. He had many friends but his special friend was Mr. Jacka from Lannervean Farm; every Sunday they would meet in Green Lane, between the two farms, and talked; mostly about horses. On Saturday night Grandpa went to the Ship Inn (still there) on Parthleven harbour, had a pink gin and spent the evening visiting with neighboring farmers. Grandpa was a good farmer but in the late 1920s (1927?) lost the farm. My father and uncle immigrated to Canada in 1919; to Delia, Alberta. Both were married in Cornwall and my mother and aunt came to Alberta in 1930; just in time for the drought and depression. By 1933, they were forced off the prairies to a homestead near Buck Lake, Alberta. It was there that Grandma and Grandpa joined us. Grandma went back to Cornwall in 1937 and lived to a good age. ■



*is for diligence,
You'll need it, you'll
see,
When you try to branch
out
On your Family Tree.*

*from the Journal of the Victoria Genealogical
Society
Volume, 23, Number 3, September 2000*

MARY ANN RANSOM

(1847 - 26 May 1936)

Submitted by Marilyn Hindmarch, AGS #3295

I knew her as 'Grandma Hall' though she was my great grandmother - my father's mother's mother.

Mary Ann Ransom was born in Market Weighton, Yorkshire in 1847 but grew up in Alderney and Guernsey, Channel Islands where her father had been posted with the British army. In 1869 at age 22 she came to Canada where an uncle who arranged employment for her with a widowed doctor caring for his children. Her grandson, Herbert Hall, wrote to me that:

She came out on a steamer - steerage class. Only had a battered suitcase and 'a shilling' in her little purse - rest of her luggage, etc., were tipped into the Mersey River as the rope container broke as it hoisted things on board. She started from Liverpool.

Mary Ann landed in Quebec and travelled to the Township of Grey, Ontario. It was there that she met my grandfather, Thomas Hall, who laboured laying track for the Intercolonial Railway (later Grand Trunk Railway, now CN). It seems Mary Ann brought water to the rail workers during summer's heat. Coincidentally, Thomas had come to Canada from Gilberdyke, Yorkshire, just a short distance from Mary Ann's birthplace of Market Weighton. They were married March 22, 1872 in the Township of Grey by Reverend William Thornley of the Primitive Methodist Church. Mary Ann was 25 and Thomas 39. The wedding ceremony took place in a home, most probably that of her father, her employer, or Thomas'. (During her stay in Ontario Mary Ann did sponsor her two brothers, four sisters and her parents from Alderney but the dates of their arrivals are as yet unknown.) Thomas and Mary Ann's son George, was born later that year.

The family moved to Montreal in 1874 where Thomas was sent to work in the rail locomotive factory. They had six more children here, five of whom survived to adulthood, along with their brother George.

I do not know if Thomas was literate but Mary Ann taught herself to read and write. She practiced on blank pages in her cookbook, which my aunt still

owns, writing her name and from where she had come to Canada. Some of the words are accurately spelled, others phonetically inscribed.

Mary Ann kept in contact with family in Britain. Her grandson Kenneth Ramsden, recalled that she regularly returned to Guernsey, taking a total of "seventeen transatlantic crossings." On one of these trips she took two of her daughters, one of whom was my grandmother. (My grandmother brought back a doll - a Guernsey Market Woman - dressed in traditional farm attire - a fine doll housed under a glass bell, now a family heirloom.) Attesting to Mary Ann's determined nature, Kenneth further states that:

Once - it may have been in the mid twenties - she suddenly announced her decision to go to Gaspé peninsula for a few weeks and off she went.

Her grandson Herbert also recalled her trips abroad, one of which he accompanied her on in 1928 when he was 18 years old and Mary Ann 82. On that occasion they travelled to London (Acton West) to visit Mary Ann's maternal cousin (Barker).

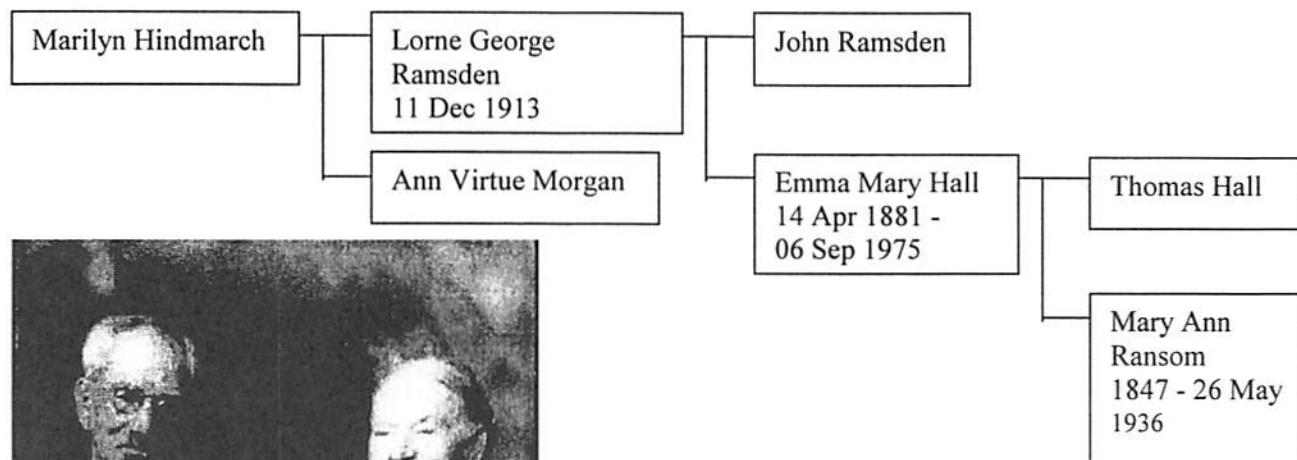
As well as determined, Mary Ann must have been, if not frugal, certainly a resourceful home economist. While raising six children, she managed to buy three small homes in Point St. Charles where the family lived and saved for George's education. (He later studied medicine at McGill University in Montreal as well as universities in Glasgow and Edinburgh, Scotland and became a renowned and much respected general practitioner in Montreal.)

In 1912 George and his wife of four years separated, George being left with two sons aged three and two to raise. Mary Ann stepped in at age 65 to help raise her grandsons, which she did full-time until they were old enough to attend Bishop's College School in Lennoxville, Quebec as boarders. After that time she cared for them during summers at the Lac Marois country home where she and Thomas lived year-round. George had purchased that property with a French-Canadian farmhouse in 1913. Here Mary Ann and Thomas cared for the young boys and grew their own vegetables, raspberries and raised chickens. Mary Ann and Thomas moved back to Montreal in 1920 because Thomas, then aged 87, was in poor health. She cared for him until his death seven years later in

1927. Mary Ann was robust until her death in 1936 at age 89.

Grandma Hall's exploits and accomplishments were long remembered and fondly recalled by family as I

was growing up. Of course I never met 'Grandma Hall' but the vivid tales, often heard and recently verified, make me think she was quite a remarkable woman - a Canadian pioneer.



Thomas and Mary Ann
Golden Wedding Anniversary
27 April 1921 ■

CASINO THANK YOU

Chairperson: Tom Trace

The Casino held January 7 and 8 was another success, with \$24,212.28 going into the pool. We will know by the end of April how much we receive.

I would like to thank the following members who helped out:

Heather Bitto
Arlene Borgstede
Christine Burwash
Larry Clark
Slim Dimitroff
Glen Edwards
Wayne Harker

Anne Luciuk
Malcom MacCrimmon
Brenda McKeen
Susan McKeen
W. Neil McKeen
John McKinney
Richard McNeil

Heather Harper
John Hazelwood
Ian Holmes
Doug Jobe
Helen Karvonen
Norman Lefavre
Fran Losie

Shirley Machan
Claudine Nelson
Myrna Wilson
Norma Wolowyk
Pat Woodman
Elsie Yaroshuk

I would also like to thank the members who left their name on the spare board:
Evelyn Doberstein, Marilyn Hindmarch, Kathryn MacRae, Barbara Roth, and Joe Nelson.

A total of 300 volunteer hours went into running the Casino.

The next Casino will be held in
July/August/September of 2002. ■

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

25 YEARS AGO

From *Relatively Speaking*, Volume 4, #1, 1976
Submitted by Vivian Etty, AGS #1216

COLLECTING RECOLLECTIONS

By Carin Routledge

In Rose Kennedy's book **Times to Remember** she mentioned that when their eldest son Joe Jr. was killed in the war, his brother Jack wrote to various close friends and relatives requesting them to write down some of their memories of his brother to be collected into a book. The book was then privately published and distributed only among close friends and relatives. And the Kennedy's have continued this practice and have compiled similar books about other family members after their death. Rose Kennedy often quoted bits from these volumes in her own book, and the anecdotes they recalled were of many kinds - not all of them glowing eulogies, but sometimes recalling mischievous moments as well.

When I read that, I immediately thought it was a wonderful way to preserve the memories of our relatives before these memories fade into oblivion. And it is surprising how soon our memories can become dim and stereotyped if we don't give them a jog every once in a while.

So, with this in mind, my husband and I decided to pluck up our courage and try such a project for a relative near and dear to us whom we had recently lost. We were anxious to do this also for our children's sakes, because they were so young when he died, they hadn't really had a chance to know him, which was a very great pity. Also, there were some who married into the family after his death and thus hadn't known him either. And we knew they would be interested in hearing more about him.

First we drew up a list of names of people we thought might have anecdotes or memories they would be willing to share, and we searched for current addresses for them. Then we drew up a form letter explaining our purpose and trying to indicate the sort of thing we wanted. We especially said we wanted fairly specific memories rather than just vague praise. We wanted anecdotes from as many phases of his life as possible - childhood, early career years, war years, etc., - and we wanted the recollections to be as specific as possible. We wanted the "I can remember the time when he ..." - type rather than the "He was a great guy, I sure liked him" - type, which don't really tell you much.

In hindsight I think the form letter was a mistake. Form letters are too easy to ignore. If I were to do it again, I would send individualized private letters to each person in the hope of getting a better response. We got replies from about 25% of those we wrote to, which didn't surprise us too much. We knew not everyone would reply. People can have all kinds of reasons for not replying - they may feel shy about their ability to write a composition, they may think that their memories are too vague now (some had known him many years ago), they may be too busy, or they may just procrastinate long enough that it never gets done. And some people thought it was an immodest and thus unsuitable thing to do. And there are always some who want to leave the dead in peace and hear no more about it.

The replies were very, very slow coming in. And I had decided not to pressure anyone about it. I'd ask once and that was all, because I realized fully that this was not an easy thing to ask of anyone. It does require time and effort and should be done willingly and enthusiastically or not at all.

For quite a while I was very discouraged about the project. But eventually a few replies trickled in, and each one was thrilling and rewarding. Each one sheds light on a slightly different facet of his life and adds just a little more to the total picture. And the end product is so vivid it brings his memory back into sharp focus and for a while his presence seems very real again.

We gathered the essays, including one of our own, made a very few minor editorial changes where they seemed called for, wrote a preface explaining our purpose and saying thank you, typed it all up, added some photos from different stages of his life, Xeroxed the whole works and put them into duo-tang folders. The advantage of a loose-leaf format and duo-tang folders is that it can be added to at any time, since some replies are still trickling in. We then labeled the cover and popped the duo-tangs into large envelopes for mailing. We restricted our mailing list to those people who sent in essays, because obviously they were the ones most interested, and we did want to keep it a fairly private and personal document.

The biggest surprise in the project was not how few wrote essays, but which ones did. Some whom we felt sure we could rely on never even answered our letter; whereas others who were long-shots who knew him best ages ago replied with great enthusiasm. Had we been more selective, we probably would have selected all the wrong people. So the hardest part is deciding who to ask and how to ask them. You must try to make it clear that you want to preserve as much of what typified that person as possible and that you are not just soliciting eulogies and tributes. In our project, I think the results have been well worth the trouble and the "book" is a treasure to us. ■



Stork Market Report

Compiler: ADDEMUP

"Future Genealogists"

Children born during 2000 in Alberta and Edmonton Area
As reported in *The Edmonton Journal* – To December 31, 2000

	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOT
Boys: #	93	113	107	27	25	31	396
Girls: #	92	110	102	24	20	21	369
Twins: # sets	7	3	5	3	1	-	18
Triplets: # sets	1	-	1	-	-	-	2

Editor's Note: your inveterate compiler, "ADDEMUP", has taken the birth announcements from *The Edmonton Journal* daily column for 2000 and will continue to publish the results in our AGS quarterly journal, *Relatively Speaking*, for the coming year in 2001.

The idea comes from a front-page column in the weekly county newspaper, "*THE GLENGARRY NEWS*", in Alexandria, Ontario. The idea is a "tongue-in-cheek" satirical gesture. We all need a chuckle or two now and then. ■



Clandigger

Edmonton Branch Meetings

Regular meetings of the Edmonton Branch are held on the 4th Thursday of each month (excluding July, August and December) at the Prince of Wales Armouries - Governor's Room, 10440 - 108 Avenue, Edmonton, at 7:00 p.m. (for 7:30 p.m.).

February, 22, 2001

The election of officers will be held during the general meeting. Elaine Kalynchuk will be giving an informative talk on East European research. Elaine has recently returned from a convention presented by the Federation of East European Family History Societies in Salt Lake City. All members are asked to bring their pedigree charts for display and discussion.

March 22, 2001

The United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada Edmonton Branch will inform us about their society and research.

April 26, 2001

The newly formed Canadian Research Group will talk about their research.

Please contact Margaret Bendickson at (780) 922-3050 or margb@connect.ab.ca if you would be willing to share your stories.

Clandigger is published four times yearly within *Relatively Speaking* (February, May, August and November) by the Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society
Room 116, 10440 - 108 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, T5H 3Z9
Phone: (780) 424-4429, Fax: (780) 423-8980
e-mail: agsedm@compusmart.ab.ca

Library Hours:

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday - 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.
2nd and 4th Wednesday Evenings - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.
3rd Saturday - 9 a.m. - noon

Special Interest Groups

All special interest groups welcome new members or visitors. All meetings are held in the AGS Library, Prince of Wales Armouries, starting at 7:30 p.m.

Canadian - Meetings are monthly on the 3rd Wednesday of the month.

Contact: Susan McKeen, 466-0114.

Compugene - Meetings are bi-monthly on the 3rd Thursday of the month, starting in September.

Contact: Fred Vaneldyk, 459-8821, or
fredvan@telusplanet.net

England and Wales - Meetings are on the 1st Thursday of the month.

Contact: Muriel Jones, 447-3592, or
e-mail: murieljones@interbaun.com

German - Meetings intermittent.

Contact: Jo Nuthack, 479-7878, or
jorn@edmc.net

Irish - Meetings are bi-monthly on the 2nd Monday of the month, starting in September.

Contact: Margaret Bendickson, 922-3050 or
margb@connect.ab.ca

Scotland - Meetings are bi-monthly: Dec. 5, Feb. 6, Apr 2, and June 5.

Contact: Margaret Bendickson, 922-3050 or
margb@connect.ab.ca

Ukrainian - Meetings are bi-monthly on the 1st Wednesday of the month, starting in September.

Contacts: Peter Skitsko, 349-4073; David Pasay, 939-2472; Marika Brenneis, 473-3019; Joan Margel, 436-3506.

EDMONTON PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Susan McKeen, AGS #1910



Mr. Charles Denney had his 100th birthday on January 25, 2001! He was one of the founders of AGS. At age 65, when most people are retiring, he was working on his wife's genealogy which included families from the Red River Settlement. From there, he created what we know as the Denney Papers which deal with the genealogy of fur trading families. Imagine what we can compile if we start now to write and collect material about our own families. Mr. Denney worked at a time when there was no Internet, no instant communication, no computers to collate data; many records which we take for granted were not available to him. But still, the Denney Papers exist. It certainly is something to think about.

CONGRATULATIONS, MR. DENNEY!

Edmonton Branch is planning two trips for genealogists this year. One is to England from September 18 - 28; the other is to Salt Lake from October 28 to November 4. Both trips will give excellent opportunities for research. We all need to do our homework first; knowing what we want to find and what records are available and at which facility makes a trip much more fulfilling. Going to the wrong facility only to find it is closed, or worse yet, that the documents you need have just been moved to another city is very time-consuming and frustrating. Planning ahead takes care of many pitfalls, whether it be a trip to England or across town to our library.

Look at what else is available just before, after or during your trip. Sometimes you get very lucky! I've been a member of the Surname Hodgson Association & Resources Enterprise (SHARE) for several years now. SHARE is a one-name study society for the Hodgson surname. When I received my latest newsletter a few days ago, out fell the brochure for their Conference. The best part--it begins on September 28, the day our trip ends. It's perfect! It will be held in the City of York in England, less than an hour from where my Hodgsons and incidentally, some of my husband's family came from in Yorkshire. I'm going!

When you're travelling, check out what else may be available. You never know unless you look. A little library in the middle of nowhere may hold materials

you won't find elsewhere. An unexpected meeting over the coffee machine may put you in touch with someone who holds the key to your puzzle. You just don't know.

This is my last column as Edmonton Branch President. My term expires this February and the Branch will then have someone new. I would like to say thank you my co-Executive--you've made being President a lot of fun and together we've accomplished a lot in the past two years. I couldn't have done it without you. To all of our volunteers who give so willingly of their time--thank you. Our Branch exists and is much stronger because of you. It has truly been an honour and a pleasure to be your President! ■

Library News

By Claudine Nelson,
Assistant Library Director
AGS #2592



Two hundred eighteen purchased and donated items including books, CD's and microfiche were catalogued during the year 2000. Use the card catalogue to locate new acquisitions.

Examples:

- Aboriginal resources;
- Genealogy manuals (e.g., 'An introduction to Friendly Society records'; 'Abbreviations & Acronyms, a guide for family historians'; 'Using education records, basic facts about...');
- Family histories (e.g., 'Early Baldwins & others of Charlotte Co, NB & elsewhere'; 'The Goodmans of Markerville, West Islanders'; 'All the way over, a handbook of the descendants of James Ronaghan in North America');
- Indexes (e.g., 1851 British census [fiche]; 1860 US New York census [CD ROM]; Vital records index for North America [CD ROM]);
- Local histories: Alberta (17); Saskatchewan (12); Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, & North Dakota (1 of each).

Borrowing privileges: 10 items for 4 weeks with a renewal of 1 week. Overdue fines: \$1.00 per item (per week or part thereof).

Library Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 10 am to 3 pm; 2nd & 4th Wednesday 7 pm to 9 pm; 3rd Saturday 9am-12pm. ■

Militia and Yeomanry Lists

Submitted by Margaret Bendickson,
AGS# 3658

Irish Special Interest Group



Militia Lists, Yeomanry Lists, and Muster Rolls can be found in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI). The following information is taken from their website.

Those persons (undertakers) granted land in the plantation of Ulster were required to occasionally muster their Protestant tenants for inspection by the Government appointed Muster Master General who recorded the names, the ages and the types of arms born by the tenants. All Protestant males between the ages of 16 and 60 were liable to service in the militia. Only copies of the militia lists survive: they list the undertakers, and sometimes divide the lists of tenants by parish or barony.

In the late 18th century, the government raised a mainly Protestant force, the yeomanry, which it paid for and equipped. The yeomanry were expected to drill two days a week, and could be called out to suppress public disorders and to assist the regular army in the event of invasion or insurrection.

There are, in addition, Muster Rolls of Regular Army units raised in Ireland. The most generally useful are listed below:

Co. Antrim

Muster Roll, 1630 - 31, 1642

Militia Officers, 1761

Militia Pay Lists and Muster Rolls, 1799 - 1800

Co. Armagh

Muster Roll, 1631

Militia Officers, 1761

Militia Lists by parish in the barony of O'Neilland West, 1793 - 5

Militia Pay Lists and Muster Rolls, 1799 - 1800

List of Officers of Armagh Militia, 1808

Crowhill Yeomanry pay list, c. 1820

Address Yeomanry Book, c. 1796

Churchill Yeomanry Book, c. 1796

Co. Down

Muster Roll, 1630 - 31, 1642 - 43,

Muster Roll, Donaghadee, 1642

Militia Officers, 1761

Oath and List of Names of Ballyculter

Supplementary Corps, 1798

Killyleagh Yeomanry List, 1798

Mourne Yeomanry Lists, 1824

Co. Fermanagh

Muster Roll, 1630, 1631

Militia Officers, 1761

Militia Pay Lists and Muster Rolls, 1794 - 99

Yeomanry Muster Rolls, 1797 - 1804

Co. Londonderry

Muster Roll, 1620 - 22, 1630 - 31

Militia Officers, 1761

Yeomanry Muster Rolls, 1797 - 1804

Co. Tyrone

Muster Roll, 1630, 1631

Militia Officers, 1761

Pay Roll of the Aghnahoe Infantry, 1829 - 1832 ■

Nominations for 2001-2002

Claudine Nelson, Nominations Chair

Ask not what the Branch can do for you but what you can do for the Branch.

Vice President, Secretary, and Library Director are positions that need to be filled. Terms of office: one year, with an annual election for ALL positions.

Nominations are being accepted for all Executive and Committee chairs (excluding Past President). (Or present your own name.)

The elections/nominations take place at the Branch General meeting, February 22nd.

For more information phone: 487-0099; e-mail: cbn@powersurfr.com ■

The McHardy Story (Continued
from November 2000, Vol. 21, Issue 4)
Submitted by Margaret Bendickson,
AGS# 3658
Scotland Special Interest Group



The members of our SRG with interests in England tell me that I owe money (a buck a brag) everytime I tell one of my stories so I will pay and continue my McHardy story from the last issue of Clandigger.

I have in my possession a very small book entitled "**Active Service**" **Testament 1914** that had once belonged to my grandmother, Eliza McHardy McIntosh. There is a message inside from Lord Roberts, dated the 25th of Aug. 1914. "I ask you to put your trust in God. He will watch over you and strengthen you. You will find in this little Book guidance when you are in health, comfort when you are in sickness, and strength when you are in adversity. On the adjacent page is the signature of Alexander McHardy No. 11066.

For three years I tried to find Alexander's place in the family tree. My search has come to a close now, thanks once again to my fellow researcher, Andrew McHardy, in Aberdeenshire.

<http://users.tinyonline.co.uk/amchardy/McHardy/McHardy%20Family%20of%20Corryhoul.htm>

Andrew has posted the "McHardy Roll of Honor" listing the names of McHardys killed in action in the great wars, on his website. One of those name was Alexander McHardy, sergeant 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, **no. 11066**, who died Sunday, 17th of Oct. 1915, age 23, son of Louisa McHardy of Belnacraig, West Broombrae, Glenbucket. Louisa is my great grandmother - and mother to Eliza!

I was able to get a copy of Alexander's birth certificate from the **GRO in Edinburgh**. Send to: New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT, Scotland, UK. Direct e-mail queries to: records@gro-scotland.gov.uk

I am able to pay for these certificates with my visa number. (I have a low limit visa card specifically for use via the phone, Internet or mail.)

A follow up search for Alexander in the **The Commonwealth War Graves Commission** website <http://www.cwgc.org/> found that he is named on the Loos Memorial in Pas de Calais, France. A second page gives a Display Record of Commemoration with his name and a picture from the memorial with the inscription "Their Name Liveth For Evermore".

Another search of Andrew's website under **McHardy Miscellanea - The Long Arm of the McHardy** -revealed that Alexander Coutts McHardy had been a member of the Glasgow Police Force in 1912. Andrew located this information with the help of Paul Hopkins, Glasgow City Archives, Mitchell Museum. I e-mailed Mr. Hopkins history_and_glasgow_cls.glasgow and inquired about Alexander. He replied that the cost of copies of two pages of the register entry (plus postage) for A. C. McHardy would be three3 pounds. When I sent my money order, I included an old photo of a young Scottish policeman in need of identification and he was able to tell me that he was not wearing a Glasgow uniform, which eliminates Alexander but helps with another search.

The transcript that I received lists Alexander's occupation, date and place of birth, three different addresses, appointments, transfers, promotions, pay increases, and finally it states that he joined the army 1st of Sept. 1914 and the very last profound statement says Oct. 17, 1916 "Killed in action." The feelings of euphoria and melancholy brought about by these three words are very likely to be understood by fellow genealogists.

As a follow up I will check out the Scottish death indexes to find the correct year of death.

I hope that the sources listed might help you in your research. ■

You know you are taking genealogy too seriously if ... you decided to take a two-week break from genealogy, and the U.S. Post Office immediately laid off 1,500 employees.

from Rootsweb



Heritage Seekers

Four page extract from the December, 2000 Newsletter of the
Grande Prairie & District Branch, Alberta Genealogical Society

National Registration of 1940 in Canada

The National Registration File of 1940 resulted from the compulsory registration of all persons, 16 years of age or older, in the period from 1940 to 1946. This information was originally obtained under the authority of The National Resources Mobilization Act and the War Measures Act. Custody of the records was subsequently given to Statistics Canada, then known as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

As a result, the National Registration File of 1940 is not subject to the confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act but is instead covered by the Privacy Act. According to this Act, when a person has been dead for more than 20 years, the information is no longer considered to be personal and can be disclosed.

The abstract above was obtained from the Statistics Canada website at:

<http://www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/93C0006.htm>

Additional details are outlined on a website set up by Bill Martin of Thunder Bay, Ontario at:

<http://www.tbaytel.net/bmartin/natreg.htm>

Included in Bill Martin's website is the list of 18 questions asked men and the 20 questions asked women. The first 15 questions were the same for both men & women.

To provide third-party information from the National Registration File of 1940 for genealogical purposes, a standard fee of \$48.15 is charged for each search undertaken that is successful in locating the requested record.

A search can be undertaken for an individual after the following information or documentation has been provided:

- Proof that the individual has been deceased for more than 20 years (A death certificate is preferable. However, any document that indicates the date of death, for example an obituary notice, is acceptable.);
- The individual's place of residence during the registration period; and
- A cheque or money order in the amount of \$48.15 made payable to Statistics Canada.

Genealogical searches are processed at a cost of \$45 plus GST, prepaid. The total is \$48.15. Should the search fail, this amount will be refunded.

There is no charge for searches that are required for purposes other than genealogy.

Note: The 20-year restriction does not apply to obtaining your "own" registration details under the Freedom of Information act.

Inquiries should be forwarded to:
Mr. Paul Johnson
Census Pension Searches Unit

Census Operations Division
Statistics Canada
B1E-34 Jean Talon Building
Tunney's Pasture
OTTAWA, Ontario
K1A 0T6 Canada

Box 1000, High Prairie, AB T0G 1E0
E-mail: spn@inetnorth.net
Webpage: <http://www.southpeacenews.com/>

It is important in your application for a genealogical search to know "where the registration took place".

Note: Included with this item was the article from the newspaper The Herald-Tribune for Thursday, August 15, 1940 that listed the polling places and registrars for the Grande Prairie area.

There were a total of 87 polling places identified with either one or two registrars named for each. See the full issue of Heritage Seekers for the article.

Queries

By Paulette Hrychiw.

Some of our queries are coming from a long way off.

1) Paul Rakow from Regensburg, Germany e-mailed us requesting an obituary for a Wilhelmine DREFS maiden name GRADE. She died in High Prairie on 15th June 1930, aged 70.

He contacted us because of our obituary collection, which includes other areas in the Peace River country.

Our obit collection only started in 1992 so we would be no help with Paul's request. BUT we were able to give him the postal address, e-mail, and webpage for the South Peace News, which is the paper for High Prairie.
South Peace News

Also checked in our Peace Country phone directory and found two individuals with the DREFS name, both in High Prairie, sent him their addresses and phone numbers. Paul was happy with the information.

2) Another query came from Jane Knobloch from New York State:

Jane was searching for cemetery records, obituaries and any other available information on Ben and Gertie AUSTIN who homesteaded in or near Wembley, Alberta.

She had already obtained their homestead records from the National Archives of Canada.

- Gertie ALLEN (grandfather's sister) was born sometime after 1865 in Glen Falls NY (Warren County) and married Ben AUSTIN in Glen Falls. Believed they had no children. Did not know Ben's background but oral history in family said he was from Canada and came to Glen Falls to work.

In the Lake Saskatoon history, which covers the Wembley area, there is a short story (with a picture) about Ben & Gertie, the story was written by local historian, Beth Sheehan.

Following are the highlights of what she has written.

- They came here in 1911 or 1912, after arriving in Edmonton in 1910, possibly from Grande Mère, Quebec.
- Ben AUSTIN was born in 1863 in New Amsterdam, New York. He was a paper

maker by trade and worked at this in New York State and Grande Mère, Quebec.

- On Nov. 4, 1896, he married "Gertie" (maiden name unknown) in Glen Falls, New York. They arrived in Lake Saskatoon, Alberta and, on April 4, 1913, Ben applied for homestead. But after receiving his title in 1919, he did not stay with it. Instead he operated a pool hall for Ernie HAWKINSON in the village of Lake Saskatoon. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Nov. 7, 1946, when about 100 friends gathered at the Wembley Community Hall to give them a surprise party.
- Ben died in June 1949 at the age of 86. Gertie survived him for nine years and was buried on April 1, 1958 in the Lake Saskatoon Cemetery, beside her husband.

From this write up I went next to Isabel Campbell's index collection for the Herald-Tribune and found a large write-up about the 50th wedding anniversary and both of their obituaries.

- Benjamin Clarence AUSTIN was buried 28 June 1949 in Lake Saskatoon Cemetery.
- Gertrude Nell AUSTIN, died 31 March 1958 in Edmonton, AB. There is conflicting information as to whether she is buried in Edmonton or Lake Saskatoon.

I also obtained their burial information from the Oliver's Grande Prairie Funeral Chapel.

In our collection at the Grande Prairie Public Library we have a photocopy of the Lake Saskatoon-Wembley Methodist-United Church Register for 1910 – 1963. In this register was the burial entry for both Ben & Gertie which I copied.

Also checked the AGS publication for the Lake Saskatoon Cemetery and this is where the information states that Gertie died and was buried in Edmonton.

3) The last query was from Colleen Mondor of Alaska, looking for an obituary for John P. ROSADIUK who died 16 October 1964 in Grande Prairie. She needed this information to obtain a copy of his 1940 National Registration File.

Reflections

By Bert Baskin

As someone has said "It is not so much what you know that counts, as it is who you know." Family connections have been, and continue to be, some of the most important in life.

Until about two centuries ago, water was the highway of the world. I have discovered that one of our family was a sea captain and possibly, for this reason, was responsible for planting several of his relatives on North America's shores. My Irish forefathers came to this country and settled in the south shore area below Montreal, Quebec near the border of the United States.

The heavily forested countryside of early Canada made our rivers and lakes the easiest way for both native North Americans and our European ancestors to make their way around this vast new continent and lent natural access for trading with the world.

The deterioration of relationships between Britain and her states to the south in the early eighteen hundreds, however, cut much of this north-south water traffic and even the western water access route to the center of our continent.

Two centuries ago however, with the completion of the road of steel across our enormous Dominion, this soon became the

new highway of access for settlers and for commerce within our borders.

In the early nineteen hundreds, my grandparents were builders of railways and factories in the development of our young nation. Grandpa BASKIN moved to Ontario and was one of the contractors in the building of the Quaker Oats building in Peterborough and the Nabisco Shredded Wheat building in Niagara Falls. Grandpa CULLY was Line-Superintendent of the Montreal Tramways in the city of Montreal, Quebec.

A year and a half after my birth in May 1927, my parents moved to Hamilton, Ontario where my father worked in the National Steel Car factory. In days when there was no central heating, my Dad worked with others in wood heated barns, building railway box cars for the expansion of our nation.

Hamilton, at the eastern end of Lake Ontario, became the industrial hub from which the steel mills and other industrial giants spewed out their dirt, in "the Dirty Thirties" across the bay toward Burlington and on over the Beach Strip and Lake Ontario.

My BASKIN grandparents lived in the same city and we saw them often, but many miles separated us from any of the CULLY clan in Quebec. As maintaining family contact was important to both sides of the family, I remember going by train to visit my Uncle Billie (my mother's brother). He lived in Montreal North.

Branch Meetings

are held at the
Grande Prairie Public Library
Meeting Room, 9910 - 99 Avenue,
Grande Prairie, Alberta
on the
Third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m.
except for July, August, and December

Contact Information

Grande Prairie & District Branch
Alberta Genealogical Society
Box 1257
Grande Prairie, Alberta
T8V 4Z1

Email: agsgp@canada.com

Website: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~abgpag/>

Executive

President: Margaret Kay
Vice President: Debby Was
Secretary: Marilyn Wales
Treasurer: Evelyn Stark
Past President: Allen Meyer

Committees

Cemeteries: Hugh Impy
Historian: Fran Moore
Library: Debby Was
Membership: Lynda Shopka
Obituaries: Laura Turnbull
Obituaries: Leita Askew
Phoning: Gwen Richards
Publicity: Leita Askew
Researchers: Paulette Hrychiw
Researchers: Joan Bowman
Volunteer Coordinator: vacant
Website: Laura Turnbull

Newsletter "Heritage Seekers"

Editor: Judith Bradley
Layout & Copying: Laura Turnbull
Distribution: Evelyn Stark

Regular Issues of "Heritage Seekers" are ten to twelve pages in length. Readers wishing to receive the full issue must be members of the Branch.

"Heritage Seekers" is published four times a year by the Grande Prairie & District Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society in March, June, September and December.

All members receive "Heritage Seekers" as part of their membership. Memberships are available at a cost of \$10.00 per year (all members must belong to the Alberta Genealogical Society).

Subscriptions (to libraries/institutions) are available at a cost of \$10.00 per year.



AROUND THE BRANCHES

Sharing-Caring Genealogically

By R. Muriel Jones, AGS #1554

Brooks and District - "B and D HEIR LINES" Vol. 13, No.1

P.3 I note that your newly-formed Special Interest Groups are now thriving. Your counterparts in the Edmonton Branch hope we can share our genealogical hints/finds, problems with each other.

P.2 An Interesting article by Carol Anderson.

P.5 Terry Jackson writes of tracing his family back to the Celts and Picts in Britain. (I'm only sorry he is not researching in CHESHIRE on my ASTBURY Line!)

P.8 Article: "Twenty Ways To Avoid Genealogical Grief"

P.10 Interesting Group of Internet web sites including Land Grants and Researching Norway.

Pp.19-22 Several excellent articles worth reading. And to date, NO-ONE has yet borrowed this publication from the Library! (except me!)

Drayton Valley - "PAST FINDERS" Vol. 6, No.3

P.4 Article: "Looking For A Nurse In Alberta?" If so, it's good to know where to look.

Fort McMurray - "LINES OF DESCENT" Vol. 22, No.3

P.6 For Beginners: Article "Most Common Mistakes"

Lethbridge - "YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS" Vol.17, No.2

P.10 Czech, Bohemian, Moravian Research - website: www.iareletive.com/czech/

P.17 On Scrapbooking - and more - web site: www.gracefulbee.com/index.html

P.22 Trying to locate a place? Four web sites are given on this page.

Vol.17, No.3

Pp.11/12 Old Occupations L to Y (reminder: A to L in No.2)

P.15 Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm: www.n/c-bnc/services/news/cnie.htm

P.16 Old Medical Terms - gives several web sites

Pp.17/18 More interesting web sites including:

Genealogical Help in 30 Lessons:

www.ccna.ca/members.html

Red Deer - "THE TREE CLIMBER" Vol.21, No.2 (no page numbers)

Interesting article "Gene Tests Help Trace Family Names"

Ten Quebec web sites given - of interest to researchers in that area.

Vol.2, No.3

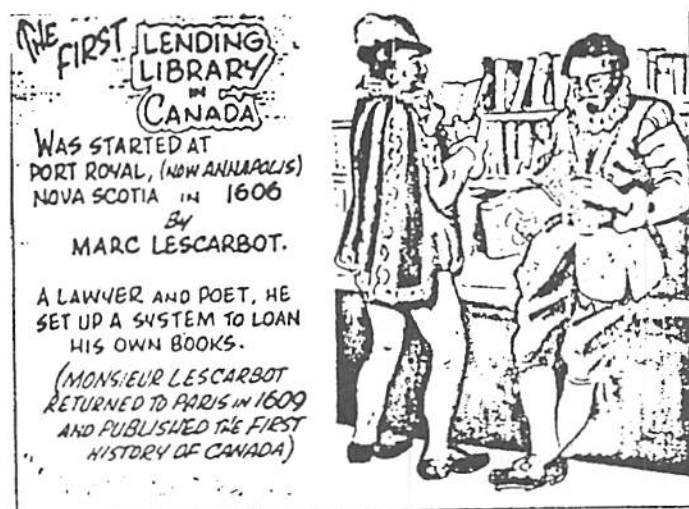
Telephone Directories - Current, Searchable:

www.teldir.com/

Super Search - 12 Major Sites:

www.familytreemagazine.com/search/

All the above very interesting AGS Branch Publications are available in the AGS Library for AGS members to borrow. The Edmonton Branch "Clandigger" and the Grande Prairie "Heritage Seekers" are both included in *Relatively Speaking*. I find that perusing these publications for additional research ideas is most helpful. Hope you will too. ■



FEATURE VOLUNTEER

Paulette Hrychiw, AGS #0534

Submitted by Margaret Kay, AGS #3035

In Grande Prairie, Alberta, we have a volunteer whose diligence and talents are complemented by her fascinating ancestors! Paulette Hrychiw was born, along with her twin brother, as Paulette Pivert, in Grande Prairie. She was raised on farms in the Grande Prairie area and attended school in Lucky Tree and Grande Prairie. Lucky Tree was a rural school and her father was paid \$1.00 a day to drive Paulette and her siblings to school. As the roads were not always ploughed and as the method of transport was a 1928 Model A Ford, Paulette remembers missing a lot of her elementary school days, especially in the winter.

Paulette married Colin Hrychiw in 1963 and they raised four daughters, two of which are twins. Paulette remembers little of their early years' as the oldest child was only 20 months when the twins were born. The diagnosis for that memory lapse would be "sleep deprivation"! Paulette and Colin now have four grandchildren.

Over the years Paulette has worked at an eclectic mix of jobs. The only job she ever applied for was her first, as a Ward Aide at the Grande Prairie Auxiliary Hospital. After that she was offered and was employed in a wide variety of positions. These included working as a Cabinet Maker, a Receptionist in her brother's photo studio, an Office Clerk in a welding shop and as Maintenance and Security on the graveyard shift for a senior citizen's residence.

Today she pursues her hobbies of sewing and genealogy. Her sewing hobby has benefited the Grande Prairie Branch in recent years as Paulette has made beautiful quilts for our raffles. Another hobby, no longer pursued, was Archery. She is a charter member of the Grande Prairie Branch, joining because she saw an advertisement in the local paper. She went to that first meeting and has been a member ever since, holding a variety of executive positions. At the present time she does research for the branch, leaving no stone unturned in pursuit of information for others.

Joining AGS was not the start of Paulette's interest in genealogy. She attributes her interest to listening to stories told by her uncles when she was a young child. Her maternal grandmother died in Castor,

Alberta, when Paulette was thirteen. Her mother brought home from the funeral in Castor a collection of papers and old pictures from Quebec. Paulette was fascinated by the people in the pictures and by their clothes. She also thinks that maybe she inherited her interest in genealogy from that grandmother who had meticulously noted names and places on the back of the old photographs. Her grandmother has also written on every piece of paper telling where it came from or to whom it was going. With this wealth of material Paulette remembers that at that time she "Just wanted to know who all those people were".

It is easy to sit and listen to Paulette tell of her ancestors and to get an inkling of how she was fascinated by her uncle's tales. Among the papers that her mother brought from Castor was a family tree compiled by a priest and decorated with angels and cupids. Another priest had sent a letter outlining some descendants. Paulette started working on her genealogy about three years after her grandmother's death. She copied all this information into scribbles and started to add her own generation, writing to her aunts and adding information about her cousins. She then copied out all the information and sent a copy to each aunt. At sixteen Paulette was already a "natural" genealogist!

Paulette's mother was born in Quebec and came to Alberta as a young child with her parents and 49 year-old widowed grandmother. That remarkable woman brought her entire family of eight children and their families to the French-speaking community of Oulletteville, east of Calgary. Paulette's father was born in Paris, France and came to Canada in 1911 at fourteen with his eighteen-year-old brother. They traveled by boat to Montreal and then train to Stettler, Alberta, settling with one of their father's brothers who was farming at Big Valley. Their background is a fascinating trail of French colonial travel. Their mother had died in Madagascar following childbirth and the children were brought up by an aunt in Paris whose death probably precipitated the emigration of the two boys to Canada. Their father, Paulette's paternal grandfather, is still one of the subjects of her genealogical searches. He was born and died in Paris but in between those dates must have lived for some time in Madagascar and in Malaya (now Malaysia) where he was involved with a tin mining company.

As children growing up in Paris, Paulette's father and uncles were affected by the 1903 Coombes Law that evicted all religious orders from France. Along with other family members her father was sent to a school run by Marist Brothers in Kent, England.

When asked about her philosophy of life Paulette's strong heritage and optimism show through. In her words, "Life is there in front of you. It's going to happen, some good some bad. You take whatever comes." Her goal is, of course, to write her family history. It's all in her computer but she has not yet put it into book form. It promises to be a "good read"! One thing that holds her back is that she has lots of stories but is still researching to put solid facts behind them.

She's been at that research for over forty years and suspects she still has a way to go. The stories are endless. There's a really sad one about how her great uncle had to shoot his thirty Percheron horses in Paris because they were infected with a disease that was transmitted by the horses from Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show when touring Europe in 1905. That same great uncle then emigrated to Stettler, Alberta, and in 1911 gave shelter to his two young nephews, one of whom was Paulette's father.

With all this research waiting to be done one wonders how Paulette finds time to help others but that is the strength of this invaluable volunteer. She is always ready to help in any capacity in her quiet and unassuming way. With her considerable talents and knowledge we are fortunate to have her as a member.



Paulette Hrychiw ■

Perhaps you have spent too much time on family history. See how many of these fit:

- ❖ *Your kids think picnics in cemeteries are normal or that EVERYBODY does it.*
- ❖ *Some of your best friends live over 200 miles away.*
- ❖ *You can't drive past a cemetery without wondering if your ancestors are buried there.*
- ❖ *You have to watch the credits of a movie to see if any of the surnames are ones you are researching.*

ALBERTA CAVALRY OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA LIST 1901-1914 (Continued from Vol. 28, No. 4)

Submitted by Dennis W. Domoney
Lethbridge, Alberta

For the records, which are attached below, the following abbreviations have been used:

South African War Canadian Military Units

Royal Canadian Dragoons	RCD
Lord Strathcona's Horse	LdSH
Royal Canadian Artillery	RCA
1 st Canadian Mounted Rifles	1 CMR
2 nd Canadian Mounted Rifles	2 CMR
3 rd Canadian Mounted Rifles	3 CMR
4 th Canadian Mounted Rifles	4 CMR
5 th Canadian Mounted Rifles	5 CMR
6 th Canadian Mounted Rifles	6 CMR
10 th Field Hospital	10 FH

Army Ranks

Lieutenant Colonel	Lt Col
Major	Maj
Captain	Capt
Lieutenant	Lieut

In compiling the list and writing this paper I am indebted to Ken Aitken of the Regina Public Library for his encouragement to undertake the project, and for his helpful suggestions that have immeasurably improved the final version.

Surname	Forename	Rank	Position	Regiment	Squadron	Location	Province	Year
Adamson	Laurence	Capt	2/c	19 AMR	B	Strathcona CEF File	AB Box 56-5	1910 WWI Regt
Ainscough	William George							13 CMR
Ambrose	Henry	Capt	2/c	23 AR	C	Cardston	AB	1911-1914
Armstrong	William Charles	Lieut	QM	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1911-1913
		Capt	QM	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1906-1909
Aylen	Peter Harraver	Capt	2/c	21 AH	B	Medicine Hat	AB	1911-1913
		Maj	OC	CMR	C	Fort	AB	1906-1907
		Maj	OC	19 AMR	C	Saskatchewan	AB	1908
Bagley	Frederick Augustus					Fort		
		Capt	Adj	15 LH	HQ	Saskatchewan CEF File	Box 336-990	
						Calgary	AB	1906-1909
Barwis	William Bailey	Capt	OC	CMR	G	Calgary	AB	1903-1904
		Maj	OC	15 LH	A	Calgary	AB	1905
Baty	William	Maj	2/c	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1906-1908
		Lieut	Sig	19 AD	HQ	CEF File	Box 512-43	WWI Regt
Belcher	Robert	Capt	2/c	19 AD	D	Edmonton	AB	1911
		SA	LdSH	SA Reel #	T-2061	Edmonton	AB	1912
		Regt	CO			Edmonton	Box 602-20	WWI Regt
Benwell	Ernest George	Lt Col	CO	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1911
		Lt Col	CO	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1908-1910
		Maj	OC	21 AH	C	CEF File	Box 668-83	WWI Regt
Berkinshaw	Edwin Lyle	Maj	2/c	21 AH	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1911-1913
		Lieut	Sig	15 LH	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1914
Berry	Robert Graham	Lieut	Vet	CMR	C	Edmonton	Box 676-27	WWI Regt
		Capt	2/c	19 AD	B	Edmonton	AB	1912-1914
Bowen	Peter Edwin					Edmonton	AB	1906-1907
		Capt	2/c	19 AD	B	Edmonton	Box 950-25	WWI Regt
						Edmonton	AB	1914
Boyle	Russell Lambert	Maj	OC	15 LH	A	Edmonton	Box 985-12	WWI Regt
		Maj	OC	15 LH	A	Edmonton	AB	1910
Brown	Hugh Brown	Capt	2/c	23 AR	C	Edmonton	AB	1911-1914
		Maj	OC	23 AR	C	Edmonton	Box 1152-47	WWI Regt
		Maj	OC	23 AR	C	Edmonton	AB	1910
Bryan	Willoughby Charles	Maj	OC	23 AR	B	Edmonton	Box 1215-51	1911-1914
		Lieut	Musk	23 AR	HQ	Edmonton	Box 1229-35	1910-1912
Buchanan	Gerald Angus	Maj	OC	15 LH	C	Edmonton	AB	WWI Regt
Burke	Denis Charles	Capt	2/c	19 AD	B	Edmonton	AB	1912
Calder	Hugh Alfred	Maj	OC	15 LH	B	Edmonton	Box 1382-40	1911-1912
		Capt	OC	15 LH	B	Edmonton	AB	1913
Campbell	Duncan John	Maj	OC	15 LH	B	Edmonton	AB	1905
	d'Urban	Maj	OC	AR	1 Sqn	Edmonton	AB	1906-1907
		Maj	OC	23 AR	A	Edmonton	AB	1908-1909

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Carmichael	John	Maj	OC	23 AR	A	Claresholm CEF File	AB	1910
							Box 1498-40	
Carrick	Lawrence Stanley	Capt	QM	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1908-1909
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	Ind	Red Deer	AB	1910-1911
Carruthers	Christopher	Maj	OC	15 LH	Ind	Pine Lake	AB	1912
						CEF File	Box 1529-9	WWI Regt 151 Btn
		Capt	Chapl	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1913-1914
Cober	A	Lieut	Vet	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1913-1914
Collison	William Henry Thorne					CEF File	Box 1887-13	WWI Regt 151 Btn
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	A	Calgary	AB	1910
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	D	Calgary	AB	1911
		Maj	OC	15 LH	D	Calgary	AB	1913
Coombe	James	Capt	2/c	15 LH	D	Calgary	AB	1910
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	A	Crossfield	AB	1911-1912
Cumberland	Thomas John					CEF File	Box 2203-43	WWI Regt 13 CMR
		Lieut	QM	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1914
						CEF File	Box 2286-40	WWI Regt 49 Btn
Daniel	Henry Edward	Capt	2/c	19 AMR	C	Fort Saskatchewan	AB	1908
		Capt	2/c	CMR	C	Fort Saskatchewan	AB	1906-1907
Davie	PA	Maj	OC	21 AH	D	Saskatchewan	AB	1913-1914
Davis	Donald Chester	Capt	2/c	23 AR	B	Youngstown CEF File	Box 2336-29	WWI Regt LdSH
						Macleod	AB	1911-1912
Dawson	Herbert McMillan					CEF File	Box 2370-29	WWI Regt 1 Div Cav Sqdn
		Lieut	Musk	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1912
						CEF File	Box 2372-31	WWI Regt 31 Btn
Dawson	Lewis Henry	Capt	Adj't	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1912-1914
		Capt	2/c	23 AR	B	Macleod	AB	1910
Douglas	Peter Harraver	Lieut	Vet	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1914
Duthie	Richard Clark					CEF File	Box 2831-1	WWI Regt 1 Div Cav Sqdn
Edmiston	Kenneth William							
		Lieut	Musk	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1913
		Capt	Chapl	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1912-1914
	Nelson Everett Frank William Walter					CEF File	Box 2989-2	WWI Regt 3 CMR
		Capt	2/c	19 AD	C	Vegreville	AB	1911
		Maj	OC	19 AD	C	Vegreville	AB	1912-1914
						CEF File	Box 3062-31	
Ferris	David Norton	Lieut	Sig	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1912-1914
Fisher	Charles Wellington	Maj	2/c	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1905
		Maj	OC	15 LH	D	Cochrane	AB	1905
		Maj	OC	15 LH	B	Cochrane	AB	1906-1908
Fiske	Robert Walter	Capt	2/c	35 CAH	B	CEF File	Box 3114-13	WWI Regt 5 Btn
						Pine Lake	AB	1914
						CEF File	Box 3139-7	
Fleming	Joseph	Capt	2/c	21 AH	B	Medicine Hat	AB	1909
						CEF File	Box 3210-9	
Forster	Herbert George							

Forsyth	Frank	Lieut	Adj't	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1908
Frechette	Louis Gilbert	Maj	OC	23 AR	B	Magrath	AB	1913-1914
Gaetz	Harold Leonard	Lieut	Vet	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1909
						CEF File	Box 3350-21	WWI Regt 12 CMR
		Maj	OC	35 CAH	A	Red Deer	AB	1913
		Maj	OC	15 LH	Ind	Red Deer	AB	1910-1912
George	Henry Bernard	Maj	MO	35 CAH	HQ	Red Deer	AB	1914
Gillespie	William George	Maj	OC	21 AH	A	Medicine Hat	AB	1913-1914
Godson	William James	Capt	2/c	15 LH	C	Langdon	AB	1913
Gordon	JHSG	Capt	2/c	CMR	G	Calgary	AB	1904-1905
Grady	Alfred F	Capt	OC	CMR	H	Macleod	AB	1902-1903
Graham	William Ezra	Capt	2/c	15 LH	D	CEF File	Box 3715-22	
						Calgary	AB	1914
Gray	Douglas Washburn	Lieut	MO	35 CAH	HQ	CEF File	Box 3751-39	56 Btn
						Red Deer	AB	1914
Gray	Henry Allen					CEF File	Box 3748-58	
		Capt	Chapl	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1908-1910
		Capt	Chapl	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1911-1914
Griesbach	William Antrobus	SA	2 CMR	SA Reel #	T-2071	CEF File	Box 3824-45	1 Div Cav Sqdn
		Regt						
		Capt	2/c	19 AMR	A	Edmonton	AB	1908-1910
		Capt	OC	19 AD	A	Edmonton	AB	1911-1914
		Maj				CEF File	Box 3841-8,9,10	
Griffiths	Thomas Henry	Lieut	Pay	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1910
		Capt	Chapl	23 AR	HQ	Macleod	AB	1910
Hall	George Bathurst	Capt	Chapl	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1911-1913
						CEF File	Box 4046-13	49 Btn
Hardisty	Richard George	Capt	2/c	19 AD	A	Edmonton	AB	1911-1913
						CEF File	Box 4149-55	12 CMR
Haszard	Charles Frederick Listock	Capt	2/c	15 LH	D	Calgary	AB	1912-1913
		Lieut	Vet	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1909-1911
Hawke	William Richard	Capt	Chapl	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1913-1914
Henderson	Harold Maurice					CEF File	Box 4262-50	
Henderson	William Wallace	Lieut	Musk	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1914
		Capt	QM	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1910
Herring-Cooper	William	Capt	QM	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1911
Hervey	Harcourt Charles Antrobus	Capt				CEF File	Box 4299-8	WWI Regt 12 CMR
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	B	Elbow River	AB	1911
		Capt	Adj't	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1912-1914
						CEF File	Box 4390-21	
Hislop	John Anderson	Lieut	Vet	CMR	A	Edmonton	AB	1906
		Lieut	MO	CMR	A	Edmonton	AB	1907
		Lieut	MO	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1908
		Lieut	Sig	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1909
		Capt	MO	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1910
		Capt	MO	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1911-1914
		Capt	Chapl	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1906-1910
Hogbin	George Henry	Maj	OC	15 LH	D	Calgary	AB	1911-1912
						CEF File	Box 4469-44	
Hopkins	Albert Edwards							

Inglis	WM	Capt	2/c	19 AD	D	Morinville	AB	1911
		Capt	Adj	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1912-1914
		SA	2 CMR	SA Reel #	T-2074			
James	Charles Walter	Regt	OC	CMR	G	Calgary	AB	1902
		Capt				CEF File	Box 4770-32	WWI Regt 13 CMR
Jamieson	Frederick Charles	Maj	2/c	23 AR	A	Claresholm	AB	1911
		SA	OC	23 AR	A	Claresholm	AB	1912-1914
		Regt	2 CMR	SA Reel #	T-2074	CEF File	Box 4782-51	WWI Regt 1 Div Cav Sqdn
		Maj	2/c	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1910
		Maj	2/c	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1911
		Maj	OC	CMR	B	Strathcona	AB	1908-1907
		Maj	OC	19 AMR	B	Strathcona	AB	1908-1909
Jenkins	Horace	Lt Col	CO	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1912-1914
		SA	2 CMR	SA Reel #	T-2074			
		Regt						
		Capt	2/c	21 AH	A	Medicine Hat	AB	1908
		Maj	OC	21 AH	A	Medicine Hat	AB	1909-1912
		Maj	2/c	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1913
		Lt Col	OC	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1914
Johnson	George Ray	Lieut	MO	15 LH	HQ	CEF File	Box 4870-53	WWI Regt 12 CMR
		Capt	MO	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1910-1912
Kealy	Oswald William	Maj	OC	21 AH	B	Medicine Hat	AB	1913-1914
Kemmis	Arthur Charles	Maj	OC	23 AR	D	Pincher Creek	Box 5069-3	1909-1914
		Lt Col	CO	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1910
King	Henry Josiah	Capt	2/c	35 CAH	A	Red Deer	AB	1911-1914
Learn	Cecil Royden	Lieut	MO	23 AR	HQ	CEF File	Box 5489-59	1914
		Lieut	QM	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1911-1912
Leonard	Francis Guy	Lieut	2/c	CMR	E	Macleod	AB	1910
Lessard	Prosper Edmond	Capt	2/c	19 AMR	D	Edmonton	AB	1907
		Capt	2/c	19 AMR	D	Morinville	AB	1908
Lincoln	Arthur Gardner	Maj	OC	15 LH	C	CEF File	Box 5648-8	1909-1910
						Langdon	AB	WWI Regt 13 CMR
Lyndon	William Augustus	Capt	2/c	23 AR	A	CEF File	Box 5811-51	1913-1914
		Capt	2/c	23 AR	A	Macleod	AB	WWI Regt 13 CMR
		Maj	OC	23 AR	A	Claresholm	AB	1908-1909
		Maj	2/c	23 AR	HQ	Claresholm	AB	1910
Macdonald	George	Lieut	MO	15 LH	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1911
		Maj	OC	15 LH	D	CEF File	Box 6722-3	1912-1914
		Maj	2/c	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	WWI Regt 12 CMR
		Lt Col	CO	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1906
Macdonald	Ronald John	Lieut	QM	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	Box 6761-51	1907-1909
						CEF File	AB	1910
							AB	1911-1914
							AB	WWI Regt 202 Btn
							AB	1912

MacKinnon	Donald Alpin	Capt	QM	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton CEF File	AB	1913-1914 WWI Regt 1910	13 CMR
MacRae Marriott	Archibald Oswald Guy Wilford	Capt Capt Capt Capt	Adj Adj Chapl	23 AR 23 AR 15 LH	HQ HQ HQ	Macleod Pincher Creek Calgary CEF File	AB AB Box 5939-9	1911 1911-1914	
		Capt	2/c	19 AMR	B	Strathcona	AB	1908-1909	
		Maj	OC	19 AMR	B	Strathcona	AB	1910	
		Maj	OC	19 AD	B	Strathcona	AB	1911-1912	
		Maj	OC	19 AD	B	Edmonton South	AB	1913-1914	
Mathews	Robert Gordon	Lieut	Pay	23 AR	HQ	CEF File	Box 6036-1	WWI Regt 1910	13 CMR
May	Ernest Gundry					Macleod	AB		
						CEF File	Box 6067-48		
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	B	Cochrane	AB	1909	
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	B	Elbow River	AB	1910	
		Maj	OC	15 LH	B	Elbow River	AB	1911-1914	
McEwan McMillan	Francis Andrew Charles	Lieut	Vet	35 CAH	HQ	Red Deer	AB	1914	
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	A	Calgary	AB	1906	
		Maj	OC	15 LH	A	Calgary	AB	1907-1909	
Mercer Mercer	Ammon John Robert Eldridge	Capt	2/c	23 AR	B	Magrath	AB	1913	
						CEF File	Box 6122-7		
		Lieut	Musk	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1913	
Millar	Henry Irwin					CEF File	Box 6184-49	WWI Regt 1913-1914	138 Bln
Monkman	Herbert Stanley	Maj	OC	35 CAH	C	Wetaskiwin	AB	1913-1914	
						CEF File	Box 6294-23	WWI Regt	3 CMR
Moore	Charles Wilfrid Gwennap	Capt	2/c	19 AD	C	Vegreville	AB	1913-1914	
		Capt	Chapl	35 CAH	HQ	Red Deer	AB	1914	
Moore	John Caryle	Capt	2/c	15 LH	Ind	Red Deer	AB	1912	
		Capt	2/c	35 CAH	A	Red Deer	AB	1913	
		Maj	OC	35 CAH	A	Red Deer	AB	1914	
						CEF File	Box 6334-49	WWI Regt	HQ 6th Inf Bgde
Moore	Philip Augustus								
		Capt	Adj	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1910-1911	
		Maj	Bde Maj	15 LH	5 Mld Bde	Calgary CEF File	AB Box 6423 - 38	1913-1914 WWI Regt	3 CMR/175 Bln
Mort	Algernon Joseph								
		Capt	2/c	21 AH	C	Irvine	AB	1913	
		Maj	OC	21 AH	C	Irvine	AB	1914	
Norquay Nyblett Oakes	Alexander Ronald Mavesyn Henry Kellert	Capt Capt Lieut	Pay Vet	19 AMR 15 LH	HQ HQ	Edmonton Calgary CEF File	AB Box 7393-7	1908 1910-1913 WWI Regt	3 CMR
		Capt	2/c	21 AH	B	Medicine Hat	AB	1914	
Orr	Harold					CEF File	Box 7487-1	WWI Regt	3 CMR
		Capt	MO	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1914	
Page	James Cecil	SA	RCD	SA Reel #	T-2082	CEF File	Box 7534-61	WWI Regt	31 Bln
		Regt Capt	QM	15 LH	HQ	Calgary CEF File	AB Box 7545-44	1911-1914 WWI Regt	31 Bln
Palmer	Creighton Ross								

Paton	Samuel Cook	Capt	Pay	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1909
		Maj	OC	CMR	A	Edmonton	AB	1906-1907
Payzant	Godfrey Philip	Maj	2/c	19 AMR	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1908-1909
		Lieut	Musk	15 LH	HQ	CEF File	Box 7674-25	1912-1913
Pierson	Arthur	Maj	OC	15 LH	D	Calgary	AB	1914
		Capt	2/c	CMR	B	Calgary	Box 7820-3	1906-1907
		Capt	2/c	21 AH	A	Strathcona	AB	1914
Pingle	Charles Stewart					Medicine Hat	Box 7842-48	WWI Regt
		Capt	QM	21 AH	HQ	CEF File	AB	1909-1914
Pollock	Allan John	Capt	2/c	21 AH	C	Medicine Hat	AB	1911-1912
Price	William Bertram					Irvine	Box 7981-18	1914
		Lieut	Vet	15 LH	HQ	CEF File	AB	
Reid	William James	SA	RCD	SA Reel #	T-2083	Calgary		
		Regt						
		Capt	2/c	21 AH	A	Medicine Hat	AB	1909
		Capt	2/c	21 AH	B	Medicine Hat	AB	1910
		Capt	2/c	21 AH	A	Medicine Hat	AB	1911-1912
		Capt	Musk	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1913-1914
Riddel	Robert Wright	SA	2 CMR	SA Reel #	T-2084	CEF File	Box 8265-48	
		Regt						
		Capt	Vet	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1906-1911
Robinson	Charles Wilson	SA	2 CMR	SA Reel #	T-2084	CEF File	Box 8379-51	WWI Regt
		Regt						10 Bln
		Capt	2/c	15 LH	C	Langdon	AB	1914
						CEF File	Box 8469-49	
Ross	Colin George	Maj	OC	15 LH	C	High River	AB	1905-1909
		SA	1 CMR	SA Reel #	T-2084	CEF File	Box 8533-50	
Rubbra	Theodore Charles	Regt						
		Capt	2/c	35 CAH	C	Wetaskiwin	AB	1913-1914
						CEF File	Box 8630-4	WWI Regt
Sandeman	David Richardson	Capt	2/c	15 LH	Ind	Pine Lake	AB	1912-1913
		Maj	OC	35 CAH	B	Pine Lake	AB	1914
Sandeman	David Richardson					CEF File	Box 8656-31	WWI Regt
Saunders	Bryce Johnston	Capt	2/c	CMR	A	Edmonton	AB	1906-1907
		Maj	OC	19 AMR	A	Edmonton	AB	1908-1909
		Lieut	Adj't	23 AR	HQ	CEF File	Box 8808-26	WWI Regt
Sharpe	Walter James					Pincher Creek	AB	1914
		Capt	OC	CMR	I	CEF File	Box 8953-12	WWI Regt
Sissons	Francis Ogletree	Maj	OC	CMR	D	Medicine Hat	AB	1903-1905
		Maj	OC	21 AH	A	Medicine Hat	AB	1906-1907
		Maj	OC	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1908
		Lt Col	CO	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1909-1913
Smith	Charles F	Lieut	MO	21 AH	HQ	Medicine Hat	AB	1913
Stedman	William George					CEF File	Box 9251-53	WWI Regt
		Lieut	Vet	AR	HQ	Macleod	AB	1 Div Cav
		Lieut	Vet	23 AR	HQ	Macleod	AB	Sqdn
		Lieut	Vet	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1906-1907
								1908-1910
								1911-1914

Taylor	Hyde Syddoway	Capt	2/IC	23 AR	B	CEF File	Box 9534-4 AB	WWI Regt 1914	13 CMR
Taylor	WR	Lieut	Vet	CMR	D	Magrath	AB	1906	
Theriault	Joseph Eugène	Maj	OC	19 AD	D	Medicine Hat Morinville CEF File	AB	1911-1912	
Thibaudeau	Joseph Rosaire Lucien DeBlois						Box 9590-29		
Tidball	William Edwin	Maj	OC	CMR	E	Edmonton	AB	1907	
		Maj	OC	19 AMR	D	Edmonton CEF File	AB	1908-1909 WWI Regt	187 Btn
Upper	Robertson Cook	Capt	2/IC	15 LH	A	Crossfield	AB	1914	
Walker	James	Capt	2/IC	15 LH	B	Elbow River CEF File	AB	1914 WWI Regt	238 Btn
		Lt Col	CO	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	Box 10013- 27		
Walker	William James Selby	Capt	Pay	15 LH	HQ	Calgary	AB	1905-1910 1906-1914	
Weaver	Charles Yardley					CEF File	Box 10171- 56	WWI Regt	49 Btn
		Capt	2/IC	19 AD	A	Edmonton CEF File	AB	1914 WWI Regt	31 Btn
Westmore	Charles Henry						Box 10249- 13		
		Lieut	Sig	23 AR	HQ	Macleod	AB	1910	
		Lieut	Sig	23 AR	HQ	Pincher Creek	AB	1911	
Whitaker	Louis James	Capt	2/IC	23 AR	A	Clareholm CEF File	AB	1912-1914 WWI Regt	3 CMR
		Maj	OC	19 AMR	C	Fort Saskatchewan	Box 10329- 50	1910	
		Maj	OC	19 AD	C	Vegreville	AB		
		Maj	2/IC	19 AD	HQ	Edmonton	AB	1911 1912-1914	
Wishart	George Ernest	Lieut	QM	35 CAH	HQ	Red Deer CEF File	AB	1914 WWI Regt	82 Btn
Wolley-Dod	Arthur George						Box 10520- 49		
		Capt	2/IC	15 LH	B	Cochrane	AB	1906-1908	
		Maj	OC	15 LH	B	Cochrane	AB	1909-1910	
		Maj	2/IC	15 LH	HQ	Calgary CEF File	AB	1911-1914	
Wright	John Evans						Box 10605- 17		
		Capt	2/IC	23 AR	D	Pincher Creek	AB	1910-1914	

DEAR SHEUMAIS: MOTHER AND I MISS YOU!

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TABLE I

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS SAILING FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM¹

Year	British North America	United States	Australian Colonies and New Zealand
1815	680	1,209	-----
1820 ²	17,921	6,745	-----
1825	8,741	5,551	485
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860
1836 ³	34,226	37,774	3,124
1838 ⁴	4,577	14,332	14,021
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850
1845	31,803	58,538	830
1847 ⁵	109,680	142,154	4,949
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904
1850	32,961	233,078	16,037
1852 ⁶	32,873	244,261	87,881
1855 ⁷	17,966	103,414	52,309
1857 ⁸	21,001	126,905	61,248
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302
1861 ⁹	12,707	49,764	23,738

¹ Johnson, Stanley C., *A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America: 1763-1912*, (London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd, 1913), pp. 344-346.

² No reliable figures are available for Australia prior to 1821.

³ Exodus increased owing to agricultural depression.

⁴ Insurrection in Canada.

⁵ Irish Famine and discovery of gold in California in autumn of 1847.

⁶ Discovery of gold in Australia.

⁷ Decrease in exodus owing to revival of trade and demand for men for Crimea.

⁸ Increased prosperity in home agriculture.

⁹ Civil War in United States.

TABLE I (Continued)**DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS SAILING FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM¹**

Year	British North America	United States	Australian Colonies and New Zealand
1865	17,211	147,258	36,683
1869 ¹⁰	33,891	203,001	14,457
1870	35,295	196,075	16,526
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525
1880	29,340	257,274	25,438
1885	22,928	184,470	40,689
1890	31,897	233,522	21,570
1895	22,357	195,632	10,809
1900	50,007	189,391	15,723
1905	108,118	276,636	15,488
1910	196,305	303,364	46,246
1911	213,361	250,969	72,294

Table I gives the figures relating to emigration from the United Kingdom where the destinations have been either North America or Australia, including New Zealand. The figures relate not to British subjects alone, but to the total exodus to the countries mentioned. It is true that the earlier figures were concerned almost entirely with men and women of British nationality, but as the facilities of transport increased, the numbers gradually contained more and more of the foreign element. It must be remembered that the Customs officials were responsible for the pre-Victorian returns, and no account could be taken by them of ships, which did not obtain legal clearances before sailing. The sources of the above figures are (a) Customs Returns, (b) the Annual Reports of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and (c) the annual copies of tables relating to Emigration and Immigration ordered by the British House of Commons. It should be noted that the table refers to the exodus from the United Kingdom and not to the volume of passenger traffic entering these countries. The latter may differ from the former owing to deaths or births happening during the voyage.

¹⁰ Great Distress in England

TABLE II

BRITISH PASSENGERS WHO SAILED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO NORTH AMERICA, WITH CULTURE SUB-CATEGORIES¹

Year	English to Canada	Scotch to Canada	Irish to Canada	English to USA	Scotch to USA	Irish to USA
1853-60 ²	3,791	3,550	8,085	24,460	4,383	71,856
1861-70	6,589	2,434	4,008	36,511	7,667	69,084
1871-80	12,638	2,581	2,581	54,978	8,807	44,955
1881-90	22,222	3,519	4,451	90,919	17,816	62,660
1891-95	17,777	1,717	1,235	74,201	14,342	48,634
1896	12,802	1,563	902	48,434	10,535	39,952
1897	13,442	1,281	848	43,381	9,121	32,882
1898	15,975	1,658	1,065	42,244	7,372	30,878
1899	15,050	1,717	873	45,723	8,128	38,631
1900	13,819	1,703	888	49,445	11,504	41,848
1905	64,876	14,214	3,347	58,229	19,785	44,356
1910	106,131	35,570	6,367	60,481	27,918	41,019
1911	127,117	41,218	3,807	58,185	23,441	36,613

Table II is valuable as it indicates the preference or non-preference, which the various elements of the United Kingdom have shown in turn for Canada and the United States during these periods. The English evinced a preference for the United States over Canada in early times, but by the turn of the century the reverse had become true. The Irish on the other hand have shown a keener appreciation for the United States than for the Dominion of Canada in each year recorded above. No account of the nationalities of emigrants was kept before the year 1853.

¹ Johnson, Stanley C., *A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America: 1763-1912*, (London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd, 1913), pp. 347-348.

² Average Annual between the years stated.

TABLE III

**COMPARISON OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS WITH AMOUNT OF
POPULATION WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM¹**

Period	Population of United Kingdom. Estimated When Necessary	Average Annual Emigration During the Period	Proportion of Emigration to Population
1853-55	27,674,341	231,733	0.84%
1856-60	28,391,544	123,497	0.43%
1861-65	29,459,465	143,559	0.48%
1866-70	30,696,335	170,807	0.56%
1871-75	32,189,540	193,907	0.60%
1876-80	33,929,039	141,870	0.42%
1881-85	35,466,129	258,462	0.73%
1886-90	36,891,538	253,245	0.69%
1891-95	38,445,138	195,715	0.51%
1896-1900	40,189,230	152,843	0.38%
1901-05	42,702,947	117,363	0.27%
1906-10	45,216,665	178,864	0.39%

In Table III we see the total population for the United Kingdom during several different periods between 1853 and 1910. Column three gives the average annual emigration during the same intervals but refers to people of British birth only and to emigration not to North America alone, but to all places without Europe (all Mediterranean ports excluded). Column four gives the proportion per cent of such emigration to the total population. Though the actual figures governing the exodus from the Mother Country are gradually expanding, this table clearly demonstrates the fact that the growth of emigration is not keeping pace with the growth of population. ■

¹ Johnson, Stanley C., *A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America: 1763-1912*, (London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd, 1913), pp. 348-349.

TRACING YOUR SASKATCHEWAN ANCESTORS: A GUIDE TO THE RECORDS AND HOW TO USE THEM

Edited by Laura M Hanowski

Published by the Saskatchewan Genealogical
Society 2000

Submitted by Catherine Low, AGS #741

A well organized, useful publication, for anyone researching in Saskatchewan, coil bound, 128 pages, it includes an index and comprehensive Table of Contents and Historical Timeline. This easy to follow, yet comprehensive guide begins with an explanation of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy, procedures and information details about the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society's role and resources.

All the contact addresses for the main resources provide location information including website and e-mail addresses. Topics and resources follow in sections alphabetically. Clear definitions and explanations of commonly used terms are given together with examples and 'warnings' of what to be aware of, as well as helpful hints and some suggestions for further research or reading on a particular topic. Alternative suggestions are provided including other archives or collections and directions to follow up a search and the contact information for National and special collections is noted, URLs included.

The initial chapter on "Aboriginal Ancestry" includes a list of film sources for annuity paylists for the various treaties and the section dealing with Métis and Original White Settlers Land is clear and concise. Useful here is the inclusion of a listing of church records filmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for early Saskatchewan records.

In addition to the basic sources of birth, census, marriage, death and estate information resources, this comprehensive outline also includes educational sources, suggestions for finding Fraternal Organizations records, and specific

Saskatchewan topics including details for the NWMP and the RCMP Museum in Regina, a section on Immigration and Ethnic settlements, and a comprehensive chapter on Military sources. The general Saskatchewan Land section includes district Land Title office addresses as well as an explanation of the Survey System used, various types of Land Grants and Homesteading information.

This resource guide is a must for anyone undertaking family history research in Saskatchewan that acknowledges the increasing presence of the Internet and its usefulness in current research, each repository covered clearly showing the URL of the organization each time it's included.

BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

Submitted by Sue Philips, AGS #1660

The BBC is making a major documentary series on the Battle of the Atlantic to be broadcast of BBC1. We are keen to hear from widows or sisters of men who lost their lives on the following merchant ships, torpedoed in October 1940. These ships were part of convoy SC7. Languedoc, Scoresby, Harpenden, Carsbreck, Shekatika, Beatus, Creekirk, Empire Miniver, Blairspey, Fiscus, Assyrian, Empire Brigade, Sedgpool, Clintonia, Niritos, Boekolo, Thalia, Snefield. I would be grateful if people could contact me on +44 0208 752 5475 or e-mail Victoria.brignell@bbc.co.uk, or write to me, Victoria Brignell, at the: History Unit, Room 5433, BBC White City, 201 Wood Lane, London, W12 7TS.

Visit the Society's website at www.sog.org.uk/ ■

*You know you are taking genealogy too seriously if
... your house leans slightly toward the side where
your genealogical records are stored.*

from Rootsweb

ALBERTA'S GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AND THE STUDY OF OUR HISTORY

A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

By Merrily Aubrey

Any genealogist can tell you the importance of people's names. Place names, too, can unlock a valuable store of information not only as components for reliable mapping, but also as reflections of culture and heritage. What can place names tell us?

As an example, take an area of Alberta encompassing approximately townships 55-60, ranges 14-27, west of the 4th Meridian -- Pibroch in the north-west, Rivière Qui Barre in the south-west, Hairy Hill in the south-east, and a bit north of Bellis in the north-east. This is an area of nearly 930 hectares, which is definitely a very small slice of Alberta. Within this area lie 120 officially named places and geographic features. What can you learn from these names?

Seventy-seven are the result of human settlement activity, such as hamlets, localities, villages, towns, and rural municipalities. This high proportion would indicate that this is a populated area.

What more could you glean from the list of names? It certainly is not a desert, for most of the rest of the named features are rivers, lakes, and creeks. The landscape must be fairly level, for there is only one official name that hints at elevation -- the locality of Beaverhill. There is a great influence from the British Isles, particularly in names such as Dalmuir, Cardiff and Pibroch. There are definitely more than a few places with a tie to Eastern Europe -- especially with community names of Wostok, Barich, Kerensky and Sniatyn. There is also strong evidence of first nations people in the area -- Pakan, Waskatenau, and Manawan Lake.

From names such as Sprucefield and Lobstick Settlement, you would know that this is not a tropical climate. There is a distinct absence of names relating to industry, and where there is little industry and lots of people, it likely means the primary activity is agriculture. Food sources and game must have been plentiful since there are places called Elk Island, Weasel Creek, Egg Creek and Sturgeon River. Significant human activity must have occurred in the area for a number of years since there are a couple of historic sites. All of this information was obtained from a simple list of names.

Part of the work of the Alberta Geographical Names Program is to co-ordinate the naming of geographical features in the province, features such as mountains, rivers, and lakes. Names of most cultural features are the responsibility of the appropriate governmental agency or municipal jurisdiction.

There was a time when naming was entirely in the hands of the Federal Government. Although provinces had no official responsibility before 1961, each did have an advisory body. Now, each province is responsible for naming decisions in its own jurisdiction. In Alberta, after an application for a name has been received, all of the research has been done, and evidence gathered by the Geographical Names Program, the information is then put before the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation Board for its decision to either accept or reject the new name.

The naming criteria are straightforward. First consideration is given to those names that are in current, well-established local usage. In Alberta, the general philosophy is that not every feature needs to be named. For those features that are truly nameless, it would be better to let names evolve gradually over time.

Part of the work of the Geographical Names staff is to act as liaison between various groups involved in the naming process. Another part of the work is the dissemination of geographical name information to the public. Alberta has the

four-volume *Place Names of Alberta* series and is the only province in Canada to have produced a comprehensive guide to origins of all official place names. There are many fascinating stories.

As in the rest of the country, there are trends or patterns in naming in this province. The major influences on naming include the aboriginal people, explorers, fur trade, missionaries, surveys, transportation, settlement, and industry. The following examples provide a glimpse at two of our early names.

The Iosegun River, which flows into the Swan River forty kilometres south west of the town of Slave River, is an interesting toponymical example. Many stories have arisen as to its origin. One source states that it is an aboriginal word meaning, "tail". Some believe the word had something to do with sulphur. The most commonly reported meaning is that it is a translation from the Cree, and means, "hash". In fact, both the river and the lake were known by the name Hash in the early years. Why hash? The meaning itself causes some confusion. It may mean "all mixed up" or "undecided" as one source mentioned. Some have speculated that it refers to a story in which someone prepared food by the shore of the river and a stew or hash was made for dinner.

Let me set the scene. You have two fur traders, Malcolm and Roderick, sitting by the river one night. They have been paddling and trading long and hard – game has been scarce, except today, they had finally been able to shoot a small deer. With the end result augmented by wild onions and sage the two loll by the river's edge, drinking the last bit of rum hoarded for such an occasion, Malcolm says to his partner, "Great Galloping Glaswegians, Roddy! This stew was so wonderful; we must commemorate this evening. This river has no name, so let's call this Stew – no, no – Hash River. Better yet, since we're in Cree country, we'll name it, Iosegun."

This, although an interesting explanation, does not make sense. It is not the usual way people name things. The following is the more likely explanation. Hash River was actually a variation of the older Rivière la Hâche. *Hâche* can be translated from the French to mean hatchet or axe. In 1879 George Dawson recorded the Cree word for axe as *xi-ga-hi-gun*, and Albert Lacombe in his French Cree dictionary of 1874 as *tchikahigan*. Therefore, the fur traders probably took the earlier aboriginal word and translated it to their own language. However, this still leaves us with the question "Why axe river?"

Another fine example of origin controversy is Medicine Hat. A comprehensive attempt was made at finding the "truth" about the origin of the name in 1993. Medicine Hat-ite Marcel Dirk wrote a 50 pp(!) booklet called: *But names will never hurt me: Why Medicine Hat? Legends behind naming of the city*. He begins the work by writing:

Twelve explanations exist for exactly why the city was so named. Not only are all distinct but their authors are very much convinced each is the one and only, true and correct explanation. Indeed sometimes it seems tellers press their claims for veracity almost as hard as they do their explanations.

This is true of quite a number of names – and who is to say who is right and who is wrong?

If any of you have questions or stories about Alberta's place-names, please contact Merrily Aubrey, Head, Geographical Names Program, Alberta Community Development at (780) 431-2357. My e-mail address is merrily.aubrey@gov.ab.ca. Also, check out the Friends of Geographical Names of Alberta Society website at <http://www.telusplanet.net/public/geogname>. ■

INTERNET CORNER



British Origins on the Internet

November sees the launch of *British Origins* - the Internet site of Society of Genealogists' data, converted and managed by Origins.net Ltd., the company behind the *Scots Origins* site. *British Origins* will be searchable by anyone, and members of the Society will be able to do so on preferential terms. The data available in November will include:

- Vicar General Marriage Licence Allegations Index, 1694 - 1850
- Faculty Office Marriage Licence Allegations Index, 1715 - 1850
- Bank of England Wills Extracts Index, 1717 - 1845
- London City Apprenticeship Indexes
- London Consistory Court Depositions Index
- Archdeaconry Court of London Wills Index 1700 - 1807

This exciting new resource for family historians is available at www.origins.net. Additional data will be added regularly.

*From Family Tree Magazine
November 2000, Vol. 17, No. 1 ■*

National Archives of Canada

The National Archives of Canada has put a searchable database online for the immigrants arriving 1925-1935 and it cross reference microfilms available in public libraries. For information, go to the site www.rootsweb.com/~abmhsa/cmboc/index.html

*Alberta Chapter, Germans from Russia Heritage
Society, Bulletin 96, Sept/Oct 2000 ■*

News from the GRO (Scotland)

The *Scots Origins* website (www.origins.net) was updated at the beginning of April 2000. Birth and marriage indexes to 1899 and death indexes to 1924 have now been added. The GRO (Scotland) is still trying to resolve technical problems with the format of the 1881 Census indexes and hopes to have these on the site before the end of the year.

Their free website has a new address (www.gro-scotland.gov.uk). This site has much to interest genealogical users, including a set of the information leaflets they reprint every April, though the only price change affecting genealogists this financial year has been the fee for evening visits.

*From Aberdeen & North East Scotland FHS
Journal 76, August 2000 ■*

Online Sources for 'Old Occupations'

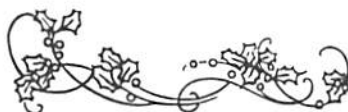
- List of Occupations
www.cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/terms.html
- Ranks, Professions, Occupations and Trades
www.gendocs.demon.co.uk/trades.html
- Old Occupation Description
www.onthenet.com.au/~tonylang/Occupa.htm
- Obsolete Occupations
www.rootsweb.com/~ote/occs.htm

*From Yesterday's Footprints
Lethbridge & District, AGS
September 2000, Vol. 17, No. 3 ■*

New Website for Scottish Association of Family History Societies (SAFHS)

The new website is: www.safhs.org.uk. For up-to-date information on what is happening with the family history societies in Scotland this is an absolute **must** to bookmark and list with your favourites on the Internet.

*From the ISBGFH Newsletter
July-September 2000 ■*





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Recently, while rooting through the cupboards of the Orange Hall in Edmonton, I came across some documents that may be of interest to genealogists in Alberta and elsewhere whose ancestors may have belonged to the Loyal Orange Association. I've just delivered to the Provincial Archives of Alberta some 46 Annual Session Reports for the Grand Orange Lodge of Alberta dating from the first session in 1903 to present.

These mention many names of Orangemen along with their offices from communities all over Alberta. In the first quarter of the last century, just about every town, in Alberta had an Orange Lodge - Tofield, Irma, Manning, Provost, etc., just to name a few. Over the next while I am going to attempt to add more material to the Provincial and City of Edmonton archives.

We also have over 300 transfer warrants from Orangemen who transferred into one of the Edmonton lodges. These are ornate papers that give the person's former lodge, location and his advancement within the Order. The origins of these transferees range from other Lodges in Alberta, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, England and the United States and date back to 1892. Most are from the first quarter of the last century.

Anybody who knows or suspects that one of their ancestors belonged to an Orange Lodge in the Edmonton area is invited to contact me and I will try to help them out. Bear in mind that many people stopped in Edmonton only for a short time before migrating elsewhere but have left their transfer warrants here. Please contact me at 01611496@3web.net or write to me at 10522 - 71 Avenue, Edmonton, AB, T6E 0X1. Please include a stamp for reply.

Ian Smyth
Loyal Orange Lodge 1654 (Strathcona)
Edmonton ■

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has just been presented with the Besterman/McColvin Medal for an outstanding work of reference, in the electronic category, namely the British 1881 Census Index on CD-ROM. The presentation took place at a ceremony in Robinson College, Cambridge, on Wednesday, 13th September, 2000.

This is a well-deserved honour for the LDS Church recognizing the magnitude of the effort and achievement represented by this major project, to which the Federation and its member societies made such an important contribution.

We offer the LDS Church our warmest congratulations.

From David Hawgood
Federation of Family History Societies ■

The history department here at BBC television is considering making a documentary film about the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR). It would be part of our well-known Timewatch series and be seen all over the world, and would be directed by one of our senior producers, Jonathan Gili.

Our film would cover the fascinating history of the construction of the railway from 1881 to 1885. We would use eye-witness accounts of the time, and the wealth of contemporary photographs to paint a picture of the enormous human endeavour.

I'm particularly interested in interviewing the remaining relatives of the protagonists of this story - this ranges from the great figures such as Donald Smith and William Van Horne, to the navvies who worked on the track, and the people who were affected by the advent of the CPR. At the moment, it's the working people's ancestors - the people who got their hands dirty, from Canadian navvies to the Chinese workers - that I'm particularly interested in finding.

Do you know anyone who is related either to someone who worked on the original building of the CPR line, or who was affected by the line (i.e., they moved to the West around 1880-85, or they were already there) - anyone who has a story to tell? We strongly believe that the best way of telling these old stories is through the stories and characters handed down over generations. Perhaps you've traced your lineage back this far, and have found out something interesting about your ancestors. Whatever it is, I'd very much like to hear from you.

We're hoping to come to Canada in December for a preliminary visit, and then film in January. Perhaps your membership has got some ideas, or know the right people to talk to? Obviously, I'm working with the CPR on this, but any help you could give me would be wonderful.

Many thanks for your time, and I do hope you can help - I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours truly,
Melissa Blackburn, Timewatch
Room 5433, BBC White City
201 Wood Lane
London, W12 7TS
Tel: 0208 752 6220
e-mail: melissa.blackburn@bbc.co.uk

N.B., letter has been edited briefly. ■

I am dropping you a line for any AGS members province-wide who had relatives serving in the U.S. Civil War from the state of Iowa. I currently have several CD-ROMS with hundreds of thousands of pages of documents relating specifically to Iowa units in the Union Army, including details on every Iowa soldier. I would be happy to provide printed details for individual soldiers (full name needed, please), at no charge for AGS members. This material is from Iowa State Archives, the U.S. National Archives, and other printed sources including historical society journals, etc.

I may be contacted by e-mail, RNELSON@city.grande-prairie.ab.ca, or at Ron Nelson, Box 614, Grande Prairie, Alberta, T8V 3A8. ■

The Canadian Letters and Images Project is an online archive of the Canadian war experience, from any war, as told through the letters and images of Canadians themselves. The objective of the Canadian Letters and Images Project is to let Canadians tell their own stories in their own words by creating a permanent online archive which preserves Canada's wartime correspondence from the battlefield and from the homefront.

Our hope is that Canadians can share with one another the more personal side of a country at war. Such a collection allows us to better appreciate the struggles, anguish and joy, of Canada during wartime. It will also stand as a tribute to all Canadians, past and present, who have in any manner contributed to Canada's wartime efforts. We believe it is important to collect and recreate the personal side of the wartime experience as soon as possible, before such materials are forever lost or destroyed. Each and every piece of correspondence is a valuable artifact linking us to our past, and while one letter may seem insignificant, in combination with many others, that single letter can help to tell a remarkable story of the unyielding spirit of a country at war.

The Project is run under the auspices of the History Department at Malaspina University College with the objective of creating a searchable online archive of the personal side of Canada's war experience. It is hoped that the online format will provide access for scholars, students, and all others interested in this aspect of Canada at war.

The first phase of this Project consists of collecting and electronically archiving previously unpublished correspondence concerning Canada at war, whether from the battlefield or from the homefront. A second phase of the Project will create a searchable online archive of images of Canada at war. As with the correspondence, the images such as photographs or postcards are meant to represent the range of the Canadian experience during wartime. This second phase of the Project is scheduled to begin in 2002.

The Project is seeking any previously unpublished correspondence, letters or postcards, single or in collections, connected to any aspect of the Canadian wartime experience in any period.

When submitting correspondence, transcriptions or photocopies of the originals are also welcomed. If you are sending a photocopy, please be certain that it is a good quality copy to ensure that the letter is accurately transcribed. Originals can be returned by the Project if requested, but it will be necessary to allow sufficient time to process and transcribe the originals.

Whenever possible, please include any biographical details about the author of the letter (such as age, birth, death, etc.), about the recipient of the letter, the relationship of the sender to recipient (i.e., son to mother), and any other information which might be useful to provide meaning and context to the letter.

Contributions to the Project can be directed to: Dr. Stephen Davies, Project Director, Department of History, Malaspina University College, 900 Fifth Street, Nanaimo, British Columbia, V9R 5S5, Telephone (250) 753-3245 ext. 2131, e-mail: letters@mala.bc.ca. ■



Death Date Conversion

by John Sterling

Editor's Note: Mr. Sterling is Chairman of the Rhode Island Cemetery Transcription Project.

There is a simple formula for figuring out a birth date when the death date and exact age is known. Example: A person dies on May 6, 1889 at the age of 71 years, 7 months and 9 days.

1. Convert death date to all numbers: 18890506
2. Subtract age from above number:
$$\begin{array}{r} 18890506 \\ - 710709 \\ \hline 18179797 \end{array}$$
3. Subtract the number 8870 from your answer. This number is a constant and never changes.
$$\begin{array}{r} 18179797 \\ - 8870 \\ \hline 18170927 \end{array}$$
4. The answer is this person was born on September 27, 1817 (75).

*From Je Me Souviens
Vol. 23, No. 2, Autumn 2000*



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Loomis Families of America

P.O. Box 31963
Seattle, WA 98103

The Loomis Families of America is a not-for-profit family association dedicated to the preservation of Loomis family history and documents. The roots of this family Association go back over one hundred years when Dr. Elias Loomis, noted scholar and scientist, compiled several Loomis family genealogies tracing the descendants of Joseph Loomis of Windsow, Connecticut, as well as allied Loomis families with spellings such as Lummus, Lomas, etc.

Of all those with the Loomis surname in America, 95% can trace their heritage back to Joseph, of the remaining 5%, they most likely descended from one of Joseph's relatives and the Association has many records relating to the allied families in our archives. Joseph and his relatives sailed to America in the early 1600s from England and were mostly from the Essex County area.

Our family association is available to all persons doing research into the Loomis family. Please feel free to contact me if you require more information.

Lance D. Loomis, Director, Loomis Families of America
website: www.loomis.8k.com
e-mail: family@loomis.8k.com ■

British Isles Family History Society

Proudly presents the 14th Annual British & Irish Genealogical Seminar:

Journey to the Past
on Board The Queen Mary
Long Beach, California
23, 24, 25 August 2001

For details and further information please contact Dorothy Losee - (310) 838-6085 or e-mail dotom2@aol.com ■

New Brunswick Genealogical Society

Presents:

New Brunswick Bound - Conference 2001
August 3 - August 6, 2001
at the
Atlantic Baptist University
333 Gorge Road
Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada

More information on the conference will be available on the N.B.G.S. website at:
www.bitheads.com/nbgs/

If you have any questions, you can contact Joan Pearce at (506) 652-1551 or by e-mail at: pearcer@nbnet.nb.ca or 352 Pelton Road, Saint John, N.B., E2K 5H7. ■

Forward to the Past 2001 A Millennial Milestone

Mark your calendar and send in your registration! The UGA 2001 conference **Forward to the Past: 2001 A Millennial Milestone** will be held April 12th through 14th, Thursday through Saturday. Come enjoy the conference with us at the Salt Palace, only a block from the Family History Library. Thursday will concentrate on classes and sharing to especially meet Family History Centre needs.

Utah Gen. News, Vol. 29, #5
UGANews, September 2000 ■

Ontario Genealogical Society

Quest for Opportunity
May 25 - 27, 2001
at the University of Waterloo
J. Richard Houston Memorial Lecture
by: Dr. Elizabeth Bloomfield
Banquet Speaker: Colin Chapman
Hosted by: Waterloo-Wellington Branch, OGS
"Coming home to where it all began"

From Families, Vol. 39, No. 4, 2000 ■

The National Genealogical Society and the Genealogical Forum of Oregon

Invite you to:

"Explore New Frontiers"
2001 NGS Conference in the States
16-19 May 2001
Portland, Oregon

Brian Hutchison, AGS 1st Vice President, will be lecturing at the NGS 2001 Conference in Portland, Oregon, as follows:

May 16 Adventure, Freeland, Gold! The Northwest Migration of Immigrants to the Gold Rush: A Case Study on James Dickie of County Down of Ireland, Ireland.

May 17 Migration Routes of the Fur-Trader and Voyageurs through Canada and the Pacific Northwest Corridor.

Other program items:

- Beginner and intermediate computer classes and labs
- Hundreds of classes by outstanding speakers
- Tours of significant genealogical and historical sites
- Gigantic vendor area with genealogical material
- Nonprofit societies and Northwest authors can sell their books and CDs
- Greatest national meeting of genealogists in the decade - network and learn

All classes and meals: Oregon Convention Center, 777 NE Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.

For further information visit the website at www.gfo.org/ngs2001/index.htm or e-mail: ngs_2001info@gfo.org. You may also call the general NGS line at (703) 525-0050.

Yakima Valley Gen. Society
Vol. 32, No. 3, Sept 2000 ■

6th Yorkshire Family History Fair
Saturday, 23rd June 2001
York Racecourse (Knavesmire Exhibition Centre)
10:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

All the usual stalls associated with such an event.
Free car parking - Admission £2.00 - Cafeteria facilities.

Further details from: Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxgang Close, Redcar, Cleveland, TS10 4ND England, Tel: (01642) 486615 ■

Announcing Conference 2001

Presented by

The New Brunswick Genealogical

Society at Atlantic Baptist University, 333 Gorge Road, Moncton, NB, Canada on August 3-August 6, 2001

The theme of the conference will deal with the migration of ancestors from England via New England to New Brunswick or direct. Some of the topics for the conference are: settlement patterns 18th and 19th c. New Brunswick; records in New England; researching in Nova Scotia; records and repositories of England; researching in New Brunswick; how to analyze conflicting evidence; facing a "brick wall"; information gleaned from reading tombstones, with an emphasis on cemeteries in northeast New Brunswick; finding information on the Internet; and more.

In addition, there will be an opportunity to use material from the Provincial Archives, have private interviews with some speakers, visit the marketplace and use the computer labs. As soon as all the speakers and topics are confirmed, a full programme will be printed in the winter issue of *Generations* and will be found on the NGGS website:
<http://www.bitheads.com/nbgs/>

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From the ISBGFH Newsletter
October - December 2000 ■

? ? ? ? **QUERIES** ? ? ? ?

Queries are accepted free of charge from members and non-members. To purchase a copy of *Relatively Speaking*, in which the query appears, non-members should send \$5.50 per copy with their query. Cheque payable to the Alberta Genealogical Society. Please forward your queries, **typewritten if possible, otherwise printed plainly**, to the Editor, *Relatively Speaking*, (see inside front cover for mailing address).

Susan L. MCKEEN [AGS#1910] 9302 - 94 Street, Edmonton, AB, T6C 3V7, Canada. Phone (780) 466-0114; Fax (780) 463-3958; e-mail: slmckeen@ocii.com

PETERS, Henry Watson, s/o Henry PETERS and Rowena ATKINSON; b. abt. 1838, New Brunswick, Canada; d. 6 March 1920 New Westminster, BC, Canada; m. Elizabeth (?) COOK, b. abt 1843; d. bef 1920. Children: Selina, b. abt 1863; James, b. abt 1864; Albert, b. abt 1865; Harrison Fletcher, b. 1867, d. 1925. **Family** was in Richibucto Parish, Kent Co., New Brunswick, Canada until 1881. Where did they go? Death certificate for Henry Watson shows him in BC for one year. Any information on Elizabeth Cook?

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BULMER, Edwin (Ed, Edward), s/o William and Anna; b. abt 1835, England; d. 6 Dec 1914, Smith Twp., Peterborough Co., Ontario, Canada; m. 7 June 1862, Asphodel Twp., Peterborough Co., Ontario; **YATES, Ann**, d/o John and Jane; b. abt 1834, Scotland; d. (?) 11 Jan 1886, Smith Twp., Peterborough Co., Ontario. Children: Ann, B. abt 1861; Janet (Jenneth) b. abt 1864; John W., b. abt 1866; Edwin, b. abt 1868; Mary, b. abt 1870; George, b. March 1871. **Family**: William and Edwin came to Canada before 1861; lived in Smith Twp., Peterborough Co., Ontario, until 1891. Any info on William and Anna? Where was Edwin Sr. in 1901?



MEMBERS' INTERESTS



WALTERS-GONEK, Maureen - 260 Burton Road, Edmonton, AB T6R 1P3, e-mail: mlwgonek@telusplanet.net

MURRAY, John	1800 -	Darling Twp., Lanark, Ontario
WALTERS,	1700 - 1800	Wales
McGREGOR, Thomas	1800	Scotland, USA, Canada
AHRENS, Sofia	1700 - 1900	Austria, Germany? Wisconsin, USA ■

ACQUISITION OF THE TORONTO EMIGRATION OFFICE

(ANTHONY B. HAWKE) PAPERS

Submitted by Norma Wolowyk, AGS #243

The records are as follows:

- The Toronto Emigration Office Papers are 19th century immigration records that belonged to Anthony B. Hawke, an immigration agent in the province of Ontario during a significant period of immigration to Canada. They were purchased from Putnam's by Columbia University's Rare Book and Manuscript Library in 1901 for \$60.
- The collection - 23 volumes covering the years 1831 to 1892 -- contains information such as names of people and families arriving in Toronto, date and port of arrival, method of travel, country of origin, ethnicity, destination, assistance received once in Ontario, opportunities for employment and more.
- The Hawke Papers were donated to the Archives of Ontario by Friends of the Archives of Ontario, a non-profit organization established to foster awareness and appreciation of the Archives.
- The acquisition of the Hawke Papers fits under the Archives of Ontario acquisition mandate, which includes collecting and preserving information related to the early settlers of Ontario and material bearing on the history of Ontario.
- The Hawke Papers will be microfilmed and available to the public by February 1, 2001. Researchers can access the microfilm in the reading room of the Archives of Ontario or through the Archives' interloan system.
- These records complement a collection of immigration papers acquired earlier by the Archives and containing the surviving records of the immigration branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and Public Works (1869-1873) and its successor, the Department of Immigration (1873-1901).

The Archives of Ontario

The Archives of Ontario preserves the province's documentary heritage, and makes it available to the public. Since 1903 the Archives has been collecting historically valuable records created by both the

Ontario government and the private sector. Records from businesses, clubs and associations, labour and political organizations, and private individuals complement the official government records. ■

IN SYMPATHY

Sympathy is extended to Georgette Brodeur on the death of her husband, Lee, on December 1, 2000.

Three Grande Prairie Branch members have lost close family members in the past two months. Our condolences go to:

Laura Turnbull (GP Branch charter member #0555) on the death of her father, Reinhold Krause, of Medicine Hat who passed away on November 27, 2000 at the age of 82.

Carol Ann Thomson (GP Branch charter member #0445) on the death of her father, Thomas Wardill of Grande Prairie who passed away in December, 2000.

Joan Bowman (#1108) on the death of her mother-in-law, Martha "Mattie" (Good) Bowman of Debolt, who passed away in Grande Prairie on December 7, 2000 aged 100 years old. ■

"Recipe for a Volunteer"

Cream together one part spare time
with desire to help others.

Add slowly lots of love.

Add dash of enthusiasm, courage and originality for
flavor.

Combine thoroughly, steadily beating
in many hours of service.

Then add quantity of well sifted patience
with equal amounts of the milk of human kindness.
Pour into a warm heart, bake well in pan of
experience.

When done top with three D's

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Serve in generous portion.

From the SGS Bulletin, Vol. 29, No. 2, June 1998 ■

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ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to any person wherever resident. {Bylaw 2.f(A)a}. Individual members are entitled to receive, without charge, one copy of each issue of "*Relatively Speaking*", the regular publication of the Society. {Bylaw 2, f(A)c}.

Family members: Provision may be made for the payment of annual fees on a family or household basis where more than one individual member resides in a single household. The household will receive one copy of each issue of the publications provided to an individual member, addressed to the member whose name appears first on a current alphabetical membership list. {Bylaw 2 f(B)}.

Memberships run from 01 January to 31 December. Memberships which are paid before 30 September will receive all issues of *Relatively Speaking* for that year. Memberships which are paid after 30 September will be applied to the next year unless the current year is requested.

Alberta Genealogical Society Fees

Regular membership(s)

Individual.....	\$25
Family (Individual rate plus)	\$5

Senior Citizens (65 yrs and older).....	\$20
Family (Individual rate plus)	\$5

Subscription only.....	\$25
(for institutions, libraries, museums, etc.)	

U.S.A. Members	\$30
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Branch membership is open to any member of Alberta Genealogical Society. You are invited to join one or more Branches.

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Lethbridge	\$10
Medicine Hat	\$10
Peace River.....	\$10
Red Deer.....	\$10
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website: <http://www.compusmart.ab.ca/abgensoc>

e-mail: agsoffice@compusmart.ab.ca

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that we desire to form a society under the Societies Act, R. S. A., 1970 and that:

1. The name of the society is:

Alberta Genealogical Society.

2. The objects of the society are:

a) To promote the study of genealogy and genealogical research within the province of Alberta;

b) To encourage adherence to accuracy and thoroughness in research;

c) To encourage and instruct members in the ethical principles, scientific methods and effective techniques of genealogical research and to defend the standards of genealogy from incompetent and disreputable persons;

d) To assemble a library of genealogical guides, handbooks, reference sources, family and local histories, and other books and materials which may assist the members, all of which will be available to the members;

e) From time to time to publish such bulletins, booklets, books, pamphlets, or other documents as may be found desirable and expedient by the Executive of the society and to make the same available to the members and others as such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Executive;

f) To establish friendly relations with other genealogical societies for exchange of ideas and informalities and the promotion of common interests;

g) To enter into arrangements with other genealogical societies for the publication of bulletins, booklets, books, pamphlets, or other documents, on such terms and conditions as may be found desirable and expedient, by the Executive;

h) To promote seminars and workshops on genealogical research and methodology and such other studies as may seem helpful to members;

i) To provide a centre and suitable meeting place for the various activities of the Society and its members by rent or purchase or otherwise;

j) To encourage the establishment of Branches of the Society under such terms and conditions as the bylaws of the Society, from time to time, provide;

k) To achieve the foregoing objects, funds may be raised and donations, gifts, legacies and bequests accepted.

l) The operations of the Society are to be carried out chiefly in the Province of Alberta.

Dated in Edmonton, Alberta, this 15th day of March, 1973.

ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Prince of Wales Armouries Heritage Centre, Room 116, 10440-108 Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5H 3Z9

Phone: (780) 424-4429 / Fax: (780) 423-8980 / e-mail: agsoffice@compusmart.ab.ca

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BRANCHES

Brooks & District Branch

President: Nestor Martinez

P.O. Box 1538

Brooks, AB T1R 1C4

Meets 2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

327 Third Street West

Community Cultural Centre

Main Floor, Room 122

Phone: (403) 362-4608

Camrose Branch

President: Norm Prestage

8, 4817 - 47 Street

Camrose, AB T4V 1J7

e-mail: nprestage@ontis.com

Meets 2nd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Camrose Public Library

Downstairs Boardroom

Drayton Valley Branch

President: Robin Hunter

P.O. Box 115

Rocky Rapids, AB T0E 1Z0

Meets 3rd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.

Shangri-La Lodge

5208 - 47 Avenue, Drayton Valley

Phone: (780) 542-4628

Edmonton Branch

President: Susan McKeen

#116, 10440 - 108 Avenue

Edmonton, AB T5H 3Z9

Meets 4th Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Prince of Wales Armouries,

Governor's Room

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e-mail:

agsedm@compusmart.ab.ca

website: agsedm.edmonton.ab.ca

Ft. McMurray Branch

President: Jean Waniandy

P.O. Box 6253

Ft. McMurray, AB T9H 4W1

Meets 2nd Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.

Hill Drugs Building

Phone: (780) 791-5663

e-mail: fmgene@altech.ab.ca

Grande Prairie & District Branch

President: Margaret Kay

P.O. Box 1257

Grande Prairie, AB T8V 4Z1

Meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.

Grande Prairie Public Library

9910 - 99 Avenue

Phone: (780) 538-0009

e-mail: agsgp@canada.com

Lethbridge & District Branch

President: Phyllis Burnett

1:28

909 - 3rd Avenue North

Lethbridge, AB T1H 0H5

Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:30 p.m.

Provincial Administration Bldg.

909 - 3rd Avenue N., Lethbridge

Phone: (403) 328-9564

e-mail: lgensoc@lis.ab.ca

Medicine Hat & District Branch

President: Deb Phillips

P.O. Box 971

Medicine Hat, AB T1A 7G8

Meets 1st Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.

Multi-Cultural Folk Arts Centre

533 - 1st Street S.E.

(across from City Hall)

Phone: (403) 526-0802

Peace River & District Branch

President: Jo Peterson

Box 6413

Peace River, Alberta

T8S 1S3

phone: (780) 624-8843

e-mail: waynejo@telusplanet.net

Meets 3rd Thursday, 7:00 p.m.

Peace River Library

Red Deer & District Branch

President: Vic Willoughby

P.O. Box 922

Red Deer, AB T4N 5H3

Meets 4th Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.

Red Deer Museum

4525 - 47A. Ave

Phone: (403) 343-6842

Wetaskiwin Branch

President: Leah Jaburek

125 Mountain Ash Drive

Wetaskiwin, AB T9A 2T4

Meets 3rd Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.

Call for meeting place

Phone: (780) 352-5365

e-mail: willma@ldstalk.com