



## We Wuz Robbed! The modus operandi of Gustave Anjou

by Robert Charles Anderson, CG, FASO

*I understand that Donald Lines Jacobus was referring to Anjou when he alluded to a professional genealogist who published in the Boston Transcript contributions of a high order, but was capable at the same time of fabricating genealogical reports to clients which presented statements of 'evidence' which were without basis in facts. Every statement attributed to Anjou should therefore be carefully verified before being accepted.'*

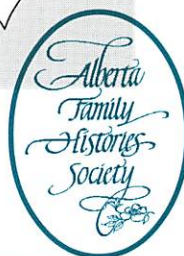
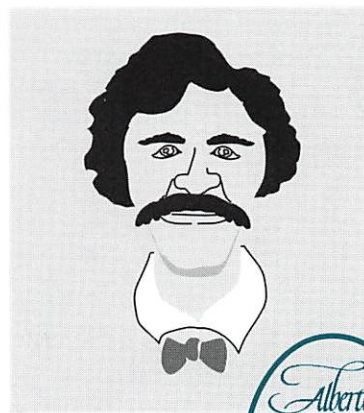
These are the words of George E. McCracken, FASO, commenting editorially on an article that had corrected an earlier book based on Anjou's research. McCracken went on to enter a "similar caveat" regarding the work of Horatio Gates Somerby, and several other names could be added.

While we must ever be on the lookout for genealogical charlatans, there is no simple set of rules that will allow us unfailingly to detect such malefactors. Each fabricator of pedigrees has his or her own style and favorite bag of tricks. It will be our task here to demonstrate how one of these genealogical tricksters, Gustave Anjou, went about his work and to provide the watchful consumer of genealogy with some telltale clues that will allow the identification of this man's work, even when it is unsigned.

A typical example of Anjou's handiwork, and one which is more readily available than most others, is *Blaisdell Family*

*The articles "We Wuz Robbed" and "Gustave, We Hardly Knew Ye", p. 77, were originally published in volume 19, numbers 1 & 2, of the Genealogical Journal of the Utah Genealogical Association, Salt Lake City, Utah. Permission to re-publish them here is gratefully acknowledged.*

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# CHINOOK

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## The Alberta Family Histories Society

The society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research. The activities of the society are funded completely by membership fees, fund-raising projects and donations from individual members.

Among the purposes of the society are:

- to encourage accuracy and thoroughness in family histories and in genealogical research
- to encourage and instruct members in the principles, methods and techniques of genealogical research and compiling family histories

- to assemble a library of family and local histories, genealogical guides, handbooks, reference books and materials which may assist the members, and which shall be available to them

- to publish bulletins, booklets, books or other documents and to make these available to members and others on terms determined by the society

- to establish friendly relations with other societies involved with family history and genealogy to promote common interests, and

- to present seminars and workshops that will be helpful to members.

### Membership:

Membership in the society is open to anyone interested in family history and genealogy, and may be obtained through the membership secretary of the society at PO Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1. Membership fees are due 1 September each year.

Membership fees (1998-99):

Individual \$30

Family \$35

Individual (senior) \$25

Family (seniors) \$28

Institutional \$35

Overseas: add \$8 (Cdn) for airmail.

USA members: Please pay in US funds.

Life memberships are available.

Meetings are held on the first Monday of every month (second Monday if first is a holiday). Beginner classes are at 6:30 pm and general meeting starts at 8:15 pm. Call 214-1447 for information.

URL: <http://www.afhs.ab.ca>

### Editorial policy:

Chinook is published in October, January, April and June, and is distributed to all members of the Alberta Family Histories Society. The editor welcomes articles and news items for publication from members or from anyone interested in genealogy and family history. Articles should be typed or preferably in text format on computer disk. We assume no responsibility for errors or opinions of the authors. All materials submitted will be treated with care but will be returned only if accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope of the appropriate size, or if other arrangements are made in advance.

Advertisements pertaining to genealogy are eligible for inclusion in the journal. Rates are: full page, \$55; half page, \$30; quarter page, \$15; and business card, \$6. A discount of 25% is offered for any advertisement placed in four consecutive issues. Correspondence, articles and advertising or submissions may be addressed to the editor at PO Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2M 4P1.

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## Editorial — To the battlements!

Many AFHS members have supported the campaign to have the law and regulations governing federal censuses changed, effective with the 1911 Census. Many thanks to all of you for that.

It is gratifying to report that these efforts have borne fruit and while it has left warm feelings amongst family historians not only here, but across Canada, this is definitely not the time to slacken off.

The issue has attracted media attention and this in itself is very encouraging. Late last fall, the issue was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lorna Milne who delivered a major address on the subject and has vigorously continued to press for change amongst the members of that august body, and elsewhere.

One of the problems for the government has been the sometimes conflicting goals of major departments and ministries in Ottawa. The 1911 Census provides a good example of this wherein Statistics Canada has maintained they made an undertaking to the people of Canada when the 1911 Census was being taken, of maintaining the information in complete secrecy, forever.

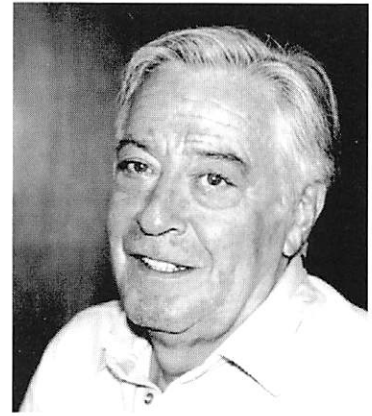
Opposing this position has been the National Archives of Canada whose mandate is to preserve and make available to anyone, important historic documents, artifacts and data, also forever.

There obviously has been some scurrying going on in Ottawa and this has triggered the announcement from The Honourable John Manley that some changes are being actually contemplated by the government.

Here is a quote from the minister from letters sent recently to several branches of OGS:

“Since that time, I have asked Statistics Canada to develop options for amending the Statistics Act to allow access to census records. As it stands, there are two possibilities: a retroactive amendment to the confidentiality provisions of

the Statistics Act to allow the release of identifiable census records to the National Archives, 92 years after a given census, in keeping with the regulations of the Privacy Act, or an amendment to release records collected in the course of the 2001 and future censuses, 92 years after their collection.”



When this is read carefully, the first option is OK — the second would be horrendous. Each and every decennial census from 1911 through to and including the 1991 census would be lost forever.

The 2001 census would be released to the public sometime in 2094. This is the recommendation of Statistics Canada; we simply cannot accept option #2 and must let it be known.

We must become vocal as never before and in the most forthright manner, bring our collective opinions to the attention of the minister, and every politician in the House of Commons.

Should the proposed legislation become law... and have option # 2 embedded in it, the likelihood of any other amendments in at least a decade or two, is pure fantasy.

The ridiculousness of this is well illustrated by the fact that in 20 years, British Censuses up to 1911 will be in the public domain, as will be the 1940 Census of the United States.

The key issues are still the rights to a nation's history balanced against the rights to privacy of living citizens. An increasingly important right too is the importance of family history research to support medical research and treatment.

*continued on page 83.*

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

The annual General Meeting of the Alberta Family Histories Society will be held during the evening of

Monday, June 7, 1999

at Southminster United Church, 3838 14A Street,  
Calgary Alberta.

The meeting will elect officers for the ensuing year, accept reports, approve the financial statements for the prior year, appoint auditors and conduct any other business required under the by-laws of the society.

**Alberta Family Histories Society — A distinct society since 1980**

"We Wuz Robbed" continued from front page: *Manuscript*, published in 1973 by The Blaisdell Family National Association.<sup>2</sup> Anjou claims to have found the English origins of Ralph Blaisdell and to have extended that ancestry six generations. This claim on its face is not unusual or beyond belief, for many early New England immigrants have well-founded pedigrees of similar length.

Our concern here will not be with the Blaisdell ancestry as such, which may or may not be correct, but with the truly extraordinary claims that Anjou makes for the connections of this family. We encounter here one of the characteristic features of an Anjou pedigree: it seems that any immigrant studied by Anjou is related, sometimes at a very great distance, to dozens of other immigrants.

In the case of the Blaisdell lineage, most of Anjou's energy is expended on the grandfather of the immigrant and the supposed connections through his children to many other early New Englanders. We begin our detailed analysis by looking at Isabell Blaisdell, said by Anjou to be baptized in Chipping, Lancashire, on 25 April 1578, daughter of Henry Blaisdell, and aunt of the immigrant.

Anjou then announces that she married on 17 November 1603 Robert Moyses of Holbrooke [sic], Suffolk, son of Robert Moyses and Alice his wife, also of Holbrook.<sup>4</sup> This is followed by two wills, the first apparently being that of the elder Robert Moyses, father-in-law to Isabell Blaisdell according to Anjou. This will, dated 2 August 1604, aside from naming the testator's son Robert and the latter's wife Isabell, and grandson Joseph Moyses, also makes mention of two sets of friends: "Thomas Aulcock, of Faulde, Co. Staff. and John Bleasdale, of Whalley, Co. Lanc.," and "John Whiting and Nicholas Stanton."<sup>5</sup>

The second will is that of Nicholas Stanton of Ipswich, Suffolk, who

names mother-in-law Whiting, "Joseph Moyses or his wife living in New England," and the family of Henry Smith, also of New England. Anjou then jumps off from this point to note the residences in New England of Joseph Moyses and Henry Smith, and also refers to other potential New England connections.<sup>6</sup>

The relationship between Ralph Blaisdell, the immigrant, and the persons named in Stanton's will is quite distant and indirect. But if correct, it would be quite remarkable, especially since Anjou includes in this same pamphlet many other claims of similar connections.

The critical document in this attempt to relate Joseph Moyses and others to Ralph Blaisdell is the 1604 will of Robert Moyses. On the one hand it points to the Blaisdell family, by referring to Thomas Aulcock (claimed on a previous page to be brother-in-law of a sister of Isabell Blaisdell) and John Blaisdell (a brother of Isabell). On the other hand it points to the various other New England families, by naming Nicholas Stanton and a person presumed to be an in-law of Stanton.

Note here another of the defining features of an Anjou pedigree: a series of wild geographical leaps from one corner of England to another. We are asked to believe that an average citizen of a parish in southeastern Suffolk counts among his friends two men from Staffordshire and Lancashire who are relatives of a woman who has been his daughter-in-law for less than a year.

The difficulty arises when we try to find this will. The estate of a person dying in eastern Suffolk should appear in one of three places: the Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk; the Consistory Court of Norwich; or the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. There are published indexes for all three of these probate jurisdictions, and in none of them is there a will for a Robert Moyses of any parish in 1604 or for any year within two decades in

either direction.<sup>7</sup>

In the Archdeaconry of Suffolk there is a will in 1628 for a Robert Moyses of Holbrook, which names wife Edith and several daughters, some married and some not.<sup>8</sup> In the parish register of Holbrook we find one Robert Moyses in the years between 1598 and 1609 having children with wife Eden (apparently a variant of Edith), and these baptisms conform well with the children named in Robert's will. There is not in the Holbrook register a marriage of a Robert Moyses to Isabel Blaisdell in 1603 or in any other year, although Anjou does not claim that the marriage took place there, and does not cite the Holbrook registers.<sup>9</sup>

The Robert Moyses who left the 1628 will was buried at Holbrook on 3 May 1628, and is probably the Robert baptized there on 31 August 1567, son of Robert Moyses and Elizabeth.<sup>10</sup> This older Robert was buried at Holbrook on 22 December 1572,<sup>11</sup> leaving a will dated 19 December and proved 28 December 1572, naming sons Robert and John, both under age.<sup>12</sup> These are the only baptisms and burials in Holbrook for the name Robert Moyses. [These two wills are the only such records for the name Robert Moyses in Holbrook.]

Anjou has simply fabricated a marriage and a will in order to connect the immigrant Ralph Blaisdell to some other New England immigrants. What is insidious is that the majority of what Anjou put in this section on the Moyses family is correct and properly documented. The will of Nicholas Stanton does exist and does say what Anjou claims it says. This will was published by Henry F. Waters in his *Genealogical Gleanings* only a few years before Anjou went to work on the Blaisdells.<sup>13</sup>

In fact, at the end of the one-page section on the Moyses connection, Anjou includes a long list of citations to original documents in England, including nineteen PCC wills, a



Harleian manuscript, and probate records from lesser probate jurisdictions— but not including either of the authentic Archdeaconry of Suffolk wills mentioned above.<sup>14</sup>

His technique, then, is to overwhelm the reader with masses of abstracts and citations of documents and hope that no one will notice that there are one or two abstracts that do not match up with any of the citations.

The attempt to track down just one of these imaginary connections can be quite exhausting, but one more example from the Blaisdell pamphlet will give something of the flavor of Anjou's technique. Isabel was supposed to have had a younger sister Elizabeth, baptized 10 August 1582, who married at Bovington, Hertfordshire, on 14 November 1602 Thomas Gould, brother and uncle of two more early New England immigrants. Anjou cites the Bovington registers, but unfortunately these do not begin until 1674, and the surviving Bishop's Transcripts for this parish only commence in 1604.<sup>15</sup>

Some of Anjou's creative mischief was uncovered during his lifetime. The ever-gullible Orra Eugene Monnette had published an article in *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* that proposed an English origin for Richard Higgins of Plymouth Colony and New Jersey.<sup>16</sup> Katharine Chapin Higgins, in *Supplement to Richard Higgins and His Descendants*, included a comment from J. Gardner Bartlett, one of the best genealogists of the early twentieth century, who set forth evidence that the pedigree was false.<sup>17</sup> Monnette responded with a spirited article in the *Record*, to which John Totten, then editor, appended a comment supporting Monnette in principle, but noting that "the records of Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, as quoted by Mr. Monnette, were verified by some genealogist".<sup>18</sup> Reference back to Monnette's article reveals that Mrs. Smith had "procured Mr. Gustav [sic]

Anjou to verify each record."<sup>19</sup> From the comments of Bartlett, it seems that Anjou was even more brazen in the Higgins pedigree than he had been with Blaisdell, for to support the Higgins line he invented entire parishes in England, and not just a few records.<sup>20</sup>

A typical Anjou pedigree, then, displays four recognizable features:

1. A dazzling range of connections between dozens of immigrants to New England; for example, connections far beyond what may be seen in pedigrees produced by anyone else
2. Many wild geographical leaps, outside the normal range of migration patterns;
3. An overwhelming number of citations to documents that actually exist, and actually include what Anjou says they include; and
4. Here and there an invented document, without citation, which appears to support the many connections noted under item 1 above.

An unfortunate feature of Anjou's work is that even in the enlightened era in which we live, there are still many who are blinded by the volume of genuine records supplied by Anjou, and swallow along with these records the few fabricated items that make the pedigree as a whole worthless. A typically revealing comment is found in the 1973 introduction to the Blaisdell pamphlet: "I believe Mr. Anjou's research is as correct as human weakness allows. I have personally spent several hours . . . checking some of his references.... The seemingly complete listing of sources given by Mr. Anjou is an excellent indication of the authenticity of his work."<sup>21</sup> This researcher has fallen directly into Anjou's trap, reasoning that if the sources that have been checked are correct, then all must be correct.

In 1987 a limited-edition facsimile of Anjou's 1919 report on the Shapleigh family was prepared, with a lengthy

"foreward" devoted mostly to defending Anjou. After fourteen pages, the preparer summarizes as follows:

*To disbelieve all of the lineage given in Anjou's book is to discredit him. What a fantasy he would have fabricated! I for one stand foursquare behind Anjou. I believe him. His standing in the genealogical community is incontrovertible, as evidenced by the positions he held,*<sup>22</sup>

after which we find a list headed by his self-awarded PhD.<sup>23</sup>

The effort put forth by Anjou in seeking out records in England that were not easy to locate early in this century could have led to many well-founded and correct discoveries, rather than an endless stream of fantastic inventions. Was Anjou constitutionally incapable of producing accurate work, or did he know what he was doing as he bent the records to satisfy the desires of his clients, or did he simply not care?

## Appendix

A List of Identifiable Works by Gustave Anjou in the Collection of the Family History Library, Salt Lake City

*[Editor's Note: The following 109 "genealogies" are found at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. All but those marked with an asterisk are catalogued under Gustave Anjou, H. Anjou, or M Anjou in the Author-Title Catalog. Only three of the genealogies were actually printed, the works on the Freeman, Blaisdell, and Shapleigh families—and only Freeman was actually published by Anjou—the other two were later publishings of his original typescript. Anjou's genealogy on the Tone family was later incorporated into Frank Jerome Tone's History of the Tone Family (Niagara Falls, N. Y.: the author, 1944) [FHL 929.273 T612t], which is not included in this list. The unprinted genealogies were all bound typescripts or carbons of the original, and even the unsigned ones are recognizable as being Anjou's creations—invariably beginning with a history of the surname. Since four*

*of Anjou's works were found by looking at films that contained catalogued references, there may be others lurking somewhere in the collection. Six of the catalog entries under Anjou's name, however, are what appear to be extracts of documents or original source material not organized or typed up as formal "genealogies". These entries are marked with a \*\*. Whether or not they can really be attributed to Anjou is not known. Excluding them leaves 103 compiled "genealogies" by Anjou in the Family History Library. In 1927 Anjou published a catalogue of 192 genealogies, leaving 89 genealogies unaccounted for by this list.]*

**\*\*The Andrews Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 #688; FHL #928018 item 12]

**The Backus Family** [FHL 929.273 B128a; FHL #908083 item 8]

**The Bacon Family** [FHL #908083 item 7]

**Beach Family** [FHL #908083 item 9]

**The Bell Family** [FHL #908833 item 4]

**Blaisdell Family Manuscript** [FHL 929.242 A1 no. 25; FHL #924689 item 22]

**Histoire de la famille Bloedel** [FHL 929.273 B6214a; FHL #924400 item 1]

**The Braman Family** [FHL 929.273 B7311a; FHL #928019 item 5]

**Brooking (Broquin) Family** [FHL 929.273 B79132a; FHL #928025 item 3]

**The Buckner Family** [FHL 929.273 B857a; FHL #908083 item 10]

**Caldwell Family** [FHL 929.273 C127an; FHL #908834 item 1]

**History of the Carr Family of Scotland, England and the United States Part 1: Scotland and the United States** [FHL 929.273 C23a; FHL #908006 item 6]

**Carroll Family** [FHL #908510 item 11]

**Carruthers Family** [FHL 929.273 C2372a; FHL #924400 item 6]

**Carter Families** [FHL #897418 item 22]

**The Chalfont Family** [FHL 929.273 C35a; FHL #908833 item 6]

**Chaplin Family** [FHL #908086 item 9]

**The Child Family** [FHL 929.273 C436a; FHL #928019 item 7]

**Church Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 544; FHL #908084 item 1]

**The Church Family from 1202** [FHL #389396]

**Church, the English Ancestry of Richard Church of Hartford** [FHL #000182 item 1]

**Clement Family** [FHL 929.273 C59171a; FHL #908219 item 2]

**The Clise Family** [FHL 929.273 C619a; FHL #908834 item 3]

**Cochran Family** [FHL 929.273 C643a; FHL #908183 item 7]

**Cook Families** [FHL #908136 item 5]

**History of the Copley Family of England with Ancestry of Thomas Copley, Shelbrook, Yorkshire, Northampton, Mass.** [FHL 929.273 C791an; FHL #908833 item 2]

**History of the Copley Family of England with Ancestry of Thomas Copley, Shelbrook, Yorkshire, Northampton, Mass. Revised Edition** [FHL 929.273 C791a; FHL #897496 item 2]

**Corbie Family** [FHL 929.273 C81a; FHL #897418 item 23]

**Corliez Family** [FHL 929.273 C81342a; FHL #928019 item 2]

**\*Corry Family** [FHL #1651933 item 12] (attributed to M. Anjou)

**Crawford Family** [FHL 929.273 C856a]

**Cunningham Family** [FHL 929.241 C917a; FHL #908124 item 2]

**The Daniel Family** [FHL 929.273

D221a; FHL #908219 item 3]

**De Ronde Family** [FHL 929.273 R667a; FHL #928025 item 1]

**Devecman Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 542; FHL #908504 item 6]

**\*Dickey Family** [FHL #924400 item 4]

**The Dornan History** [FHL 929.273 D73451a; FHL #908006 item 7]

**Doty Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 543; FHL #908084 item 2]

**Du Pont Family** [FHL #908504 item 1]

**Duncan Family** [FHL 929.273 D912a; FHL #928019 item 6]

**Erickson Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 551; FHL #908084 item 3]

**Ficken Family** [FHL 929.273 F446a; FHL #908183 item 5]

**The Fish (Fiske) Family** [FHL #908219 item 4]

**Flanders Family** [FHL 929.273 F613a; FHL #908086 item 10]

**Early History of the Freeman Family: of Surrey, England, and New Jersey, Michigan, North Carolina, and California in the United States** [FHL #1033558 item 9]

**Galway Family (Galloway, Galloway)** [FHL #908219 item 5] **Gill Family** [FHL #908504 item 10]

**The Holliday, Halliday Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 545; FHL #908084 item 4]

**The Hulbert Family, 1305-[1884]: with the Ancestry of Walter Hulbord, Thomas Hulbert, William Hulbert, and their Connections with Early Immigrants to the New World: Connections with Samuel Bennett in James' 1635 to Lynn, Mass., the Hyde, Hurd, Partridge, Hardy and Other Families/Henry Carlton Hulbert, Descendant of Thomas Hulbert of Saybrook, Conn. and Wethersfield** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 540; FHL #908504 item 4]

- The **Hull History**: Containing the Ancestry of Richard Hull of Dorchester, 1634 [FHL 929.273 H877a; FHL #908006 item 5]
- Hungerford Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 548; FHL #908084 item 5]
- The **Jack Family (Jacques, James)** [FHL 929.273 J12a; FHL #908834 item 4]
- The **Johnson Family** [FHL 929.273 J63an; FHL #896978 item 4]
- The **Johnson Family** [FHL 929.273 J63ab; FHL #928019 item 3]
- Jones Genealogy, A Welsh Family** [FHL 929.273 J71a; FHL #908845 item 5]
- Kennett Family** [FHL 929.273 K393a; FHL #908844 item 3]
- Klaus (Claus) Family** [FHL 929.273 K668a; FHL #924092 item 6]
- \*\*Lane Family Extracts from Suffolk Probate Record** [FHL #908071 item 7]
- Lee Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 549; FHL #908084 item 6]
- The **Lenman Family (Leman, Lanham, Lenham)** [FHL 929.273 L547a; FHL #908833 item 1]
- The **Lewis History**: Containing Also the History of Various American Families [FHL #908006 item 3]
- The **Lilly Family: Lillie, Lille, Lilli, and Lilly: A Complete History of the Lillie, Lille, Lilli, and Lilly Families from Sweden to France to America, 1291-1898** [FHL 929.273 L628an; FHL #908761 item 3; FHL #1036379 item 26; FHL #1033511 item 6]
- \*\*Lincoln Family** [FHL 929.273 no. 550; FHL #908084 item 7]
- Mark Family** [FHL 929.273 M34a; FHL #896976 item 3]
- The **Marshall Family** [FHL 929.273 M355a; FHL #962410 item 1]
- The **McVickar History** [FHL #908006 item 4]
- Mons (Mantz) Family** [FHL 929.273 M758a; FHL #908086 item 8]
- Moore Family** [FHL 929.273 M781a; FHL #908833 item 5]
- The **Nicholson Family** [FHL 929.273 N52a; FHL #908123 item 4]
- Ord Family** [FHL 929.273 Or2a; FHL #908845 item 1]
- Ormond Family** [FHL 929.273 Or45a; FHL #908844 item 4]
- Parson Family Records** [FHL 929.273 P251a; FHL #908834 item 2]
- The **Pullman Family** [FHL 929.273 P967a; FHL #896966 item 3]
- Redburn Family** [FHL 929.273 R246a; FHL #908845 item 2]
- History of the **Richardson Family** [FHL Q929.273 A1 no. 24; FHL #908084 item 8]
- Robinson Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 556; FHL #908844 item 5]
- Robinson Family: Genealogical History of the Robinson Family from John Robinson of England in 1374, to Henry and Richard Robinson of Maryland in 1650, to John Robinson of Delaware in 1698, to John M. Robinson, 1878** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 556 Rev. Ed.; FHL #928155 item 5]
- Rockwell Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 546; FHL #908084 item 9]
- Roger Family** [FHL #908510 item 12]
- The **Ross Family** [FHL 929.273 R733a; FHL #908833 item 3]
- Runk-Runck Family** [FHL 929.273 R874r; FHL #928507 item 6]
- Russel Family** [FHL 929.273 R911a; FHL #908124 item 1]
- History of a German Family: the **Schneider Family of Friesland, 1492 A.D. etc. with the Ancestry of Various American Immigrants** [FHL 929.273 SchS8a; FHL #1036525 item 3]
- Seaman Family** [FHL 929.273 Sel6a; FHL #908845 item 3]
- Shapleigh Family** [FHL 929.273 Sh64ag; FHL #6088100 (fiche)] (see note 22 for further detail)
- The **Sproull Family from 1283 A.D.:** with Ancestry of, e.g., Governor W. C. Sproull of Pennsylvania. Also the Affiliated Families: **Clark**, with Ancestry of Sen. W. C. Clark, **Mure, Patterson, Carruthers**, etc. [FHL 929.273 Sp87a; FHL #1033641 item 1]
- Stone Family** [FHL 929.273 St72a; FHL #908504 item 7; FHL #908834 item 5]
- \*\*Stowell Family** [FHL #908504 item 12]
- Swift Family** [FHL 929.273 SwS4a; FHL #908844 item 2]
- \*\*Thaxter Family** [FHL #908504 item 11]
- Thompson Families** [FHL 929.273 T371an; FHL #908844 item 1]
- The **Tilney Family** [FHL 929.273 T468a; FHL #1425663]
- The **Tone Family** [FHL 929.273 T612a; FHL #896964 item 3]
- Topping Family** [FHL #924086 item 4]
- The **Traylour Family (Traylor)** [FHL 929.273 T699a; FHL #908183 item 6]
- \*Turner Family** [FHL #924400 item 5]
- The **von Horn Family** [FHL 929.273 H783a; FHL #896978 item 3]
- Walley and other Families** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 599; FHL #908504 item 9]
- Ward Family** [FHL #908504 item 3]
- Waterbury Family** [FHL #908504 item 5]
- The **Weld Family (Wells, Welles, Willis)**, 1066 A.D.-ca. 1910: and **Wilds** [FHL #928025 item 2]
- Welling Family** [FHL #908504 item 2]
- \*Wheeler Family** [FHL #908834 item 6]
- The **Whitman Family** [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 582; FHL #908510 item 10]

Wilson Family [FHL 929.273 W691c; FHL #928019 item 4]

Witherspoon Family [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 558; FHL #908084 item 10]

Wolff Family, cat 760 A. D. -1916 [FHL 929.273 W832a; FHL #6019869 (fiche)]

Wooley History [FHL 929.273 W888a; FHL #908845 item 4]

The Worcester Family [FHL 929.273 A1 no. 557; FHL #908504 item 8]

#### Notes and references

2 Fenway, Derry, NH 03038. Mr. Anderson is currently the Director of the Great Migration Study Project sponsored by the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He is a Certified Genealogist, a Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists, a Fellow of the Utah Genealogical Association, and has published numerous articles in the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, the *American Genealogist*, the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, and *The Genealogist*, as well as the *Genealogical Journal*.

1. Jane Fletcher Fiske, "Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and Samuel Bacon of Barnstable, Mass.," *The American Genealogist* 57 (April 1981): 108 (Editor's Note). McCracken had previously included Anjou in a "list of genealogical authors whose works are so untrustworthy that they deserve general condemnation. We do not mean to assert that these authors never said anything that was true—indeed, it would be difficult, even for these people, to achieve such a standard of inaccuracy, but those on our list are so unreliable that nothing they say should be accepted without clear and unmistakable verification." See "Towards an Index Expurgatorius," *The American Genealogist* 52 (July 1976): 182.

2. H. Anjou [sic], *Blaisdell Family Manuscript* (Manuscript, 1910; published by Blaisdell Family National Association, 1973). While the author

of this manuscript is called "H." Anjou, the work was "copied on stationary [sic] carrying the following heading: American Consumers Society, Gustave Anjou, PhD, Secretary, No. 2 West 45 Street, New York." The members of Gustave Anjou's family who lived with him in 1910 were his wife Anna and his mother-in-law Maria (see footnote 25, Gordon L. Remington's article in this issue). It is very likely that this "H." Anjou was not another member of this family, but Gustave himself.

3. Ibid., 19.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid., 20.

6. Ibid.

7. M. E. Grimwade, comp., W. R. and R. K. Serjeant, eds., *Archdeaconry of Suffolk Probate Records 1444-1700* [The British Record Society: The Index Library, Vol. 91] (Oxford: Parchment Ltd., 1980); M. A. Farrow, LLA and T. F. Barton, MA, FSA, comps., *Index of Wills proved in the Consistory Court of Norwich and now Preserved in the District Probate Registry at Norwich 1604-1686* (Norwich: Norfolk Record Society, 1958); S. A. Smith, MD, comp. and Edward Alexander Fry, ed., *Index of Wills Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. 1584-1604 Vol. IV* [The British Record Society, Ltd.: The Index Library, Vol. 25] (London: British Record Society, Ltd., 1901; Reprint, Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1968).

8. Registered Wills, Archdeaconry of Suffolk, 58:229. [FHL #096958]

9. Parish Register Transcripts, Holbrook, Suffolk 1559-1720, pp. 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80 and 82. [FHL #991940 item 1]

10. Ibid., 48, 177.

11. Ibid., 145.

12. Registered Wills, Archdeaconry of Suffolk, 24:156. [FHL #096925]

13. Henry F. Waters, *Genealogical*

*Gleanings in England: Abstracts of Wills Relating to Early American Families with Genealogical Notes and Pedigree constructed from the Wills and from Other Records*, 2 vols. (Boston: New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1901; reprint Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1981), 2:1120-1122.

14. Anjou, *Blaisdell*, 20.

15. Bovington (modern Bovingdon), was a chapelry in the parish of Hemel Hempstead, Herts., until 1834. Bishop's transcripts for Bovington [FHL #569712] commence in 1604, with major gaps to the time when the parish registers commence in 1674. The latest FHL Catalogue states that Bovingdon registers [FHL #1040846] commence in 1574, this is a mistake for 1674. Examination of Hemel Hempstead registers [FHL #991330] for 1601-1603 also failed to disclose the cited marriage.

16. Orra Eugene Monnette, "Richard Higgins of Plymouth and Eastham, Mass., and Piscataway, N.J., and Some of His Descendants," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 46 (October 1916): 387-394; 47 (January 1916): 20-32.

17. Katharine Chapin Higgins, *Supplement to Richard Higgins and His Descendants*, (Worcester, Mass.: the author, 1924), 5.

18. "Corrections and Additions to Published Genealogical Works," *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 57 (July 1926): 298-299.

\*\*9. Monnette, "Richard Higgins," 389.

20. Higgins, 5.

21. Anjou, *Blaisdell*, 3.

22. Alexander Wessel Shapleigh, Jr. *Shapleigh Family by [sic] Gustav [sic] Anjou: A Facsimile of the 1919 Original With Foreward [sic] and Updated Review*, (privately printed, 1987), xiv.

23. Ibid. See also Gordon L. Remington's article in this issue for information regarding Gustave Anjou's academic credentials.



# GUSTAVE, WE HARDLY KNEW YE:

by Gordon L. Remington\*

On 2 March 1942, the world was immersed in the darkest days of the Second World War. The Japanese had almost completed their conquest of Burma and Indonesia. Germany, although stalled in the Russian winter, remained unchallenged in the rest of Europe. These were the headlines of the *New York Times*, but on a back page of that issue the obituary of one of America's most notorious genealogical forgers appeared:<sup>1</sup>

## GUSTAVE ANJOU, 78, GENEALOGIST, DIES

Developed Thriving Business in  
'Mail Order Ancestors'—Is  
Stricken in Staten Island  
TRACED HUMBLE TO GREAT  
From \$9,000 for Pedigrees of  
the Wealthy, He Cut Rate  
to \$250 for Smiths, Etc.

Gustave

Anjou, Staten Island genealogist who developed a profitable business in the sale of mail order ancestors, died yesterday at the Richmond Memorial Hospital, Princess Bay, S.I. after a long illness. He was 78 years old.

Although he was reputed to have taken in a fortune during the boom years of the Twenties through the sale of documents tracing the common names of America back to uncommon beginnings in the noble days of the Crusades, Mr. Anjou died in comparative poverty. He leaves no survivors, his wife having died twenty years ago.

Born in Paris, he lived in Sweden as a youth and won a Doctor of Philosophy degree at Upsala [*sic*] University. He married a Swedish woman who was a member of a prominent family and came to this country and settled

in Staten Island, where he began his researches in genealogy.

For many years he concentrated on tracing lineages of wealthy families in this country and set a price of \$9,000 for a pedigree. His researches, however, uncovered the backgrounds of many humble families and he later issued a catalogue in which he offered to trace a Jones or Smith back to his source for \$250.

Mr. Anjou made sixty trips to Europe and several voyages around the world in pursuit of noble ancestries and was said to have become fluent in twenty-four languages. His researches carried the Woolworth family back to the year 1208 in England and he also discovered that one branch of the Brown family reached back to the time of Henry IV.

Mr. Anjou stored the results of his researches in a one room office in Port Richmond, S.I., from which he mailed typed copies to any one who considered a list of their forebears worth the price. He was a familiar figure on the streets of Port Richmond, with gray hair, a waxed gray moustache with turned up ends, spats and a foreign accent.

In his catalogue he insisted that the results of his researches must be regarded as final and that no guarantees could be given against mistakes.

Fourteen years earlier, on 27 December 1927, a feature article on Anjou's genealogical activities appeared in the *Times* describing in detail the catalogue mentioned in his obituary:<sup>2</sup>

**SELLS FAMILY TREES  
AT A CUT RATE PRICE**  
Traffic in Ancestors is Put on a  
Democratic Basis by Staten  
Island Dealer  
**MARKET FOR  
NOBLES SAGS**  
More Sturdy Forebears Now  
the Vogue—\$9,000 Pedigrees  
Knocked Down to \$250

A mail order business in distinguished ancestries, conducted on Staten Island in the name of Gustave Anjou, came to light yesterday as a result of the distribution of twenty-four page catalogues of genealogies at the price of \$250 for a complete set of forefathers running back to the Crusades.

The catalogue offers the public excellent lines of the forebears, some traced back a full thousand years until finally lost in the thickening gloom of the

Dark Ages. The fee of \$250 includes, it is announced, pen portraits or "small biographies" of each ancestor, as far back as each lineage can be followed into the night of time.

The purpose of establishing the mail order business, according to the catalogue, is to place the distribution of aristocratic pedigrees on a democratic basis. Formerly, according to Mr. Anjou, he sold his exclusive genealogies to the few for sums as high as \$9,000 each, but he has recently decided to release his researches "at a price within the reach of the many."

### No Guarantee Goes With Them

"These family records," Mr. Anjou states in the foreword of his catalogue, "have been compiled by and from material gathered by custodians of public and private records during the past thirty-eight years. Many of these records have been destroyed, and while the greatest care has been taken to prevent errors, we give no guarantee, expressed or implied, against mistakes, wrong statements or conclusions. Nor can we engage in any controversy or correspondence on the subject."

The home office of the mail order traffic in family trees is a room on the third floor of an office building at 210 Richmond Avenue, Port Richmond, S.I. The head of the pedigree house, Mr. Anjou, is a well-groomed man of 60 years, with gray hair, a waxed gray moustache with turned up ends, spats and a foreign accent. According to other tenants of the same building, the pedigree king seldom makes a personal appearance and orders for ancestors are commonly filled by a young woman who is also irregular in her business hours.

The article goes on at length describing Anjou's genealogies, but one section, the subtitle for which is either tongue in cheek or ironically prophetic, is relevant to the purpose of the present article:

#### Forges Convincing Link

"Arriving by easy stages from fathers to their sons to the period of emigration," continues Mr. Anjou, "the reader will find unquestionable proofs of the connection with the immigrant. Frequently the ship he traveled on is mentioned and the date of its arrival; often his name and age are given in muster-rolls. The records of the birth and baptism are nearly always given, and by process of elimination of all other men of the

same baptismal and surname in other localities, the reader can feel convinced of the positive connection between the American immigrant and his forbears."

If an interested party fails to find his own name in the list of genealogies in the catalogue he has no reason to despair, as a footnote says:

"If interested in other families, please give name of immigrant, as we have thousands of documents not listed in this catalogue. We have also many family histories not listed which are selling for \$250 per copy."

The paragraphs quoted above give some idea of the manner in which Gustave Anjou sold his creations, and the article by Robert Charles Anderson in this issue explains the manner of their creation. But what of the man, Gustave Anjou? Who was he and why did he engage in such elaborate genealogical fabrications?

There are a few clues in his obituary. He was reported to have been born in Paris, about 1863 or 1864 according to his age at death. He spent some time in Sweden, where he was supposed to have earned his PhD at Uppsala University and where he met his wife. The obituary implied that when he came to America he settled almost immediately in Staten Island.

A clue to his early residence comes from the fact that in 1906 he published his only legitimate work: *Ulster County, N. Y. Probate Records, in the Office of the Surrogate, and in the County Clerk's Office at Kingston, N. Y.: A Careful Abstract and Translation of the Dutch and English Wills, Letters of Administration after Intestates, and Inventories from 1665*, although there were apparently some problems with his editorial notes on the families contained therein.<sup>3</sup> His advertisement of the book, found at the end of Volume II, gives a post office box in

New York City as his address,<sup>4</sup> but a check of the 1900 soundex for New York did not reveal any likely entry for him, suggesting that he had not yet immigrated, or that he was living elsewhere. The latter turned out to be the case, for in the *Proceedings of the New England Historic Genealogical Society* for 1906, which listed him as a donor to the society,<sup>5</sup> his address was given as Hasbrouck Heights, [Bergen County], New Jersey, and it was there that he was found in the 1900 census.

On 11 June 1900, he was listed as 36 years old, born in December of 1863. He was born in Sweden as were both of his parents. He had immigrated to the United States in 1890 and was still an alien. He gave as his occupation "Heraldist and Genealogist". His wife was listed as Anna Anjou, born in Sweden, of Swedish parents, in October of 1863. They had been married eleven years and had no children. Living with them was Anna's mother, listed as Maria Anjou, born in November of 1827, a widow, mother of two, who had immigrated in 1899.<sup>6</sup> This entry raised a very interesting question: did Gustave Anjou marry a cousin—a woman of the same surname?

Swedish emigration records are quite detailed and are available on microfilm at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. The police in each port were given a list of emigrants as each ship left, yet no reference was found to a Gustave Anjou leaving the ports of Stockholm, Göteborg, or Malmö in 1890.

The International Genealogical Index for Sweden revealed concentrations of the name Anjou in the counties of Stockholm, Uppsala, and Gavleborg.<sup>7</sup> Swedish civil registration of births, marriages, and deaths since 1860 is arranged by county, then by year, and then by parish, so looking for a

marriage for Gustave Anjou in 1888 or 1889 in each of the counties mentioned was deemed a manageable project. The trail led to Stockholm City, in which all of the parishes mentioned hereafter are located.

Marriage records for Stockholm were checked for the years 1888 and 1889, and although no marriage for a Gustave Anjou was found, a marriage in Adolf Fredriks Parish, Stockholm for Anna Maria Anjou to “Litterator” Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg (pronounced Jungberg) on 6 April 1889 was noted.<sup>8</sup> Ljungberg’s birthdate was given as 1 December 1863 and Anna Maria Anjou’s birthdate was given as 21 October 1860. Although the year of birth is different for Anna Maria Anjou, the months of birth for both of them and the year of birth for Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg are the same as those reported in 1900 for Gustave Anjou and his wife.

When Swedes moved from one parish to another, a record was kept, known as *utflyttningslängd* and *inflyttningslängd*, or moving-out and moving-in registers. The *utflyttningslängd* for Adolf Fredriks Parish for 1889 showed that Anna Maria Anjou Ljungberg moved to Kungsholmen Parish on 10 April—four days after her marriage.<sup>9</sup> No comparable entry was found for her husband, but on 16 April 1889, “Litteratör” Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg and Anna Maria Anjou were registered in the *inflyttningslängd* of Kungsholmen Parish.<sup>10</sup> This record gave the information that Gustaf was born on 1 December 1863 in Katarina Parish and that Anna was born on 21 October 1860 in Klara Parish. It also indicated that Gustaf had been a resident of Katarina Parish before moving to Kungsholmen.

The civil register of births for Klara Parish showed that Anna Maria Anjou was born to Jacob Anjou and Maria Gustava Spangberg on 21 October

1860.<sup>11</sup> The civil register of births for Katarina Parish listed the only Gustaf Ludvig born on 1 December 1863 as born of parentage “Okända” [unknown].<sup>12</sup>

Was Gustave Anjou really Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg? Evidence from American records proves it so. The 1900 census already showed that his mother-in-law’s name was Maria. She was living with Gustave on Staten Island in 1915,<sup>13</sup> but was not living with him in 1920.<sup>14</sup> Maria Anjou died on Staten Island on 18 January 1919. On her death certificate, her date of birth was given simply as 1827 and her parents were listed as Joseph and Maria Anjou [*sic*].<sup>15</sup> The *inflyttningslängd* for Kungsholmen Parish showed that Maria Gustava Anjou f. [*före*—formerly] Spangberg, born on 20 November 1827 in Vasteras, moved to Hummersberg Street on 12 April 1889, four days before Gustaf and Anna moved to the same address.<sup>16</sup>

In addition to his mother-in-law, Gustave Anjou’s household in 1915 included a sister-in-law, Wilhelmina Anjou, age 45, who had been in the country for 14 years. On 28 February 1901, Wilhelmina Anjou, age 36, arrived in New York City on the ship *Teutonic* from Liverpool.<sup>17</sup> Her ticket had been paid for by “Gust. Anjou,” her brother-in-law whom she was going to join. The *inflyttningslängd* for Kungsholmen parish showed one Christina Wilhelmina Anjou, born 17 August 1864 in Adolf Fredriks Parish, moving to Hummersberg Street on 23 July 1889.<sup>18</sup> Birth records for Adolf Fredriks Parish showed that Christina Wilhelmina Anjou was born on that date to Johan [*sic*] Anjou and Maria Gustava Spångberg.<sup>19</sup>

Anna M. Anjou, Gustave’s wife, died on 6 July 1922. On her death certificate, her date of birth was given as 21 October 1860 and her parents were listed as Jacob Anjou and Maria

“Shanberg”.<sup>20</sup> That information is close enough to the birth record in Klara Parish to confirm the fact that she was the same person who married Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg on 6 April 1889 in Adolf Fredriks Parish, Stockholm.

All of the evidence mustered above regarding Gustave Anjou’s wife, mother-in-law, and sister-in-law demonstrates that he must have been the same person as Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg, born in Katarina Parish, Stockholm, on 1 December 1863.

How consistent was Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg a.k.a. Gustave Anjou in employing his false identity? In the Federal census of 1900, he reported his place of birth and that of his parents as Sweden,<sup>21</sup> but in the 1905 New Jersey,<sup>22</sup> 1915<sup>23</sup> and 1925<sup>24</sup> New York state censuses, and the 1910<sup>25</sup> and 1920 Federal censuses he reported his place of birth as France. In 1920, he reported his father’s place of birth as France and his mother’s place of birth as Sweden.<sup>26</sup>

The 1900 census indicated that Gustave Anjou immigrated to America in 1890. On 1 September 1915 in the Supreme Court in the County of Richmond, New York, Gustave Anjou declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States. He petitioned to become a citizen in the same court on 20 September 1917, and was naturalized on 9 March 1918. He stated that he was age 51 (in 1915), a genealogist by occupation. He gave his place of birth as Paris, France; his date of birth as 1 December 1863; and his citizenship as French. His wife Anna’s date and place of birth were given as 21 October 1860 in Stockholm. He indicated that he arrived in New York on the ship *Bothnia* from Liverpool on 5 April 1890, and that he had continuously resided in the state of New York since 7 April 1907. Although he had left Liverpool on 21 March 1890, his last

foreign residence was given as Stockholm.<sup>27</sup>

The passenger arrival list of the ship *Bothnia*, which did indeed arrive in New York on 5 April 1890, did not show a Gustave Anjou, citizen of France. It did, however, show a 27-year-old male laborer named *G[illegible]* L. Ljanberg [*sic*] and his 29-year old wife Anna, both Swedish citizens. The names and ages make it apparent that this couple was Gustaf and Anna Ljungberg.<sup>28</sup>

Even Anjou's academic credentials appear to have been fabricated. A letter to Uppsala University inquiring about him under the name Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg received the following reply:<sup>29</sup>

*In short I can inform you that there was no Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg at all studying at Uppsala University during the period 1878 to 1893....*

*May I add that the situation isn't new to us: as a matter of fact emigrants often invented an academic background.*

Gustave Anjou a.k.a. Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg did, however, come from an academic family. Although his birth record indicated that his *föräldrar* [*parents*] were unknown, a column for the age of his mother indicated that she was 36 years old at his birth.<sup>30</sup> The *inflyttningslängd* of Katarina Parish indicated that Gustaf Ludvig Jungberg [*sic*], born in Katarina Parish on 1 December 1863, moved into the parish from St. Nikolai Parish on 3 May 1884. On the same date Maria Lovisa Jungberg f. Hagberg, widow of Carl Gustaf

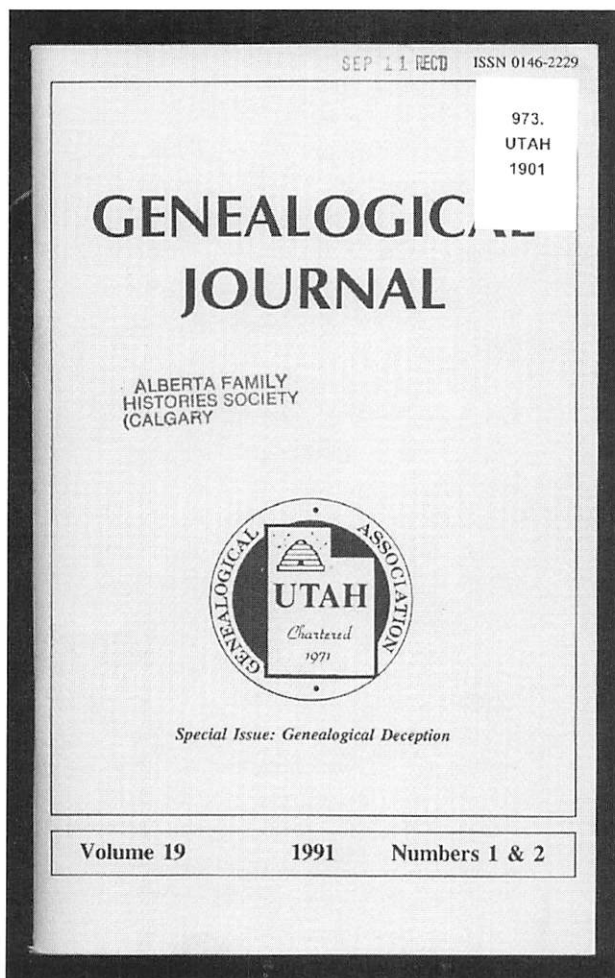
Jungberg, a language teacher who died on 20 December 1883, also moved into the parish, to the same address as Gustaf.<sup>31</sup> She was born 19 December 1827 in Stockholm, and she was accompanied by her daughter Selma

was in Göteborg in 1831.<sup>32</sup>

In 1839, Carl Gustaf Jungberg published his first book, a Swedish translation of Bulwer Lytton's *Lady of Lyons*. This was followed in 1843 by a multilingual conversational manual for Swedish, English, French, and German, published in Berlin. In 1845, he published a travelogue of a trip through Germany, Belgium, France, and England. In 1855 and 1857, he published a conversational guide to Swedish and English. He published Swedish/English "handlexikons" [pocket dictionaries] in 1869, 1874, 1875, and 1885 (posthumously). He also published a business dictionary for Swedish, English, French, and German in 1873; a book of 103 English "språköfningar" [language exercises] in 1870; and in 1869 and 1880, manuals for Swedish emigrants to America.<sup>33</sup>

At some point in all of this publishing activity, Carl Gustaf married and had at least two children, a daughter Ida Gustava in 1845 and a son Carl Edvard in 1847.<sup>34</sup> His first wife was deceased by 1863, and in that year's

*mantalslängd* [tax census] of Maria Magdalena Parish, Stockholm, his housekeeper was listed as Maria Lov. Hagberg, born in 1827.<sup>35</sup> She would have been almost 36 years old at the birth of Gustaf Ludvig—the same age as given for the mother listed in his birth record. In 1864 and 1865 she was still listed as Carl Gustaf's housekeeper, but there was no listing for her son Gustaf Ludvig.<sup>36</sup> In the 1866 *mantalslängd* of St. Nikolai Parish, Stockholm, Gustaf Ludvig was listed for the first time as Carl Gustaf's son—even though his parents had not



Constantia Jungberg, who was born 29 May 1868 in St. Nikolai Parish. Further research allowed the following family history to be reconstructed.

Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg or Jungberg was the illegitimate son of Carl Gustaf Jungberg by his housekeeper, Maria Lovisa Hagberg. Carl Gustaf Jungberg was the son of Lars Jungberg and Britta Maria Jansson, born in Göteborg on 9 May 1807. After attending Göteborg's Handelsinstitut Elever in 1826-1827, he worked as a bookkeeper. The last record of him

yet married.<sup>37</sup> He was so listed in 1867 and 1868.<sup>38</sup>

Gustaf Ludvig's absence from the 1864 and 1865 *mantalslängder* may be explained by the fact that his mother was technically a resident of Katarina Parish, which is why his birth was registered there. He may have been listed with her in the survey of that parish and her listing in Carl Gustaf Jungberg's household in Maria Magdalena is probably duplicative. She remained a resident of Katarina Parish until January of 1868, when she moved to St. Nikolai Parish.<sup>39</sup> On 29 May 1868 she gave birth to her second child by Carl Gustaf, the daughter Selma Constantia listed in the move back to Katarina Parish in 1884.<sup>40</sup> On 16 June 1868, she and Carl Gustaf Jungberg married in St. Nikolai Parish.<sup>41</sup> There they were found in the 1870 and 1880 *Swedish folkräkningslist [census]* and in both cases Gustaf Ludvig was listed as the son of Carl Gustaf Jungberg.<sup>42</sup> A daughter Maria Cecilia, born on 26 November 1870,<sup>43</sup> appeared on the 1870 census but apparently did not survive to 1880, as she was not listed in the census for that year.

The *inflyttningslängd* for Katarina Parish, which recorded the arrival of Gustaf Ludvig Jungberg, his mother, and his sister on 3 May 1884 also recorded two very interesting facts about Gustaf during his residence in the parish. On 8 March 1889, a little less than a month before his marriage to Anna Anjou, he placed a notice in the official newspaper—the *Post och Inrikes*—that he would now use the spelling “Ljungberg.”<sup>44</sup>

Why he changed the spelling of his name is not known, but it may have something to do with the extensive notes in the *inflyttningslängd* regarding his serving a six-month term of hard labor in the Vasteras County prison. He was sentenced on 13 July 1886, apparently started serving his term on

9 September 1886, and was released on 9 March 1887. His crime was *förfälskning*—forgery.<sup>45</sup>

Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg and his wife Anna must have left Sweden prior to 21 March 1890—on which date they left Liverpool for New York. The fact that they left Sweden, however, is not recorded in the *utflyttningslängd* of Kungsholmen Parish for 1889 or 1890, the official emigration register for Kungsholmen, or the police registers for the ports of Stockholm, Göteborg, or Mälmo. Did Gustaf and Anna leave surreptitiously? Did Gustaf forge false identity papers in order to leave the country? Research on this question continues.

Somewhere between 1890 and 1900, Gustaf assumed his wife's maiden surname. The earliest mention yet found of Gustave Anjou in his new identity is in the January 1900 issue of the *New York Genealogical Biographical Record* where he is listed as having joined the society since the beginning of the season.<sup>46</sup> Where Gustaf/Gustave was between 1890 and 1900 and under what name are also the subjects of ongoing research.

Anjou's obituary stated that he had made “sixty trips to Europe and several voyages around the world” in conducting his research. If this were so, then as an alien he should have appeared in passenger arrival lists every time he returned to the United States prior to 1918. Yet he was not found under any of his names arriving in New York between 1902 and 1918. After 1918, as a US citizen, he should have been found obtaining a passport, but again the records are silent.

Gustave Anjou made his will on 30 November 1939. He mentioned an adopted daughter Grace Blyth Anjou, wife of Max Kenyon, to whom he left \$100. He left the “rest, residue and remainder” of his estate, real and personal, “now in my possession, or which I may acquire or inherit during

my lifetime, including all rights and interest in my books, copyrights, manuscripts, as well as all moneys due me from any auctioner [*sic*] or institution on account of sale of my manuscripts” to his housekeeper, Mrs. Florence Enright Rainey, whom he also made his executor.<sup>47</sup>

Gustave Anjou died on 2 March 1942 at Tottenville, Staten Island of diabetes mellitus and was buried at Fairview Cemetery in West New Brighton.<sup>48</sup> His adopted daughter was listed as the informant on his death certificate and she gave the following information about him: he was born on 1 December 1861 in France, the son of Gustav Anjou a native of France and Marie [surname not given] a native of Finland. This partially correct information reflects Anjou's invented identity. In creating it, his method was just the opposite of how he created his false pedigrees. (See the accompanying article by Robert Charles Anderson.) Almost everything he said in the census and in his naturalization papers, and what was said about him in his obituary (presumably supplied by him during his life) regarding his name, place of birth, nationality, and academic credentials was either patently false or a distortion of the truth. The few correct pieces of information given about his and his wife's dates of birth, their arrival in New York, and his association with his in-laws in this country coupled with the exacting nature of Swedish record-keeping were enough to determine the true facts of his life.

In Sweden, Gustaf Ludvig Ljungberg called himself a “litteratör.” In this country he described himself as a genealogist, heraldist, and historical writer. It is now known that he was a forger in both countries—an inventive one perhaps—but a forger just the same. It would take a psychologist to explain why he embarked upon this career, but his motive seems fairly clear—financial gain. Having been



discovered in his native country, he came to America, falsified his identity, and proceeded to take financial advantage of unsuspecting individuals by falsifying their pedigrees. Curiously, on his death certificate his adopted daughter gave his occupation as "meteorologist—retired." Perhaps this is an ironic epitaph, for like weather reports, his genealogical research was only partially correct, but when it came to defrauding his clients, he knew exactly which way the wind blew.

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#### Notes and references

\* PO Box 11685, Salt Lake City, UT 84147. Mr. Remington is a professional genealogist and editor of the *Genealogical Journal*. Dr. David Greene, FASO, editor of *The American Genealogist*, graciously acted as guest editor of this article. The author would also like to acknowledge Ruth Ellen Maness and Ulla Britt Morris, Scandinavian Reference Consultants at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, for their assistance in interpreting Swedish records and handwriting.

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*Editorial continued from page 71:*

There are more suggested topics in the fall issue of Chinook, p. 28

Do take a few minutes and write to The Honourable John Manley, PC, MP, Minister of Industry,

House of Commons, Ottawa, ON, K1A 0A6.

E-mail is: Manley.J@parl.gc.ca

You can contribute, too, by writing to your Member of

Parliament; see Chinook 1998 fall issue for names and addresses.

As was suggested at a general meeting recently, send a hand-written letter; these don't get lost nearly as easily as those that are printed. Remember too, mail to the House of Commons doesn't require postage.

*Doug Stobbs, Editor*

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# Using maps in your family history

by John Becker

I like maps so I like to include lots of maps in my genealogies. In the three stories that I have published to date, I have included about twenty maps. My goal is to locate every place and named geographical feature mentioned in the story on at least one of the included maps.

Besides just liking maps, I think that the lives of our ancestors are wonderfully illuminated by placing them within their geography. As they moved around the planet — and particularly for those who moved great distances before there were trains, cars and airplanes — our ancestors faced their geographical environment in a dramatic, nose-to-nose fashion. Sometimes this environment brutally crushed travellers and settlers and swept the earth clean of any trace of their efforts to build homes or of their existence. But the stories of their exertions come down to us and the place names are often all that we have left to inform us of their lives.

Maps are a practical and informative way for us to acquaint ourselves with their geography. When we study documents filled with place names and then try to identify these places on published maps, we start a voyage of discovery which is a little like those trips taken by our ancestors. How far is that little town of Sumiswald in Switzerland from Bern? Is Bern on a river that flows into the Rhine? Was the Rhine a convenient escape route for Protestants in the 18th century? What countries adjacent to the Rhine were friendly to the escaping Mennonites? All of these questions can be answered by studying maps of western Europe. The distances, the political allegiances of the nations and the ruggedness of the countryside will

give us some hints about what a Mennonite family dealt with in those early years of the 1700s as they fled from persecution in *Switzerland*.

A search will reveal many things. Abel

This article was originally published by the Ontario Genealogical Society in "Families", November 1998.

Permission to re-publish it here is gratefully acknowledged.

Fennell, a great great grandfather, left a journal about his life in southeastern *Ontario* in the early 1800s. He was writing for his contemporaries and his immediate family. He didn't know that we would be trying to understand his handwriting and his geography 140 years after he died.

He tells us that he travelled to *Dixons Landing* to work one summer. We have no idea whether this place is on the lake shore or on a canal or river. We were not told what district or county or township it was in. I started a search but was unsuccessful. No current map or atlas of *Ontario* showed a place by that name. Then I happened upon an 1870s atlas of the *St. Lawrence River* downstream of *Kingston*. *Dickinsons Landing* was in *Onabruck Township, Stormont County*. It was flooded and disappeared from the map of *Ontario* by the construction of the *St. Lawrence Seaway* in the 1950s. This is useful information to

include in my story about Abel Fennell. His spelling of place names is not always the same as what appears on maps and a reader in the 20th or 21st century needs to be informed that this place is now underwater and difficult to visit!

Unlike Abel Fennell, we know that it is a good idea to allow for the ignorance of your readers — readers who may be viewing your words a century from now. Each place should be given its context in your story. Is the "Hamilton" the town or the township? What county is the town in? Is the township in the same county? Obviously it is not useful to say that ancestor "X" was born in *Hamilton* and leave it at that.

Even maps of the lots and concession numbers have great meaning when you consider how young people met and courted in the early days. Over how many miles could a courtship be sustained? A map of the fathers' farms, identified by lot and concession number with a scale showing the distances would make some of these matters clearer. These maps will also help you find grave sites. Horse and buggy trips to church were short and graves were usually beside the church.

Geographical pictures also provide conundrums! Why did a young Mennonite man travel from *Walsingham Township in Norfolk County, Upper Canada* to *Vaughan Township in York County, Upper Canada* to marry in 1810? When I looked at my atlas I realized that the distance between these two townships — about 100 miles "as the crow flies" — presented a significant barrier to romance in the early 1800s. Were there any roads or did he float along rivers and lakes? What was the

attraction?

My first clue was the large Mennonite community in *Vaughan* compared to no Mennonite neighbours for the *Walsingham* family. The second clue was that the young man had an uncle in *Vaughan*. In this case, when Michael Troyer married Mary Holly in *York* in 1810 it was primarily because their fathers were both from *Somerset County* in *Pennsylvania* and both were Mennonites. The Hollys were settlers on the *Humber River* close to the town of *Weston* as also were uncle Christian Troyer's and fellow parishioners at the *Edgely* Mennonite meeting house at *Jane Street and No. 7 Highway* in *Vaughan Township* (now the *City of Vaughan*).

This marriage provided me with some useful geographical information and grist for an interesting map which, among other things, could show the lot and concession numbers in *Etobicoke Township* where David Holly, Mary's father, located his flour and sawmills, Christian Troyer's Crown grant location at *Dufferin Street and Teeles Avenue West* in *Vaughan Township*, Michael's father's farm location on the *Troyer Flats* close to *Turkey Point* in *Long Point Bay, Norfolk County, Ontario*. The route that these Mennonite settlers took when moving their households and live-stock in the 1790s from *Somerset County* in *Pennsylvania* to the *Black Rock* crossing of the *Niagara River* near the present *Fort Erie* in *Ontario* where a "flat with sweeps" had been ferrying people and cargo over the river since 1783, was tortuous. In the words of one historian, "On the

way wagons had climbed the *Second Blue Ridge, the Tuscarora, the Locust, the Mahoney, the Board and the Little Mountains* and had encountered the *Block House Ridge* and several other formidable sprays of the *Alleghenies*. Swift, deep rivers had been crossed, some of them again and again; the *Tioga* twelve times in thirty-two miles." With detailed, topographical maps, one can trace this journey. As with the voyagers' portage routes across the waist of southern *Ontario*, there may even be some physical evidence left of these twelve crossings over the *Tioga River!*

Here are some practical steps for preparing good maps for your family history.

1. When reviewing your manuscript, make sure that each place name is given its proper context. This should include township and county names, general locations in the state or province (i.e., SE of Catchfish Creek

If your atlases don't help you locate a place you will have to visit the reference section of your library and consult a "gazetteer" which is a comprehensive index of a country's place names and usually locates places by longitude and latitude coordinates. Universities have excellent map collections too and often welcome genealogists as occasional users. For those with computers and access to the Internet, there are two web sites that will be of great assistance. For United States place name information go to <http://hvwvnm.d.usgs.gov/www/gnis/>. For similar but better information on Canadian place names go to <http://ellesmere.ccm.emr.ca/cgn/db/english/>.

2. Then make a list of all of the names and double check the spellings. List any and all alternative spellings too.

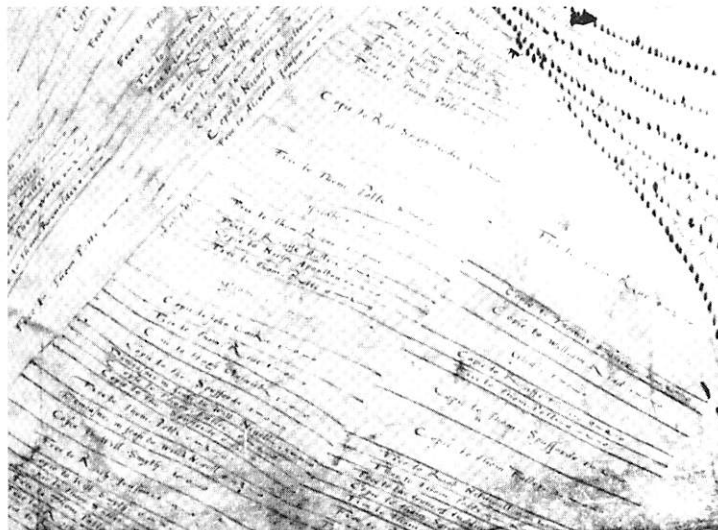
3. Make a very rough freehand map to see what the groupings are. Then define some sections of your freehand map to show the concentrations or groupings. These concentrations will become the separate maps in your paper.

**Map A:** If you have twenty locations clustered within a few miles of each other, then this map should have a large scale (one inch equals a few miles) so that the names of locations close together can be easily read.

#### Some definitions:

Large scale means that one is viewing the surface of the earth from closer. The federal

government's largest scale maps are 1:10,000 which means that 1cm on the map measures 10 km. Oil company maps and city maps are larger



A 1581 scale map of land holdings near Toddington, Bedfordshire, England — an early example of field sizes and shapes being determined by actual measurement. The legal claim to each parcel was annotated on the map as "Free" or "Copy" followed by the name of the holder of either the title, or copyright (lease). This was the forerunner of land registry dating back more than 400 years.

about 20 miles and about 70 miles NW 'as the crow flies' from Big Town.)

scale than this.

**Context Map:** For large scale Map A, it is often useful to provide a smaller scale "context" map showing how this smaller Map A lies within a larger area.

**Map B:** Another map might have few names distributed over a large area. This map should have a small scale (one inch equals many miles). Sometimes a small scale map can serve two purposes: it can be both a context map for a large scale map and can provide useful information about places farther afield.

4. The following information should be included on your maps even though it may not be mentioned in your writing: large towns and cities, bodies of water, major current highways, rail lines and rivers. Make it easy for your readers to travel to the locations that you show on your map.

Up to this point you can work in a very rough, freehand fashion. All you want to do is create a general, rough, base map with all of the words on it that you want on the final. Once this is complete, you need to address the "drawing" of a final set of maps. Do not worry about the final, printed size of the map because you can adjust the final camera-ready size by photocopying.

I have a suggestion about "printed page size". I strongly favour selecting an 8 x 11-inch page size for published and printed genealogies. This larger page size allows for sufficient space to include good maps and photographs. I further suggest that readability of type on such a large page is enhanced by using a two column format. This reduces the "length of line", permits the use of a smaller type size for the body of the story (perhaps 11-point) and makes the page more interesting to view and read.

Now you must search out some published maps or atlases from which

you can trace a "base map"—one for each of your final maps. Work with pencil on tracing paper. After you are satisfied that you have a good outline with sufficient (not too much!) detail, you can overdraw with a fine, soft nib marker pen.

You will notice that I am using "miles" and not "kilometres" in this paper. My library of maps is old and miles is the dominant measure used. Also, the old atlases which are viewable at many genealogical libraries are also scaled in miles. Be mindful of the scale you will be using for each map and include that information on your first tracing. Even when you photo-reduce or photo-enlarge that tracing later the scale will remain true and useful. Also trace a north arrow and a cross marked with longitude and latitude. This latter information is particularly useful to readers who are not familiar with your country and may want to refer to their own atlas to get a general "context" for themselves.

The final "camera ready" map can be produced with a camera or a photocopier and be photo-reduced or enlarged, within limits, as needed. The size of printing (or type size) that you use on the map should be chosen to permit you to reduce the map size and still have the words legible.

In preparing my maps, I have used three different approaches.

#### **Line Drawing Map**

Black, line drawing based on a tracing of a readily available "base map" like an oil company road map or a photocopy of a page from an atlas. A simple outline of the major features is sufficient. You can print the place names on the map freehand or, if you have a computer word processor, you can printout the words in various type styles and stick them on the map. Small dots will serve as indicators of towns and dotted lines will serve as indicators of political boundaries.

Follow conventions that you see good, legible maps. Don't surprise your readers with newly invented marks or symbols. Remember that your goal is clarity.

#### **Computer Drawn Custom Map**

A computer program called PC Globe Map Facts (version I was issued in 1993) by Broderbund Software Inc. permits me to customize maps of various scales and place names on the map using the software directly. All aspects of the map look professionally typeset. The outlines of the maps are not very detailed but that is OK for most genealogical purposes. Political boundaries of jurisdictions within provinces and states must be added to the maps freehand. A line drawing may be scanned into a program like Corel Draw and the place names added using the typesetting facility within Corel Draw.

Each map should have a title block which provides the name of map (i.e. Part of the Southern Section of the State of Pennsylvania), a scale showing miles or kilometres, a date and name of author. Somewhere in the body of the map you should also display a north arrow and a cross labelled with longitude and latitude (i.e. 78°W and 43°N). Make your maps pleasant, informative and easy to read. Don't try to include the names of all of the towns and counties. Keep it simple. Have fun with them. If you know that Jacob Levy's farm was 648 acres, you can put a label to that effect right on the map with an arrow showing its location.

As you explore atlases and other family histories you will learn more about map drawing for your family histories. You will make your maps more interesting and more complete. You will prove to yourself and to all of your readers that "a picture is worth a thousand words".





# More on the 1911 Census

by Lyn Winters

Readers may recall my article *Do You Ever Want to See Another Census*, widely circulated in genealogy circles last year. They may have also seen the response to it by Louise Desramaux, Access to Information and Privacy Co-ordinator at Statistics Canada, denying her department ever considered destroying the 1911 census.

Documents obtained since that time plainly show Statistics Canada has, at least at one point in time, advocated destruction of census records. Census records are a vital link to the past. That thought has been given to destroying census records for *any* year is a matter of grave concern.

A position paper in my possession dated March 21, 1995, summarizes Statistics Canada's position on the 1911 census clearly. It was obtained under the Access to Information Act. Written to Chief Statistician Ivan Fellegi by Jean-Pierre Wallot, who was then National Archivist, the paper says in part:

Statistics Canada has a concern that the confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act prohibit the transfer of post-1901 census records to the National Archives without authorization from the individuals concerned. Since such authorization would be impossible to obtain, Statistics Canada has not been willing to transfer these records to the Archives. Their concern is that such action might jeopardize the privacy of census records, and ultimately influence the willingness of Canadians to provide personal information to the census taker. It is the position of Statistics Canada that the census records should be destroyed.

The National Archives has maintained

that, due to the great historical and research value of census records, these records should be transferred to the care and control of the National Archives. Eventually, at a time when the individuals are no longer living, the records could be made available to support the kind of research that is essential for any civilized society.

These quotes starkly reflect the differing positions taken by the National Archives and Statistics Canada on the issue of whether to make post-1901 census records public. Statistics Canada's wish to destroy census records is also referred to in a second document obtained through Access to Information. This one is dated December 23, 1994, and written by Julien Delisle, Executive Director of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada, to Assistant National Archivist Michael Swift. It concludes:

Thus, considering that there is presently no further justification to keep the 1991 census records for any administrative uses, we fully support the position of Stats Can to seek the authorization from the National Archivist to dispose of the 1991 Census records.

Fortunately the National Archives has the final say in whether census records can be destroyed. The National Archives Act prohibits destruction of government records without its consent. Despite the Archives' wishes however, Statistics Canada still refuses to deposit with the National Archives any census records beyond 1901, citing as their reason a section placed in the Statistics Act to protect the privacy of individuals enumerated in those returns. It is my view as a layman that this section was intended

to protect census information for only 92 years. Statistics Canada views it as tying their hands forever.

Pointing the way to a possible solution, the National Archives document described the success with which our American neighbours resolved a dilemma similar to ours. As is currently the case in Canada, census records in the United States were once protected by a guarantee of indefinite confidentiality. In 1978, however, Congress passed an amendment that affirmed a long-standing practice of releasing records after 72 years. This 72-year rule seems to have been accepted by the general public, the paper says. "During the 1980 census this limitation was noted on the cover of every census questionnaire and there has been no evidence of any adverse effects on the levels of respondent cooperation. This example is evidently of some value for purpose of this discussion."

To all of you genealogists interested in seeing future census records, don't give up hope. There may be a glimmer of light at the end of the tunnel. I understand that John Manley, the minister responsible for Statistics Canada, has asked the agency to develop, for his consideration, options for changing the Statistics Act. We also have some interest in the Senate. Senator Lorna Milne supported the cause in a speech in the Red Chamber on November 17, 1998.

Chances seem remote that the National Archives and Statistics Canada will resolve this issue on their own. On March 27, 1995, after a meeting with the chief statistician, Dr. Wallot wrote: "It is quite possible that the long-term will be resolved at a later

date, possibly by people other than the Chief Statistician and the National Archivist.” It is discouraging to think a bureaucratic stalemate has been reached. That the current head of the National Archives is only acting in that position also bodes ill for a possible solution.

Statistics Canada’s promise of perpetual confidentiality to the individuals enumerated in post-1901 census returns was unrealistic. Genealogists, historians and other concerned individuals must continue to press for change.

*Lyn Winters’ original article on the 1911 census appeared in the summer 1998 issue of Chinook. Lyn is a retired RCMP officer and a former employee of the Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada. Permission to publish this recent article is gratefully acknowledged.*

## The Learning Company’s Genealogy Community Advisory

The Learning Company has been acquiring other companies, including several that produce genealogy software or CD-ROM data disks. The brands purchased include Banner Blue, Broderbund, Mindscape, Palladium Interactive and Parsons Technologies. Now The Learning Company itself is being acquired by Mattel, the well-known toy manufacturer. This has caused many genealogists to speculate about the future of the products they have or plan to acquire. The Learning Company obviously has heard these concerns, so they have issued the following advisory:

**Genealogy Community Advisory** Over the past few years, there have been a number of acquisitions of genealogy software products and developers. Because The Learning Company now owns four of the leading genealogy titles, we’ve heard concerns that we may discontinue development of one or more of the programs. That is not true. We are now in a position to tailor each of our products to a unique segment of genealogy enthusiasts, providing functionality that is specific to each segment. Many of you know the “Banner Blue” division of The Learning Company (we were the original developers of Family Tree Maker). Because we have the most expertise in the genealogy software category, we will be managing all of The Learning Company’s genealogy products. We intend to maintain separate product teams for each brand, to enable us to preserve and emphasize the unique traits of each product. The following page contains an overview of the strength of each of our products, and the direction we intend to focus future development.

In addition to our four software programs, we are also well known for our data CDs and web sites. We will continue full-scale efforts to grow our Family Archive CD line by publishing useful genealogy data. We are committed to

making valuable online resources available to genealogists at the web sites for each of our products, as well at [www.GenealogyLibrary.com](http://www.GenealogyLibrary.com). Currently, The Learning Company and Mattel have agreed to merge. While that is not yet final, we believe that the history and success of the “Banner Blue” organization will lead Mattel to leave our group on its current track without major changes to our structure or business. The acquisition is expected to be finalized by April 1999, and as the two companies are integrated, we will continue to communicate with you about any changes.

We at The Learning Company are committed to developing the best and most useful genealogy software, CDs and web sites available. Through the years, our “Banner Blue” division has demonstrated our commitment to the genealogy community by listening and responding to your enhancement requests and product suggestions. We are excited to have such a broad portfolio of products to offer to all genealogists, whether they are just beginning to trace their roots or are established professionals. We will continue to encourage the efforts of genealogists through support of valuable national organizations such as Rootsweb, National Genealogical Society, Federation of Genealogical Societies and others. We will also continue to offer support to smaller groups through regional grant programs, and to aspiring professional genealogists through our scholarship program. Our commitment to the pursuit of genealogy stands strong.

*Note: The preceding article is from Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 1999 by Richard W. Eastman and Ancestry, Inc. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.*

# Special Collection compact disks at the Calgary Family History Center

by Douglas H. Stobbs

*Part two of a series. Part 1 was on pages 54-56 of the winter issue of Chinook, vol 19 no 2.*

## Introduction

In just a few months, significant changes have taken place in the realm of genealogical data availability.

Computers have been the driving force and while those who use them are generally well aware of what is available and where, researchers who don't have systems should not feel deprived of equal access to much of what is available, as this is written.

The Special Collection CD-ROMs at the FHC in Calgary was started just a few years ago through the generous donation of CDs by patrons of the FHC and also, through the significant and on-going donation of unique CD-ROMs by the Genealogical Computing Special Interest Group of the Alberta Family Histories Society.

Originally, the collection was composed of CDs which were purchased from a variety of issuers and these complemented the vast collections produced and distributed by the Family History Library in Salt Lake City in the "Family Search" series.

This changed in 1998 when the Family History Library began a program of offering previously unpublished research data to individual users; also on CD-ROM.

Since then, the Family History Library has announced another change in practice and by mid-1999 much if not all of the data previously stored on CD-ROM at all FHCs, (Family Search) will be on an Internet web site and accessible to everyone, world-wide, seven days a week and 24 hours each day.

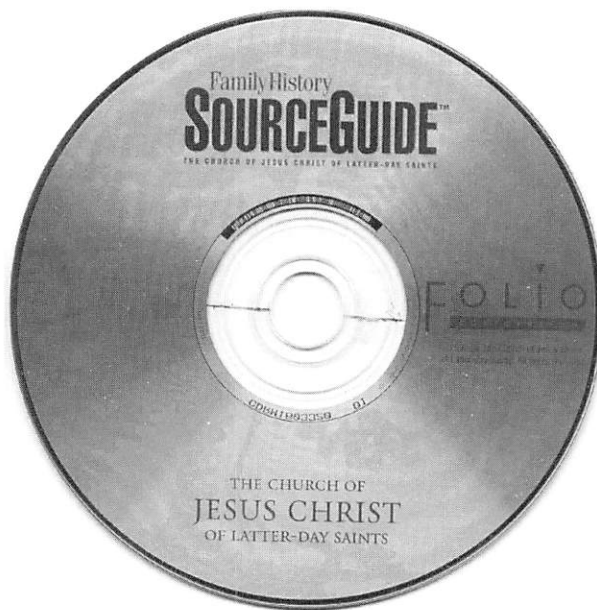
This is a profound innovation and where it will end is yet to be determined.

To assist users, the FHC has a new reference manual for the

collection and this can be found in a blue, 3-ring binder at the computer station in the Center.

Full credit must be given to Carol Lee for producing this very welcome, detailed and useful addition to the manuals.

## Family History SourceGuide



This single CD-ROM is one of the titles recently offered for sale by the Family History Library, to individual users.

It holds all the material previously published as booklets under the "Research Outline" series as well as a good deal of other useful information on research resources.

### *Main features of the SourceGuide include:*

How-to guides. These will provide an outline of the best records available in or from the Family History Library to

consult to assist a search. The parameters include content of the records, time periods covered and how to find them.

**Word Meanings:** Definitions of unusual English and foreign words found in the how-to guides

**Catalog Helper:** A series of suggested subjects to use particularly with the CD-ROM version of the Family History Library Catalog:

Being a recent release, this CD-ROM has ample search capabilities; familiarity with the format is gained quite readily.

Other Features of the SourceGuide:

- Detailed information for Canada, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Latin America, Norway, Philippines, Scotland, Sweden, United States (individual States) and Wales.

- Historical Maps
- Foreign word translations to English
- Forms and census worksheets
- Letter writing guides

Sections can be copied to diskette or printed for those who want to retain permanent records.

### 1851 British Census

A detailed extraction of the 1851 Census for the counties of Devon, Norfolk and Warwick, in England. The individual names total 1.5 million from the 3 counties.

This was a pilot project jointly sponsored by the Family History Library, the genealogical societies of the counties and various governmental authorities.

The results of this undertaking played a key role in the extraction project which led to the later publication of the complete 1881 Census for England, Scotland and Wales.

Another up-to-date release from the Family History Library with numerous search capabilities.

#### *Main Features of "The 1851 British Census":*

Individual searches for specific individuals. Full details provided for all individuals

Household searches for entire households or institutions

Searches can be focused by county

Names of interest may be tagged and later copied to disks, or printed together with all detail.

Full reference trails provided to the original census records.

Index searches enable one to 'browse' sections of any part of the alphabetically sorted surnames.

### Ships and Seafarers of Atlantic Canada

A single CD which holds a wealth of information for researchers.

The data had been accumulated since 1976 at Memorial University from documents held mainly in archives in England, and Ottawa.

The original purpose was to build a database which would facilitate studies of the shipping industry of Atlantic Canada.

Because of the scope of the study and also the relatively unsophisticated features for databases available when the project began, the data is awkward to work with until one gains an understanding of the setup.

For an example, the data is stored in 3 distinct databases as follows:

Ship Registrations for various years between 1787 and 1914 for the ports of St. John, Richibucto, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John's; not all years are inclusive for each port.

Crew Agreements. These apply to vessels registered in the ports of Halifax, Yar-

mouth, Windsor and St. John's, Nfld. This is a significant segment nevertheless holding information on 182,000 seamen and 20,000 masters.

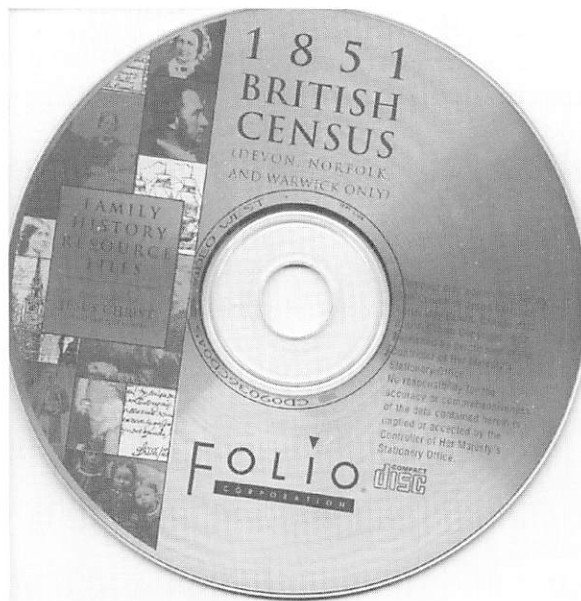
Crew Agreements of vessels registered in non-Canadian ports. This a random sample of 1% of the total number on record and still holds 85,000 records of individual seamen and 19,000 records of masters. Many of these crew members were Canadians.

With this program, users are advised to spend a few minutes reading the reference manual, and then work through a few examples. This preparation will very likely be well rewarded.

#### *Main Features of "Ships and Seafarers of Atlantic Canada"*

Data on individual vessels such as name, type, tonnage, builder, date of registration and the owner/owners. Names of builders are given for all original registrations and where a vessel was owned in partnership, all partner names are given as well as their usual place of residence.

Crew Agreements provide personal detail of masters,





officers and crewmen. This includes a brief description of the vessel and particular voyage then place of birth, age, wages and position in the crew of every individual. In database no 2, the listing is far from complete as data from many Canadian and Newfoundland ports were not collected for the study.

Crew Agreements no 2 was only a small sample, but does have relevance for Atlantic researchers as many Canadians sailed to and from Canadian ports as crewmen in ships registered in England and elsewhere.

The same personal particulars are given as are noted above.

Various combinations of records can be printed from this program. A "Save to File" option is not included.

### Periodical Source Index (PERSI)

This is the largest and most widely used index of genealogical and historical periodical articles available.

It has been compiled over many years by the Allen County Public Library at Ft. Wayne Indiana.

The scope of the index is impressive; it is a comprehensive subject index to most genealogy and local history periodicals written in either English or French since 1800. The number of searchable articles is well in excess of 1 million.

The index is on-going and grows impressively; cataloging regularly includes over 5,000 different periodicals which, as a matter of interest, includes the AFHS journal *Chinook*.

It should be noted that PERSI has been available at Family History Centers for quite some time on microfiche. These were somewhat awkward to use so the update to the CD-ROM version will be a welcome innovation to patrons.

Instructions for using the PERSI program are included in the reference manual at the FHC.

### Main Features of PERSI

- Detailed cataloging of articles including locality, family (surname) and/or research method.
- Copies of articles may be obtained from the Allen County

Library for a modest fee.

- In Calgary, copies of articles cited in PERSI can be ordered through the Inter Library Loan Dept. of the Calgary Public Library.
- Provides the means for obtaining copies of out-of-print or otherwise unobtainable articles.

### Vital Records Indexes, British Isles and also United States

These two CD-ROM sets hold information as their titles indicate however they are accessed through the same search program which is called Family Archive Viewer.

Both collections are in sets of multiple CDs and in each case, one CD is devoted entirely to marriages and the remainder to births and christenings.

Individual records in the collections are formatted very similarly to those in the International Genealogical Index (IGI) without however the LDS Church Ordinance fields. Full details as to the record sources are pro-

vided as well as film numbers for ordering from the Family History Library.

While both these collections hold multi millions of records, disappointment is often expressed when a family or family member is not found.

A better understanding of the locales of the data included in each collection is provided in the Help.

### Menu of the Family Archive Viewer

Data included in these sets is not a duplication of that included in the IGI. The data was extracted and compiled in a manner similar to that already published in the IGI however these sets hold previously unpublished information and should be considered as complementary to the IGI.

Anyone familiar with searching the IGI on CD-ROM will be very comfortable with these sets.

Records may be tagged and later, saved to a GEDCOM, or printed.



The following lists provide an indication of the number of parishes or places within these indexes where records were from specific regions. These data are from the CD-ROM sets described above.

<b>England</b>		<b>Scotland</b>		<b>USA</b>		
County	Number of places extracted	County	Number of places extracted	State	Number of birth/chris collections extracted	Number of counties with marriage records
Bedfordshire	8	Aberdeen	14	Alabama	6	51
Buckingham	9	Angus	13	Arkansas	3	37
Cambridge	8	Argyll	5	California	0	2
Cheshire	3	Ayr	19	District/Columbia	2	2
Cornwall	9	Banff	5	Florida	0	2
Cumberland	5	Berwick	5	Georgia	32	135
Derby	80	Bute	1	Hawaii	1	1
Devon	7	Caithness	1	Idaho	2	12
Dorset	155	Clackmannan	5	Illinois	37	46
Durham	5	Dumfries	21	Indiana	7	5
Essex	5	Dunbarton	3	Iowa	41	61
Gloucester	30	East Lothian	11	Kansas	2	9
Hampshire	38	Mid Lothian	23	Kentucky	45	47
Hereford	65	Elgin	8	Louisiana	2	3
Hertford	125	Fife	24	Maine	36	45
Huntingdon	21	Inverness	8	Maryland	33	26
Kent	95	Kincardine	2	Massachusetts	19	18
Lancashire	136	Kinross	2	Michigan	12	11
Leicester	0	Kirkcudbright	8	Minnesota	9	5
Lincoln	50	Lanark	20	Mississippi	4	71
London/Middlesex	6	Linlithgow	7	Missouri	6	11
Norfolk	13	Moray	7	Montana	2	1
Northampton	0	Nairn	2	Nebraska	6	8
Northumberland	37	Orkney	4	New Hampshire	1	1
Nottingham	101	Peebles	3	New Jersey	37	60
Oxford	1	Perth	21	New Mexico	18	15
Rutland	1	Renfrew	7	New York	26	25
Shropshire	17	Roxburgh	9	North Dakota	4	2
Somerset	8	Ross and Cormarty	6	Ohio	23	18
Stafford	39	Selkirk	4	Oklahoma	3	7
Suffolk	3	Shetland	4	Oregon	0	6
Suffolk (B) most parishes 1815-60		Stirling	11	Pennsylvania	47	35
Sussex	52	Sutherland	4	Rhode Island	5	5
Warwick	5	West Lothian	6	South Carolina	1	0
Westmorland	4	Wigtown	7	Tennessee	44	86
Wiltshire	113			Texas	59	135
Worcester	17			Washington	0	4
York	117			West Virginia	2	3
				Wisconsin	8	4
				Wyoming	0	8
<b>Canada</b>						
		Prov.		Number of birth/chris collections extracted		Number of marriage collections extracted
		Manitoba		10		8
		New Brunswick		3		3
		Nova Scotia		2		5
		Ontario		2		21

# Upcoming events

- GENSOFT-99, April 17th, 1999  
The Alberta Family Histories Society Computer Group will present a one-day live demonstration of 12 different genealogy programs and other tools to compile and publish your family history. Lectures will be presented to help beginning and advanced researchers. New location this year is Riverview United Church, 824 Imperial Way SW, Calgary
- Alberta Genealogical Society Annual Conference and Annual Meeting, Edmonton, April 16-17 1999. Check the notice board at the AFHS Library for details or try: 403-424-4429 or <http://www.compumart.ab.ca/abgensoc>
- The New Brunswick Genealogical Society will present its 20th anniversary conference "New Brunswick Ancestors - Arrivals and Departures" July 30th to August 2nd, 1999 in Moncton, New Brunswick. Details are available at: <http://www.bitheads.ca/nbgs/conf.html>
- The "Computers In Family History Conference" will be held 24th April 1999 at Salford University, Manchester, UK. It is sponsored by the Society of Genealogists and the Manchester and Lancashire Family History Society. Information is available at: <http://www.mlfs.demon.co.uk/conference>
- The Halton-Peel Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society will present the OGS Seminar '99 from May 28th to May 30th 1999 in Toronto, Canada. The theme is "Our Ontario Families." Details are available at: <http://www.hhpl.on.ca/sigs/ogshp/seminar.htm>
- Brigham Young University's 1999 Genealogy and Family History Conference will be held August 3-6, 1999. Information is available at: <http://coned.byu.edu/cw/cwgeneal/>
- The Searching For That Elusive Irish Ancestor 1999 Family History & Heritage Conference will be held in Belfast and in Dublin, Ireland September 7 through 14, 1999. The conference will concentrate on making practical use of the genealogical research sources available to the family historian in both cities. Delegates will have ample opportunity for guided research at the main archives and repositories in addition to lectures, tours and entertainment all at no extra charge. Details are available at: <http://www.uhf.org.uk>
- Yorkshire Family History Fair. This major event will take place Saturday, June 26th, 1999. Location will be in the Knavesmire Stand, York Racecourse! "Usual Stalls, Free Parking, Cafeteria; Admission £2.00" Hours: 10:00 am to 4:30 pm Contact: Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland, TS10 4ND, UK. Phone 01642-486615

*Note: The forgoing items are from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and are copyright 1999 by Richard W. Eastman and Ancestry, Inc. They are republished here with the permission of the author.*

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## Grant Received from Shell Canada

The Alberta Family Histories Society is very pleased to announce that it has recently received a grant of \$2,000 from the Shell Canada Community Service Fund.

"The funds have been awarded to recognize and support Suddie W. Mumford, a Shell Canada retiree. Suddie regularly volunteers with the Alberta Family Histories Society as a computer resource person. The funds will be used to purchase a laptop computer and LCD projector", according to Gordon Hulbert, co-leader of the Computer Special Interest Group.

# Heritage Cemeteries

by Lillian Myers

In my researching I have found a number of my ancestors who had been buried "in a country cemetery near Rosenfeld, Manitoba". I had seen pictures of some tombstones there almost covered by soil erosion. I had heard that no one was looking after the cemetery, although the people I knew had belonged to the St. John's Lutheran Church in Rosenfeld.

Obviously, a new cemetery has since been established, but the old one was abandoned. I didn't have a contact with any of the family there. But after some "detective work" established contact with a third cousin and his wife who had lived in that area, and are now living in Winnipeg. After letters and phone calls, they told me the location of the cemetery. It is had, of course, changed hands and the present farmer didn't know what to do about it — and didn't intend to take the project on himself. Also, remaining family members (now in their 70s and 80s) were very concerned about it.

In telling one of you about this, you suggested that they should contact the Manitoba government and have it

declared a "heritage site". The cousins in Winnipeg followed through on that and were much surprised to get a most favourable response. They were told that the Heritage people were aware that there were four or five "country cemeteries" for which there were no records and they were anxious to make some contacts in regard to this. On investigation, the farmer's land title didn't show this cemetery. Apparently, the original farmer had donated the land to the church, but likely it was on a "hand shake" or only recorded in the church records, but was never filed with the Land Titles.

The Heritage Department is now getting the local municipality involved to clean up the site, and also to involve the St. John's Lutheran Church, and to have the land title corrected to show the cemetery. The farmer is very happy to have this problem resolved. Members of the family are most grateful for this information, as they had no idea they should contact the Heritage Department. So, many thanks to Janet Morgan; you just never know how some of your advice might assist someone else.

## Guild of One-Name Societies

The Guild of One-Name Societies is an international charitable organization dedicated to the study of all recorded instances of particular surnames. Existing members are in a position to assist family historians with their research and also welcome new information on any surnames in their register.

To expand awareness of the organization and its activities, the guild has supplied a set of microfiche to the AFHS which hold their journals for 1997 as well as the 1998 Register. These are available for viewing in the AFHS Library.

The Guild can be contacted in various ways: <http://www.one-name-org> Guild@one-name-org  
Secretary, Box G., Society of Genealogists, 14 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Road,  
London EC1M 7BA

## Book Review by the author, Mike Foster

Subject: St Cath's indexes - how incomplete?

Date: Wed, 10 Feb 1999 09:27:16 +1300

From: Mike Foster <Mike.Foster@genboard.sartorelli.gen.nz>

To: GENBRIT-L@rootsweb.com

Hello Pam

Just read your message ....

PD> I'm just starting searching for my family and I'm looking for an

PD> unusual surname have been going through St Cath's Microfilms noting

PD> down all the Births - about 4/year. A notice in the search room

PD> says that before 1865 Civil Registration was incomplete.

PD> Has anyone a feel for \*how\* incomplete?

There are several possibilities. My research has been mainly into the marriage system as the basis for my recent book "A Comedy of Errors, or The Marriage Records of England and Wales 1837-1899".

I've devoted one chapter of the book to statistics of births, deaths and marriages and it seems beyond all doubt that up to about a million births were not registered in the early years of the civil registration system.

Further, in another chapter I deal with the quality and completeness of the film and fiche. So far I've checked many years of fiche/film for completeness and have only found one year without gaps, missing frames, in the fiche. Further, in yet another chapter, I give evidence that in the typewritten parts of the indexes there are undoubted losses simply through slips in the typing.

For marriages there are also items that never got included in the quarterly returns. The same may well have occurred for births or deaths but I don't have evidence for that. Then there is also huge issue of mis-indexing, discussed in detail with heaps of examples, in my book.

I was incredibly fortunate to have had permission from the Registrar General to complete this research at the GRO in Southport, a unique distinction never accorded before and unlikely, for various reasons, to recur. Thus my book has the blessing of the establishment and is getting a great reception. I've sold about 40 copies in Britain, and nearly 300 'round the world, and Family Tree Magazine have just received a large consignment from me. I suspect their price will be about the same but I have not had confirmation of that. Michael Armstrong is on holiday at this moment.

Kind regards

Mike

\* OLX 2.1 TD \* 19 Khouri Avenue,  
Karori, Wellington 6005,  
New Zealand

It would seem that Ruth Hall spent a lifetime withholding knowledge of her age, and this was no time to stop!







**Ruth Duncan**

## DUNCAN

Ruth Margaret Duncan (nee Spearman), beloved wife, mother, grandmother and friend, passed away at home on Friday, January 22, 1999, at the age of 73 years.

Ruth was born on a farm near Crystal City, Manitoba. She completed her high school in Crystal City, followed by the Normal School program in Winnipeg. She taught almost four years in Manitoba in the Manitou and Darlingford areas. After a few years travelling with her husband, Wallace, on pipeline construction and getting Grant and Janice started in life, the family settled in Calgary. She then resumed her teaching career, spending nearly thirty years with the Calgary Board of Education as teacher, principal and assistant superintendent, retiring in 1988. During this time she completed a BEd (1964) and an MEd (1972) at the University of Calgary.

Ruth enjoyed life, her family and friends, career, and genealogy. Ruth is survived by her husband of fifty-one years, Wallace Duncan; son and daughter-in-law, Grant and Alice; daughter and son-in-law, Janice and Terry; grandchildren, Michelle and her husband Blaire

Moyer of Brandon, MB, Michael Bercier and Sandra, Colleen and Laura Duncan, all of Calgary; and great-granddaughter Brianna Moyer of Brandon, MB. She is also survived by her brother and sister-in-law, Jack and Helen Spearman; brother-in-law Jim and his wife Betty Duncan of Morden, MB; sister-in-law Mina and her husband Lawrence Esler of La Riviere, MB; as well as twelve nieces and nephews. She was predeceased by her parents, Adry and Jean (McKay) Spearman.

In addition to the above, Ruth is fondly remembered by many members of the AFHS where she also served with distinction, for many years.



The work of a preservation/restoration committee is in evidence in this photo of markers in the Christ Church Anglican Cemetery (old section), Burritts Rapids, ON. The markers date from the early 1800s and are made of white marble. They have all been reset in cement and reinforced with metal strips on the vertical edges. Also, the background of each of the markers has been painted black. While this makes for easier reading of inscriptions, it does create a very melancholy atmosphere.



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## Editorial — To the battlements!

Many AFHS members have supported the campaign to have the law and regulations governing federal censuses changed, effective with the 1911 Census. Many thanks to all of you for that.

It is gratifying to report that these efforts have borne fruit and while it has left warm feelings amongst family historians not only here, but across Canada, this is definitely not the time to slacken off.

The issue has attracted media attention and this in itself is very encouraging. Late last fall, the issue was introduced in the Senate by Senator Lorna Milne who delivered a major address on the subject and has vigorously continued to press for change amongst the members of that august body, and elsewhere.

One of the problems for the government has been the sometimes conflicting goals of major departments and ministries in Ottawa. The 1911 Census provides a good example of this wherein Statistics Canada has maintained they made an undertaking to the people of Canada when the 1911 Census was being taken, of maintaining the information in complete secrecy, forever.

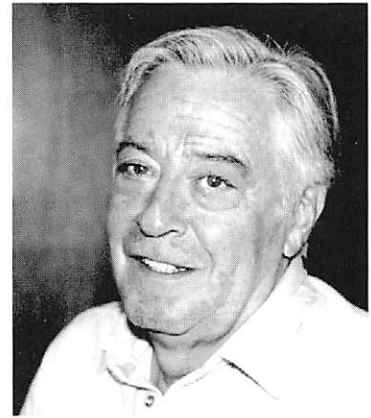
Opposing this position has been the National Archives of Canada whose mandate is to preserve and make available to anyone, important historic documents, artifacts and data, also forever.

There obviously has been some scurrying going on in Ottawa and this has triggered the announcement from The Honourable John Manley that some changes are being actually contemplated by the government.

Here is a quote from the minister from letters sent recently to several branches of OGS:

“Since that time, I have asked Statistics Canada to develop options for amending the Statistics Act to allow access to census records. As it stands, there are two possibilities: a retroactive amendment to the confidentiality provisions of

the Statistics Act to allow the release of identifiable census records to the National Archives, 92 years after a given census, in keeping with the regulations of the Privacy Act, or an amendment to release records collected in the course of the 2001 and future censuses, 92 years after their collection.”



When this is read carefully, the first option is OK — the second would be horrendous. Each and every decennial census from 1911 through to and including the 1991 census would be lost forever.

The 2001 census would be released to the public sometime in 2094. This is the recommendation of Statistics Canada; we simply cannot accept option #2 and must let it be known.

We must become vocal as never before and in the most forthright manner, bring our collective opinions to the attention of the minister, and every politician in the House of Commons.

Should the proposed legislation become law... and have option # 2 embedded in it, the likelihood of any other amendments in at least a decade or two, is pure fantasy.

The ridiculousness of this is well illustrated by the fact that in 20 years, British Censuses up to 1911 will be in the public domain, as will be the 1940 Census of the United States.

The key issues are still the rights to a nation's history balanced against the rights to privacy of living citizens. An increasingly important right too is the importance of family history research to support medical research and treatment.

*continued on page 83.*

## Notice of Annual General Meeting

The annual General Meeting of the Alberta Family Histories Society will be held during the evening of

Monday, June 7, 1999

at Southminster United Church, 3838 14A Street,  
Calgary Alberta.

The meeting will elect officers for the ensuing year, accept reports, approve the financial statements for the prior year, appoint auditors and conduct any other business required under the by-laws of the society.

**Alberta Family Histories Society — A distinct society since 1980**

*"We Wuz Robbed"* continued from front page: *Manuscript*, published in 1973 by The Blaisdell Family National Association.<sup>2</sup> Anjou claims to have found the English origins of Ralph Blaisdell and to have extended that ancestry six generations. This claim on its face is not unusual or beyond belief, for many early New England immigrants have well-founded pedigrees of similar length.

Our concern here will not be with the Blaisdell ancestry as such, which may or may not be correct, but with the truly extraordinary claims that Anjou makes for the connections of this family. We encounter here one of the characteristic features of an Anjou pedigree: it seems that any immigrant studied by Anjou is related, sometimes at a very great distance, to dozens of other immigrants.

In the case of the Blaisdell lineage, most of Anjou's energy is expended on the grandfather of the immigrant and the supposed connections through his children to many other early New Englanders. We begin our detailed analysis by looking at Isabell Blaisdell, said by Anjou to be baptized in Chipping, Lancashire, on 25 April 1578, daughter of Henry Blaisdell, and aunt of the immigrant.

Anjou then announces that she married on 17 November 1603 Robert Moyses of Holbrooke [sic], Suffolk, son of Robert Moyses and Alice his wife, also of Holbrook.<sup>4</sup> This is followed by two wills, the first apparently being that of the elder Robert Moyses, father-in-law to Isabell Blaisdell according to Anjou. This will, dated 2 August 1604, aside from naming the testator's son Robert and the latter's wife Isabell, and grandson Joseph Moyses, also makes mention of two sets of friends: "Thomas Aulcock, of Faulde, Co. Staff. and John Bleasdale, of Whalley, Co. Lanc.," and "John Whiting and Nicholas Stanton."<sup>5</sup>

The second will is that of Nicholas Stanton of Ipswich, Suffolk, who

names mother-in-law Whiting, "Joseph Moyses or his wife living in New England," and the family of Henry Smith, also of New England. Anjou then jumps off from this point to note the residences in New England of Joseph Moyses and Henry Smith, and also refers to other potential New England connections.<sup>6</sup>

The relationship between Ralph Blaisdell, the immigrant, and the persons named in Stanton's will is quite distant and indirect. But if correct, it would be quite remarkable, especially since Anjou includes in this same pamphlet many other claims of similar connections.

The critical document in this attempt to relate Joseph Moyses and others to Ralph Blaisdell is the 1604 will of Robert Moyses. On the one hand it points to the Blaisdell family, by referring to Thomas Aulcock (claimed on a previous page to be brother-in-law of a sister of Isabell Blaisdell) and John Blaisdell (a brother of Isabell). On the other hand it points to the various other New England families, by naming Nicholas Stanton and a person presumed to be an in-law of Stanton.

Note here another of the defining features of an Anjou pedigree: a series of wild geographical leaps from one corner of England to another. We are asked to believe that an average citizen of a parish in southeastern Suffolk counts among his friends two men from Staffordshire and Lancashire who are relatives of a woman who has been his daughter-in-law for less than a year.

The difficulty arises when we try to find this will. The estate of a person dying in eastern Suffolk should appear in one of three places: the Archdeaconry Court of Suffolk; the Consistory Court of Norwich; or the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. There are published indexes for all three of these probate jurisdictions, and in none of them is there a will for a Robert Moyses of any parish in 1604 or for any year within two decades in

either direction.<sup>7</sup>

In the Archdeaconry of Suffolk there is a will in 1628 for a Robert Moyses of Holbrook, which names wife Edith and several daughters, some married and some not.<sup>8</sup> In the parish register of Holbrook we find one Robert Moyses in the years between 1598 and 1609 having children with wife Eden (apparently a variant of Edith), and these baptisms conform well with the children named in Robert's will. There is not in the Holbrook register a marriage of a Robert Moyses to Isabel Blaisdell in 1603 or in any other year, although Anjou does not claim that the marriage took place there, and does not cite the Holbrook registers.<sup>9</sup>

The Robert Moyses who left the 1628 will was buried at Holbrook on 3 May 1628, and is probably the Robert baptized there on 31 August 1567, son of Robert Moyses and Elizabeth.<sup>10</sup> This older Robert was buried at Holbrook on 22 December 1572,<sup>11</sup> leaving a will dated 19 December and proved 28 December 1572, naming sons Robert and John, both under age.<sup>12</sup> These are the only baptisms and burials in Holbrook for the name Robert Moyses. [These two wills are the only such records for the name Robert Moyses in Holbrook.]

Anjou has simply fabricated a marriage and a will in order to connect the immigrant Ralph Blaisdell to some other New England immigrants. What is insidious is that the majority of what Anjou put in this section on the Moyses family is correct and properly documented. The will of Nicholas Stanton does exist and does say what Anjou claims it says. This will was published by Henry F. Waters in his *Genealogical Gleanings* only a few years before Anjou went to work on the Blaisdells.<sup>13</sup>

In fact, at the end of the one-page section on the Moyses connection, Anjou includes a long list of citations to original documents in England, including nineteen PCC wills, a



**Ruth Duncan**

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Ruth was born on a farm near Crystal City, Manitoba. She completed her high school in Crystal City, followed by the Normal School program in Winnipeg. She taught almost four years in Manitoba in the Manitou and Darlingford areas. After a few years travelling with her husband, Wallace, on pipeline construction and getting Grant and Janice started in life, the family settled in Calgary. She then resumed her teaching career, spending nearly thirty years with the Calgary Board of Education as teacher, principal and assistant superintendent, retiring in 1988. During this time she completed a BEd (1964) and an MEd (1972) at the University of Calgary.

Ruth enjoyed life, her family and friends, career, and genealogy. Ruth is survived by her husband of fifty-one years, Wallace Duncan; son and daughter-in-law, Grant and Alice; daughter and son-in-law, Janice and Terry; grandchildren, Michelle and her husband Blaire

Moyer of Brandon, MB, Michael Bercier and Sandra, Colleen and Laura Duncan, all of Calgary; and great-granddaughter Brianna Moyer of Brandon, MB. She is also survived by her brother and sister-in-law, Jack and Helen Spearman; brother-in-law Jim and his wife Betty Duncan of Morden, MB; sister-in-law Mina and her husband Lawrence Esler of La Riviere, MB; as well as twelve nieces and nephews. She was predeceased by her parents, Adry and Jean (McKay) Spearman.

In addition to the above, Ruth is fondly remembered by many members of the AFHS where she also served with distinction, for many years.



The work of a preservation/restoration committee is in evidence in this photo of markers in the Christ Church Anglican Cemetery (old section), Burritts Rapids, ON. The markers date from the early 1800s and are made of white marble. They have all been reset in cement and reinforced with metal strips on the vertical edges. Also, the background of each of the markers has been painted black. While this makes for easier reading of inscriptions, it does create a very melancholy atmosphere.



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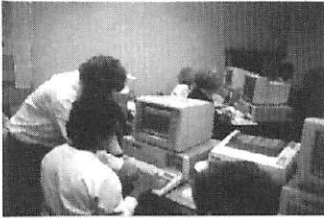
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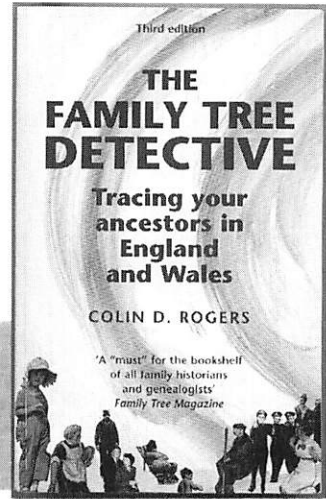
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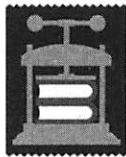
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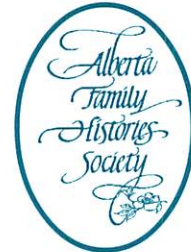
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## **AFHS program for remainder of 1998/1999 season**

1 March 1999

Beginners program: Censuses — Janet Morgan

Main program: Looking at border crossing records — Claire Neville

12 April 1999

Beginners program: Organizing your paper and yourself — Roy Strickland

Main program: Genealogy in India — Arutha Mathe

3 May 1999

Beginners program: English Parish Records — Janice Cushman

Main program: Early ranchers in southern Alberta — Max Foran

7 June 1999

Beginners program: One-Name Societies — Evelyn Brown

Main program: Patterns of mobility and kinship — Joan Dingle

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