

# Chinook

Volume 25, Issue 3

Summer, June 2005

www.afhs.ab.ca



## IN THIS ISSUE

Chairman's Letter <i>by Gordon Lane</i>	3
Editor's Table <i>by Ken Rees</i>	4
Brian W. Hutchison Scholarship Winner: Tara Shymanski	4
Doug Stobbs' Obituary	5
Anne of Cleaves <i>by Ann Williams</i>	6
Donations/Acquisitions to the AFHS Library	6
Life in 1905 <i>by Velma Boyer</i>	7
Research in the Czech Republic <i>by Beverley A. Rees</i>	9
Notes on Occupations <i>by Clare Westbury, Ann Williams, Margaret Main</i>	11
Georges Marie Edouard Louis Verlyck <i>by Gordon Lane</i>	13
Clues from the Funeral Home and Beyond <i>by Jacqueline Alford</i>	15
The Whole Kit and Caboodle <i>by Lois M. Sparling</i>	19
Family History Events	21
My Yorkshire Weavers <i>by Judith Doyle</i>	29

## AFHS Programs and Events

DATE	TOPIC	SPEAKER
6 June 2005	Dr. Robert Westbury Memorial Talk	David Bly, Heritage Writer, Calgary Herald
12 September 2005	Sources for Researching Family History at The National Archives of England, Wales, and the United Kingdom	Chris Watts
17 or 18 October 2005	Canadian Genealogical Centre	Visiting Speaker

**Chinook** is a quarterly publication of the Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS), 712-16th Avenue N.W. Calgary, AB, Canada T2M 0J8, tel.: (403) 214-1447. Published in October, January, April, June, it is distributed to all members of the AFHS Society and is sent to more than 130 different institutions around the world. Articles from members, friends of the Society, or anyone interested in genealogy, family history or regional history are welcomed.

**Copyright Notice:** Copyright ©2005 Alberta Family Histories Society. All rights reserved. Reproduction or use of the whole or any part of the contents without permission is prohibited. ISSN 1192-8190. (Articles and photographs published in Chinook are copyright by the author unless otherwise noted.)

**Articles** should be typewritten (double spaced with 2 inch margins), or submitted electronically in text format from a word processor program. Typeface should be Times Roman 12 point. Photographs, graphics, and art work should be scanned at 300 dpi (minimum), and sent separately in JPG format. Chinook assumes no responsibility for errors, omissions, or opinions of the authors. Materials submitted to the editors will be returned only if accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope of the appropriate size, unless previous arrangements have been made. Detailed information for authors may be obtained by emailing the editor at [chinook@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:chinook@afhs.ab.ca).

### Submission Deadlines:

October 2005 Issue	15 August 2005
January 2006 Issue	15 November 2005
April 2006 Issue	15 February 2006
June 2006 Issue	15 April 2006

### Editorial Committee:

Kenneth W. Rees	Chinook Editor
Beverley A. Rees	Assistant Chinook Editor
Velma Boyer	Committee Member
Wayne McKenzie	Committee Member
Judith Doyle	Committee Member

**On the Front Cover:** Family members at the Rees Family Reunion held in October 2000 visit Elysian Gardens in Murray, Utah where many members of the Rees family are buried. Photo taken by Beverley A. Rees, and used with her permission. Pictured left to right, front to back: Nicole Harbrecht, Brent Gardner, Jody Rees Gardner, Connie Sue Rees Pack Harbrecht, Talia Gardner, Christy Adams Rees, Joseph Rees.

**Printed by Unicom Graphics**  
4501 Manitoba Road SE Calgary AB, T2G 4B9, 403.287.2020

## CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

by Gordon Lane



We now have a new Board and I would like to thank the retiring members of the old Board for all their hard work during the year. I would particularly like to thank George Lake for all the work he has carried out on the Board and his help to me last year in my transition to Chairman. George still remains active in volunteer roles and I hope will do so for many years to come.

The Nominating Committee did a sterling job on recruiting volunteers for the various committees that were short staffed this last year even though it was out of their mandate. I think they must have used the phrase “do you want to be on the Board and if not would you like to volunteer for this committee” and people were so relieved to have an option that they chose to volunteer. I really hope they volunteered out of a wish to help the Society.

Once again our June meeting honours our volunteers but we will also remember those members who passed away recently. Past, present and future volunteers are the life-blood of this Society and without them nothing could be accomplished. The success of the Society is really a salute to all our wonderful volunteers and the sacrifices they make with their personal time for everyone's benefits.

This next year should bring a welcome change to the Society both in our monthly meetings and in our financial stability. The Church should have finished their rebuilding and we will settle into our quarters. I do thank the members for their patience but we, the Society, have to thank the Church for their outstanding efforts to accommodate us and provide whatever solutions they could to make our monthly meetings successful during the re-building project.

On the financial front we will be having the casino in the spring of 2006 and it may appear that we have more money than we know what to do with. I would like the membership to send suggestions to our vice chair Finances (Alan Peers) or myself, for use of the money. All suggestions will be looked at and the Board will have a planning session specifically on the use of the Casino money.

Hope everyone has a fruitful summer and don't get caught unearthing those bones!

Regards  
Gordon Lane

## EDITOR'S TABLE

by Kenneth W. Rees

A sincere thank-you to all who have taken the time and effort to submit articles for the Chinook! The feature article explores funerary records and what they can teach us. In *The Whole Kit and Caboodle* Lois Sparling gives us the essential contents of our family history travel kit. (Don't leave home without it!) Velma Boyer asks if we really know what life was like 100 years ago when Alberta was becoming a province. We may not understand even simple things like the foods they ate. Bev Rees gives us part two of her article on Czech research, and Gordon Lane fills us in on his search for Uncle George and Aunt May. And there's more!

Chinook exists to serve the members of the Society. Please let me know what you think about the content and the layout. Write me at [chinook@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:chinook@afhs.ab.ca).

## BRIAN W. HUTCHISON SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

The Alberta Family Histories Society is pleased to announce that the Brian W. Hutchison Genealogical Scholarship has been awarded to Tara Shymanski.

Tara started doing genealogy when she was 17 years old. Originally most of her information came from her grandmother who had all kinds of dates and family information from back east (Southern Ontario). Then her father received a family history book with names and approximate dates for the Miller family back to 1882. It was

and still is a great help in her research. In 1982 Tara worked at the first Family History Centre in Thunder Bay, Ontario. It was here that she learned from Rod and Donna McLeod more about research methods and records available. She has also worked at the Family History Centre in Edmonton and in Calgary. Tara loves history (she has a BA in it) and feels that the most exciting and important history is our family's history.

Tara is taking courses at the National Institute of Genealogy at the University of Toronto. Her career goals are to be a professional genealogist when she retires from her other job. Meanwhile she is avidly researching her ancestors and learning all she can from her courses and the members of the AFHS.

The Scholarship is made available through the generous endowment of Brian W. Hutchison, professional genealogist, founder and proprietor of Gen-Find Research Associates of Nanaimo, BC and a long time member of AFHS.

The Brian W. Hutchison Genealogical Scholarship will be offered annually to a candidate undertaking formal study toward accreditation as a professional genealogist. The scholarship will pay tuition or registration fees up to a maximum of \$500 for a qualified candidate.

Please direct any enquiries to:

Brian W. Hutchison Genealogical Scholarship  
Committee  
Alberta Family Histories Society  
712 16th Avenue, NW  
Calgary, AB, T2M 0J8  
or: [scholarship@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:scholarship@afhs.ab.ca)

Details of eligibility conditions and procedures for application are on the website, [www.afhs.ab.ca](http://www.afhs.ab.ca) or can be picked up from the Library.

## DOUGLAS HENRY STOBBS

### Obituary



**STOBBS Douglas Henry February 5, 1931 - March 25, 2005**

Peacefully on March 25, 2005 in Ottawa, with family present, Douglas slipped this mortal coil. Born in Hillcrest, Alberta, Doug spent his childhood in the Crowsnest Pass before moving with his family to Mission, British Columbia. He graduated from the University of British Columbia with a Commerce degree in 1957.

During his university years Doug served in the Royal Canadian Air Force as a pilot with 443 Squadron (Auxiliary) in Vancouver and later as a flight instructor. He also served with VC920, a Royal Canadian Navy Reserve Squadron Station based at Downsview in Toronto. A lifelong aficionado of aviation, Doug still holds the flight time record from Vancouver to Calgary, a mere forty minutes and twenty-two seconds.

Doug's career included positions at Union Carbide, Welder's Supply Limited and the Principal Group. A master woodworker, he hand-fashioned everything from furniture to sailboats. Doug was also enamoured by the outdoors, especially Alberta's Rocky Mountains.

In his later years, he was highly involved in family history and genealogy, devoting many hours of research to his own family and those of others. Doug was predeceased by his parents and by his beloved son Paul Andrew Horton Stobbs. He is lovingly remembered by his daughter Jennifer Ann Lavoie (Hugh Colin MacKay); his son Gregory Blair Shea Stobbs and his former wife, Patricia Stobbs. His memory will be cherished by his grandchildren, Blaise Boehmer and Leah Boehmer; and by his sisters, Ruth Gayton (John) and Barbara Kilby (Peter). He leaves many other family and friends whose lives he touched. He will be sorely missed.



## ANNE OF CLEAVES

by Ann Williams

Entry found in a calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem at the University of Calgary library [Sussex Record Society Vol. 14 No. 247 – fiche call no. DA670 S97S97]

*ANNE OF CLEAVES. Vol. 117, No. 37  
Lewes, 3 Aug 4 & 5 Philip & Mary. Died 16  
July last.*

*Lands. Henry VIII, late King of England, by letters Patent 20 Jan 32 of his reign granted to the noble lady Anne of Cleave, daughter of John, late Duke of Cleave, Gulight Gelder and Barry, and sister of William, Duke of Cleave, Gulight Gelder and Barry, the manor of Southover and borough of Southover, late of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, attainted of High Treason, and all lands, cottages, houses, goods, etc. and rights in Southover, Lewes and Wogham for life if she resided in England. Jurors say she did not leave the Kingdom and premises should revert to King and Queen.*

The story behind the entry:

Thomas Cromwell was Henry VIII's chief secretary and in that role initiated the keeping of parish registers. Another Cromwell idea was that Henry should next take a foreign bride, Anne of Cleaves, and Cromwell made all the arrangements. Anne duly arrived in England and married Henry in January of 1540. Henry didn't like her, the marriage was annulled and Thomas Cromwell beheaded both in the following July. On Cromwell's death his lands were forfeit to the King who gave them to Anne on January 20, 1541. Anne died July 16, 1557 (during the reign of Henry's daughter Mary and her husband Philip of Spain) an investigation of her land holdings at Lewes, Sussex 18 days later decreed that her lands now belonged to Philip and Mary.

## DONATIONS/ACQUISITIONS

to the AFHS Library

### DONATIONS (May 2005)

*Sons of Thunder, a novel of Ireland*, by Barbara Fitz Vroman (donated by Judith Doyle).

*Her Story III Women from Canada's Past*, by Susan E. Merritt (donated by Betsy May).

*Virginia Genealogical Research*, by George K. Schweitzer (donated by Phyllis and Doris Humphreys).

### ACQUISITIONS (May 2005)

*Before the King's Daughters: The Filles à Marier, 1634-1662*, by Peter J. Gagné.

*King's Daughters and Founding Mothers: The Filles du Roi, 1663-1673* (2 volumes) by Peter J. Gagné.

*Bradshaw's General Directory of Newry, Armagh 1820*, Thomas Bradshaw.

*A History of the 48<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry, Virginia, Volunteer Army of the Confederate, Series II, No 7, Winter-Spring 1968-1969*, The Historical Society of Washington County Virginia.

## AFHS Digital Library Volume IV

"Queen's Park Cemetery, Calgary Sections A-F" is now on sale. Volume IV of the AFHS Digital Library contains over 9,000 records from 6 sections of Queen's Park Cemetery, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Photos of most of the markers or monuments are available.

## LIFE in 1905

by Velma Boyer

Do We Really Know What Life was Like in 1905?

As researchers of family history, we like to find out not only who our ancestors were, but also where they lived, what they did for a living and how they maintained their existence. Each of us is busy tracing these ancestors of ours, yet do we know what life was like for the people who lived in Alberta when the area ceased to be part of the Northwest Territories and became a province of Canada in 1905.

My initial thoughts on this were about people from different cultural backgrounds coming to Alberta. I envisioned these people establishing homesteads out on the open prairies or working on already established ranches. These people provided for their basic daily needs from whatever they could find around them. The knowledge they brought with them and what they learned from their neighbours helped them survive.

As they lived off the land, hunting and fishing was a means of providing for their daily needs. Were there any other common types of food that these settlers used? A demonstration on "How to Make Bannock" that I had witnessed on a visit to Calgary Heritage Park came to mind. Bannock was made from flour, water and baking powder that was made into dough and cooked on a greased frying pan. It was easy to make and probably fit into the settlers' busy routine. The origin of bannock traces back to Scotland and Northern England. Another variation of this is Irish Soda Bread. How the settlers made bannock would have depended on what they had on hand for cooking supplies and their customs.

I wondered if everybody used Bannock or was it used more before 1905. This question led me to ask myself, "Do I really know what life was like in 1905?"

My answer to this was "NO". I hadn't considered the developing towns or cities of Alberta. Settlers in Alberta usually came to the developing towns or cities first. They either stayed in the towns or cities or settled on a homestead outside the populated areas.

Life in our towns or cities was very different in comparison to the life of the people living on homesteads. This makes it very difficult to identify one type of food being used by all. At this point, I went to the W R Castell Central Branch of the Calgary Public Library to see if they had any information on how people of 1905 lived. The Local History Room area on the fourth floor has an excellent selection of local histories. This room also has many other surprising items, even a section on cooking.

*The Heritage Cook Book* by Food Science Classes, editor Mary McIntrye published in 1975 drew my attention at the Calgary Public Library.

This book was created as a centennial project of the Food Science students of Henry Wise Wood High School in Calgary, Alberta. The book was divided up between historical tales and recipes. This made it not only a cookbook but also a depiction of the early residents from around the Calgary area. Each recipe had the name of the person submitting it, as well as a story about their family. Some of the tales even gave names of descendants who brought the recipe from their country of origin. These students used The Glenbow Archives and Museum as well as

Heritage Park in their research. The book includes a Menu from "Alberta Hotel Calgary

NWT." dated June 2, 1905 that Janice Quiring found at the Glenbow Archives.

## *ALBERTA HOTEL CALGARY NWT*

**Friday, June 2, 1905**

### *DINNER*

*Scotch Broth  
Lettuce Radishes*

<u><i>Fish</i></u>	<i>Baked Salmon</i>	<i>Anchovy Sauce</i>
<u><i>Entrees</i></u>	<i>Croquettes of Fowl, Parsley Sauce Baked Macaroni and Cheese, Espagnole Curved Egg with Rice Farina Cake, Maple Sauce</i>	
<u><i>Roasts</i></u>	<i>Ribs of Prime Beef, Yorkshire Loin of Fresh Pork, Apple Sauce Fillet of Veal with Dressing Boiled Pickled Tongue, Tomato Sauce</i>	
<u><i>Relishes</i></u>	<i>White Onion Mixed Pickled, Chow Chow Blue Label Catsup      <i>Lea and Perrins Sauce</i> Sweet Pickles      <i>Essence of Anchovies</i></i>	
<u><i>Vegetables</i></u>	<i>Plain, Boiled and Mashed Potatoes Cabbage      <i>Sugar Corn</i></i>	
<u><i>Dessert</i></u>	<i>Steamed Fruit Pudding Raspberry Pie Apricot Jam Tart Topsy Trifle</i>	<i>Wine Sauce Fresh Rhubarb Pie Vanilla Ice Cream</i>
<u><i>Fruits</i></u>	<i>Oranges    Apples Cheese    Green Tea</i>	<i>Nuts and Raisins Black Tea and Coffee</i>

(Continued on page 25)



## RESEARCH in the CZECH REPUBLIC: Part Two

by Beverley A. Rees

### REGIONAL ARCHIVES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The seven regional archives are the repositories for most pre-1900 parish books and, therefore, are the archives of primary importance to Czech genealogical researchers. In addition to early parish books, the regional archives house an enormous amount of important material including early cadastral records, maps, architectural plans, historical documents, court records, administrative papers, etc. The archives maintain extensive catalogues of their holdings but, so far, these catalogues are not available online.



- West Bohemian** district: State district archives **Pilsen (Plzen)**
- North Bohemian** district: State district archives **Leitmeritz (Litomerice)**
- Central Bohemian** district: State district archives **Prague (Praha)**
- South Bohemian** district: State district archives **Wittingau (Trebou)**
- East Bohemian** district: State district archives **Zámrsk**
- North Moravian** district: State district archives **Troppau (Opava)**
- South Moravian** district: State district archives **Brünn (Brno)**
- City of Prague:** Archive of the capital **Prague (Praha)**

**The Central Bohemian Region** is served by the State Regional Archive in Prague and comprises the following districts: Benešov, Beroun, Kladno, Kolín, Kutná Hora, Melník, Mladá Boleslav, Nymburk, Prague-east, Prague-west, Příbram, and Rakovník

Open Tuesday & Wednesday, 9:00am to 3:30pm,  
Thursday, 9:00am to 6:00pm.

State Regional Archive in Prague

Archivni 4/2257

149 00 Prague 4 - Chodovec

**The Southern Bohemian Region** is served by the State Regional Archive in Trebon and comprises the following districts: Budejovice, Český Krumlov, Jindřichův Hradec, Pelhřimov, Písek, Prachatice, Strakonice, and Tábor

Open Monday & Wednesday, 7:30am to 5:00pm;  
Tuesday & Thursday, 7:30am to 3:00pm.

State Regional Archive in Trebon

Trebon Zamek

379 11 Trebon

**The Western Bohemian Region** is served by the State Regional Archive in Plzen and comprises the following districts: Domazlice, Cheb, Karlovy Vary, Klatovy, Plzen-north, Plzen-south, Rokycany, Sokolov, and Tachov

Open Monday through Wednesday, 8:30am to 6:00pm;  
Thursday & Friday, 8:30 to 3:30pm.

State Regional Archive in Plzen

Sedláckova 44, p.p.312

306 12 Plzen

**The Northern Bohemian Region** is served by the State Regional Archive in Litomerice and comprises the following districts: Česká Lípa, Decín, Chomutov, Jablonec nad Nisou, Liberec, Litomerice, Louny, Most, and Teplice

Open Monday & Tuesday, 8:00am to 3:30pm;  
Wednesday & Thursday, 8:00am to 6:00pm

State Regional Archive in Litomerice

Krajská 1

412 74 Litomerice

**The Eastern Bohemian Region** is served by the State Regional Archive in Zámbrsk and comprises the following districts: Havlíčkův Brod, Hradec Králové, Chrudim, Jicín, Náchod, Pardubice, Rychnov nad Kneznou, Semily, Svitavy, Trutnov, and Ústí nad Orlicí

Open Monday & Wednesday, 7:30am to 5:30pm;  
Tuesday & Thursday, 7:30am to 3:00pm.

State Regional Archive in Zámbrsk

Zamek

565 43 Zámbrsk

**The Southern Moravian Region** is served by the Moravian Land Archive in Brno and comprises the following districts: Blansko, Brno-venkov, Breclav, Hodonín, Jihlava, Kromeriz, Prostejov, Trebíč, Uherské Hradiště, Vyškov, Zlín, Znojmo, and Zdar nad Sázavou

Open Monday & Wednesday, 8:00am to 5:00pm;  
Tuesday & Thursday, 9:00am to 6:00pm.

Closed during the month of July.

Moravian Land Archive in Brno

Zerotínovo náměstí 3/5, p.p.1

656 01 Brno

**The Northern Moravian Region** is served by the Land Archive in Opava and comprises the following districts: Bruntál, Frýdek-Místek, Jeseník, Karviná, Nový Jicín, Olomouc, Opava, Prerov, Šumperk, and Vsetín

Open Monday & Wednesday, 7:30am to 5:30pm;  
Tuesday & Thursday, 7:30am to 3:00pm.

Land Archive in Opava

Snemovní 1

746 22 Opava

Olomouc Branch (has records for the Olomouc district and parts of the surrounding districts)

Land Archive in Opava

u Husova Sboru 10

771 11 Olomouc

(Continue on page 26)

## NOTES on OCCUPATIONS

by Clare Westbury, Ann Williams and Margaret Main

The English/Welsh SIG recently discussed the occupations of our ancestors and concluded that they were all physically demanding and most so downright dangerous they contributed to many an early death. These were some of the occupations considered:

### **BRICKMAKING:<sup>1</sup>**

[Contributed by Clare Westbury]

My great, great, great grandfather, George Peek over the years 1811-1815 is known to have been a brickmaker in Cowley (roughly where Heathrow airport is today) and the Cowley area was famous for its brickfields. Fields were being exhausted of their clay by 1830 but even so in 1842 there were still 45 acres of brickfields in the area. They were all worked out by 1890.

Following the Great Fire (1666), bylaws required all future London buildings to be built of brick. Bricks had been introduced to Britain by the Romans and until the early 19th century were made by hand in numerous small brickyards. The brickmaking process remains the same, although it is now a more mechanised process (from 1820-1850, 109 brickmaking machines and kilns were patented). Brickmakers did not have an easy life and it was a seasonal occupation: Clay was dug in October with narrow-bladed spades called *grafts*, then it was mixed with layers of ash (from refuse heaps) and chalk and left in piles over the winter for the rain and frost to weather it. In April the mixture was turned over, tempered with water and kneaded with bare feet.

In early summer the bricks were moulded by throwing a lump or *clot* into a mould, the force spread the clay into each corner of the mould. The resulting bricks were spread to dry in open-sided sheds but in wet weather they could take up to 6 weeks to be dry enough to be fired. Firing at a bright red heat for 3-5 days changed them from mud bricks to the traditional red colour; the longer the firing, the darker the brick.

Workers in the brickfields were considered a rowdy bunch and Charles Dickens in *Bleak House* (1853) wrote of a visit to a brickmaker:

*“The brickmaker’s house was one of a cluster of wretched hovels in a brickfield, with pigsties close to the broken windows and miserable little gardens before the doors, growing nothing but stagnant pools.”*

He described brickmakers as *“all stained with clay and mud and looking very dissipated.”* It was traditional for brickmakers to keep pigs and these were referred to as the *“brickmaker’s bank”*, something to fall back on in hard times.

John Middleton, in 1798, wrote that although people objected to the brickmaking industry, he thought there were environmental benefits saying: *“It is contended that fire is a great purifier of the atmosphere and that in close or hot weather a number of brick kilns near London is of real use to the health of the inhabitants by promoting a change of air.”* (A brickfield owner perhaps!)

---

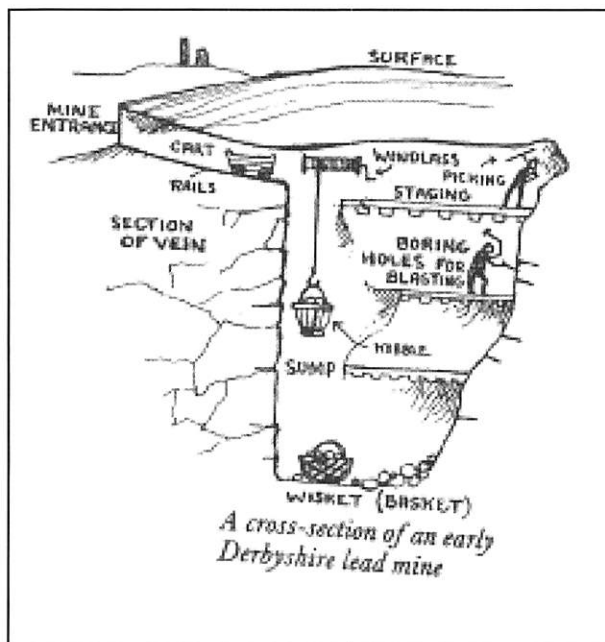
<sup>1</sup> With information from *Bricks and Brickmaking* by Martin Hammond pub. Shire Publications Ltd. 2001

## MINING:

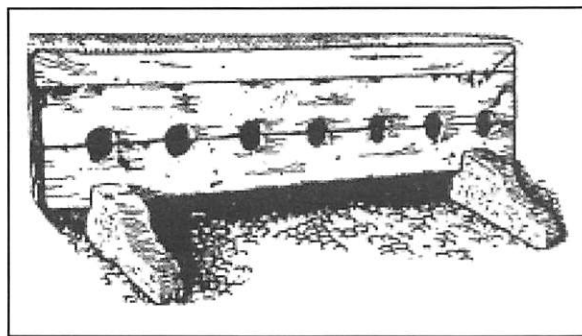
[Contributed by Ann Williams]

Aneurin Bevan wrote this of miners (*Daily Express* 1932):

*"In other trades there are a thousand diversions to break the monotony of work - the passing traffic, the morning newspaper, above all, the sky, the sunshine, the wind and the rain. The miner has none of these. Every day for eight hours he dies, gives up a slice of his life, literally drops out of life and buries himself .... Down below are the sudden perils - runaway trams hurling down the lines; frightened ponies kicking and mauling in the dark, explosions, fire, drowning. And if he escapes? There is a tiredness which ... leads to stupor, which remains with you on getting up, and which forms a dull, persistent background to your consciousness. This is the tiredness of the miner."*



A distant relative of mine, William Lounds of Gwerysllt, was killed by a rock fall in a Wrexham coalmine in 1900. The incident was reported in *The Manchester Guardian* and I read the report at the University of Calgary library where there are



microfilmed copies for the periods January 1821 to September 1903; November 1908 to 1967 and 1973 to 1986. [Call No. AN4.M249 3rd Floor]

Topical Websites:

A list of British mines in 1896: [www.tidza.demon.co.uk/](http://www.tidza.demon.co.uk/) [Peak District Mines Historical Society Ltd.]

National Database of Mining Deaths in Great Britain: [www.cmhrc.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/](http://www.cmhrc.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk/) [Coal Mining History Resource Centre]

## POLICEMAN (LONDON) AND LONDONERS 1886-1903:

Topical Websites:

London policemen: [www.policeorders.co.uk](http://www.policeorders.co.uk)

Poverty maps of London and digitised police notebooks: <http://booth.lse.ac.uk/>

(Continued on page 27)

## GEORGES MARIE EDOUARD LOUIS VERLYCK

by Gordon Lane

My great uncle George was an Architect and Surveyor who helped my Uncle Ernest Lane become an Architect. Uncle Ernie, my father's brother and nephew to May White, offered to put me through school to become an architect but I had already applied to join the Royal Air Force. Please see the descendant report at the end of the article for family relationships.

These following little tidbits were picked up when I was back in England last year for my parent's 60th wedding anniversary.

1. Uncle George had a large house and grounds in London and he left the house to my great aunt May, born May Mary Eliza White.
2. Uncle Ernie looked after Aunt May and it is family lore that they sold the house and grounds to the local council and it became part of the largest council estate in the world.
3. I was also told that Uncle George was from France.

The holidaying never really left any time to carry

George Verlyck	head	M	38	1	Architect + Surveyor	Employee
Fanny do	wife	M		58		
Agnes Goodridge	servant	S		28	domestic general	worker

out some serious research. So back to Canada and I decided to start researching my great uncle. First stop was at [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk) where I typed in Verlyck. A fairly unusual name in England so there was no problem in getting some

minimal results. Only three entries showed up on the results page, two for the 1901 census and one from the Civil Registration indexes 1837 to 1983.

A quick look at the 1901 census threw the first wrench in the spokes of this smoothly running quest. There was George, aged 38, born in France but it said his wife was Fanny Verlyck, aged 58, born in Faversham, Kent.

I could live with that, maybe Fanny died and then George married Aunt May. Aunt May was only around 22 in 1901 so I knew it wasn't a pet name for her. A check of the entry for the Civil Registration and it showed Uncle George marrying in Dover in 1900 (Apr – Jun 1900 Dover Vol.2a Page 2123). On checking the page index I found a Fanny Hilton.

His marriage to Aunt May was not listed. Could it be a transcription error in the Ancestry database that was throwing things off? So I went to the [www.freebmd.rootsweb.com](http://www.freebmd.rootsweb.com) site and I could only find the marriage of George and Fanny. One last shot of online searching and I went and visited [www.1837online.com](http://www.1837online.com). I did manage to find the death record for Fanny in 1919 (Jul -Sep 1919 Romford Vol. 4a Page 364)

and also the death record for George (Jan – Mar 1936 Romford Vol. 4a page 522). I went through all the Civil Registration sheets where the Verlyck name would have been recorded from 1919 to 1936 to see if I could see another

marriage but unfortunately I could not find a marriage record for George and May.

name of his parents and when and where he was born. They showed that he had been turned down

<i>Percy Chatley</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>General Colerick</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>London S. Matland</i>
<i>May</i>	<i>Wife</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>Cor. Sgt. Machinist</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Adalock Buxton</i>

I ordered the death certificate for George, ordering online is so easy, fast and cheaper than sending in a written request, and about a week and a half later I got his death certificate. Uncle Ernie was registered as the informant, he was noted to be present at the death and it was also stated that he was the nephew. This gave me some ancillary proof that George and May were married but nothing definite yet.

I thought I would check the English National Archives as he may have become naturalized. Learning to use the Archive site took a little bit of time but eventually I found my way to Procat and searched the catalogue for Verlyck. One result was shown and it was for George's naturalization papers. You can also order papers online from the National Archives and I went through that process, initially asking them for an electronic version but as they wanted 137 pounds I decided to not have instant gratification. Much to the Archives credit they did advise me that I could get a paper copy for somewhere around 8 pound so I went back onto the site and re-ordered my paper copy.



A couple of weeks later I got this huge envelope, 18 sheets of 11 by 17 inch paper with George's naturalization application. Unfortunately the papers did not give any indication that he was married to Aunt May, just that he was married with no children. The papers did give me the

once for naturalization and that he re-applied. He was successful on his second attempt. His reason for applying was that he wanted to become a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The reason that he was turned down initially was because 15 years prior to his application he had deserted from the French Army as he had struck a superior officer and he ran to escape punishment - George had actually admitted to this on his application.

The second application had four highly place individuals in the Ilford Urban District Council vouch for him, one of whom was the ex-chairman and was currently a Justice of the Peace. The papers also included the investigation on him from the Metropolitan Police, Criminal Investigation Department that the Home Office had ordered to be carried out.

Fortunately we had had Kay Clarke's talk on wills and probates and this gave me another thought. If George had left his house to May then there must have been a will so I had my sister in England write to the Probate Registry in York with his

death details to see if there was a will. A few weeks later I received a photocopy of his will in the mail from her. The Probate Office has a plan to introduce on-line ordering within the next year or so.

(Continued on page 24)

## CLUES from the FUNERAL HOME and BEYOND

by Jacqueline Alford, Okotoks and District Genealogical Society President

(Presented to AFHS April 4, 2005)

Death is an inevitable part of living. With death comes a paper trail that genealogists can use to their advantage to find out more family history facts. This area of genealogy is often overlooked and under utilized by family historians. Some examples of these records include newspaper obituaries, death certificates, funeral home records, cemetery records, funeral prayer cards and Medical Examiner's reports. No matter which of these records you are able to access for your ancestor, chances are you will find some intriguing information. I was able to follow the paper trail of my grandfather's death, Harold Albert Alford, who died in Hamilton, Ontario in 1937. He died when my father was only 15 years old, and my father was unable to remember much about his dad, and had never had the opportunity to meet his grandparents. And so, being the family snoop that I am, I went on a paper chase that led me to some incredible finds.

### OBITUARIES:

These public records can be found published in the local newspaper where your ancestor lived when he died. Older copies of newspapers can be found at larger libraries in your ancestor's city, local historical societies or museums or archives in the county. From the obituary you may find very little information and other times the obituary may be very include many details.

From my grandfather's obituary I was able to locate the funeral home that handled his arrangements – Wallace Funeral Home at 151 Ottawa Street, North in Hamilton. From reading this obituary I did not discover that he was the father of 4 children, the uncle to many more, or

### FLOW CHART OF RECORDS HAROLD ALBERT ALFORD

B: 1889 - England

D: 1937 – Hamilton, Ontario

1. Speaking with family members - their memories were very vague as they were young when Albert died - they were able to remember the location of the cemetery in which he was buried
2. Obituary in Hamilton Spectator found among my dad's belongings
3. Death Certificate ordered and received from Ontario Archives, Toronto, Ontario
4. Funeral Home Records requested from Wallace Funeral Homes, Hamilton, Ontario
5. Visit to cemetery to locate gravesite – Burial map - White Chapel Memorial Park

that he was a son or brother. It also failed to mention that he had immigrated to Canada from England. The obituary did tell me his age, the exact day and date of his death and where he lived at the time of his death. He was interred in Westmount Memorial Park Cemetery which I was to discover in my search had changed their name to White Chapel Memorial Park.

**DEATH CERTIFICATES:**

After locating his obituary I was able to send for his Death Certificate. Certificates of Registration of Death, or Death Certificates, are issued by the Vital Statistics Office in the province in which the death occurred. The information for these forms is usually received from the funeral homes who collect the information from the informant. Remember, again that the records are only going to be as good as the person providing the information. If they didn't know the information, or it was incorrect, that is what the record will show.

Most Vital Statistics offices keep these records for a set number of years. After that time they are transferred to the Provincial Archives. If the record you are looking for is older (more than 80 years) then check with the archives to locate the record. When requesting a death certificate, make sure you ask for the long, or genealogical form. Each province has a different term they use to describe the form, but you want to order the form that contains all the family information, as well as the cause of death. Costs for these forms vary from province to province. They contain information that may be valuable to family historians. There are two types of death certificates, the long form and the short form.

The long form includes information such as place of death, including name of the hospital, residence at the time of death, birthplace of the deceased, occupations and names of both parents. The shorter form only includes the date of death,

Page Twenty-Two

## HEAR CORONATION CEREMONY

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Births, Engagements, Marriages, Anniversaries, Deaths, Cards of Thanks, Memorial Cards, \$1.00 each insertion for 40 words or less, additional words, each 10c.**

**DIED**

**ALFORD** - At the General Hospital on Wednesday, May 13, 1937, Harold A. Alford, of 30 Truxina Avenue north, beloved husband of Ethel Beer, aged 47 years. Burial at Wallace Funeral home, 151 Ottawa Street north. Interment in Westmount Memorial Park cemetery.

**OAKS** - At CASA MARIA, on Tuesday, May 11, 1937, Bertha Mary Oaks, beloved wife of L. J. Oaks, 2472 King Street west, aged 59 years. Burial at 2 p.m. at Wallace Funeral home, 151 Ottawa Street north. Interment in Westmount Memorial Park cemetery.

**PAQUETTE** - At the General Hospital, on Tuesday, May 11, 1937, Mrs. Zoe Paquette, of 172 King Street west, in her 62nd year. The remains are resting at the funeral home of Hodsworth, Marlatt & Brown, 114 Main Street west. Service on Thursday, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment in Woodland cemetery.

**IN MEMORIAM**

**CALLAGHAN** - In loving memory of Elizabeth Ann Callaghan, who passed away

ALFORD - At the General Hospital on Wednesday, May 13, 1937, Harold A. Alford, of 30 Truxina Avenue north, beloved husband of Ethel Beer, aged 47 years. Funeral on Friday, May 14, at 3 p.m. from the Wallace Funeral home, 151 Ottawa Street north. Interment in Westmount Memorial Park cemetery.

ALF to take care of office building and lawn in return for heated four-room apartment and small remuneration; yes-  
 ALF to take care of office building and lawn in return for heated four-room apartment and small remuneration; yes-  
 ALF to take care of office building and lawn in return for heated four-room apartment and small remuneration; yes-

**PERKIE-ROOM FURN**

name of the deceased and the city or town where the death occurred.

The Certificate of Registration of Death for my grandfather was ordered from the Ontario Provincial Archives. From this form I discovered my great-grandparents names, Albert Alford and Clara Harper. It was also from this form that I found my grandfather had died from Coronary Thrombosis (heart disease) which seems to have been passed on through the generations of his family line. I was also able to determine that my grandfather had been in Canada for only 28 years in 1937. He was 47 years old and so he had been approximately 20 years old when he came from England and that would suggest that he came in about 1909. This would fit with the other information I have on him because he was married in Canada in 1913.

From this certificate I was able to reconfirm the name of the funeral home that conducted his funeral and the location of his burial.



153  
038564

**PROVINCE OF ONTARIO CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH**

1. PLACE OF DEATH: County or District of Kentworth Township of Watton  
 If in City, Town or Village Hamilton Street General Hospital, Hamilton, Ontario House No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) In City, Town or Township where death occurred (b) In Province (c) In Canada (if immigrant)

2. LENGTH OF STAY (in years, months and days) 28 years (b) In Province 28 years (c) In Canada (if immigrant) 28 yrs

3. NAME OF DECEASED: Alford Harold Albert  
 RESIDENCE No. 30 Street Tragana Ave. North Hamilton Ontario Province  
 (Residence means usual place of abode. Part Office Address for residents in rural parts not jurisdiction)

4. Sex: Male 5. Nationality (Citizenship): English 6. Racial Origin: English 7. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (was he or she?) MARRIED

8. BIRTHPLACE: England (Province or Country)

9. DATE OF BIRTH: Dec. 4 1889 (Month) (Day) (Year)

10. AGE is: 47 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100  
 (Years) (Months) (Days) (If less than one day old)

11. Trade, profession or kind of work as spinner, teamster, office clerk, etc. Clerk

12. Kind of industry or business, as restaurant, furniture, bank, etc. Wood Alexander & James

13. Date deceased last worked April 50 14. Total yrs. spent in 26 this occupation

15. If married give name of wife or husband of deceased Ethel Beor

16. NAME: Albert Alford

17. BIRTHPLACE: England (Province or Country)

18. MARRIED NAME: Clara Harpor

19. BIRTHPLACE: England (Province or Country)

20. Person giving information Mrs. Ethel Alford sign here 30 TRAGANA AVE. NORTH, HAMILTON Address: Wife Relationship to deceased

21. Place of Burial, Cremation or Removal: Was Mount Memorial Park Friday May 14, 1937 Date of burial or removal

22. Undertaker: Lothian G. Wallace (Name and address)

23. DATE OF DEATH: May 12 1937 (Month) (Day) (Year)

24. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from May 12, 1937 to May 12, 1937 (Date) (Date)

CAUSE OF DEATH: Coronary Thrombosis

25. If a woman, was the death associated with pregnancy? Yes

26. Was there a surgical operation? Yes Date of operation: \_\_\_\_\_ State findings: \_\_\_\_\_ Was there an autopsy? Yes

27. If death was due to external cause (violence) fill in also the following:—  
 Accident, suicide or homicide: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of injury: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Manner of injury: \_\_\_\_\_ (How sustained)  
 Nature of injury: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.

Signed by: [Signature] M.D. Date: 13/4/37  
 Address: 947 Becht St. Hamilton

28. Division (Registrar's) Record Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 29. Filed: May 14 1937 (Date)

Office of the Registrar General  
 Bureau du registraire general  
 Ontario  
 Photocopic certificate  
 Print of a Record  
 Certified A True  
 on file at the  
 Office of the Registrar  
 Ontario, Canada  
 Bureau du registraire general  
 (Ontario) Canada  
 Number of dossier: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date issued: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Filing number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of defrance: \_\_\_\_\_  
 98410327-01-9  
 Nov 26 1999  
 PAGE 1 of 1  
 A 360230

Alford, Harold Albert I

**FUNERAL HOME RECORDS:**

Funeral homes over the years have changed from being small family run businesses to just a small number of multi billion dollar conglomerates who control most of the funeral business in North America. When family run funeral homes are taken over by large organizations their records are often kept on site and can be in a paper format, on microfiche or microfilm, while the most current records are often kept on the computer.

These records contain information that is not found on the death certificate, such as what the person did for a living, where this person died,

who paid for the funeral, what type of casket was used and whether an obituary was published. To find out the name of the funeral home that conducted your ancestor's funeral this information can usually be found on either the death certificate, or in the published obituary. Look for the funeral home's address in a current phone book or city directory or contact your local library. At the very least from these records you should be able to locate your ancestor's burial location. Funeral homes are a business and to them time is money. If you are writing them for information, please include a SASE and be kind enough to ask if there is a charge for their service. Most funeral homes will not charge you to look up old records. They are doing you a favour, expecting nothing in return so it would be



## The WHOLE KIT and CABOODLE

by Lois M. Sparling

### 1. Correspondence Kit

- A. correspondence log/file
- B. address book
- C. paper, stationary and cards
- D. envelopes including small envelopes for SASE
- E. labels with your address
- F. stamps
  - domestic
  - foreign

### 2. Research Kit

- A. research log
- B. to do list
- C. reference material in a duo tang or binder
  - pedigree chart
  - family group sheets
  - surname variation lists
  - maps
  - guides and excerpts or notes from catalogue to research facility
  - digital camera?
  - guides to using the particular material or resource, finding aids
- D. photocopies of any documents necessary to your research
- E. any relevant forms such as census extraction forms
- F. note paper
- G. pens, pencils, highlighters and erasers
- H. change for photocopy machines
- I. visual aids
  - sheet of clear yellow plastic
  - magnifying glass
  - your reading glasses
- J. stapler, paper clips, pencil sharpener, yellow sticky notes
- K. kleenex

### 3. Cemetery Kit

- A. maps of the area and of the cemetery; address of the cemetery office
- B. insect repellent, sun screen and clothing suited to the weather and terrain
- C. notepads, clipboard and pens
- D. camera, extra film, black & white film, reflective surface

- E. sprayer with water, over-sized white chalk
- F. knife, gloves, soft brush,
- G. large sheets of paper or medium weight, non-fusible interfacing, masking tape and oversize dark crayon
- H. lunch or snacks

#### 4. Interview Kit

- A. note pad and pens
- B. map, address book and phone numbers
- C. tape recorder, extension cord, and extra tapes; video camera and extra tapes; extra batteries
- D. camera and extra film, black & white film
- E. interview questions
  - specific questions for this interview
  - collection of sample questions
- F. pedigree charts and family group sheets
  - for interview
  - copies to leave behind
- G. photographs and other memory triggers
  - for interview
  - copies to leave behind
- H. thank you letter or card

#### 5. Preservation Kit

- A. acid free, photograph-safe pen
- B. clean gloves, de-acidification soap or hand lotion
- C. archival boxes, folders, envelopes and sheet protectors
- D. buffered paper, Archival Mist
- E. camera, colour and black & white film
- F. scanner and CD burner
- G. notebook, binder or recipe size cards with box holder for indexing photographs, documents, memorabilia, heirlooms and artifacts

#### 6. Field Trip Kit

- A. maps, local travel guides and brochures
- B. addresses and phone numbers of contacts, research centres and museums
- C. addresses, legal descriptions and information on the location of ancestral homes, farms, churches, schools, Masonic or Orange lodges, etc.
- D. compass
- E. camera, video camera, lots of film, extra batteries
- F. extra clothing for a change in weather including rain gear, warmer clothing, cooler clothing, hat, footwear for muddy or difficult terrain

- G. respectable clothing for attending church and/or appearing business-like at archives; practical clothing for climbing over fences and digging turf away from fallen gravestones
- H. sunscreen, insect repellent, first aid kit (you never know)
- I. paper, pen and scotch tape for leaving notes
- J. clipboard, notepads, pens
- K. emergency provisions in the event you find yourself hungry miles from a grocery store or restaurant
- L. Research, Interview and Cemetery kits as needed

## FAMILY HISTORY EVENTS

in the near future

The **Kelowna & District Genealogy Society** presents "Harvest Your Family Tree" to be held Sept 30, Oct.1, 2, 2005 at First Lutheran Church and School, Lakeshore Rd., Kelowna, BC. Speakers include Bill Lawson(Scotland), Dr. Chris Watts( UK), Dr. Penny Christensen, Ken Aitken, Lil Heselton, Tracy Satin, and Lynette Stebner. There will be 24 concurrent Sessions, and a "Panel of Experts". Lunch will be provided, and there will be opportunities to visit a genealogical marketplace, and to take a cemetery tour. Pre-registrations only - Early Bird price until end of June. For further information, contact Marie at (250) 763-7159 or Claire at (250) 764-5188, or via email: [dougmarieablett@telus.net](mailto:dougmarieablett@telus.net) or [bjmaur@telus.net](mailto:bjmaur@telus.net). Further information may also be found at [www.rootsweb.com/~bckdgs](http://www.rootsweb.com/~bckdgs).

The **Canadian Council of Archives** presents "Archives and You!" The 2005 conference will be held on June 27, 2005 at 111 Sussex Drive in Ottawa, Ontario, with site visits planned for June 28. The sessions include an opening address by the Minister of Heritage, a plenary addressing "Accessing Canada's Documentary Heritage", and a round table discussion with

archivists from across the country. After the luncheon speaker concurrent workshops will be held. Of particular interest to family historians are the sessions involving digital imaging, the use of archival materials in writing, and the introduction to the Canadian Genealogical Centre. Further information may be found at <http://www.archivesconference.ca/index.html>.

Don't forget the **Saskatchewan Genealogical Society** Annual Seminar "Saskatchewan 100: Our People, Our Heritage", hosted by the Regina Branch of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society in partnership with the College of Certified Saskatchewan Genealogists. This conference will be held 21 – 23 October 2005 at the Ramada Hotel and Convention Centre, Regina, Saskatchewan. Further information may be found by following the links on <http://www.saskgenealogy.com/>.

Invite your family and friends to visit our Province to revive old memories and celebrate Alberta's 100<sup>th</sup> birthday! Participate in the **Premier's Centennial Invitation Program** by visiting <http://albertacentennial.ca/invite>.

(Continued from page 14)

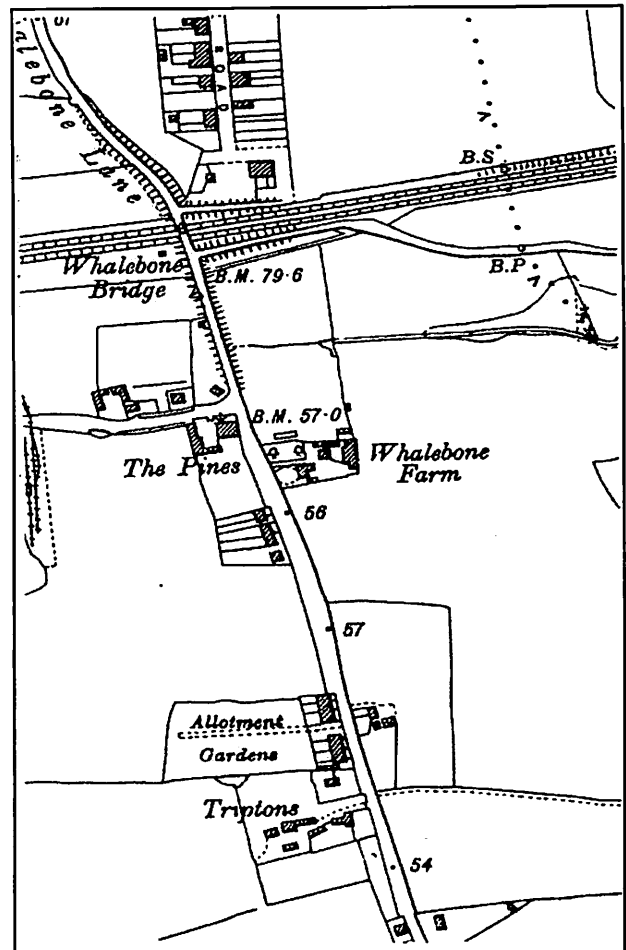
We now have some contradictory information that belies the information in the death certificate. It states in his will, written in 1904, "I give, devise and bequeath all my real and personal estate of every description unto my dear friend May Chatley (born May White)". Found in the Probate photocopy it states "May Mary Eliza (in the will called May) Chatley wife of Percy Chatley. I have found the marriage for Percy Chatley and Aunt May (Dec Quarter 1896 Paddington Vol. 1a Page 86) but I cannot find anything on them in the 1901 census or any death information on Percy.

I eventually found Percy and May in the 1901 census, the census was incorrectly transcribed as Charley, and they were living on their own in a flat in London. I say it was a flat because there were a number of heads of household at the same address and the relationship field does not say 'boarder'.

In the 1901 census May is not in the same household as George but in the will (1904) and in the probate document (1936) it states that they both resided at the same address, initially at 'The Rosary', Snakes Lane and then 'The Pines', Whalebone Lane.

The will was made in 1904 and his wife Fanny didn't die until July 1919 so it wasn't that George was a widower, maybe he was divorced and he and May were married.

I sent for Fanny's death certificate to see if she and George were still married at that point, if George was the informant it should give his relationship. On the death certificate in the Occupation field it states that Fanny is the wife of Georges but the address is not one that George appears to have lived at. The lady who witnessed her death does not appear to be a relative and the house that Fanny died in appears to be an



ordinary residence. I found the lady who witnessed her death in the 1901 census at the same address with the rest of her family.

On checking with a local historical society, Chadwell Heath Historical Society, they have come up with some further information. According to electoral rolls there was a May Mary Eliza Verlyck and Ernest Lane living at the Pines between 1936 and 1955. Mr. and Mrs. May Verlyck were living at 'The Pines' since the Autumn 1919 register. May disappears from the rolls from 1956 onwards but Ernest was there until 1958 after which 'The Pines' was torn down. I am still waiting on electoral roll lists from another library which covers the area of Snakes Lane.

Some further avenues to explore:

The Royal Institute of British Architects does have a George Verlyck on there records and I may be able to get some additional information from that as an applicant had to provide a biography.

George worked for a company called Griggs & Co.'s who developed the Uppminster Hall Estate.

*"The first brick was laid just over two weeks later on 17 November 1906, with the earliest attentions being paid to the prestigious detached houses on Hall Lane and the south side of Waldegrave Gardens, to the designs of the Company's architect Mr. George Verlyck."*

One further avenue to explore is land records as The Pines was sold, so I should be able to find

out some more information. The records were not at the Chadwell Heath Historical Society and they suggested that the documents may be still in private hands. I am not sure if the Pines became part of the Becontree Heath Estate or not. The council estate had 25,000 completed between 1921 and 1934 but a further 27,000 houses were added after that. Even today Becontree Heath is advertised as the largest council estate in the world.

Unless George managed to get a divorce, very difficult at that time, then there is a small opportunity for them to have married between Fanny's death in July 1919 and the electoral register in the autumn of 1919. The electoral register for the Snakes Lane area will tell me when May took the Verlyck surname and from there I can try and find a marriage certificate.

---

#### First Generation

1. William White, born 1854 in Adstock, Buckingham, England,<sup>1</sup> (son of Edward White and Ann) resided in Liverpool Buildings No 28, Islington, Middlesex,<sup>2</sup> occupation Blacksmith.

He married Lucy Everett, married 6 Nov 1875 in Islington, Middlesex,<sup>3</sup> born 1854 in Great Harwood, Buckingham, England,<sup>4</sup> died 1897.

#### *Children:*

- iv May Mary Eliza White, will signed 1904 in Becontree Hill, born 1879 in Grandborough.<sup>5</sup>

She married (1) Percy Chatley, married 1896 in Paddington, (see note 1) born 1876 in York Building,<sup>6</sup> (son of Joseph William Chatley and Rosaline).

---

<sup>1</sup> 1881 British Census.

<sup>2</sup> 1881 British Census.

<sup>3</sup> The Parish Church.

<sup>4</sup> 1881 British Census.

<sup>5</sup> 1881 British Census.

<sup>6</sup> 1881 British Census.

She married (?) (2) Georges Louis Marie Edouard Verlyck, born 8 Mar 1863 in Paris, France, (see note 2) (son of Joseph Verlyck and Jenny Mejeat Verlyck) died 9 Jan 1936 in Dagenham,<sup>7</sup> (see note 3)

Will signed 1904 in Becontree Hill,  
Naturalized 28 Jun 1900 in England, (see note 4).

2. vi Ada Emma Jeanette White born 30 Apr 1885.

#### Second Generation

2. Ada Emma Jeanette White, born 30 Apr 1885 in Marylebone, (see note 5) died 21 Feb 1954 in Romford, Essex.

She married Edward Henry Lane, married 24 May 1908 in St Martin's, Kentish Town,<sup>8</sup> born 18 Feb 1881 in Islington, Middlesex, (see note 6) (son of Edward Henry Lane and Mary ) died 12 Jun 1953 in Romford, Essex,

resided 25 May 1915 at 121 Douglas Road, Romford,<sup>9</sup>  
military 5 Sep 1901 Middlesex Regiment Royal Horse Artillery #6247,<sup>10</sup>  
military 25 May 1915 Army Veterinary Corp #8301,<sup>11</sup>  
military 23 May 1916 Chelsea Pensioners #93676 D12

#### *Children:*

4. ii Ernest George Lane born 9 Jan 1911.  
7. v Walter Lane born 1 Feb 1924.

#### Third Generation

4. Ernest George Lane, born 9 Jan 1911 in St Pancras, London, died 15 Jul 1999, buried in Canterbury.

7. Walter Lane, also known as Wally Lane, born 1 Feb 1924 in Hornchurch, Essex, baptized 30 Oct 1928 in Hornchurch, Essex, (see note 7).

He married Doreen Howarth, married 26 Aug 1944 in Harrogate, Yorkshire, Eng, born 30 Jan 1926 in Harrogate, Yorkshire, Eng, (daughter of Thomas William Howarth and Vera Fisher) baptized 28 Feb 1926 in Harrogate, Yorkshire, Eng, (see note 8).

#### *Children:*

iv Gordon Peter Lane, born 8 Mar 1953 in Harrogate, Yorkshire, Eng, baptized in Harrogate, Yorkshire, Eng.

---

<sup>7</sup>*Death Certificate*, R.D. Romford, Sub district Romford, County of Essex, DYA426816.

<sup>8</sup>*Edward Henry Lane Attestation Papers*, Place and Date of Marriage

<sup>9</sup>*Edward Henry Lane Attestation Papers*, Name and Address of Next of Kin: 121 Douglas Road, Romford.



Note 1. Dec Quarter Paddington Vol. 1a Page 86

Note 2. No 8 Rue Rodier, 9th Arrondissement

Note 3. Died at the Pines, Whalebone Lane, Chadwell Heath, Dagenham, UD

Note 4. Nationality and Naturalization: Verlyck, Georges Louis Marie Edouard, from France. Resident in Ilford. Certificate A11559 issued 28 June 1900.

Note 5. 23 Huntsworth Terrace

Note 6. From stated age on joining the Army, thought to have lied about his age

Note 7. Baptism at Holy Cross Church by John B Carlos (Vicar)

Note 8. Baptism at St John's Church, Bilton

Note 9. Guphill Avenue

---

(Continued from page 8)

(The Alberta Hotel Calgary NWT was “the place to go in the early days of Calgary” prior to the construction of the Palliser Hotel, which was built by the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1914. )

This menu from Calgary, an urban area of 1905 is definitely a long way off from my original thought of bannock being the common food of Alberta at that time.

I had a conversation with a lady whose parents homesteaded around 1905. She indicated that her parents based their meals around meat, potatoes and vegetables. Their daily needs were mainly fulfilled from whatever they could produce from the land. Each settler produced different types of meals depending on their cultural background. Her mother was Welsh; thus Plum Pudding was associated with Christmas. Other neighbours in her parents' community produced different types of meals; for example, German people making sauerkraut and Ukrainians making cabbage rolls. She mentioned that some people used garlic, but not her family being of Welsh descent.

In 1905, there were two main groups of people. Those who lived in the developing towns and cities and the people who lived in the country around these towns and cities. The lifestyles of the people from the towns and cities were considerably different from those who lived on homesteads. There was electricity and phones in

Calgary, yet people in the surrounding country areas did not have these items. Today, we take these utilities all for granted as everybody in the province has access to them. The people in Calgary could go to a restaurant for a meal. Homesteaders did not have the extras available to people in the city. In some places the lack of plentiful water was an issue. This was especially hard for them when it came to finding water for daily needs. It also created hardships, if there was a lack of moisture for their crops or they had to deal with prairie grass fires.

We are not like the early settlers who were only aware of their cultural foods, but now enjoy the many cultural foods that the first settlers originally brought with them to Alberta. Projects like the one that the Science Students of Henry Wise Wood School participated in has kept these old heritage recipes alive for us. The *Heritage Cook Book* is just an example of the many books written about local histories and cultural lifestyles.

As family researchers we can benefit from these books published on local histories. Imagine finding a recipe or article that is associated with your family. What if the history attached to the recipe contained a comment about the country of origin of your family? Maybe, the article or recipe has a tale about your family that you had not heard about before. Should we be looking into local history resources as a way to learn

more about our ancestors? Is there a possibility that there are other books available in other libraries, museums or archives that could help you to understand what life was like for your ancestor or how they lived from day to day?

“Do We Really Know What Life was Like in 1905”? To some extent the answer would be yes. We have many books written about this time. There are people around with memories and stories to pass down to us. These resources are all excellent research tools for us to use in trying to obtain our research goals. Yet, do we really understand what life was like at the time of Alberta becoming a province? Probably not, as we have not personally experienced life at that time. Just like our quest to research our family history, there is always more to learn about our ancestors and how they lived.

---

(Continued from page 10)

## PARISH BOOKS

The early parish books are an important resource for genealogists. These books record the births, marriages and deaths of our ancestors. In order to successfully navigate the parish books, you will need to know the village where your ancestors lived. For ancestors who lived in larger cities, an exact date of birth or marriage, and/or an exact address, are usually necessary to ensure a successful search. Knowing the religious affiliation of your ancestors can also help cut down on your search time.

If you know the specific village where your ancestors lived, you're ready to begin your search in the regional archives. A map of the regions and a list of the districts served by each regional archive can be found below.

The first order of business upon arriving at the regional archive (after filling out a 'Badatelský List') is to look in the index of communities (Rejstrik Obci) served by that specific archive.

Every town and village in that region is listed alphabetically in the Rejstrik Obci, followed by a list of all the parish books which contain entries for that town or village. The list of parish books is in the form of catalogue numbers. Copy these numbers into a notebook for each town or village in which you anticipate doing research.

Once you've copied the catalogue numbers, you'll need to look in a district index in order to determine specific information corresponding to the catalogue numbers. There is one district index for each district in the region (a region has from 8 to 13 districts) and it lists all of the existing parish books in that district. The parish books are grouped by parish and listed chronologically within a parish. Each listing gives specific information about a parish book including: villages and towns included, years of coverage, and whether it records births, marriages, or deaths (or a combination of the three).

The parish books have been assigned sequential catalogue numbers based on the organizational scheme used in the district indexes. The catalogue numbers for a district begin where the previous district's catalogue numbers ended, thereby providing each parish book with a unique catalogue number. Therefore once you collect the complete list of pertinent catalogue numbers (from the Rejstrik Obci) for parish books pertaining to a certain village, you will be able to quickly locate them in the corresponding, sequentially numbered district index.

After you've identified the specific parish books that you're interested in viewing, you must submit a request to have the archive personnel retrieve the books from storage. The catalogue number is the only information they will need to locate the books. It usually takes 15 or 20 minutes for an archivist to retrieve the requested books. When the requested parish books are delivered to your desk, you will be required to pay a 20 crown

(about 65 cents) rental fee for each book. This rental fee must be paid in the form of a 20 crown revenue stamp. Revenue stamps can be purchased at any post office.

The 20 crown fee entitles you to borrow a book for up to one month. Although no books are allowed to leave the premises, cabinets are provided for storage of research materials while you're away from the archive. Most of the regional archives now strictly limit patrons to handle no more than five books per day. i.e. It's not possible to order five parish books in the morning, return them all by noon and then order five more books for the afternoon. In many cases you will be working with the original parish books. Many of the parish books have been copied to microfilm and there is no rental charge for viewing microfilm copies of the parish books.

Some of the above information copied from these web sites:  
[www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org);  
<http://genealogie.cz/>;  
[www.cyndislist.com/czech.htm](http://www.cyndislist.com/czech.htm);  
<http://czechcensus.tripod.com/archives.htm>

---

(Continued from page 12)

## **WEAVING: COTTON WEAVERS OF LANCASHIRE:<sup>1</sup>**

[Contributed by Margaret Main]

Wool was the traditional raw material spun and woven in Lancashire, but when the East India Company began shipping raw cotton from India at the end of the 17th century, its skilled workers were able to adapt. Influential woollen manufacturers attempted, unsuccessfully, to prevent the development of the cotton industry and by about 1750 it had grown into the main industry in south-east Lancashire. By 1900

---

<sup>1</sup>With information from *A Little History of Lancashire* (Our Own County Series) pub. Nelson (1898)

Lancashire had become the most important cotton goods manufacturing centre in the world.

Initially cotton weaving was a cottage industry carried on by small farmers with handlooms. Samuel Bamford of Middleton records:

*“The farming was done by the ... males of the family, whilst the females attended to the churning, cheesemaking and household work; when that was finished, they busied themselves in carding, slubbing and spinning wool or cotton as well as forming it into warp for the looms. The men ... would next size the warp, dry it, and beam it in the loom, ... weaving the warp down was done by both sexes. A farmer would generally have three or four looms in his house, providing ... ample employment for the family.”*

A difficulty arose with the lack of enough ‘weft’ (the threads running across the material) to supply all these cottage weavers, who often had to walk long distances to collect from various spinners.

Around the middle of the 18th century significant inventions were made to speed up the spinning and weaving processes: the ‘fly shuttle’ which increased the demand for spun weft and later the ‘spinning jennie’ (which spun 6 threads at a time). This early mechanization was hated by the workers who feared for their jobs and many of the new devices were destroyed by angry mobs.

More inventions followed, the looms (initially water-powered and later steam-driven) became larger and had to move out of farmers’ homes and become concentrated in factories. Huge smoke-belching mills were built in the larger centres like Blackburn and Bolton to house them, surrounded by row upon row of small cramped brick or stone cottages built for the workers. Here the mill owners imposed their own terms;

wages were low, mills were dark and noisy and little care was given to worker safety.

As I follow the occupations of my father's ancestors through census records, I find that up to 1861 most of them lived in small villages and worked as 'hand loom cotton weavers' with whole families employed. The first record in my family of a 'power loom weaver' appears in 1861 and by 1881, the families have moved into Blackburn, a few of the women are still 'cotton weavers' but the men have become labourers, stone masons, grooms etc.

A rather patronizing writer in 1899 compares the life of a weaver at that time most favourably with that of earlier weavers. Today we might wonder. He writes:

*"Between five and six in the morning the clatter of clogs ... is heard on the stone-paved streets. Men clad in well-worn corduroy, women with shawls on their heads and even children of 12 years of age are seen hurrying along to work. Those who cannot trust themselves to rise early enough employ a "knocker-up" who rattles on the bedroom window-panes with his long taper-like stick.*

*Work continues from six to eight in the morning; half an hour is allowed for a hurried breakfast ... again the buzz of the loom is heard from half past eight to half past twelve; an hour's interval for a midday meal follows; work goes on again from half past one to half past five – this is the ordinary life of the cotton operative. On Saturday work ceases at twelve o'clock, and from noon on Saturday to Monday morning is a free and happy time for the mill hands. They earn good money and spend it freely, if not too wisely."*

---

(Continued from page 18)

My grandfather, Harold Albert Alford, died on May 2, 1937, in Hamilton, Ontario. After locating the obituary which was found in the Hamilton Spectator, I was able to contact the funeral home and request his funeral home records. The people at this funeral home were more than happy to help me out in my search. Within 2 hours of phoning them, I received a fax of the "Record and Bill of Items" for the funeral of my grandfather.

Several key pieces of information were available to me from this record - information which reconfirmed dates and locations of birth and cause of death. His parents, my great grandparents, names were recorded on this record as was his occupation. I remember stories my father would tell me about his dad riding his bike to work at the hardware store. This hardware store was Wood, Alexander and James where my grandfather was employed for many years. I reconfirmed his burial place which was listed at that time as Westmount Memorial and has now changed its name to White Chapel Memorial. His funeral was held in the chapel at the funeral home on the afternoon of Friday, May 14, 1937 at 2:00 p.m.

The family was told the cost of the funeral would be \$250.00 with an additional discount of \$17.50 if they paid the bill up front. The problem with this discount is that the funeral home actually added the discount on, creating a final total of \$267.50 of which the family paid by cheque.

These costs included the Cadillac for carrying the family, the hearse to carry the casket and the newspaper notice. His casket was an Ingersoll 215KP, which was 6'3" long, had a white pillow set over yellow silk lining. The handles were extension bars and a plate was placed on the front of the casket which read "At Rest".

(Continued on page 30)

## MY YORKSHIRE WEAVERS

by Judith Doyle

(Presented at a recent meeting of the English/Welsh SIG)

In September 1930, my mother reached her 14th birthday, and her attendance at school abruptly ended and her weaving career began in the neighbouring town of Huddersfield, where smoking mills produced woollen worsted cloth fine enough for Savile Row suits. Here she toiled through long shifts, tending several looms at a time, on piece work, for nearly 10 years, making what she called "good money", until her marriage. Little did she know how many of her ancestors had also toiled in one of Yorkshire's most lucrative industries.

The Yorkshire woollen industry dates back to the times of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (before William the Conqueror). One quarter of all handloom weavers in England lived in Yorkshire, where the raw wool was produced locally, sheep grazing being the best use for most of the hilly areas. The abundant soft acidic water from the peaty moorland was perfectly suited for washing fleeces, fulling and dyeing. Later, these streams provided power for woollen factories, called mills because water wheels powered the machines. Later still, in the age of steam power, engines ran on steam produced from burning locally available and easily accessible coal. All these factors supported an industry that not too long ago supplied the British Empire with woollen garments, blankets and carpets.

My hometown of Mirfield was in the heart of the Yorkshire Woollen District, an area including the West Riding towns of Huddersfield, Halifax, Keighley, Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury and Wakefield. Records show that in the 14th

century Mirfield was already a flourishing woollen centre. In 1755 the Vicar of Mirfield wrote that the district, with a population of only 1,175, had 100 pairs of handlooms for weaving broadcloth, worked by 200 people, with 400 others engaged in carding, spinning and kindred occupations. In 1812, a number of Mirfield weavers, fearing unemployment, joined Huddersfield Luddites in attacking a nearby mill where new power machinery had been installed (some of these Luddites were hanged). Handloom weaving survived for another 60 years, longer in small villages. For example, in small townships surrounding Leeds (population over 60,000), were roughly 10,000 handloom weavers. By 1861, Mirfield's population had increased to over 9,000, due mainly to the establishment of new mills to manufacture woollen cloth, cottons, carpets and blankets, and provide fulling and scribbling services.

In my mother's family I have counted 22 handloom weavers, 20 "fancy" weavers, and 7 powerloom weavers (in censuses from 1841 on). Her mother, great-grandfather, his father and his grandfather were among this number, centred in the two rural parishes of Kirkburton and Kirkheaton, the latter specializing in fancy weaving of specialty fabrics. Censuses in these two parishes reveal the dominance of woollen weaving and allied trades over most other forms of work.

On my father's side I counted 23 cloth weavers or "clothiers" and 17 blanket weavers in the parish of Dewsbury, some in the village of Earlsheaton no doubt weaving the famous Hudson Bay point blankets produced there. My father's mother, her grandfather, her great-grandfather, her

great-great-grandfather and many other relatives were woollen cloth and blanket weavers, or involved in Dewsbury's shoddy and mungo wool businesses.

Many others in both my families worked alongside the weavers as scribblers, winders, cloth knotters, warpers, wool combers, dyers, healders, scourers, inkers, warp twisters, feeders, piecers, bobbin setters, fullers, burlers (inspectors) and willeyers (cloth finishers).

Handloom weavers worked in their own cottages or on a weaving floor with many windows. The capital investment in a pair of looms was modest, but some weavers rented them. They spun or bought their own wool, wove it and sold the finished pieces at the local cloth or piece hall. The whole family worked, children often being kept from school to help fathers and uncles with the looms. Shuttle bobbins could be wound by the very young or the very old.

Handwoven woollen pieces had to be washed and pounded (fulled) to thicken and "felt" the fibres, then dried by stretching on tenterhooks, on rows of guyed posts (tenters) in the fields. On Ordnance Survey maps these rows of tenters are shown around most west Yorkshire habitations to the end of the 1800s. In the early days, the finished woollens were carried to town along rough country tracks by pack ponies, crossing streams on narrow "packhorse bridges", no wider than a footpath; many of these cleverly constructed, arched stone bridges still stand today, some in wild and lonely places. Cloth was then sent about the country by horse and wagon where roads permitted, or by barge on the extensive canal system, largely completed in the 18th century.

As more mills were built, town populations grew with the demand for "operatives", including weavers. Working conditions were brutal, and in

1834, new laws came into effect: children under the age of 9 could no longer be employed in mills; children under the age of 13 could work no more than 48 hours per week; and children under the age of 18 could not work more than 60 hours per week, with no night work. The only day the chimneys did not smoke was Sunday.

Once upon a time in England, wool was king. Flemish weavers came to ply their trade in England. Landlords enclosed common lands so as to raise more sheep, and breed better types of sheep. Laws were passed to protect and encourage the trade: in the reign of Charles II, legislation forbade anyone to be buried in anything other than woollen cloth. Mills were built and new machines invented. Fortunes were made, and a newly rich class built homes in the country and lived like lords. To this day, in the House of Lords, High Court judges of the realm sit upon woolpacks to hear their monarch read the Speech From the Throne. Once upon a time, when Britannia ruled the waves, weaving was an essential trade.

---

(Continued from page 28)

of the casket was pine. The cemetery charges were paid for by the family, I assume in this case directly to the cemetery.

This Bill of Items also includes a drawing which shows me where within the 8' cemetery, single plot, his casket was placed. I visited the cemetery and was able to get from them a map directing me to the location of his burial site. When I discovered his site, I found that no headstone had ever been placed on his grave. He was buried amongst others who also had not grave markings. This would indicate, along with the costs of the funeral, that my father's family was not well off and extra money for things like a headstone was hard to come by.

(Continued in the next issue)

# 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 712-16th Ave NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2M 0J8.

Membership fees are due September 1<sup>st</sup> each year. If a new member joins on or after April 1<sup>st</sup> then that membership is valid until the September of the following year.

## 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 dues, fund raising projects, donations, bequeaths and corporate sponsorship.

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

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

## Board of Directors 2005-2006

Chairman	Gordon Lane
Vice Chair	Alan Peers
Finance & Budget	
Vice Chair	Brad Trew
Facilities	
Secretary	Linda Murray
Treasurer	Ronna Byam
Director-at-large*	Mary Arthur Computer SIG
Director-at-large*	Bev Swan Volunteer Co-ord
Director-at-large*	Donna Kirkwood Education/Program
Director-at-large*	Freda Stewart Finance & Budget

## Committees

Library	Helen Backhouse
Seminar	Vacant
Projects	Heather Jaremko
Public Relations	Bill Campbell
Membership	Don Park
Education/Program	Millie Drinkwater
Publications	Ken Rees

\* Directors-at-large serving as a resource to committee.

## Special Interest Groups (SIG)

### Regional

Atlantic	Vacant
English	Ann Williams
Celtic	Lois Sparling
Ukrainian	Xenia Stanford
French	Xenia Stanford

### Genealogy Software

Computer	Alan Cassley
Family Tree Maker	Lynn Taylor
Generations/Reunion	Mary Arthur
Legacy	Charles Aubin
Master Genealogist	Alan Peers

Canadian Membership fees are			
When paid in Canadian funds using a money order, cheque on a Canadian account, on-line banking or cash		When paid using PayPal (Payment is in US funds and includes an administrative fee.)	
\$40	Individual	\$40	Individual
\$55	Family	\$55	Family
\$35	Senior individual	\$35	Senior individual
\$45	Senior family	\$45	Senior family
\$50	Institutional	\$50	Institutional
USA Membership fees are		Overseas Membership fees (US funds) are	
\$40	Individual	\$45.50	Individual
\$55	Family	\$60.50	Family
\$35	Senior individual	\$40.50	Senior individual
\$45	Senior family	\$50.50	Senior family
\$50	Institutional	\$55.50	Institutional

Return Undeliverable Canadian Address:  
Alberta Family Histories Society  
712-16th Avenue N.W.  
Calgary, AB, Canada T2M 0J8  
email chinook@afhs.ab.ca

Non-priority

Non prioritaire



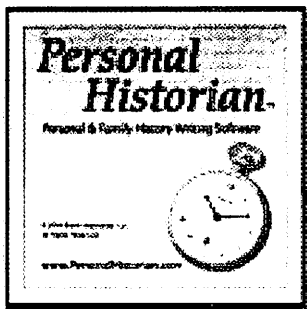
Canadian  
Publication Mail  
Sales Agreement #  
40011408  
Calgary, Alberta



Volume 25, Issue 3  
June 2005, Summer  
www.afhs.ab.ca

### New! Personal Historian

**Personal Historian** is software which assists you in writing personal histories about yourself and other individuals. It breaks this seemingly monumental task into **small, manageable pieces** and then reconstructs it into a complete, publishable document.



### Ancestor Find

Professional Genealogical Services and Supplies  
[www.familyhistree.com](http://www.familyhistree.com)

ph:(403)257-4987 fax:(403)257-6416  
email:[ancestor-find@familyhistree.com](mailto:ancestor-find@familyhistree.com)  
Calgary, Alberta, Canada



## GEN-FIND RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.

CERTIFIED SPECIALISTS IN CANADA, AUSTRALIA,  
ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, FORENSIC  
GENEALOGY AND CHARTING/DOCUMENTATION SERVICES

"WOODSHEAD HOUSE"  
5764 ALDER WAY, NANAIMO,  
BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA V9T 5N4

Tel: (250) 758-7281 Fax: (250) 758-7218  
E-Mail: [services@gen-find.com](mailto:services@gen-find.com)  
Website: <http://www.gen-find.com>

A Member of The Genealogical Speakers Guild and  
The Association of Professional Genealogists

### *Heritage Photo Restorations*

Restoration of old and new  
Photographs, tin types included

Fred Sheppard  
(403) 686-4302 [sheppard500@hotmail.com](mailto:sheppard500@hotmail.com)



Harold Barkowski  
925A-7th Ave. S.W.  
Calgary, Alberta  
264-2610

We Print Family Crests & Coats of Arms  
Supplier of Genealogical Forms

Come and visit our showroom in front of  
the 8th Street S.W. L.R.T Platform

Registered Charity  
11878 0733 RR0001  
ISSN 1192-8190