

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE

ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



What made this man and his family give up a prosperous life
in Glasgow and move to rural Ontario in 1910?
Ian Holmes looks for answers... page 15.

ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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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 that will be of interest to anyone researching their family in or from Alberta.

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AGS BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETINGS

Meetings of the Board of Directors are usually held on the second Saturday of September, November, January, March, and June. Depending on circumstances, these may have to be rescheduled and, on rare occasions, have been cancelled. Members wishing to have an item included on the agenda should contact the Secretary, the President, or the Office Co-ordinator at least seven days before the next scheduled meeting.

REGISTERED CHARITY

Donations made to the AGS may be claimed as a tax deduction, 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.

RELEASE OF PERSONAL DATA

Sharing information is one of the primary purposes of the AGS and an intent to which members subscribe when they join the society. Accordingly, the AGS makes information provided to it available to all. Members who wish some or all of their information to be kept confidential should either inform the AGS of this in writing so it can be deleted from the Society records, or not provide the information in the first place.

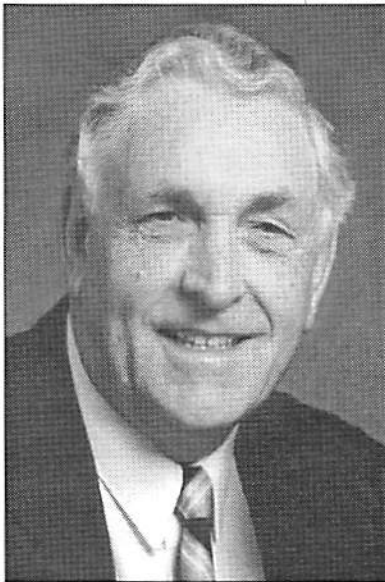
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President's Message

by Ian Holmes

We are now well into the 'fall and winter season' of researching our ancestors. AGS and its branches in all corners of Alberta are busy holding meetings for members and responding to enquiries from the rest of the world.



A typical month sees about 25 events: branch meetings, meetings of Special Interest Groups, and gatherings of the teams of indexers and researchers at work every week. The joint Edmonton Branch / AGS library is open 15 times (60 hours) a month and the library collections in Lethbridge, Grande Prairie, Red Deer, and elsewhere are also available on a weekly basis. Research queries to AGS, which used to come in at the rate of about 100 a year, are now being combined with the queries to Edmonton Branch and have increased these past two years to around 500 annually. They are keeping the response team very busy.

All of this takes many hours of commitment from the scores of dedicated volunteers who form the lifeblood of our organization. Most of them view their efforts as a pleasant and rewarding experience but a few are getting overworked and overstressed by their months and years of service. I would like each one of our members to step forward and offer an hour or so of his or her time to participate and share in the work and responsibilities of our volunteers.

Starting immediately, volunteers in Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Lethbridge, and other branches will be developing the

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program for Conference 2002 to be held next April. For the past two years we have held a one-day event which we called 'GenFair'. It was designed to showcase AGS facilities and services and explain to anyone interested how to do genealogy and family history research. For 2002 our members have asked for more lecture and workshop sessions to help them pursue their interests. So the next event will be based on past conferences with the possibility that we may try a GenFair in another city in 2003.

My term as your president will finish in April 2002 and several other elected and appointed positions will come vacant at the same time. I ask you to nominate yourself or another member for one of these positions. AGS nomination forms for elected officers will be circulated with this issue of our magazine. Nomination forms for appointed positions will follow in the next issue.

Our Society's voice in the Alberta government is through the Honourable Gene Zwozdesky, Minister of Community Development. He met with me and four other 'heritage society' presidents on September 14, when we presented him with a brief asking for reinvestment and increased grants for our activities. He responded by asking that we develop a higher profile with our Members of the Legislative Assembly and participate in the 'Future Summit' consultations now in progress throughout the province. As the province plans for the day when the provincial debt load is retired, our groups could be offering some 'quality of life' ideas and suggestions over and above the health, welfare and formal educational needs. More information about the Future Summit is available at www.futuresummit.com.

Also in the near future, I hope our organization will be exploring the events or projects which we would like to sponsor for the centennial in 2005. There are two suggestions already under consideration by

your Board of Directors. One would develop and update the directories of genealogical resources (archives, museums, libraries, collections, etc.) in each of the regions served by our branches. The other would produce a more efficient and useable 'finding aid' to access the homestead records available at the Provincial Archives. We anticipate that funding requests for centennial project grants will be entertained sometime soon. If AGS is to embark on one or more of these projects we will need a broad base of support from members willing to organize, direct and carry out the work involved.

Queries

Jeanene Shaw

Box 6425, Peace River, Alberta, T8S 1S3
edshaw@telusplanet.net

LUDLOW, John and Elizabeth, Michigan, Ontario, Ireland

LARGE, Thomas and Jane, P.E.I., Ireland

SHAW, Michael, Martha, Edwin, and Barbara, Ontario, Ireland

ROBERTSON, William Alexander and Jane, Scotland, Ontario

MCKAY, Robert and Margaretta Fitzgerald, Ireland

HUNTER, Douglas W., Ontario, Michigan, U.S.A.

Terry Spear

509 Stardust Road, Crawford, Texas 76638
tspear@flash.net

ELDER, James Porteous, Jr., son of James Porteous (b. 1885, Scotland, d. 1960, Surrey, BC, lived for years in Edmonton) and **Louise Perlet ROUX**. James married a lady from Iceland and had a son and daughter.

WOOD, Samuel and Sarah (Sadie) MACNEILL, (b. 1878, Ontario), lived and died in Alberta. They had no children.

COLTER, James, (b. 1839, Ireland) and **Agnes HAWTHORN**, (b. 1842, Ontario), lived in Calgary.

WELSH, Russell S., M.D., (b. Perth, ON, 1890) practiced medicine in Stettler, AB, before 1926 and **Loretta Wayne ROUX**, (b. 1898, Portage-la-Prairie, MB).

Karen Petronella

6535 N. Mountain View Dr., Park City, UT, USA, 84098, petronella@pcfastnet.com

GUNTON, Matthew born April 10, 1815 Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, married **Ann MIDDLETON** October 13, 1833. She was born abt. 1812, Northdelph, Norfolk. Children: Susan Gunton, born September 01, 1834, Chatteris; James Gunton, born April 06, 1836, Chatteris; Ann Gunton, born June 27, 1838; Ann Gunton, born October 01, 1839; Eliza Gunton, born October 19, 1841; Frances Gunton, born March 14, 1843; George Gunton, born September 08, 1845, Chatteris, died September 11, 1919, New York City, NY; Louesa Gunton, born abt. 1849, Chatteris.

GUNTON, George born September 08, 1845 Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, England, died September 11, 1919 in New York City, NY. He married (1) **Elizabeth Ann BOCOCK** 1862 in England. She was born Abt. 1845 in Leeks, England. He married (2) **Herberta WHIPPLE** 1886 in New York. She was born in Cambridge, Saratoga, NY. He married (3) **Rebecca DOUGLAS** 1904, daughter of **John Douglas** and **Frances MOSELEY**. She was born abt. 1844, Le Grange Co, GA, died August 06, 1918, Warm Springs, VA.

Children of **George GUNTON** and **Elizabeth BOCOCK** are: **Elizabeth Ann** Gunton, born April 11, 1864, Leek,

Staffordshire., England; died October 15, 1915, Dallas, TX; **Matthew Gunton**, born October 09, 1865 Bacup, Lancashire, died Beaver, PA; **Louise G. Gunton**, born abt. 1868 in England. She married ?? **Royston**; **Earnest Gunton**, born Abt. 1872, England; **Ellen Gunton**, born abt. 1875, England; **Willie Gunton**, born abt. 1876, Fall River, Bristol, MA.

GUNTON, Elizabeth Ann born April 11, 1864, Leek, Staffordshire, England, died October 15, 1915, Dallas, TX. She married **Malcolm Madison MACKENDRICK** December 24, 1883, Fall River, Bristol, MA, son of **Charles MacKendrick** and **Catherine MACLEAN**. He was born November 30, 1853 in Campbelltown, PEI, and died December 31, 1928 in Waco, McLennan, TX.

GUNTON, Matthew born October 09, 1865, Bacup, Lancashire, England, died Beaver, PA, married **Lynda DENSMORE** abt. 1889, daughter of **Amos Densmore** and **PriScilla COMPTON**. She was born December 29, 1863 in Bloomingvale, Crawford, PA. Children: **Matthew Gunton**, born November 16, 1893, Philadelphia, PA; died October 1968, Miami, Dade, FL; **Pricilla Gunton**, born May 21, 1896, Philadelphia, PA, died February 23, 1897, cremated Pittsburgh, PA; **Louis Gunton**, born January 01, 1898, Philadelphia, PA, died February 1983, Ft. Lauderdale, Broward, FL; **Lola Gunton**, born October 27, 1900, Beaver, PA, died December 07, 1900, cremated Pittsburgh, PA; **Infant Gunton**; **Infant Gunton**.

Yngve Torbergson

yngve@hrs.no

Melva Robbins of the AGS-Edmonton Branch Research Group reports that Yngve is looking for her great-great-aunt, **Elen Anna JENSEN**. Elen Anna may also have been known as **JENSSEN, JORGENSEN**,

JOERGENSEN, JORGENDATTER, and/or **JOERGENDATTER.** She moved from Norway to Canada sometime after 1875, and is thought to have been farming in Alberta about 1910. It is not known if she ever married.

One of Elen Anna's brothers emigrated to Canada about 1903 and may also have lived in Alberta. Another brother, Yngve's great-grandfather, lived and worked on the farm with Elen Anna for about 10 years in the early 1900s before returning to Norway.

Yngve says that finding her relatives in America has been nearly impossible, so any assistance would be greatly appreciated.

(This query came in by e-mail, so we do not have a mailing address for Yngve.)

John R. Hughes

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My great-great-grandfather, **Richard WOOD**, was born in Sledmere, East Yorkshire, England, in March, 1803. In 1830 he moved to Canada and changed his last name to **WOODSWORTH**. Other Yorkshire families related to the Woods include **BOULTON/ BOLTON, BROWN, EVAS, HUTCHINSON, JOHNSON, and WATSON**.

The Boultons and Woods in particular intermarried quite often over a period of three or four generations. I'd like to talk to anyone researching these families or any others in the Sledmere/ Wetwang/ Fimber/ Garton-On-the-Wolds/ Weaverthorpe/ Luttons Ambo/ Wharram le Street/ Fridaythorpe area in the late 1700s/ early 1800s. I'd also like to talk to anyone with information on why name changes like this occurred and how common they were.

Help Offered

Colleen Andersen will be glad to do lookups in the following resource materials, given the person's name and, in the case of the parish registers, an approximate date.

Hertfordshire, England

1800-1851 burial indexes for Berkhamstead and Hemel Hempstead Registration Districts.
 Index of Hertfordshire Settlement Certificates.
 Militia Lists for Tring, 1758-1786.

Oxfordshire, England

1841 Census for Bullingdon and Thame Hundreds.
 1851 Census for Thame Union.
 1871 Census for Thame Registration District.
 Parish Registers for Little Milton, Great Haseley, Garsington, and Great Milton.

Stirling County, Scotland

1851 Census Index for the town of Alva (all surnames) and Stirling (surnames M-Z only).
 Contact her at Site 427, Box 1, Comp 5, RR #1, Drayton Valley, AB T7A 2A1, or by fax at 780/542-2787, or via email at *c_or_c@telusplanet.net* (using 'resource lookup' as a subject line).

Letters to the Editor

Swedish names

I just want to thank you for including the article 'Recrossing the Seas to Sweden' by Laurie Keller in the last issue of *Relatively Speaking*. I am of Swedish descent — my mother's maiden name was Eklund and her mother's maiden name was Borgquist. As

there are Mormons in my family, I have quite a bit of genealogy on them, but the names seemed to change at will, and Laurie's article helped me understand why. I understand that 'quist' was added to the 'Borgquist' name because (someone) in the family had a trade. So the story goes anyway.

I always enjoy RELATIVELY SPEAKING when I get it and usually read it from cover to cover. The new format is better too, I think.

Sally Connelly, Lundbreck, AB

Bomber Command casualties during WW II

In the 'Queries' column of the August issue of RELATIVELY SPEAKING, Mr. John W Erricker DFC, Archivist for 78 Squadron, RAF Bomber Command, asked for any family information related to eight Canadian airmen who died during World War II and Melva Robbins in the Research Committee found local information on many of the airmen mentioned.

This interested me because, coincidentally, only a few weeks before, my son, who had just completed working in Britain, phoned from the Imperial War Museum airfield at Duxford asking what year my oldest brother Jack was shot down. Jack was a 20-year-old Sergeant Pilot flying in 10 Squadron, Bomber Command, between August 1940 and June 1941. I told my son and when he returned to Canada he presented me with two books, one entitled ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND LOSSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR by W.R. Chorley, published Trowbridge, Wiltshire, 1993. There are six volumes and he gave me Volume 2 Aircraft

and Crew Losses 1941.

ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND LOSSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR is a meticulously researched book using Squadron Operational Record Books retained at Kew; Bomber Command loss and accident cards in the Ministry of Defence (Air Historical Branch); cemetery and memorial registers of the Commonwealth Graves Commission; and the air forces prisoner of war file (AIR20/2336) at Kew.

Volume Two is divided into ten chapters dealing with the chronological development of each phase of the air war during 1941. Each chapter begins with an overview and analysis of the development of bomber strategy in that period. The rest of the chapter lists in tabular form all aircraft losses during that time. There are nine Appendixes listing statistics related to bomber losses, Squadron Bases, Prisoners of War, Escapers and Evaders, and Internees 1939-1941.

When I saw the query about Sergeant David Clow, who was shot down in 1941, I looked for his name in the book. Sure enough, there was his entry on the night of 8/9th July 1941, just 10 days after my brother was shot down, and in the same type of aircraft, an Armstrong Whitworth Whitley V twin engined bomber.

The Whitley served the RAF as a heavy bomber between 1935 and 1942, before the famous Lancaster became operational. It carried five crew members; Pilot, Second Pilot/ Bomb Aimer, Observer/ Navigator, Wireless Operator, and Rear Gunner. The entry gives the date of the mission, the intended target, time of take-off, list of the crew, when and where they crashed, who survived and what happened to them, or if they died (and most did) where they are buried, or if unknown, the memorial where their names are recorded. From the order of

An excerpt from ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND LOSSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, giving details of the flight in which Sergeant David Clow died.

78 Sqn	Whitley V	T4209 EY-W	Op: Hamm
Sgt W M McQuitty RAAF	+	T/o 2300 Middleton St. George. Badly damaged	
P/O E A Scott	+	by flak and subsequently ditched 0429 off the	
Sgt J F Haffenden		east coast. The sole survivor swam 9 miles to	
Sgt D J Clow	+	shore and raised the alarm, but despite an	
Sgt W Forster	+	immediate search of the area, no survivors	
		were found.	

the crew listed, it appears Sergeant Clow was the Wireless Operator.

The second book my son brought back, *YORKSHIRE AIRFIELDS IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR* by Patrick Otter, published Newbury, Berkshire, 1998, gives more details of this fateful flight.

"78 Squadron, in the meantime, was still operating its Whitleys and during an attack on Hamm on 8th July, one of these, flown by Sgt. McQuitty, was damaged over the target and lost an engine. It was then attacked by a night fighter over the Dutch coast, the Me 110 breaking off its assault after a few minutes. The damaged Whitley struggled back across the North Sea but was forced to ditch some nine miles from the Norfolk coast. The aircraft's dinghy was launched but had been damaged either by the Hamm flak or the 110 and quickly sank. The Whitley's observer, Sgt Haffenden, somehow managed to swim ashore and raise the alarm but the remainder of the crew drowned."

I would highly recommend these books to anyone researching relatives who flew and crashed in Bomber Command during World War II. The six volumes of *ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND LOSSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR* are an invaluable resource, and *YORKSHIRE AIRFIELDS IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR* is well researched and gives a very useful narrative history of the squadrons in Yorkshire, where most of

Bomber Command's stations were located.

Terry Gregory, Edmonton

Announcements

AGS Conference, 2002

The date is set, the location booked, mark your calendars for the weekend of April 26 to 28, 2002, and come to the Edmonton Inn! Find old acquaintances and meet new ones as we fill in the backbones of our ancestors.

We have committee participation from Edmonton, Grand Prairie, Lethbridge, Peace River, and Wetaskiwin, and would like to hear from the other six branches. Volunteer now! Contact Jai Williams jaiw@agt.net.

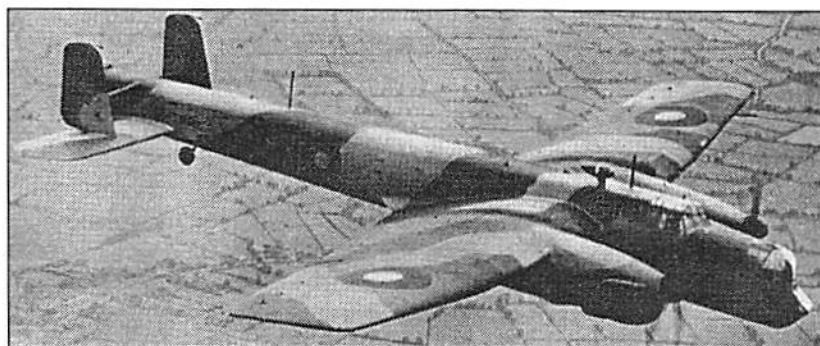
Seminar 2002, Abbotsford

The Abbotsford Genealogical Society will be holding Seminar 2002 on May 4, 2002 at Rick Hansen School in Abbotsford. Registration begins in January. Speakers include:

Keith Bennett, from the Abbotsford Genealogical Society will present *Beginning Genealogy*. Keith has presented several workshops for members.

Dr. Penelope Christensen, a professional Genealogy and Family History Consultant will present *Beginning your Scandinavian Genealogy and Resources at your Family*

An Armstrong Whitworth Whitley V in flight over rural England during WWII.



History Centre - the use of microfiche collections.

Sandra Devlin, a veteran journalist from the Maritimes with ancestral ties to most of the primary Maritime pioneer settlement groups: Loyalist, Yorkshire, Irish, Pennsylvania-German, and Planter, will do a presentation on *Researching in the Maritimes*. She writes genealogy columns that appear in many Maritimes newspapers and 'East Coast Kin', a bi-weekly on line column at 'Global Genealogy Gazette'.

Ajaib Singh Dhillon will do a presentation on *Researching your Ancestors in India*.

Lorene Lyle, member of the Abbotsford Genealogical Society will present *Using Family Tree Maker*, a popular computer program used to store family information. This class will be structured to introduce the software, and work through to advanced functions of the program: printing several types of trees and reports; inserting sources; using map facilities to locate individuals; gedcoms to merge research; scrapbooks to include documents and pictures; and the Book facility to combine them all..

Elsie Neufeld, a local author of family stories will present *Life is a Story* Your life is a story, so why not write it? This workshop is intended to inspire you to get started and provide practical suggestions for how to make yours interesting.

Dave Obee, A journalist who is with the Interlink Bookshop in Victoria will do a talk on *Finding places in Germany and Eastern Europe* including a review of the various kinds of maps, internet sources, gazetteers, and the like.

Judith Rempel, researcher and lecturer from Calgary will do a computer presentation *Mining Online Resources* to give us a sense of the core sites available, how to use them better, expand the set of usually used sites, and give attendees a sense of mastery over

their use of the web for genealogy. The talk has benefit for beginners, intermediate, and advanced genealogists.

Warren Sadler, professionally trained in the art of photo retouching as applied to 1940s black and white film technology, employed in computer technology and its application to the graphic arts since 1976, will present *Fine Pictures from Distressed Photographs*.

Brenda Smith developed and facilitates Start Searching Your Family History: A Beginners Workshop for Cloverdale Library and other agencies, and edits a new family history column in the B.C. Historical (Federation) News. She will present *Organize: The Second Prime Directive*.

Roy Stockdill, Genealogist, Journalist, Author, Lecturer, and Specialist in Yorkshire research, One-Name Studies and Desktop Publishing. Roy is proud of his connections to the Canadian Branch of his family tree, two of whom achieved prominence in Canadian Pacific Railways. Roy will present *A Millennium of Records; Seminal Dates in English Genealogy*. He will take the most important and influential dates in English genealogy and build his presentation around the records concerning each of them.

Richard Thiessen, director of the library at Columbia Bible College, Abbotsford is involved with the Mennonite Historical Society of Canada and both the Manitoba and BC Mennonite Historical Societies. He will present *Recent Developments in Mennonite Genealogical Research*.

We also plan to have a huge display and marketplace area. Registration will begin about January 2002. Check our website for more details. There will be an on-line application form in January: <http://www3.telus.net/abbotsfordgengroup/AGG.HTML>

What's New in the Library

by Norma Wolowyk

Since the August issue of *Relatively Speaking*, the following resource materials have been catalogued into the library.

Family Histories

929.2 ALB The Albrecht family and their descendants. 1995.

929.2 COU Guillaume Couture: first colonist of Point-Levy, English translation. 1999. Donated by Raymond A. Couture.

929.2 MAJ Majeau memories, 1843-1999. 1999. Donated by Julie Cherneske.

Canada — Ethnic Groups

929.1471 LAI Archival sources for the study of Finnish Canadians. 1989.

Canada — History

971.016 NOR French Forts in New France... (North America). 2000.

Canada — Alberta — Genealogy Manuals

929.1 7123 BOR Finding your ancestors in Alberta. 1999. Written by Arlene Borgstede, AGS #244.

Canada — Alberta — Local Histories

971.233 EDI Edison the way it was: the history of Edison, 1902-1914. 1980.

Donated by Bill and Marion Owen.

971.233 GAL Golden echoes: a history of Galahad and districts. 1980.

971.233 HEI Wagon trails in the sod: a history of the Heisler area. 1982.

971.233 LAN Landonville trails: a history of Landonville and surrounding districts. 1982.

Canada — Manitoba — Local Histories

971.273 NEE Heritage: a history of the Town of Neepawa and District as told and recorded by its people, 1883-1983. 1983.

Canada — Quebec — Genealogy Manuals

929.1714 STD Finding your French-Canadian ancestors. 1997.

Canada — Saskatchewan — Genealogy Manuals

929.1 7124 EXP Exploring local history in Saskatchewan. 1985.

929.1 7124 HIS Historical directory of Saskatchewan newspapers, 1878-1983. 1984.

Ireland — Genealogy Manuals

929.1415 CHR Finding your Irish ancestors... 1998.

Great Britain — Genealogy Manuals

929.142 CHR Using Register Offices for English & Welsh certificates. 1997.

U.S. — Genealogy Manuals

929.173 FIN 2000 Find public records fast: the complete State, County, and Courthouse locator. 2000.

Hot Off the Press

Library Holdings, Edmonton Branch AGS

The Edmonton Branch has just published a completely updated list of all its library holdings, including periodicals and items purchased or donated since 1999. You can pick it up in person from the AGS library in the Prince of Wales Armouries for just \$6.00, or order by mail, in which case you need to add \$2.00 S&H. Cheques must be payable to AGS, Edmonton Branch.

Gleanings from Publications

by Myrna Reeves

Ottawa Branch News, July/Aug 2001 Vol 34 #4 Anglican Diocese of Ottawa Archives online guide to parish registers — see www.ottawa.anglican.ca/registers.html.

Saddlebag Minister — the memoir of Rev. James McNally of West Hawkesbury dated 1869.

London Leaf (OGS) Sept 2001, Vol 28 #3
The Home Guard for the City of London, Canada West 1866 — a list of citizens sworn in to patrol the streets.

Quarterly Return of Convictions, Middlesex Co 1879 — a list of the names of prosecutors and defenders between 11 June and 9 September 1879.

Journal of Victoria Genealogical Society, Jun 2001 Vol 24 #2

Pennsylvania Homes of some Yonge St Quakers — part of an article that appeared in the Newmarket Era in 1981; discusses Quaker migration routes 1800 - 1810.

Nova Scotia Genealogist, Summer 2001 Vol 19 #2

Vital Statistics from Kings Co Newspapers 1866-1899 A-N, to be continued.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Bulletin, Sept 2001 Vol 32 #3

Ethics in Genealogy: a Series — a reprint of a presentation at the SGS annual meeting.

British Columbia Genealogist, Sept 2001 Vol 30 #3

Canadian World War 1 graves in Bramshott Churchyard, Hampshire, Eng.

Yesterdays Footprints (Lethbridge AGS), Apr/Sept 2001 Vol 18 #2&3

The End of the City Directory in Canada.

Genealogical Journal (Utah), 2001 Vol 29 #2

Using the Periodical Source Index PERSI — a subject index for one million articles.

Family Tree Magazine (USA), Oct 2001 Vol 2 #5

Putting the Pieces Together — 29 tips for starting to solve mysteries of your ancestry. Getting a Hand — seven steps to help decipher the handwriting of yesteryear.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July 2001

Some marriages from Records of the First Congregational Church in Thompson, Conn. 1796-1850.

NGS Quarterly, June 2001 Vol 89 #2
Organizing Meager Evidence to Reveal Lineages — An Irish Example, Geddes of Co Tyrone.

Everton's Genealogical Helper, Jul/Aug 2001 Vol 55 #4

How to Access Records in Ireland Without Going There.

The Ancestral Searcher (Canberra), Sept 2001 Vol 24 #3

Using PictureAustralia to find images of Ships and Migration — see www.pictureaustralia.org.

German Genealogical Digest, Summer 2001 Vol 17 #2

Resident Registration Records — secondary sources for German research.

Family History News and Digest, Aug/Sept 2001 Vol 13 #2

The official Journal of the Federation of Family History Societies, information is gleaned from membership organizations.

Family History Monthly, Sept 2001 # 72

Highland Clearances - during the 18th and 19th centuries tens of thousands of people were evicted to make way for large scale sheep farming.

Family Tree Magazine, Sept 2001 Vol 17 #11

Wills at the Family Record Center, part 1, in this issue the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

Ancestors (PRO), Jun/Jul 2001 #2

The Forgotten Men; the Imperial Yeomanry of the Boer War — service records for most of these men exist.

Cumbria Family History Society, Aug 2001 #100

Marriage License Bonds at Preston — Cumberland and Westmoreland marriage license bonds for 1758.

Continued on page 44...

But Was This Grandma Amy?

by Gordon A Berdahl

A lady by the name of Jane (who asked me to not use her surname) found my name listed in Alberta GenWeb for Edmonton lookups. Her initial e-mail message to me, which I have para-phrased slightly, read:

I am so hoping you can lead me in the right direction. I was in Edmonton this summer and spent a very frustrating three hours at the (Provincial) Archives with the expectation of finding my paternal grandmother and got absolutely nowhere. As I was staying in Camrose, I drove back very disappointed and checked with the private (registry) office there. They ran a check on the computer and found nothing that matched my search, so I came home empty handed.

My paternal grandmother was Amy Elizabeth Ewing, born ca 1887 in Wimbledon, Surrey, England. She married my paternal grandfather, William Charles Toone, in the Baptist Chapel, Wimbledon, on April 3, 1907. They had four children, one being a girl who died at age three. William Charles was killed in World War I in Greece. Amy remarried, March 26, 1919, to Joseph Keech Goodwin, who was a private in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, serving at Epsom, England at that time. He listed his occupation prior to joining the Army as a railway brakeman. He brought Amy and her three sons, Francis (Frank) Toone, Alfred (Fred) Toone and the oldest, my father, William Mark Toone, to Canada to his home in Edmonton. Amy died 3 years after moving to Edmonton.

Joe remarried, to a woman who had a daughter, and they were living in the Booniedoon (sic) area at that time. According to (my aunt) Jean, Fred Toone's wife, (around the time of World War II) they had visited Joe and his second wife there, as well as Amy Elizabeth's grave, located in the 'old' Edmonton cemetery. If cemeteries are linked to churches, it could be either Baptist or Anglican. Amy was first married in a Baptist chapel and was a steady churchgoer with the boys. My father was a member of the Anglican Church in Edmonton, who provided him with a bursary to go to university.

I would like to find Amy. She died and is buried in Edmonton somewhere. Any ideas or suggestions very much appreciated. It is so frustrating to know that she is there but I have no idea how to find her.

Not exactly a lookup, but certainly a challenge! We had to find Jane's Grandma Amy.

Close, but not quite right

A search through the Alberta Genealogical Society (AGS) master surname list did not reveal any Amy Elizabeth Goodwin. Nor did a search of the Edmonton Municipal Cemeteries online database. But the AGS master surname list did contain an Elizabeth May Goodwin, interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery October 26, 1921, plot C, 178,1. But was this Grandma Amy?

The AGS database also contained a Joseph Goodwin, aged 79, interred June 30, 1959, in Beechmount Cemetery, plot 231,009. Jane confirmed that Joseph's age was consistent with

the age of Amy's husband, Joseph, according to their 1919 marriage certificate.

Jane advised us that her Grandma Amy had a younger sister, Lillian Elizabeth Ewing, who, when the family fell upon hard times in England, was, along with a brother, placed into an orphanage. They later came to Canada as Bernardo children, and Lillian and her family were lost to each other forever. She had been referred to by the family as Lily May, and had settled and died in Ontario. Had the other Elizabeth, our Grandma Amy, been nicknamed May by the family in remembrance of the lost sister?

A telephone call to Edmonton Municipal Cemeteries revealed that plot C, 178,1 in Mount Pleasant Cemetery held a May Elizabeth Goodman, interred October 26, 1921. No, this is not a typo - the given names were reversed, and the surname was different from the AGS record. This version of the name also appears in the Edmonton Municipal Cemeteries online database. We now had two names that were somewhat similar, but was this Grandma Amy? Possibly, but somehow we must prove it.

Next step, the Obituaries

Jane assured me that her grandmother's name was Amy Elizabeth, not Elizabeth Amy, and that her married surname was Goodwin, not Goodman. She also confirmed that Joseph continued to live in the Bonnie Doon area of Edmonton, in the same house where he, Amy, and her children had lived when she was still alive. Aunt Jean also recalled that they belonged to a nearby Anglican church, that Mount Pleasant Cemetery sounded familiar, and that if Amy's headstone had been spelled wrongly, it would have been noticed and corrected. It was

time to check for obituaries. From the Edmonton Journal, October 25, 1921:

Mary Elizabeth Goodwin. The death took place in the city on Monday, October 24, of Mary Elizabeth Goodwin, aged 36 years, wife of Joseph Goodwin of 8846-92 Street. The funeral service will be held Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock from St. Luke's church, Bonnyville, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

Now we have a third version of the name, and a location of Bonnyville instead of Bonnie Doon, and no mention of children, including the three surviving sons. But everything else fits — age, date of death, church denomination, residence

location, husband's name. And now we had a church name, which Aunt Jean thought sounded familiar. But was this Grandma Amy?

By now I was convinced that all these people mentioned in AGS records, Edmonton Municipal Cemetery records, and newspaper obituaries were Jane's grandmother, Amy, despite the fact that the names were slightly different from each other, and none totally matched the one we were looking for. Perhaps the obituary for Amy's husband, Joseph, would



St. Luke's Anglican Church, Edmonton, circa 1912. this building was demolished in the mid-1950s. Photo source; City of Edmonton Archives, McDermid 1912.

reveal further information and confirm that we had the right person. According to the Edmonton Journal, June 29, 1959:

Goodwin - On Saturday, June 27, 1959, Mr. Joseph Goodwin of 10427-143 St., passed away, age 79 years. Funeral services will be conducted from Roy and Owen Chapel of Chimes, Tuesday, June 30 at 10 a.m. The Rev. F.E. Smith will officiate with interment in the Beechmount Field of Honour. Mr. Goodwin is survived by one daughter, Mrs. R. Holroyd of Edmonton, and four grandchildren - Susan, Gary, Kim and Pam, all of Edmonton. Flowers gratefully declined. Chapel of Chimes, Roy and Owen Funeral Directors.

Great! Although this is clearly the same person listed in the AGS database, there is no mention of wives or stepsons, and the residence location is far from the Bonnie Doon area of Edmonton. And who was this daughter? At least his burial in the Field of Honour was consistent with the fact that Amy's husband, Joseph, was in the army in World War I.

A search of Henderson's Directories showed a Joseph Goodwin living at 8846-92 Street in most years from 1920-1945 inclusive. In 1946 this address was occupied by a Violet Goodwin. By 1947 this house was occupied by someone else, and Joseph and Violet Goodwin are living at 11848-90 Street, where Joseph lived until 1951. From 1952-1958 inclusive he lived at 10427-143 Street. There is no record of him in 1959. At least we now appear to have tracked Joseph from Mary Elizabeth's and his Bonnie Doon residence to his residence at the time of his death.

So now there was little doubt that the Mary Elizabeth Goodwin in the obituary was the wife of the Joseph Goodwin listed in Henderson's Directories and in the Joseph Goodwin obituary. And that this Mary Elizabeth Goodwin was the same person as the May Elizabeth Goodman listed by Edmonton Municipal Cemeteries, and the Elizabeth May Goodwin in the AGS database. We also now know (apparently) his daughter's name, Violet, who became Mrs. Holroyd, a name that was familiar to Aunt Jean. But was this Grandma Amy? We still didn't have the proof we needed.

Part of a page from the baptismal records for St. Luke's Church, Edmonton, showing the baptism of William Mark Goodwin.

BAPTISMS				BAPTISMS	
CHILD'S NAME	PARENT'S NAME	QUALITY, TRADE OR PROFESSION	ABODE	DATE OF BIRTH	SPONSORS
Charles Adams, Douglas Sun	Charles Mary Beaudet	Mechanic	8702-92 Ave	Dec 10 th 1906	Adult 75.
Charles William - Sun	Orlando & Lily Holden	Chester	8744-92 Ave	Dec 14 th 1906	
Louis, Lillian, Rose, Jack	Frederick & Clara Booth	Salesman	7032-105 St	Nov 18 th 1921	Mr & Mrs Tracy, ex.
Ernest, Leslie Young	John & Annie Young	Car Repairer	8713-88 Ave	Nov 28 th 1921	Mr & Mrs Erdy.
Robert Bradford	Arthur Margaret Bradlee	Chester	9241-93 St	Sept 20 th 1921	Parents
Margaret Walford	Herbert Henry & Ada Walford	C. Servant	9127-77 Ave	Sept 27 th 1921	Herbert Henry Walford
James, Annie, Elizabeth Scott	John & Catherine Scott	Chester	9113-81 Ave	Sept 25 th 1921	& Scott Scott
Robert Henry Stride	Robert Henry & S. Stride	C. Servant	9127-77 Ave	Feb 13 th 1921	Mr & Mrs Stride
Thomas Allan Martin	Thomas Henry & Elizabeth Martin	Fireman	8830-92 St	Oct 14 th 1921	Mr & Mrs Miller
Kathleen Myler	John and Margaret Myler	Medicine	Strathcona	March 7 th 1922	Mr & Mrs Myler
James, Brian, Moore	Frank & Florence Moore	Clerk	8849-94 St	May 29 th 1906	Parents
Stanley, Wilfred, Moore	" " " "	"	"	Jan 6 th 1910	"
William, Mark Goodwin	Joseph & Amy Goodwin	"	8846-92 St	May 25 th 1908	Mr & Mrs Goodwin
Ernest, Alice, Mary, one	Ernest, Frederick & Mary, one	Clerk	1911-11 Ave	Sept 7 th 1921	Mr & Mrs Goodwin
Leslie, Orr, Wiseman	Vicent, Orr, and Winifred Wiseman	Clerk	8931-80 Ave	20/11/14.	"
Paul, Matohou	" " " "	"	"	13/11/13.	"
Silbert, Simpson	" " " "	"	"	13/9/17	"



Amy Elizabeth Goodwin (Toone), nee Ewing, born May 30, 1887, Merton, Surrey, England, died October 24, 1921, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and her three sons: William Mark (on chair arm), born May 25, 1908, Wimbledon, Surrey, died December 28, 1975, Victoria, BC; Francis (Frank) Charles, (sitting in chair), born May 13, 1911, Wimbledon, died Brandon, MB; and Alfred Walter (on Amy's lap), born 1918, Wimbledon, died November 15, 1966 (while in office as Mayor of Victoria, BC). William Mark is the father of Jane, whose query initiated the search for the final Edmonton resting place of her grandmother, Amy.

Cemetery and church records

Time to check the headstone at Mount Pleasant Cemetery; maybe it, at least, will have the right name! It was a bright warm afternoon when I stopped at the cemetery office and luckily found the caretaker present. His ledger showed that the plot was registered to a May Elizabeth Goodman. He volunteered to help find the plot and, with book in hand, we wended our way down to the area where it should be. Weaving his way across a short section of a few rows of grave sites, he gradually zeroed in on one small area. Stopping in front of a plot, he announced, "This is the place." But, lo and behold, there was no headstone! Was this really the final resting place of Grandma Amy? It was time to see if there were any church records that would help.

Provincial Archives of Alberta (PAA) holds some records of St. Luke's Anglican Church, Edmonton, including 1910-1947 baptism records (Accession 69.260/103, Ed 29/1, Box Ed M). These records contained the following entry: William Mark Goodwin, parents - Joseph and Amy Goodwin, abode - 8846-92 St., born May 25, 1908, baptized May 25 1922. Sponsor - M. Bumstead, officiating minister - C.F.A. Clough.

Eureka! We have not only found the baptism record of Jane's father, but we have finally found the proof we need that Elizabeth May Goodwin, May Elizabeth Goodman, and Mary Elizabeth Goodwin are Amy Elizabeth Goodwin! We have found Grandma Amy!

This same record also lists the baptism of Violet Olive; parents - Joseph/Mary Goodwin, born July 20, 1926, baptized April 28, 1929, sponsors - parents, officiating minister - W.H. Hatfield.

And in another St. Luke's record (Accession 69.260/105, Ed 29/3, Box Ed M), 1911-1948 marriages, we find an entry for a marriage as follows: Groom - Joseph Goodwin; age 41 years; residence when married - 8846-92 St.; place of birth - England; widower; occupation - laborer; religious denomination - Anglican; parents - Joseph and Mary Ann (Windle). Bride -

Mary Ann Smith; age 40 years; residence when married - 940-5 1/2? Sunnyside, Calgary; place of birth - England; religious denomination - Anglican; parents - Herbert Smith and Elizabeth Drew. Witnesses - William Woolman Stretton and Ellen Stretton, 8842-92 St., Married July 22, 1922 by C.F.A. Clough. So now we know the name of Joseph's second wife and the origin of Joseph's daughter, Violet.

The Edmonton Journal, January 29, 1946, contains an obituary for Joseph's second wife: Mrs. Mary Ann Goodwin:

On January 28, Mrs Mary Ann Goodwin, beloved wife of Mr. Joseph Goodwin of 8846-92 St., passed away in a city hospital at the age of 64 years. She leaves to mourn her loss besides her loving husband, three sons, William and Fred Goodwin, both of Victoria, B.C., Frank Goodwin of Regina, Sask; two daughters, Mrs. R. (Kitty) Morgan of Vancouver, B.C., Miss Violet Goodwin of Edmonton; one brother, Mr. Harry Smith of London, England; one sister, Mrs. Hetty Darke of London, England; also two grandchildren. Funeral services will be held on Thursday, January 31, at 2:00 p.m. from St. Luke's Anglican Church, 88 Avenue and 87 Street. Rev. W.H. Hatfield will officiate and interment will take place in the Mount Pleasant cemetery. Hainstock and Son, Directors of Service.

Aunt Jean recalled the Rev. Hatfield name as being familiar. Further research (Henderson's Directories, PAA divorce records, etc.) revealed that Violet Olive Goodwin had married Raymond Alan Holroyd, was divorced, and married Donald B. Holroyd. Donald and Violet have adjoining plots in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Aunt Jean recalled the Holroyd brothers.

Jane has since obtained Joseph's military records from the National Archives of Canada. These records confirm his Bonnie Doon address and his wife's name of Mrs. A.E. Goodwin. They also indicate that in 1916 he assigned his dependant's allowance to his wife, a Mary Ann Goodwin, who was living in Stettler and later at the Calgary address. He later changed this assignment from his 'common law wife in Canada' to his wife, Mrs. A.E. Goodwin, in England. So it appears that Joseph had a common-law relationship with Mary Ann before he married Amy Elizabeth and then, after Amy died, he married Mary Ann.

An official death record for Amy Elizabeth Goodwin (or any of the other name variations) was not found at PAA (records for this time and place were not available there) but could likely now be obtained through a registry search — although they could be recorded under an incorrect name as well. Joseph's June 27, 1959 Edmonton death is recorded in Accession 87.385/709, interred at Beechmount.

In July Jane again visited Edmonton and saw Amy's grave site and the Bonnie Doon house where her father and Grandma Amy lived. She hopes to have the official records corrected to accurately record Amy's name.

So many errors...

It is hard to understand how so many errors could have been made in the spelling of Amy's name in the various records associated with her death, especially when she had surviving husband and children. Or was she actually being referred to as May by her family at the time of her death? In any case, there is a great deal of satisfaction in knowing that we have at last found the final resting place of Amy Elizabeth Goodwin.

Gordon Berdahl was born at Drumheller, AB, and was raised on the family farm at the nearby community of Hesketh. He went to school in one-room rural schoolhouses, before attending Drumheller High School and the University of Alberta in Edmonton, where he obtained a B.Sc. in Civil Engineering in 1960. Fast forward 35 years to his retirement, when, he began actively pursuing his interest in genealogy. He believes he inherited this, along with a suitcase full of genealogical fragments, from his father. His current database of related persons, on both his and his wife's lines, comprises about 60,000 people, with roots going back through Ontario and the USA to Norway, Denmark, England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Germany, and other parts of Europe. Gordon has a wife, Carol, two children, and two grandchildren.

Why Did John Colthart Come to Canada?

By Ian Holmes

My granny, Alice Violet Elliot Campbell, was a wonderful woman and a big influence on my early life. We lived in Orpington, a suburb of London, during the dark days of the Second World War. Granny lived just across the street from us with grandpa (Archibald Campbell) and Auntie Mac (their daughter Margaret). My mother, Jean, had been called back to work as a school teacher and dad was away serving in the Royal Air Force. Granny's house was a place of refuge for my younger brother David and myself.



Alice Campbell with her grandsons David (left) and Ian, in Orpington, Kent, August 1943.

As a very young child, of course, I knew very little about her family, the Coltharts, or grandpa's family, the Campbells. I vaguely understood that she had several brothers who had long since migrated to Canada and some nieces and nephews who were born in Canada. From time to time, Canadian soldiers, far from home, would visit granny's house and tell us about Ontario and our distant relatives. Every so often we would receive a food parcel from there.

Major John Marshall Colthart, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, granny's nephew, visited quite a few times, and sometime after she died in August 1946, we also had a visit from great uncle Alex, but the 'Canadian Coltharts' remained vague and distant to me until after I arrived in Canada as a landed immigrant in August 1958.

When I landed at Malton airport, my uncle, Dr. John M. Colthart, was there to meet me. He introduced me to his family, his cousin Marg Jeans and her family, and his parents, Jeannie and James Colthart (my great uncle). I realized that I had more relatives in Canada than I had ever known in England. I still have the remnants of a small pencil chart which I used to remind me of how I was related to all of these people. I referred to it often as I travelled about southern Ontario to meet them.

What brought them here?

Alice Violet Elliot Colthart was born in Glasgow in 1879, the second child of John Colthart. She married Archibald Campbell in 1906 and they had two daughters, Margaret born in 1907 and Jean (my mother) born in 1908. They moved to London sometime in the 1920s before my mother went to the Stockpile Teacher Training College.

Sometime around 1910, Alice's elder brother Robert, her father John (my great-grandfather), his second wife Margaret Christie, and their four sons (John, James, Andrew, and Alex) all emigrated to Canada. There are several photos of the family assembled around John Colthart, which I assume were taken shortly before they left Scotland. Alice's younger brother, Walter, does not appear in them. He was apprenticed to The Riley Manufacturing Co., Mechanical

Engineers in London in 1899 and had little or no contact with family thereafter. I'm not sure if Alice ever saw any of her family after they moved to Canada.

When I met the family in Canada, they all had various explanations of why they left a fine prosperous stone house in central Glasgow for the small farming town of Rodney in southern Ontario. Their variety of answers mean I still don't *really* know why they came. Was it the chance for the sons to grow up in the more open colonial atmosphere? Was it an export of their liquor and soft drink knowledge to the thirsty North American continent? Was it the news from John's sister, Jane, who was able to produce mostly daughters who weren't considered suitable to inherit the farm which eventually went to Alex? Or was it the pressure of the enticing advertising of Canada's government?

My first step was to find out who they all were.

Checking the records

Knowing that the Coltharts came from Glasgow and the small town of Crawfordjohn in Lanarkshire made most of the records fairly easy to find in the Old Parish Registers, Crawfordjohn, Lanark:

Robert Colthart and Helen Cock both in this Parish began to be proclaimed in order to marriage on 21 June and were married on 3 July 1846.

Agnes Daughter of Robert Colthart and Helen Cock his wife in Midtown was born 18 March and baptized 7 April 1847.

John Son of Robert Colthart and Helen Cock his wife in Midtown was born 21 and baptized 30 June 1848.

Margaret Daughter of Robert Colthart and Helen Cock his wife in Crawfordjohn Village was born 22 May and baptized 25 June 1853.

Jane was harder to find but fortunately she showed up in the 1851 census and then in the Parish Register for Colvend, Kircudbrightshire:

1850 - July 31, Born Jane lawful daughter of Robert Coltart (sic) and Helen Coke Meickle Cloak baptized 14th August by the Rev James Fraser.

Robert Colthart, aged 39, died at 7:10 pm on the eighteenth of March 1855 and his death certificate (in the first year of civil registration in Scotland) was a very informative document. (Jane was only five years old when her father died.)

By the time of the 1861 census Helen was working as an agricultural labourer, and she and her children were scattered around various farms around Crawfordjohn. John Colthart married Maggie Elliot in June, 1874. Maggie died in Glasgow on 30 April 1881, just five days after giving birth to their third child, Walter. Helen Cock (Coke) died in Glasgow in August 1902. She and Maggie Elliot were buried in the same plot in Cathcart Cemetery in Glasgow.

Untimely deaths in the family

This letter was sent by Helen to her son John just after Maggie's death. (*The original spelling and punctuation has been preserved in this article as much as possible. Editor*)

John Colthart and family in about 1909, shortly before he moved from Scotland to Canada. Back row, left to right: John Christie, 1884 - 1939; Andrew Irvine, 1891 - 1962; Robert William Coke, 1875 - 1960; James Coke, 1887 - 1965. Seated, left to right: Margaret, 1854 - 1939; John, 1848 - 1922; Alice Violet Elliot, 1879 - 1946; Alexander Coke, 1896 - 1970. Missing: Walter Elliot, 1881 - ?, who was then living in London.



Eastberry Lands
Rotesary May 2 1881

Dear son I sorrow very much in your sore bereavement but god knoweth what for our good he will lay no more on us than we are able to bare. so you must trust in god to keep you up for whom the lord loveth he chaneth and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth but I hope you will not morn as ine that has no hope for it is said in scripther that woman is saved in child bearing take and read the 12 & 13 chapters hebrus and see what comfort you find there. i hope you and the little is keeping well as this leavs us all in good helth my leg is stil in the bandges yet the Do has been to come sine satrdy he has not come yet.

if i had been all right i ould have taking the little one if you ould have given me him and nursed him as did yourself. We may say the spring has been very surveer but we must hope it is for our good.the people says that mrs. hunter could be punished for my leg if there was any one to look after it.

I am gotten weared. i will draw to a cloas write soon and let me know how you are coming on no more your loving mother

Helen Coke

John's sister Jane followed her husband Hugh McVicar to Canada in 1872. They had seven daughters and a son, Robert. The fourth daughter, Catherine, died in 1880 at less than one year of age. In 1881 the second daughter, Mary, died at age six. John wrote to her as soon as he heard of Mary's death.

14 Preston St. Govanhill, Glasgow
13th Sept. 1881

My Dear Sister Jane

Your letter to hand today and anxiously looked for. I did not know what to think about you this long time past but see from your note you have had your troubles and trials.

Like myself you have lost two of your dear little children. no doubt they would be dear to you. May God in his divine providence give you all health and strength to stand thy sore bereavement. It is to him we must look for help it is not our way it is Gods we must all submit we must answer his call no matter in what circumstance we are placed. Accept my most sincere sympathy in this your time of sore trials.

I myself have lost my great comforter in this world on 30th April last. my Dear wife. she gave birth to a son on 25th of same month died five days afterwards & how I do miss my Dear little wife. she was a good wife and a christian woman which I hope is good for her soul today in the great ... heavn above thou no his spirit is there a shining ornament. what a glorious consolation it is to me to think so and I trust that God may give me and all of us the pour and understandings to lead a life worthy of being called his children when our sojourn ends here that one may join in heaven these dear ones we have parted with. then will there be no more partings nor sorrow for O how full of grief I am

if it had not been for my three little ones what could my life of been here a poor and miserable creature. but God gave me health and strength to withstand my sore trial. with Gods blessing I trust my days may be long spared for the sake of my family.

Robert Wm. Coke my eldest is away at school a short time since and liking it fine. he is only six years past in July. Alice Violet Elliot my little daughter is in fine health. she is two years past in Feby my little baby son Walter Elliot is a fine healthy boy. Mother is keeping him at Rothsay. I was down and saw him last week. they are all pretty well

I have taken the first opportunity of writing you but will write again. it does not take long to come and go to and from us we may write often...

The picture of John Colthart that accompanied his profile in THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN in

A successful Glasgow businessman

Over the latter part of the 19th Century, John Colthart increased his stature and was well respected in his business. The NATIONAL GUARDIAN, ORGAN OF THE SCOTTISH LICENSED TRADE, featured him with a profile and a picture on August 29, 1902, which reads, in part:

John Colthart, Esq., Globe Mineral Water Company

Few firms in the mineral water trade of this country hold such a high reputation for the quality of their waters as does the Globe Company, of Glasgow...



1902

... Mr. John Colthart, the subject of our sketch this week, who is the senior partner of the concern, entered the service of the company in August in the year of its inception. He started as storeman in the South Side factory, but on the opening of the Hamilton Branch he was sent to take charge of it. After being two years in the ducal town he returned to the headquarters in Glasgow, of which he was appointed manager.

In the year 1878 he was assumed a partner in the company. His workers consider him a model employer, and he is highly respected in the Trade, and by all who know him, as a gentleman of the very best type.

He is a keen lover of sport in his leisure hours, and no man is better known in bowling circles. He is one of the four champion bowlers of Scotland this season, and is proud of a number of trophies he has won at the game. For twelve years he has been connected with the Queen's Park Bowling and Tennis Club, has acted as its president for two years, and is still a director.

Bowling, however, is not his only pastime, for he is an adept at the roarin' game, and has won many prizes in competitions in connection with the Cathcart Club. Mr. Colthart is president of this club, and is very popular in that capacity.

He is also an enthusiastic member of the Cathcart Castle Golf Club. In the winter evenings Mr. Colthart is much in evidence at the social board, and is a member of a number of institutions and societies. Among these are the Mossgiel Burns Club, of which he is vice-president, an active member of the Queen's Park and 3rd Lanark Football Clubs, the Bonnet Makers' and Dyers' Incorporation, and the Southern Merchants' Club.

He is a director of the Benevolent Institution of the Trade, of which he has on more than one occasion been asked to take the responsible position of vice-president, but refused the same in consequence of his inability to give the time required for the important office.

Until a few years ago Mr. Colthart held a commission in the 3rd Lanark Volunteers.

And a notable sportsman

My uncle John, son of James Coke Colthart, visited the Queen's Park Bowling and Tennis Club during a visit to Glasgow. He saw his grandfather's name on the roster of the past presidents and admired the framed photo of the Scottish Rink team on the wall. Some years later when he returned to the club, the photo had been removed. After some enquiries back and forth and several letters, the picture was dug out of storage, packaged up, and shipped to John's summer home on the shores of Lake Simcoe, Ontario, where I saw it for the first time.

When did the family migrate?

I originally thought that John Colthart and his family came to Canada about 1906 or else soon after Alice was married. I spent many fruitless hours combing through ships' passenger lists hoping to find them. Eventually it occurred to me to ask uncle John about the date. He was pretty sure it was around 1910 or 1911, but agreed to check for 'the diary' when he arrived back in Florida. The next Christmas I received a package containing the little brown book in which my great grandfather kept a daily record of his crossing. It seems that the top copy of

his record was mailed back to his wife in Glasgow, and that she followed him with their younger children some months later. I think that their older sons had preceded them.

I imagine it was cold, damp, gray, and wintry that Saturday afternoon in February, 1910, when the steamship *Ionian* slid away from her berth in Glasgow and headed down the Firth of Clyde towards Greenock, Moville, the north Atlantic, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Sailing under the flag of the Allan Line and Captain B.J. Eastaway, she had a registered tonnage of 5323 and accommodation for 470 persons. On this trip, however, she carried only 212; 177 adults, 32 children, and three cattlemen. (The cattlemen, it seems, required no cabin space; presumably they stayed in the hold along with the animals in their charge.) Seventy-seven of the passengers occupied Second Class cabins, while the other 132 travelled in the Steerage Section.

Most of the passengers were young Scotsmen between the ages of 20 and 35 going to Canada for the first or second time. Those on their first trip were classified as 'immigrants' or 'British settlers'. Those who had previously spent a year or two in Canada (as well as a few passengers who were born in Canada) were classified as 'Returning Canadians' on the manifest for presentation to the immigration agent.

John Colthart, the consummate gentleman and the only 'tourist' on board, must have really stood out. On the manifest he was listed separately from all the other passengers who were grouped by their accommodation in Second Class or Steerage, and whether they were 'Returning Canadians', 'in transit to U.S.A', or 'Passengers to Canada'. The heading 'Tourist' was written above his name on the first page of the list and then crossed out. Some of the other items on his line were also informative.

He gave his age as 60, which was not overly accurate, as he would be 62 on his birthday four months later. Some but not all of the other passengers gave their ages. The number of his contract ticket was entered as 3557, and his amount of cash as \$1500.00. He was the only passenger whose cash was reported.

He gave his destination as 'Post Office, Rodney, Ont.' To the question 'Do you intend to permanently reside in Canada?', his answer was 'No', which is a little puzzling, as he settled in Rodney within a few months and lived there for the rest of his life.

The question 'What was your occupation in the country from which you came?' was answered as 'Manufacturer' but 'What is your intended occupation in Canada?' seems to have invoked some uncertainty. Somebody other than the original scribe of the manifest marked 'Fishing' then overwrote it with some-thing else — perhaps 'Farmer' — and above this is a rubber stamp 'Farmer'.

Looking back, I wonder if they might as well have said 'Dreamer', because it is still hard to imagine how this older gentleman (or his wife) from the big stone house in Glasgow really expected to re-locate to the comparatively primitive conditions on a farm a few miles north of Lake Erie in southwestern Ontario.



The portrait of John Colthart (seated, right) with the rest of the winning rink team, that hung on the wall of the Queens Park Bowling and Tennis Club in Glasgow for many years.

Diary of the Crossing

Although he did not record anything of earth-shaking importance, I think the diary makes an interesting read.

5th Fbry 1910

Left Glasgow about 4:30 PM at Grennock about 6:30. Had dinner at 6:15 all it had. went to bed at 10:30. I walked on deck till about 10 PM.

6th Feby 1910

Up at 7:45 feeling very well washed and dressed up on deck had a walk breakfast at 9 at Movile waiting on train from some part of Ireland fine weather to about noon then began to roll had some lunch at 1:30 after I was not out of my cabin, got some little at Dinner and nothing after I was not sick but a great many was. Not much sleep - sea very choppy - every comfort and attention

7th Feby 1910

7:30 AM up washed and up stairs shaking a bit - but will wear of - they say. Stewart was telling me at breakfast table this morning there was only about three sat down to dinner last night. I got my porridge and good breakf at 8:30 now up stairs in smoke room - beautiful to look out got pretty rough as the day advanced - had lunch at 1 PM I was not on deck after only in smoke room. I did not go in at dinner got in my cabin and then went to bed fairly rough then not many about -

7/2/10

take care of your teeth coming over here today a gentleman lost his while sick - had just been to Glasgow a trip and got the full set there - in my cabin I am alone and yesterday they swung the top lid up so I can stand in my bed now if I desire every comfort - I have not seen Mr. Walker since Sunday at luncheon and Mr Cran once

From Movile up to 12 noon today sailed 296 miles.

8/2/10

Up again after not a bad night quite ready for my breakfast - its only 7:30 yet so I have some time to wait up on deck just now what a beautiful morning had a fine breakfast & up on deck till luncheon time just like a dinner - up on deck again till dinner time - I did enjoy my dinner tonight - up in smoke room till bed time - We only went 235 miles today that shows the difference of the weather What a fine day today we have had.

9/2/10

8 a.m. up on deck before breakfast a feeling fine got breakfast it was fine got up to smoke room then till luncheon - luncheon equal to dinner enjoyed it very much - sea pretty choppy not much on deck for me today but plenty of good company - down and saw Mr. Miller before dinner. Officers all fine fellows got good dinner up to smoke room had a game at whist - retired to bed about 10 p.m. - ship passed us this afternoon inward bound sailing yesterday 285 miles head winds

10/2/10

Up about 7 a.m. got all my morning duties done washed and up stairs getting some fresh air - a good breakfast - some people here has not had much food yet - sea choppy not making much headway will be late in getting into Halifax. I have not been out on deck this forenoon - after luncheon no better in the smoke all day

& after dinner I did not go up stairs.

We only made 175 miles the last twenty four hours

Wearing a bit though a lot of fine fellows

11/2/10

Up again at 7 A.M. pretty hale but still a rolling sea - very stormy never been on deck making slow progress not enough to keep me from luncheon. luncheon very fine. there in all on board passengers 320 - Dr. today vaccinating all steerage passengers there are one mother with nine children - another with seven a big handful but the little ones seem as happy as can be

11/2/10

still remaining rough got dinner luncheon at 1 PM but before we went down the tables was cleaned so you may know what weather we are getting they are taking about three days late - I have been overfed so I took no more today - We seem all happy - a good concert last night - twenty took part in it - it was a great success - although if better weather it would been a greater - its wonderful how one gets acquainted on board good night

12/2/10

My usual time 7 A.M. ready for breakfast - porridge and any other thing you desire - after that up to smoke room - not out I think the worst day we have had yet. plates and every thing going in every direction in taking your soup hold it in hand or you loose it had luncheon and spent a very quiet afternoon having dinner at 6:30 after that I went into my cabin and was not out again till morning-

13/2/10

Sunday morning weather not much better I am getting along pretty well. When I look about and see some not very well. I have not got my sea legs yet and dont think will do unless the weather mends - got breakfast and enjoyed it. I am wearing and thinking about you all feeling we are going to be late in landing - we had service held in dining saloon at 10:30 today by a Parson Braid. Sunday is spent different here than at home.

13/2/1910

tell Bob Derby I met a gentleman going to Calgary from Rothesay the name of John Spelnar They are all from different parts of the Country - luncheon time again - remaining still stormy. would believe it I have not been much out of smoke room and it does get wearisome a quiet afternoon and then dinner - afterwards in smoke room till bed time

Good night

264 miles today.

14/2/1910

Monday morning 7 A.M. still a long way to go. I am pretty well and fit for breakfast - and got a good one - better weather today better sailing - ship did 292 miles today - you may think that strange but they record at 12 noon daily - I may again mention I or we got luncheon as usual & very fine every one in there place at table now - no one absent - fair sailing this afternoon much pleasanter and getting

14/2/1910

to enjoy it - every one seem to be happy - got dinner in fine stile after that I went round to the Barbers and got my whiskers trimmed. got up to smoke room. some

of my companions got pretty happy - but I had not the mind to join them so I left them between 9 & 10 went downstairs to bed.

15/2/1910

Up again and feeling well waiting for breakfast. I wish it was on as I am first hungry & ready for it. got it now all right. I sit at the chief officers table he was saying we would land about midnight at Halifax. So I am all right for train journey if all goes well it takes from 26 to 30 hours from Halifax to Montreal - I am afraid John will be getting weary. What a beautiful morning such a change the last twenty four hours.

15/2/1910

We wont see land today. It will be dark before we get in sight of it - had a fine forenoon very itching to get landed. Got luncheon again and enjoy it. I am afraid there will be a change when we get into our home until you come out to help us. Miles today 301 - getting along fine. Still all well on board. So far as I can hear Mr. Miller is not so well You will say that is a contradiction but I heard he does some better today.

15/2/1910

I am not wearing so much today - happy - but far from home and you. I got dinner at 6 P.M. our last dinner on board which was good. after that I saw mr. Miller - all right again - I was playing a game at cards with the chief & chief steward and Purser last night we got on fine - after we had a pleasant supper at 10:30 which I did not partake in - got to bed at 11 and got up about 4 A.M

15/2/1910

...but some was up before me - when we got up this morning we was out of Halifax.

16/2/1910

up as I said early what at bustle fancy 800 more on board - but dont put yourself about though you are the last to leave the ship - every attention the Captain and every one of importance knows you and the boys are coming and if it can be arranged for April. Come it seems they are booking now for that time - Halifax was snowing this morning - the Ma white dry snow - and may tell you the air is not so cold as at home

16/2/1910

After getting ashore a great bustle I got my ticket for what I understood was the first one but it was not so I have to wait till tomorrow morning - so I have lost some time. I am staying at the Kings Arms Hotel till tomorrow I have asked Mr. Miller and Mr. Hair to have dinner with me here - so I dont know how we will get on - but one thing I am well and strong - I could tell you a long story about my first drive in a Cutter but Mr. Miller will tell you

16/2/1910

I have asked him to come down and see you with Mrs. Miller & family. I dont need ask you to be kind to them just your usual. he takes a wee drap of the ald Kirk - I will be writing when I get to my destination so excuse me at present
With fondest love to you and all the rest at home and else where
Your Loving Husband J Colthart



John Colthart, about 1902

A postscript in the diary

John had expected to arrive in Montreal by train, but apparently got on the wrong train in Halifax. Thus this last entry in the diary, the text for a telegram to a business confederate in Montreal.

G Singleton, 24 University Street, Montreal

If J Colthart is with you I am in Toronto by mistake any expense incurred let me know and will remit by return

Colthart, (Prepaid Reply)

Obituary

Just over 12 years after he arrived in Canada, John Colthart died. His obituary appeared in The Rodney Mercury, on Thursday, July 20, 1922.

The Late John Colthart

The late John Colthart died at his home on Furnival Road North on Thursday, June (sic) 13th, at the age of 75 years. He was a man of excellent habits, fine character and sturdy constitution, and he continued to be active in his accustomed pursuits till long past the age at which men ordinarily drop out of the ranks of the workers. To this end there is no doubt that his sunshiny disposition largely contributed. Although practically a newcomer to this district, during his sojourn with us, he made many friends and by his quiet unassuming manner endeared himself to his neighbors.

Born in Crawfordshire, Scotland, June 20, 1848, leaving the farm at the age of 16 he went to Glasgow, where he became senior member of the Globe Aerated Co.

He was always a lover of sports more especially bowling, and was a valued member of the Rodney Bowling Club a few years ago. The late Mr. Colthart was also fine rifle shot and held his commission in the 3rd Lanark rifles winning many competitions.

... a daughter Mrs. A. Campbell, London, Eng., 6 sons, Robert, James, Andrew and Alex of Alderborough, Walter E. of London, Eng. and John C. of Fergus, Ont., also 2 sisters, Mrs. H. McVicar of Rodney and Mrs. J. Derby, of Glasgow, Scotland.

The funeral was held on Saturday and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. Interment was made in Purcell cemetery.

Conclusion

At the end of the day, however, I'm still not certain why he left Scotland, but it's been an interesting search, nonetheless.

Ian Holmes grew up in Orpington, a suburb of London, England. He studied Civil and Municipal Engineering at London University and migrated to Ontario in 1958. He helped to raise a family of four young Canadians and spent some time working in Australia and Malaysia before moving to Alberta where he became hooked on learning more about his Scottish and English roots.

Ian is a long-time member of the AGS, and is currently in the final stretch of a two-year term as President.

Pier 21

A World War II Departure Point For Canadian Servicemen

by Marilyn Hindmarch

Pier 21 became known as the 'Gateway to Canada' because of the quarter-million immigrants estimated to have entered our country there after its opening in 1928. At that time it was a state-of-the-art facility replacing the aged Pier 2 that could no longer accommodate the increase in immigration to Canada through Halifax. The two-storey building was 548 feet long and connected by covered ramps to an annex and nearby railway station. It was situated in the centre of a 2,007-foot rock-and-concrete seawall with a water depth of 40 feet at low tide. Even the largest ships could easily dock. Halifax harbour — just 30 minutes steaming distance from the open Atlantic — also had 10 square miles of calm protected water, another safety feature. It would soon be recognized as one of the finest ports on the eastern seaboard.



Pier 21, Halifax, as it looks today.

This recognition certainly came during WWII, though perhaps this is generally not well known to many Canadians. During the war the Department of Immigration was compelled to relinquish 43,000 square feet of space to the Department of National Defence (DND) for troop transport. To satisfy DND requirements, Pier 21 underwent a dramatic makeover which was, by mutual agreement, to be reversed at the end of the war. From 1939, troop departures were almost a daily occurrence. Because of the urgent and immediate need for troop carriers, luxurious passenger liners were methodically stripped to basics, the space being converted to sleeping quarters. An estimated 368,000 troops left Canada on 300 ship sailings. Except for two small army groups, all sailed from Pier 21. Two of my uncles, William Ramsden and his older brother Kenneth, were among these troops.

Secrecy surrounded much of the military's maneuvers at Pier 21 during the war. Departure timetables were kept secret from the public and press, and ships left at any time, day or night, always traveling in convoy under navy protection — except for the *Queen Elizabeth* and the *Queen Mary*, which were too fast for the slow-moving convoys.

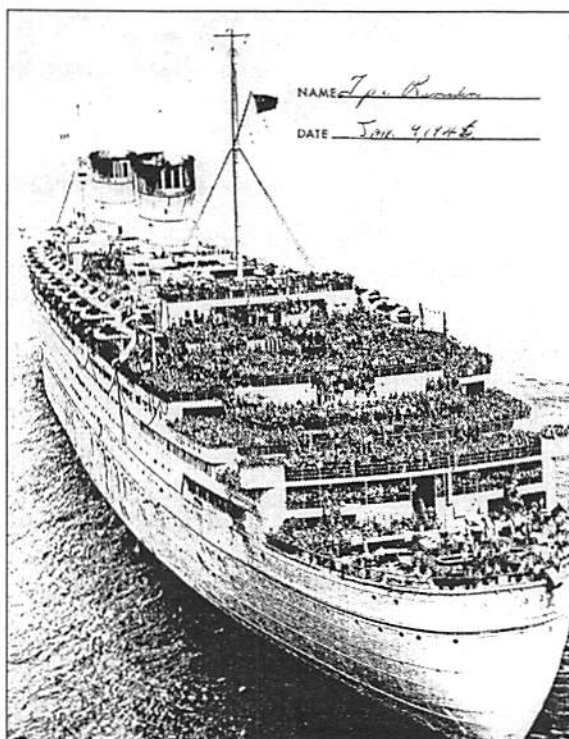
The *Queen Elizabeth*, the largest passenger ship ever built, was the most famous and splendid of the troop carriers. It had been launched in 1938 and was transferred to New York in 1940. To avoid attack by the Luftwaffe, a story was circulated that it was to be a repositioning voyage to Southampton. It sailed March 2, 1940, with only the compass adjusted, no trials having been performed, and safely docked March 7. By November it was needed for troop transport and was sent to Sydney for refitting. Its first visit to Halifax was in late 1942 to pick up troops for transport to Greenock, Scotland, a major destination for disembarkation of Canadian troops. It could carry 14,000 men, the largest number able to be transported on one vessel. Despite its frequent arrivals at Halifax, it always commanded excited attention.

My uncle Bill returned from the war aboard the *Queen Elizabeth*, landing — I discovered in conversation with him — not at Pier 21, but in New York. He arrived in late winter, possibly a factor in the choice of dock, and was immediately put aboard a train for Canada.

Two other conversions with which I am familiar are the *Beaverhill* and the *Empress of Scotland*, because these were the ships that carried my uncles Ken and Bill overseas. By 1941 the British Ministry of War Transport decided to refit some fast cargo liners with temporary basic passenger accommodation. The *Beaverhill*, a Canadian Pacific vessel, was the first of these, being fitted with cabins for 138 passengers in one class. The ship had been launched November 8, 1927, its maiden voyage taking place in February 1928, as a cargo carrier from Glasgow to Canada. The *Beaverhill* kept this route during the war under management of the Minister of War Transport. Ken recalled the 10,000-ton freighter/passenger vessel fondly, citing the trip as “no hardship” despite the seasickness that initially kept him confined to his cabin. These cabins, he recalled, held six men in three bunks up and three down. He also recalled the camaraderie aboard with evening variety shows and sing-a-longs organized by the troops.

The *Empress of Scotland* was a CP turbine steamer that began life as the *Empress of Japan*, launched from Liverpool December 17, 1929, and arriving at Quebec June 8 for trans-Pacific service from Vancouver to Yokohama. It was the fastest liner on that route. In 1939 the ship was designated for troop transport and renamed in 1942, the original name now being “very sensitive,” Bill recalled. This was the ship on which he was transported to Calais.

During the war Pier 21 continued to process a variety of people through Immigration. Little was known at the time about the processing of seamen who jumped ship in Halifax and sought entry into Canada from countries forced to be allied with Germany as well as countries being mercilessly attacked by Nazis such as Norway and France. Often these men enlisted



Certificate received by Bill Ramsden when he returned to Canada from Europe in 1946 on the Queen Elizabeth.

with the Allies in an effort to assist their homelands. Also, men whose ships had been torpedoed in the Atlantic arrived in Halifax aboard freighters and troop carriers that had rescued them. These sailors were quietly processed at Pier 21. Wounded Canadians being transported home were received at Pier 21, and for a brief time a makeshift army barracks was created to house an entire regiment.

Prisoners of war were also processed at Pier 21. In 1940, men from the German ship *Graf Spee* were taken through Pier 21 to a POW camp in central Canada. The notorious Kurt Meyer, Regimental Commander of the 12th and 25th Panzer Regiment, sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in the murder of Canadian troops captured in France, was perhaps the best known POW to come through this portal. He was quickly taken to Dorchester Federal Penitentiary in New Brunswick, where he was imprisoned for six years before being returned to Germany.

Perhaps the group now most widely known to have entered Canada through Pier 21 during the war were the children Britain evacuated in an effort to protect them from the potential threat of Nazi invasion of that country. While this initially seemed a prudent move, two ships were destroyed at sea, a tragedy that caused many parents to reconsider. In all, about 3,000 children came to Canada in 1940 and 1941 under complete secrecy with prearranged, coded messages used by staff to announce the arrival of a ship of evacuees. The children were adopted into Canadian families and at the end of the war many of them chose to remain in Canada. The war had lasted longer than anyone had predicted and these children had established close ties with their new communities, families, and friends.

After the war Pier 21 reverted back to a welcoming service to immigrants. Immigration offices were moved back into a refurbished Pier 21 in December 1946, by which time there was a surge of immigrants and refugees escaping devastation of their various homelands, as well as war brides arriving to settle into their new lives.

What happened to these troop ships?

The *Queen Elizabeth* was the first Cunard liner to be released from war service, on March 6, 1946. Refitted as a passenger ship at Southampton and Gourock, it remained in use until 1968 when it arrived at Port Everglades to be used as a convention centre and tourist attraction. In 1969 Cunard sold the ship to Queen Ltd. Port Everglades and it was renamed *Elizabeth*. The 1979 bankruptcy of that company saw the vessel sold at auction to C.Y. Tung, a Hong Kong shipping magnate who registered it there under the name *Seawise University*. In 1972, during refitting for service as a floating university and cruise liner, fire broke out and consumed the ship, causing it to heel over. The wreck was removed in 1974.

In 1944 the *Beaverhill* was stranded on Hillyards Reef off St. John. When attempts to refloat it failed, the ship had to be abandoned. On December 11, 1946, the stern section was successfully salvaged, but sank again in the St. John harbour. When it was refloated again, it was towed out to sea and sunk off Grand Manan Island.

The *Empress of Scotland* was released from war service May 3, 1948, and refitted for North Atlantic service. Its first voyage was May 5, 1950, from Liverpool to Quebec and from 1952 to Montreal. In January, 1958, the ship was sold to Hamburg-Atlantic Line and renamed *Scotland*. On December 2, 1966, following severe fire damage at New York, the vessel was sold to be broken up.



Marilyn Hindmarch was born in Montreal, and has lived there, on Quebec's North Shore, and in Edmonton. She's a teacher, mother of two, and has been an AGS member since 1995. Marilyn is a regular contributor to RELATIVELY SPEAKING.

Pier 21 today

Today Pier 21 is no longer an active port. It has been declared a National Historic Site and houses a museum dedicated to the memory of those who came to and went from Canada at this point, as well as an archives open to interested researchers. The facility is open seven days a week, year-round.

Address: PO Box 611, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2R7

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e-mail: pier21@pier21.ns.ca

web: pier21.ns.ca

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A Trooper's Tale

by Marilyn Hindmarch

If the sleeves of the blouse are unadorned by chevrons, crowns, laurel-wreaths, heraldic insignia, cart-wheels, wings, halos, bird cages, or dust bin lids the wearer is likely to be a Knowledgeable Man, capable of sustaining an intelligent exchange of remarks on any topic within reason. In short, a Trooper!*

My uncle William (Bill) Ramsden was one such trooper. After enlisting in 1942, he was sent to Dundurn, Saskatchewan, for a three-month training course as a member of the armoured corps. At age 22, he was one of many young men who enlisted with the hope of seeing action in the overseas arena, no doubt having heard tales of daring and bravery since the war began in 1939. He succeeded in his quest and served in active duty from July 15, 1943 to May 8, 1945. He sailed overseas aboard the *Empress of Scotland*, part of a reserve contingent that landed near Caen in July 1944. There he was assigned to the 12th Manitoba Dragoons. This regiment was the senior cavalry regiment in western Canada, designated as



Trooper Bill Ramsden, 12th Manitoba Dragoons, in front of a Staghound armoured car in Europe, about 1944.

* Sherriffs, Robert Stewart, *Salute If You Must*. Extract from *The Staghound*, Vol 3 No 26, Oldenzaal, Netherlands, Aug 31, 1945.

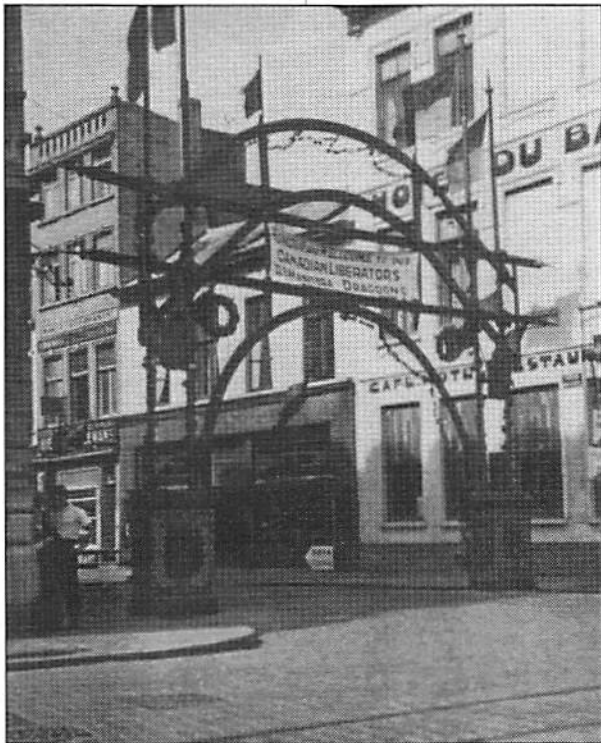
such in 1903. It had a proud history of achievement in WWI and added to this during WWII. Bill remained with the regiment until the end of the war, and a close camaraderie developed among the men.

Bill served as a trooper in the 18th Armoured Car Regiment, a reconnaissance unit. The Staghound armoured car in which he rode was number C121 — first car of the 12th Troop in C Squadron. Each squadron had five troops with two armoured cars and two smaller scout cars. Each Staghound carried five men, and the scout cars held two. The first car in the troop carried the Troop Officer. Bill was gunner and alternate driver. His brother Ken, who also

served overseas with the Kangaroos (1st Canadian Armoured Carrier Regiment), commented that it was “very daring work... behind enemy lines.” The scout cars were meant to precede the Staghounds but because of their smaller size and vulnerability, they often travelled in convoy between the two Staghounds. A total of 72 Staghounds landed in France, of which 42 survived the assaults of war.

Bill recalled the emotional difficulty he experienced when his regiment was sent in to clean up and bury the dead after the Battle of the Bulge, where the Americans suffered heavy casualties. Talking about the event now, he said he could still smell the stench of burned flesh, both human and animal — horses were still being used to pull some artillery. He requested reassignment to other duties and fortunately was quickly transferred. Bill had learned to play the bugle in his youth through the Boys Brigade at St. Matthew’s Presbyterian Church. He was now given a trumpet and assigned to play Reveille.

Various troops adopted dogs as mascots, which proved to be tremendous morale boosters. Bill, ever compassionate, cared for a lost puppy during this time. Unfortunately, it became ill and he had one of his buddies put the dog down.



*Ostend, Belgium,
prepares to greet the
Canadian Army in 1945.*

Bill spent most of his time in Holland at the end of the war. His was the first Canadian regiment to arrive at Ostend, Belgium, where they were welcomed and fêted by the residents, who were grateful for the Canadian effort to secure their freedom from Nazi occupation.

Bill left Europe aboard the *Queen Elizabeth*. He landed at New York and immediately left by train for Canada and 30 days leave. He traveled to Vancouver to spend a week with his cousin Mary and from there to Winnipeg for celebrations with the Dragoons with whom he felt such kinship with after having spent two years in very close quarters. From there he returned to his home in Montreal where he was discharged May 8, 1945. It is only in recent years that he has chosen to talk about his WWII experiences.

Sources

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Passports as Genealogical Research Tools

by John R. Hughes

Introduction

Whenever we travel to another country, we carry a passport without giving it much thought. Yet these little booklets have an interesting history. And if you have your parents' or grandparents' passports, they can be used to document the origin and travels of these ancestors.

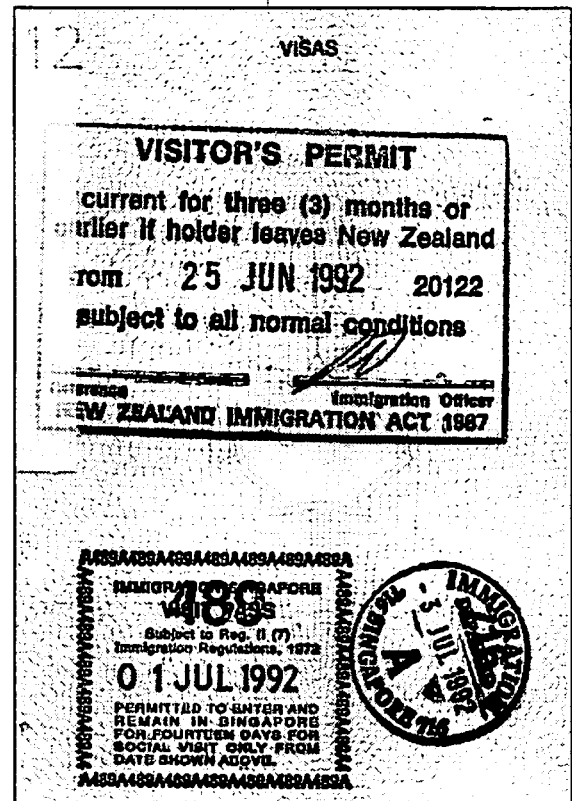
Although it was my original intention was to deal only with Canadian, American, and British passports, other snippets of information kept presenting themselves to me, so I have included some information on passports from several other countries. If any readers can enlighten me on other repositories of passport applications, a follow-up article is a definite possibility.

A quick history of passports

One of the earliest mentions of passports dates back to about 450 BC. Nehemiah, an official serving King Artaxerxes of ancient Persia, asked permission to travel to Judah. The King agreed and gave Nehemiah a letter "to the governors of the province beyond the river," requesting safe passage as Nehemiah travelled through their lands. Today's Canadian, American, and British passports all carry a similar letter, requesting safe passage and protection for the bearer.

Licenses to pass beyond the seas and letters of introduction or safe conduct for British citizens were issued by the English crown, Scottish crown (prior to 1603), burghs, senior churchmen, and noblemen. These were carried mainly by aristocrats or their agents travelling in Europe, sometimes on official business, but did not become common until the 1700s. Because most international travel in the 1600s was by sailing ship, King Louis XIV of France issued personally signed documents dubbed 'passe port' (meaning 'pass through a port') to his court favourites. The English shortened the French phrase to 'passport.' Passports in these early years were usually issued as rudimentary single-sheet certificates and stamped with an official seal. Many were written in Latin and none had a picture or likeness of the holder.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, passports became more common in Britain, although it was only in 1846 that regulations relating to applications for passports were first formulated. Passports were issued to British subjects for a single journey and could be used for any subsequent journey if countersigned by the ministers or consuls of the countries which the person intended to visit. Most people who held passports were merchants and diplomats, and



The holder of the Canadian passport (above) was granted entry to New Zealand for up to three months, effective 25 Jun 1992, but left in just a few days, bound for Singapore.

Although at first glance the entry visa in this British passport might appear to be for Turkey, it's actually for Yugoslavia, as can be seen by the round imprint and tax stamp in the lower-left corner.

the vast majority of overseas travellers carried no formal documents.

By the 1800s, most European countries issued passports. Besides needing passports from their country of origin, travellers often had to obtain visas from the countries they wished to visit, much as we do today. A visa is an endorsement made on a passport by the proper authorities, indicating that it has been examined and the bearer may enter and remain in a country for a specified period of time.

By the mid-19th century, the rising popularity of rail travel throughout Britain and Europe led to a tremendous amount of tourism, to the extent that it caused a complete breakdown in the passport and visa system. France abolished passports and visas in 1861 and many other countries followed suit, so that by 1914, passport requirements had been eliminated in most of western Europe. World War I brought renewed concerns for international security, and passports and visas were reintroduced as 'temporary' measures. There were lots of variations, of course.

Britain and Canada

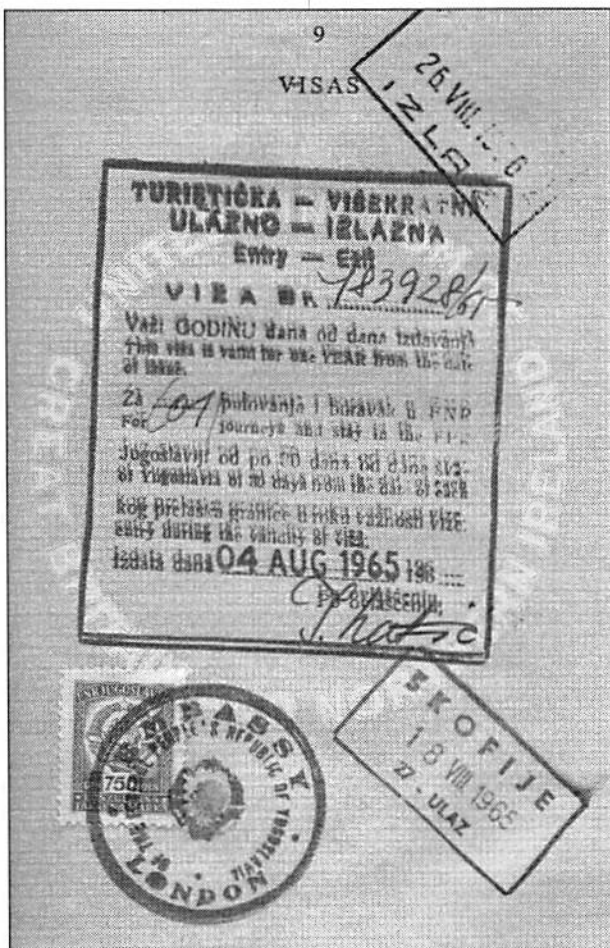
By the early 19th century passports issued by the Foreign Office were countersigned, stamped, or sealed by consuls, police departments, and other civil authorities of the cities and states visited. In 1846 regulations were drawn up regarding applications for passports issued

by the Foreign Office. These could be carried in wallets specially made by stationers, which look very like modern passport holders.

Until 1862, all British subjects (including Canadians, Australians, etc.), could travel freely to and from the United States without passports. To travel to Europe, however, they had to get a British passport at the Foreign Office in London. People living in Canada who were not British subjects by birth could enter the USA if they had a certificate of naturalization. These were issued by municipalities, primarily for identification in local elections.

In January, 1862, the Governor General of Canada, Viscount Monck, introduced a centralized system for issuing passports, and for the next 50 years a Canadian passport was really a 'Letter of Request' from the Governor General. As of 1862, passports could be issued only by certified passport agents, not mayors or other municipal officials. In 1867 control of Canadian passports flowed without question to the federal government, as Viscount Monck became the first Governor General of the new Dominion. Until 1946, all Canadian passports were issued in the name of the Governor General; after that they were issued by the Secretary of State for External Affairs in the name of the Sovereign.

As noted above, British citizens did not need passports to visit most countries, including the USA and British colonies before 1914. A notable exception to this general rule was Russia.



The United States of America

Some passports were issued by the Department of State in the USA as early as 1789, but they were not required by law prior to WWI except for a brief period (August 19, 1861, to March 17, 1862) during the American Civil War. Before WWI, passports were issued only to citizens travelling in areas where more formal identification was required, and to naturalized citizens who needed proof of citizenship to re-enter the USA.

Until a Congressional Act was passed in 1856, the Department of State was just one of several agencies that could issue passports; state and judicial authorities could also issue them. After the passing of this act however, it was prohibited for these other entities to issue passports.

Passports were recommended, but not required, by a presidential order issued on December 15, 1915, which stated that all persons leaving the USA should have passports. Passports were required from May 22, 1918, until the formal termination of WWI in 1921. They have been required since the passage of an act on June 21, 1941, and also by subsequent legislation.

Foreign travel in the 19th century was much more frequent than many of us might expect. Overseas travelers included businessmen, the middle class, and naturalized citizens returning to their homelands to visit relatives. For example, the State Department issued 130,360 passports between 1810 and 1873, more than 369,800 between 1877 and 1909, and more than 1,184,000 between 1912 and 1925. An unknown number of Americans also traveled abroad with passports issued by state or judicial authorities prior to 1856, or without any passports at all prior to 1918.

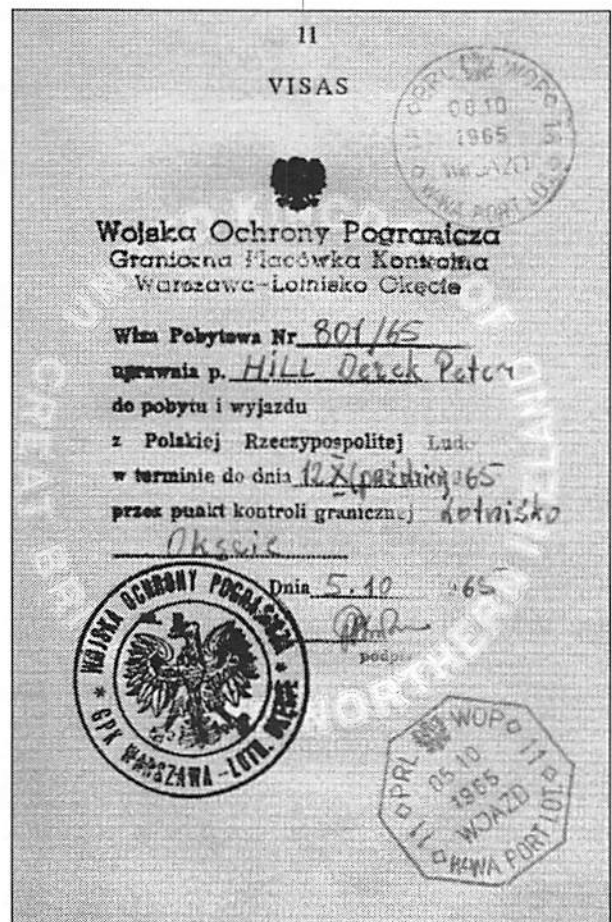
Italy

Italy issued passports during the reign of Napoleon (1796 - 1815), although they were used primarily to control the movement of people from one duchy or province to another. From the defeat of Napoleon until the unification of Italy in 1869, passports were not required in most parts of the country. One of the main reasons they were required after unification was to regulate emigration of young men to avoid military service. For this reason, passports were issued by the police. Even today, passports are issued by the internal police in each province.

Spain

Prior to about 1840, passports were not required in Spain, but increasing population pressure, agricultural limitations, political unrest, compulsory military service (as of 1835), and civil war all combined to greatly increase emigration. By 1840, governors of coastal provinces in the northern part of the country issued regulations controlling emigration, and by 1853, the national government had taken over this responsibility. Although details varied from one province to another, one of the commonly required documents was a provincial passport. National passports came into use around 1920.

If you want to determine exactly what this entry visa and the associated stamps are all about, you'd better be able to read Polish.



Finland

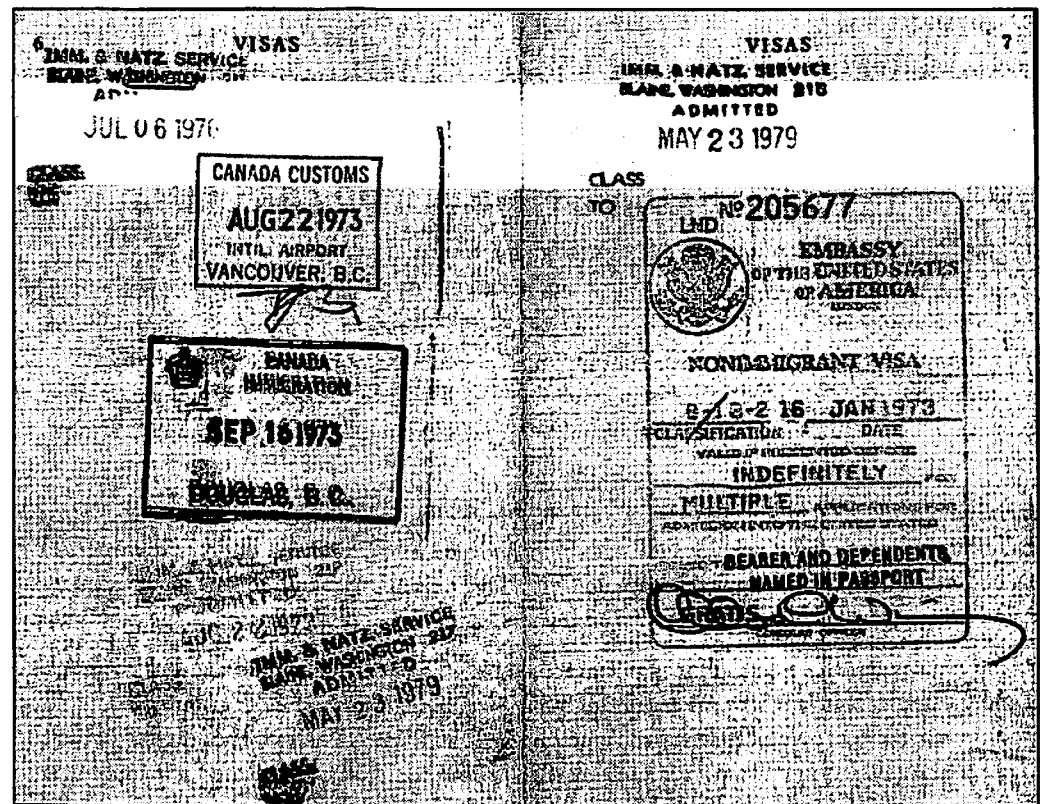
Although passports were issued in Finland as early as about 1800, all Finns have needed a passport to travel abroad since 1862. Passports were issued by county government boards, borough administrators in towns, sheriffs of the Åland Islands and Lapland, and the Finnish passport bureau in St. Petersburg. Since 1960 passports have been issued by the local police.

Using passports and passport applications as genealogical resources

Passports are of relevance as a genealogical resource only if your ancestors were required (or chose) to use them when they emigrated, or used one to travel about the world. In many cases, passport application records are scarce and often not very informative. The amount of information on an application naturally varies according to when and where it was issued, with early applications giving very little information. Locating the actual passport itself can be quite wonderful (especially if it has a photo of the holder), but it will typically be found among the person's legal documents in the country to which they emigrated, not in their country of origin.

Early passports and passport-like documents may be found in collections of private family papers deposited in various archives and libraries. More recent passports and applications are normally found in official archives and government offices.

In January, 1973, the holders of this British passport were granted a non-immigrant visa which allowed multiple entries to the USA and had no expiry date. They first entered the States at Blaine, WA, on 22 Aug 1973 (faint stamp in lower-centre portion of Page 6), having flown into Vancouver, BC, the same day; left the USA on 16 Sep 1973 via Point Douglas; returned via Blaine on 06 Jul 1976 (stamp in upper-left corner of page 6), and came back for a third visit on 23 May 1979 (two stamps, above and to the lower-left of the visa stamp, by different inspectors, both at Blaine). Other stamps elsewhere in the document show they always flew in and out of Vancouver, and apparently crossed into Washington by road.



Great Britain

Until the seventeenth century, English and Scottish monarchs had the prerogative right to control the movement of their subjects overseas, and records of applications for and grants of permission to leave the country can be found among the records of Chancery and the Exchequer.

The Public Record Office (PRO) in London has a few records from various Cornish and Devonshire ports for people travelling to St. Christopher in the West Indies (1633 - 35), from London to New England (1634 - 37), and from Gravesend to Barbados, Virginia, and Maryland (1677), and also for some soldiers going to Holland (no dates specified) in classes E 157 and CO 1.

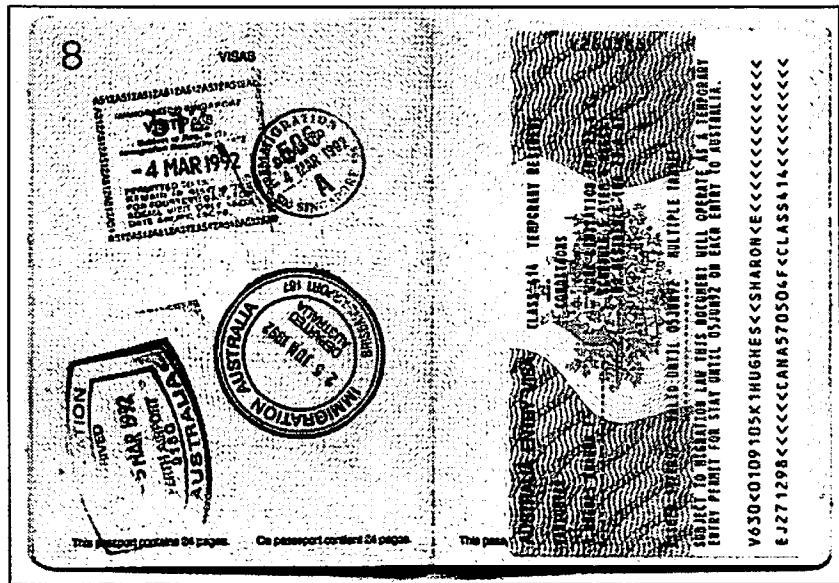
Entry books of passes issued by the Secretaries of State between 1674 and 1784 are in the State Papers, SP 44/334-413. Another book of passes, some of them signed by the King, issued between 1748 and 1794 is FO 366/544. Early entries usually include an abstract or copy of the pass, but from January 1793 there is merely a name and a date. Entry books are not indexed.

For passports issued between 1794 and 1948 the registers of Passports (class FO 610) give the name of applicant and his or her destination. (Note: Some reference books give earlier cut-off dates for material in FO 610, but the PRO web site currently specifies 1948.) The entries are chronological and at best give the date, number of the passport issued, and name of the applicant. Early registers also show where the applicant was going and by whom he or she was recommended. There are printed indexes for the years 1851 - 62 and 1874 - 98.

A miscellaneous collection of passports has been retained in FO 655, including some passports issued in the late 18th and early 19th centuries by foreign missions in Britain to British subjects wishing to travel abroad. This practice ceased in 1858. There is also a large selection of passports issued by British embassies, consulates, and high commissions, and some foreign passports which, for some reason or another (usually cases of dual nationality), have ended up in the hands of the Passport Office. These are indexed haphazardly, usually giving date and place of issue.

Indexes of names of passport applicants for the years 1851 - 62 and 1874 - 1916 are in FO 611. The index the latter period is not strictly alphabetical; applicants are sorted by the first letter of their surname, then listed chronologically by date of application. The indexes give only the name of the applicant, number of the passport, and date of issue.

There are several published sources of information passports issued in Scotland before the 18th century, including the Register of the Privy Seal (Registrum secreti sigilli regum Scotorum), the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, and the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland (Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum), as well as published minutes or acts



Another globe-trotting Canadian; this person entered Singapore 04 Mar 1992 (round and square stamps at top of page 8), stayed there less than a day, and entered Australia via Perth airport on 05 Mar (stamp in lower-left corner of page 8). The Temporary Resident permit on page 9 expired on 05 Jun 1992, but the passport holder didn't leave Australia until 25 Jun 1992 (larger round stamp, page 8). This indicates that an extension was probably issued, so it might be worth looking for more official paperwork.

of the burgh concerned, if the individual came from a town. The family papers of the individual concerned might be with the National Archives of Scotland, the National Library of Scotland, a local archive or university library, or even held privately.

In the 1870s J.C. Hotten compiled a list of Irish immigrants to North America in the early 1600s whose names appeared in Chancery and Exchequer records, such as licences and examinations (an early form of passport control). This was published as *Original Lists of Persons Emigrating to America, 1600-1700* (London, 1874). P.W. Coldham expanded Hotten's work with material such as the 1624 and 1625 censuses of Virginia, and published it in 1987 as *The Complete Book of Emigrants 1607 - 1660* (Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore).

Canada

Passport applications are apparently held by the National Archives in Ottawa. In response to a query to the Archives, I was told, "The NA does not have the resources to index all of the millions of records in our custody; however references to a growing number of records can be searched using the on-line databases found in ArchiviaNet on our Internet web site (www.archives.ca). ... References to passport records might be found in our General Inventory and Government of Canada Files databases, which can be searched on our Internet web site under ArchiviaNet: Alphabetical List of Research Tools."

I was further cautioned that, "Access to many records found in Government of Canada files that contain personal information are subject to the provisions of the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act. However, restrictions can be reviewed and may be lifted in accordance with the provisions of these Acts." Information on these restrictions is available on the Archives web site.

United States of America

Passport applications filed with the US Department of State from Oct. 1795 through Mar. 1925 are in the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in Washington, DC. Applications for the years 1810 - 1905 are bound and indexed from 1834 onward. Most of these have been microfilmed by the Mormon church, many have been indexed (1830 - 31, 1850 - 52, and 1860 - 1925), and all are available at Family History Centers. Since applications are filmed in chronological order and there are over 2,000 films, the indexes are vital. Passport applications from April, 1925, and later are held by the Passport Office, part of the Department of State, in Washington, DC. Access to them is by written application only.

The content of USA passport applications varies widely, and of course is less detailed before the Civil War. They usually include the applicant's name, age, place of residence, personal description, names or number of people travelling with the applicant, date of travel, and — where relevant — the date and court of naturalization. Some applications include the exact date and place of the applicant's birth, date and place of their arrival in the States, and sometimes even the name of the ship on which they arrived. Since proof of USA citizenship is required to obtain a passport, applications may also include affidavits of witnesses and certificates from notaries and clerks. Twentieth-century applications often include marriage and family information. Immigrants returning to 'the old country' to visit family and friends usually had to indicate their birth place or the destination for the visit, which will often be the ancestral home or someplace close to it. Photographs of applicants were required after

USA passport applications usually include the applicant's name, age, place of residence, personal description, names or number of people travelling with the applicant, date of travel, and — where relevant — the date and court of naturalization.

December 21, 1914.

Indexes and chronological registers of applications for regular passports have been reproduced in two National Archives microfilm publications:

- M1371. Registers and Indexes for Passport Applications, 1810 - 1906 (nine rolls), cover the periods Dec. 21, 1810 - Oct. 7, 1817; Feb. 22, 1830 - Nov. 15, 1831; and Nov. 14, 1834 - Feb. 28, 1906.
- M1848. Index to Passport Applications, 1850 - 52, 1860 - 80, 1881, 1906 - 23 (57 rolls), include several indexes which partially duplicate the information in M1371.

Regular passport applications have been reproduced in two National Archives microfilm publications:

- M1372. Passport Applications, 1795 - 1905 (694 rolls), covers the periods Oct. 27, 1795 - Nov. 30, 1812; Feb. 22, 1830 - Nov. 15, 1831; and May 13, 1833 - Dec. 31, 1905.
- M1490. Passport Applications, 1906 - March 31, 1925 (2740 rolls).

Indexes to emergency passport applications have been reproduced in two National Archives microfilm publications:

- M1371. Registers and Indexes for Passport Applications, 1810 - 1906 (rolls 10 - 11), contain indexes to emergency passport applications, 1874 - 1906.

The holders of this 1914 Russian passport are identified on pages 2 and 3. Their names are given in German and French on pages 4 and 5.

<p>Предъявитель сего просимый Христиане-Будилько Христиановича Краузе Яви, сн. менши. сн.а- милейдай Яви и до- верба Христиан, 3 сн.а, отправив сн.а. загра- мизу.</p> <p>французский 100 франка,</p> <p>со свидетелем что и для свободной</p>	<p>прозла данъ сего паспортъ съ приложе- нием печати. В. <i>Христианович</i> <i>Январь 16 дня 1914 года.</i></p> <p>Бессарабскій Губернаторъ Канцлеръ Двора Его Императорскаго Величества</p> <p>Исполнитель Канцелярии</p>
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- M1848. Index to Passport Applications, 1850 - 52, 1860 - 80, 1881, 1906 - 23 (rolls 57 - 59), includes an index to passports issued abroad (emergency passport applications), 1906 - 18.

There is a card index to applications filed in Berlin, Germany, 1895 - 1902, but it is not available on microfilm.

Applications have been microfilmed as Emergency Passport Applications (Passports Issued Abroad), 1877-1907 (56 rolls). Applications for 1874 - 76 no longer exist.

Italy

Most Italian passport records are kept in the archives of the internal police and are not open to the public.

Italian passports are the responsibility of the internal police (polizia) and are issued from the police headquarters (questura) in each province. Most passport records are kept in the police archives and are not open to the public. Some older records have been placed in state archives and are listed under poliza or questura. All requests for passports had to be approved by the Minister of Internal Affairs (ministero degle interni) in Rome, and these can be requested from the ministero. They are indexed by town or province for each year, so it's necessary to know when and where your ancestor applied for a passport. Applications include the person's name, birth date, residence, and date of application, and occasionally the point of departure and destination. The date of departure, however, is not given, as the passport may have been applied for long before the journey was undertaken.

Spain

Hispanic countries such as Spain and Mexico did not require that citizens carry a passport when leaving the country until the 20th century. Prior to that it was necessary only to show that one had completed any required military service and was free of debts. Some Spanish provinces did require emigrants to have passports, however, and records of these are in the appropriate provincial historical archives. Unfortunately, there are no published indexes and internal archival indexes are rare.

Finland

The oldest list of people who held Finnish passports dates from 1810 and the lists are complete since 1893. The content of these lists varies widely before 1900; after that date they were standardized and the same format was used throughout the entire country. The most complete lists give the name of the passport holder, occupation, civil status, religion, date of birth, home district, date of passport issue, period of validity, destination, and price paid for the passport. Usually only the country of destination is mentioned, not the exact place. It was possible to emigrate to America with a passport issued for Sweden and many men who were eligible for military service travelled illegally without any passport at all. The Institute of Migration has an on-line searchable database of some 114,000 passport records (in English and Finnish, with instructions on how to deal with Scandinavian characters) at http://www.migrationinstitute.fi/migration/pl/asp/search_e.asp.

Conclusion

As a source of information concerning anything other than the travelling done on that passport, passports and their applications are generally considered to be a secondary source of information. This should not negate the value of whatever information you find, however.

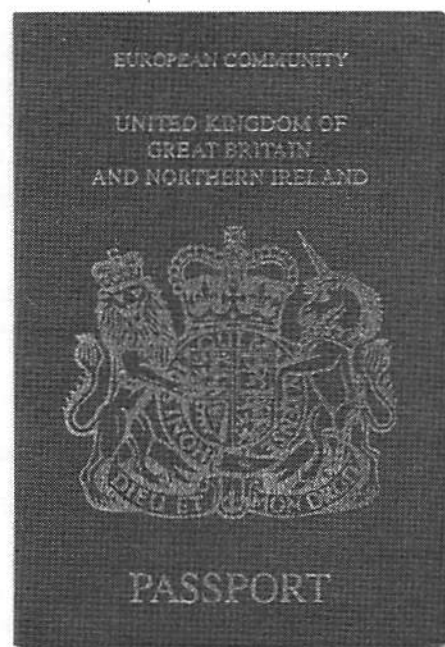
John Hughes is the Editor of Relatively Speaking. He's a long-term member of the AGS, and has been interested in genealogy since the early 1970s.

What it should do is to raise a red flag, indicating you need to do some additional research to verify what you have found. Remember that details found in secondary sources may have been misinterpreted or inaccurately put together, and keep this in the back of your mind while you are working with them.

Another thing to remember is that until at least the mid-1800s, about 95% of people applying for passports were men. Unlike today, when everyone needs to have a passport to travel, if a man was going to be travelling with his wife, children, servants, or other females under his protection, their names, ages, and relationships to him were included on his application.

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A modern British passport, with 'European Community' at the top. An English magazine is currently carrying ads for a 'deep blue holder with authentic Royal coat of Arms and the words "British Passport" gold-blocked firmly on the front cover' for those who prefer to pretend their passport looks like it did 10 or 50 years ago.

Great-grandfather Roux Is Shrouded In Mystery

By Terry Wilde Spear

The history of my great-grandfather Charles Adolphus Roux is clouded in mystery. He was one of only two members on my mother's side of the family who first emigrated to America before arriving in Canada. He was the only Frenchman in a family that was predominately from Scotland and Ireland. All that was known of him was that he was about seven years old when his mother brought him over from Alsace where he was born, to settle with other family members in Fort Wayne, Indiana. It was said that Charles's father had abandoned the family and ended up in Paris.

So who were these French people that Charles and his mother lived with in Fort Wayne? Who were his parents? I had no clue. If they were Charles's mother's family, they wouldn't have had the Roux name. I was stumped. What made the situation more difficult to trace was Charles abandoned my great-grandmother and their three children some years later. *Déjà vu*? So far my research has solved some of the mystery... and created new ones, too.

It all started in Chicago...

Charles met my great-grandmother Emma MacNeill while he was a member of Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and she was working for a family in Chicago. She was already dating another fellow, but Charles punched him out, and Emma was hooked on the dashing young Frenchman. Emma was born in Ontario, but her family moved to Manitoba in the



Loretta Wayne and Louise Perlet Roux, twin daughters of Charles Adolphus Roux and Emma Agnes MacNeill. They are shown here at about the age of 11 in Treherne, Manitoba, before Charles left the family.

1890s. She and Charles settled in Portage-la-Prairie where they had twin girls in 1898, then moved to Treherne, where Emma's family lived, by 1900.

Emma's father was Ephraim MacNeill of Prince Edward Island. His family had lived in PEI since the 1770s when they arrived from Campbeltown, Scotland. Her mother was Sarah Hawthorn, whose family came from Scotland and Ireland and had been in Greenock, Ontario, since the 1830s. There were many family gatherings of the clans and the houses were often filled with family members who were visiting from the surrounding provinces. Charles became a successful butcher with his own shop. A son was born in about 1903, and then — according to family history — in 1912 Charles ran off with one of Emma's cousins. But which one?

Digging for details

I had my first break when I asked a look-up volunteer to see if Charles Adolphus Roux was in any census in Fort Wayne, Indiana. There was Charles in the 1880 census, son of George F. Roux and Louisa, along with four siblings (Emelie, Frederick George, Anderson S., George F.) and Emmala Perlet, sister-in-law to Charles's father. My family's oral history was crumbling before my eyes, but wait, there were more problems right away.

Further research revealed that George F. Roux and Louisa Perlet married when George F. arrived in Fort Wayne in 1874 — three years after Charles was born. But Charles *was* listed as son of the head of household. His mother had undoubtedly died in France, then. Who brought the young boy over to the States if it wasn't this mother? An obituary for George F. showed that he had a sister Julia living in Fort Wayne and a brother Frederick still living in France. Julia must have raised Charles, who was only three years old when his father left him in Alsace, and was probably the one who brought him over in 1878. I'm still searching ship's lists to confirm this, however. Charles named my great aunt, Louisa Perlet, after his stepmother, so she must have been good to him, and his father was also a butcher by trade, which would explain who taught him the trade.

The obituary for George F. was a real help, too, as it also named Seloncourt as his birthplace in France. His death certificate gave his parents' names and the records in France go back for many years, so many of his relatives had lived in Seloncourt since the 1600s. Searching the Church of Latter Day Saints on-line genealogy site, I discovered earlier Roux family members who were listed as having been born or married in Seloncourt. I felt a great sense of relief that Charles had not been abandoned by his father. Later I discovered that even more of the Roux family had settled nearby in Ohio, all originally from Seloncourt. On a *Rootsweb.com* message board I got in touch with a distant cousin living in Seloncourt, and correspondence with her told me that the family is still very closely knit.

New names added to the family tree

But I was still plagued with the mystery of who Charles had run off with in 1912. Great-aunt Louise had discovered he was in Calgary with his wife, had two children, a boy and a girl. I could find nothing on Charles in Canada, so I began to search in Fort Wayne once more. And there he was, listed with wife, Mary Jean F., of Ontario, Canada, in the 1920 Census. She was a year older than Emma. We had always assumed he ran off with a much younger cousin. But I still didn't know her maiden name. She and Charles lived in Fort Wayne for eight years, but



Terry Wilde Spear was born in Sacramento, California, and lives in Crawford, Texas. She is a retired lieutenant colonel of the U.S. Army Reserves, now a teddy bear artist, creating award-winning bears under the name Wilde & Woolly Bears (<http://flashpages.prodigy.net/tspear/>). She also finds time to homeschool her 15-year-old son and 12-year-old daughter. Genealogical research is her passion. Her mother was born and raised in Alberta, so much of Terry's research concerns her Canadian relations.

she died in 1925, at an early age. Her obituary showed she was survived by her husband, Charles, sisters Ada Gillies and F. T. Hinch, and — here it comes — brother George Burgess. So now I had her maiden name. But I had no Burgesses in the family tree! And there were no children listed as surviving her.

After Mary died, Charles disappeared from Fort Wayne. I returned to Calgary to see if what the twins said was true. An on-line search (using a terrific engine called Google — www.google.com) for 'Charles Roux, Calgary' gave me an unexpected surprise; Emma Roux was listed on the Crematorium Lists for Calgary. I checked it out and sure enough, it was my Emma MacNeill Roux and she had died in Ponoka, a place we'd never heard of. A look-up volunteer checked with the funeral home who had handled her death and it was confirmed that she was indeed the daughter of Ephraim MacNeill of PEI. Another look-up volunteer searched the Calgary city directories for Roux and found Charles living there from 1930 to 1932. Also, his son, Gordon — my great uncle — lived in Calgary from 1933 to 1935. Another Roux was listed in 1935 as well; Samuel, a salesman. Maybe he's Charles's other son.

Scoundrel by nature!

Charles's date and place of death still elude me, but he was said to have died when he was in his early sixties, probably shortly after the 1932 Calgary directory was published. I still have not found Charles's other two children or the connection to the Burgess line. I'm not even certain if the Mary Jean F. Burgess was Emma MacNeill's cousin, or if Charles had married someone else in between Emma and Mary, between 1912 and 1917, then left this woman, too, probably with more Roux children to manage on her own. Many of the mysteries have been solved, but many more have popped up to take their place. The search still goes on to discover the truths concerning my elusive French great-grandfather, Charles Adolphus Roux; Alsatian by birth, butcher by trade, scoundrel by nature!



Bringing memories to life

Photographs can suffer many indignities over the years. Cracks, blemishes, loss of contrast or color, and fading are only a few things which make a memorable picture lose value as a historical document. Let me turn back the hands of time.

I work with distressed photos in several ways: simple retouching of scratches and blemishes, correction of discoloration in both b/w and color photos, contrast correction, and more extensive manipulation such as colorization of b/w photos and removal, insertion or merging of portions of images. I can also create image collages. The final product is printed to photo-quality inkjet paper, or output as a high-quality (300 dpi) jpeg for disk storage or email. My fee is \$30 per hour, and the cost of the finished product depends on the initial quality of the image and the type of intervention requested. I can bring new life to that precious old photo.

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Don't Muzzle Our Past

By Bill Waiser

In 2005, Saskatchewan and Alberta will celebrate their centennial as provinces. All kinds of special events are being planned for the occasion. But, as things now stand, one important historical player — the 1906 special Western census — will not be there.

At the beginning of the 20th century, hundreds of thousands of immigrants helped fuel what became known as the "Laurier Boom." Most newcomers were attracted by the promise of the "last best West" and took up homesteads in record numbers. Prairie cities became some of the world's fastest growing urban centres: Saskatoon, for example, mushroomed from 113 people in 1901 to more than 12,000 a decade later.

Prime Minister Wilfred Laurier took pride that one of Confederation's last great tasks — settlement of the Western interior — was finally being realized. He recognized that a new agricultural society was in the making, one with a distinctive, continental European component, and wanted to capture this change. He ordered a special Western census for June, 1906, to be held in the three Prairie provinces only. It was an unprecedented exercise.

Census-taking was normally done every 10 years; the last one had been taken in 1901. But Western Canada's growth was so phenomenal that Laurier decided to take a kind of statistical snapshot of the region's population and agriculture for posterity.

This census material is now almost a century old. According to federal legislation (the Privacy, Access to Information, and National Archives acts), it should have been made available for public consultation in 1998. Ian Wilson, the Chief Archivist, has asked Statistics Canada to transfer the 1906 census to the custody and control of the Archives.

This request has not been honoured and the law has not been respected. Those opposed to releasing the 1906 census contend that Prime Minister Laurier made a pledge that the information would remain confidential forever. But none of these opponents — or anyone else for that matter — has been able to produce any evidence of the so-called Laurier promise.

What we do know is that the 1906 census did have a confidentiality provision "to keep inviolate the secrecy of the information" that was specifically aimed at census enumerators, not the general public generations later. The Laurier government wanted to assure Westerners that census information would not be passed along to tax collectors or military conscription personnel, and instructed its census workers to emphasize this point. But the 1906 census instructions also state, "The Census is intended to be a permanent record, and its schedules will be stored in the Archives of the Dominion."

Releasing the 1906 census data would not break a promise to Canadians; it would keep one. The continuing failure to transfer these records to the National Archives breaks faith with the original intentions of the Laurier government and violates Canada's access and privacy laws.

In November, 1999, then industry minister John Manley appointed an expert panel to investigate how historical census material should be handled. The panel concluded that there was no impediment to transferring the 1906 census to the National Archives, a position supported by a legal opinion from the Department of Justice.

Releasing the 1906 census data would not break a promise to Canadians; it would keep one.

Bill Waiser is a historian who lives in Saskatoon. His next project is a book on the 1935 General Strike. He is a board member of Canada's National History Society. A slightly longer version of this article appeared in the Globe and Mail in June 2001. Bill very kindly allowed us to publish this version.

It's time to release the 1906 special Western census for public consultation. The Saskatchewan and Alberta centennials are just four years away. Researchers need time to examine the material to learn more about the Laurier era in general, and the histories of Western families in particular. There are half a million individual stories waiting to be told. Now *that's* a celebration.

Restoring Genealogical Files

By Les Campbell

In Relatively Speaking Vol. 29 No. 2, I talked about backing up your genealogical database files and the importance of having a back-up copy. But what about restoring the database files if the need should arise?

I reviewed four genealogy programs and the procedure each uses to back up and restore files. The table below shows the number of files created during a backup. These database files are easily restored using the software. The Restore command can be found on the menu bar by selecting File.

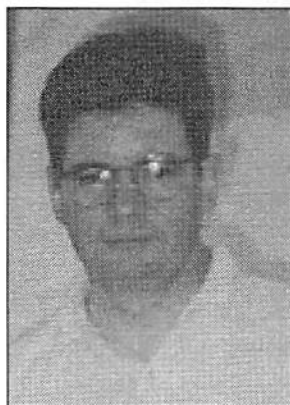
Program Version	Number of backup files created
Brother's Keeper 5	Five files: *.DTE (option to compress files)
Family Tree Maker 8	One file: *.FTB
Legacy 3	Two files: *.fdb and *.fg (compressed zip file)
PAF 5	One file: *.paf (compressed zip file)

None of these programs adequately explain back-up and restoration in the user manuals, although the procedures are explained in detail in the Help files.

Five easy steps to file restoration

1. Locate your backup media (disk or cd-rom).
2. Select Help from the Menu bar.
3. Select the Contents Tab or the Help Topics Tab (Paf).
4. Locate the Index tab or Search for Help (Brother's Keeper), type in "backup" or "restore", and search for the topic.
5. Click on in "Backup" or "Restore" and follow the on-screen instructions.

Note: Backing up a genealogical database does not save your multimedia (picture, sound, and AVI) files. These are usually preserved using a different back-up and restoration process.



Les Campbell contributes computer-related articles to RELATIVELY SPEAKING on an occasional basis. He can be reached at lescaml@my-genealogy.org.

**Origins (Buckinghamshire), Sept 2001
Vol 25 #3**

Robert Chester Kelly - tracing an Elusive American Serviceman.

Editor's Remarks

by John R. Hughes

The changes to Relatively Speaking that I began in Vol. 29, No. 2 continue, although at a much slower pace. You may notice that several long-standing columns are missing from this issue. Pat Pettitt's *Provincial Archives* column is under review, as is the *25 Years Ago* column. The last of the 'news-letter' type columns have been retired. And although I would like to see the *Feature Volunteer* column continue, there simply wasn't enough time to prepare one for this issue. Finally, *Clandigger* and *Heritage Seekers* are no longer being bound into the centre of RELATIVELY SPEAKING.

I mentioned in the last issue that I'm in need of an assistant editor but so far I've had no response. Surely there's someone in the Society who cares enough about the quality of this publication to pitch in with a few hours help each month? As Ian notes in his President's column, many of the long-time volunteers are nearing burn-out stage. Certainly I'm nowhere near that, but some help with articles acquisition will delay the inevitable. (In case you missed my 'assistant editor' remarks in Vol. 29 No. 3, I need help locating authors and developing good articles for RELATIVELY SPEAKING. This is not a request for someone to write articles — although offers of that nature certainly won't be turned down — merely to help find and organize original material to keep the magazine interesting and relevant.)

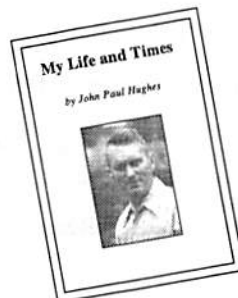
I'm sure you will notice that the photo on the cover of this issue is from the longest article in the issue. And you might also

notice that it's authored by our president, Ian Holmes. So you might wonder if I'm trying to butter him up for some devious reason. The answer, fortunately, is no. Picking a cover photo is one of the toughest parts of putting together the magazine. So I developed several mockups and showed them all to a totally impartial judge (my five-year-old grandson) and asked him to pick the one he thought looked the best. The Colthart family portrait was an easy winner.

A research trip to England and Scotland this fall took me through a number of graveyards (isn't this just the most wonderful hobby to talk about at parties?), and resulted in some interesting observations and photos. My friend Jean Armstrong is now writing an article based on findings from that trip, and I hope to have at least a couple of cemetery-related items in the next issue. Please send me your ideas, photos, etc.

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ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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Membership is open to any person wherever resident. Individual members are entitled to receive, without charge, one copy of each issue of *RELATIVELY SPEAKING*, the quarterly publication of the Society.

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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.

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Cheques should be made payable to:

Alberta Genealogical Society

Room 116, 10440-108 Avenue

Edmonton, Alberta T5H 3Z9

Phone: (780) 424-4429

Fax: (780) 423-8980

website: <http://www.compumart.ab.ca/abgensoc>

e-mail: agsoffice@compumart.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

Branches

Brooks & District Branch

President: Nestor Martinez
P.O. Box 1538
Brooks, AB T1R 1C4
Phone: (403) 362-4608
e-mail: martinez@br.monarch.net
Web site: eidnet.org/local/agsbrooks
Meets second Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Community Cultural Centre
Main Floor, Room 122
327 Third Street West

Camrose Branch

President: Norm Prestage
8, 4817 - 47 Street
Camrose, AB T4V 1J7
e-mail: nprestage@ontis.com
Meets second 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
Phone: (780) 542-4628
e-mail: breeze@telusplanet.net
Meets third Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.
Shangri-La Lodge, 5208 - 47
Avenue, Drayton Valley

Edmonton Branch

President: Sandra Vaneldik
#116, 10440 - 108 Avenue
Edmonton, AB T5H 3Z9
Phone: (780) 424-4429
Fax: (780) 423-8980
e-mail: agsedm@compusmart.ab.ca
web site: agsedm.edmonton.ab.ca
Meets fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Governor's Room, Prince of Wales
Armouries, 10440 - 108 Avenue

Ft. McMurray Branch

President: Jack Moffat
P.O. Box 6253
Ft. McMurray, AB T9H 4W1
Phone: (780) 791-5663
e-mail: fmgenes@altech.ab.ca
web site: freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~ancestor/index.htm
Meets second Wednesday, 7:00
p.m. Hill Drugs Building

Grande Prairie & District Branch

President: Judy Bradley
P.O. Box 1257
Grande Prairie, AB T8V 4Z1
Phone: (780) 538-0009
e-mail: agsgp@canada.com
web site: rootsweb.com/~abgpags/
Meets third Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.
Grande Prairie Public Library
9910 - 99 Avenue

Lethbridge & District Branch

President: Pat Barry
1:28 909 - 3rd Avenue North
Lethbridge, AB T1H 0H5
Phone: (403) 328-9564
e-mail: lgensoc@connect.ab.ca
web site: connect.ab.ca/~lgensoc
Meets third Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Provincial Admin. Bldg.
909 - 3rd Avenue N.

Medicine Hat & District Branch

President: Uwe Krickhahn
P.O. Box 971
Medicine Hat, AB T1A 7G8
Phone: (403) 527-5475
e-mail: ukrickha@memlane.com
web site: memlane.com/nonprofit/mhgs/
Meets first Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Multi-Cultural Folk Arts Centre
533 - 1st Street S.E. (across from
City Hall)

Peace River & District Branch

President: Jo Peterson
Box 6413
Peace River, AB T8S 1S3
Phone: (780) 624-8843
e-mail: waynejo@telusplanet.net
web site: rootsweb.com/~abprdgs.index.html
Meets third Thursday, 7:00 p.m.
Peace River Library

Red Deer & District Branch

President: Vic Willoughby
P.O. Box 922
Red Deer, AB T4N 5H3
Phone: (403) 347-4220
e-mail: vjwill@telusplanet.net
Meets fourth Wednesday, 7:00 p.m.
Red Deer Museum,
4525 - 47A. Avenue

Wetaskiwin Branch

President: Leah Jaburek
125 Mountain Ash Drive
Wetaskiwin, AB T9A 2T4
Phone: (780) 352-5365
e-mail: willma@ldstalk.com
Meets third Tuesday, 7:00 p.m.
Call for meeting place

