

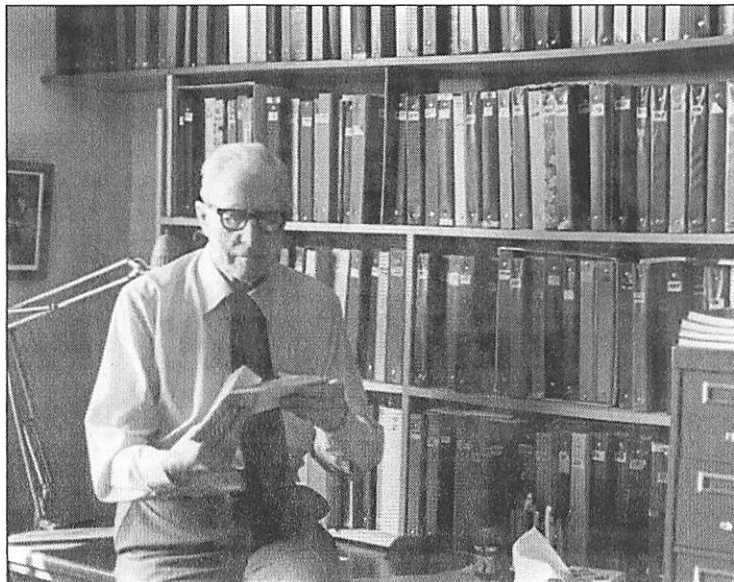
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Chinook

Volume 27, Issue 1 Winter, January 2007 www.afhs.ab.ca

Alberta Family Histories Society



Charles Denney – Alberta’s Greatest Genealogist
See page 5

(Photo courtesy and permission of Glenbow Archives)

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CHINOOK SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Chinook is a quarterly publication of the Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS), 712-16th Avenue N.W., Calgary, AB T2M 0J8, CANADA; Tel: (403) 214-1447. Published in January, April, July and October, it is distributed to all members of the AFHS 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.

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Articles should be typed (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 artwork should be scanned at 300 dpi (minimum), and sent separately in TIF format. Chinook assumes no responsibility for errors, omissions or opinions of the authors. Materials submitted by mail 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: editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

Publication and Submission Dates

Issue Date	Submission Deadline
April 2007 Issue	February 1, 2007
July 2007 Issue	May 1, 2007
October 2007	August 1, 2007
January 2008	November 1, 2007

AFHS Publications Committee

Rosemary Kry	Chair, Publications Committee
Xenia Stanford	Chinook Editor
Beverley A. Rees	Serendipity/Events Column Editor
Ken Rees	Beginner's Column Editor
Ann Williams	AFHS Library Acquisitions Column
Susan Butler	Breeze Editor

Other publication committee members: Bev Swan, Brian Swan, Lorna Laughton, Marion Peterson, Elizabeth Ronald, Callie Reid, Jackie Duncan, Susan Snowden, Judith Doyle, Gloria Moore.

AFHS PROGRAMS 2006-2007 (tentative) Please check our website www.afhs.ab.ca for updated listings

DATE	BASICS SESSION 6:30-7:00 pm	MAIN SESSION 8:00-9:00 pm
January 8	Citing Your Sources: Kay Clarke	Alberta Heritage Digitization Project: Wendy Stephens of University of Calgary
February 5	Using the Glenbow Archives: Jim Bowman, member of AFHS and archivist at the Glenbow, will inform us about the holdings of this institution.	Copyright: A lawyer will tell us what we need to know about copyright laws in Canada. Speaker TBA.
March 5	So Many Ways to Die: Learn some of the old terms used for diseases and the epidemics that may have influenced your ancestors. (Speaker: Marion Peterson)	Homesteading and Nursing Practices in Western Canada: Jill McWilliam will highlight the role of nurses in medical care during the homesteading period.
April 2	Cemetery Records and Obituaries: How do you find these records about the deaths of your ancestors? (Speaker: Linda Holdaway)	Funerary Art: Jacqueline Alford of Okotoks and District Genealogical Society will talk about symbols and art found on headstones, funeral folders...
May 7	Clues from Old Photographs: Do you have an old photograph without identification? Learn some of the clues that can help you identify when and where the photograph was taken. Speaker TBA.	TBA.

Printed by Unicom Graphics
4501 Manitoba Road SE; Calgary AB, T2G 4B9
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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

by Tara Shymanski

Hello, everyone. We just completed a very successful FamilyRoots 2006 conference. The success of the conference can be judged by the number of people who attended, the quality of the speakers, the knowledgeable and helpful vendors and display people, and the positive feedback forms the committee received. We had over 200 people attend all the seminars and about 30 attend just one or two. The general consensus was that the speakers were excellent. The expo was also well received with about 100 people showing up just to see the displays and vendors.

A big thank you goes out to the FamilyRoots 2006 committee who spent hours preparing for the conference. Don Park, the committee chair, did a wonderful job. He and the members of the committee worked long, hard hours to put on this conference. I would like to thank each one of them: John Doyle, Freda Stewart, Bill Campbell, Gord Hulbert, Bev Swan, and Bev and Ken Rees. I know you put a lot of effort into doing your job well and it went almost without any glitches. Thank you very much. I'd also like to thank the volunteers at the display booths. You gave up going to a seminar or two; some of you did not get to any seminars. Thank you for your dedication and devotion to family history and to helping others. Lastly, I would like to thank the vendors. You help complete the expo and your expertise is appreciated.

The Board does appreciate our volunteers. Many of you have volunteered for years and love what you are doing. Some of you volunteer whenever you can in whatever way you can. You are appreciated too. We are always looking for more people to volunteer in different ways. If you have some extra time to give, contact Bev Swan and she can tell you where help is needed. We are always looking for people to help with data entry for the cemetery and newspaper projects.

On a final note, my grandmother passed away recently. She shared her love of genealogy with me. I am working on one of her lines and finally got to a big file. You know the file you put

everything into until you need it. Well, while going through this file I found stories of things she remembered about this family. Years ago I asked her to write about her life and now I have stories about these ancestors that make them more real. Thank you to my grandmother for writing them out for me.

I wish everyone a happy, serendipitous new year with lots of family discoveries.

###

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHAIR, GARY MANTHORNE

(Editor's note: We did not expect the chair to be able to submit her message, so we asked the vice-chair to submit one instead. Since he makes some valuable points, his is included as well.)

Greetings, as we are keeping warm and maybe spending hours in front of our computers doing research. I have been asked to provide the message for this edition. Bear with me, as I have just returned from Arizona.

Due to an unfortunate family matter, the Board's annual planning meeting has been postponed to sometime in the month of January 2007.

The program committee has been busy discussing possible topics and speakers for the future. If you know someone who could speak about one of the topics where the speaker is listed as TBA, please don't hesitate to contact Marion Peterson.

Hopefully those who attended FamilyRoots 2006 learned about new things and were reminded about others. So thank you to Don Park and his committee.

On behalf of the Board I would like to thank my fellow Board members, the committee chairs, computer software SIG and regional SIG chairs.

To you our membership, I wish a *Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.*

###

EDITOR'S EYE

by Xenia Stanford

Once again I am the lucky one – the one who reads the stories first and even solicits articles on your behalf.

First though, I must mention our changed look and distribution policies. Please check out the reason for this in the article by Rosemary Kry, the Publications Chair, on page 7.

In this issue the major article is a result of reading William Baergen's recent book *Pioneering with a Piece of Chalk: The One-Room Country Schools Of Alberta 1885-1982*, which brought back memories of my time spent as a pupil in a one-room school in Alberta. I sent off an email to the author and asked him for an article on this topic. That is when he told me how his book plays a part in world peace. Baergen has also issued a challenge where you could earn money. See the *Editor's Note* at the end of his article for how to cash in!

I was also most interested to receive the article on Charles Denney. I know what a valuable resource the Denney Papers are to Métis research, but I knew little about the man behind this great collection. Until now, that is – thanks to Jim Bowman.

I am fortunate to have a great team of regular submitters, such as Bev Rees, Ken Rees, Ann Williams, Helen Backhouse and Lois Sparling. I am also glad to see new contributors, such as George Lake, Wilma Ellen (Vanderburgh) Sorensen and Don Park. Now all we need is **your article!**

No one submitted a *Serendipity* story, so I did. But I only want to do so once!

What is serendipity? It is the event where you accidentally stumble upon something, somewhere, sometime... that catapults you miles ahead in your research. Call it blind luck or deus ex machina (divine intervention). I'm sure there are more than enough stories from our members

to fill many issues. (I'll let you in on a little secret too: it is also cheaper than a "Brag" at the meeting and it triples your audience!) No divine machine? Then send us your queries and, the next thing you know, you could be sending us that serendipity story!

Besides all the great submitters, I would also like to give a big thanks to Rosemary Kry, who volunteered to be the Publications Committee Chair, and Bev Swan, the AFHS Volunteer Coordinator. They have organized a well rounded and very talented publications' team. This means more hands to reduce the calluses on mine and to lift a big weight off my shoulders.

Thanks to you all and I look forward to submissions from many more members of our society. Meanwhile to all - readers and submitters alike – may the New Year ahead bring many blessings to you and yours!

###

2007 NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This is the first notice of the Annual General Meeting in accordance with *AFHS Bylaws, Article VII, Section 1.5*, which states: "Written notice of the date, time and place of the Annual General Meeting shall be made available to all members in good standing at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting."

Notice is hereby given that the **Annual General Meeting of the Alberta Family Histories Society** shall be held on Monday, May 7, 2007 at 3818 - 14A Street SW (First Christian Reformed Church) starting at 7:15 pm, during which financial and other reports will be given, business conducted and elections held.

Gary Manthorne will be calling the nominations committee together.

###

GENEALOGICAL SOURCES IN THE PAPERS OF ALBERTA'S GREATEST GENEALOGIST: CHARLES DENNEY

by Jim Bowman

(Editor's note: A shorter version was previously published in a different journal (1).)

Charles Denney, 1901-2002, enjoyed a very long and accomplished life. The remarkable thing was that his greatest achievements came after he reached the usual age of retirement.

Born to a pioneering rural Alberta family, Denney taught in rural schools in places like Edson, Tofield, Cereal and New Dayton until 1939. An active supporter of Social Credit in the 1930s, he became Supervisor of Cooperatives and Credit Unions in 1940. Eventually he started his own income tax and accounting office in Edmonton.

In 1967, as his personal centennial project, Denney set out to document the genealogies of descendants of Lord Selkirk's Red River Settlers. Eventually it encompassed over 1200 Red River and fur trade families, most of whom were Métis. To keep track of the diverging and converging family lines, he devised his own file numbering system, assigning a block of 1,000 numbers to each family and their descendants. He also maintained a card file on individual members of the families, which grew to 26 metres in extent. An energetic researcher, he traveled throughout western Canada, sifting through libraries, archives, parish registers and graveyards.

In the 1970s Denney was founder of the Alberta Genealogical Society, an active member of the Edmonton chapter of the Historical Society of Alberta, historian for the Northern Alberta Pioneers and Descendants Association, and member of the City of Edmonton Historical Board. He was largely self-taught as a genealogist and historian, but he understood the importance of documenting his sources.

Intellectually active right up to the time of his death, he wrote as many as a dozen letters a day to family and friends, as well as to genealogists

and members of Métis families who were complete strangers.

He was also a frequent contributor to letters-to-the-editor columns. His letters sparkle with intelligence, creativity, humour, and enjoyment of life.

Realizing that his project had grown beyond the scope of a published book, in 1985 Denney sold his genealogical compilation and personal papers to the Glenbow Archives for the sum of \$25,000. The first accession of his family history files, reference files (copied research resources) and personal papers was microfilmed and file-listed by an archival technician at Glenbow in 1991.

A further accumulation of personal correspondence, literary manuscripts, and his wife's family papers was bequeathed to the Alberta Genealogical Society, which donated them to Glenbow in 2003 and 2005.

The Denney Collection soon became Glenbow's most frequently consulted fonds, largely as a result of the recognition of the Métis as one of Canada's founding aboriginal groups under the Constitution Act, 1982. For Métis in Alberta, genealogy is not a hobby. It is a necessity for those who need to document their Aboriginal status. Yet many Métis have only recently discovered their ethnic identities. Their parents and grandparents, wishing to protect them from the racial discrimination that can still be a very real impediment to social and career advancement, sometimes went to elaborate lengths to conceal their ancestral heritage.

Research reveals that academic researchers' requirements for archival finding aids differ from those of genealogical researchers. Academics benefit from narrative descriptions of the contents of each file, while genealogists usually need to see lists of names (2).

There are special issues associated with Métis names. For one thing, because most Métis in the

nineteenth century were illiterate, their surnames were only recorded a few times in their lives by their employers, government bureaucrats, or clergy who conducted rites of passage. Spellings and pronunciations of family names varied over time in the early Prairie society where several different languages were spoken. For example, the surname Ouellette changed to Willett, then to Vallette.

There was also the French-Canadian tradition of "dit" names, hereditary nicknames that sometimes transformed into legal surnames.

A recent grant from the Archives Society of Alberta made it possible to expand the index to Denney's family history files to include variant forms of names, "dit" names, and wives' maiden names. Descriptions of the reference files were revised and expanded for accuracy and completeness. The 2003 and 2005 accessions of the Denney family personal papers were inventoried.

The entire fonds description was digitized, and can be viewed at the following url:
www.glenbow.org/collections/search/findingAids/archhtm/denney.cfm

Denney's family history files (3) will continue to be the most-frequently-consulted series of the Denney papers. The files include his descendancy charts for each family, and many also include charts compiled independently by the Calgary Métis genealogist Clarence Kipling. The files also include correspondence with family members and genealogists; excerpts from published articles and other reference sources, and newspaper clippings. Microfilm copies of these files are available on inter-library loan (4). A photocopied version of the files, with updates added later by Denney and researchers, is also available at the Alberta Genealogical Society's Edmonton Branch Library at the Prince of Wales Armouries Heritage Centre.

A valuable resource often overlooked by researchers is Denney's collected reference materials (5). Researching at the (then) Public

Archives of Canada in an era before the Hudson's Bay Company Archives were transferred to Canada, he arranged for the photocopying of extensive portions of the papers of the Earl of Selkirk and other sources that identified the earliest colonists in the Red River Settlement. The Collected Reference Materials series also includes microfilm extracts from the Red River Settlement censuses of 1831-1835, 1838 and 1849; the Manitoba census of 1870; parish registers from many early Manitoba churches and from some Métis communities of northern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta; and cemetery recordings from many cemeteries in the Prairie Provinces.

Finally, although it will only be of interest to a few family members, mention should be made of the detailed genealogical compilations on Denney's own family and the families of his first and second wives (6). The Denney, Elder, Sherlock, Wilson, Gilmour and Colby families are well documented with textual information and photographs. Personal correspondence with family members extending back as early as the 1920s complements these materials.

For an archivist, arranging and describing personal papers always gives a vicariously intimate glimpse into the life of an individual. Denney could be crotchety at times, but what shines through are his intelligence, energy, and love for his family. His greatest legacy - though it was not his original intention - was a sense of identity for Alberta's Métis people.

Notes

(1) A shorter version of this article was published in the *Archives Society of Alberta Newsletter*, Summer 2006.

(2) See Wendy M. Duff and Catherine A. Johnson, "Where is the List with All the Names: Information-seeking Behavior of Genealogists," *American Archivist*, vol. 66, no. 1 (Spring/Summer 2003), pp. 79-95.

(continued next page)

(3) Glenbow Archives, M-7144, Series 1 (files 1,000-1,294,000).

(4) Researchers who are unable to visit Glenbow and wish to consult these files, if they have access to a library that has a microfilm reader, can ask their librarian to contact Ms. Pat Molesky at 403-268-4204 or pmolesky@glenbow.org
The Loan Fee is \$15.00 plus GST.

(5) Glenbow Archives, M-7144, Series 3 (files 270-341 and MF Denney 1-33, 58-61).

(6) Glenbow Archives, M-7144-(401,000-409,000, 344-364); M-8981-(269-275, 303-319).
###

NOTE FROM PUBLICATION CHAIR by Rosemary Kry

The *Chinook* is changing. As you may have noticed, the print of the *Chinook* is now black not sepia. The method of printing has also changed from offset to digital.

These do not alter the excellent and respected content of our journal, but they do represent a significant savings and keep the costs of the publication within the budget set for 2006-7. The publications committee looked at alternative cost saving methods, such as decreasing the number of pages and using surface mail for overseas copies, but the savings were not significant. We also strongly supported the continuation of four issues a year but changed the June issue to July.

A second situation that our committee has faced this year is the journal's distribution. In the past, we have had some copies distributed at the main meeting. This method involved a great deal of lugging boxes back and forth, and more than doubled the manpower required to label, sort and mail our journals. The journal will now be labelled and sorted at the AFHS library, then mailed to you. (The additional cost is within budget and is not a significant increase.)

We would appreciate your feedback (especially encouraging ones!) to these changes. Please email the committee at rosemary@kry.ca

The committee expressed an interest in more articles being written by AFHS members, and also more family histories being based within Alberta. We challenge each SIG to contribute one article a year to the *Chinook*! Your article should be sent to Xenia Stanford at editor-chinook.ab.ca.

Please note that articles and notices have been given new deadlines (see page 2) to meet printer and distribution requirements.

Best wishes for the New Year!
###

MEMBERSHIP NOTICE

Missing your membership benefits, such as your copy of the *Chinook*? Did you renew your membership for September 1, 2006 to August 31, 2007?

So you do not miss out on any benefits or any copies of the *Chinook*, remit your renewal as soon as possible: **Mail to the Alberta Family Histories Society** at 712 - 16th Avenue NW, Calgary, AB T2M 0J8 or renew at the membership table at a monthly meeting at First Christian Reformed Church, 3818 - 14A Street SW, Calgary, Alberta.

Have you renewed or joined and are enjoying the benefits of membership? Don't keep it to yourself! Bring a friend to a meeting to check it out and share the learning and the fun.



New Year's Resolutions

1. Renew membership
2. Get a friend to join
3. Write family history
4. ...

(Clipart with permission - Microsoft Office Online)

###

PIONEERING WITH A PIECE OF CHALK: THE ONE-ROOM COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ALBERTA 1885-1982

by William Baergen

Of all the memories of the past
Those of school
Are the ones that last.
-Anon

Your editor has honoured me by providing space in *Chinook* for a dip into what has been my labour of love for the past five years. (*Editor's note: William Peter Baergen has just written and published a book of the same title as this article.*)

I was born at Irma, Alberta, and took my first three years of school there. I noticed in their local history book that Bronson School had changed its name to Silver Lane. The name struck me as being singularly apt for a country school, with its silver sage and its country roads. Upon further reflection, it came to me that the names - all Alberta school names - should be preserved. Their nostalgic power is undeniable.

Hence I began my journey.



Norma School (Photo courtesy of W. Baergen)

My goal was to list all of the nearly 5000 country schools in the province, search out the origin of their names, record who the first teacher was, what happened to the building, and find some human interest vignette about each.

The Department of Education provided a complete list of school districts, with their

numbers, and the name of the school division that each joined.

Dale Holtslander, a former secretary-treasurer at Thorhild, provided the dates of establishment and the specific land locations. Some 450 local histories provided the origin of the name where available, incidents of interest, the first teacher's name and the fate of the building. I even found a 1948 map showing all the original school divisions that were created by Premier Aberhart in 1936.

What follows are sample entries from the book, dealing with such motifs as pioneering, teachers, school boards, Christmas Concerts, community involvement, school inspectors, blizzards and animals.

Nothing exemplifies the pioneering aspect of the one-room country school more than the Blue Hawk School near Grimshaw. The second teacher, F. G. McCoy, from McMaster University, Hamilton, walked the last half mile to the school with John Keillor, chairman of the Board, and was told there wasn't really a school there. Classes had been held the previous year for two months in Jimmy Rice's log shack. Rice would let the Board do that again if the community would build him a smaller place to live. The community agreed. McCoy and Keillor arrived to find a note pinned to the door, which read: "Gone for a week; go right in and help yourselves."

McCoy writes,

Inside, the ten-by-twelve foot shack was in utter confusion. A cast iron range occupied one corner. The teacher's desk was drawn up under a small window. Chains, axes, saws, canthooks, iron bars and a varied collection of hardware cluttered the corner by the door. In another corner, a calf was tied, surrounded by straw, hay and a water bucket. The calf was occupied, at the moment of our entry, in an endeavour to

lick the varnish off the nearest desks. Since my contract included janitor services, I spent Saturday of that week with shovel, hoe, broom and scrub brush, preparing our classroom for occupancy...

Teaching in the Blue Hawk School was one of my happiest experiences. Discipline presented no problem; the children were eager to learn. The only interruptions to classes were the frequent announcements, "Please, teacher, I have that lesson done; what can I do next?"

At Hasell School, near Peace River, the school Board had promised the Department of Education it would open in a spruce log building soon after September 1, so they started without desks, no blackboards, a hole for the door and with cracks unchinked. A pile of moss had been hauled, so all hands quickly stuffed the cracks to keep out the wind. The teacher tacked up an old blanket over the door, used two nail kegs and a plank for her desk, and two wooden blocks and another plank to seat the students.

The Nose Hill School in the Neutral Hills was used by ten organizations: the Mutual Telephone Company, 4H Dairy Club, Gun Club, Hockey Club, Ball Club, Ladies W and NH Club, Satellite Square Dance Club, Snow Plow Association, Community Centre, and the Light Horse Association. In earlier days, both the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches used the school for literary meetings, wedding anniversaries, school meetings, UFA (United Farmers Association), Red Cross meetings, dances and the annual picnic. It was used during the week for education, on Friday nights for dances, and on Sundays for church services.

It was said the school was used for "education, damnation and salvation."

About the teachers at Orion School, the editor of *Manyberries Chinook* writes:

These pioneers, otherwise known as 'school marms' not only taught the skills associated with the three R's, they instilled

the beliefs and convictions which go into the making of good citizens. They became a part of the community in which they taught, for eligible desirable potential brides were always scarce enough on the frontier. The truth is that they became our mothers and, in times, our grandmothers. They were often the strength of the churches, and the organizers of social, political groups and movements. The impact of the rural school teachers on our Alberta society is too great and profound to measure.

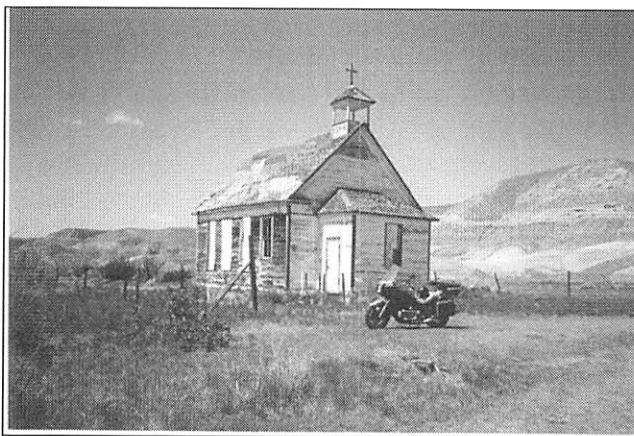
Mr. Banes, the teacher who opened Plain Lake School in 1912, was known for never allowing the strap to get covered with cobwebs. This district was one of 50 school districts solidly settled by Ukrainian immigrants in a 50-mile wide strip, stretching from Bruderheim to Vermilion. Robert Fletcher, based at Wostok, was appointed by the government to be the Supervisor of Schools Among Foreigners. Some communities insisted on having Ukrainian teachers at first; while others insisted on having Anglo-Saxon teachers so their sons and daughters would become educated Canadian citizens. It is interesting to note that the high school teachers and principals from Willingdon Village School who were appointed superintendents of schools by the Ministry of Education include H. A. Kostash in 1935, Leo Kunelius in 1942, Frederick Hanochocko in 1939, Dr. Steve Odynak in 1959 and William Cherniwchan in 1979.

Range View School experienced one of the worst blizzards in memory on December 5, 1927. The storm started at 10 a.m. and did not stop until about 3 a.m. It was impossible to send the children home or even to the nearest house, the home of the Cranstons. Mr. Cranston and a few other parents braved the storm and took their children home. The rest of the students spent a comfortable night in the school with food and blankets provided by their teacher. Unbeknown to others, the teacher Mrs. Margaret Bourne, who drove to school in a neat little one-horse cutter, had carried emergency food and blankets under

the seat of the little sleigh.

By 1916, Miss Mosher, the first lady teacher at Shandro School, had 65 pupils. The Board wanted to build a second room, to which she objected. She resigned when the carpenter came to build a second room and she went to Borowich to teach.

Miss Kate Creighton opened the Big Rock School near Black Diamond in 1902. At one point, she punished the son of the senior trustee. This gentleman promptly went to the school and pointed out her error. She listened, then pointed him to the door with some blistery language, and ordered him to get out and not to come back. He was shocked that a female would do this. Others who knew his meddling ways laughed heartily.



Dorothy School (Photo courtesy of W. Baergen)

The secretary-treasurer of Bissett School, Victor Twigg, visited the school at Hughenden once a month to check attendance of students from Bissett so he could calculate the tuition payment. He did not knock but went straight to the teacher's desk, found the register and left. The teacher was aghast at the audacity of this small man with the King George hat. One day Twigg came at noon. The boys strung a string across the door and proceeded to call him names. He ran after them, tripped, somersaulted, and landed on his feet, hatless, still running. He ran around the yard, over the fence, back into the school. By now there was another string between the desks, which caused him to land flat on his face. He

roared, got up and sped away as the teacher arrived to end the fiasco. The girls were convulsed with laughter. The next time, Twigg knocked.

It was the custom at Blueberry Mountain School, northwest of Spirit River, to take the new teacher around to all the homes willing to board her, and she had to choose her boarding place. It was not only an honour to board the teacher. It was a tax saving as well.

At Brushy Ridge School, Calgary Rural 1906, the sons of the family where the teacher boarded hung her underwear on the truck, waving in the breeze. When she wanted a day off on May 23, 1908, the Board passed a motion: "She either teaches on Saturday or loses a day's pay."

It was here, too, that the lady was hired simply because of her legs. The Board chairman was milking his cow when the lady appeared to apply for a job. He could not see her face but hired her on the spot.

At Conquerville, in the Foremost area, named after Chairman Bob Conquergood, Miss Susie Finn from Ontario was met by Bob and his wife at the train. He told her on the way home she would have to sleep with them in a one room shack. He stopped at Michael Drudge's place, a shy bachelor who lived in one end of the house, and his horse in the other end. She began to cry. She was relieved when she learned she had a room for herself.

Most homes at that time were too small to house an extra person. One teacher at the Rearville School, south of Chinook, shared a room with a couple of little girls. Another had to rise early because the farmer came through her bedroom every morning to get to the cream separator to separate the morning milk.

On one occasion, a load of coal, which was to be delivered to the Grand Ridge School near Castor, never came. The teacher used scrap lumber for fires that was soon used up. One morning nine o'clock came and the teacher saw there was not a

stick of wood left, so he dismissed his pupils, went to Anthony Anderson's, packed his suitcase and started down the road to Castor. Grand Ridge never saw him again.

At Harmonien School, six miles north of Bluffton, the first classes were held in an abandoned log house in the fall of 1918 by 16-year-old Beatrice Davidson. She stayed with the Hoff family and, for her 17th birthday in October, Mr. Hoff rode horseback all the way to Wetaskiwin to get a gift for her. He then rode all night to be home for chores in the morning. She still had the lovely necklace at the 1971 reunion and treasured it very much.

The Haultain School, near New Norway, named after the first premier of the North West Territories, was opened in 1914. Miss Maxwell was the first teacher. She rode her horse "Belle" eight miles to school, but when she tried to get the mare to cross the Battle River, less than two feet deep, Belle would not go. The bridle had a severe bit, so Miss Maxwell whirled her around, strained on the line and backed her into the water. No more trouble after that.

The third teacher at Hill Park, near Lougheed, was Art Falla. He describes the isolation he felt:

It was in a lonely and secluded spot. Speaking from experience, I know that when the pupils had left, the teacher having further work to do found the silence palpable and complete. There was but little travel on the nearby prairie trail; so being alone there one could experience a feeling of entire and profound isolation. I know — because I was there! While there I had a cot in the curtained-off corner in the schoolroom. And I certainly found out about the isolation. Each footfall in the otherwise empty room (especially at night) boomed and re-echoed; and nightly an owl or two would perch on the rooftop and hoot. It was weird!

The Jenny Lind School, in Scandia, was named after a famous Swedish singer whose portrait hung in the school. The first teacher in 1920 was

Alida Nordstrum, originally from the USA. The strict, religious trustees were not happy when she was not sedate enough. She had gone to a dance at Rainier and flirted with a contractor. A male teacher was hired for the next term. The rules for female teachers in many districts at that time forbade them to "ride in any carriage or automobile with any man unless he was her father or brother." Bachelors, who were often said to be opposed to school districts because of the increased taxes, married them off so frequently that the Cut Bank School District, near Granum, was prompted to write to the Education Ministry asking them to send the oldest and ugliest teacher they could find so the children would get educated.

At Eagle Valley School, near Sundre - as in most schools - the biggest event of the year was the Christmas concert and the dance that followed. The date for the concert was set by the chairman of the Board so as not to conflict with other schools, as the settlers traveled for miles taking in the plays. Costumes were quite elaborate, and were designed and made by the children and parents. The gala night arrived and the wall lamps were lighted. The tree had been decorated, the desks piled at the back of the room and the benches put up. The angels donned their wings of crepe paper and tinsel, and the shepherds lined up, their crooks in tow.

Julia Gilbertson, the teacher, wonders if the little grade six lady remembers when she was "Mary" and put the grade eight boy, who was the head shepherd in his place by telling him, "It isn't easy being a virgin."

Teacher Phyllis Gray at Crowfoot School, near Strathmore, was convinced she had the shortest Christmas concert ever. She had been told that previous concerts were too long, so she made it short, but she didn't realize a play that took half an hour to rehearse could be over in 10 minutes. Latecomers were just nicely seated when the program was over.

Miss Rita Majory, the teacher at Wheat Ridge School near Czar, was a lovely, young lady who

boarded at Hailstones, two miles from the school. She dressed fashionably to go to school and walked even in cold weather. She was clad in silk stockings, dainty overshoes and a short skirt. It being wartime, material was short and so were the styles.

In 1946 a gobbler (male turkey) had come to the school from across the road at recess and stood behind the softball pitcher, like an umpire. When the bell rang to summon the children back to class, he ran home until the next recess.

At the Itipaw School (Wapiti spelled backwards) in Beaverlodge country, Cliff Duke's pet moose, Tim, frequently peered in the windows and stole sandwiches. He was taken to the Hamburg Zoo in 1936.

Mr. Liggett was the school inspector at the Whittaker School near Castor, where it was said of him, "I don't know if he was a religious man, but he put the fear of the Lord into the teachers and pupils."

Notorious Inspector J. J. Leblanc inspected North Clover Bar School in Strathcona. It was his custom to stand at the back of the room, with his hands in his pockets, jingling keys and money, terrorizing students and teacher alike.

When Inspector Fife entered Manly School near Stony Plain, the teacher said, "What, another salesman?" Testily the man answered, "Miss Stearns, I want you to know I'm Inspector Fife."

Near Acme, elections for trustees at the Simcoe School District organizational meeting were not held by secret ballot. After the first oral vote, Frenchie said aloud, "Who else did you tell me to vote for, Charlie?"

At Society School, Wetaskiwin area, if a child came to school with no lunch but was ashamed to say anything, the teacher, John E. Thrasher, Jr., would send the child to the home of the senior Thrashers, his parents, on the pretext of borrowing a crosscut saw to cut wood for the stove. The child invariably returned stuffed with

food and dragging the saw.

The Park Court School District, in Edson area: ...in the early days was the 'feudingest' place you could find. The Yankees didn't like the English, the English wouldn't sit with the Germans; the Germans wouldn't eat with the Ukrainians; the Liberals wouldn't dance with the Tories - and neither one would dance with the UFA - and all vice versa. What to do? A building that belonged to everyone would knit the community together.

Women, using clay, sand and straw mixed by their feet, plastered the log school built at Saddle Mountain, near Woking. Whitewash was made from lime and water.

The West Branch School, near Gull Lake, was the venue for a meeting trying to arrange a social event. They had almost settled on a date when a woman said that date would fall on the dark of the moon.

"The dark of the moon!" the chairman yelled. "We can't have the event on Friday, or Saturday, or Sunday; we can't have it during Lent; we can't have pork, tea or coffee; we can't dance, or play cards, or drink booze; in fact we can hardly have a gathering at all, and you bring the moon into it!"

No more was said about the moon.

The Peace River Record of July 27, 1922, advertised a social and dance to be held at the Wilcox School where a novel means of raising funds was to prevail. "Women will be weighed, their escorts charged one cent for every pound in the weight of their fair ones."

At a meeting of the Trenville School District, on the Red Deer River, it was revealed that Mr. Cherry, an early Board member, had bought a new stove for the school without proper authority. The other Board members berated him

(continued on page 15)

THE GREAT ANCESTOR HUNT: PART TWO (PREVIOUS OMISSION)

by Lois Sparling

Missing portion and context from Great Ancestor Hunt – Part Two from the October 2006 issue

Editor's Note – My apologies for any inconvenience caused from missing part of this section of the article Lois submitted for the October 2006 issue.

Once you have located your family, look for them in every census during their lifetimes. Follow the brothers and sisters of your ancestor, too. Sometimes the “young folks” moved far away from home, but often they set up their own households near Mama and Papa. Make note of the approximate age and place of birth of everyone in the family. Look at the neighbours for future in-laws or siblings of the parents.

The main branch of the Calgary Public Library has books in its reference collection on each province and some of the more common countries of origin such as the United States and Great Britain. These range from county marriage registrations for Ontario to newspaper extracts from Regina to bibliographies of family histories held in the Library of Congress.

CALGARY FAMILY HISTORY CENTRE

There are several L.D.S. Family History Centres in Calgary but the one to visit first is on 17th Ave SW, just east of the building formerly known as the Alberta Children's Hospital, on the south side of the street. The parking lot on the adjacent block is for those using that Family History Centre, as well as for the congregation. The hours of operation are not as convenient as they used to be, but this is THE Family History Centre in town. It has a large number of books, microfilm and microfiche “on hand”, as well as the capacity to bring in loans from the really, really large holdings of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

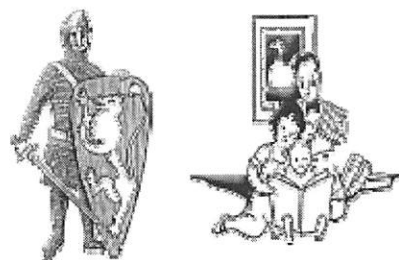
One of the big attractions here is the historic birth, marriage and death registration indexes for

several jurisdictions including Ontario, Scotland and England. In the case of Ontario, it holds microfilm of the actual marriage registrations, not just the index.

The Family History Centre is down a hall straight ahead from the east doorway into the church building. You are required to sign in when you arrive. If you tell the person at the desk that this is your first visit, you will be given an informative tour. There are always volunteers on hand to help you with using the various machines and with suggestions on what resource you might look at next.

You should obtain a copy of every birth, marriage and death registration for every direct ancestor whether you think you know what it will contain or not. Too often, what you think you know is at odds with what was actually recorded in the registration. If you have dates and places of your ancestor's vital events, (i.e. birth, marriage(s) and death), then go to the index and copy down everything in the index about the records of interest. If the Family History Centre has the microfilm of the actual registration, find it and copy it. There are machines in the Centre to make photocopies from microfilm. If not, then inquire about ordering a copy from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City or from the record office of the relevant jurisdiction.

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Want free graphics, such as the ones above, for your family history? Check out this site:
www.vintagekin.com/freeware/index.htm

THE GREAT ANCESTOR HUNT: PART THREE

by Lois Sparling

This article is the part of the presentation on organization, which I prepared for Roots 2006 – the part I did not get to.

RESEARCH AIDS

I keep these in file folders by family line so they can be pulled to take along to the repository or to be handy when doing research on the Internet.

1. Variations of surname spellings and feasible misspellings – see GALBRAITH VARIATIONS*
(*Found at end of this article)
2. List of associated families of a family line, e.g. witnesses, baptism sponsors, ministers, neighbours, business associates, people with whom land transactions are conducted, etc.
3. All surnames of interest for a specific locality in alphabetical order – see SIMCOE COUNTY SURNAMES*
(*Found at end of this article)
4. Timelines of local, regional, national and worldwide events, e.g., boundary changes, arrival of railroad, political events, natural disasters, epidemics, famines, church schisms, formation of the Royal Irish Constabulary, domestic and foreign wars
5. Either on the same timelines or separate ones, family events such as births, marriages, deaths, changes in residence, changes in occupation, changes in religion, land transactions
6. Maps showing neighbouring townships or parishes and transportation routes of the time period (rivers, trails, canals, railway lines)
7. Perhaps maps of the ancestors' land with the names of adjoining land owners
8. Contact lists, including email and snail mail addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers, and web sites by family line of fellow researchers, government offices, local history and genealogical societies, and repositories
9. Lists of books and journals you hope to find at the library or through interlibrary loan
10. A perpetual calendar and conversion tables for dates, such as Regnal years, the switch from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar, saints' days, Quarter Days (or Term Days in Scotland)
11. Word lists of key words in other languages, archaic terms, or legal terms which you may need to interpret documents
12. Generic or family specific oral interview questions and topics

THE RESEARCH REPORT

The Research Report as an organizational tool is not something to send out to all your relatives at Christmas. It is a very thorough description in narrative or point form of all your research on an individual, family or family line. It includes sources you searched without success, as well as information you have discovered. It includes conflicting information, data that might be about your family and details of neighbours, witnesses to wills and transactions, and local history.

To prepare this sort of Research Report, you look at all your documents, photocopies and notes carefully in order to squeeze every bit of

information out of your research to date. The main purpose of this exercise is to refresh your memory about every detail you have collected.

Now that you have more information, the note you made two years ago may have added significance. On the other hand, it may have become irrelevant because you have now distinguished between the two John James Smiths living in the same township at the same time. A search that yielded no matches may be worth another try now that you have encountered a spelling variation that had not occurred to you when you did it the first time.

Answers may be lurking in your existing research, waiting for you to notice links, similarities, impossibilities and new implications when everything is re-examined. Certainly there will be new questions and a clearer focus on the questions you already had.

Family history research colleagues working on the same or related lines will be the only other people who will actually want to read your Research Report. If a collaborative effort is a major reason for preparing a particular Research Report, full transcriptions of sources and a name index would be helpful.

GALBRAITH VARIATIONS

Galbreadth, Galbreath, Galbreeth, Galbreith, Galbreth, Gilbreath, Gilbreeth, Gilbreth, Gillbreth.

SIMCOE COUNTY SURNAMES

Armstrong, Beatty, Cooke, Cummings, Denman, Goodfellow, Hammel, Hammell, Hill, Hunt, Hunter, Kenny, Kidd, Kilgore, Latimer, Manning, Perry, Ramsay, Ramsey, Robinson, Strong, Totten, Watson, Weir, Willoughby.

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GENEALOGY, n. An account of one's descent from an ancestor who did not particularly care to trace his own.

Source: Ambrose Bierce. (1911). *The Devil's Dictionary* by Ambrose Bierce.

PIONEERING...

by William Baergen

(continued from page 12)

so much over the purchase that he threw the stove, fire and all, out into the snow on a January afternoon. Tempers and the temperature cooled, and it was decided to reinstate both Mr. Cherry and the stove.

North of Coronation, at the Brownfield School District meeting of January 21, 1928, there were six men and four women present. It marked the first time that women had been present at a Board meeting in the history of the school.

At Koehler Coulee School, near Stavely, Teacher Delmar Oviatt missed the first part of his first year of teaching due to polio. With the help of friends and relatives, he rode his horse to school, having little use of his legs. Later he worked for the Education Ministry in Edmonton, and then became the Dean of Education at Los Angeles State College. He won many continent-wide awards. In 1973, the California State University named its new library after the late Dr. Delmar Oviatt.

Such is some of the history of one-roomed schools in Alberta.

Editor's note: Baergen says his book plays a part in world peace. When a husband and wife or any two people begin arguing about what one-roomed school in Alberta was where and when, all they have to do is consult his book. It will settle the argument and make the world a more peaceful place. Baergen has also issued the challenge: if you can find a one-room school that existed in Alberta and is not in his book, he will pay you a loonie. He has yet to pay his first dollar for this challenge. If you are interested in learning more about one room schools in Alberta, you may contact William Baergen by email: wbaerg@telusplanet.net or phone: (403) 742-2471

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SEARCHING THE 1911 CENSUS FOR TORONTO

by George Lake

Researchers looking for a particular household in the 1911 census for Toronto will be confronted with a daunting task. Although the census has been scanned and indexed by Ancestry.com, one suspects, from the very poor quality of the microfilm images, that a great deal of information may have been missed.

It is possible that given a specific street address, some further bits of information may be found by examining the census images on the Library and Archives Canada website. In my own case I hope to at least find out how many children were in a family at that time, even if most of the detail is illegible. But in 1911, Toronto was already a fairly large city and its census occupies seven reels of microfilm. To search all of these for a specific street name and number is a large task.

The AFHS website has a finding aid for the 1901 census at:

www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/armstrong/tor_census/index.html from the ward in which any street address in Toronto is located can be found for 1901. It is my understanding that these ward boundaries remained unchanged to at least 1911, so that the same information can be used for the 1911 census.

(The website also provides a list of street names that have changed and that should be checked in case the 1911 street name differs from that in 1901 census.)

Given the ward in which a particular household is located, one can substantially reduce the number of census pages to be searched.

The search facility provided with the 1911 census images does not permit an easy search of the material by ward number. There is no simple relationship between census districts, sub-districts and wards. To simplify and organize my own search, I made an inventory of films, districts and sub-districts by ward. To save others the time and effort to do the same thing,

I offer the lists for all 6 wards in Toronto as follows.

Ward 1			
Film	Item	Dist	Sub Dist
T20400	46	125	1
	47	"	2
	48	"	3
	49	"	4
	50	"	5
T20401	11	"	23
	12	"	24
	13	"	25
	14	"	26
	15	"	27
	16	"	28
	17	"	29
	18	"	30
	19	"	31
	20	"	32
	21	"	33
	22	"	34
	23	"	35
	24	"	36
	25	"	37
	26	"	38
	27	"	39
28	"	40	
29	"	41	
30	"	42	
31	"	43	
32	"	44	
33	"	45	
34	"	46	
35	"	47	
36	"	48	
37	"	49	
T20402	75	127	1
	76	"	2
	77	"	3

(continued on next page)

Ward 1				Sub
Film	Item	Dist	Dist	Dist
T20400	46	125	1	1
	47	"	2	2
	48	"	3	3
	49	"	4	4
	50	"	5	5
T20401	11	"	23	23
	12	"	24	24
	13	"	25	25
	14	"	26	26
	15	"	27	27
	16	"	28	28
	17	"	29	29
	18	"	30	30
	19	"	31	31
	20	"	32	32
	21	"	33	33
	22	"	34	34
	23	"	35	35
	24	"	36	36
	25	"	37	37
	26	"	38	38
	27	"	39	39
	28	"	40	40
	29	"	41	41
	30	"	42	42
	31	"	43	43
	32	"	44	44
	33	"	45	45
	34	"	46	46
	35	"	47	47
	36	"	48	48
	37	"	49	49
T20402	75	127	1	1
	76	"	2	2
	77	"	3	3

Ward 2				Sub
Film	Item	Dist	Dist	Dist
T20399	57	124	1	1
	58	"	2	2
	68	"	12	12
T20400	12	"	29	29
	51	125	6	6
	52	"	7	7
	53	"	8	8
	54	"	9	9
	55	"	10	10
	56	"	11	11
	57	"	12	12
T20401	1	"	13	13
	2	"	14	14
	3	"	15	15
	4	"	16	16
	5	"	17	17
	6	"	18	18
	7	"	19	19
	8	"	20	20
	9	"	21	21
	10	"	22	22
T20402	33	126	43	43
	34	"	44	44
	35	"	45	45
	36	"	46	46
	39	"	49	49
	49	"	59	59
	52	"	62	62
	53	"	63	63
	55	"	65	65
	61	"	71	71
	68	"	78	78
	70	"	80	80
	78	127	4	4
	79	"	5	5
	80	"	6	6
	81	"	7	7
	82	"	8	8
	83	"	9	9
	84	"	10	10
	85	"	11	11
	86	"	12	12
T20403	1	"	13	13
	2	"	14	14

Ward 3				Sub				
Film	Item	Dist	Dist	Dist	Film	Item	Dist	Dist
T20399	59	124	3	3	T20402	54	126	64
	60	"	4	4		63	"	73
	61	"	5	5		64	"	74
	62	"	6	6		65	"	75
	63	"	7	7		72	"	82
	64	"	8	8		74	"	84
	65	"	9	9	T20403	3	127	15
	66	"	10	10		4	"	16
	67	"	11	11		5	"	17
	69	"	13	13		6	"	18
	73	"	17	17		7	"	19
T20400	1	"	18	18		8	"	20
	2	"	19	19		9	"	21
	3	"	20	20		10	"	22
	4	"	21	21		11	"	23
	5	"	22	22		12	"	24
	6	"	23	23		13	"	25
	8	"	25	25		14	"	26
	9	"	26	26		15	"	27
	10	"	27	27		16	"	28
	41	"	58	58		17	"	29
T20401	38	126	1	1		18	"	30
	39	"	2	2		19	"	31
	40	"	3	3		20	"	32
	41	"	4	4		21	"	33
	42	"	5	5		22	"	34
	43	"	6	6				
	44	"	7	7				
	45	"	8	8				
	46	"	9	9				
T20402	11	"	21	21				
	13	"	23	23				
	14	"	24	24				
	17	"	27	27				
	18	"	28	28				
	19	"	29	29				
	20	"	30	30				
	21	"	31	31				
	22	"	32	32				
	37	"	47	47				
	38	"	48	48				

Districts
124 Toronto Centre
125 Toronto East
126 Toronto North
127 Toronto South
128 Toronto West

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SERENDIPITY IN GENEALOGY COINCIDENCE IN RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

Column Editor: Beverley A. Rees

SERENDIPITY IN RESEARCH

Family history research, as we all know, can be tedious and even boring. It becomes exciting when we find a clue that could lead to the answer we are seeking. But sometimes that clue can be misleading. Then again, sometimes we stumble across an answer when we least expect it, and where we never would have sought it.

RELATIVELY CLOSE

By Xenia Stanford

Since none of the immigrant generation was still alive, there was no one to ask for any history on my Ukrainian ancestors. All we knew was my grandparents came from some part of Ukraine called Chisky and one record called my grandfather a Galician. At first I could not find any such place as Chisky, Galicia on the map. Then I found 5 places with the same name all in Galicia. Which one was it? I didn't want to just look for records in all five. I did bring in records from the largest one, renamed Winniki under Austrian-Hungarian rule. No records with any of my family surnames were found.

One day I was looking through the collection of family histories sent to Wally Rusel, president and founder of the Ukrainian Genealogy and History Society (UGHS for short). I opened a booklet on the Hawryluk family from Bukovina. Since I knew my grandparents came from Galicia, I was not expecting to find anything and was ready to put it back on the shelf unread.

However, I was interested in how others presented their family information, so I flipped through the pages.

The name Szach caught my eye. This was my grandparents' surname. I looked at the list of names. I saw the name Xenia Szach – my grandmother's name. Curious to see whom

someone with a name so close had married, I flipped to the next page to see Xenia had married Maxim Szach – my grandfather's name!



Xenia & Maxim Szach

I asked if I could contact the person who wrote and contributed this history. Wally said he would contact the person first and pass my number on to him.

The next day I received a call from the author, Dennis, who lived very close to me. He had just retired, but he had worked just a few office buildings away from where I worked. My sister was visiting, so we both went over to Dennis's house. He pulled out additional documents and information about the family. His grandfather had married one of my grandmother's sisters. I had never known there were descendants other than those of my grandparents' children.

He gave us phone numbers, addresses and information on relatives in Detroit, Michigan as well as others in Alberta and BC. He said he was bitten by the family history bug after a woman phoned him up and said "Hi, I'm your cousin", but he had never heard of her before. She phoned to invite him to a family reunion, which he attended, and, after meeting many cousins he had never even heard of before, he started working on his family history. In this research he found someone who listed five siblings for his grandmother, my grandaunt.

(continued on page 20)

BEGINNER'S COLUMN
THE RESEARCH PROCESS: CHOOSE A SOURCE
by Kenneth W. Rees

We've talked in prior articles about some basic steps for beginning (or continuing) our family history. Let's recap.

The first step is to write down what we know. This organizational step brings out what has already been done and gives a firm foundation upon which to base further work.

The second step is to decide what we want to learn. Every family history has holes – places where information is either incomplete or contradictory. This analytical step focuses our efforts on a single problem.

The Russian proverb “He who hunts two rabbits is always hungry” is never truer than when researching our family's past.

The third step (and it is a big one) is to find a source of information that might fill in the blank or settle the discussion about conflicting claims.

Of course, we have to know what kinds of sources are available to us as family historians. Basically, sources come in three categories. There are records, things and people.

Some considerations are common to all resources we might consult. We must decide who or what might know or have recorded what we want to know. What object or record source might have that fact recorded on it? Who had the opportunity to observe or learn the fact for which we are searching? When considering what individual might know our answer, we must consider not only family members, but also friends and neighbours.

Secondly, we must find out where that resource is currently located. What repository holds the record? Where is the artifact (the object)?

Where does the person live who knows the information we are searching? When we know who or what, when we know where, we must

then decide when and how we are going to gain that information. (Shouldn't the 'why' be obvious?)

Family historians typically think of research as using records as sources of information. Most of us can name half a dozen or more record sources without thinking much about them.

Census records, church records, vital records, cemetery records, newspapers, and ship's passenger lists came immediately to my mind as I was writing this.

We can use things as resources in our search for information. Objects may contain the clues that will guide us to other resources, or they may contain the actual information that we are seeking. I have heard the story of a family historian who found the birth information for a particular family painstakingly recorded on the underside of a kitchen drawer! We may have participated in graveyard hopping – that peculiar sport that takes us from graveyard to cemetery to burial ground, looking at tombstones, and everything around them. As with people, some of the things that we might use in our research are perishable. Houses burn down; graveyards sometimes are moved; tombstones crumble and decay.

When things that might have been used as resources in our search for family are destroyed, one more link with our past is gone.

People's memories contain most of the recent history of our planet. As David E. Rencher pointed out at FamilyRoots 2006, this living memory resource is perhaps the most perishable one at our disposal. People die; people are afflicted by disease; people suffer accidents; people get old; people just forget.

When these things happen to someone who may be the only one who knows the answer to our question, we have lost a great opportunity to fill in the blank that is the focus of our research. But

more importantly, we have lost a great opportunity to connect ourselves to another human being, and to discover more about who we are.

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SERENDIPITY...
by Xenia Stanford

(continued from page 18)

He showed me the names and dates his grandmother had written in her Bible of her children. Three of those children were not her direct offspring. It was my mother and my mother's younger brother and sister. My mother said she never saw her own mother from the time she was nine, even though her mother died five years later. My grandmother had been hospitalized for many years before she died. So her sister, Dennis's grandmother, raised my mother and younger siblings as her own. The only difference is she had listed the names at the end of the list of her own children rather than in birth order among her children. Since meeting Dennis and receiving all the information from him, I have had a much easier time finding additional data on the family. I was able to pinpoint the exact village and received documents later to confirm it was correct.

Later after posting this information on the AFHS website, I received an email from a person who had been born in the same village and came to Canada as a young man. He said he was going to the village soon and would see if anyone had the same surnames. He found one, an elderly man who said he was my great grandmother's grandnephew. Since then this elderly man has passed away.

Although no one in the present day village knew my grandparents nor bears any of the same names, it was still exciting to find on a map where my ancestors once lived and to find present day relatives in Calgary, so much closer than I had ever imagined.

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**BIOGRAPHY OF AN ANCESTOR
COMPETITION - IHGS**

To celebrate the Institute's 50th anniversary, The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies is launching a competition. Family historians are invited to write an original biography of an ancestor born pre 1890. The judges will be looking for an interesting and well-written account that puts the ancestor's life in a social and local historical context. Information obtained from genealogical research is encouraged and the entries should not rely on personal memories or family stories alone.

The competition is free to enter and entries should be submitted by February 1, 2007. An announcement will be made of the winner on April 1, 2007. The winner will receive a cheque for £350 and a donation of £150 will be made to their family history society of choice. The runner-up will receive a cheque for £200 and a donation of £100 will be made to their family history society of choice. Both entries will also be published in the Institute's journal, *Family History*.

The rules for the competition are very simple. The entry must be one of original research and writing based on an ancestor who was, as mentioned above, born pre-1890. The entry should be of no more than 10,000 words including appropriate footnotes and references to historical evidence and documents. If at all possible, illustrations and photographs should be included to enhance the work, which should be presented in an attractive manner. The closing date for the competition entries to be received in Canterbury is February 1, 2007. The decision of the judges in selecting the two prizewinners is final.

The registration form is found at www.ihgs.ac.uk/contact/competition.php

###

DON'T BELIEVE ANYTHING YOU HEAR

by Wilma Ellen (Vanderburgh) Sorensen

Genealogy is a jigsaw puzzle unlike any that I have ever encountered. For one thing, when you start out there are very few pieces in the box. You have to go out and find your own pieces and fit them in one by one. There is usually a picture on the cover but it is often faint and sketchy. Not only that but throughout the years people have added to the original picture things that have nothing at all to do with reality and just cause confusion.

It was with these handicaps that I started looking for my maternal grandfather's family. His name was John Henry Smith and one of his oft repeated expressions was, "Don't believe anything you hear, and only half of what you see." I could have avoided a lot of confusion had I remembered his advice.

Our family tradition was that Grandpa's parents, Louiza Jane Marks and Waddy Thompson Smith, were both from Amsterdam in Holland and came to America as children, finally marrying and settling on a farm in Indiana. With that picture firmly in mind and using my new subscription to Ancestry.com, I started to examine the Indiana censuses but, unfortunately, when my ancestors turned up I failed to recognize them. There was a Waddy Smith in the 1870 census (when my grandfather would have been six years old, but he and his children were mulatto and although he had a son named Ananias (the same as my grandfather's brother) there was no son called John and the daughters' names were not familiar to me (1).

In the 1900 US census I finally found my grandfather living on the Indiana farm with his mother, Louiza Smith, just as I expected. The names and location matched what I had been told, his birth date was correct and Grandpa had always told us that he returned home to live with his mother and take care of the farm after his father's death. However, there was one confusing bit of information for which I was totally unprepared. Under the column headed "Color or Race" his mother, Louiza, was listed

as being white but John himself was black (2). What a surprise! How could it be? I had known my grandfather well as he had lived with us for the last 16 years of his life. Never in all that time had it entered my mind that he was anything other than an ordinary Caucasian farmer.

Checking back through earlier censuses with this newfound information in mind I found that in the 1850 census my great great grandmother, Nancy Smith, was recorded in Harlan County, Kentucky. She and all of her children (including my great grandfather, Waddy T. Smith) were reported to be free mulattoes (3). In the 1860 and 1870 censuses Waddy and his children were mulatto but his wife, Jane, was white (4, 5).

Finally, almost by accident, I located my grandfather with his family in the 1870 US census. It was because of my own carelessness that it took so long to find him. His parents' names and three of the children appeared on page 35 of the census for Liberty Township, Grant County, Indiana. When I went to "next page" to see if there were more children there was a new family at the top of the page.

One day, by chance, I noticed that the enumerator's tally of families and residences did not seem to be in order. When I clicked on "previous page" it turned out to be page 36 and next on the list was six-year-old "J.H." Smith with his sister, Sarintha Jane (6). I learned a valuable lesson that day. We must always be meticulous in noting page numbers and every little detail so as not to miss important pieces of the puzzle.

The book called *200 Years of US Census Taking* (which is available in our AFHS library) helped me to understand that the wording of questions determines to a large extent the answers obtained. In the 1850 and the 1860 census the instructions to the census takers were to leave a blank space for white people and insert the letter 'B' for black or 'M' for mulatto (7). In the 1870 and 1880 censuses the instructions were "Be

particularly careful in reporting the class 'mulatto'. The word is here generic and includes quadroons (one-fourth Negro), octoroons (one-eighth Negro) and all persons having any perceptible trace of African blood" (8).

In 1890 the census takers were told to distinguish between blacks, mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons. "The word 'black' should be used to describe those persons who have three-fourths or more black blood; "mulattoes" those persons who have three-eighths to five-eighths black blood; "quadroons" those persons who have one-fourth black blood; and "octoroons" those persons who have one-eighth or any trace of black blood"(9). That is a much more precise question and I would love to see my grandfather's racial classification at that time but, unfortunately, almost all the 1890 census has been lost.

In 1900 they were instructed to write 'W' for white or 'B' for black (negro or of negro descent) (10). That is how my grandfather was transformed from being (probably) a quadroon in 1890 to being black in 1900. In Indiana, that would hardly be considered progress. These changes in perception of racial identity are not as random as they may at first appear, as they were based on evolving racial tensions prior to and following the Civil War.

What became of our family tradition about Amsterdam? Perhaps Great Grandma Louiza Jane's family history will eventually lead me there. Perhaps not. In the meantime, I am avidly studying African-American history hoping to find out more about my ancestors and, incidentally, to gain some understanding of who I really am.

1. 1870 US Census of Liberty Township, Grant County, Indiana, page 35.
2. 1900 US Census of Liberty Township, Grant County, Indiana, sheet number 11.
3. 1850 US Census of Harlan County, Kentucky, page 44.
4. 1860 US Census of Liberty Township, Grant County, Indiana, page 76.

5. Op. cit., 1870 US Census, page 35.
6. Ibid. page 36.
7. US Department of Commerce: "200 Years of US Census Taking" (Orging, Washington, History Quest Inc., 1992), page 22.
8. Ibid, page 26.
9. Ibid, page 36.
10. Ibid, page 41.

###

MEET THE AFHS 2006-2007 BOARD OF DIRECTORS



(Photo courtesy of Bill Campbell)

Back Row L-R:

Heather Jaremko, Don Park

Centre Row:

Gary Manthorne, Marion Peterson, Charles Aubin, Kay Clarke, Gordon Lane, Gary Gauthier

Front Row:

Caroline Philips, Tara Shymanski, Ronna Byam, Pat Senger

Missing:

Bill Campbell, Bev Swan, Rosemary Kry

###



(Clipart with permission - Microsoft Office Online)

EVENTS

Compiled by Beverley A. Rees

BYU Computerized Genealogy Conference

March 16–17, 2007

Provo, Utah

<http://ce.byu.edu/cw/cwcompu/>

This conference is designed to be a how-to guide for everyone, including beginning, intermediate, and advanced researchers. Join us to learn how advancements in computer programs have revolutionized genealogical and family history work. The featured presenters for this conference will be Curt B. Witcher and Alan Mann.

Alberta Genealogical Society

Genealogy Conference

April 21-22, 2007 -- Edmonton, Alberta

<http://abgensoc.ca/>

Genealogy Society Seminar

April 28, 2007 – Abbotsford, BC

www.abbygs.ca

SGS Genealogy Conference

April 28-29, 2007

Regina, SK

www.saskgenealogy.com

NGS Conference in the States and Family History Fair

May 16-19, 2007

Richmond, Virginia

www.ngsgenealogy.org/AnnualConference.cfm

Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar 2007

Ottawa, The Nation's Capital for 150 Years;

The Peopling of Canada

June 1-3, 2007, Ottawa, Algonquin College

Ontario Genealogical Society

www.ogsseminar.org

Roots 2007

June 15–17, 2007

Quebec Family History Society at

McGill University

All sessions will be held in English.

www.qfhs.ca/roots.html

Federation of East European Family History Society

Annual Seminar, Salt Lake City, Utah

July 12–14, 2007

<http://feefhs.org>

FGS Conference

August 15–18, 2007

Theme: Meeting at the Crossroads of America

Grand Wayne Center, Fort Wayne, Indiana

www.fgs.org

BYU Family History and Genealogy Conference - August 2007

Topics and dates to be determined

<http://ce.byu.edu/cw/cwcompu>

Bulkley Valley

Genealogical Society Seminar

Smithers, BC

September 15–16, 2007

Legacy Genealogy Cruise

September 19–October 1, 2007

www.legacyfamilytree.com

Cruise to Hawaii and have fun learning Legacy from the experts.

Don't just take a vacation.

Take a VACATION that's more fun!

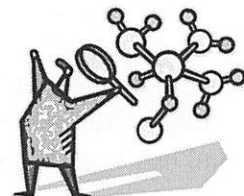
12 day Hawaii Cruise from Vancouver, BC.

XXVIIIth International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences

June 23-28, 2008, Quebec City

www.sgq.qc/congres_2008/welcome.htm

###



(Clipart with permission - Microsoft Office Online)

QUERIES

Submitted to queries@chinook.ab.ca

LOGAN FAMILY

For several years now, I have spent many hours at the Family History Centre going through Old Parochial Registers (OPR) of Scotland in an attempt to trace my lineage back as far as possible. I've more or less hit a brick wall, but thought there are people like those in your society or who receive your journal that might be able to give me some guidance or suggestions to help move again in the right direction.

Here's where I am right now: In the OPR Garvald Parish records, in the year 1759, there is a short marriage entry: "PATRICK LOGAN & Elizabeth Jamieson, our parishioners were regularly married".

My objective (I think) is to try to tie the above "Patrick Logan" to one of the following Logan Family parish birth announcements:

- Thomas LOGAN, born in Garvald abt. 1696 & married to Isobel Black in Stenton in 1713. They had a son, PATRICK, born abt. 1725.
- Patrick LOGAN, born in Garvald abt. 1689 & married to Agnes Knox in Whittingehame. They also had a son, PATRICK, born abt. 1729.
- Patrick LOGAN, born in Garvald abt. 1701 & married to Margaret Collman. They had 2 sons, Archibald, born abt. 1727 & PATRICK, born abt. 1730.

Any help, information, guidance or referral would be greatly appreciated. As an aside, my great grandfather and his father were both buried in the Yester Parish Churchyard in Gifford. Also, I was able to arrange for a Garvald resident to check their cemetery. However, the headstones are in very great Disrepair, and no "Logan" headstones were located.

Looking forward to hearing from anyone with information on my family or for suggestions on finding out more about them.

Many thanks,
Bill Logan
blog@telus.net

Send us your queries. See www.afhs.ab.ca/queries/index.html - free for members to post two per year and only \$5.00 for additional queries in the same publication year or for non-members. Still the cheapest ads around!

Also if the queries you placed here have met with success, let us know. We will be pleased to publish your success story – perhaps in the **Serendipity Column**.

###

SIG CORNER: MÉTIS SIG by Xenia Stanford

The publications committee has requested that each SIG send in at least one article per year. The English/Welsh SIG has contributed to this issue as well as to the previous one. Now we want to hear from the rest of you.

On behalf of the Metis SIG, I would like to mention two guides that may help you:

1. *Researching Your Aboriginal Ancestry at Library and Archives Canada* by Richard Collins for Library and Archives Canada. Available free at www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy/022-203.002.08-e.html
2. *Tracing Your Aboriginal Ancestors in the Prairie Provinces: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them* by Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS). Available from publisher: www.saskgenealogy.com

###

AFHS LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS & BOOK REVIEWS

by Ann Williams

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES 1878

with a new introduction by Joan Dawson (published by Nimbus Publishing): A reprint of the *Atlas of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada* published in 1878.

AFHS call number 971.5 DAWS 1878

Old maps tell us where, and sometimes why, early settlements were established, where roads used to run and where buildings used to stand. These basic facts, plus many others relating to the Maritime Provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) in the 1860s and 1870s, are in this atlas.

As becoming a good atlas, the maps are clear and include a geological and general map of the whole area. But of more delight are the larger scale County maps that include "Routes Ancient & Modern" (i.e. roads plus railway lines with the dates they began operating). There are street maps of St. John/Portland and Halifax, which name the different wharves and similar maps of the waterfronts of Chatham, Newcastle, Moncton, Charlottetown, Fredericton, St. Stephen (on the St. Croix River) and Saint Andrews (which also identifies property owners).

A general introduction to the Maritime Provinces has breakdowns of the origins and religious denominations of the people (of a population of 285,594 only 131 state "of no religion"). Tables set out the number of ships employed in the fisheries, the names of savings banks (with the amount of money each held), school attendance figures and many other facts recorded in the 1860s and 1870s. The atlas ends with a business directory for the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick towns of Alma, Coverdale, Elgin, Harvey, Hillsborough, Hopewell, Moncton, Quaco, Milltown, St. Andrews, Saint Stephen, Saint George, Amherst, Salisbury, Hampton, Sussex, Dorchester, Kingston and Richibucto.

All in all, the atlas has great background information for those with family in the Maritimes in the 1860s and 1870s and would also be of interest to those living or visiting there today. Check it out.

OTHER LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS

Submitted by Helen Backhouse

The AFHS library has bought the following books this fall.

1. Comedy of Errors
2. Short History of Ireland
3. Researching Canadian Religious Records
4. County Sources - Wales
5. County Sources - Yorkshire
6. Norden
7. Upper Canada Naturalization
8. Discovering Your Italian Ancestors
9. Records of the Department of Indian Affairs
10. Mecklenburg Land Board Records
11. Phillimore's Atlas
12. New Genealogical Atlas of Ireland
13. Canadian BMD Records
14. Historical Atlas of the Maritime Provinces
15. The Lowland Clearances
16. United Empire Loyalists, Guide
17. Irish Migrants in the Canadas
18. Kings Royal Regiment
19. Prince Edward District Vital Records Vol. 17
20. Niagara District Vital Records Vol. 1, P.2
21. Niagara District Vital Records Vol. 2, P.1
22. Gore District Vital Records Vol. 2, P. 2
23. Dalhousie District Vital Records
24. Methodist Newspaper Series, Vol.10
25. Obituaries from the *Christian Guardian*, July 1884 - Dec 1890
26. Methodist Newspaper Series, Vol. 9
27. More Obituaries from Ontario's Methodist Papers, 1873 - 1884

###

A SUCCESSFUL FAMILYROOTS 2006

by Don Park

FamilyRoots 2006 has now come and gone and by all accounts was a successful event. It continues the tradition of being Calgary's premiere genealogical event and a focal point of interest for genealogists and family historians alike in western Canada.

This year's keynote speaker Dr David Rencher from Salt Lake City enthralled a large audience of conference registrants and Church members alike at the Friday evening kick-off presentation. Similarly the speakers from across Canada, David Obee from Victoria BC and David Pike from St. John's NL, as well as the more local speakers were all very well received. The post event evaluations indicated a high level of satisfaction with both the content and the presentations – the most common critique being that there was not enough time to cover everything of interest. 'Genes, Genealogy and Gigabytes' provided a broad range of topics and the lectures were generally well attended.

There were 212 registrants for the conference and 100 individuals who attended the event as casual or walk-in participants. Many of this latter group attended the complimentary and introductory sessions and 30 attended individual sessions on a pay as you go basis. This attendance generally was an encouraging increase from the previous event in 2004. Furthermore, we had 11 members who renewed their AFHA memberships at the event and more importantly had 11 new members join the Society.

While the organizing Committee arranged for more syllabuses than advance registrants, there still were some individuals who may not have received a copy of the syllabus. Those who did not receive a copy (a benefit of pre-registration) may contact Ken or Bev Rees to purchase an electronic version.

The evaluations that attendees completed will be analyzed for suggestions for improvements or enhancements of the event in the future. While people were generally very satisfied, there is always room to improve or new changes that may be considered. We would like to thank all who took the time to assist in this way.

And speaking of 'thank you's', as Chair of FamilyRoots 2006, I would like to highlight the contribution of the members of the organizing committee who worked so diligently to ensure a successful event for the AFHS. Ken and Bev Rees arranged the outstanding line-up of speakers and put together the syllabus which will serve us all as a resource for the future. Bill Campbell arranged for the very successful publicity we received in print (newspapers, posters, flyers, etc.), on the radio and on TV as well. Without his stalwart efforts our attendance would undoubtedly suffer greatly. Bill was assisted by Gord Hulbert who additionally did an outstanding job of creating and maintaining the website. John Doyle covered off the liaison and arrangements with the Carriage House Inn to ensure the venue was sufficient and suited to our needs. Freda Stewart juggled the exhibitors and demonstrators table allocations which provide the main attraction for so many of the walk-in attendees. Bev Swan arranged for the volunteers who assisted in myriad ways and without whom the event could not have been the success it was. Finally Tara Shymanski arranged for the registration of all who attended in the months leading up to the event and during the conference itself. It is volunteers such as these who make FamilyRoots a success. In addition to thanking them all on behalf of AFHS, I would like to extend my personal appreciation, for without them and countless others unmentioned, we would not have had FamilyRoots 2006.

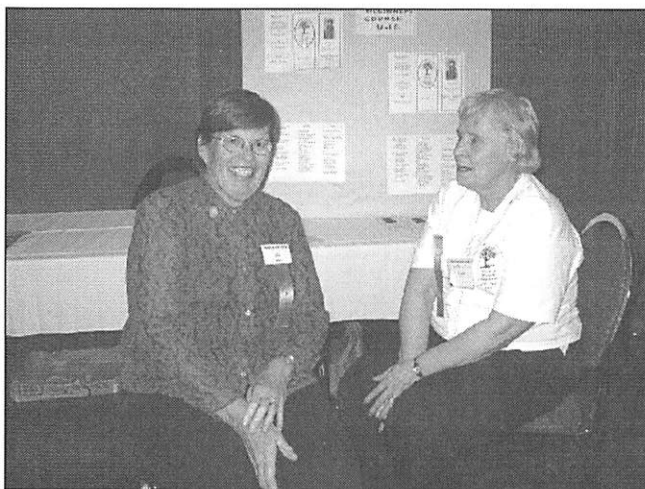
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The financial summary:

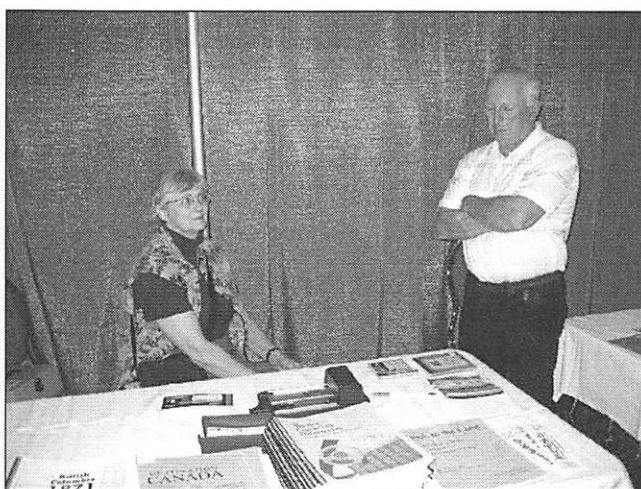
SUMMARY OF SEMINAR INCOME AND EXPENSES

REVENUE	Source	Total
	Registrations and walk-ins	8,948.40
	Table rental	850.00
	CIP grant	5,000.00
	Donations	120.00
	Calgary South Stake - share of David Rencher costs	100.00
	CD syllabuses	15.00
	Total Income	15,033.40
EXPENSES		
	Facility Rental - Carriage House Inn	4,142.81
	Equipment Rental - Audio Visual etc	2,964.79
	Speaker - Honorariums & Fees	2,144.62
	Speaker - Travel Accommodation & Meals	2,773.04
	Printing, Copying - Flyers, Posters, Syllabuses	1,181.33
	Office Supplies & Postage	170.87
	Door prizes, Gifts, etc	845.60
	Refreshments	175.01
	Telephone Expense	7.76
	Service Charges	28.46
	GST Expense	362.10
	Total Expenses	14826.46
NET INCOME		206.94

Thank you all - Don Park, Chairman, FamilyRoots 2006



Kay Clarke and Freda Stewart

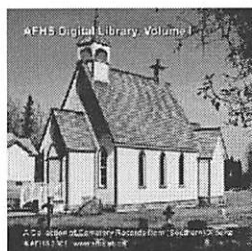


Bev Swan

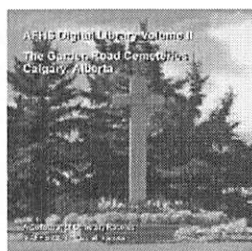
Tireless volunteers for FamilyRoots 2006
(Photos courtesy Gordon Hulbert)

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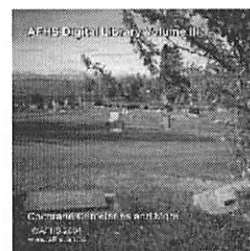
AFHS Digital Library



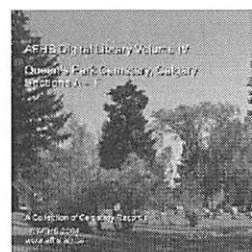
Volume I
Cemeteries in Southern Alberta
\$30.00



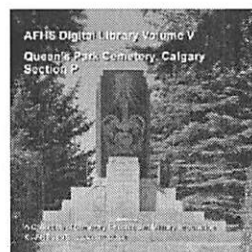
Volume II
The Garden Road Cemeteries
\$20.00



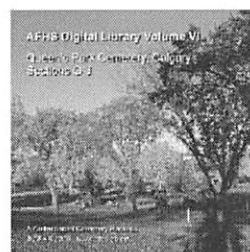
Volume III
Cochrane Cemeteries and More
\$20.00



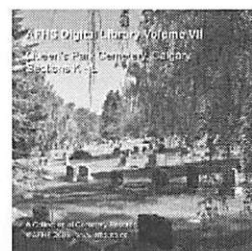
Volume IV
Queen's Park Cemetery
Sections A - F
\$25.00



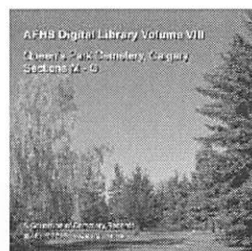
Volume V
Queen's Park Cemetery
Section P
\$25.00



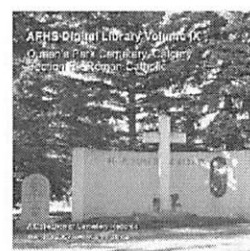
Volume VI
Queen's Park Cemetery
Sections G - J
\$25.00



Volume VII
Queen's Park Cemetery
Sections K - L
\$25.00



Volume VIII
Queen's Park Cemetery
Sections M - O
Coming soon



Volume IX
Queen's Park Cemetery
Section R - Roman Catholic
Coming soon

AFHS Digital Library Order Form

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Phone number _____ Email _____

AFHS website <http://www.afhs.ab.ca>

Mailing address: AFHS, 712 - 16 Avenue N.W.
Calgary, AB T2M 0J8

PROGRAMS AT CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY, LOCAL HISTORY DEPT.

Submitted by Christine Hayes

Unless otherwise noted, all programs are at the
W.R. CASTELL CENTRAL (MAIN) BRANCH
616 Macleod Trail SE, T2G 2M2
4th Floor Local History Room

Register in person at your local branch, by
telephone at 260-2785 or online at
www.calgarypubliclibrary.com.

History and Genealogy programs January – April 2007

Our Future Our Past: The Alberta Heritage Digitization Project

This project is an ongoing, not-for profit
endeavour to provide all those interested in
Alberta's history free, online access to cultural
and heritage materials. Join Judy Powell,
Digitization Project Coordinator as she tells us
more about this fascinating enterprise and the
historical treasures you can explore online.

Friday, January 26
2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

This Old Calgary House:

How to Research Your House History

Every house has a story to tell and a unique
history. The Local History Room of the Calgary
Public Library is a great starting point with its
wealth of information for anyone wishing to
discover the history of their house or of
Calgary's history in general. In honour of
Heritage Day, join us for some tips on how to get
started on your historic quest

Thursday, February 22
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Calgary's Heritage:

Discover the Past and the Future

The Calgary Heritage Authority advises City
Council on all matters relating to heritage
resources in Calgary and also evaluates potential
heritage sites. The Calgary Heritage Initiative
Society is newly formed groups dedicated to the
preservation, productive use and interpretation of

buildings of historic and architectural interest.
Come and hear representatives of these
organizations talk about heritage issues in
Calgary

Saturday, March 10
2:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.

Family History - Coaching

Whether you've hit a brick wall or are just
getting started in your research, we can help. The
Calgary Public Library, in partnership with the
Alberta Family Histories Society, hosts a drop-in
family history coaching session on the last
Saturday of each month from Sept. to June.

Experienced volunteers from the Society provide
one-on-one help with resources, strategies and
organizational techniques

Saturday, January 27

Saturday, February 24

Saturday, March 3

Saturday, April 28

10:00 a.m. to Noon

4th Floor, Family History Area

*This is a drop-in program, so you don't need to
register in advance.*

Family History – Getting the Most out of Ancestry Library Edition

Calgary Public Library's subscription to
Ancestry Library Edition provides a vast
collection of records to genealogists and family
historians. Join us to find out how to get the
maximum value out of this valuable resource.

Saturday, March 3

10:00 a.m. – Noon

5th Floor Technology Discovery Centre

The Central Library has finally received the
microfilm of the **1911 Canada Census**. Come
down and see it for yourself!



(Clipart with permission - Microsoft Office Online)

###

HISTORIC CALGARY WEEK: A LEARNING OPPORTUNITY

by Carrol Jaques

Carrol Jaques is President of The Chinook Country Historical Society

Historic Calgary Week is a ten-day history extravaganza, with walks, talks, songs, stories, hikes, and tours of art galleries, cemeteries, and museums organized by volunteers from Chinook Country Historical Society. From its inception in 1990, Historic Calgary Week has grown to become an integral part of a Calgary summer. Opening Ceremonies for 2007 will take place on Friday, July 27 and the "week" will wind up Sunday, August 5.

Last year, conducted tours included the Fish Creek Rancho House, the Warehouse District, East Village, Hillhurst/Sunnyside, Mount Royal, Beaulieu Gardens/Lougheed House, Reader Rock Garden, Inglewood, Ramsay and Union Cemetery. What a great introduction to Calgary for newcomers and history 'buffs' alike.

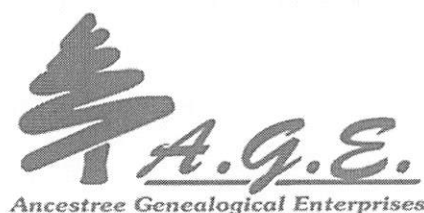
Planning for next year's Historic Calgary Week has already started. It is a big, exciting, challenging job to stage the historical events that will engage the citizens of this young and vibrant city. The Alberta Family Histories Society has been involved in providing speakers for the program at Memorial Park Library. This year the Historic Calgary Week Committee invites members of the Alberta Family Histories Society to help us expand the reach of Historic Calgary Week by involving more groups to provide more programs to involve even more Calgarians. To do this, we will need your help to develop the program, prepare the brochure, coordinate speakers, venues, and equipment, and then get the word out in all possible ways.

If you are interested in history and like meeting other history aficionados, why don't you join the planning committee? Call 261-4667, our office voice mail, and leave a message.

###

Vintage Kin Web Award - NEW!

Do you have a genealogy or family website? Why not apply for a Vintage Kin Web Award? Our awards acknowledge homepages that have made a valuable contribution to the preservation of family history. We have a number of awards on offer and allocate awards following a comprehensive review of your homepage. Apply at www.vintagekin.com/awards.htm



Stuck in Your Research: Successful projects in Canada (French-Canadian, Acadian, Métis...), Austria, Eastern Europe, France, British Isles...

Need a Speaker/Instructor? Our expertise includes: Preservation, Black Sheep, Métis Scrip, Evaluating/Citing Sources, Advanced Internet Techniques, Business Records, Canadian, Central & East European...

Do it Write! Let an expert - research, ghostwrite or assist, edit and publish your family history.

Métis Classes - Edmonton and Calgary - for dates and details, please contact:

Xenia Stanford

Award winning writer, researcher, editor

Phone: 403-295-3490

Email: age@knowmap.com

Detecting the Truth: Fakes, Forgeries and Trickery

An interactive site for youth, about forgeries and facsimiles in Canada. Also educational for adults. Learn more and examine examples at www.collectionscanada.ca/forgery/index-e.html

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 each year. If a new member joins on or after April 1 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:

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

CANADIAN MEMBERSHIP FEES

When paid in Canadian funds using a money order, cheque on a Canadian account, online banking or cash.		When paid using PayPal (payment is in US funds and includes administrative fee.)	
\$40.00	Individual	\$40.00	Individual
\$55.00	Family	\$55.00	Family
\$35.00	Senior individual	\$35.00	Senior individual
\$45.00	Senior family	\$45.00	Senior family
\$50.00	Institutional	\$50.00	Institutional
USA Membership fees are		Overseas Membership fees (US funds) are	
\$40.00	Individual	\$45.50	Individual
\$55.00	Family	\$60.50	Family
\$35.00	Senior individual	\$40.50	Senior individual
\$45.00	Senior family	\$50.50	Senior family
\$50.00	Institutional	\$55.50	Institutional

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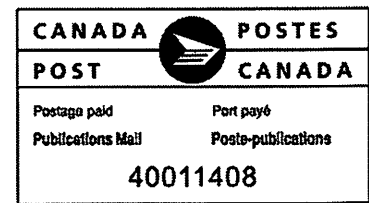
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Family Tree Maker	Lynn Taylor
Reunion (Mac users)	Mary Arthur
Legacy	Charles Aubin
Master Genealogist	Alan Peers & Blair Barr

For further information see
www.afhs.ab.ca
 or write to

Alberta Family Histories Society
 712 - 16 Avenue NW
 Calgary, AB T2M 0J8
 CANADA



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CANADA Email: editor-chinook.ab.ca



Vol. 27, No. 1
Winter
January 2007
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