

Alberta Family Histories Society

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Chinook



Banff Springs Hotel

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A.F.H.S. Program Schedule 2003

7 April	Main Basic	Computers in Genealogy Genealogical Ethics	Computer SIG George Lake
5 May	Main Basic	U.S.A. Research Source Citation	Faye Geddes Kay Clarke
2 June	Main Basic	Volunteer Appreciation Canadian Censuses On-line	AFHS Board Ronna Byam

Editorial Comment

I was asked to include the following in the Chinook by one of our members and thought about the impact of not being able to visit the Glenbow Museum, which is a world famous historical and heritage museum - you just have to observe the number of tourists who pass through. There is a wealth of information for the genealogist within the museum archives and this is particularly noticeable with the current 1906 census transcription project.

So, without further ado - presented by *Adrienne Horne*

What is the value of our heritage?

In the days of debates over the value of public services and the role of our government to ensure their provision, the forgotten relation is the heritage industry, more specifically museums.

The impact of these reductions is hard to measure. But the impact is there to be sure. Consider the day when a family visit to the museum is simply too expensive. When the researcher needs to add another couple of thousand to the research proposal in order to access the archives, when school programs about our rich heritage just evaporate. We tend to take for granted the existence of our museum and the valuable work that the Glenbow employees do to care for our heritage collections and bring them alive through a multitude of exhibits and public programs.

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Banff Springs Hotel

Banff Springs in the 1940's. Taken by Adrienne Horne's grandmother, Margaret (nee: Swaisland) Carter, who was born and raised in Edmonton



Chairman's Message

Those of you who attended the March general meeting of the Society will be aware that we have been faced with a difficult space situation. The church in which we have rented space for our Library has been sold and we have been informed our lease will not be renewed beyond May 31 this year.

The rent we have paid for Library space has been very modest, thanks to the efforts of the group led by Frank Morrow, which located this space and negotiated the lease five years ago. Because Calgary's economy is booming once again, it is proving very difficult to find comparable space at anything like the cost we have been paying. Prior to the March general meeting the Finance and Budget Committee chaired by Bob Crowle reviewed our prospects and concluded some drastic measures were necessary. These included closing the library for 3 to 4 months, possibly severely cutting back the Chinook and perhaps increasing fees.

I am pleased to announce now that thanks to the efforts of the Space Committee led by Gordon Lane and Mabel Kiessling, we see a light at the end of the tunnel. Details are not final as I write this so I cannot be more specific, but we believe we have the prospect of a suitable space at a cost we can manage without serious cutbacks in services. If all goes as planned I will be more specific at the April general meeting. As with many such crises, this may prove to be more opportunity than problem. The result may be a slightly larger, more accessible Library, offering more services in the future.

Before the next Chinook is published, you will have elected a new Board of Directors. Xenia Stanford and the Nominating Committee have once again done a sterling job and produced an excellent slate of candidates to fill those Board positions that will become vacant.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the members of the past year's Board on your behalf. They have all worked diligently and earnestly at their assigned tasks and as a result, the Society continues to grow stronger day by day. Vice Chairs Bob Crowle and Mabel Kiessling have provided strong leadership and Treasurer Gordon Lane and Secretary Ann Williams have ensured the day to day operations have been accomplished efficiently. The four Directors at Large, Mary Arthur, Ronna Byam, Lorna Laughton, and Marilyn Younger (who succeeded Ellen Kinghorn during the year), have represented you with knowledge and vigour. The Standing Committee chairs, Alison Arthur, Helen Backhouse, Bill Campbell, Diane Granger, Gordon Hulbert and Judie Riddell, who deliver the real work of the Society, have all worked hard throughout the year and produced significant results.

Finally, I would like to personally thank all of these people for the support and encouragement they have given me through the year. Without that, my job would have been very much harder.

George Lake
Chairman

The Bluenose Sailmaker

By Marguerite Irene Phillips (Redden)
(mother of AFHS member Inge Leavell)

Clarence Redden, who was born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, eight years after Canadian Confederation, was destined to grow up in exciting times. The west was opening up, but that was nothing compared to the excitement right there at home. It was still the era of the wooden sailing ships, and Windsor was the center of the ship building industry on the Bay of Fundy. It had the third largest tonnage in all of Canada. Clarence grew up on Ferry Hill, in Windsor, on the fringes of elite society. The area echoed to the tap of the hammer and all the other sights, sounds and smells of shipbuilding.



Clarence Redden
(May 23, 1875 – March, 1943)

Clarence was the only son born to Harriette Elvira (Bezanson) and Thomas Redden and was lovingly doted on as the only son. Harriette brought her son up with the sensibility of her New England Planter maternal heritage and the cultural bent of her Montbeliardian paternal heritage.

While Clarence sailed his toy schooner, fired his small cannon or puddled around the edge of the Avon riverbank with his playmates, he and his friends must have dreamed of sailing those larger ships being built in the shipyards below, across the Atlantic to all of the shipping centers of Europe or to more exotic places like the West Indies, around the tip of South America to San Francisco, Seattle, Vancouver, or even around the Cape Horn, to India, Australia and New Zealand.

What a cacophony of sound Windsor was! Crowded along the main street were the ship's suppliers and sailmaking lofts, lumber, coal, dry-goods merchants, and banks. Horse-drawn conveyances were everywhere. Off to the right sat a furniture factory and out of sight at the other end of town stood an old cotton and woolen mill.

Behind the hill of the elite and across the ferry part of the river came the new rail line. Parallel to the railroad bridge, the road bridge was built, complete with a boardwalk esplanade. There was such an uproar of activity, how could a young man choose his life's profession?

Clarence went off to Windsor Academy. He studied piano and painting and blended his tenor in barbershop quartets, harmonizing Gay 90's tunes of Stephen Foster and George Cohen who were all of the rage then.

For all of his youthful gaiety, by the age of 19, Clarence already had found his way into the work force, apprenticing as a sailmaker at A.P. Jones Sail Loft on Water Street. He must have become proficient in his trade, because he later worked for Smith and Rhuland in Lunenburg, and was one of the sailmakers for the famous 'Bluenose'.

And it was at the age of 19 that he met a girl his own age – not from 'the Hill', not from the Academy, but from that old cotton mill on the other side of town. Her name was Mary Elizabeth Rogers.

Gay young blades like Clarence might stroll the boardwalk or hang about the shipyards, but girls of a working class, if they were 'nice girls' had little social life beyond family and church. And so it was that young men, if they hoped to meet 'nice' young girls, went to church perhaps more often than they might for spiritual purposes alone.

It was on a Wednesday night at a Methodist church that the hardworking, uneducated but vivacious Mary Elizabeth met the well-employed, well-educated, talented and witty Clarence. Other than the fact that they were introduced by mutual friends, no details of their courtship survive, but it must have proceeded with all the patience of adolescent love, because the young couple, both 19 at the time, were married that very same year on March 28, 1897.

Perhaps because it was the custom in those days, Clarence took his bride to live in his parents' house, that his father had built in 1861. The young couple had private rooms on the third floor of the family home, although the 'privacy' of their suite left something to be desired. Clarence's mother, Harriette Elivira, had a fear of the house burning down, so each night without fail, she would come into the hallway outside their bedroom to check Clarence's pockets for matches. Despite such interruptions, the young couple must have had their moments together, for in due time, three children were born; Nellie Blanche, Thomas Henry and Joseph Clarence.

When the yards that had built those magnificent sailing ships closed down all along the Bay of Fundy, then one by one along the South Shore, Clarence had to go to New England to find work in his trade as a sailmaker. He stayed away many years, working at Wannamakers in Connecticut as long as work was available there. He came home to Windsor only once before his retirement in 1941. After a long train trip up the New England coast, and the ferry trip across the Bay of Fundy from St. John to Digby, he arrived in Windsor, tired, disillusioned and really indignant! A submarine had crept into the Bay of Fundy and shelled the Canadian Pacific ferry called the Princess Helene and he was furious! The entire upper deck had been smashed.

In retirement, every morning, he would dress, polish his shoes and go out to check the post office for mail and see what was going on downtown. And every day upon his return, his stepping onto the veranda was like the arrival of a storm. While his gentle wife was working hard to survive the depression and raise children, Clarence could only complain about the backwardness of Windsor. Where were the paved streets? Where were the supermarkets? Why was there no waterfront activity? And most of all - what had become of all of his old friends and associates? Windsor was not progressive New England and it was not the booming shipbuilding center of his youth.

The disappointment was more than Clarence would, or was willing to tolerate. Perhaps it was a certain inflexibility of spirit that caused him to die rather than give up the memory of how it used to be. And so, he died just a couple of years after returning home to Windsor from New England.

Burial in "Woolens"

By Marlene Knott, AFHS Member of GRUG (Reunion Users Group) and also Projects Volunteer

While searching through a microfilm of parish records from Shalbourne, Wiltshire, England, looking for BUSHELL and WESTON surnames, I found the interesting notation of "buried in woolens" beside quite a few of the earlier entries. I mentioned this in some correspondence to an English relative who is interested in the same families and this was his reply.

According to some genealogy emails he had seen, an Act of Parliament had been passed in 1666 requiring all persons to be buried in woolens. This was to bolster the English wool industry and to discourage the import of linen. Thus, parishes were required to record with every burial that the law had been observed and fines were imposed on anyone breaking the law. Of course, some people (or their relatives!) felt it was beneath their station to be buried in wool and incurred the fine as well as the increased cost of the more expensive linen! The Act was repealed in 1814.

Sometimes you find more than the names and dates you are looking for!

Highlights from exchange journals

received in the AFHS library to July 2002
by Helen Backhouse and Lorna Stewart

New Brunswick

New Brunswick Genealogical Society,
Vol. 23 #3 Fall 01
Kingston peninsula Anglican burials 1816-57
Origins: The Colpitts' and relations
Vol. 23 #4 Winter 01
What to do if your research hits a brick wall
Death certificates of Grand Manan and Kingston Peninsula
Vol. 24 #1 Spring 02
98th Regiment of Foot 1803-1818
Some of the marriageable men of St. John 1884

Newfoundland

Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society,
Vol. 17 #4 Fall 01
Newfoundland homes and the people who lived in them
Attempted population reconstruction of "South Shore, Conception Bay" up to persons born in 1845
Vol. 18 #1 Winter 02
Distress in St. John's 1821
Brown, Hefford and Hillier families of New Harbour and the Newhook family of Dildo

Nova Scotia

Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia,
Vol. XIX #1 Spring 01
Extracts from Lalia Baird's Journal BMD
Henry S. Sutherland Account Book #2 1867-77
Vol. XIX #2 Summer 01
Vital statistics from Kings County Newspapers 1866-1899
Nova Scotia strays in the Yukon
Vol. XIX #3 Fall 01
School records – a previously hidden source for genealogical research
Names of Loyalist refugees transported from New York to Nova Scotia by His Majesty's Ship "Clinton", 1763
Directory of Members and Surname Interests 2001

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society,
No. 98 Vol. 26 #3 Sept 01
Canada, part 3 – Visiting Census 30th March 1851, Parish of Jura and Collonsay, District of Islay and Jura, County of Argyll

No. 99 Vol. 26 #4 Nov 01

The Estate of Richard Westaway
Strays in the 1901 BC Census, part 1
Vol. 27 #1 Feb 01
Strays in the 1901 BC Census part 2
A quick Guide to Island Newspapers

Guernsey

La Société Guernésiaise,
Vol. 14 #2 Winter 02
Extracts from the town Hospital Records
The Lucases of Guernsey

Ireland

Irish Roots Magazine,
#40 2001
Little known sources for Irish Probate Records
Irish miners in Rhode Island

North of Ireland Family History Society,
Vol. 12 #2 2001
Edgar family in Ulster
Names as they appear on maps of the turf bogs, part 1
The Irish At Home and Abroad,

The Irish Genealogical Research Society,
The Irish Genealogical Society International,
Vol. 22 #4 Oct 01
Take one townland
Irish in New Orleans
Vol. 23 #1 Jan 02
From the West of Ireland to the West of America
Irish heritage of Butte, Montana
Vol. 23 #2 April 02
New Brunswick, Canada
Irish Montagues
Ulster Genealogical & Historical Guild,

Scotland

Aberdeen and North East Scotland Family History Society,
#80 Aug 01
The Havens of Fetteresso parish part 2
A list of people of the parish of Dallas July 1777

#81 Nov 01
Terrible catastrophe in the River Dee
Pre 1858 asylum records

#82 Feb 02
Burgesses of Inverurie
Pre-Ordnance Survey Maps

Central Scotland Family History Society,
#23 Autumn 01
Church records in the National Archives of Scotland
Sometimes it's hard to be a woman!
#24 Spring 02
Industrial schools in Scotland in the 19th c and an
Inspector's Tale
Testaments and Wills
Fiche – Members' Interests 2002

Dumfries and Galloway Family History Society,
#42 Nov 01
Blackcraigs leadmines
Historic walk round Sanguhar
#43 March 02
Covens and Covenanters
The Sibbalds of Castle Sod, Kirkcudbright and
Liverpool

Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History
Society,
#62 Oct 01
Bohemian glassworks of Scotland
Catholic Records
#63 March 02
Searching in the Poor Law records
"Swearing Hughie", among others

Scottish Genealogical Society,
Vol. XLVIII #3 Sept 01
Pictish Law of Inheritance
The Clan Mackeller, part 2
Vol. XLVIII #4 Dec 01
What's in a name?
Letters from Monikie
Vol. XLIX #1 March 02
Records of the General Assembly
Evaluation of Military Indexes

Troon and District Family History Society,
#33 Summer 01
Were the Pettigrews Huguenots?
Voyage to New Zealand 1874
#34 Autumn 01
Scottish Land Records – Sasines
The McSevney family
#35 Spring 02
Emigration from the Firth of Clyde 1785-1850
Kirkmichael Death Records part 1

New England

New England Historical and Genealogical Society –
Ancestors,
Vol. 2 #4 Fall 01

The Thwing Index: inhabitants and estates of the
Town of Boston 1630-1800
Settlement of Hingham
Vol. 2 #5 and #6 Holiday 01
Photographs in your family
17th Century Probates and Administrations in
Middlesex County, Massachusetts
Vol. 3 #1 Winter 02
Diaries in your family history research
Focus on Massachusetts research

New England Historical and Genealogical Society -
Register,
#620 Oct 01
Thomas Burnap, husband of Mary Pearson
John Robinson, Pastor of the Pilgrims, in Norwich
1603-1607
#621 Jan 02
Almira (Bishee) Bailey and her family in Vermont,
Upstate New York and Wisconsin
English ancestry of Anne (Derehaugh) Stratton of
Salem, Massachusetts

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

The German Canadians 1750-1937 by Heinz
Lehmann

Celebrating Ulster's Townlands by Queen's
University, Belfast

Italian Genealogical Records by Trafford R. Cole

Index to the Upper Canada Land Books Vol. 3,
January 1806 – December 1816

Deaths, Burials, and Probate of Nova Scotians 1800-
1850, from Primary Sources, Vol. s 1-4, Allan Everett
Markle C.G.(C)

Genealogical Research Directory 1990-1999 CD

Parish Registers, and Registrars of Scotland

Index to Upper Canada Land Books

Genealogical Research Directory 2002

Red River Settlement Census, an Index or the years
1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1835,
1838, 1840 and 1843

Demystifying Copyright – a researcher's guide to
copyright in Canadian Libraries and Archive

Fiche Directory of Aberdeenshire 1837
Fiche Directory of Lanarkshire 1837
Fiche Directory of Midlothian 1837

The Nail

by Gloria Moore

Robert Clouden came to Nova Scotia with his wife Jannet (Aitken) in 1817 from Galloway, Scotland. Robert was born on January 19, 1774, which is recorded in the Irongray Parish record book.

He apprenticed as a blacksmith in Scotland for several years as was the custom. He obtained work in Dundrennan in Galloway, southwest of Dumfries.

Robert and Jannet were married January 3, 1799, in Scotland. During their marriage they moved to Auchencairn, just east of Dundrennan.



Arriving in Pictou, Nova Scotia, about June or early July 1817, possibly on the ship *Augusta*, they were accompanied by their eight children. The family settled along the West River, Pictou County, NS, close to where the community of Durham is now located.

In 1818, he purchased land under the name Robert McLeod, and went by this surname from this time forward. Shortly after getting settled, he built for himself a blacksmith shop at Rogers Hill Crossroads on the way to Scotsburn.

The reason he began work here was that for many years this was on the trail that led from Pictou to Truro. At first it was only a foot trail, barely fit even for a man on horseback. Gradually it was improved and widened until horses and wagons could pass. This shop was about two miles from Robert's home. Later when more settlers had filled up the area, he built a blacksmith shop on the home property.

The nail in the photograph was from the original log cabin which was eventually torn down to make a proper home built of sawn lumber. I received this nail from my relative Gordon McLeod who lives on the old Nova Scotia homestead. It is interesting to note that he recently traveled to Scotland and now has a nail from the door of the old blacksmith shop in Auchencairn.

Looking back on those days, one has to wonder about the faith and courage of these early pioneers traveling with eight children under eighteen years of age on a tiny cockleshell of a ship with other passengers for four to five weeks. Truly, they were hardy men and women.

RICHMOND - Montgomery: Probably immigrant from Scotland, perhaps Ayrshire or Renfrewshire, or maybe Glasgow.

Can anyone help me with this puzzle.

The LDS Family Search site shows 2 marriages for the same couple (I think) - but 25 years apart. Any information on any of the following would be very much appreciated: Montgomery Richmond married Annie McMillan at Waikouati, Otago, New Zealand on 9 January 1865 and again the same two names for marriage at Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand on 18 December 1890. The second marriage shows a middle name for the husband, i.e. Cunninghame - this makes it particularly interesting to my research. Thanks in advance for any help.

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Projects with You in Mind

The Process for Recording the Cochrane Cemetery
By Linda Alderman, AFHS

The Projects Committee under Chair Judie Riddell, decided to redo the markers in the Cochrane cemetery, as the original work had been done in the 1980's. A September date was selected for the work and a message was sent to dist-gen (AFHS list on the internet) asking for volunteers. The Calgary Board of Education (CBE) retired employees genealogy group via Caroline Phillips was also contacted. The CBE group has been actively involved with cemetery marker recordings over many years.

Directions were given to volunteers on how to locate the cemeteries and it was agreed by all to meet at 10 am....at the cemetery. I must admit, the directions I gave were so inadequate, even I spent 15 minutes driving country roads to the north and west before retracing my steps and discovering a very timely "cemetery" sign pointing east and north! Other members of the group knew their way around Cochrane, and wisely ignoring my directions and proceeded to the cemetery on their own.

Usually finding the cemetery is not the most difficult part of the day. That is reserved for interpreting the writing on some of the very old stones! Some people were new to marker recording, so we had a brief introductory session, reminding everyone to check and recheck for accuracy and use available light or shadow on hard to read markers that were terribly worn. Off we went with clipboards, pens, recording sheets, stools and whisks, and enough energy and determination to complete the job efficiently and accurately.

Often someone would call out for help to wrestle back bushes from a marker so it could be recorded, to help interpret an unusual emblem or to draw our attention to the snowy peaks of the Rocky Mountains to the west, or to simply point out a particularly poignant poem or a sad story simply stated in stone.

For example, nestled behind trees and shrubs was a tall standing marker that said: "IN MEMORY OF ETHEL SARAH BASSITT, BELOVED WIFE OF THOMAS QUIGLEY. DIED NOV. 20, 1909. AGED 27 YEARS." How sad Thomas must have been to have his wife die at such a young age. We wondered what promise her life would have held for her, had she lived to old age?

Usually a lunch break is held in a corner of the cemetery but on this day, we were delighted to be invited to the home of John and Peg Rowland. Comfy chairs, coffee and juices were much appreciated....as well as the indoor plumbing. We returned to the back-breaking task for the afternoon and both sides of the cemetery, St Mary's and St Andrew's were transcribed by 4 pm.

The recordings collected will now be put into an excel database and comparisons made with the original done years ago. The new database will be proof read several times, by several different people so the final information is as accurate a recording of the markers as possible. The index for the database will be available to the public on the AFHS website, and an invitation to contact "queries" for further information. Digital photographs of every marker will eventually be available through the AFHS.

Contact Judie Riddell to Volunteer! Phone: (403) 214-1447 or email projects@afhs.ab.ca.

cont. from inside front cover

Today the employees of the Glenbow Museum are telling us that all of this may be at risk if the provincial government does not start to live up to its legislated responsibility. And, they need our support. The Alberta Heritage Campaign is being undertaken by Glenbow's union, CUPE 1645, to raise awareness and lobby the government for increased financial support. They are distributing postcards addressed to the Premier urging the Government of Alberta to increase its financial commitment to our heritage. You can help by filling out a postcard, or writing a letter and talking to your friends.

For more information contact CUPE 1645 at (403) 268-4247 or by sending an e-mail to cupe1645@hotmail.com. Better yet, visit their website www.cupe1645.org where you can send e-mails to various levels of government and get more information on the campaign. Our heritage is too important to ignore.

Southern Alberta Pioneer Descendants Society

By James A. N. Mackie, Q.C. ©
14 Nov. 2002

Report of the Official Opening Of the Southern Alberta Memorial Building

In 1951 the Society approved the building of a new Memorial Building at 3625 – 4th Street S.W. Calgary, AB. T2S 1Y3. The City of Calgary had indicated they would make a grant of this land to the Society. When the City Council met to approve the grant, the City Solicitor advised them to change it to a Lease notwithstanding money had been raised by the Society on the representation that the City was going to make a gift of the land. The plans were drawn, the logs were felled from a forest 80 miles west of Pigeon Lake, trucked to the lake, constructed on the beech, approved by the Society, then dismantled, trucked to the site in Calgary, reassembled and completed over a year before the City got around to granting the lease.

Mary Dixon, the Secretary of the Women's Association reported to the Associations Annual Meeting on November 17, 1955 as follows:

June 8, 1955 was a beautiful day; hundreds of our members attended the ceremonies in connection with the opening of Southern Alberta Pioneer Memorial Building, also invited guests, the business men of Calgary and Southern Alberta who made it possible for us to at last have a suitable memorial building. Those who were invited to take part in the opening ceremonies included Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Bowlen, Mayor and Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Rose Wilkinson, deputy for Premier Manning, Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Constables, Chiefs of the Indian Tribes of Southern Alberta who appeared in costume, Mr. Norman Luxton of Banff and Mrs. Jos Hogge, Presidents of the Old Timers Associations, Rev. Father Rouleau, Mr. Walter Birney and Mrs. R.A. Brown representing the Building Committee, Mr. Dowler, the Contractor and many more. The principal speaker was His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bowlen followed by Mayor McKay, dedication and prayers by Rev. Father Rouleau, a native son and Chaplain of the Men's Section. The flag raising ceremony was in the hands of Mrs. R. Wilkinson acting on behalf of the City, who presented the cairn and flag to the Old Timers. Norman Macleod and members of his

family assisted Mrs. Wilkinson. Mr. Macleod was the son of the Late Colonel Macleod who played a very prominent part in the early history of Southern Alberta and gave Calgary its name. After speeches were over Mrs. Brown unveiled a picture of Walter Birney. This picture now hangs in the Memorial Building as a tribute to Mr. Birney, Chairman of the Building Committee for the able, conscientious effort he put into this project. The building was then open to members and friends for inspection. Tea was served. The site of our building, as well as being a superb one, is also a historical one as it is just above the old ford on the Elbow River used by the first settlers. With our building, furnishings, magnificent view, opening arrangements perfect, it was a happy day for the members of our Association and a fitting tribute to those who have crossed still another river.

Walter Birney and his wife are buried in the Cemetery beside St. Paul's Church at 14620 Macleod Trail, which was formerly part of Midnapore. If it were not for Walter Birney and his Building Committee's perseverance this building would not have been built at this glorious site. The members of the Building Committee were: Mrs. R.A. Brown, Frank Collicut, Norman Mackie, Charles McKinnon, Walter Birney, Alex McTavish, Mrs. J.A. Cotton, Mrs. J.W. Richardson and Elsie Douglas.



Official Opening of The Southern Alberta Memorial Building

The following are extracts from the Thursday, June 9, 1955 issue of the Calgary Herald:

Memorial Building - A Pioneer Tribute

A dramatic and colorful tribute to the pioneers of Southern Alberta was enacted in South Calgary Wednesday afternoon as Lieutenant-Governor J. J. Bowlen officially opened the new Pioneer Memorial Building.

The \$50,000 building is set in a fine location at 4th St. S. W. and 36th Ave. with one of Calgary's loveliest, panoramic views of the city, framed by the Mountains. The speakers addressing the audience of nearly 500 were introduced by Norman K. Luxton of Banff, the president of the men's section of the Southern Alberta Pioneers' and Old Timers' Association

"One of the greatest contributions of the old timers to Alberta was the province itself." Lieutenant-Governor Bowlen said. "If you seek a memorial to the builders of this province look around you."

He paid a special tribute to the pioneer women of fifty years ago. "They were a special breed of Empire builders, these pioneer women of Alberta. It is worthy to note many writers of the early days made it clear that good, energetic pioneering women were the greatest need of the country."

The paper also referred to Rose Wilkinson, chairperson of the City's Golden Jubilee Committee, presenting to the Pioneers, on behalf of the City, a stone cairn to which was attached a flag pole and a plaque commemorating the event. The wording on the plaque says "Presented to the Southern Alberta's Old Timers by the City of Calgary, in the Province's Golden Anniversary Year 1955." The paper said that Norman Macleod, a son of Colonel Macleod, raised the flag while the band played "God Save the Queen," and that the Reverend Father Rouleau, Chaplin of the Society at that time, dedicated the building.



The Centennial Gate

On June 18, 1965, the Society set up a Centennial Committee to find a project to celebrate Canada's 100th birthday that was to occur on July 1, 1967. The Committee determined, after a survey of the Society's members, that our tribute should take the form of an arched gateway leading into the grounds of our Memorial Building, commemorating our original

Pioneers. The Society decided that the most lasting tribute would be to perpetuate the names of our Pioneers in bronze. It also became readily apparent that the Society could not hope to individually list the names of all persons, regardless of age, who were resident of Southern Alberta before 31 December 1890. They therefore decided to list the names of heads of families only.

The Society hired Hurst Construction to construct the Gate and Calgary Stamp and Stencil to make the plaques. The Gate was to be dedicated on July 9th, 1967. As often happens, things do not work out exactly as planned. On July 5, Calgary Stamp and Stencil advised that the plaques would not be ready for the Dedication Service. As the invitations had been sent out and the event well publicized, the Committee asked Calgary Stamp and Stencil to print the names of the Pioneers on heavy paper and to attach them to the Gate in the place where the plaques were supposed to go. The event proceeded as planned. The Lions Club Band played at the service. A rawhide ribbon was cut with scissors brought to Calgary by the Shaw family in 1883. The large crowd had a splendid time.

The archway bears, on its outer (easterly) face, two plaques - one, a simple dedication to our pioneers, and the other a listing of the signatories of Treaty No. 7, in tribute to the native people who originally occupied these lands, and the Treaty that made possible their settlement by our forefathers. The inner faces of the archway bear plaques perpetuating in bronze the names of one thousand and fifty of the heads of original Pioneer families settling in Southern Alberta before the end of 1890. Because they do not comprise a complete listing, provision was made for the installation of further plaques as necessary.

Further brass plaques were added and dedicated on Memorial Day, Sunday July 7, 1991.

Summary of Other Accomplishments Of The Southern Alberta Pioneers And Their Descendants And Its Predecessor The Calgary Old Timers Association

1) Established a library of books primarily devoted to the History of Southern Alberta.

2) Collected Pioneer Family histories. To date, the Society has over 1500 family histories contained in over 40 loose-leaf binders. More extensive biographies are contained in archive boxes. As there were approximately 10,000 residents in Southern Alberta according to the 1891 Canada Census our Historical Committee has a lot of work to do to gather information about these people.

3) Published a newsletter three times a year, January, May and September. Copies of these are on file.

- 4) Collected and framed photographs, that are now hanging in the Memorial Building, of many of the original pioneers
- 5) Interviewed many of the Pioneers and their descendants on cassette tapes. Over 50 have been recorded and are on file.
- 6) Collected some historical documents and photographs, police service documents, old maps, memoirs, original membership applications and certificates and other artifacts.
- 7) Collected newspaper clippings on pioneers and their descendants.
- 8) Pioneers started and they and their descendants have always been strong supporters of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. Colonel James Walker secured the purchase of the land for the Calgary Exhibition and District Agricultural Society, which subsequently changed its name to the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Company. Many of the Society's members have served as directors, officers and members of committees of the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede Company. Many of them have served as its president.
- 9) One of the Societies members, Professor C. Malcolm MacInnes, M.A., of Bristol University, published the first history of the Province of Alberta, named "In the Shadow of the Rockies."
- 10) Constructed a stone cairn to the Memory of Reverends George and John McDougall alongside the old Banff highway at the Morley Settlement. The dedication ceremony took place on July 2, 1927 at 11:00 a.m. On the North face of the cairn, the Society affixed a brass plaque that says: "To the Glory of God and in Memory of Reverend George Millward McDougall and Reverend John Chantler McDougall D.D. Father and son and their wives combined ministry seventy-seven years. Pioneer Missionaries of the Methodist Church to the Indians in Canada." The Society affixed a further plaque on the East face of the cairn that says: "In affectionate remembrance of the Pioneers of Southern Alberta. Well done, good and faithful servants. Erected by the Southern Alberta Pioneers' and Old Timers' Association July 1, 1927." Subsequently, plaques were affixed to the west and south faces of the cairn, one being a tribute to the Stoney natives and the other relating to the preservation of the church which stands south of the cairn.
- 11) Participate in the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Reverend Father Lacombe on the spot that he selected as the site for his first mission post in Alberta, at St. Albert. Mr. Pat Burns, a member of the Society who also gave a brief address, and performed the unveiling ceremony. The Secretary represented the Society at the event.
- 12) Erected headstones at Union Cemetery on the graves of Bob Edwards of the Calgary Eye Opener and Captain Sir Cecil E. Denny, who with Col. Macleod recommended the name for Calgary.
- 13) During 1950, to celebrate Calgary's 75th Anniversary celebrations, Leishman McNeill, the Secretary of the Society wrote a series of articles for the Calgary Herald. The articles contain reminiscences of members of the Society of places and happenings of Calgary's earlier days. These were later published in book form under the name of "Tales of the Old Town."
- 14) The Society donated to The Glenbow Foundation seven rigs in 1962 and two rigs in 1964. These rigs are presently in the custody of the Remington Carriage Centre at Cardston Alberta.
- 15) In 1990, the Society published a cookbook "From the Pioneer Kitchens" from pioneer recipes collected from the Society's members
- 16) In 1995, the Society published a cookbook "Pioneer Kitchens Our Heritage from Many Lands" again from Pioneer recipes collected from the Society's members.
- 17) In 1990, the Society entered a float in the Stampede Parade. The Society arranged for two postcards of photographs taken by Milward Marcel in 1912 to be enlarged to 10 feet by 20 feet. The enlargements were made in Los Angeles through the courtesy of Kodak Canada and Hook Outdoor Advertising. Both pictures are of the first Stampede Parade held in 1912. The Society mounted these on the float that won "First Prize in the Historic Classification". One of the pictures is of a bull train. This picture can now be seen on the third floor of the Glenbow Museum. The other is of a stagecoach and riders who had come from Texas to ride in the parade. This picture can be seen hanging in the Big Four Building on the Stamped Grounds.
- 18) In 1993, the Society published a bibliography entitled "Pioneer Families of Southern Alberta" of over 1500 pioneers of Southern Alberta and this history of the Society.
- 19) In 1984, the Society donated to The Glenbow Museum its collection of early historical photographs.

Donations to the A.F.H.S Library

by *Helen Backhouse*

AFHS Projects

Garden of Peace Cemetery CD

National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century First Emigrant Chapter Canada

The Great Warpath, British Military Sites from Albany
to Crow Point, David R. Starbuck

Ontario Genealogical Society

Strays! Vol 6 and Vol 7

Murray Boyce

Trail of Tron, The CPR and the Birth of the West, Bill
McKee and Georgeen Klassen

Nancy Carson

Ancestry Reference Library 2000 CD

Donna Coulter

Pioneer Sketches of Long Point Settlement, E.A.
Owen 1898

Alberta Revisited, Ken Liddel 1960

Matlock and Dovedale Illustrated Guide Book 1917-18

All Our Yesterdays, Jack Peach 1986

The Early Architecture of Madison, Indiana, John T.
Windle & Robert M. Taylor Jr. 1986

The Indiana Way a State History, James H. Madison 1986

American Naturalization Processes and Procedures
1790-1985

The Northwest Ordinance 1787 a bicentennial
handbook, Robert M. Taylor Jr. 1987

US 40 a Roadscape of the American Experience,
Thomas J. Schlereth 1985

Carlisle United Church Cemetery – Ontario
Genealogy – a publication of the Family History
Section Indiana Historical Society #84-100

The Hoosier Genealogist – a publication of the Family
History Section of the Indiana Historical Society Vol
23 #4 – Vol 27 #4 1983-1987

Florence Denning

The Oilfields Obituary Index 1889-2001

History of the Acadians

Drayton Valley Area, 13 Cemeteries – an Index to
Grave Markers and Burial Records

Hanna Cemeteries

The Marriage Registers of Upper Canada/Canada West
Vol 17: Simcoe District 1842-1857

Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West Vol 1:
Part 1 Niagara District 1795-1856

Deaths in Elgin County, Book 1 1869-1879, Book 2
1880-1890, Book 3 1891-1900

A Bit About Gramma Redden

by *Inge Leavell*

Harriette Elvira Bezanson was born on January 1, 1845 in Windsor, Nova Scotia to Benjamin Bezanson (1806 – Jan 7, 1886) and Sarah Lyon (1804 – October 12, 1870). She married Thomas Redden (1832 – 1897) on December 12, 1872. It was an arranged marriage as Thomas knew and had worked with her father, Benjamin, for many years in the ship building industry. Benjamin had promised his daughter, Harriette, to Thomas many years before when she was just a little girl. Harriette brought to the marriage a love of culture from her mother's New England influence and her father's Montbeliardian strong French Protestant heritage. Her beautifully hand-painted calling card dish has remained in our family along with a fine example of her beautiful scrolling handwriting in the Redden family bible noting all of the births, baptisms, marriages and deaths throughout the 1800's. She was extremely well read, deeply devoted to the Methodist Church and dedicated to bringing up her children with the culture that she had grown up with. She was a midwife and 'laid out the dead' as every woman of her time did. Her son, Clarence, was deeply influenced by her; he oil painted, carved and whittled and sang tenor in the local barbershop quartet in Windsor. Harriette died in Windsor, Nova Scotia on January 24, 1924 and is buried in Maplewood Cemetery in Windsor next to Thomas, who died in 1897.

See Gramma Redden's Fruitcake Recipe Page 30

Spencer Field

Calgary Alberta, Her Industries and Resources, March 1886

Mary E. Gleadall

Monumental Inscriptions in the Barbados Military Cemetery, Mary E. Gleadall 2002

Helen Green

Tracing your Cork ancestors, Tony McCarthy & Tim Cadogan 1998

List of the Computerized Roman Catholic Parish Records – Mallow Heritage Centre

Cataraqui Cemetery – Military Plot, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario

Cataraqui Cemetery – Sections (New) C,D,E, Kingston Township, Frontenac County, Ontario

David Hawgood

One-place Genealogy

Finding Genealogy on the Internet

cont Page 16

MITCHELL - Elizabeth Mitchell was born about 1826 and was of Irish origin. She married John Heron (Herron) about 1848 and was living in Hope Twp., Durham Co., Ontario in 1851.

Archibald Mitchell, possibly her brother, was also living with them. They moved to Fenelon Twp., Victoria Co., Ontario before 1859.

I am trying to find her family of origin.

Lois Sparling
lsparling@shaw.ca

WOLOSZYN/WOLOSZEN - Dmytro born 1879 Luka, Galicia (Ukraine). Parents Iwan Woloszyn and Maria Dawyd. Came to Canada (Manitoba) via Hamburg in 1898, homesteaded at Fraserwood, near Gimli, and Erickson, then moved to Neepawa. Married Magdalena Hrybeniuk (Kuz) in 1904.

Seek info or help re any of the above or their parents.

Gordon Williams,
120 Varsity Estates Place NW,
Calgary, AB
T3B 3B6
gordon.w@shaw.ca

SINCLAIR - Winnifred: Marriage to Mr Worfolk about 1910 Toronto, Ontario. Birth of Marion Worfolk about 1910 in Toronto, ON daughter of Winnifred and Mr. Worfolk. Winnifred was a hairdresser, she was born in Jamaica, her parents were Lillian (Ingle) and George John James Sinclair.

Winnifred and her Mother came to Canada about 1905 and Winnifred married a Mr Worfolk

I do not know his first name. I want to find out Marions date of birth, and Winnifred and Mr Worfolks marriage date.

Barbara Morgan
11 Martinwood Road N.E.
Calgary, AB
barb_morgan@hotmail.com

WILLIAMS - Henry (Harry) born 1867 England. Parents Stephen Williams and Unknown Younger.

Baker by trade. Last known residence Stoughton-by-Stow, Lincolnshire, but also lived in Sussex, probably near Pulborough. Came to Canada (Winnipeg, Manitoba) in 1901, followed by wife Lottie (Charlotte Johnson) and two children.

Seek info or help re any of the above or their parents.

Gordon Williams,
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GOODMAN - James D. Goodman was born between 1827 and 1831 in England. He first turns up in the 1851 census, a young miller in Ernestown Twp., Lennox & Addington Co., Ontario. He married Emily Gaylord about 1854 and moved to Columbus, near Oshawa in Ontario Co., Ontario.

I am trying to find out where he came from in England.

Lois Sparling
lsparling@shaw.ca

SCHNEIDER - Christian, born 1851, Wurttemberg, Germany, married Feb 9, 1871, Attercliffe cum Darnall, Yorkshire, England. Christian Schneider's fathers name was Frederick Schneider, mother unknown.

On his marriage certificate his father is listed as a butcher and that was my great grandfathers occupation as well. He had a butcher shop - 34 Bridge Street, Swinton, Yorkshire.

I am trying to find the name of the town that my great grandfather came from in Germany. He and a brother George Frederick who came to England in approximately 1865.

Carol Lylyk
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Calgary, Ab
T2A 2G1
plylyk@telusplanet.net

Canadian Trade Passports: the movement of voyageurs and merchants in New France

By Jan Roseneder (A.F.H.S. #114)

Occasionally, material published in government reports can be of great interest and value to genealogists. Such an example is the contents of this book, *Canadian Passports, 1681-1752*, that was originally published over a number of years, 1921 through 1923, as part of the Annual Reports of the Quebec Provincial Archivist, E.Z. Massicotte. The reports were collected and published in 1926 in volume 32 of *Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*. There they languished until being reprinted in 1975 by Polyanthos Press in New Orleans, Louisiana. This publication contains a new introduction by Rene Chartrand, and most importantly, an index by Paul R. Jarry.

The lucrative fur trade, mostly for beaver pelts, was what opened up North America to the Europeans. Trading with the natives at the various forts, gradually established throughout the interior, was the major economic basis of exploration and acquisition. The French government rigidly controlled the fur trade and only those traders who could obtain a *Conge de Traite* were allowed to go into the interior in order to trade with the native tribes. The *Conge*, or trade passport, came about as a Royal Ordinance under Louis XIV of France on May 22nd 1681. The Ordinance allowed the Governor-General of Canada to grant authority to individual canoes to trade in the interior. This was suspended in 1696 but resumed again in 1716 for a period of 2 years. Then in 1726, in order to meet the competition from English traders, the passports were re-established and remained until Canada fell to the British in 1760.

Trade passports were not cheap. In theory, a passport would be granted to a poor family, a widow or a religious order, who in turn would sell it to a trader for the requisite one thousand pounds, half of which went into the royal coffers, the other half intended to support the original grantee. Each passport indicated where the canoes were to go, how long, how many canoes and how many men, or *voyageurs* were to man the canoes. *Voyageurs*, also called *Engages* or *Canotiers*, were legal traders; the famous *Coueurs-des-bois* were breaking the law when they engaged in trade as they did so without the requisite passport. It is the information about the individual traders and *Voyageurs* that make the trade passports of interest from a genealogical point of view.

In this book, the passports are reprinted beginning with the first, issued August 11th, 1681. It was issued to Rene Cavelier, permitting him to travel to the KiKapous territories for trading purposes. As permits became more common, more details made their way into the written record. On March 22, 1682, a passport recorded an agreement for a trading expedition to the Ottawa natives. The passport had been issued to Sieur de Broyeux on January 23rd and turned over to a consortia consisting of Edmond de Sueve, Jean de Broyeux, J.-B. Crevier, Sieur Duvernay and Aubuchon fils of Montreal.

Sometimes the passports were for reasons other than trade. In 1708, demoiselle Barbe Louisel, the wife of Francois le Gantier, Sieur de La Vallee Rannez, was given permission to depart for Fort de Pontchartrain du Detroit, on Lake Erie, where her husband was. The passport adds that she hired Jean Gros dit Laviolette of Lachine to paddle the canoe and the merchandise she was bringing.

Later passports were sometimes very detailed in who was covered by the permit. On June 6th, 1743, Governor Beauharnois issued a passport to Sieur Gaucher to send a canoe from Montreal to Detroit, by no other route than that through the north of Lake Ontario, the said canoe being manned by Jean Boyer of Boucherville, the leader; Michel-B. Gaillan, also of Boucherville, Francois Agathe of Quebec City; Pierre Edline of Varennes, and Joachim Lafrance.

There are well over a thousand passports reprinted in this book, with approximately 2,000 names, all indexed. If any of your ancestors were in New France, if you think any were voyageurs or city merchants, then this compilation of passports is a must for you to check out. Following the long-ago explorations of the traders will undoubtedly add another layer of history and romance to your family story.

Larry L. Hewitt

Fiche - 1851 Census name Index for St. Marylebone
Fiche - Devon Family History Society members
interest 2000

Ray Kinnear

Oh! The Coal Branch – Toni Ross
The Pathfinders 1978 – Onoway and District

Rose Mary McLean

Marriage Laws, Rites, Records and Customs
Colin R. Chapman

Gloria Moore

Index to Historical and Genealogical Record of the
First Settlers of Colchester, N.S. – Thomas Miller

Clair Neville

Collins Road Atlas – Britain and Ireland, 2.4 miles to
the 1 inch

Margaret Polloway

Canadian 1901 Census Finding Aid “Alberta District”
“Alberta District” Canadian 1901 Census Finding Aid,
Faye B. Geddes 1998

Louise Sauve

Preliminary Survey of the German Collection finding
aids to the micro-filmed manuscript collection of the
Genealogical Society of Utah

Lois Sparling

Bringing Your Family History to Life through Social
History – Katherine Scott Sturdevant

Doug Stobbs

Deaths, Burials and Probate of Nova Scotians 1749-
1799, from Primary Sources Vol 1 and 2

Phil Thorpe

Some descendants of Daniel Huntley and Susannah
Beckwith, New England Planters, Kings County, Nova Scotia

Gisel Tremblay

French Research Paper

Myrna Waldroff

Finding Your Roots – Jeane Eddy Westin
A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada before
Confederation – Donald Whyte
Scots Kith and Kin
Record offices: how to find them J. Gibson and P. Peskett
A simple guide to Probate Jurisdiction: where to look
for Wills – J.S.W. Gibson
Census Returns 1841-81 on microfilm – J.S.W. Gibson
Bishops Transcripts and Marriage Licences
– J.S.W. Gibson
Census Indexes – J. Gibson and C. Chapman
Quarter Sessions Records – J.S.W. Gibson
The Palatine Immigrant, Vol VIII #4 Spring '83

Roman Britain, BBC pamphlet

Hanoverian and Modern Britain

Arundel Castle

Hever Castle

Castle Museum York

British History, Jan 1978

German Genealogy – sources in Calgary – Greg Roseneder

Researching Your Roots in New York #2 – Arlene Eakle

Oxford in pictures

The Alban Guide to the Cathedral and Abby Church

York Minster, its story

Canterbury

Learning and Teaching in Victorian Times – P.F. Speed

Children at Work 1830-1885 – Elizabeth Longmate

Wealden District

Canterbury Cathedral

An introduction to the History of Sydling St. Nicholas
in Dorset

Tracing Your Scottish Ancestors

English Genealogy – bibliography – Calgary holdings

Scottish Genealogy – bibliography – Calgary holdings

Pevensey

Cotswold sketches

Marriage Indexes – M. Walcot and J. Gibson

Windsor

Shanklin and Sandown – Isle of Wight

Hell-fire Caves, West Wycombe

Doncaster

Somerset Rural Life museum

H.M.S. Victory

Victorian Somerset

Somerset

The Pilgrim Fathers – L.W. Cowie

Victorian Times – V. Bailey and E. Wise

Country Life – T.K. Butcher

A Somerset Camera 1859-1914 – M. Brown

Wildecambe in the Moor – R. Sanderson

Faces of Ireland 1875-1925

Ann Williams

Index of Surrey Apprenticeships 1731-1749

GPS LOCATIONS OF CEMETERIES IN THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS OF ALBERTA

Compiled by Doug Stobbs with assistance from Nancy Carson and Spencer Field

The co-ordinates listed are for the main entrance to each cemetery based on actual GPS (Geographical Position System) readings.

Where a cemetery location is not included on the Official Alberta Road Map, a link to a nearby place is provided. Distances were calculated using the shortest route from the city or town limit and are approximate.

Burials in the cemeteries included have all been recorded by the Alberta Family Histories Society, Calgary, as of December, 2002.

LOCATION / AREA	CEMETERY NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Airdrie	Airdrie Cemetery	51° 16.739" N	113° 59.968" W
Aldersyde, 8 km. East	Mountain View Mennonite Cemetery	50° 39.557" N	113° 47.652" W
Banff	Banff Cemetery	51° 10.459" N	115° 33.836" W
Banff	Banff Mountain View Cemetery	51° 12.241" N	115° 32.001" W
Bellevue	Bellevue - Union Cemetery	49° 35.015" N	114° 21.846" W
Bellevue	St. Cyril's R.C. Cemetery.	49° 35.233" N	114° 22.736" W
Bellevue, 3.2 km SE	Passburg Cemetery	49° 33.748" N	114° 20.308" W
Bergen, 2 km East	Bergen Cemetery	51° 42.499" N	114° 36.954" W
Black Diamond / Turner Valley	Foothills Cemetery	50° 41.310" N	114° 15.580" W
Blackie	Blackie Cemetery	59° 34.327" N	113° 49.590" W
Blairmore	Blairmore, New Union Cemetery	49° 36.757" N	114° 26.331" W
Blairmore	Blairmore, Union Cemetery	49° 36.681" N	114° 26.064" W
Blairmore	St. Anne's R.C. Cemetery.	49° 36.696" N	114° 26.207" W
Bottrel	Bottrel Cemetery	51° 24.173" N	114° 29.632" W
Calgary	Beth Tzedec Cemetery	50° 54.409" N	114° 04.173" W
Calgary	Burnsland Cemetery	51° 01.408" N	114° 03.435" W
Calgary	Chinese Cemetery	51° 01.534" N	114° 03.598" W
Calgary	Erlton Jewish Cemetery	51° 01.620" N	114° 03.694" W
Calgary	Queen's Park Cemetery	51° 04.831" N	114° 04.308" W
Calgary	St. Mary's R.C. Cemetery	51° 01.561" N	114° 03.772" W
Calgary	St. Barnabas Anglican, Churchyard	51° 03.520" N	114° 05.519" W
Calgary	Union Cemetery	51° 01.674" N	114° 03.278" W
Calgary	Midnapore, St. Paul's Anglican, Churchyard	50° 55.285" N	114° 04.299" W
Calgary, 9.7 km West of City Limit	Springbank South Church Cemetery	51° 04.056" N	114° 21.004" W
Calgary, 9.7 km West of City Limit	Springbank United Churchyard	51° 05.792" N	114° 21.060" W
Calgary, East of City Limit	Garden Of Peace Cemetery	50° 55.204" N	114° 04.288" W
Calgary, East of City Limit	Mountain View Cemetery	51° 02.327" N	113° 53.328" W
Canmore	Canmore Cemetery	51° 05.512" N	115° 20.616" W
Carstairs	Carstairs Cemetery	51° 33.729" N	114° 06.447" W
Carstairs, 11.3 km West	Lutheran Redeemer Cemetery	51° 37.118" N	114° 15.574" W
Carstairs, 7.6 km West	West Zion Cemetery	51° 35.437" N	114° 10.856" W
Claresholm	Claresholm Cemetery	50° 00.678" N	113° 35.727" W
Cochrane	Cochrane, New Cemetery	51° 11.983" N	114° 28.004" W

LOCATION / AREA	CEMETERY NAME	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
Cochrane	St.Andrew's Anglican Cemetery	51° 12.121" N	114° 28.008" W
Cochrane	St.Mary's R.C. Cemetery	51° 11.996" N	114° 28.002" W
Coleman	Coleman, Union and Holy Ghost Cemeteries.	49° 38.434" N	114° 30.022" W
Cowley, 15.3 km North	Livingston Cemetery	49° 40.750" N	114° 07.601" W
Cowley, 4 km NW	Cowley Cemetery	49° 35.425" N	114° 05.688" W
Cremona, 3 km East	Cremona Cemetery	51° 31.970" N	114° 28.010" W
Cremona, 8.9 km NW	Big Prairie Cemetery	51° 34.726" N	114° 33.847" W
Cremona, 9.7 km West	Unnamed, Hutchison Family (3 plots)	51° 33.728" N	114° 36.653" W
Crossfield, 3 km East	Crossfield Cemetery	51° 25.857" N	114° 00.222" W
Dalemead, .5 km North	Dalemead Cemetery	50° 52.659" N	113° 37.997" W
De Winton, 6.4 km NE	Pine Creek Cemetery	50° 43.050" N	113° 58.876" W
Didsbury	Didsbury Cemetery	51° 39.186" N	114° 08.071" W
Didsbury, 11.3 km West	Redeemer Lutheran Cemetery	51° 37.118" N	114° 15.572" W
Didsbury, 16 km SW	Westcott Cemetery	51° 37.204" N	114° 19.838" W
Didsbury, 20 km East	New Bergthal Mennonite Cemetery	51° 36.761" N	113° 54.609" W
Didsbury, 21 km East	Last Rest Mennonite Cemetery	51° 42.437" N	113° 52.001" W
Fort Macleod	Fort Macleod, Holy Cross R.C. Cemetery	49° 43.692" N	113° 23.314" W
Fort Macleod	Fort Macleod, Union Cemetery	49° 43.881" N	113° 23.205" W
Granum, 3 km NW	Granum Cemetery	51° 04.052" N	114° 21.008" W
High River	Highwood Cemetery	50° 34.995" N	113° 51.545" W
Hillcrest	Hillcrest Cemetery	49° 34.512" N	114° 22.796" W
Millarville, 14.5 km NE	Christ Church Anglican, Churchyard	50° 45.686" N	114° 23.721" W
Nanton, 1 km South	Nanton Cemetery	50° 20.010" N	113° 45.530" W
Okotoks	Okotoks Cemetery - Union and R.C.	50° 44.821" N	114° 02.825" W
Olds	Olds Cemetery	51° 46.619" N	114° 05.788" W
Olds, 17.7 km East	East Olds Baptist Churchyard	51° 47.689" N	113° 50.549" W
Olds, 19.3 km SW	Westerdale United Churchyard	51° 44.172" N	114° 19.954" W
Olds, 26 km East	Mayton Cemetery	51° 50.288" N	113° 46.666" W
Stavely, 4 km West	Stavely I.O.O.F. Cemetery	50° 09.888" N	113° 39.754" W
Stavely, 4 km North	St. Vincent's R.C. Cemetery	50° 10.306" N	113° 38.459" W
Strathmore	Strathmore Cemetery, Union & R.C.	51° 02.334" N	113° 25.209" W
Sundre, 14.5 km NE	Eagle Valley Cemetery	51° 52.937" N	114° 32.027" W
Sundre, 17.7 km East (Harmattan)	Church of the Redeemer Cemetery	51° 46.368" N	114° 25.607" W
Sundre, 17.7 km East (Harmattan)	St.George Anglican, Churchyard	51° 45.809" N	114° 25.607" W
Sundre, 19.3 km North	Lobley Cemetery	51° 55.432" N	114° 44.036" W
Sundre, 21 km NE	Eagle Hill Cemetery	51° 51.176" N	114° 24.187" W
Sundre, 4.5 km West	Sundre & District Cemetery	51° 49.012" N	114° 42.149" W
Turner Valley / Black Diamond	Foothills Cemetery	50° 41.310" N	114° 15.580" W
Water Valley	Water Valley Cemetery	51° 30.074" N	114° 36.655" W

Genes and Genealogists

By Gordon Lane

Do you have your father's nose, your mother's eyes? How many times have you been told that you look just like your grandmother (which can be really upsetting when you are a man)?

It's all to do with the tiny segments of DNA known as genes. The DNA of the cell is organized into chromosomes and a number of these chromosomes make up the genome. In humans there are 23 pairs of chromosomes. The first 22 pairs are essentially identical. It's that 23rd pair that determines whether you are male or female.

The female has two X chromosomes in that 23rd pair and the male has an X and a Y chromosome. A female always passes an X chromosome down to the offspring. It is the man who decides whether the offspring is male or female by passing either an X or a Y chromosome (So it's hubby's fault as to the sex of the child). The Y chromosome makes the offspring male so it is easier to trace genetic patterns in this single Y chromosome.



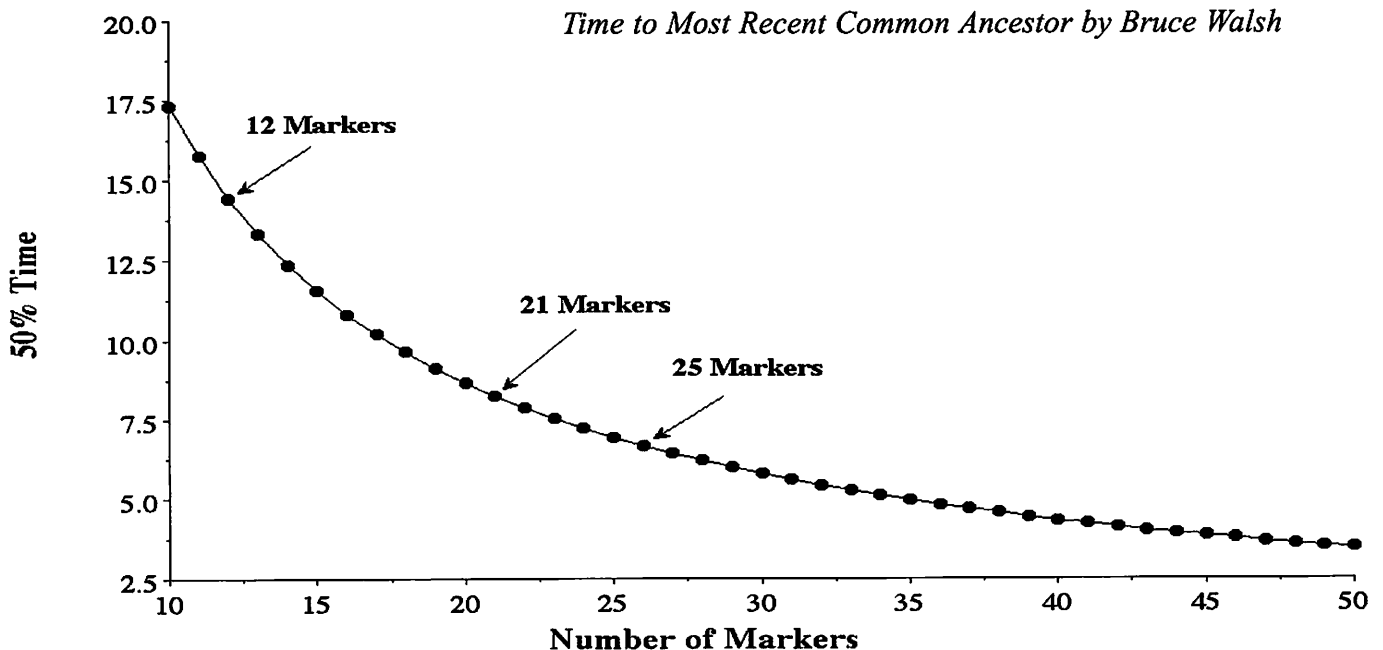
iGenetics by Peter Russel

This Y-chromosome has certain unique features:

- The presence of a Y-chromosome causes maleness.
- This little chromosome, about 2% of a father's genetic contribution to his son, programs the early embryo to develop as a male.
- It is transmitted from fathers only to their sons.
- Most of the Y-chromosome is inherited as an integral unit passed without alteration from father to son, and to their son, and so on, unaffected by exchange or any other influence of the X-chromosome that came from the mother. It is the only chromosome that escapes the continual reshuffling of parental genes.

It is these unique features that make the Y-chromosome useful to genealogists.

The Y chromosome has segments of DNA with known characteristics and these segments are known as markers. These markers are at plotted points in the DNA chain and it is these markers that are used to determine whether people are related to each other. The basic comparison uses 12 markers. An extra 13 markers can be tested to make a total of 25 markers being tested which gives a closer determination of when two people had common ancestors.



The Musket

By Ingeborg Mina Leavell

My brother and I inherited the musket from our mother, Marguerite Phillips (nee Redden) who said that it had always stood behind the bedroom door upstairs in her grandparent's house in the Maritimes. We were in our early teens then and I recall my brother, Olaf, using the oak ramrod to play pool with when he was about fourteen.

As the years wore on, the musket was packed up and moved into my home when I married. This time it stood behind my bedroom door, where it remained for close to twenty years while my sons were born and raised. In celebration of my mother's 70th birthday and my 40th birthday, we took a trip to Nova Scotia which cemented my interest in my Nova Scotia family history. And I began to ask my mother more about this beautiful old gun that I had kept in safekeeping all of these years. What began as a mere question turned into an adventure of family history that traced back centuries to Nova Scotia, New England, Ireland, Scotland, England, Wales and France!

She told me that this musket had belonged to my great great grandfather, Thomas Redden (1832-1897). He was the son of Thomas Redden (born 1801) and Hannah Boyd who had lived on the Redden Grant that bordered the Avon River near Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Thomas' grandfather was James Redden (1775-1823) who had first arrived in Lubec, Maine from County Claire, Ireland about 1790. He made his way to Nova Scotia where he was eventually granted 400 acres at the head of the Avon River in 1820. He married Margaret Lawrence (1775-1856) whose parents were Henry Lawrence (1750-1838) and Judith Watson. One family story has it that Henry was of English gentry. He settled in Falmouth, Nova Scotia as a New England Planter. James and Margaret had their first child in 1793. Margaret was left a widow at the age of forty-seven with eleven children to raise when James died an untimely death in 1822 from botulism due to eating bad corn. Family legend has it that when James knew that he was about to die, he sent his oldest son, John Redden, to fetch the Roman Catholic priest from Chester who came and blessed the piece of ground on his land where he wanted to be buried.

Years later, his descendants had a headstone placed on his grave. "This little cemetery is now a place of beauty, shaded by tall trees and winding along the top of the ridge" and he lies buried here high on the hill overlooking the Redden Valley along with many other Redden descendants. My mother and I walked through this cemetery in 1995, collecting up dried oak leaves that lay scattered on the grass; we took pictures of baby lamb headstones that told us of how many young children had died over the last two hundred years and when we left, we signed the guest book that so many Redden folk had signed when visiting this family homestead over the years.

Local historians relate that the Redden Valley was once a battlefield and known as "Bender Field". Various small relics have been found as recently as 1937 by the DeVenney family who married into the Redden family a century ago. They still reside on the family farm to this very day.

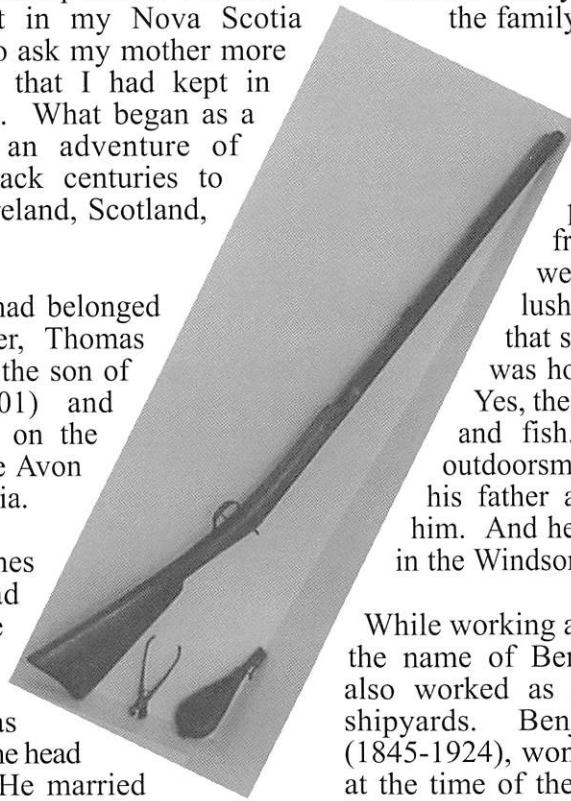
And so, my great great grandfather,

Thomas, would have had many reasons to have such a fine musket.

The land he lived on was richly planted with apple orchards and other fruit trees; grouse and other wild birds were prolific and the land, green and lush. A family story has it that the spring that supplied the Redden family with water was home to a trout to keep the water pure.

Yes, these would have been ideal times to hunt and fish. Not only was Thomas an avid outdoorsman, but he was also a carpenter just as his father and his grandfather had been before him. And he eventually became a ship's carpenter in the Windsor shipyards.

While working as a ship's carpenter, he met a man by the name of Benjamin Bezanson (1805-1886) who also worked as a ship's carpenter in the Windsor shipyards. Benjamin's daughter, Harriette Elvira (1845-1924), won the heart of Thomas who was forty at the time of their marriage. In the 1870's, Thomas built her a home just one block up from the Windsor shipyards. My mother tells me that the great Windsor Fire of 1897 stopped a block from this fine old family home. Thomas and Harriette raised three children in this house in Windsor. Their only son, Clarence Redden (1875-1943), was my great grandfather, who eventually became a sailmaker for the original Bluenose, plying his trade at Smith and Rhuland in Lunenburg. Clarence and his wife, Mary Elizabeth Rogers (1875-1950), carried the musket down yet another generation to my grandfather, Thomas Redden (1900-1974), who met and married Mina MacPherson (1892-1938) whose lineage goes back to Scotland through the MacPherson, Ross and Reid families.



When their only child, my mother, was born, she inherited the musket. My mother left Windsor in 1952 and travelled across Canada by train to Nelson, British Columbia, where she met and married my father, Olaf Moen (1926-1988). The musket survived another generation and some thirty years later, when my family moved to Airdrie, Alberta, the musket came along with us and moved to its special spot behind the bedroom door.

This past year, the musket was brought out from behind our bedroom door and shared with the Nose Creek Museum 'Antiques Road Show', where the appraiser kindly told me that the musket was beyond her expertise. She advised me to contact the military historian at the Glenbow Museum in Calgary. And so, the musket was, once again, packed up and it travelled to downtown Calgary. There, Rory Cory slipped on his white gloves and peered at the gun with sincere interest and then stood back on his heels and confirmed that the musket was from the period of the 1840's and yes, it was a cap and ball percussion, no, not a damascus barrel but a line twist style of barrel.

And he was thrilled to see that the shotmaker and leather powder horn had remained with the musket all these years. All three pieces, together, over a period of one hundred and fifty years or so!

When my sons eventually inherit the musket, along with all of the stories gathered over the generations about who owned it, where it resided and how it came to fall into their hands, it will have travelled six generations. Truly a family memento worth treasuring for years to come!

McCool - James

Born Sept ?? 1825 Donegal Ireland. Married Sept 8 1853 at Bolton, Albion Twp. ON.

Is there anyone who is/has searched for this person? He appears on the 1851 census as James McCoo. He is my paternal great grandfather. We would like to more about him and his family in Donegal.

He was a farmer in Ontario, member of the Methodist Church, died Clinton ON. buried Clinton Cemetery

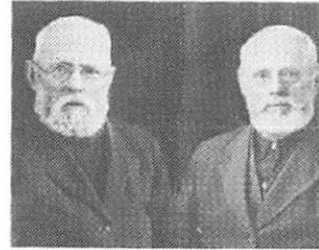
Larry McCool
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1906 Census Success Story

by Judith Rempel

A success from the 1906 transcription process. The 1906 census confirms that my Great-great uncle, Abram Peters (27 Jun 1877 Kronstal, Chortitza, Russia - 3 Apr 1960 Vanderhoof, BC) was in Swift Current in 1906. He's the fellow on the right in the photo (from a local history of Reinland, MB).

He was eventually a Bishop in the Sommerfelder Mennonite Church - a conservative splinter group that formed only a few years earlier in Southern Manitoba. Many moved west to Saskatchewan in order to find land. Mennonite families were large and intentional farmers - so staying in Manitoba would have meant that the family farm would have dwindled in size until it couldn't support a family. Families generally moved



west to acquire new (homestead) land. Abram was interested in ministering to those people. Sommerfelder congregations continue to exist today. Abram eventually went on to Vanderhoof, BC - to minister to the folks who were moving there from the Prairies to work in the logging industry. I believe the Vanderhoof local history makes mention of the Peters family. He married four times (yes, sequentially), and had 20 children with the first two wives. Even by Mennonite standards - that was large. His obituary, in German gothic script makes joking reference to the fact that he made his own baseball team - struck me as unusual display of humour for a man of the Mennonite (or any) cloth. Mennonite families were typically made up of about 10-12 children at that time, often with 2-3 dying in infancy.

The photo attached shows him (on right) with his twin brother, Peter Peters (left), who remained in Reinland, MB as a farmer.

He was found as a result of a transcription supplied by Bob & Joanne Jensen of Saskatchewan
http://www.afhs.ab.ca/data/census/1906/saskatchewan/12/sk_12_6_all_jensen.pdf
Household #111 (p. 14 of the original census image)

1906 Census internet address

<http://www.afhs.ab.ca/data/census/1906/>

Finding Your Ancestors in Belgium

by Peter J. van Schaik, Family Historian

The Kingdom of Belgium lies in the centre of Europe. It's neighbour in the north is the Netherlands. In the east Germany and Luxemburg and in the south, France.

The population is a mixture of Roman, Celtic, Spanish, German, Austrian, French and Dutch. Today it counts just over 10 million people. It is the second highest in population density in Europe, after the Netherlands, with 831 individuals per square mile or about 320 individuals per square kilometre.

Until the year 1839, when King Willem 1 of the Netherlands was forced to accept the new borders dictated to him by England and Germany, various European countries ruled or tried to rule the land areas that now comprise the Kingdom of Belgium.

The Spanish (1519 – 1715), the Austrians (1715 – 1794), the Kingdom of the Netherlands (1814 – 1831), all had quarrelled over various parts of the land. A monarch was chosen out of the existing nobility in 1831.

Fortunately, record keeping was not influenced much by all this. Records were made up and kept locally. Records in general are very good and complete. The LDS Family History Library has just over 17.000 Belgian record films in their library, compared with 23.000 for France, which has a population five times the size of Belgium.

Record keeping can be divided into three groups or time frames. The time before 1794 is mainly Catholic Church records, namely christenings, marriages and burials. Most of the earlier church records were written in Latin by the Catholic parish priests. Other religions were in the minority and at times were even underground because of persecutions. These records are harder to find and are mostly only available for congregations in the bigger cities.

Napoleon at the time of his rule of Europe introduced the civil records. After a rebellious start in 1794, it was adopted and refined by the new leaders after Napoleon's defeat in 1813. Civil records are generally available for the period 1794 up to 1870. However some civil records are available on microfilm that go into the 1900's. If records are not available through inter library loan, you need to write to the local town office. A simple, nicely worded letter, asking for ordering and payment information, addressed to Registres de L'Etat Civil, town, Belgium will usually get a response. Quite a few municipalities have websites now, where ordering and payment information is listed.

Here are some suggestions for people having problems tracing their ancestors back to Belgium. Passenger lists for Canadian and USA ports are available at the National Archives in Canada, the NARA in the USA or through inter library loan at the local public library or Family History Centre. The year of arrival could be found in some of the later censuses or from naturalization papers. Information for the immigrant can also be found in the records of the immigration agents for the Canadian or USA governments both in North America or Belgium. The records of neighbours and fellow local church members in the new place of residence could also hold clues to the birthplace of your ancestors.

A research guide for the Netherlands for the Dutch speaking Flemish part and a French research guide for the French speaking Walloon part will help a lot in understanding research techniques for this country. The <http://www.familysearch.org> website has research guides for both countries and also word lists that will give you translations for many of the words used in church or civil records. Dutch and French word lists are also at this website, as well as a Latin word list.

Many websites have excellent information available. <http://www.cindyslist.com> and <http://www.rootsweb.com> and <http://geneaknowhow.net/digi/resources.html> have lots of links to Belgium Genealogical research website, mailing lists and personal home pages of people with roots in Belgium.

To Contact Peter either phone 403-394-0063 or email at docs4u@shaw.ca

The Wyllimot Family

by Adrienne Horne

The following is the first in a series of articles on the Wilmot family of New Brunswick. The Wilmot's became very influential in the politics of that province, having five family members involved in all levels of government from Magistrates to Lieutenant Governors.

This story begins in England, because this family also had a grand and community oriented life in the old world.

The Wyllimot Family

The Wyllimot family of this story is said to be Saxon, as it is believed that they descended from a Sussex nobleman who was associated with the Court of King Ethelred, known as the "Unready" he reigned from 978 to 1016. At this time several Wyllimot family members settled in the county of Northumberland, immediately south of Hadrian's Wall. There is a small hamlet where the River Allen meets the Tyne River named Willimontswick, after the family founders. (1)

In the 11th century, the Saxon king of England, Edward the Confessor, bequeathed the throne of England to William the Conqueror of Normandy, as he was related to the Normans through his mother. When William I finally took the throne in 1066, after fighting a Saxon Earl for it, he quickly instituted the use of last names for census and taxation purposes. Despite the change in rule the feudal system was still in use in England; as such the new Norman noblemen would have taken control of the Saxon land and the serfs. It is possible that the Saxon population, not having last names, took their new lords' last names.

It is possible that Saxon noblemen would have been able to retain their land and title, however they would have had a new overlord, a Norman. The Wyllimot family most likely found themselves in this situation, as it is believed that the name *Wyllimot* is the anglicized version of the Norman (French) *Guillemot*. This scenario would explain the French origins of the Wilmot name as well as account for the land, mansion and status owned by the Wilmot family of Northumberland and Derbyshire.

The spelling of the family name stayed relatively the same over the generations as *Wylmot*, but earlier versions see the name spelled as *Wyllimot*, *Wylmott* and *Willimot*. (2) By the 1600s the family had changed the spelling to what it is today, *Wilmot*. Those family members who travelled to the new colonies across the Atlantic used the *Wilmot* spelling of their name.

The earliest recorded *Wylmot* ancestor was Ralph *Wylmot* who settled in Bonyngton, Nottingham, around 1250, later known as Sutton Bonyngton and eventually called Sutton. For the next ten generations the family stayed here before they moved to the next county over, Derbyshire. (1)

The Wylmots of Chaddesden Hall

In Derbyshire, about 20 kilometres West of Nottingham, there is a small town named Chaddesden. This town use to have a grand mansion, Chaddesden Hall. In 1539, Robert *Wylmot* IV moved to Derby and bought land in the surrounding area including Spondon. (1) His first son, Robert V, born in Spondon, bought land in Chaddesden and built the great Hall in about 1540. The *Wylmot* family then began to rise in social status in both Chaddesden and nation wide. They gave to England solicitors, clergymen, doctors, politicians, as well as achieving three separate lines of baronets for the family. (4)

Robert V met Elizabeth Smith of Spondon, most likely before his move to Chaddesden. (4) The two married and in 1545, shortly after the Hall was completed, they had a son, Robert *Wylmot* VI. (5)

The Grand Hall

In about 1920, Mrs. V.M. Clewes, one of the last residences of the Hall, gave the following description of the Wylimot's home.

Chaddesden Hall was a long oblong building constructed of greyish stone and having a flat roof. The entrance hall was panelled with oak, had a floor paved with large sandy stone slabs edged with black and a huge fireplace. Off the hall was the dining room, which was also panelled throughout in dark oak, even the ceiling, which had carved oak scrolls and ribbons running all over the room and the doors. The massive fireplace was similarly carved and in addition up its sides and along its top was finely carved sprays of oak leaves with acorns.

To the left were the kitchens, sculleries and pantries. The water for these was drawn from pumps on long stone skins. There was a block in the kitchen floor for chopping wood. The wine cellars were on this side of the Hall too and were reached by descending a flight of stone steps to another pump. Down there it was lovely and cool, even on the hottest days.

On the other side of the entrance hall was a sitting room, a very large billiard room, a gunroom and a toilet. The staircase was very wide and had broad, shallow steps that curved and led up to the picture gallery at the top. There was a very large room on this floor, panelled in oak and painted a very pale grey and white and having a frieze of ornamental plaster. Here the large fireplace was of white marble with fluted pillars. The doors of this room were semi-circular like the windows and could be rolled back. The main bedrooms were also panelled and painted in pastel shades of green and blue and had small attached dressing rooms. On the second floor there were many smaller rooms and one very large one with a semi-circular window that, I was told, was used by the Wilmots as a nursery.

I did not know any of the Wilmot family, as the Hall had already been empty for some time before I lived there. By then it was beginning to fall into decay and in many of the rooms there was paper peeling off and hanging from the walls. How long it had been there I do not know but a pump in the laundry garden bore the date 1749.

This reminds me that there was a part of the Hall set aside for this purpose [laundry] and there was a room for washing, one for airing and another for ironing. There was a special laundry garden that was walled in and had many small lawns where clothes used to be dried. An old white owl use to come and sit on the top of the ironing room door and got very tame. He looked very weird when he turned his head round to watch us. We christened him Oswald. There were then two owl boxes in the big cedar tree that still stands in Chaddesden Park. (4)

Ten generations of Wilmot's lived and prospered at Chaddesden Hall. In 1662, Nicholas Wilmot was knighted. He moved his family to Osmaston and there the family flourished. Robert Wilmot IX rebuilt Chaddesden Hall in 1725. It is unknown whether it was due to an accident or simply just 200 years of required renovations! (4)

Robert IX's second son, Edward, became a famous physician. Edward studied at Cambridge and later became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He became the Physician in Ordinary to both King George II and III. He was also the Physician General to the Army. In 1759, Edward was made a Baronet for his professional services to His Majesty King George II. He was also the Physician in Ordinary to Queen Caroline and Frederick, the Prince of Wales. (2)

Three generations passed for Henry Sacheverell Wilmot to become the 4th Baronet in the family. In 1857, Henry was given a Victoria Cross for his honourable military duties gained at the Siege of Lucknow, in India. (3) Henry later became the Justice of the Peace for Derbyshire. He used the Hall in many official functions, from meetings to festivals. Henry's second son, Henry, became the 5th Baronet because his older brother, Robert, died at the young age of 31. However, this Henry had no children and so the Baronet went to his brother's son, Ralph Henry Sacheverell Wilmot. (6)

The Chaddesden estate went to Henry's sister Constance when he died in 1901. Constance and her nephew Ralph, were the last Wilmots to live in the Hall. In 1916, Constance died and only two years later Ralph died from the terrible conditions in the trenches of The Great War. Apparently Ralph had decided to sell most of the Chaddesden estate before he died. Shortly after World War I was over many developers bought up the surrounding farmland and built houses there. (3) Ralph's son, Arthur, became the 7th Baronet, but he never lived in the Hall and died in 1942, perhaps in World War II. (6)

The Hall did not remain empty for long. In about 1920, forty Irish construction workers were put up in the Hall while they worked on the British Celenese work in Spondon. Mrs. V.M. Clewes was a wife of one of the Irish workers. They lived in the hall for several years but it was abandoned after that and in 1926 the Hall was demolished. Its furnishings, fireplaces and even tiles were sold off to the houses in the area as well as American buyers. Part of the large estate became a public park and the rest was sold for development. (4)

It seems that the Hall did not remain empty for too long before they demolished it, however, according to Mrs. Clewes, by 1920, the Hall was in serious disrepair. It must not have been worth trying to save the building, and with the heavy taxes on the estate the only option was to turn the land into a park and sell the goods of the house.

The Church of St. Mary the Virgin

Chaddesden's first reference to a chapel was in 1347. The parish requested permission to bury their dead in the cemetery of their chapel, rather than taking them to Spondon. It is uncertain how long Chaddesden had a chapel. In 1291 a tax role refers to Chaddesden's mother church as "*Spondon cum capella*", meaning "Spondon with its chapel". Implying that Chaddesden did not have its own chapel at that point.

The land Robert V bought in Chaddesden, in about 1540, was beside the town's chapel, The Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The family quickly became members and eventually made many donations in terms of additions for the church. The Wilmot's had their own private entrance to the church and many memorials to commemorate past family members.

The impressive stone font in the entrance of the church was designed by the honoured Victorian architect George Edmund Street (1824-1881), who dedicated it to the loving memory of Maria Wilmot, who died in 1857. The Street and Wilmot families must have been long friends as the two also united in marriage in the new world in the 1700s.

The family's pew was located in the north aisle. This area is full of the family memorials. Sir Edward (1st Baronet, 1693-1786) has a tablet between two windows. The tablet sits under a classically inspired draped urn and it states that his son, Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, 2nd Baronet, is buried beneath the stone.

This was discovered to be true in 1976 when the floor of the nave and aisles was renewed. A vault of the Wilmot family was revealed, which was roofed with four huge blocks (three stone and one concrete). The vault sits between the north door and Sir Edward's memorial. In 1984, in the churchyard a few yards away from the north wall, a five-foot hole was discovered. At the bottom of this deep hole was a tunnel running along the north wall of the church, just broad enough to allow a man to crawl down. Perhaps this tunnel leads to the vault under the church. For safety the tunnel was not further inspected and the hole was filled.

Many of the stained glass windows in the church were dedicated to Wilmot family members. Unfortunately one window, a memorial to Edward Wilmot (1833-1863), was destroyed during World War II when two bombs fell in Chaddesden Park on the evening of December 12th, 1940, and blew out the glass. Another window depicts the Wilmot's coat of arms.

Until recently there was a path that led from the south aisle wall straight through the graveyard to the "Wilmot Gate" in the churchyard wall opposite. This path was a private access to the church from Chaddesden Hall. The course of the path can still be traced between the gravestones that were once aligned on either side of it. Every Sunday the Wilmot family, along with their staff, would form a procession of twenty people to walk down the path into the church. Although Chaddesden Hall was taken down in the 1920s, it was not until the end of the 1950s did the Wilmot Gate get bricked up as the foundation stones of the old village school had become available and they were incorporated into the church wall.

A few yards from the church in the northwest direction there is a small area of only grass and asphalt. This is the site of six almshouses, built by Robert Wilmot of Chaddesden sometime before 1638. For over 300 years these houses provided greatly needed support to the community by offering lodging to the poor and elderly. But all buildings eventually crumble and, in spite of a strong effort to save the small houses, they were demolished in 1961. However, the Charity organization that ran the houses survived and in 1987 joined two other local charities to form the Wilmot, Gilbert & Berrysford Charity. (3)

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4. Unknown Aft 1954 Chapter Four: The Wilmots, pg. 20 - 29.
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6. Unknown Aft 1942 A Pedigree of the Wilmot Family.

Three Generations of Craftsmen

by George Lake

My grandfather, Thomas Lake was born near Bristol, England in 1865 - he used to say "within sight of the Clifton suspension bridge" (one of the engineering marvels of 19th century England). Perhaps this spurred his interest in making things out of metal, perhaps it was in the genes. He left school at the age of 14 to apprentice as a blacksmith. Not the kind we are familiar with in western Canada - he probably never shod a horse in his life. His was the smithing of the city - making intricate and decorative things out of iron and other metals.

He emigrated to Canada around 1885 on his own to seek his fortune in the new world. He met my grandmother, whose family had immigrated to Canada from Yorkshire when she was a small child, and they married in Toronto in 1890. My father Harry was born soon after. In the latter part of the 1890's Canada apparently underwent a recession and work was hard to find, so the Lakes migrated back to England. There, Granddad was employed in the Royal Mint in London where he made the steel dies used to cut the tiny grooves that are around the edge of some coins. At another time he was employed in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich where he made parts for the big guns that were being put on British battleships. Three more sons Val, Bill and Bert were born during this time. About 1904 Grandmother, who apparently hated smoky, foggy London persuaded Granddad to return to Canada.

He worked for the Grand Trunk railroad for a time and then for the McLaughlin car company which later became General Motors of Canada (grandmother had apparently attended public school in Ontario with R. S. McLaughlin the founder). Around 1911, they moved to Sault Ste. Marie Ontario where the Algoma Iron Works was growing rapidly. Harry married in 1912 and son Milton was soon born. Val enlisted in World War I and died in 1918 of lung disease acquired in the trenches of France. Harry's wife succumbed to the great influenza pandemic of 1918.

Granddad, having seen so many wilted flowers on memorials and gravesites and having lost two close family members in a short time decided to make a memorial wreath that would look good indefinitely. He forged all of the flowers and leaves out of sheets and other pieces of iron.

Son Harry, who had considerable artistic talent, painted the flowers so that they looked very fresh and real (and do so to this day). Harry had left school at an early age and apprenticed as a machinist. He injured a hand in this trade and undertook to educate himself in engineering. Taking correspondence courses and studying entirely on his own time, he eventually wrote the equivalent of university graduation exams and registered as a Professional Engineer in Ontario. In 1919 he donated his time to design and supervise the construction of a war memorial hall for the church the family attended in Sault Ste. Marie, St John's Anglican. Harry remarried in 1928 and I arrived on the scene a short time later.

In the 1930's Thomas was employed by the Ontario Provincial Air Service at their Sault Ste. Marie bush plane base. This was the first airborne forest fire warning and fire-fighting group in the world. A book by Bruce West documenting the history of the Provincial Air Service refers to a scandal in the 1930's whereby Ontario Provincial cabinet members received costly hand made firescreens and fireplace tools made in the shops of the Provincial Air Service. None of the workmen's names are mentioned in the book, but I suspect that one of the craftsmen was Thomas Lake. He certainly made fireplace sets for family members and they are still in use by his descendants.

In the 1930's the Fisher Body Corporation who were responsible for the design of the bodies for all General Motors cars became concerned about the need for a steady supply of craftsmen to do their design work. To provide an incentive to young people to become craftsmen and designers they founded the Fisher Body Craftsmens Guild. This organization held an annual competition, open to anyone in North America to build a prize winning model. A new project was started each year, the plans were published and the grand prize was a 4 year university scholarship to study engineering. In the depths of the depression this would be a greatly coveted prize, especially in a family where education and craftsmanship were highly thought of and money was scarce. At this time Harry's elder son Milton was apprenticed as a pattern maker, a woodworking craft requiring very high precision. Pattern makers made wooden models of parts to be cast from metal. The wooden model was used to make a hollow mould in sand into which molten metal could be poured to make parts. Milton used to tell me he would not use the white utility glue we all use to fasten bits of wood together - "it's too thick and doesn't allow the two pieces of wood to get close enough together".

Milton decided to enter the Fisher Body contest for 1933. The task was to build a model of the coach which carried Napoleon to and from his wedding. The model was to be about 20 inches long and was an elegant horse drawn 4 wheel carriage of a pale blue colour with gold and scarlet trim.

Three models were built - one was done jointly by Milton and Harry to explore methodology. There were several alternative methods to make some parts and they built prototypes to find which gave the best result. The body was carved from wood, most of the trim, wheels and other parts were metal castings for which Milton made wood patterns. A second model was built by Milton for practice and then the final model was built by Milton for official entry in the contest.

It is indeed a work of art. Each wheel has 10 or 12 spokes, each individually cast from molten metal. Between each spoke on the outside of the wheel is a metal block to space the spokes evenly and after the spokes and spacers were assembled a metal 'tire' was shrunk over the outside to hold the whole assembly together. The spokes are painted scarlet with an intricate curly pattern picked out in gold. The doors are fully operational, including a fold-down step which collapses into the lower body of the coach and a slide down window and door latch. The body is trimmed with gold painted metal castings. The coachman's seat is upholstered in pale blue velvet with scarlet trim and the coach panels are pale blue enamel. The interior upholstery is all hand made in white fabric with French knots in each cushion.

The final model won first prize for Ontario in 1933. For reasons I have never been able to discover it was apparently not judged for the finals. This model is now in the possession of Milton's widow in Carman Manitoba and will be preserved as a family heirloom in perpetuity.

In 1940, at the age of 75 Thomas Lake came out of retirement and went to work again as a blacksmith at the Algoma Steel Corporation to help Canada's war effort. He retired again in 1945 at the age of 80 to tend his garden which occupied a full size city lot.

Like many others in World War II Harry worked long hours and had little free time, but by the late 1940's he had more time to pursue his craftsmanship and turned his hand to the construction of an altar set for the small church attended by my mother. He chose a recently introduced material called Monel metal which is a form of stainless steel. It has the advantage that it never tarnishes and so needs no polishing. Over a period of several years, with no tools except a hand drill, hammer, hacksaw and files he constructed a cross, candlesticks and flower vases. These now reside in the Zion Lutheran church in Sault Ste. Marie. With some of the metal bits left over and some scrap wood he built a chess set which I now have. In the early 1960's I built a chess board in the form of a small table to go with it.

In the meantime, the memorial wreath made by Thomas Lake had been kept in his home. Upon his death it was donated to the local Canadian Legion. They were not quite sure what to do with this (it is contained in a cylindrical iron case about 15 inches across and 10 inches deep with a glass front) and it languished for some years in a closet there. In the 1970's Thomas' other son Bill recovered the wreath and arranged to have it permanently displayed in St John's Anglican church in Sault Ste. Marie. He designed an attractive mounting and had a plaque made commemorating Thomas Lake and his sons. The installation was done by a cousin of the family.

Whether its in the genes or whether it was an environment that prized a high order of craftsmanship, the 3 generations of Lakes, Thomas, Harry and Bill, and Milton have all made memorable contributions to their communities and served as great role models. While I have few of the Lake heirlooms in my personal possession and the heirloom display for the AFHS had to do mainly with photos, I know the originals are in safe places and will be there for future generations to see and appreciate.

Christopher - Blanche.

Would like to locate on census...only info available on her was from her father's 1929 obit (Arthur Johnson,Manistee co.,Mich)
Blanche (Johnson) Christopher of Sheerness,AB.Can.
Arthur Johnson

Sandy Tyler
3773 14 Rd., Mesick,MI,49668
Jim & Sandy Tyler [jimnsan@coslink.net]

McKnight - John

Born 24 Feb 1837; New Brunswick, Canada

Am attempting to trace ancestry of this person who is the father of Edna Helena McKnight (my grandmother) born 12 April 1889 to John McKnight and Mary Eliza Rouse. Edna was born at Marrtown P.O in Kings County, NB, Canada on 12 April 1889. I would also like to trace the Rouse and Pinneo line of my grandmother's mother Mary Eliza Rouse.

I know that Edna's mother, Mary Eliza Rouse was born 9 April 1856 in NB, Canada. My mother told me that Mary's mother's last name was Pinneo (not sure of the spelling). I also understand, though I have no proof, that Edna Helena McKnight married Franklin Elbert Collins in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada on 11 Nov. 1917. Edna died on 21 February 1963 in Woodburn, Oregon, USA.

David R. Eldredge
CMR 427 Box 301
APO AE 09630
USA
gurgioramaroq@aol.com

Macfarlane - Malcolm

Married 5 Oct 1847 Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire, Scotland. Died 18 Apr 1872 Dumbarton, Dunbartonshire, age 59, b. 1813

Where are the parents of Malcolm M'Farlane who married Margaret Macfarlane (maiden name). Death certificate says his parents are John McFarlane, Fanny McGregor. Information given by son Alexander who would be age 24.

Malcom was a carter. His only child by Margaret named Alexander, b. 1848. Marriage record states Margaret was from Ireland. Malcolm was 34 yrs. when married, Margaret 36 yrs. according to census' indicating possible previous marriages. Margaret was deceased when Alexander married in 1869.

Donna Snyder
4803 - 5th Ave. S.W.
Calgary, AB, T3C 0C7
snyderda@shaw.ca

Walker - John

Born 1842-43 Northern Ireland. Died 1926 Leeds Grenville County, Ontario

Looking for any descendants of John & wife, Dortha Finlay (1844-1915). Brockville area of Leeds Grenville County, Ontario, Can. Parents were Samuel Walker and Margaret Skillon, both born in N. Ireland. Religion; Methodist. Other children were James, William, Susannah, Samuel Jr. and Hugh.

Sally Somers
85 Cedar Springs Garden S.W.
Calgary, Ab. Canada T2W 5J9
sesomers@telus.net

Gramma Redden's Fruitcake

2 packages raisins
2 packages currants
1 pound dates
1 cup raspberry jam
1 cup milk
1 cup molasses
1 cup sugar
½ cup butter
½ cup lard
2 tps citron
1 tsp baking soda
1 tsp allspice
1 tsp cloves
1 tsp cinnamon
1 tsp mace
3 eggs

Flour to make it the right consistency. The fruitcake was laced with a hefty amount of rum – *'in those days a woman was supposed to know all the rest of it – tough on folks like us who have to have complete directions.'** The fruitcake was baked and cooled; wrapped in cheesecloth that had been dipped in rum and then stored in a ceramic crock.

* quote from Marguerite Irene Phillips (Redden)

Newfoundland Stew

3 lbs moose meat, cubed
1/2 cup butter
1 onion, chopped
salt, to taste
bay leaf
2 carrots
1 small turnip
1/2 cup flour

1/2 cup butter
2 1/2 cups water
pepper to taste
1/2 tsp savory
ips
6 potatoes
1/2 cup water

Brown moose meat in butter. Stir in onion and cook until the onion is soft. Blend in 2 1/2 cups water, salt, pepper, bay leaf and savory. Simmer for 2 hours.

Peel, wash and cut up carrots, turnip, parsnips and potatoes. Stir into stew. Cook for 30 minutes or until the vegetables are tender.

Mix flour and 1/2 cup water together to make a paste. Stir into hot stew. Season to taste.

Simmer for 5 minutes. Remove bay leaf. Serve hot.

Doughboys:

1 1/2 cups flour
pinch salt
milk
3 tsp baking powder
1 large egg

Mix dry ingredients together. Add egg. Add milk a few drops at a time until dough is of desired consistency.

Drop by tablespoons into stew. Cook for 20 minutes.

Alberta Family Histories Society

Membership

Membership in the Society is open to those interested in family history and genealogy, and may be obtained through the membership secretary of the Society at P.O. Box 30270, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2M 4P1. Membership fees are due 1st September each year. If a new member joins on or after 1st April then that membership is valid until the September of the following year.

Meetings are held the first Monday of every month (second in the case of a holiday) at Southminster United Church, 3818-14a St., S.W., Calgary, Alberta.

Objectives of the Society

The Society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research worldwide. The activities of the society are funded by membership fees, fund-raising projects, donations, bequeaths and corporate sponsorship.

The objectives of the "Alberta Family Histories Society" are as follows:

- a. To promote the study of family history and genealogical research;
- b. To encourage and instruct members in accurate and thorough family history research;
- c. To assemble, preserve, print and publish information relevant to family history study;
- d. To raise funds for any of the foregoing objects, and to accept donations, gifts, legacies and bequests;
- e. To use any profits or other accretions to the Society in promoting its objects without material gain for its members.

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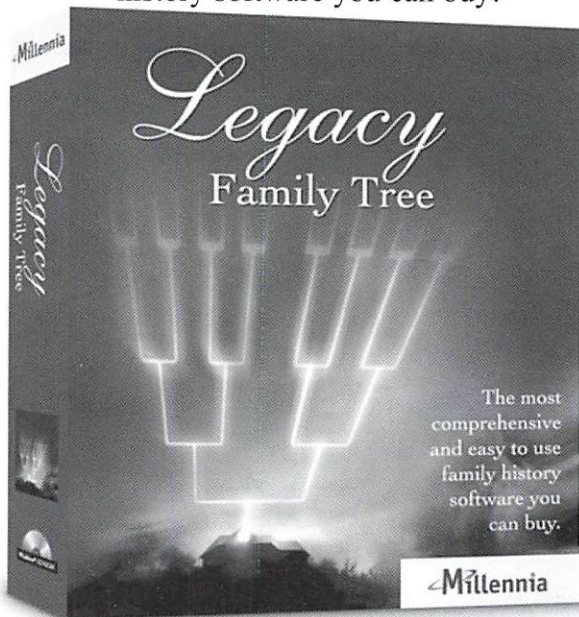
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