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Chinook

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Alberta Family Histories Society



Students at Vimy Ridge Cemetery – see page 6
(Photo courtesy & permission of Jonathan Humphries)

IN THIS ISSUE

Message From The Chair – <i>Helen Backhouse</i> & What's Out There – <i>Helen Backhouse</i>	3
Editor's Eye – <i>Xenia Stanford</i>	4
Harry Foster, Soldier at Vimy Ridge - <i>Jonathan Humphries</i>	5
Vimy Ridge Background - <i>Xenia Stanford</i>	7
Views Of Alberta's Past: Calgary's Early Police Force (1875-1939) - <i>Rosemary Kry</i>	8
Using Census Data To Fill In The Picture - <i>Catherine Whiteley</i>	11
Beginner's Column: Four Minor Record Categories – <i>Kenneth W. Rees</i>	15
Reunion Group Photo Tips - <i>Mary Arthur</i>	16
Did You Know? – <i>Xenia Stanford</i> for and about <i>Lorna Laughton</i>	17
What's Out There - <i>Linda Murray</i>	17
Serendipity Column – <i>Beverley A. Rees</i> : Clues From An Old Directory - <i>Rosemary Kry</i>	18
Obituary and Memories of Hazel Brown, a founding member and early President AFHS	19
Queries: WHITE, TATMAN; Ida Saressa CROOK; Victoria STANFORD	20
SIG Corner: Métis National Council Historical Online Database – <i>Jim Bowman</i>	21
SIG Corner: Ontario SIG – <i>Marion Peterson</i>	22
SIG Corner: Ukrainian – <i>Xenia Stanford</i>	23
Board Matters: New Webmaster – <i>Dawn Kirkpatrick</i> ; Ads, Queries, etc.– <i>Rosemary Kry</i>	24
Library Aquisitions: Book Reviews – <i>Ann Williams</i>	25
AFHS Fall Programs - <i>Marion Peterson</i> ; Membership Information – <i>Marion Firman</i>	26
Calgary Public Library Programs - <i>Christine Hayes</i>	27
Events – <i>Beverley Rees</i>	28
AFHS Cemeteries List & Order Form; AFHS Membership Form...	29 - 30

CHINOOK SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Chinook (ISSN 1192-8190) 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 October, January, April and July, it is distributed to all members of the AFHS and sent to more than 130 different institutions around the world (including Canada, United States, British Isles and Australia). Articles from members, friends of the Society or anyone interested in genealogy, family history or regional history are welcomed.

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Articles, whenever possible, should be submitted electronically in text format from a word processor program. Typeface should be Times New Roman 12 point. Photographs, graphics and artwork should be scanned at 300 dpi (minimum), and sent separately in TIF format. If you wish materials submitted by mail to be returned, please include a self-addressed stamped envelope of the appropriate size. *Chinook* assumes no responsibility for errors, omissions or opinions of the authors. The editor alone and with the assistance of proofreaders may change wording, punctuation and grammar as deemed necessary, especially to have consistency throughout. These will be in accordance with Canadian publication standards. For additional information, email editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

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AFHS Publications Committee

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Xenia Stanford	<i>Chinook</i> Editor
Beverley A. Rees	“Serendipity” & “Events” Columns
Ken Rees	“Beginners” Column
Lorna Laughton	“Did You Know” Column
Ann Williams	“AFHS Library Book Review” Col.
Linda Murray/	“AFHS Library Acquisitions” &
Helen Backhouse	“What’s Out There” Columns
Susan Butler	<i>Breeze</i> Editor

Other publication committee members: Bev Swan, Brian Swan, Marion Peterson, Elizabeth Ronald, Jackie Duncan

AFHS PROGRAMS FALL 2007 (tentative)

Submitted by Marion Peterson

Monthly meetings of the Alberta Family Histories Society are held the first Monday of each month (except for February when the meeting is held the first Saturday afternoon) at First Christian Reformed Church, 3818-14A Street, Calgary from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Date, topics and speakers are listed below. For more details, see page 26.

DATE	PROGRAM TOPIC
October 1	Something Old; Now What? (What to do with Inherited Treasures) – Donna Palmer, Development Coordinator from Heritage Park
November 5	Military Records: Jim Benedict
December 3	A Local Family History: (Speaker TBA)
January 7	Industrial Influences on Family Migration in England: Alan Cassley

DATE	SPECIAL EVENTS
Oct. 14, 2007	Sunday event: Analyzing Your Problems... Visiting Speaker: Sharon Murphy of NIGS

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

by Helen Backhouse

It seems no time at all since the May meeting when much to my surprise I found myself becoming the Chair for the Alberta Family Histories Society.



The surprise was that I needed to leave the position of Librarian, which I had done for about 20 years, to take on this vital job because “no one would do it, and without a chair the Society would/could be in grave danger of losing its Charitable standing”. I could not let something that I had devoted so much time and energy to go down the drain.

Now we have a full operating Board and at this moment I believe that all the SIGs have at least a contact person. The library is staffed by more willing volunteers. We work with the Calgary Public Library one Saturday a month. All this is going on and that is very good and as it should be. But, and this is a big but, there are a lot of people who are members of our Society whose names are not on any volunteer list. I know and so do all the volunteers that many of you are volunteering with other organizations. There is that, but again so are most of the current volunteers. So when there is an announcement that volunteers are needed for one thing or another, please make a lot of people happy and join in to do your bit.

Many of you have been away to hunt down those elusive ancestors and even more of you have been looking on the Internet. Our Society is one of the few places I know where everyone, well almost everyone, is happy to hear about your success and failures. Please tell us your story at our meetings, write them down for this publication and share your methods. We want to hear from you.

The nights are darker now and the season of celebrations draws near. May you all be able to

celebrate with family and friends.

May the sun always shine on your face and the wind always be at your back.

Helen

###

WHAT'S OUT THERE

by Helen Backhouse

Editor's Note: since Helen did not fill the page with her message, I will insert her last Library column "What's Out There" here and then later continue with Linda Murray's first contribution after becoming Chair of the Library Committee. The column is a listing of interesting articles from journals the Library receives. This is a great service for us, so we do not have to check each magazine issue received by the Library to find articles of interest. Also you never know where an article that may be of help is buried in some magazine we would never have thought to look for it. Thank you Helen and Linda for scouring the magazines on our behalf.

When we look at our collection of obituary notices from newspapers, are we really getting all the information possible? York Region Branch of OGS has an informative article on just how much information one can find in even very short obituaries. Look at *York Region Ancestors*, Volume 13, No. 2, May/June, 2007, pages 6 - 7.

Ship's passenger lists can be both helpful and frustrating. Read two good articles in Volume 38, Issue 3, May/June 2007; pages 43 - 46, *Toronto Tree*. "Finding Your Immigrant Ancestor on a Ship's Passenger List" and "Some Notes about Developments in Post - 1890 Passenger List Research". Both of these articles give websites.

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Linda Murray's first column of "What's Out There" starts on page 17.

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EDITOR'S EYE

by Xenia Stanford

I grew up on a farm in Alberta. Our household was never fewer than nine people. We had three "square meals" per day and "coffee" (besides the drink, this included sandwiches and desserts) between the main meals, as well as a before bedtime snack (hot chocolate and toast).

At threshing time, the men of the community came together to do one farmer's field after another. It was much like barn raisings of the earlier era. Besides supplying labour, there was only one threshing machine – ours – to be shared. Everyone ate breakfast at home before arriving at the farm where the threshing was to be done that day. The entire crew would need to have coffee twice a day and the noon meal, which we called dinner. When school was out, I remember helping with the meals as "scullery maid" and dishwasher. No sooner was one meal over when preparation for the next began.

Being editor of the *Chinook* is much like being the chief cook and bottle washer in a large household. One issue is barely out to the printers when the next one must begin. Sometimes even before the issue is finished, articles are reserved for the next. Another part of the job is like bringing together a barn-raising or threshing crew. Or as my grandmother used to say, "Many hands make light work".

I want to thank all the "hands" for being part of this threshing crew. Everyone is appreciated and I hope "no nose is out of joint" by my offering special thanks to Marion Peterson, the hand or should I say "eye" that thoroughly proofreads every issue, and Rosemary Kry, the hand who does so much to organize the crew, so I can focus on threshing out each issue. Be sure to check out her great article on the early history of Calgary's police force and its colourful people.

Among the several columnists and regular contributors, other hands include Bev and Ken Rees. In this issue we have an article their grandson, Jonathan Humphries, wrote on his experience visiting Vimy Ridge. When I read the article this sixteen year old had written I was

very impressed. If all our youth are as aware as Jonathan of the sacrifice in the great wars, as well as current conflicts where Canadian men and women are giving their lives, then we can rest assured our future is in good hands.

What Jonathan calls the "emotions" connection struck a cord with me. It relates to what I talked about in the last issue: knowing how it feels to identify with an ethnicity or, in Jonathan's case, a person from the past. This is the cord that binds past to present to future. Our history is then known and perhaps need not be repeated. Sadly, it is not always possible, but we must persevere.

The future of my someday grandchildren depends upon the young people of today who can see and understand the sacrifices necessary to keep the balance of power. To those who have served or are serving in the Canadian forces and for the families of those who have lost their lives, I offer my thanks and prayers.

The other part of Jonathan's article that encourages me is his interest in genealogy as he searched vital records for the personal history of Harry Foster. We need the generations after us to value this type of research, if we are to continue the work and the Society our generation has founded. Let's find ways to encourage this, on an individual basis, as obviously Ken and Bev have done with their family, and on a group basis as Jonathan's school did. What can we do to encourage schools to foster interest in genealogy and family history? Can we have a student fee? Can we partner with schools to offer programs? If you have ideas or know of a young person or school project that is an example to others, please let me know.

Also in this issue you will find an essay by Catherine Whiteley, the winner of the Brian Hutchinson Genealogy Award. In January we will start her genealogy report, which is well researched and documented, a good standard for us all. To learn more about the Award, see www.afhs.ab.ca/scholarship/guidelines.html

###

HARRY FOSTER, SOLDIER AT VIMY RIDGE

by Jonathan Humphries

The Diary of Jonathan Humphries – Winston Churchill Student – Lethbridge, Alberta

Editor's note: The cover photo is of the Winston Churchill Students from Lethbridge at Vimy Ridge. Jonathan is the first person in the second row. All photos in this article are courtesy and permission of Jonathan Humphries. This article was first published in the LethbridgeHerald, April 13, 2007. Some material has been added or changed.

It wasn't until today that I really knew Harry Foster

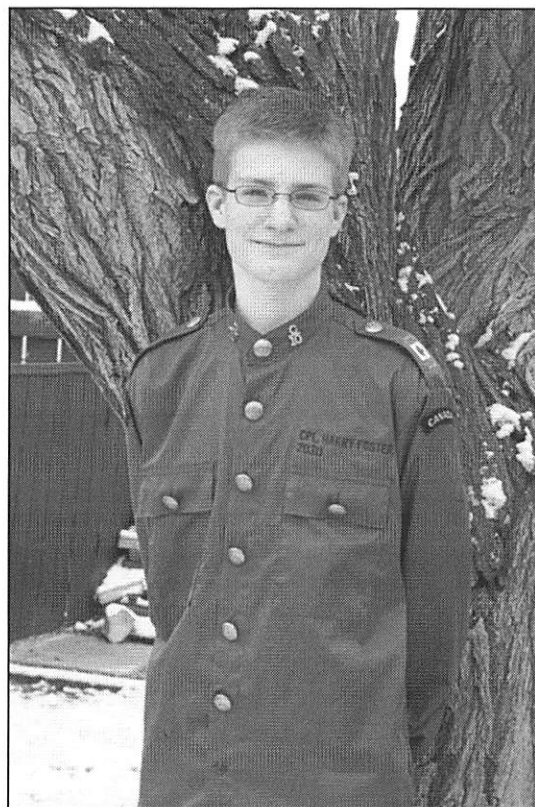
The engraved text on the face of the bone-white gravestone almost seemed to leap out at me as I knelt before it. 20311, Corporal, Harry Foster, 10th Battalion, Canadian Infantry, 29 years old, April 9th, 1917.

I have known the regimental number, rank, name, unit age and date of death since September of last year. But it wasn't until today that I really knew Harry Foster. I still almost know nothing about him other than the information above, his enlistment info and his parents' names as Mr. and Mrs. Simon Foster. I know Harry Foster in spirit and my heart.

Last June, I was given the opportunity of a lifetime, a journey to Vimy Ridge in France to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the Canadian victory there and to rededicate the newly restored monument. In addition to this momentous visit, many other locations would be visited. These included the D-Day beaches, the fields of Flanders and Passchendaele in Belgium, and numerous other battlesites and cemeteries.

My heart raced at the idea of visiting these places. Since the age of five I have passionately taught myself about the First and Second World Wars. To be able to see these places of history in person nearly floored me. The names of Vimy and Passchendaele were new to me. I had some earlier knowledge of Vimy but just enough to barely know that it was important.

I raced home that day from school and excitedly told my Mom about the trip and handed her the information sheet about it. She was also very excited about the trip, until she saw the price at the bottom of the paper. We are a middle-class family and like most, don't have the ability to just fork out \$4,600. My parents' decision to let me go did not come from my begging over the rest of that week, or from my promises to raise the money myself. In the end it was a single statement, "Mom, I know the history of these places. I have the knowledge connection. I need the emotions one."



Jonathan Humphries in Harry Foster's Uniform
(photo courtesy and permission of Jonathan Humphries)

After I signed up for the trip I learned more about the students' involvement in it. Each would be given the name of a Canadian soldier killed at Vimy Ridge. They would research him and at Vimy become him. We would wear the replica uniforms and march on Vimy like the soldiers did 90 years ago. We would also get to visit the gravesite of our assigned soldiers and

lay something from home at the grave. The item was of our choice.

Until December, my life consisted of school, research and fundraising. I fundraised via raffles, painting jobs, garage sales, anything I could think of. My research yielded almost nothing. All I found was his enlistment, gravesite and death information. Instead of a project per se, I handed in a two-page short story about what I thought Harry's last moments might have been like.

In December I paid the final payment for the trip. I would not be writing this in a French town called Lille without the generosity and assistance from friends, family and people I do not even know. My thanks go out to you all.

Four months later I am here. We flew to Paris and stayed there for two days. From there we went to Normandy and saw the D-Day beaches and a Canadian war cemetery.

The magnitude of the cemetery caught me by surprise. Seeing the site of so many people all killed within weeks of each other shocked me. We've all seen pictures and film of the cemeteries and I thought I knew what to expect. I didn't.

As I stepped through the gate I saw the small field of white tombstones before me. My heart skipped a beat. I walked to the first grave and began to read. The thing I noticed most was the ages, 22, 20, 21, 23, 18, 19, 25 and 17. When I saw the 17 my heart ached, as I will be that age on my next birthday. I kept reading. It's hard to stop reading the names. After I stopped I sat on a small stone bench. A lump rose in my throat and tears fell from my eyes.

One day later, we arrived in Lille, a small town near Vimy Ridge. The next day was April 9th – the anniversary of Vimy Ridge. The ground all around the monument was pitted by the bombshells of the battles that took place there but that did not stop 3,600 students from marching up the Ridge belting out the national anthem and cheering for Canada. Never before have I been so proud to be Canadian. The

ceremony was amazing.

Today, we finally visited the graves of our soldiers. The words on Harry Foster's gravestone popped out at me. After 11 months I was finally here. I knelt before Harry's grave and stared at it. I stuck my hand in my pocket and fished for my tribute, a Canadian quarter with the image of a poppy in the centre. I buried it in the shallow garden in front of the stone and removed the poppy from my chest and placed it on the ground.



Tombstone of Corporal Harry Foster
(photo courtesy and permission of Jonathan Humphries)

I traced the letters on the gravestones with my finger. The lump rose again in my throat. I stood and placed my hand on the top of it and closed my eyes. I just stood there and cried for the longest time.

Thoughts raced through my mind as the spirit of Harry Foster entered my body. I thought, "Did Harry know what an impact his sacrifice would have on the world?" Did he know that Canadian victory at Vimy would give the Allies the break they needed to win the war? Would he know that the Canadian valour at Vimy would earn Canada a seat at the peace talks at the end of the war, as an equal? That the Canadians would gain a reputation as fierce fighters when they need to be and peacekeepers when they can be? His sacrifice and the sacrifice of others will not be forgotten. I was filled with emotion for much of the way back to our hotel.

The effects of this journey have been enormous. The First World War has become better recognized in Canada. Two rival schools, Lethbridge Collegiate Institute and Winston Churchill High School, have united as friends, and I have gained a better understanding of the sacrifices of war. We have all made new friends and most of us have agreed to return to Vimy together in 10 years for the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge.



Vimy Ridge Sign at Entrance to
Canadian Cemetery
(photo courtesy of Jonathan Humphries)

Oh, and one other thing. Mom, I got the connection.

I will continue to actively research Harry Foster. If you have any information, I would be happy to receive it. Please send any information to JonHumphries@shaw.ca

Resources

- The Commonwealth War Graves Commission
- Veteran Affairs Canada
- Ontario Vital Records

Note: There were three Harry Fosters that died in the year 1917. My Harry is ranked Corporal and has the regimental number 20311. From the Ontario Vital Records I gained information that Harry had three siblings: Harper, Cora, and Pearl. His parents were Simon Foster and Elizabeth Anne Smith. ###

VIMY RIDGE BACKGROUND

by Xenia Stanford

*To the valour of their
Countrymen in the Great War
And in memory of their sixty
Thousand dead this monument
Is raised by the people of Canada*

These are the words inscribed on the ramparts of the Memorial at Vimy Ridge. Also inscribed are the names of 11,285 Canadian soldiers who were posted as "missing, presumed dead" in France.

France granted the 91.18 hectares (250 acres) of land for the battlefield park as "the free gift in perpetuity of the French nation to the people of Canada". Construction started in 1925 and the park was opened 11 years later, on July 26, 1936.

The park includes restored trenches and tunnels to show what the Canadian Corps, with all four divisions together for the first time, faced April 9, 1917, as they finally recaptured the area for France and helped win the war for the Allies.

The Germans had claimed the strategic area in October 1914 and it was a long battle to regain it. Canadians succeeded where others failed and France not only acknowledged this, but so did the other Allied nations.

The site was visited long before the memorial was built. Many came to see the rudimentary grave markers and the mass of debris of the discarded weapons of war. At that time no other memorial was needed. As Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon MacKenzie King said, "The real memorial being the ridge itself, one of Earth's altars, on which Canadians sacrificed for the cause of humanity."

For all generations who were not yet born and all those still to be born, the memorial is necessary "lest we forget". To learn more visit www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=memorials/www1mem/vimy/sg and read private letters from Canadian soldiers of WWI at <http://gwp.marcleroux.com/index.asp> ###

VIEWS OF ALBERTA'S PAST: CALGARY'S EARLY POLICE FORCE (1875-1939)

by Rosemary Kry

In 1875, Inspector A.E. Brisbois (after whom Brisbois Drive is named) arrived at what is now Calgary with 50 men in "F" Troop.

At that time there were two white settlers in the area: Sam Livingstone, an Irishman whose log home may be viewed in Heritage Park, and a French missionary, Father Leon Doucet, who worked with the Blackfoot tribes.

By December, "F" Troop and the I.G. Baker Trading company had completed the log fort with stockade where now is 9 Ave. and 6 St. S.E. These early police oversaw the settlement of the area, helped fight prairie fires, collected custom dues, ended the trade in firewater, helped victims of fires, illness, blizzard and starvation, carried the mail, tracked down thieves and arranged weddings and funerals.

Nine years later, Calgary was incorporated as a town and, under the advice of Colonel Herchmer of the North West Mounted Police, the first town constable was appointed. Jack Campbell's position was little more than that of a night watchman. There were few town ordinances, and the NWMP still was responsible for serious crimes. Calgary was a relatively peaceful town.

Fine revenues were sent to the Dominion coffers, not to the town. The town council, under Mayor George Murdoch, decided in 1885 to establish its own town ordinances and had constructed a wood frame building with a bell tower in front of what is now Old City Hall. It housed the court, fire department, municipal offices, police department and the cells.

They appointed 32-year-old John S. Ingraham (also seen as Jack Ingram) as Calgary's first police chief. Ingraham was the first chief of police in western Canada, having been hired in Winnipeg in 1874 at the young age of 22. In Calgary, he earned a grand salary of \$60.00 per month and his contract was subject to annual renewal. He was given 2 constables, Robert

Barton and Robert Barker, who were paid \$50.00 per month each. Their duties included "licence inspection, raw food inspection, weights and measures, building inspection, dog and cat catcher, and keepers of the animal pound" (*Calgary's Finest*, p.15).



Calgary's first police station
(photo courtesy & permission of YouthLink)

With "a cigar clenched between his teeth, his official hat tilted at a cocky angle on his head" (*Calgary's Finest*, p.15), Ingraham dispensed a swift and rough justice that seldom required the services of the courtroom. Although his reign was short lived, Ingraham successfully maintained order over the gamblers, horse thieves and riffraff that arrived with the railroad.

In *Calgary's Finest* (p.30), he is described as "short, powerful, tough, dapper, swaggered, and settled disputes with his hands. Good cigars and not such good women appealed". He resigned in February 1888 and would head the police force in Rossland, B.C., before becoming a dynamite man for Centre Star Mining Co. in 1904. He died in an explosion on December 16, 1905.

In 1888, Matthew Sylvester Dillabough, who operated a lumber business in Calgary and had been a policeman in Ottawa, became chief constable. He served only for 10 months. The

mayor advised him that gamblers and prostitutes were not to be harassed. The criminal element had a field day. Due to the resulting rash of burglaries, ticket scalping, opium dens and problems with door-to-door begging, the council hired a new chief, Thomas English of the Winnipeg police force.



Thomas English, Chief 1891-1909
(photo courtesy & permission of YouthLink)

Thomas English would be Calgary's police chief for the next 19 years. He is described in *Calgary's Finest* (p.37) as Calgary's most colourful of chiefs of police. He was big, warm-hearted, burly, and possessed a large white, walrus mustache. He encouraged community relations by propping up barroom chairs against the outside wall of the police station, and passing the time of day with the town's citizens.

English's forced resignation by city commissioners was fiercely, but unsuccessfully protested by the townspeople. At age 62, and with no unemployment insurance, old age pension or welfare, English left office on July 20, 1909.

The police force was now 25 men strong to serve Calgary's population of over 30,000 and growing fast. Calgary deputy Sergeant Thomas Mackie was chosen to be the next chief of police. Quiet, of medium size, and a non-drinker, Mackie convinced the city to establish a four-horse police force to patrol outlying districts (1911) and four branch sub-stations (built in 1912). The city also acquired a gasoline-powered

"Black Maria" to replace the old horse and buggy.

He worked twelve-hour days, and had one day off a month at the discretion of the department for a salary of \$1800 a year. In 1911, a night raid led by Chief Mackie of a Calgary brothel found the city mayor and two commissioners "inspecting the building". Soon afterwards, Chief Mackie turned in his resignation. He left Calgary and went into the hotel business in Vancouver.

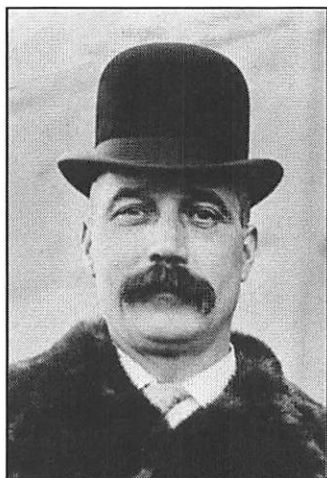


"Black Maria", Calgary's first police car
(photo courtesy & permission of YouthLink)

Alfred Cuddy arrived at a time when Calgary was changing from a frontier town with cowboys and saloons, to a city that, at least on the surface, desired respectability. Cuddy, a stern, ex-inspector from the Toronto police force declared war on the opium dens and gambling houses, as well as the red light districts of the eastern Nose Creek and South Coulee districts. In his 1914 report, Cuddy was able to write "no revolting crime has occurred during the year... the work of our detectives in ridding the city of pick-pockets, con-men, gamblers and other criminals is especially noteworthy" (*Calgary's Finest*, p.56).

The same year, the police department was moved to a new, four-storey brick building at 333 7 Ave. S.E., that held 16 cells and up to 60 prisoners. The force was up to 96 men, and included a Criminal Identification Bureau. A white patrol car was now added to the Black Maria, and street alarm boxes, each equipped

with a bell and a flashlight were installed. The outbreak of World War One steadily reduced the force until in January 1919 only 51 men including civilians remained. However, during the war years, Calgary was relatively peaceful. On July 31, 1919, Alfred Cuddy resigned to help form the Alberta Provincial Police.



Alfred Cuddy, Chief 1912-1919
(photo courtesy & permission of YouthLink)

David Ritchie was a returned war veteran. He would be Calgary's chief of police for the next 22 years. He is described in *Calgary's Finest* (p.63) as "a big rawboned Scot ... (with) sandy-colored hair and piercing brown eyes, before which even the city fathers quailed".

By 1920, the force was 76 strong, including 9 civilians. 50% of the force was made up of returned soldiers.

Ritchie fought the "Two Percent Bars" of the prohibition years, arrested men and women under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (usually cocaine, morphine and heroin), and insisted women plying the sex trade receive treatment under the Venereal Diseases Act.

By the end of 1919, Calgary had recorded 1290 accidents, only one of which was caused by a horse-drawn vehicle. The others were car related.

In 1926, the first Stop and Go sign (manually operated by an officer) was set up at the corner of 1 St. W. and 8 Ave. The first electric system would operate in 1931 at two locations: on 7

Ave. and 1 St. W., and 7 Ave and Centre St.

1926 also saw the first raid by the police force of a horse race betting premises. Ritchie influenced the licensing of cars in Alberta and the federal decision on gun control. In 1927, the Calgary police department established a pension fund. The school traffic safety patrols, still used today, were established under his guidance in 1938. On June 2, 1939, David Ritchie died while undergoing surgery.

Many other outstanding police chiefs would follow David Ritchie. Until 1968, they included:

- Sam Patterson (1939 – 1950), during whose term the first women joined the force (Margaret Sadler, "Cubby" Stanton and Vera Russell) and the 40 hour work week was introduced
- Malcolm Boyd (June - Sept. 1950)
- Reg A. Clements (Sept. 1950 – Sept. 1951)
- James McDonald (1951 - 1953), who saw the addition of a juvenile detail
- Larry S. Partridge (1953 – 1964), who added radios in patrol cars
- Ken R. McIver (1964 – 1968), during whose term a public relations officer was added and the Police Expo was held.

Thank you to all police officers, past and present, for your service and dedication. Also thanks to YouthLink, the Calgary Police Service Interpretive Centre, for their permission to use their materials and pictures.

Check out page 27 for **The Calgary Police Service: an Illustrated History** with staff from the Calgary Police Interpretive Centre to talk about Calgary's early law enforcement history. A tour of the Centre will follow. 4th Floor, Central Library, Wednesday, October 17, 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Sources:

Gilkes, Margaret & Symons, Marilyn. *Calgary's Finest, A History of the City Police Force*. Century Calgary, 1975.

Peach, Jack. *Partners, One Hundred Years of the Calgary Police Service*. Canadian Trade and Industry Publishing Co., 1987. ###

USING CENSUS DATA TO FILL IN THE PICTURE

by Catherine Whiteley

Editor's note: Catherine Whiteley is the 2007 Brian W. Hutchinson Genealogical Scholarship winner. This scholarship of \$500 is awarded annually to a Canadian resident, towards the cost of tuition and books, for the recipient to study the field of genealogy and family history in a recognized educational or accreditation/certification program. The Brian W. Hutchison Scholarship is funded by an endowment to the Alberta Family Histories Society from Brian W. Hutchison, CG, FSA (Scot), principal of GEN-FIND Research Associates, Inc. The purpose is to encourage Canadians to pursue formal study of genealogical analysis, research, evaluation, and documentation methodologies and standards. The deadline for each year is December 31. More information can be found at www.afhs.ab.ca/scholarship

*This issue covers the essay portion of the submission. The January 2008, Volume 28, Issue 2 will start Catherine Whiteley's **Descendants of James Davidson 1789–1907**. (N.B. All photos are courtesy & permission of Catherine Whiteley from family files.)*

It is the earnest desire of every avid family historian to paint a vivid three-dimensional portrait of his ancestor within a rich and evocative context.

Census records are indispensable for creating such a picture. They provide the location, the family configuration and the neighbourhood context of the ancestor at a particular date in history. Canadian Census records provide ages and birthplaces of family members, church affiliation, ethnic background and occupation. Over succeeding decades more and more information was elicited on these Returns: relationship to family head, birthplace of mother and father, whether employer or employee, able to read or write, colour, actual date of birth, immigration and naturalization dates, and more. No other single record can provide such a variety of detail over the lifetime of the mid-to-late nineteenth-century ancestor.

Federal governments mandated census records to assist them in matters of governance. In Canada, the 1842, 1848 and 1850 censuses were not complete listings of the population, but heads of family only. With the 1851 census, nominal or every-person enumeration became the norm. These returns are released for public view after 92 years. Aggregate data, or compiled statistics from a census, are released within a few years of the enumeration and provide information at the county, township, urban, or provincial level only.

Library and Archives Canada holds microfilm copies of censuses dating from 1666. An index to the microfilms can be found at their website. Local individuals collected census data from a member or members of each family. In some cases this may have been a very young or very old member whose information was imperfect.

However, just as a painting is not a photographic version of actuality, so the census data must be regarded with a spirit of skepticism and inquiry. Informants were sometimes reluctant or unable to provide correct information. Census takers were sometimes careless about accuracy, completeness or legibility. Some records are hard to read. The census taker missed some people. Finally, for whatever reason, some census records have gone missing. It is not a perfect tool.

Extant census records in Canada and USA have all been microfilmed and can be accessed on microfilm at most large public libraries. The USA census records have now all been made available online at Ancestry.com. Ancestry.ca has recently made the index and images of the 1851, 1901 and 1911 Census Returns for Canada also available online. A volunteer project to link an online index with 1901, 1906 and 1911 Canadian census images at Library and Archives Canada can be found at www.automatedgenealogy.com/index.html

Where Census images are not available online, online census indexes are a helpful stopgap.

A list of Canadian indexes available online is found at www.canadiancensusindex.com/links.htm

Online indexes (except for the 1871 Ontario Census) or images were not available when the study of the James Davidson descendants was first initiated. The census microfilm reels were accessed at a large public library. To follow the itinerant Davidsons from home to home, consultation of other records for clues to the family's whereabouts was also required. Sometimes informed guesswork played a part.

The Census Return (from 1851 onwards in Canada) provides us with a "portrait of the family", that is, the family that was living at home. Names and approximate ages, and, since 1891, the exact relationship of each member to the household head are given. Thus, in 1861, we see that Andrew Davidson has indeed heeded the instructions in his father's 1846 Will¹ to look after his mother and younger brothers.

Fourteen years after the death of his father he was supporting, not only his wife and four children, but also his mother and three strapping brothers aged 18, 22 and 24². In the last Census Return before his death, Andrew was found to have three of his own children, a new wife, two step-children, and the last of his brothers still living with him³. There is no other record that is likely to provide this kind of glimpse into the home life of an ancestor.

There are few, if any, other records that will indicate the presence of servants in the household. Thus we find that Emma Davidson Brown, since her husband's advancement to being Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Manitoba government, had acquired three house servants to help her with her family and her

¹ Estate file of James Davidson, Memorial No. 135, 15 October 1846, Brock District, Ontario, provided by Oxford Branch, OGS.

² 1861 Canada Census, North Oxford Township, Dist. No. 3, Oxford County, Ontario, p. 24, 26. LAC Microfilm C-1060. Andrew Davidson household, line 50, page 24 & lines 1-9, page 26.

³ 1871 Canada Census, Ontario, Middlesex West (007) Ekfrid (C1), p. 50. LAC Microfilm C-9900-1. Andrew Davidson household.

increased social responsibilities⁴. Again, this provides a more intimate picture of the life of that family.

But even though the Census provides us with such detailed family profiles, one cannot become complacent that the Census reveals all. John Davidson in 1881⁵ is listed with five children and in 1891⁶ with the same five children. A stable family complement? Alas, not so – in the space between those censuses two children were born and died, something that would be missed altogether if one relied only on the census data. Cemetery records provided that additional information⁷.

Another trick that Census records can play on one is the "name game". Isaac Francis Davidson is "Isaac" in 1861⁸ and "Frank" in 1881⁹. His aunt was "Nancy" in 1861¹⁰ and Emma in 1881¹¹. Careful discernment with the use of other primary and secondary sources is required to determine whether the names represent the same, or a different person.

Census data, because of the dependable repetitiveness, can assist in tracking down the rovers in one's family tree. None of the six Davidson brothers listed in Oxford County in

⁴ 1881 Canada Census, Manitoba, Selkirk (Dist. 183) City of Winnipeg 1, p.48, LAC Microfilm C-13282. Household 216, C.P. Brown.

⁵ 1881 Canada Census, Manitoba, Gladstone, Marquette Dist. 186 SubDist A2, p.2, LAC Microfilm C-13283. John Davidson household.

⁶ 1891 Canada Census, Manitoba, Neepawa Town, Marquette Dist 7, SubDist. 2, p.1, LAC Microfilm T-6293. Household #1, John Davidson.

⁷ Neepawa Cemetery Transcription by Mary Bunting & her sister on summer of 1986, Manitoba Genealogical Society, Winnipeg, MB, no date, p.53.

⁸ 1861 Canada Census, North Oxford Township, Dist. No. 3, Oxford County, Ontario, p. 24, 26. LAC Microfilm C-1060. Andrew Davidson household. line 50, p.24 & lines 1-9, p.26.

⁹ 1881 Canada Census, Manitoba, Gladstone, Marquette Dist. 186 SubDist A2, p.17, LAC Microfilm C-13283. Household #101 Isaac Davidson.

¹⁰ 1861 Canada Census, Ontario, E. Nissouri Twp., LAC Microfilm C-1060. Isaac Davidson household.

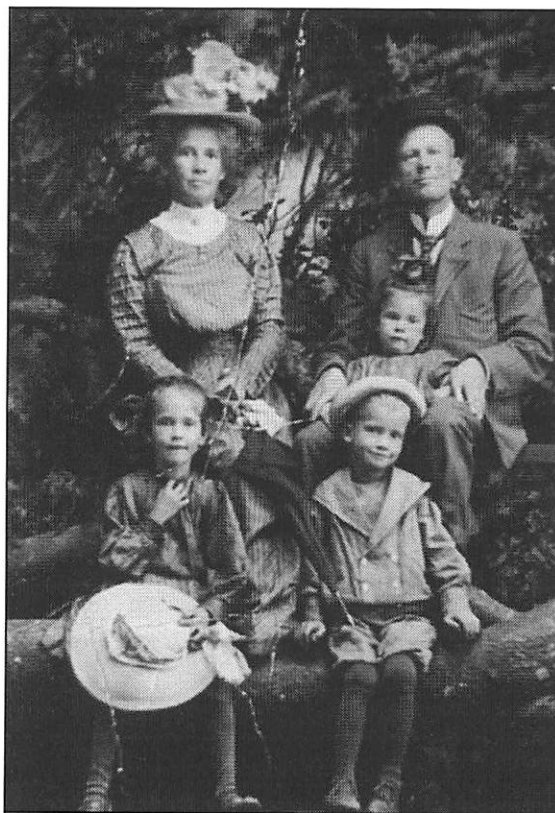
¹¹ 1881 Canada Census, Manitoba, Selkirk (Dist. 183) City of Winnipeg 1, p.48, LAC Microfilm C-13282. Household 216, C.P. Brown.

1861¹² were there in 1871. Fortunately, as more and more census years have been indexed, finding these wayward relatives has become easier. Andrew and Isaac were located in Middlesex County in 1871¹³, Isaac in Iowa, and James¹⁴ and Robert¹⁵ in Michigan. Again, just as with family members who are born and die within the decade, so one must not assume that people did not move in between. The birthplace of one of Isaac's sons¹⁶ reveals that the family was also in Huron County, ON between the 1861 Oxford County and the 1870 Iowa censuses.

One of the most unreliable fields in the Census record is the Age column. Since they were not taken at the very same time of the year each time (the 1851 census being notoriously late and taken in January of 1852), and the instructions to the census taker varying from decade to decade (age at next birthday versus age at last birthday), calculated birth years can easily vary by two years from one census to the other. These calculated birth years must be further validated by other, more reliable sources, such as Vital Records. However, the census data can be used as a starting point in searching for further verification.

The occupation listed in the Census provides several benefits. First of all, it informs one of the occupations of each adult in the family. Knowing that occupation can help in identifying people in other records, particularly those with common names. The fact that all six Davidson brothers were blacksmiths or carriage makers has been a great identifying tool. Census data is also a good

way of tracing the evolution of someone's career. Andrew Davidson moved from "blacksmith" in 1861¹⁷ to "Turner and Bender", a specialty metalworking skill in 1871¹⁸. John Andrew Davidson, merchant in 1891¹⁹ became John Andrew Davidson, merchant and Treasurer of Province of Manitoba in 1901²⁰.



James & Mary Davidson with children.
Mary Allen Davidson obtained her M.D. in 1895 & practised medicine after her marriage. She was one of the first women doctors in Manitoba
(photo courtesy & permission of Catherine Whiteley from family files)

Occasionally the Occupation box provides a rare glimpse into the lives of women. They may be

¹² 1861 Canada Census, Ontario. North Oxford Township, Dist. No. 3, Oxford County, Ontario, p. 24, 26. LAC Microfilm C-1060. line 50 page 24 & lines 1-9 page 26.

¹³ 1871 Canada Census, Ontario, Middlesex West (007) Ekfrid (C1), p. 50. LAC Microfilm C-9900-1. Household #154 Andrew Davidson.

¹⁴ 1870 US Census. Brockway, St. Clair, Michigan, Roll M593_698, page 30. Ancestry.com, Image 62. James Davidson.

¹⁵ 1880 US Census. Sand Beach, Huron, Michigan, FHL Film 1254582, NAC Film T9-0582, p. 166D. Robert A. Davidson household.

¹⁶ B.C. Marriage Registration #89770 for Janice Enid Davidson and William Albert Bird Bickell, Vancouver, B.C. on January 2, 1926 indicates that her father G.A. Davidson was born in Brussels, ON.

¹⁷ 1861 Canada Census, Ontario, North Oxford Township, Dist. No.3, Oxford County, Ontario, p. 24, 26. LAC Microfilm C-1060. Andrew Davidson household, line 50 page 24 & lines 1-9 page 26.

¹⁸ 1871 Canada Census, Ontario, Middlesex West (007) Ekfrid (C1), p. 50. LAC Microfilm C-9900-1. Household #154 Andrew Davidson.

¹⁹ 1891 Canada Census, Manitoba, Neepawa Town, Marquette Dist 7, SubDist. 2, p.1, LAC Microfilm T-6293. Household #1, John Davidson.

²⁰ 1901 Canada Census, Manitoba, District 8 Macdonald, SubDist.G2 Neepawa, p.5. Household #46 John A. Davidson.

schoolteachers or music teachers, or, as in the case of James Henry Davidson's widow, Mary Allen Davidson, a doctor. Although it was known that she had obtained her M.D. in 1895, the 1911 census has been the only clue found that she actually practiced medicine after her marriage²¹.

The 1901 Census provided a box for Date of Immigration to Canada. This is very valuable for further research for vital records from another country, immigration records, etc. However, sometimes that box was left blank. Isaac Davidson and his family must have considered their brief sojourn in Iowa unmemorable, as none of them mentioned their trek back to Canada in subsequent Census Returns.

Some Census years have left us special "schedules" that provide an even more detailed picture of one's ancestor's life. The 1851 and 1861 censuses described the type of house and provided an Agricultural schedule that listed exact lot numbers as well as details about annual produce. Nine separate schedules have been preserved of the 1871 census, notable among these are the Return of the Living; Return of the Dead; Return of Real Estate, Vehicles and Implements; and Return of cultivated land. The 1901 census provides a Return of Buildings and Lands, Churches and Schools, in addition to the Return of Living Persons.

Thus, in the 1851 census, taken only three months after the marriage of Isaac Davidson and Christy Ann Cameron, we are permitted a glimpse into their living accommodations – a hotel²². By 1861 the picture had changed. The Isaac Davidson family was living on a one-acre town lot in Thamesford, E. Nissouri. The value of the farm was reckoned to be \$400. Fifty bushels of potatoes were grown and 50 lb. of butter were produced in the previous year²³.

²¹ 1911 Canada Census, Manitoba, District 20 Portage la Prairie, SubDist. 4 Neepawa, p. 37. database Ancestry.com, entry for Mary E. Davidson.

²² 1851 Canada Census, Ontario, District 10 Oxford County, East Nissouri Township, p. 19-20. LAC Microfilm C11745. Isaac Davidson household.

²³ 1861 Canada Census, Ontario, Oxford County, E. Nissouri Township, p.103. LAC Microfilm C1062.

However, for the nuts and bolts of genealogy, the precise dates and places of birth, marriage and death, Vital Records provide more reliable data. For the activities of both the men and the women in the family tree, local newspapers can be intriguingly informative. History books can provide a perspective of the accomplishments of an individual. Obituaries can gather up members of the family no longer living at home, giving married names and new locations. Estate papers reveal monetary worth and sometimes provide unknown details of family relationships and circumstances.

No one source will, in itself, be completely satisfactory, but for the broad sweep of the brush, possibly covering a person's entire lifetime, the Census Returns are both imperative and informative.



Isaac Davidson's House
(photo courtesy & permission of Catherine Whiteley from family files)

Isaac Davidson household.

Stay tuned for Caroline Whiteley's award winning four generation report: ***Descendants of James Davidson 1789-1907*** to be featured in upcoming issues of *Chinook*

To see how you may submit an entry for the *Brian W. Hutchinson Genealogical Scholarship* go to www.afhs.ab.ca/scholarship

###

BEGINNER'S COLUMN: THE RESEARCH PROCESS

by Kenneth W. Rees

FOUR MINOR RECORD CATEGORIES

Last time, we concluded our very brief look at the six major record source types by describing military and naval records, land and property records, and court and probate records. Together with vital records, church records and census records, these comprise my "Big Six". Now we will take a look at a brief description of the "Little Four". These are emigration and immigration records, cemetery and sexton's records, commercial and business records, and social and community organizational records. (While I have labeled these as the "Little Four", there is much valuable information in them.)

As always, we must verify the information found in any of these records with information found in another record source. We must always remember to consult the source directly. We must consider abstracts, extracts, indexes and transcriptions suspect until the actual record is consulted and the information verified.

Emigration and immigration records are records that may include details about our family's movements from one location to another. Typically, one of the big problems that a family historian in a nation of immigrants will face is bridging the gap between the new area and the old. These records, which include affidavits, applications, attestations, certificates, customs lists, customs list of aliens, oaths and declarations, arrivals, debarkation lists, embarkation lists, maps, passenger lists, refugee records, and shipping lists, contain information gathered by governmental and commercial interests. Governments had a vested interest in controlling the movement of people in and out of their jurisdictions. (Then, as now, population was a key in the establishment and continuation of empire.)

Commercial interests and organizations, including landowners, also had an interest in controlling the flow of people. The intersection of these activities and interests served to create a great body of records. When we find our

ancestor in these record sources, we (as with a census) will be finding them in company (a cluster) with others who are making similar transformations in their lives. This contextual information is very important and should be noted. At a minimum, we may expect to find our ancestor's name. But there may be so much more. We may find a physical description, place of origin, name of those left behind and the place of destination.

At any time, if one of our family members interrupted the regular flow of migration (for instance, if they were quarantined for medical purposes), a record was generated. These interruptions to the normal business of moving people from one place to another are very important. The family historian realizes huge dividends in these exception records, if they can be located and examined.

Death is one of the few certainties in our existence. (The other is birth. Interestingly, neither birth nor death records bookmark the account of our lives. We – or our family members – probably are mentioned in records generated both before our birth and after our death.) We have already commented briefly on both vital records (which are the government's record of death) and church records (which are a church's record of burial – implying death.) Cemetery and sexton's records may include such documents and proceedings as burials, epitaphs, inscriptions (gravestones, headstones, monuments and tombstones), obituaries, memorials, mortician's and mortuary records, mausoleum records, and plot layouts and ownership records.

Note that many burials took place not in a churchyard, nor in a municipal cemetery, nor commercial burial garden, but on the family farm, or by the immigrant's trail of tears and sweat. Locating these gravesites is a very difficult problem. If markers exist for these graves (and even for graves in the well-maintained cemeteries) they may be faded and worn. Extracting the information, and making an

effort to preserve it will be very important for later genealogists.

When we look at commercial and business records, we may examine such things as business histories (articles of incorporation, minutes of board meetings, annual reports, details of company mergers, takeovers, divestments and the like) and employment records (period of employment, description of duties, performance reviews, advancement decisions). Many (if not all) of the modern commercial and business records will be closed to the family historian for legitimate business and personal privacy reasons, but early records, if they can be located, may give some surprising details about the lives of our family members.

These records are more likely to be located in an archival setting than in a library. A search on the Internet under the current or prior name of the company may serve to locate a private archive with this material. Some company records have been archived in regional or national archives, and the holdings of such repositories should be searched as well.

Our family members lived their lives in the context of a culture and social structure that was larger (in many cases) than the family unit. Children (at least in the last century) and adults went to schools, colleges, academies and universities. The ladies may have been active in charitable organizations, in special-interest organizations or in an organization that was related to an organization in which a male member of the family was active.

The men may have been members of a lodge, club or fraternal organization. The contents of such records will vary greatly and, since some of these organizations are secret in nature, not all details of the records can (or ought to) be made available to the family historian. Typically we will find names, dates of association and (perhaps!) details about family member's leadership or actions within the structure of the organization. Some of this material has been archived in private archives; little has been archived in governmental repositories. School records are a happy exception. Universities and

colleges typically publish yearbooks and lists of graduates and attendees. Many older post-secondary schools (if they still exist) will have maintained their own archives.

As always, I look forward to feedback from these columns. What has been your experience in using record sources in your research? Have you been able to find your family in any of these record sources? Has using a systematic approach to research helped or hindered you? Please write to me at ken-rees@familyhistree.com.

Next time: learning from people and artifacts.
###

REUNION GROUP PHOTO TIPS by Mary Arthur

Someone bossy, with a good eye and knowledge of relationships, should be in charge.

Plan ahead - have a diagram and let people know how you want to "arrange" them.

We have one reunion photo where the photographer arranged everyone around the oldest couple present. This might have been great, but they were guests and weren't related to most of the rest of us. We wanted them in the photo - just not in the centre!

On a hot August day, having everyone standing in the sun waiting is a great way to get grumpy people - the babies are crying, the kids are squirming and the adults are squinting or wearing sunglasses!

While everyone is together for the huge group photo, get smaller family unit pictures taken. Add some fun group shots as well. We have one that is very hard to determine what they all have in common. They all have "James" in their name, although not one of them uses it!



*(Clipart with permission -
Microsoft Office Online)*

###

DID YOU KNOW?

by Xenia Stanford for and about Lorna Laughton

Did you know that Lorna Laughton was featured in the Neighbours section of the *Calgary Herald* on Thursday, July 12, 2007?

Well, she was and since she is away, I decided to use her column space to tell you a few things about Lorna that you may not know.

We know her as Lorna Laughton, but this longtime member and very active volunteer is also known as Lorna Flint Laughton.

She is quoted as saying about genealogy, "I've been doing it more or less all my life, and my children often roll their eyes at the mention of the G-word, but they know some of the stories I've uncovered, and they appreciate it more as they get older."

I can relate to that and I bet you can too, unless you have very unusual offspring.

Lorna says that the benefits of genealogy are feeling closer to your ancestors, getting an appreciation for heredity and finding inherited medical conditions.

Of course, there is much more to the article than I have included. There are 10 basic research tips from AFHS, a list of resources for researching your family tree in Alberta, quotes from other interviewees, as well as more from Lorna.

There is also a very nice photo of Lorna with books spread out in front of her at the AFHS Library.

If you did not receive that issue or have thrown it out by accident, see the following *Calgary Herald* website for directions to read this online: www.canada.com/calgaryherald/news/neighbours/story.html?id=acf63ce5-7137-4517-8a51-48a5d1bf28c5

If that is too cumbersome to type in, search on Google for "Lorna Flint Laughton" (include quotation marks as shown) and Neighbours (the word "and" is not necessary) and the article

should be the first one on the list of two hits.

Besides being one of the voices of experience in our Society, Lorna is Vice Chair, Finance & Budget; a volunteer in the AFHS Library, one of the proofreaders of the *Chinook* and the columnist for "Did You Know", bringing us glimpses into our Society's past.

Did you know Lorna Laughton is such a benefit to our Society and a wonderful warm-hearted person? I am so glad I had the chance to let you know more about her.

###

WHAT'S OUT THERE

by Linda Murray

"Don't Neglect U.S. Newspapers"

Nancy Cutway reminds us that Eastern Ontario news was often reported in New York papers. Her article in the *Kingston Relations*, Vol. 34, No. 3, May/June 2007, page 23 lists some useful websites including www.fultonhistory.com/Fulton.html/.

This website has images of over 2.75 million newspaper pages from Buffalo through Rochester to Ogdensburg and includes many small towns in between. More newspaper images from northern New York can be found at <http://news.nynln.net> provided by the Northern New York Library Network. Also don't forget about www.paperofrecord.com/.

"Was your Ancestor in a Workhouse?"

Practical Family History, No. 114, June 2007 contains a couple of interesting and informative articles on the situations found in workhouses. "Workhouse Waifs - The whys and wherefores" and "Skeleton in the workhouse - a case history" both give insight into life in the workhouses and describe the conditions our ancestors might have faced.

(Continued on page 25)

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.

CLUES FROM AN OLD DIRECTORY

by Rosemary Kry

Three years ago, when I began researching my family, I started close to home. My grandmother's name was Amelia Perrin. From her tombstone I had a year of birth and I knew she was born in Ontario. I also knew her mother's name was Elizabeth Smith / Schmidt, and that Elizabeth was also buried in Calgary. I started my search by ordering the death certificate of my great-grandmother from Edmonton - hoping to get the most for my then \$35! Upon its return, I found that it had Elizabeth's place of birth as Peterborough, ON.



Amelia Perrin at age 19 (August 17, 1898)
(photo courtesy & permission of family files)

I visited the LDS library and found Amelia, daughter of Elizabeth Smith in Peterborough, Ontario, with the correct date (within a year). She was a "natural" child. This didn't bother me, but it did make me wonder about my role as a family recorder. Did others, who weren't even

interested in family history, need to read this? But also, who was the John K. Schmidt in my older brother's baby book, listed as husband of Elizabeth Schmidt? He appears nowhere else in family records and John K. Schmidt does not appear in any census record. Was he a made up name? Growing up in very conservative Calgary in the early 50's with very conservative parents, it was not beyond belief. Why didn't John appear in my baby book or those of my younger brothers? (Except that no one else did either!) Even if he did exist, how would his daughter Amelia, from Peterborough ever meet my grandfather in 1900 way over near Kitchener? And so things remained unclear. But John Schmidt always stayed in the back of my mind.

A year and a half later, I was visiting the Kitchener, Ontario library and had tired of looking at obituaries in old newspapers. I was randomly browsing shelves and found directories of the Kitchener area dating from the 1860's. The settlers of the area southwest of Kitchener were two large German-speaking groups of Pennsylvanians. Most were Mennonite United Empire Loyalists; others were also Pennsylvanian Germans, but not Mennonites.

This made for many Schmidts, Schmitts and Smiths in the directory, and John Schmidts were only slightly less numerous. However, at the beginning of each town was a write up on it. Imagine my surprise to learn that there was a daily coach between Roseville (my grandfather's place of birth) and a town called Petersburg! Was this a solution? Could my aunt who had filled out the information form have mixed up the two or had the recorder heard Petersburg but written Peterborough?

Putting in Petersburg, and scanning birth registrations, I eventually did find my grandmother. She was registered not Amelia Mary, but Maria Amalia. It took a while, but if I hadn't been browsing and seen the directory, I may never have found her.

Amelia was born in 1879 in Ontario. She worked as a seamstress in Flint, Michigan before marrying my grandfather in 1910 in Calgary.

After living on a farm north of Calgary, she came to the city in 1922 and started a boarding house. SAIT had just opened that year and over the years many students would find lodging and good food in her home. ###

OBITUARY: HAZEL ANNETTA BROWN 1927-2007

Editor's Note: Thank you to Caroline Phillips for noticing this obituary of a founding member and early President of the AFHS.

BROWN _ Hazel Annetta 1927 - 2007 Hazel passed away on July 31, 2007 at the Sarcee Hospice, after a lengthy battle with cancer. Hazel was born in New Carlisle, Quebec on March 23, 1927. She attended MacDonald College, near Montreal, for her teacher training. In 1956, after having taught for several years in Quebec, she moved to Calgary and resumed her teaching career at Viscount Bennett, Ernest Manning, and Henry Wise Wood High schools. Hazel taught Physical Education and eventually Social Studies until her retirement in 1984 and was a graduate of the University of Calgary with a Masters degree in education. Hazel will be remembered as an avid skier, curler, tennis player, golfer (Highwood Golf and Country Club), bowler and also enjoyed playing bridge and Mah Jongg. She was thrilled to have carried the Olympic torch on the opening day of the 1988 Winter Olympics, in Calgary. Hazel had been interested in genealogy for many years. She was one of the founding members of the Alberta Family Histories Society, and became [one of] its first President[s] in 1980. She and her friend Laurina enjoyed many years of camping with a tent trailer and then a trailer. Following retirement they travelled to many countries in the world, until illness prevented Hazel from further travel. Hazel was predeceased by three brothers and three sisters. She will be sadly missed by her brother Bob (Janet), three sisters-in-law, one brother-in-law, numerous nieces and nephews and her very good friend Laurina Rook. She will be fondly remembered by her long-time friends Peg Peters, Dawn and Gordon Bartsch and Cathy Cook Smith. There will be no

Funeral Service. The family wish to extend a sincere thank you to Dr. Eigl and staff at the Tom Baker Cancer Centre, and staff at the Sarcee Hospice for their kindness and understanding care of Hazel.

Memorial tributes may be made in memory of Hazel, directly to the Alberta Cancer Foundation, c/o Tom Baker Cancer Centre, 1331 - 29 Street N.W., Calgary, AB T2N 4N2 (Ph 403-521-3433) or Hospice Calgary, Suite 900, 833 - 4 Avenue S.W., Calgary, AB T2P 3T5. Ph 403-263-452; (www.hospicecalgary.com). Email expressions of sympathy to abcs@telusplanet.net, subject heading: Hazel Brown. ALBERTA BURIAL & CREMATION SERVICES Ph 403-299-0123. Published in the Calgary Herald on 8/3/2007. To read her guestbook and leave a message, visit www.legacy.com/can-calgary/GB/GuestbookView.aspx?PersonId=91946897

We Remember

"Hazel was a very active member of the society and a very enthusiastic researcher. I remember going to a seminar in Edmonton and also to Salt Lake with her." *Gisele Tremblay*

"Hazel not only quietly served the Society in many ways as a volunteer but, many years ago when the computer group was in dire need of funds to complete the purchase of the first LCD screen and projector, Hazel stepped forward and anonymously made a substantial donation. She attended the computer group meetings regularly for many years and provided help and advice to many of the novices. When I read her obituary the other day, I remembered the help she offered when the computer SIG needed it and am very pleased to see that the Society is recognizing her contributions." *Bill Mumford*

"I first met Hazel when we were meeting in Ernest Manning High School. She was teaching there at that time. Our library consisted of two apple boxes of books, which were kept in her classroom between meetings. I believe that Hazel also contributed the coffee pot (likely from the school cafeteria) but most of all she kept the spirit of the relatively new AFHS up and looking forward to the future. Hazel and I also met through Girl Guides, as we were both leaders at the same time. No matter where I met her she was always positive, friendly and supportive of those she worked with." *Helen Backhouse* ###

QUERIES

Submitted to queries-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

Editor's Note: Members are allowed 2 free queries per publication year (by volume #). Additional queries and non-members pay \$5.00 per query. Still the cheapest ad around where ad = additional resource!

*Benefits: *Other members may be searching for the same person – Voila! A new relative who may have the information you need and/or who will join forces to help you research. *Someone from one of the 130 or more societies with which we exchange journals (Canada, United States, British Isles, Australia) may respond. They may have the answer, be related or offer to help you find sources to search in your ancestors' location – Eureka! It may just be that one additional resource to help you knock down a brickwall!*

Here are our queries this time:

WHITE, TATMAN from Grimsby Lincolnshire

Looking for Jack (Jacky) WHITE b. 1904 Grimsby, Lincolnshire, immigrated to Canada 1928 age 24. Came to Calgary possibly with the CNR. Parents were Harry WHITE and Sarah Elizabeth TATMAN, married 1897 Grimsby, Lincolnshire. Other children were Harry White b. 1899, Alfred Isaac White b. 1903, Maria White b.? Percy White b.? Oliver White b.?
Contact: Shirley Pinter - aspinter@shaw.ca

Ida Saressa CROOK, nurse, born Australia, died Calgary

Ida Saressa Crook, born Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia, 1884, died in Calgary, Alberta 1962. Retired from the position of Matron of the Pouce Coupe Red Cross Hospital in 1935. Would like any information on Ida Saressa Crook's life and career as a nurse.
Contact: Barbara Bavinton - bbavinton@shaw.ca

**Your Query Could Appear Here!
Others who have used this space for
queries have already met with success.
You can too. See how on page 24.**

Victoria STANFORD 1846-1861?

The one and only record I can find for Victoria STANFORD, daughter of Joseph STANFORD and Adelaide (Adele) MARTICOTTE (a dit name from HAYOT) is the 1851 census for St. Roch Ward in Quebec City. On this census she was listed as age 5 and her birthplace as Quebec City. No other record can be found, search as we might. The family was found on all the 1851 - 1891 census records. Victoria was not on any other than the 1851. Did she die before 1861?

She is not listed in the marriage registers of St. Roch parish in Quebec City. All her other sisters married there. Her older sisters were Adelaide age 16 born in Montreal; Lydia age 15 born in Sorel, Catherine age 12 listed next as born "do" (meaning ditto or same as above, hence Sorel); Emilie age 10 born "do", Marie age 8 born Montreal, Caroline listed next at age 7 born "do" (hence Montreal). Then Victoria is listed as born in Quebec (ville) followed by younger sister Amie age 3 and born "do" (thus in this case also Quebec City). A younger sister Josephine and a brother Joseph were born after the 1851 census.

Twice I went in person looking for her birth and death records. When my thorough search of the Quebec Archives both in Montreal and Quebec City revealed nothing more on Victoria, I had to return home with her still a mystery. Since then I have also hired local genealogists in Quebec and they cannot find anything on little Victoria.

In addition to looking through the St. Roch and other nearby parish registers, I checked cemeteries to no avail. I also checked Protestant records because sister, Marie (Elise) was the daughter of Joseph with another woman. Adele adopted her and treated her as her own. I was able to find the adoption record for Mary Eliza, but no luck on a Victoria or similar name. More can be found out about the family at <http://globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/gazxs/gazxs71.htm>

If you do find anything on Victoria Stanford, please contact: Xenia Stanford at age@knowmap.com ###

SIG CORNER: MÉTIS by Jim Bowman

MÉTIS NATIONAL COUNCIL HISTORICAL ONLINE DATABASE

Website review

<http://metisnationdatabase.ualberta.ca/MNC>

May 4 was a big day for the Métis people of Canada. The launch of the Historical Online Database at the University of Alberta was celebrated at a gathering that included Clément Chartier, president of the Métis National Council; the leaders of the Métis organizations of the five westernmost provinces; several notable federal and provincial legislators; and several hundred academics, genealogists and Métis citizens.

The Métis Archival Project, led by Dr. Frank Tough of the University of Alberta, involved three years of development by a team of researchers, transcribers, and website developers. It was funded by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRCC).

The Métis Nation, constitutionally recognized as one of Canada's three founding aboriginal groups, has traditionally occupied a homeland ranging from northern Ontario to British Columbia and the Arctic. Genealogy is important to Métis people, not only because it enhances their sense of cultural identity, but also because it is a necessity to document their membership in their community. The MNC Historical Online Database is the most recent and most technologically advanced of several genealogical research tools.

The main entry page of the website is a menu offering five main options:

SEARCH - Search our Archives

EXPLORE - Browse our Archival Documents

BUILD - Build your family tree

LEARN - Learn about Métis genealogy, including the history of archival documents

MNC HOME - Return to the Métis Nation Home Page

The SEARCH option allows the researcher to retrieve data by entering a person's identifying information (surname, forename, year of birth, geographical reference, year of record, or any combination of those identifiers). The search engine has its inadequacies - it can't accommodate variations in the spelling of names, for example - so a search using the EXPLORE option may be more successful.

The EXPLORE option allows the researcher to select from a menu of surname initial letters, ranges of birth years, geographical references, ranges of record years, and types of documents. Usually a search using this method will retrieve a long list of names, from which a transcription from a specific document can be selected.

So far, the database consists of transcriptions from five different document series: the Manitoba Affidavits (1870s Métis Scrip applications); the Northwest Scrip applications; Métis families identified in the 1901 Census (this census identified Métis using annotations such as F.B. meaning French Breed); and the enumerations of the same families in the 1881 and 1891 censuses. The Métis Archival Project hopes to receive funding to add further data - such as early Manitoba land records, Hudson's Bay Company employee records and pre-1871 Red River Settlement censuses.

The database entries are linked to scans of the actual documents. These have been digitally enhanced to remove shadows and blemishes in the existing badly-microfilmed copies; and the Zoomify software used to display the scans is superior to the MrSID software used on the Library and Archives Canada website.

The BUILD option allows the user to establish a password-protected web page. By filling out an online form, it is possible to display one's family relationships in a "family tree" - a descendency chart that displays up to three generations on a page. This goes against conventional wisdom, which advises beginners to think in terms of pedigree charts rather than descendency charts. The Métis Archival Project intends to do some further development, but this feature of the website is unlikely to become anywhere near as

sophisticated as some of the commercially available genealogical software. But, it is available at no cost, and might be a budgetary preference for some.

The LEARN option offers histories and maps which explain the significance and scope of the Scrip applications and census records that were used in the construction of the database. It is commendable that this website not only presents genealogical data, but also gives detailed and interesting information on the context of the original documents; and warns of the "ambiguities and irregularities" inevitably embedded in the data.

The MNC Historical Online Database will not supplant the work of previous Métis genealogy research projects, such as Sprague and Frye's Genealogy of the First Métis Nation; the Charles Denney files at the Glenbow Archives and at the Alberta Genealogical Society Edmonton Library; the Warren Sinclair files at the Glenbow Archives and the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in Winnipeg; and Gail Morin's Métis Families. But it will prove to be a valuable and convenient research tool, and an excellent portal for access to authentic documentary evidence of Métis family relationships.

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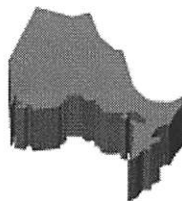
ONTARIO SIG by Marion Peterson

The Ontario SIG meets on the fourth Monday of each month at the AFHS Library at 7 p.m. Ronna Byam, our SIG Coordinator, has shared a wealth of knowledge about how to do genealogical research in Ontario. She has organized binders of information to connect members to others who are doing research in similar areas of the province.

One of the benefits of attending Ontario SIG meetings is learning from others. At the May meeting, we each presented our favourite Ontario websites for genealogy. This article summarizes some of these favourites.

Many places in Ontario have changed names and

boundaries over the years, and knowing when and where can help you climb that brick wall.



"The Changing Shape of Ontario" at www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/exhibits/maps/index.html is a guide to the boundaries, names and regional governments of Ontario for different time periods. It includes maps and tables illustrating the changes to Ontario's borders and political composition.

Another recommended website is the Ontario Locator at www.geneofun.on.ca/ontariolocator where you can search a listing of Ontario place names both past and present. Knowing what county or district will narrow your search to one area instead of province wide.

The Ontario Archives website www.archives.gov.on.ca/english/geneal/index.html has a wealth of information. Their guides and pathfinders are invaluable tools when looking for Ontario vital statistic registrations, early land records, probate records, church records or municipal records.

The Ontario Genealogical Society is a volunteer society with 30 branches. Their volunteers have created several indexes such as the Ontario Genealogical Society Provincial Index (OGSPI), the Cemetery Locator Index, the Places of Worship Records Inventory Project and the Strays Project. Check them out at www.ogs.on.ca

Although it is a subscription website, Ancestry.ca has online images of birth, marriage and death registrations. It is well worth considering and is at www.ancestry.ca/. Members of the Calgary Public Library can access this website via e-library at any of their branches.

Several public libraries in Ontario have devoted parts of their websites to local history and genealogy. Be sure to check the local library for the area you are searching. Some websites have searchable databases of their newspaper

collections and many provide transcription services. Members have found the library websites for Lincoln County, Brantford, Cobourg, Oxford County and Halton Hills very helpful.

Census information can be found on a few different websites. The 1851 Census is available through the Ancestry.ca subscription website. The index for the 1871 Census is at www.collectionscanada.ca

The 1881 Census is searchable on www.familysearch.org

The 1901 and 1911 Censuses are searchable at Automated Genealogy www.automatedgenealogy.com/index.html

The Ontario GenWeb also has a census project at <http://ontariocensus.rootsweb.com>

There are several helpful websites for cemetery information. The Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid at www.islandnet.com/ocfa and the OGS database at <http://ogs.andornot.com/CemeteryIndex.aspx> are two useful indexes to start your search.

Collections of headstone photographs are being placed on the Internet. Check Field of Stones at <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~clifford> and the Northern Ontario Gravemarker Gallery: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~murrayp>

A website that has many links to websites about Ontario genealogy is www.islandnet.com/~jveinot/cghl/ontario.html

There are so many excellent websites that one could spend hours checking them out. Members at the May meeting were in agreement that Google at www.google.ca is an amazing search engine, and simply “Googling” a name, a place or a term can provide helpful links. Don’t forget that not everything is on the Internet. There will always be gems to be found in archives or libraries such as our own AFHS Library.

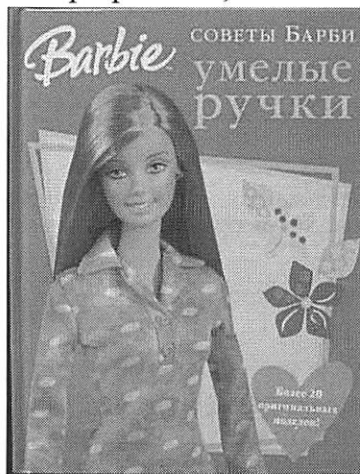
*(Clipart on previous page with permission
- Microsoft Office Online)*

###

SIG CORNER: UKRAINIAN by Xenia Stanford

Continuing our list from last time, we add (uppercase is surname, followed by locations):
Jim Onyschuk (jodanji@aci.on.ca)
ONYSZCZUK/ONYSCHUK - Szydlowce, Shidlivtsi/Husiatyn, Chemerovetsi/Khmelnyskyi
SZKLAR/SHKLAR – Sydoriv/Husiatyn
SZEWCZUK/SHEWCHUK - Szydlowce, Shidlivtsi/Husiatyn, Chemerovetsi/Khmelnyskyi
KHISZCZOK/KHISCHUK - Szydlowce, Shidlivtsi/Husiatyn, Chemerovetsi/Khmelnyskyi
DUTKA - Losiacz, Losiach/Borshchiv
WOZNY - Losiacz, Losiach/Borshchiv
BOJACZOK/BOYACHUK - Suchawola, Sukhovia/Oleszyce/Cieszanow
GOSKO - Stare Siolo, Stare Selo/Oleszyce/Cieszanow
ONYSZKO/ONYSHKO - Stare Siolo, Stare Selo/Oleszyce/Cieszanow

Yes, Barbie is popular with little girls even in Ukraine. Thanks to Oxana and John King in Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine for this book cover



from their website at <http://mylittleeshop.inukraine.googlepages.com/home>

Oxana writes:
“Living in another country, making your home there is never easy. Living in a country where the language and culture is different

is even more difficult...”

“I am now living in Ukraine and here I can find so many people who speak English. I can sometimes, but not always, find my favorite English Tea, but I know from experience [living] in both England and Canada, it is almost impossible to find anyone who can speak Russian or Ukrainian and the most simple of things like a book or magazine to read in Russian or Ukrainian are nowhere to be found.”

###

AFHS HAS A NEW WEBMASTER by Dawn Kirkpatrick

Greetings fellow genealogists! My name is Dawn Kirkpatrick and I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself as the new webmaster of the AFHS website. I am very excited to be able to offer my services in this way, as I am a bit of a nerd and love to play around with techie-type stuff. Marrying that with another of my passions, genealogy, seems like the most divine thing in the world to me.

The Board has created a new committee, called the Communications Committee, for this purpose. Several kind AFHS members have volunteered to join me in planning and scheming. We have already had one meeting and a flurry of email conversations so far.

I have started updating already. The plan right now is to fix up what we have, getting links to work and deleting dead ones - generally doing some virtual housekeeping.

After that, work will begin on a brand new website with a whole new look. We would like to make it very dynamic, in that each committee will be able to log in and update their sections. I am hoping to find a calendar function that will be able to load upcoming events onto the main page, as well. These are just a couple of the ideas we are throwing around.

If anyone has any ideas about what they would like to see, please let me know. I am also continuously doing updates, so if you know of any that are required please let me know about that as well.

I can be reached by phone at 242-3609 or by email at dawnann7@gmail.com

I look forward to meeting and working with all of you!



(Clipart from vintage kin used under non-profit agreement, see www.vintagekin.com/index.htm)

###

PUBLICATIONS UPDATE by Rosemary Kry

WANT TO REACH PEOPLE/CUSTOMERS INTERESTED IN GENEALOGY? TRY

ADVERTISING IN *CHINOOK*

Over 1400 copies of *Chinook* are delivered to people interested in genealogy each year. A business card insertion is only \$50/year.

For further information, email ads-chinook@afhs.ab.ca - send payment to **ATTN: Publications Committee – Ads** Alberta Family Histories Society, 712-16 Ave. NW, Calgary, AB, Canada T2M 0J8

QUERIES

Did you know that as a member of AFHS, you are able to submit two queries a year for free? If you are a non-member or have more than two queries per year, there is a \$5.00 fee per query. Send your queries to the following email: queries-chinook@afhs.ab.ca - send payment to **ATTN: Publications Committee – Queries** to the AFHS address above.

ORDERING BACK ISSUES

Did you know it is possible to order copies of current and back issues of the *Chinook* to complete your own collection or to send to relatives? See table of contents for back issues at www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/index.html#chinook Send requests to ads-chinook@afhs.ab.ca **ATTN: Publications Committee – Back Issues** to the AFHS address above.

N.B. Another matter I wish to point out to you is the publication year for the journal changes this October to follow more closely the Society year. There will be no Volume 27, Issue 4. Instead this Fall/October issue is Volume 28, Issue 1. January's will be Volume 28, Issue 2 and so on.

To submit articles for *Chinook*, send to editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

For other publication matters, comments or compliments, contact ads-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

Rosemary Kry, Chair, Publications Committee

###

AFHS LIBRARY NEW ACQUISITION REVIEWS

by Ann Williams

The English/Welsh SIG has added five CDs to the AFHS library holdings: *Pallot's Baptism Index* and four CDs of Parish Registers

- (1) Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire & Worcestershire
- (2) Yorkshire (West Riding) & Nottinghamshire
- (3) Hampshire, Kent, Surrey & Sussex
- (4) Cornwall, Devon, Dorset & Somerset (all purchased from TWR Computing). All the CDs are accessed through Ancestry View, which is installed on the library computers.

Pallot's Baptism Index 1780-1837

Pallot's (there is also a marriage index) was created in the 1800s by an English firm of heir searchers who compiled the index directly from parish registers. Much of the index was destroyed in WW2 but this CD contains the 200,000-odd countywide birth references that survived.

CDs of Parish Records

As we all know we can't rely on the IGI alone, at some stage in our research we must look at the actual parish registers both to:

- Pick up additional information given in the original entry
- Pick up erratic surname spellings that may be missed by indexers.

These CDs do not, in fact, incorporate the actual parish registers but do have the additional information found in original entries, such as whether the parties have been married before and parishes of residence in the case of marriages. To reach the search screen (Search Wizard), click on the green oval "search" button. The Wizard is set up to assist in finding erratic spelling. As a term is typed in the search box, a list of similar words on the disc appears beneath. Thus while looking for the surname Woolf, it can be seen there are also Wolfs and Wolffs to be investigated, but note the whole word needs to be typed in the search box.

My Woolf search of a disc of mixed counties

indicated that there were four references on the disc, all of them in Gloucestershire. The first reference was to the will of a Charles Woolf of Wick & Abson whose will was proved in the Gloucestershire Consistory Court in 1695. There is no access to the will on the disc, but that information allows the correct LDS film to be identified. To reach the other three Woolf entries I had to press the blue "next" button.

As funds are raised the SIG will be purchasing CDs for (1) Cambridgeshire, Essex, Herts, Norfolk & Suffolk; (2) Middlesex; and (3) Yorkshire (North Riding) & Durham. ###

WHAT'S OUT THERE

by Linda Murray continued from p.17

"Immigration to Canada – Land and Sea Arrivals and Records", *Kingston Relations*, Vol. 34, No. 3, May/June 2007, pages 25 to 27. When did your ancestor arrive in Canada? This article may help you solve that mystery. It outlines the records available for Ocean arrivals and Land & Inland Waterway arrivals. Also listed are other related records, useful books and websites.

"Upper Canada Jails and Their Records" *Families*, Vol. 46, No. 2, May 2007, pages 4-6. Janice Nickerson outlines what you can find in jail records and what records are available to search. Both plaintiffs and defendants are listed in jail records so you might find the black sheep of the family or the law-abiding ancestors. These records might reveal some interesting details for your family history!

Websites for Irish Research

"Tidbits & Bytes" compiled by Larry Gilchrist in *Splitting Heirs*, Vernon & District Family History Society, Vol. 23, No. 1, March 2007, pages 33 & 34. Websites include: Clans of Ireland Ltd. www.theclansofireland.ie; Ireland Genealogy Projects <http://irelandgenealogyprojects.rootsweb.com>; Ireland Genealogy Projects Archives www.rootsweb.com/~irlarchive. ###

AFHS PROGRAMS: FALL 2007

by Marion Peterson

Our meeting format changed September 2007. We no longer have a Basics Session. The monthly meeting begins at 7:00 p.m. with the business part of our meeting. Members will have a chance to brag about their genealogy finds and, if time permits, also be able to ask questions.

The refreshment break is a time to visit and ask questions of our experienced members. At 8:00 p.m., the speaker or panel will do their presentation, aiming to be finished by 9:00 p.m.

We are planning to have two visiting speakers this year. One of these is planned for Sunday, October 14, 2007 (see AFHS Programs below). On Saturday, May 3, 2008, Chris Watts of England will be our guest for a day of lectures. Watch the *Breeze* and the next *Chinook* for further details.

Monthly meetings of the AFHS are held the first Monday of each month (except for February when the meeting is held on the first Saturday afternoon) at First Christian Reformed Church, 3818-14A Street, Calgary, from 7:00-9:00 p.m.

	family stories about a local pioneer family. (Speaker TBA)
Jan. 7, 2008	Industrial Influences on Family Migration in England: Ever wonder why your family chose to move from place to place? Faced with this question while writing his family book, Alan Cassley turned to historical records. Learn how an understanding of industrial changes added to his family story.
DATE	SPECIAL EVENTS
Sunday Oct. 14, 2007 1:30 p.m.	Intermediate Level Seminar. Visiting Speaker, Sharon Murphy from the National Institute for Genealogical Studies will present Analyzing Your Problems to Figure Out Your Next Move. \$10.00. To be held at Jenkins Theatre, Mount Royal College. Contact Tara Shymanski at 246-6976 for more details and to register.

###

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

by Marion Firman

Become a Member:

Receive **Four** Issues of *Chinook*

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Submit Two Free **Queries**

Receive **Membership Prices** when Applicable

The membership year for AFHS is from September 1 to August 31. A Membership Application /Renewal form for 2007-08 is included with this issue of the *Chinook* (page 30). New memberships are accepted at any time during the year. Those who join between April 1 and August 31 of this year do not need to pay an additional fee for 2007-08.

You may renew your membership in person at a monthly meeting held at the First Christian Reformed Church, 3818 - 14A Street. SW, Calgary, AB or mail it to the address shown on the form.

###

DATE	PROGRAM TOPIC
Oct. 1, 2007	Something Old; Now What? (What to do with Inherited Treasures): Have you ever been given family treasures because you are known as the family historian? Donna Palmer, Development Coordinator for Heritage Park and a professional appraiser, will inform us how to restore, protect, appraise, consign or donate these special items.
Nov. 5, 2007	Military Records: Jim Benedict has had great success using military records to add details to his family history. He will share his presentation originally presented to the Computer Special Interest Group in November 2006.
Dec. 3, 2007	A Local Family History: A member of the Southern Alberta Pioneers and Their Descendants will tell us about this organization and share some

CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY
submitted by Christine Hayes

Family History Coaching. One-on-one coaching is provided by members of the Alberta Family Histories Society on the last Saturday of each month (October 27 and November 24, there is no session in December) from 10:00 a.m. to noon on the 4th floor of the Central Library, 616 Macleod Trail SE. This is a drop-in program so no advance registration is required.

Genealogy 101 is presented by representatives of the Alberta Family Histories Society. It will be presented at seven branches and the Central Library. Check our website <http://calgarypubliclibrary.com/library/programs.aspx> or our printed program guide for times and locations.

Getting the Most out of Ancestry Library Edition. Learn how to get the most out of this valuable online resource. Signal Hill Library, 5994 Signal Hill Centre SW, Thursday, November 15 from 10:30 a.m. to noon.

Calgary's Historic Homes and Their Owners. Learn about some fascinating characters from Calgary's past and their homes. Explore what's available in the Local History collection to help with your own research. 4th Floor, Central Library, Saturday, October 13, 2:00-3:00 p.m..

The Calgary Police Service: an Illustrated History. Staff from the Calgary Police Interpretive Centre will talk about Calgary's early law enforcement history. A tour of the Centre will follow. 4th Floor, Central Library, Wednesday, October 17, 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Calgary's Unknown Heritage. The Calgary Heritage Initiative invites you to learn about some of Calgary's lesser known heritage sites. 4th Floor, Central Library, Wednesday, November 7, 7-8:30pm.

Famous Name Trains: Traveling in Style with the CPR. Author David Laurence Jones will take you back to the time of the CPR's famous luxury trains. 4th Floor, Central Library,

Wednesday November 21, 7:00-8:30 p.m.
Register for programs by visiting your local library in person, telephoning 260-2620 or going online at www.calgarypubliclibrary.com (click on "Programs"). All programs listed above are free of charge, but you will need to have a Calgary Public Library card to register. If you have any questions, please contact us in the Humanities Department at 260-2785.

###

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See also page 24



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Email: age@knowmap.com

EVENTS

by Beverley A. Rees

October 19, 2007

Who DO You Think You Are?

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Discover the 5 W's of Your Family History! We are still working on the venue, but please mark your calendars for October 19 - 21, 2007 when the Southeast & Winnipeg Branch of the Manitoba Genealogical Society will host a genealogical seminar in Winnipeg.

www.mbgenealogy.com

November 11-18, 2007

Roots Magic Cruise

Royal Caribbean Mariner of the Seas

www.rootsmagiccruise.com

February 2008

St. George Genealogy and Family Heritage

Jamboree

Dixie Conference Center

St. George, Utah, USA

April 12, 2008

Alberta Genealogical Society Gen Fair

Featuring Paul Smart & Mary Tollestrup

Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada

www.abgensoc.ca/events.html

www.lethbridgeags.theboss.net

April 25-26, 2008

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Seminar

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

www.saskgenealogy.com/events/sgs_events.htm

May 10, 2008

Abbotsford Genealogical Society Seminar

Featuring Chris Watts

Abbotsford, British Columbia, Canada

www.abbygs.ca

May 14-18, 2008

NGS Conference in the States and Family History Fair

Kansas City, Missouri

www.ngsgenealogy.org

May 17, 2008

Nanaimo Family History Society seminar

Featuring Chris Watts

www.members.shaw.ca/nfhs

May 24, 2008

Campbell River Genealogy Society Seminar

Featuring Chris Watts

Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada

www.rootsweb.com~bccrgc

June 23-28, 2008

28th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Services.

Quebec City, Quebec, Canada

www.sgq.qc.ca/congres_208/welcome.htm

July 16, 2008

Legacy Genealogy Cruise

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England; Copenhagen; Denmark; Warnemuende;

Berlin; St. Petersburg, Russia; Helsinki, Finland;

Tallinn, Estonia; Stockholm, Sweden; back to

London, England

www.legacyfamilytree.com

August 1-3, 2008

Annual seminar of the Federation of East European Family History Societies

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA

www.feefhs.org

September 3-6, 2008

FGS Conference

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

Pennsylvania Convention Center

www.fgs.org/2008conf/FGS-2008.htm

September 26 to 28, 2008

Kelowna and District Genealogical Society Conference

Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada

www.rootsweb.com/~bckdgs

November 1, 2008; FamilyRoots 2008

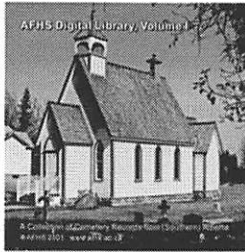
Alberta Family Histories Society [AFHS]

Carriage House Inn, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

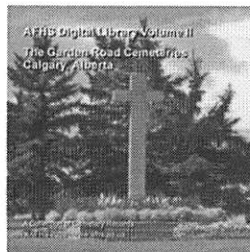
www.afhs.ab.ca

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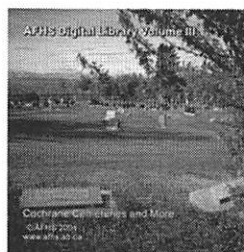
AFHS Digital Library



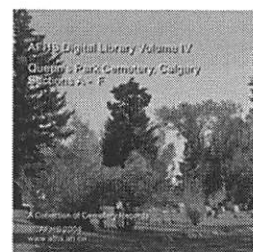
Volume I
Cemeteries in Southern Alberta
\$30.00



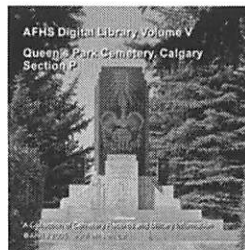
Volume II
The Garden Road Cemeteries
\$20.00



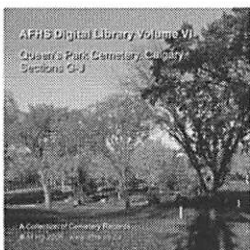
Volume III
Cochrane Cemeteries and More
\$20.00



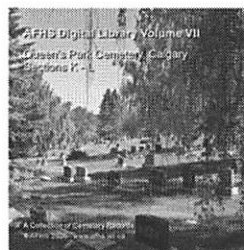
Volume IV
Queen's Park Cemetery
Sections A - F
\$25.00



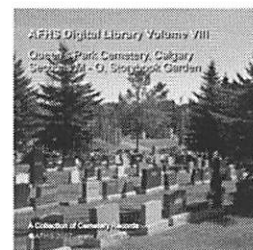
Volume V
Queen's Park Cemetery
Section P
\$25.00



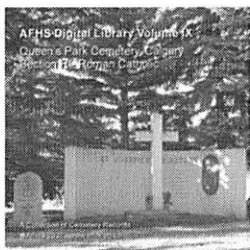
Volume VI
Queen's Park Cemetery
Sections G - J
\$25.00



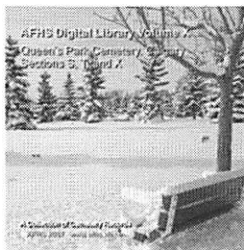
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AFHS Digital Library Order Form

Volume I ___ II ___ III ___ IV ___ V ___ VI ___ VII ___ VIII ___ IX ___ X ___

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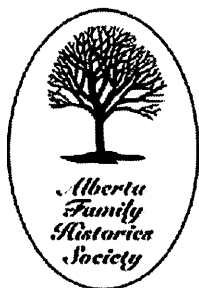
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AFHS website <http://www.afhs.ab.ca>

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



Alberta Family Histories Society
712 - 16th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8
(403) 214-1447
www.afhs.ab.ca

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL 2007-2008

The membership year is from September 1st to August 31st.
Applications from April 1st are extended to the following year for new members.

Date: _____

Mr. Mrs. Ms. Miss Other (indicate) _____

Surname: _____ Given name(s): _____

Address: _____

Postal code: _____ Telephone: _____

Email: _____ Personal web page: _____

New Member Renewal Membership # _____

Type of Membership:

- | | | | |
|--|---------|--|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individual | \$40.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ (individual) | \$35.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family | \$55.00 | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ (family) | \$45.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional | \$50.00 | | |

USA/overseas applicants, please pay in US funds
Overseas applicants add \$8.00 for postage

Fees not paid by September 11th annually may result in removal of the member's surname list from the website, suspension of library borrowing privileges, and stoppage of the *Chinook* subscription.

Donation to the AFHS Memorial Fund \$ _____
(Tax receipt available for a \$10.00 minimum donation)

The money donated to this fund will be invested and interest earned will either be re-invested or used to sustain a Board approved project. The principal will be preserved as much as possible.

Total Payment: \$ _____ Cash Cheque Other (indicate) _____

Alberta Family Histories Society

Membership

Membership in the Society is open to those interested in family history and genealogy, and may be obtained at the monthly meetings or by mailing the form on page 30 to Alberta Family Histories Society, 712-16th Ave NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2M 0J8, Attn: Membership Secretary. Membership fees are due September 1 each year. If a new member joins on or after April 1 that membership is valid until 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, fundraising 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.

**To advertise in *Chinook*,
See page 24.**

MEMBERSHIP FEES

For **Canadian** addresses, submit the fees below in money order or cheque from a Canadian account; For **US** addresses, submit the same fees but in US funds to cover higher mailing costs:

\$40.00	Individual
\$55.00	Family
\$35.00	Senior 65+ individual
\$45.00	Senior 65+ family
\$50.00	Institutional

For **overseas** addresses, submit fees in US funds, in the amount as follows:

\$48.00	Individual
\$63.00	Family
\$43.00	Senior 65+ individual
\$53.00	Senior 65+ family
\$58.00	Institutional

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Master Genealogist	Alan Peers & Blair Barr

For further Society information, see
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