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Alberta Family Histories Society



The groom said going AWOL to extend his honeymoon was worth it. See p. 5.

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CHINOOK SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

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Publication and Submission Dates

Issue Date	Volume, Number	Submission Deadline	Theme
January 2010	V.30, N.2	November 1, 2009	Immigration
April 2010	V.30, N.3	February 1, 2010	Places of Origin
July 2010	V.30, N.4	May 1, 2010	Culture & Customs
October 2010	V.31, N.1	August 1, 2010	Tweets & Tools

AFHS Periodicals Committee

Name	Position	Name	Position
Vickie Newington	Chair, Periodicals Committee	Ann Williams	"AFHS Library Book Reviews"
Xenia Stanford	<i>Chinook</i> Editor	Linda Murray	"AFHS Library Acquisitions" & "What's Out There"
Ann Williams	<i>Breeze</i> Editor	Laura Kirbyson	"Events"
Vacant	<i>Chinook</i> Assistant Editor	Lois Sparling	Advanced Techniques
Elizabeth Ronald	Secretary, Periodicals Committee	Marion Peterson	Proofreader
	<i>Chinook</i> "Surname Connections"	Duane Kelly	Proofreader
	Ads, Extra Copies	Bill Mills	Proofreader
	Printer's Proof Reviewer	Jackie Duncan	<i>Chinook</i> Distribution
Jim Benedict	"Computer Tricks"	Christine Hayes	Calgary Public Library Events

AFHS PROGRAMS (tentative)

Meetings of the Alberta Family Histories Society are usually held the first Monday of each month at River Park Church, 3818-14A Street S.W., Calgary, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. For more information and updates, consult the latest issue of *The Breeze*, check the AFHS website or see the website calendar.

DATE	PROGRAM TOPIC
December 7, 2009	Bring and Brag Family Heirlooms. Do you have a family heirloom that carries its own story? Bring it for some show and tell. For the safety of your items, there won't be a display. You will be the only person to handle your precious heirloom. You may send a digital image to Marion Peterson [marion.peterson@yahoo.ca] to display on the screen in addition to or instead of the actual item.
January 5, 2010	Desperation Genealogy: What Irish Researchers Can Teach the Rest of Us – <i>Celtic SIG Panel</i>
February 1, 2010	"Genealogy without documentation is mythology": Cite Your Sources – <i>Xenia Stanford</i>

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Kay Clarke

I hope you all had a great summer visiting with relatives, getting caught up in the latest family data and tramping through cemeteries with possible relatives to be investigated.



I would like to welcome many new members to our society. In the Society, there are folks researching in many different areas and all are more than willing to lend a hand to newcomers. The knowledge of this group will certainly help you find answers

to your research problems. One of the ways to get this help is to ask at monthly meetings, either in person or write it down and I will read it. Another way to get help is to go to our library where there are many volunteers with a great deal of understanding of how to find answers to your problems.

I personally had a wonderful 100th anniversary celebration in honour of my grandparents' arrival at the farm where the fourth generation now lives. We had visits from lots of relatives that we had not seen for a while and who also had not seen the farm for many years. We are not alone, as the years between 1896 and 1920 saw the largest influx of immigrants to one area ever. It is estimated that 1.25 million people crossed into Canada to the prairies during those years. Driving around the country side you will be aware of many signs noting these "century" farms in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

As we move into the new season, we can look forward to many exciting programs and a seminar which probably will have been held by the time this reaches you but I am sure will be most interesting and informative. Our library has acquired a wonderful collection of books from the Historical Society of Alberta. It totaled many

(35?) boxes in all and consists mostly of community histories from Alberta and some from Saskatchewan.

There are many times when you cannot get help, but there is never a time when you cannot give it.
President H. Hoover, 1993. ###

UPCOMING TOPIC: IMMIGRATION

The topic for July 2009 was Canadian Immigration and more articles were received than could fit in the one issue. Thus, Canadian Immigration Part II was the plan for the January 2010 issue. Since some interesting articles were received on immigration to other countries than Canada, the topic for January is immigration. This means it can be immigration to Canada or any other country and it can be emigration from Canada to somewhere else. Sufficient articles on this topic have been received but don't forget to send in short pieces on other topics. Fillers and Serendipity items are always welcome. ###

CALL FOR ARTICLES: PLACES OF ORIGIN

Where did your ancestors come from and what was that country or region like? What resources have you found useful in locating ancestors there and/or what sources have helped you understand the history/politics and its impact on their lives in particular eras. This includes indigenous people – e.g. First Nations or Métis. This is also a great time for SIG write-ups! The deadline for April 2010 submissions is February 1, 2010.

Thank you Lorna Laughton for your columns on "Did You Know" – Lorna is busy with her current Board position. Ann Williams has taken over *The Breeze*, but will still regularly contribute to *Chinook*. We would like someone to write Beginner's Tips or other columns. Please let us know if you can and will write! ###

EDITOR'S EYE

By Xenia Stanford

Can you believe a piece of tattered cloth no one wanted could propel me into the topic of *trench art*? It certainly was a surprise to me and to the other family members who missed their chance to own it. I came to appreciate the many things men and women who went to war forged to memorialize their times and to while away the time on their hands. It also demonstrates that it wasn't only women who could turn their hands to delicate handiwork. For more, read my article on page 14. My submission is only one of several "war stories" in this issue. (If trench art intrigues you, you may want to visit the Military Museum in Calgary where many items of trench art embroidery are on display.)



(I had to share my photo, in light of July's issue where I didn't look very happy. See, I really can smile! Credit: Sarah Naomi Photography)

This summer three very important events happened in my family:

- First, I became a grandmother for the very first time. She's a girl!
- Second, the oldest living member of my father's side of the family turned 90. My mother is 94 and many relatives in Austria lived into their 90s. Since my daughter-in-law has a grandmother in her 90s, my granddaughter inherits *good* longevity genes from both sides.
- Third, my book about my grade-one experiences at a one-room school was published. It's already on the reading lists of two schools (one in Alberta and the other in British Columbia). My children and other relatives love the book. It gives my family, present and future, a glimpse into what I experienced and felt as a child in *times long ago*.

Memoirs are one of the ways to make your family history interesting and accessible. I hope you are writing yours down. It's of little use to

"tell" the younger generation. Mine said they were waiting for the book to come out. Well, now the first one has and I am busily working on the next set of stories. A bit of serendipity due to writing this book is that I was reacquainted with the last teacher I had at the one-room school. It was her first teaching job. She has written and published several books. See Annette Gray at www.graywestbooks.com/author.htm

I enjoy my role as editor of *Chinook*, choosing stories to inspire you and articles to inform you. As I phrased it before, the role of our journal is three big Es:

1. Entertain you
2. Educate you
3. Engage you (i.e., you respond to us)

From what I hear we are doing that. No I don't just mean *we*, as in the Periodicals Committee. I mean all of you who share your stories, knowledge and experiences with us. Then the great team known as the Periodicals Committee brings everything together and gets it out to all our members, our exchange libraries and the contributors from outside our Society. Keep up the good work everyone! I hope you, the readers, continue to send us what you think would cover one or more of the 3-Es.

Although the task of editor is enjoyable, it does require many hours and as my days grow longer my time grows shorter. We have excellent proofreaders, so that area is well-covered. More editorial and/or layout help would be appreciated so no further issues are late. There also always needs to be a contingency plan in case I am simply not able to work on an issue. Good computer skills for layout, photo editing and converting files to high resolution Adobe pdf are required. A good command of the English language and knowledge of journalism standards form the *editing* part of the skillset.

Meanwhile, I hope you are doing what you can to leave some good memories, good genes and good genealogy to share. ###

UNCLE JIM'S WORLD WAR II ADVENTURES

By Lois Nicholson

Cover photo: Wedding of Jim Marcy and Evie (Eveline) Clemson on June 19, 1944 in the village of St. Georges, Shropshire, England. Credit for cover and all photos in this article: *Marcy/Nicholson family files.*

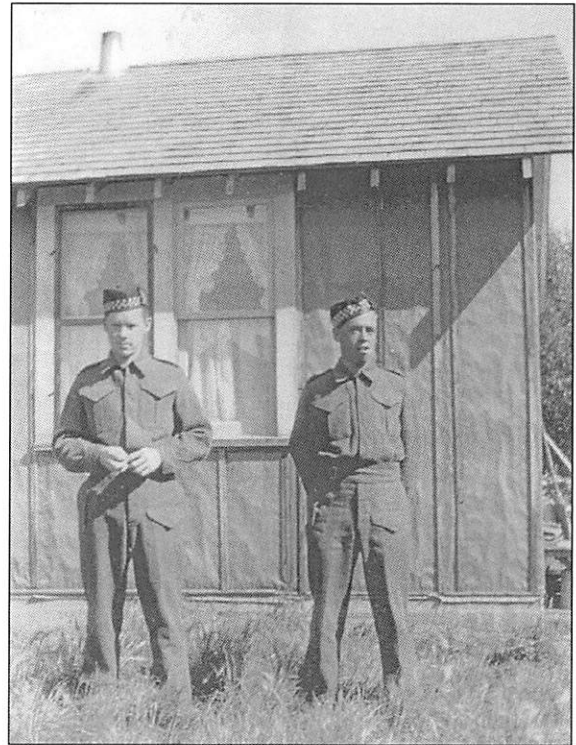
In 1994 James M. Marcy, uncle of Fred Nicholson, wrote to the Canadian Legion in Vegreville answering their request to retell some of his WWII active service experiences, which they wanted to include in a book they were compiling. Fred and Lois Nicholson have a copy of his letter and his life story that he wrote to be included in the Nicholson's family history. Lois took the most entertaining parts of his stories and compiled them into this article. She says, "Uncle Jim did have some interesting stories to tell and as well he has a good sense of humour. He and his wife now live in a senior's home..."

As a young lad growing up on a farm near Chinook, Alberta in the 1920s and 30s, James Marcy was always intrigued by mechanical things: the steam tractors that ran the threshing machines, his mother's wooden-tubbed Maytag gasoline-powered washing machine and farm machinery. Returning to school in 1939, after a two-year absence during which time he helped his parents resettle to a farm near Brooks, he found his interests had become more worldly and less academic. Driven by an adventurous spirit plus a sense of patriotism as World War II got under way, Jim went to Calgary and enlisted in the Canadian Army in October 1940.

His brother Bob enlisted at the same time, both in the Calgary Highlanders where they began infantry training. The brothers volunteered to take trade training with the understanding that they would return to their unit to service and maintain the motor vehicles soon to be acquired. They never saw their unit again because suddenly one day orders were posted during training that struck both men off the Calgary Highlanders, posting them to other units.

In England, before receiving permission and leave to be married, a Canadian soldier was required to save \$600, be blood tested, have his

fiancé blood tested and submit a "Free of V.D." declaration by her doctor. Having dutifully complied with these regulations and receiving permission to marry, Jim and his fiancé set a wedding date and plans were made to use a nine-day leave, normally granted in such cases.



Jim Marcy (left) and brother Bob in 1941

Jim's leave was to begin at 12:30 p.m. on a Saturday, but when he picked up his pass, they had allowed him only five days. A check of the posted Company Orders showed that one man and one officer had both been granted a nine-day Marriage Leave during the same week. Protest this irregularity? No senior officer was available, so he left for nine days anyway.

Those four-days AWOL did not, in any way, detract from the happiness of the occasion, although Jim did get a questioning look from his bride, when on their honeymoon in Wales, he unexplainably reversed their direction after sighting the red markings of a military policeman who was standing at the other end of the railway station platform. The piper had to be paid. When Jim turned in his overdue pass at the

Guardroom of their barracks, they immediately marched him to the Detention Barracks (army jail) where the guards (after confiscating his boots, belt and wallet) gave him a receipt then locked him in a holding cell with about a dozen other violators of military rules. Such a move in a short 24 hours, from the marriage bed to sleeping on a bare, plank floor was probably the ultimate journey from the sublime to the ridiculous. The sentence for his misdeed was seven days in solitary confinement and stoppage of pay for 12 days. To this day Jim maintains that "it was worth it."

Later that night, the guards, whose less than affable mood now seemed to have deteriorated to downright surliness, paid a visit in which they seemed to be searching for something. After they left, the other prisoners sated Jim's curiosity in hushed tones. Minutes before he was locked up, the guards had made a head count which showed two missing. Those two, longing for additional freedom, had used their Canadian ingenuity and initiative to escape by taking down the stovepipe, standing on the stove to remove the roof jack and leaving a hole through which they had escaped to the roof.



James M. Marcy 1945

In the theatre of war, expediency sometimes dictated the use of mechanical techniques, which were strange indeed. A number of Bren Gun Carriers were swamped during the landings at

Normandy. By the time the engines had dried enough to start, the clutch plates had rust-fused together and pushing the clutch pedal to the floor would not release the clutch. The gears could not be shifted with the engine running. Removing the engines from these lightly armoured vehicles would have taken many hours of work and the use of a crane was not available. It was decided to resort to "shock treatment," applied in the following manner:

1. Start engine and warm thoroughly to operating temperature, then turn it off.
2. Shift into low gear.
3. With ample free space ahead, start the engine. This resulted in a rather jerky start because the vehicle would lurch forward, as the engine gained power.
4. With the clutch pedal held to the floor, ram the vehicle into the largest nearby apple tree in the orchard where they were encamped. The jolt freed the clutch, along with quite a few apples, so a steel helmet was advisable.

Sleeping accommodations in that encampment were rugged, consisting of six-man tents pitched over foxholes, which had been dug over extreme protest by German POWs commanded by a detachment of engineers. It seems that those prisoners, some in tears, had mistakenly convinced themselves that they were being ordered to dig graves which they would soon be occupying. Probably the feelings of sympathy of the Canadian infantry were somewhat blunted by the knowledge that their German counterparts were shelling them nightly.

Sanitary facilities were also crude, although occasionally, before mobile bath units arrived, the soldiers had their own version of a sunken bath: a shell crater in the ground, lined with a piece of waterproof tarpaulin. A bucket was the water supply.

Some rations arrived in wooden boxes which, when emptied, were just the right size to provide a combined seat and base for a "two-holer"

outdoor toilet. Without superstructure, this open air convenience was placed over a pit which was dug adjacent to a wire fence, which was the boundary between the orchard and a cow pasture. Later, the choice of this location came abruptly into question. A French dairy maid using a long willow switch to drive a herd of cows past this facility had yielded to temptation and applied her switch to a pair of posteriors perched thereon. Could she have been part owner of the orchard with its damaged apple trees?

Wartime military service created many unusual and unexpected experiences. During their early training programs, brothers Jim and Bob were separated, with Jim training in Kingston, Ontario while Bob was sent to London, Ontario. Once trained and shipped overseas, they lost contact with each other during the European Campaign, but were pleased to meet unexpectedly on the *Queen Elizabeth*, the ship that returned them to Canada. It was a "needle in the haystack" chance, considering the fact that there were about 15,000 troops on board.

Along with his brother, Jim met several other members of his original Calgary Highlanders Unit on that ship. Only one third of his original platoon had survived their campaign in Europe. Perhaps his quest for mechanical knowledge had affected his destiny. ###

GENEALOGY NEWS

By Xenia Stanford

WWI Casualties Archive, Red Cross, Geneva

On June 2, 2008 it was announced that archaeologists had uncovered human remains in a mass grave at Fromelles, France, of soldiers who lost their lives in July 1916. Since many were Australian troops in the single greatest loss during WWI for that country, the Australian government commissioned Peter Barton to identify the casualties discovered there. Barton was given access to the basement of the Red Cross headquarters in Geneva, where he discovered

records that had been virtually untouched since 1918. Barton estimates there could be 20-million sets of details giving names, home addresses and demise of soldiers from over 30 different countries. These include many records of soldiers whose remains had never been identified and whose resting place was never known. Once the Red Cross has these 20-million records digitized and online, which they hope will be by 2014, families may at last learn what happened to their lost soldiers. The details in the records include the condition of the soldiers or injuries at the time they were captured and the location of the fields where they were buried. See http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/7940540.stm

Maine Military Men, 1917-18

This is a listing of men (and some women) who served in the U.S. military. It was where I discovered the elusive father of my stepmother. The family travelled back and forth to Maine and through the above-titled database, I found several relatives. After her father died, the family returned to Prince Edward Island. My stepsisters did not know the family had lived there. The database is described as follows:

One of the largest armed conflicts in human history, World War One involved soldiers from the United States beginning in 1917. This database is a collection of military records for men who served in the war from Maine. Originally compiled in 1929, it provides the names for men who served in the army, navy, and marines. A list of nurses is also included. In addition to providing the individual's name, it reveals city of residence, unit of service, birth date or age, and other helpful facts. It also contains the location and date of enlistment and discharge information. The names of about 36,300 men are included in the collection.

This database is available through Ancestry. So if your Maritime ancestor is missing in action at home, check for him in the database of Maine Military Men. ###

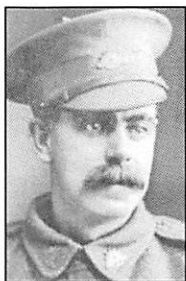
ROLL OF HONOUR: FAMILY SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN

By Ann Williams

I still remember the day (fifty-odd years ago) when my brother announced that he had a new workmate, a New Zealander called Robin Astridge. A teenager at the time, I was astounded to hear of Astridges (my maiden name) in New Zealand and thus began my quest to find our relationship to these New Zealanders. None was found, but I've had fun and can now fit most known Astridges into separate trees. I also found the true name of a man who changed his name to Astridge.

In preparation for a recent family gathering I listed Astridge descendants appearing in the records of servicemen and women. The following are entries from the list that demonstrate where military information may be uncovered and also reveal to you some interesting stories: the Australian soldier who ended the war as a Wing Commander in the Royal Australian Air Force; the British soldier who became attached to the 1st Canadian Army, the British soldier who repaired American military vehicles and the soldier from the Channel Islands whose medals were sold on eBay. Sadly, there are also the stories of two brothers who died within hours of each other.

(Abbreviations: See References on page 12. Photo Credit: Gathered from various sources by Ann Williams)



Astridge, Alfred Edward (WWI Australian Army Private). Descendant of John Astridge of Portsmouth, Hampshire he immigrated to Australia with his parents in 1884. On March 23, 1917, he enlisted in the 45th Infantry

Battalion and sailed from Sydney on *HMAT Marathon*. He was killed on April 2, 1918 (shot in the head by a sniper while defending the railway embankment near Albert railway station in the battle for Amiens), leaving a wife and two young daughters. MEMORIALS: Dernancourt Communal Cemetery Extension Somme, France and Australian War Memorial Panel 139 Canberra (CWGC, NAA, AWM).



Astridge, Arthur George (WWI Australian Army Private). Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton, Hampshire, he immigrated to Australia with his parents. On August

21, 1916, he enlisted in the 59th Battalion and sailed from Melbourne on *HMAT Nestor*. On November 23, 1918 (shortly after the armistice), he was photographed in 59th Battalion band in Picardie, France (NAA).

Astridge, Charles (WWI Canadian Army Private). Descendant of the Astridge family of Havant, Hampshire. He was born in England and sent to Canada in 1904 (British Child Emigration Scheme). On March 7, 1916, he enlisted at Barrie, Ontario and sailed from Halifax on the *SS Empress of Britain*, arriving in England on May 4, 1916. By July 29, 1916, he was in France and received his first injury on August 15, 1917 (a gunshot wound to the left shoulder). He soon returned to the front but was dangerously wounded on August 27, 1917 (gunshot wound to the chest) and evacuated to the 1st Scottish General Hospital, Aberdeen, Scotland for treatment. He convalesced in Britain but was back in France by July 14, 1918. On August 29, 1918, he sustained a gunshot wound to the left hand and was again evacuated to Britain for treatment. The war ended and he left Liverpool for Canada on the *SS Carmania* on February 1, 1919. On arrival in Halifax he was admitted to hospital for tonsillitis and then suffered a collapsed left lung. Charles was demobbed in Toronto on March 24, 1919 as medically unfit (CEF database). Life did improve for Charles; he married in September of 1919 and had seven children. He died at age 73.

Astridge, Douglas W. (WWII British Army Lance Bombardier). Son of James Adolphus Astridge. At the outbreak of war he enlisted in



the 48th Hampshire Royal Engineers, transferring to the Royal Artillery where he manned searchlights in gunnery positions along the Hampshire coast. From 1941 to 1944 he was with the 32nd Light Aircraft Artillery, manning an Oerlikon anti-aircraft gun on the Bastion in the Grand Harbour of Malta,

defending the island from attacking aircraft, and was in the last convoy to leave Malta in 1944. On return to England he transferred to the 1st Canadian Army for the invasion of France (personal communication).

Astridge, Eric Sydney (WWI Australian Flying Corps/Australian Army; WWII Australian Army/Australian Air Force Wing Commander). Descendant of John Astridge of Portsmouth. On December 28, 1914, he enlisted in the Australian Flying Corps, but by June 22, 1915, he was a corporal in the newly formed 4 Light Horse Brigade, Ammunition Reserve and sailed from Sydney on *HMAT Vestalia*. Soon after the outbreak of WWII, he enlisted in the Australian army but was discharged as a Lieutenant in 1940 and immediately enlisted in Royal Australian Air Force, finishing the war as Wing Commander 4 Main Group HQ (NAA).



Astridge, Jack (WWI and WWII Royal Navy Chief Petty Officer). Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. He enlisted in the Royal Navy at the age of 17 and at the outbreak of WWI was a gunner on *HMS Swiftsure* in the East Indies (Ashtead parish

magazine). His 1918 marriage certificate records he was then a Petty Officer on *HMS Penelope*. Between the wars he spent some time on *HMS Egmont*, a shore base on Malta and *HMS Tamar*, a shore base in Hong Kong. In 1928, he was promoted to Chief Petty Officer, making him an officer rather than a seaman and cutting off his service record downloadable from TNA website (TNA #1). *World War II unit histories and officers* website continues Jack's service record.

Astridge, Jack Ronald (WWII RAF Flight Sergeant). Son of the previous Jack Astridge. Knowledge of his war service has only been uncovered in the report of his marriage in Canada on January 15, 1944, published in *The Saint Croix Courier* (St. Stephen, New Brunswick) on January 27, 1944.



Astridge, James (WWI British Army Private). Descendant of Astridge family of Overton. He enlisted in Durham Light Infantry in 1915 (*Surrey Recruitment Registers*, WWI Medal Cards/ TNA #2). James caught malaria while posted to Salonika (*British Army WWI*

Pension Records) but lived into his 70s.

Astridge, James Adolphus (Boer War and WWI Royal Marines Sergeant). Descendant of



the Astridge family of Overton. He enlisted in Royal Marines at the age of 14, and at 17 graduated into the Royal Marines Light Infantry. He was enumerated in the 1901 census on *HMS Kattlesnare* in Newlyn Harbour, Cornwall. In 1908, he saw action in

Somalia (on Africa's northeast coast), began WWI in the Mediterranean and ended it near Murmansk (Russia) on an icebreaker, assisting conveys bringing supplies into the area. After 26 years in the Marines, James took his discharge and enlisted in the Royal Marine Police. MEDALS: African General Service Medal and Somaliland Clasp 1908-1910; Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; 1914-15 Star, British War and Victory Medals (TNA #3).

Astridge, Joan Elsie (WWII Women's Auxiliary Air Force). Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. The only indication of her war service was found on her 1946 Marriage Certificate.



Astridge, John Thomas (WWI Canadian Army Private). Descendant of James Astridge of Northington, Hampshire. Born Middlesex, England, he immigrated to Canada in 1910 and enlisted in the Canadian Army on November 3, 1914, but was

discharged as medically unfit the following month. He tried again on August 19, 1915 (three months after marrying in Brockville); enlisted in the 8th Infantry Brigade (later 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles Battalion, Central Ontario Regiment) at Barriefield, Ontario and sailed to England on the *SS Missauafie*. He arrived in France on January 30, 1916; killed on May 12th at about daybreak in a trench at Sanctuary Wood from a bullet wound to the head fired by a sniper (CEF Personnel Records). MEMORIALS: Maple Copse, near Hooge, Belgium, Wall Street United Church Brockville, Brockville Museum, Ontario and Book of Remembrance St. Anselms, Hatch End, Middlesex.



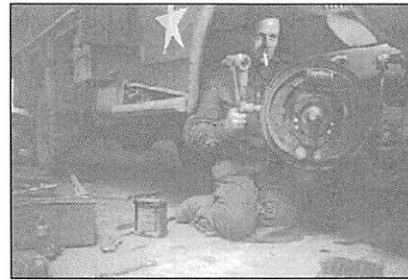
Astridge, John William (WWII Australian Army Lieutenant). Born New South Wales, Australia descendant of John Astridge of Portsmouth. John served in the Pacific and was at Ocean Island in 1942. The island was captured and occupied by the Imperial Japanese

Army, the Americans heavily bombed it and the Australians re-captured the island in 1945 (family communication).

Astridge, Laura Joyce (WWII Anti-aircraft, *ack-ack*, gunner's assistant) (family communication). Daughter of James Adolphus Astridge.

Astridge, Leonard Parks (WWII British Army Medical Corps Private). Descendant of James Astridge of Northington. Born in England, was enumerated in the 1901 census at St. Peter Port, Guernsey and evacuated from there to the UK in

1940 just ahead of the German occupation of the Channel Islands. MEDALS: British War Medal 1914-18, Victory Medal 1914-19 with Mention in Dispatches Oakleaf. His medals were sold on eBay a few years ago.



Astridge, Percy H. (WWII British Army Corporal). Descendant of the Astridge family of

Overton. Enlisted in the 511 Company Royal Army Service Corps where he was a Heavy Goods Vehicle Driver/Mechanic. He landed in Normandy a day or two after D-Day and when the war ended he was in Brussels working with the American army (family communication).

Astridge, Ronald Frank, Sr. (WWII U.S. Marines Sergeant).



Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. He enlisted in Buffalo, New York State in 1942 and was assigned to the El Toro Marine Corp Air Base in Southern California as quartermaster, supplying and

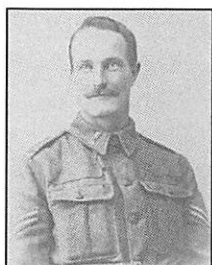
provisioning troops. He was shipped to the South Pacific in 1944 where he continued his quartermaster role (family communication).

Astridge, William G. (WWI Canadian Army Private). Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. He enlisted in Toronto on October 12, 1916, and sailed to England on the *SS Maurantia*, arriving in France on February 1, 1917. In January of 1918, he had 14-days leave and in January



of 1919 was granted permission to marry (someone he met while on leave?) and further leave in the U.K. Thus, on February 15, 1919, he married Kathleen Hill at Chingford, Essex. He returned to Canada on the *SS Scandinavian* and

was demobbed in Quebec on May 21, 1919 (CEF Personnel Records).



Astridge, William George (WWI New Zealand Army Corporal). Descendant of the Astridge family of Havant. He enlisted in the NZ Rifle Brigade on August 24, 1915 and sailed for Egypt on November 13, 1915. By 1917

he was in the European trenches and was killed on October 12, 1917. MEMORIAL: Tyne Cot between Passchendaele and Zonnebeke, Belgium (CWGC). Awarded 1914-Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal (ANZ).



Austridge, Basil (WWI Royal Navy Yeoman of Signals). In spite of the spelling change of the surname, he was a descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. In 1912 he was a Leading Signalman

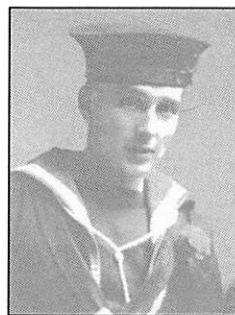
in the Royal Navy (son's birth certificate) and died on May 31, 1916 at the Battle of Jutland (CWGC). Basil was on the Battlecruiser *HMS Queen Mary* which had sailed from Rosyth, Scotland at 21:30 on May 30th. The next afternoon the ship went into action at 15:49 hours, was hit about 16:26, exploded and quickly sank. Of the 1,000 men on board, just a handful were rescued. MEMORIAL: Portsmouth Naval Memorial. Note: his hatband reads *HMS Victory* then being used for recruit training.



Austridge, John (WWI Royal Navy Chief Petty Officer Telegraphist). Brother of Basil Austridge (above entry). He also died on May 31, 1916 at the Battle of Jutland (CWGC). John was on the Destroyer *HMS Tipperary* which had

sailed with the Battle Fleet at 21:30 on May 30th. While leading a flotilla of 11 destroyers *HMS Tipperary* was attacked by three enemy ships. In less than a minute she was hit and on fire, only

15 men (adrift on a raft singing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary") were rescued. MEMORIAL: Portsmouth Naval Memorial. Note: his hatband reads *HMS St. Vincent*, a shore-based training establishment in Gosport.



Bass, James (WWII Royal Navy Able Seaman). Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. He joined the Royal Navy before WWII and a few hours after war was declared was serving on *HMS Escort* off the coast of Ireland when the

TSS Athenia was sunk by an enemy submarine. James was actually in the oily sea trying to assist the *Athenia* passengers. The following year *HMS Escort* was involved in the North Sea sinking of Submarine U-63 but was lost later that year when she was torpedoed off Algeria by an Italian submarine. James was rescued and died on January 9, 1942 on *HMS Vimiera* when it hit a mine off Dungeness, Kent and sank. MEMORIAL: Chatham, Kent (family communication, CWGC and Bass, 2005).

Durant, John Leslie (WWII Royal Air Force Leading Aircraftman, 206 Squadron). Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. He enlisted in the RAF in 1938 and died on May 18, 1940 when the Hudson he was in disappeared over the English Channel while on anti-submarine patrol. He is listed in *They Shall Grow Not Old* (Allison & Hayward, 1992) and in "Nutana branch clipping file" (Saskatchewan War Memorial Project) as a resident of Regina, Saskatchewan. MEMORIAL: Runnymede Memorial near Windsor, England, for airmen from the north European theatre who died with no known grave (CWGC).



Evans, Howard R.O. (WWII British Army Major), Descendant of the Astridge family of Havant. Served in the British Army Intelligence Corps (personal communication).



Fowler, Vera (WWII U.S. Marines Sergeant). Enlisted in Minneapolis in 1942, one of the first women in the Marines. She was posted to the El Toro Marine Corp Air Base in Southern California where she was assigned to the Clothing Section of the Quartermaster. In 1944, she

married the Quartermaster, Ronald F. Astridge, Sr. in Santa Ana, California (family communication).



Porter, Newton William (WWI British Army Corporal). Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. He enlisted in the Royal Horse Guards in 1907, transferring to the Guards Machine Gun Regiment during WWI. At the end of the war he returned to the

Royal Horse Guards alternating every two weeks between Windsor Barracks and Regents Park Barracks. MEDALS: 1914 Star, British War Medal, Victory Medal, Long Service and Good Conduct Medal deposited with Household Cavalry Museum, Windsor (family communication).



Winterbourne, George Ernest (WWI British Army Private, Queen's Westminster Rifles). Descendant of the Astridge family of Overton. (WWI Medal Cards). George contributed his experiences at Ypres to two books written by

Lyn Macdonald (1983; 1993) (family communication).

The Wars

- First Boer War, mid-December 1880 to late March 1881 (Transvaal Rebellion)
- Second Boer War, October 11, 1899 – May 31, 1902
- WWI, July 28, 1914 - November 11, 1918
- WWII, Sept. 1, 1939 – Sept. 2, 1945

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www.archives.govt.nz

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www.awm.gov.au/research/people/all/
Roll of Honour; Nominal Rolls, Honours & Awards and Red Cross Wounded & Missing

Bass, S. J. (2005, March). My grandfather's war started early. *Family Tree Magazine*.

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NAA = National Archives of Australia. *Service Records*. www.naa.gov.au/collection/explore/defence/service-records/index.aspx
To search names, login as guest at <http://naa12.naa.gov.au> and click on Name Search to the right of the search box.

Saskatchewan War Memorial Project (The).
www.peopleplaces.ca/warmemorial/info/ds-dv.html

Surrey History Trust (2005). *WW1. The Surrey recruitment registers: Surname index and extracts* (CD).

TNA = The National Archives, London, England
From www.nationalarchives.gov.uk
Choose "Search the Archives" and select
"Documents Online" from drop down menu
#1 "Registers of Seamen's Services"
#2 Go from "Campaign Medals" to "First World War Medal Index Cards"
#3 "Royal Marines Service Records" (11)

World War II unit histories and officers
www.unithistories.com

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SURNAME CONNECTIONS

Editor's Note: Stuck in your search for a person, couple or family? Share your dead-end and maybe find a connection to those who can help. Members allowed two free surname questions per publication year (by volume #). Additional surname questions and non-member requests are \$5.00. Submit the surnames you are looking for and give additional information, such as place and date range. Format/content, see www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/HowtoWrite-Effective-Surname-Connection.pdf Email to surnames-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

GRANTMEYER & KNIEFFS, Germany

Heinrich GRANTMEYER born about 1720 in Barksen, Germany. He married Anna S.M. KNIEFFS on October 17, 1744 in Barksen. Their children were Rudolph Ernst, John Christian, Frederick and Charlotte all born in Germany. John Christian GRANTMEYER was my fourth generation grandfather who was a Hessian soldier. He settled in Northwest Arm, Nova Scotia. I have not been able to go back beyond Heinrich and do not know anything else about

Heinrich and Anna. I don't know if the whole family came to Canada or if it was just John. John was born in 1753, but do not know month or day. He married twice I believe. Nothing is known about the first wife. The second wife was Sarah MACPHEE. John and Sarah were married November 22, 1808 in Sydney, Nova Scotia. John died June 26, 1846 at the age of 93. The only thing we have on the first wife is her first name of Maria.

Contact: Heather Jaremko, email:
hdj@stopmotion-software.com

SNYDER & FLUCK/FLUKE, Pennsylvania

Marriage Record for Jacob SNYDER and Anna Maria/Mary FLUCK/FLUKE (b. 1800 Trinity Reformed. Church, Springfield Township, Bucks County Pennsylvania) probably in Bucks County, Montgomery County or Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

Birth Record for Jacob Snyder b. abt 1796 and his children: Elizabeth b. 1828, Hannah b.1832, Joseph b. abt 1834, John b. 1841. All are on census records (possible Mennonite connection).

Contact: Donna Snyder,
email: snyderda@shaw.ca

LESTER & SAUNDERS, England/New Brunswick

I am looking for the ancestors and descendants of William Boyd LESTER. William was born March 29, 1824, perhaps in Canada and perhaps in England. He married Edna Anne SAUNDERS in March 1855 in Kings County, New Brunswick, Canada. He and Edna had 10 children: William born 1857, Mary born 1858, Peter born 1860, Elizabeth born 1862, Margaret born 1864, Emma born 1865, Edna born 1866, Allan born 1869, John born 1875 and Humphrey born 1877. All were born in Kings County. If you have information on any of this family

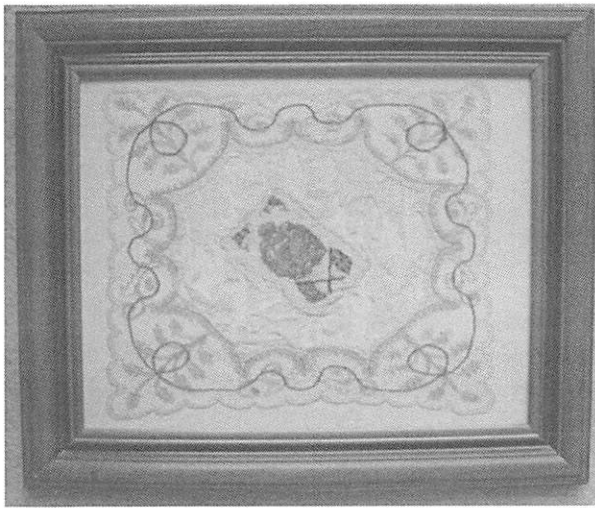
Contact: Kay Clarke, email: clarkekg@telus.net
or mail: R.R. 7 Calgary AB T2P 2G7

###

HOW A TATTERED CLOTH LED ME TO EXPLORE TRENCH ART

By Xenia Stanford

It was a tattered piece of cloth no one wanted. My siblings and I were dividing up the family heirlooms after my aunt's death. She had inherited my grandmother's belongings, so some were fairly old. My sister would place several similar items on the floor. Each person took a turn selecting one. Then we each took another turn with the next person, clockwise from the person who had made the previous selection, choosing first the next time. We continued this until all the available items were selected.



Cloth framed by author
Credit: *Xenia Stanford*

This left a few remnants that no one chose. One of these was an embroidered cloth. It certainly was not a handkerchief as the embroidery was too lumpy and the gold thread for the leaves too coarse. Now, it was so tattered, it was not really useful for anything. It depicted the words Tank Corps with an embroidered golden tank in the centre, a crown and two red roses above. Underneath the embroidered tank were the Union flag on the right and the Red Ensign on the left. The outer embroidery was of laurel leaves. It was a very detailed design and it sparked my curiosity. Since no one else wanted it, I took it home.

It had to have a story, but what did it have to do with my family? It appeared to be from WWI and my two uncles who had served in the

Canadian Forces were not even born by WWI. The older generation of the family had immigrated from Austria (father's side) and Ukraine (mother's side) before 1910. They were citizens of Canada by WWI but were treated as "enemy aliens."

Another possible connection was ruled out. My great-aunt married a man who served in WWI, but in the U.S. Army according to his funeral notice. The only other possible link was through this same great-aunt who, before she met her husband, had a child in 1913 with a man my grandmother described as British. The rest of the story was never discussed, so no more was known or likely to be known since the generation who could have shed more light on this were all deceased by then. How else could this cloth have become part of my grandmother's and, later, her daughter's treasures?

The cloth was so delicate and so tattered that I decided to preserve it by using an adhesive backed cardstock. Both were said to be archival material though the first law of preservation is to "do no harm" – i.e. do nothing that can't be undone. I put the cloth and backing into a photo frame. Then I went to the Glenbow to consult with an archivist to see if he could tell me more.

The first thing he did was chide me for my method of displaying the cloth. I knew the best way for material of this type was to use straight pins. I justified it by saying, "If I had used pins, you wouldn't be able to see the cloth." That's how tattered it was.

The archivist confirmed it as a WWI design, but couldn't tell me anything more. A friend, Keith King, who is a military history buff, said he would look into it for me. He came back with an answer that was a complete surprise.

Not only would the soldier have sent the cloth to a loved one, but he would have been the one who embroidered it! Imagine that! I just assumed he would have bought it from the commissary shop!

I learned through Keith, who checked with the military historian in Victoria, British Columbia, that when a soldier was injured and faced a long convalescence, he had to do something to fight the boredom and forget the pain. So soldiers were taught arts and crafts, such as embroidery.

Although I would probably never know the name of the man who embroidered the cloth or what happened to him, I still wanted to know more about this practice of recuperation.

“Of course,” I was told sometimes when I inquired, “you mean *trench art*.” I couldn’t see a soldier carrying around an embroidery hoop, needles and threads while down a foxhole. So, “No, I don’t mean trench art,” I would reply.



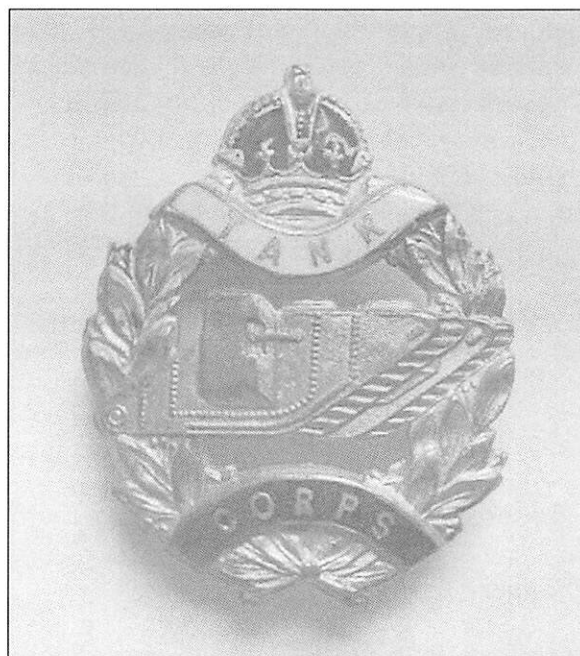
Centre of Cloth
Credit: *Xenia Stanford*

Although Jane Kimball, author of *Trench Art: An Illustrated History* (2005), lists seven types of trench art at the website www.trenchart.org, most of them, in spite of the name, were not made in trenches. I also couldn’t imagine embroidery would be taught to permanently

disabled or blind veterans as a means to make a living as Kimball contends. The rough work done on this piece seems more like the work of a convalescing soldier while waiting to be shipped back to the front or shipped home.

I found this was indeed used as an employment strategy. The British *Hansard* of October 27, 1944 gives this question from Major Sir Robert Conant, Parliamentary Private Secretary, to the Secretary of State for the Home Department:

...if he will circulate in the OFFICIAL REPORT a list of benevolent organisations, excluding regimental and town funds, formed to assist ex-Servicemen after the war, and indicating, where possible, the scope of such organisations.



WWI Tank Corps Regimental Sweetheart Brooch
(Detail the golden tank, crown and wording embroidered on the cloth shown in the left column)

Credit: regimentalbrooches.com with permission

Mr. H. Morrison (Home Secretary 1940-1945), in his reply, includes the following:

Disabled Soldiers' Embroidery Industry
(The Friends of the Poor Incorporated)
—Teach embroidery to disabled ex-Servicemen who are too disabled to take up employment outside their own

homes and to keep them supplied with work, etc. Queen Mary's (Roehampton) Hospital... (Great Britain, 1944).

Thus it would seem embroidery could be the work of a disabled soldier for post-service employment.

Still, it seems my tattered cloth was an early piece rather than that of a more accomplished man who would want to continue this as his employment. This previous entry from *Hansard* was WWII though and my Tank Corps embroidery has been identified as WWI.

I continued my search and recently located a series of posts on "The Great War Forum" where the thread on trench art begins with images and information from a 1916 scrapbook made by someone (identity unknown) who visited Netley Hospital in Southampton, England. This was a Red Cross convalescent hospital for all allied forces, which included Canadians. I wondered if the soldier behind the embroidery of my tattered cloth was a Canadian of British origin. The regimental design on the cloth has been identified as WWI and, since the sources I consulted seemed to agree, "As a rule the first thing a man wants to work is his regimental crest," the soldier must have been from the British Army Tank Corps.

Further confirmation that it is the British Tank Corps comes from the flags and the roses on the embroidery, as noted by Sally Bosley:

Left is the Red Ensign carried on Royal Navy ships, right Union flag (commonly and incorrectly referred to as the Union Jack). Neither are part of the insignia used by the Tank Corps so have been added by the person who made it to embellish the design a little more.

The Rose usually depicts England as it has been our national flower/symbol since the War of the Roses (Bosley, 2009).

This does not mean that a Canadian soldier couldn't or wouldn't have signed up for a British

Tank Division. Regardless, the embroidery certainly could have been made by a man. For, from the online "Great War Forum," I learned that images of soldiers with their embroidery were included in an article entitled "Netley Hospital: Crippled Soldiers as Skilled Embroiderers," published November 22, 1916.

This same article mentions "the men also produced black and white sketches, etchings, and watercolours." And for anyone who thinks the soldier had to have both hands in full working condition to execute a skilful piece of embroidery, this scrapbook entry should dispel that theory:

Pte. Garrett, South Wales Borderers, missing one arm, only 3 fingers on his remaining hand. He embroidered a cushion cover...

Perhaps, I am wrong. Perhaps, *my soldier did* earn his post-war living from his embroidery. I will never know, but I will treasure his artistry and imagine his story.

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THE HALIFAX EXPLOSION OF 1917

By Annie MacInnis

Annie MacInnis is a Calgary Herald columnist and avid history buff.

Each year as early December approaches, my thoughts turn to a particularly Nova Scotian anniversary: *The Halifax Explosion*. The explosion occurred on December 6, 1917. It was the largest manmade explosion until Nagasaki and Hiroshima. The explosion was so big that people in the town I grew up in, some 40 miles away, felt the impact. Dishes fell from shelves and pictures from walls. Much of downtown Halifax was destroyed by the explosion. More than 2,000 people were killed and more than 9,000 injured.

The explosion devastated much of Halifax long before I was born, but I recall this event for much more personal reasons. The stories surrounding the explosion resonate with me each December, because I grew up hearing family stories about the explosion from my grandparents who were in Halifax at the time. My paternal grandfather was a young army doctor working at Camp Hill Hospital, the only Halifax Hospital. His boss was away in Boston and the second-in-command, an elderly doctor was home ill, so my grandfather was in charge of the hospital that fateful day.

Pictures of my grandfather at that time show a man I never knew. He had broad shoulders and looks, like all young soldiers, achingly handsome and valient in his uniform. His broad shoulders carried a heavy load that day.

All the hospital windows shattered in the aftermath of the explosion. The initial sound sent many people throughout the city hurrying to their windows in time to receive the impact of shattering windows full in the face. Many of the injuries that day were due to glass.

In the moments after the collision, knowing their ship was laden with explosives and that their ship was drifting toward the Halifax docks, many brave men stayed at their posts and tried to take

the ship as far from the populace as they could, while others tried to fight the fires on board and attempt to prevent the explosion.

The young army nurse, who would become my grandmother, also worked in the hospital. One of her patients was the engineer from the small Halifax tugboat that was escorting the munitions ship out of the harbour before the collision. To a man, the men on this tugboat remained at their post and attempted to help tow the *Mont Blanc*, which was loaded with munitions destined for the war in Europe and one of the two ships involved in the explosion, away from their family and friends, out of the harbour that day.

The engineer had the top of his skull blown off but, miraculously, survived the explosion. My grandmother was his nurse. Once when I asked her if he was okay mentally, she replied, with her usual wry humour, "Oh, he was fine, but he did tend to have terrible nightmares!" I don't doubt that he did.

In one of the twists so typical in small Nova Scotia, one more connection to the explosion exists in my family. My other grandfather, my mother's father, owned land with some of Nova Scotia oldest and largest trees. After the explosion the first city to send help to Halifax was Boston. As soon as news reached Boston of the explosion, a train was dispatched with doctors, nurses, medical supplies and food. Nova Scotia has never forgotten the help sent by Boston that day. For many years the huge Christmas tree in downtown Boston was harvested from my maternal grandfather's land and sent by the Nova Scotia government as an enduring thank you for the timely, desperately needed help sent in Halifax's hour of need.

Family stories are a treasured legacy. Too often stories are not preserved, not passed down in the family. Our personal experience of events is what connects us to the past, to our forebears. If you have family stories to tell, make sure they get told. ###

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES: HURRAY! YOU FINALLY FOUND YOUR ELUSIVE ANCESTOR, BUT IS HE REALLY YOUR JOHN SMITH?

By Lois Sparling

Hurray! You have finally found the name of your 2X great-grandmother's father. But what if you also find two, three or even more men with the same name, in the right age group, living in the same area?

Which one is your 3X great-grandfather?

Depending upon your ethnic origins, this can be a problem you encounter all too often. Examples from my own research are some of the female progenitors of my Welsh great-grandfather. It seems like half the 18th- and 19th-century Welsh women were named Mary Davies and the other half were named Elizabeth Morgan. My ancestry includes one of each. The descendants of the many John Smiths must sometimes despair. However, techniques have been developed to help distinguish one's own, true ancestor from his or her namesakes.

Often the solution is found by "killing off" each candidate until only one is left who could possibly be your ancestor. This works when those who share the name in question die before they could have sired or given birth to the child from whom you are descended. Another technique is to track identifiers such as religion, occupation and ownership of specific parcels of land. Of course, people are known to change their religions and career paths. However, a Roman Catholic teamster is unlikely to become a Presbyterian school teacher later in life.

First or second cousins with the same name may have led maddeningly similar lives. Picking out your own ancestor from two or more cousins may require you to reconstruct each of their families of origin from whatever records are available for the time and area. In the New World, this may well be land records. In Britain and Europe, it may be the records of the state church. (Ireland presents its own problems.)

The inheritance of land and land transactions between siblings and generations will be

preserved in the public record. Wills or copies of wills may be kept with land records. Wills frequently name all the children, including the married names of daughters and sometimes grandchildren as well. Sometimes brothers, brothers-in-law and sons-in-law are appointed as executors or otherwise identified by name and relationship. Close friends who are also relatives often sign as witnesses to wills. Title to land should, strictly speaking, be transferred from the name of the deceased into the names of the executors or administrator of the estate before being transferred to the ultimate beneficiary or sold. Executors, administrators and beneficiaries were usually close relatives. Also watch for Quit Claims by widows and children.

The best evidence for reconstructing families is found in records which specify family relationships between people, such as wills, quit claims and letters of administration. Some land transfers will state that the transfer is to a child, especially if the transfer is a gift or conditional upon the child providing for the support of the parent. Most records of land transactions will only offer possible inferences that the parties are related to one another by blood or marriage. Watch, too, for the repeated appearance of the same witness to wills and transactions. The families of good friends often inter-married.

If you are reviewing original records rather than copybooks, you will find people's signatures. Signatures are a good means of distinguishing between people with the same name. Original records are usually loose papers or papers which have been bound together later. Both Courts and Land Registries also kept copybooks into which documents were re-written by clerks. Since copybooks do not contain actual signatures, you need to know what sort of record you are inspecting.

Land records are also very useful because they reveal the first names of wives. Unless both John Smiths married women named Mary, wives'

names provide another distinguishing feature. In Canada we are fortunate to have both a land-owning population and fairly accessible church records. Other countries did not record citizenry's religious persuasions in the census.

In the United States, there were many religious denominations and church records are not gathered into a manageable number of repositories. If you are working with a time and place in which most people belonged to the state religion, church records of baptisms, marriages and burials are the first source to explore in your efforts to place people with the same name in their families of origin and to trace each of them through their marriages, baptisms of their children and their deaths.

The International Genealogical Index (IGI) is a handy index of parish registers for much, but not all, of England and the O.P.R.s (Old Parish Registers) for Scotland. Microfilm of the actual registers can be even more useful. With any luck, the priest or minister will have recorded the occupations of the fathers, husbands and male deceased, the names and possibly the occupations of deceased husbands of widows who re-marry or die, and perhaps other distinguishing features of persons or families with common names.

Do not ignore the other church records. People, especially men, may have held positions in the parish or congregation such as vestryman or class leader. If so, this adds yet another distinguishing feature for that candidate.

The goal is to gather enough information about each candidate until each is either ruled out or is positively and convincingly proven to be your ancestor. The reality is that, more often than not, we will be dealing with working hypotheses rather than proven lineages throughout our family history research lives. It is important to recognize this and to remain open and alert to any indications that our working hypotheses may be incorrect. Fortunately, the shift from bare bones genealogical research to holistic family history research encourages us to look at every record which becomes available for each of our

ancestors. It is always fruitful to expand this continuing attention to all the siblings in each ancestral family. This not only tells us more about the lives of our ancestral families, but it increases the likelihood that information will come our way that confirms or challenges our tentative conclusions about which John Smith is "our" John Smith. ###

BOOK REVIEW

By Ann Williams

William Bleasdel CAMERON: A Life of Writing and Adventure by Robert W. Hendriks.
Athabasca, AB: Athabasca University, 2008.

This is an excellent biography of William Bleasdel Cameron (1862-1951). Born in Trenton, Ontario, Cameron came west in 1881 and became part of the history of Western Canada. Fortunately he was also a recorder of that history, writing two books: *The War Trail of Big Bear* with later editions published under the title *Blood Red the Sun* (an account of his survival of the massacre of the white settlers at Frog Lake, Alberta in 1885) and *Eyewitness to History* (a book of short stories).

Cameron regularly contributed stories, based on his experiences, to *The Western Producer*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Western Field & Stream* and *Toronto Saturday Night*. Cameron travelled throughout Canada and northern United States but spent many years in the prairie provinces and, no doubt, crossed paths with ancestors of many people now researching their Western Canadian families. These are just some of the places in Alberta where Cameron spent time: Vermillion (where he established the town's first newspaper, *The Vermillion Signal* in 1906), Bassano (1910), Calgary (1911-12), Edmonton (1929), Derwent (1932), Lac La Biche (1935), Heinsburg (1936) and Athabasca (1938).

He died in Meadow Lake, Saskatchewan, still writing stories on his typewriter. Included with the book is a finding aid (on DVD) for the Robert and Shirley Hendriks collection of William Bleasdel Cameron held by Athabasca University. ###

SURREY RECRUITMENT REGISTER

By Ann Williams

Ann Williams extracted the information on Canadians enlisting in the British Forces 1910-33 in Surrey, England from the *Surrey Recruitment Register: Surname Index & Extracts CD*, which was published by the Surrey History Trust in 2005. Recruitment registers for the period of the First World War are extremely rare, as such records were supposed to have been destroyed after the war. However, this CD which covers the period 1908-1933 gives details of just under 85,000 soldiers.

For more information see the review at <http://www.wsfhs.org/CDReview.htm>

Name	Birth Place	Enlisted	Assigned to
GARTHWAITE, Philip, General Labourer, 17 years, 11 mos	Ontario	Kingston-on-Thames 1 June 1910	East Surrey Regiment (3 rd Battalion)
EADES, Vivian, hairdresser 20 years, 5 mos	St. John's, Canada	Kingston-on-Thames 7 July 1914	Northumberland Fusiliers (7 th /5 th Battalions)
TILBURY, Daniel, Theatre, Attendant, 18 years, 3 mos	Nova Scotia	Kingston-on-Thames 8 August 1914	Lancashire Fusiliers (7 th & 5 th Battalions)
BRADBURN, James H., Poter, 26 years 10 mos	Hudsons Bay, Canada	Kingston-on-Thames 28 August 1914	Royal Field Artillery
BROWN, Arthur Thomas, Gardener, 20 years, 9 mos	Hamilton, Ontario	Weybridge 3 September 1914	Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
TERRY, Andrew, Carman, 38 years, 7 mos	Toronto	Kingston-on-Thames 4 September 1914	East Surrey Regiment
KING, William Francis, Miner, 34 years	Rose City, Canada	Kingston-on-Thames 3 January 1915	Royal Field Artillery
BARNARD, G., Seaman, 19 years, 2 mos	Ontario	Croydon 2 February 1915	Royal Field Artillery
BELL, W., Compositor, 25 years, 2 mos	Ontario	Wimbledon 10 February 1915	Royal Field Artillery
TENCH, E.A., Driver, 24 years, 9 mos	Winnipeg	Croydon 19 February 1915	Rifle Brigade
TENCH, W.F., Stocker, 19 years, 8 mos	Winnipeg	Croydon 19 February 1915	Rifle Brigade
PRESTON, J., Printer, 37 years, 8 mos	Ontario	Croydon 3 April 1915	Royal West Surrey Regiment
McPHERSON, W.A., Mechanic, 22 years, 10 mos	Owen Sound, Canada	Croydon 22 April 1915	Royal Army Medical Corps
NICHOLS, F., Glass Cutter, 21 years, 3 mos	Toronto	Croydon 22 May 1915	Royal Army Medical Corps
HABKIRK, F.G., Salesman, 33 years, 6 mos	Seaforth, Ontario	Croydon 22 May 1915	Royal Army Medical Corps
TURNBULL, W.A., Electrician, 26 years, 3 mos	Ontario	Croydon 22 May 1915	Royal Army Medical Corps
WELSH, R.T., Clerk, 18 years, 3 mos	Strathaye (sic), Ontario	Croydon 22 May 1915	Royal Army Medical Corps
WALLACE, A.S., Clerk, 24 years, 10 mos	Perth, New Brunswick	Croydon 22 May 1915	Royal Army Medical Corps

Name	Birth Place	Enlisted	Assigned to
HILLYER, A.E., Fisherman, 28 years, 3 mos	St. John's, Newfoundland	Wandsworth 1 November 1915	Royal Garrison Artillery
ROBERTSON, R.L., Engine Fitter, 36 years, 7 mos	New Brunswick	Wandsworth 9 December 1915	Recruiting Office
BATES, J.E., 18 years	Nova Scotia	Richmond 21 February 1916	East Surrey Regiment (11 th Battalion)
DURWOOD, F.H., Fitter, 32 years, 1 mos	Ontario	Kingston-on-Thames 9 May 1916	East Surrey Regiment
THOMPSON, E., Butcher, 18 years, 10 mos	London, Ontario	Kingston-on-Thames 29 January 1917	Royal Field Artillery
BRYANT, F.H., Carman, 28 years	Canada	Godalming 24 August 1917	Royal Field Artillery
CODERRE, Edward Joseph, Metal Core Maker, 26 years, 11 mos	Montreal	Camberwell 5 November 1917	Army Service Corps (HT)
MACCORKINDALE, Hugh Neil, Teacher, 28 years, 2 mos	Canada	Whitehall 5 November 1917	Royal Garrison Artillery (No. 2)
WILLOUGHBY, George Mclure, Barrister, 28 years, 2 mos	Burke, Ontario	Whitehall 6 November 1917	Royal Garrison Artillery (No. 2)
CURRUTHERS, Clive Harcourt, Student, 26 years, 7 mos	Canada	Whitehall 6 November 1917	Royal Garrison Artillery (No. 2)
HARDY, Walter, Window Cleaner, 18 years, 9 mos	Ontario	Kingston-on-Thames 2 June 1919	Kings Royal Rifle Corps
RIOV, Ernest, Electrician, 29 years, 4 mos.	Halifax	Kingston-on-Thames 15 October 1919	Royal Army Service Corps (MT)
VINCENT, Cecil Edmund, Engineer, 19 years, 11 mos	Ottawa	27 October 1919	Royal Army Medical Corps
MUSSON, Kenneth Campbell, Clerk, 22 years, 7 mos	Vancouver	22 August 1921	Rejected – Education Test
MACLAGLEN, John Victor Henry, Boot Repairer, 18 years, 7 mos	Manitoba	Kingston-on-Thames 12 January 1924	Royal Tank Corps
BOWDEN, John Charles, Horse Breaker, 23 years, 2 mos	Medicine [Hat], Canada	Kingston-on-Thames 19 March 1924	Royal Regiment of Artillery
GODDEN, Cyril Arthur, Chemists Assistant, 18 yrs, 2 mos	Ontario	Date not given	Rejected – under standard chest
PETERS, Frederick, Waiter, 18 years, 4 mos	Saskatchewan	13 January 1932	Rejected – marked tachycardia
GODDEN, Charles A., Shop Assistant 19 years, 2 mos	Hamilton	Date not given	East Surrey Regiment
GOODFELLOW, Douglas Robert, Scholar, 19 years, 8 mos	Vancouver	11 February 1933	East Surrey Regiment
DRAKE, Edward, Printer, 18 years, 2 mos	Ottawa	Date not given	Rejected – flat feet
BREWSTER, Albert Edward, Waiter, 18 years, 5 mos	Niagara, Ontario	21 June 1933	East Surrey Regiment

###

It is tricky to get the Wordle screen into a stored image. Check the FAQ (frequently asked questions) for help. I used a screen capture tool (Snipping Tool in Windows Vista) and then saved it as an image file on my hard drive. Or you can print it out directly from the Wordle website. Have fun, and perhaps share at the next AFHS meeting. ###

ASK THE EXPERT By Xenia Stanford

It's all relative too! I continue to receive questions and answers on this topic!

Q2a. Some one asked, "What is the difference between second cousins and first cousins once removed." People sent replies, but I want to point out that "our" system is not universal. In continental Europe, I was told, while over there for a family reunion, everyone is either a cousin or not a cousin. Any remote degrees were still cousins. This made it easy when we were there at the family reunion. Everyone at the reunion, if not a closer relation, was simply a cousin!

Q2b. A person from an Asian country asked me why gentleman A, who is the first cousin of person B's father, is not an uncle of person B? It was hard for me to give him an answer since his culture, like many First Nations here, makes it easy. If of the same generation and are not siblings = cousins. If a generation higher, but not parents = uncles or aunts. If a generation higher than a parent, whether they were that parent's direct ancestor or not = grandparents. I found the reverse situation was hard for me to grasp at first when I taught school in northern British Columbia where only one student in my class was not either native or Métis. As North Americans, or people from other countries where English common law prevails, we seem to have the preconceived notion that what is true for our culture is true for all others. Or, if not, they are wrong and we are right. It posed some interesting parent-teacher nights the first year I taught in northern B.C. I tried hard to pay attention so I could find out the "real" relationships between my students and the adults

who came to the interviews. One elderly woman came to an interview and announced she was the wife of one of my students. Since I was teaching grade seven, this was startling to say the least. I learned that the day her husband died, her grandson was born. Thus, the belief was that the grandfather's spirit was passed into the infant. This made it the grandfather reborn and the child was immediately released to the grandmother's care. There didn't seem to be any Canadian laws broken and I soon learned not to prejudge.

In my extended family, I am Auntie to three generations. Although we recognize that the generational degrees make me an aunt to my siblings' children, great-aunt to their children and yes now I am a great-great aunt to the newest baby in my older brother's descendants. What throws a wrench into the works is my stepsister married my cousin. Their children and children's children all call me Auntie. According to English common (civil) law, I am not their aunt by consanguinity or blood, but I am by affinity. We find it too confusing to care. Auntie works just fine for them and for me.

Q2c-e. Who invented the system we have and why? Was it always so? Why are other systems different from ours?

Partial answer: The easiest reply is the Romans started ours, but it is more complicated than it seems.

What is *relationship in degrees*? I read that marriages for couples related by first or second degree had to have dispensations to marry. What are dispensations?

Partial answer: As someone who conducts research in France, Quebec and Acadia, I need to know the distinctions at various times and jurisdictions. It is important in determining possible relationship when I find a couple had an impediment to marriage and/or where a couple was given or denied a dispensation because of a certain number of degrees. That's right – they varied during different times and places. The best way to answer is to devote an article for the April 2010 issue on this issue!

Meanwhile, more Questions or Answers?

Email editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

###

AFHS LIBRARY RECEIVES LARGE BOOK COLLECTION FROM THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF ALBERTA

By Linda Murray

Credit: all photos from Lorna Laughton

On June 27, 2009 the Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS) Library received a shipment of more than 30 boxes of books from the Chinook Country Historical Society, a chapter of the Historical Society of Alberta (HSA).

This collection will be on permanent loan to AFHS. Most of the volumes are specific to the Western provinces with the focus on Alberta, including many community and town histories.

We would like to thank our member and former president of AFHS, Sheila Johnston for suggesting our Library as a repository for this valuable collection and to thank Debbie Goodine of HSA for making all the arrangements to move the collection.

We are delighted to be able to make this collection available to our members and to the public in our Library at 712-16th Avenue N.W., Calgary, Alberta.



Kay Clarke, AFHS President, and Bill Baergen, President of Historical Society of Alberta

The president of the Historical Society of Alberta, Bill Baergen visited our Library on

September 18, 2009 to meet with our AFHS president Kay Clarke and to make the official transfer of their book collection.



In centre of photo: Sheila Johnston, member of both AFHS and HSA

Some examples of volumes received from HSA are as follows:

- The History of Pharmacy in Alberta
- The Best from Alberta History
- A Winter at Fort Macleod
- Pat Burns, Cattle King
- Century of Service (The History of the South Alberta Light Horse)
- Over 2000 Place Names of Alberta
- Beiseker's Golden Heritage
- Lacombe – The First Century
- Milk River Country
- A Walk Through Old Calgary
- The Calgary Stampede Story
- Kindersley Memories (Saskatchewan)
- The Incredible Rogers Pass

The Historical Society of Alberta's website is at www.albertahistory.org/hsa/home and click on the tab labeled Chinook Country for the Chinook Country Historical Society.



Left to right:
 Lorna Laughton, AFHS Library Committee Member
 Linda Murray, AFHS Library Chair
 Helen Backhouse, former AFHS Library Chair
 ###

WHAT'S OUT THERE

By Linda Murray

Articles from journals available in AFHS Library

Focus on Stories of War

“Alien’s Personal History and Statements from World War II”

Julie Miller gives an overview of these little-known and seldom-used records. In 1940, all men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six in the United States were required to register for the draft. This included every male citizen and every male alien who had declared his intent to become a citizen. Later on, the ages of those required to register was changed to include men aged eighteen to sixty-five. In addition, the alien men had to fill out a Form 304, Alien’s Personal History and Statement. The form consisted of twelve sections and contained a wealth of personal information. To read more about the information included as well as how to find these records, see *National Genealogical Society Magazine*, (2009, April-June). 35(2), 19-23.

If your ancestor fought in the War of 1812, the following article in this same magazine may be

of interest to you. “**War of 1812 Records at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.**” by Marie Varrelman Melchiori, 24-29.

“Capturing WWII Veteran Memories”

This article by Diane L. Richard lists several projects and programs in place to preserve the memories of veterans who served in World War II. She stresses the urgency of recording and preserving these stories. Diane has been doing genealogy research for over 20 years and her maternal grandfather was a WWII veteran. You can read her article in *Family Chronicle*, (2009, July/August). 13(6), 32-33.

“Charles Bertram Matthison, WWI Veteran”

This story written by Lynn (Odbert) Matthison recounts the life of her husband’s grandfather, Charles Matthison. Charles or Bert as he was called was born in Ireland in 1894 and immigrated to Canada by himself at age 17. At the age of 22, he enlisted and arrived in England in November 1916 to fight with the 4th Canadian Mounted Rifles. Lynn has included a condensed version of Bert’s war diaries. Read about Bert’s war experiences, *The Perth County Profiles*, (2009, August). 27(3), 32-35.

“D-Day Landings”

Bob Chaundy carries out a tour of remembrance of Normandy beaches and towns 65 years after D-Day. Read his article in *Family Tree Magazine*, (2009, June). 25(9), 28-31.

“Henry Monroe Silver”

Read about Ron Silver’s search for information on his great granduncle Monroe who served in the US Civil War. See *Cariboo Notes*, (2009, Spring). 26(1), 3-4. This is the newsletter of the Quesnel Branch of the British Columbia Genealogical Society.

“How To Find Your Great War Heroes”

Iain Swinnerton explains the key steps to finding your British ancestors who served in the Army, Royal Navy and Royal Air Force. See his article in *Family Tree Magazine*, (2009, July). 25(10), 20-22.

In the same volume is a fascinating story of one

man's introduction to family history research in the story, "From Football to Flanders," (2009, July). 25(10), 26-28.

"The Search for George Salter"

Helen Atkinson outlines the search by David Salter for his great-uncle George Salter. It is an interesting story tracing George's life from England to his arrival in Canada as a Barnardo child, his time spent in Alberta and Montana and the discovery of his final resting place. Read this article in *Relatively Speaking, The Quarterly Journal of the Alberta Genealogical Society*, (2009, May). 37(2), 53-56.

"225th Field Company (Stockton-on-Tees), Royal Engineers"

Denis Rigg looks at this particular unit's involvement in WWI using photographs and war diaries. His grandfather Joseph E. Drinkel was a member of the 225th Field Company and Denis is hoping to research as many other members as possible. Read his article in the *Cleveland FHS Journal*, (2009, July). 10(11), 43-48. This is the journal of the Cleveland, North Yorkshire and South Durham Family History Society.

"U.S. Draft Cards – WWI and WWII"

Eleanor McMurchy describes the information required for the US draft registrations for both world wars and where to find these records. For details, you can read her article in *Yesterday's Footprints*, (2009, February). 26(1), 6-8. This is the newsletter of the Lethbridge and District Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society.

"Web Resources for World War I British Army Ancestors"

Check out *Practical Family History*, (2009, May). (139), 22-23 to get the best websites as listed by professional historian Nick Barratt.

"World War II"

Carol Harris is writing a series of books and is looking for first-hand personal accounts from World War II. She is looking for diaries, letters and other materials. Subject areas for her project include: Air raids, Military nursing, Women's Land Army and others. See further details in *Cheshire Ancestor*, (2009, June). 39(4), 19.

Note to readers: we are using APA (American Psychological Association) rules for citations, so volume number is in italics, issue number is in brackets and page numbers follow without page, p. or pp. indicated. ###

FACES OF WAR

By Xenia Stanford

Library and Archives Canada at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/faces has a section called "Faces of War" described as a database featuring 2,500 "photographs of men and women who served in the Canadian Forces during the Second World War." You may search the database or select from the headings: "Air Force," "Army" and "Navy" to see selected photographs. Under "Military and Peacekeeping" you will find other databases, resources and virtual exhibits, such as:

Databases

- Courts-martial of the First World War
- North West Mounted Police (NWMP): Personnel Records, 1873-1904
- Second World War Service Files: Canadian Armed Forces War Dead
- Soldiers of the First World War, 1914-1918
- Soldiers of the South African War, 1899 - 1902
- War Diaries of the First World War

Resources

- From Colony to Country: A Reader's Guide to Canadian Military History
- Military Records and Service Files

Virtual Exhibitions

- The Battle of Passchendaele
- The Call to Duty: Canada's Nursing Sisters
- Canadian War Artists
- Mary Riter Hamilton: Traces of War (see one of her paintings on page 28)
- Oral Histories of the First World War: Veterans 1914-1918 ###

PERIODICALS PAGE THE BREEZE & CHINOOK

The Periodicals Committee looks after *Chinook* and *The Breeze*, which are part of the benefits of your membership. To find us on the AFHS website (www.afhs.ab.ca), click on Periodicals from the menu on the lefthand side. You will see *Breeze* and *Chinook*. Click on the one you want.

For those who don't have access to a computer or prefer to read this right here, right now, these are the brief instructions:

CHINOOK

To Submit an Article to *Chinook* and for Deadlines see page 2 of each *Chinook*.

To Place a Surname Connection in *Chinook* see page 13 of this issue. ("Queries" go to AFHS researchers who answer specific inquiries for a small fee.)

To Advertise in *Chinook* send an email to ads-chinook@afhs.ab.ca or mail:
ATTN: Periodicals Committee – Ads to AFHS at the address found on page 31 of each issue of *Chinook*. (N.B. We do not endorse any advertiser's products or services in any way.)

To Order Copies of *Chinook*, if you are not a member or if you want extra copies, email:
copies-chinook@afhs.ab.ca or mail:
ATTN: Periodicals Committee – Chinook Copies to AFHS at the address found on page 31 of each issue.

To See *Chinook* Tables of Contents (TOC) visit the website or keep your copies!

THE BREEZE

To Submit Items for *The Breeze*, which is handed out at the monthly meetings and placed on the website, email breeze@afhs.ab.ca no later than the Wednesday prior to the meeting.

###



COMMITTEE CHAIR'S LETTER

Another year begins in the Alberta Family Histories Society. We are looking forward to a great year, thanks to our many contributors and the volunteers that make *Chinook* happen. As we are all juggling our own lives, as well as our lives as members of the Society, it bears remembering that everyone is doing the best they can and sometimes deadlines are unavoidably missed.



Our very hardworking editor, Xenia Stanford, has recently published a book of her memoirs about attending a one-room school and is sliding the many hours of editing for the Society in and around her income-bearing work. We have three excellent proofreaders to help her find those pesky little typos: Marion Peterson, Bill Mills and Duane Kelly. Elizabeth Ronald is our proof copy reviewer, advertising coordinator and much more. Jackie Duncan keeps our database and printing on track. In addition we have many regular contributors to *Chinook*. Ann Williams ably looks after *The Breeze*, available to members at each meeting. *The Breeze* is also placed on the AFHS website.

If you have any suggestions or topics for articles please let the editor know. For other comments, the Periodicals Committee would love to hear from you!

Vickie Newington
Chair, Periodicals Committee ###



Credit: Microsoft Clipart

CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Christine Hayes

Programs at Central Library

616 Macleod Trail S.E.
(unless otherwise noted)

Family History Coaching

Drop in for help with family research at this event co-sponsored by the Alberta Family Histories Society. Last Saturday of the Month beginning in September:

November 28

No session in December

10:00 a.m. to noon

Genealogy Area, 4th Floor, Central Library

Drop-in program, no advance registration, but must have a Calgary Public Library card.

Genealogy Meet-Up

Dates: Last Saturday of the Month (same days as Family History Coaching):

November 28

No session in December

2:00 - 4:00 p.m.

Central Library, 4th Floor Meeting Room

We are a group of genealogists who meet to chat, brag, learn and share. Join us.

Free to join but please register.

Resources for Everybody

Drop-in and learn how to search using the Library's electronic resources. Topics include small business, health, careers, genealogy, investing and more. Every Tuesday from 12:15 to 12:45 p.m. Check online for dates and exact topics at the following website
www.calgarypubliclibrary.com/programs.aspx

Registration information

Programs at the Calgary Public Library (CPL) are free of charge, but you must have a CPL card even for drop-in sessions. When registration for a program is required, you may register in person at your library branch, by phone 403-260-2620 or online at www.calgarypubliclibrary.com For more information, please contact the Humanities Department 403-260-2785. Check

out the program guide, available in branches or online at www.calgarypubliclibrary.com

###

EVENTS

By Laura Kirbyson

April 23-24, 2010

Alberta Genealogical Society

Medicine Hat, Alberta

"Living in the Past Lane" GenFair 2010.

Details to be announced.

www.abgensoc.ca/events.html

May 14-16, 2010

Ontario Genealogical Society Conference

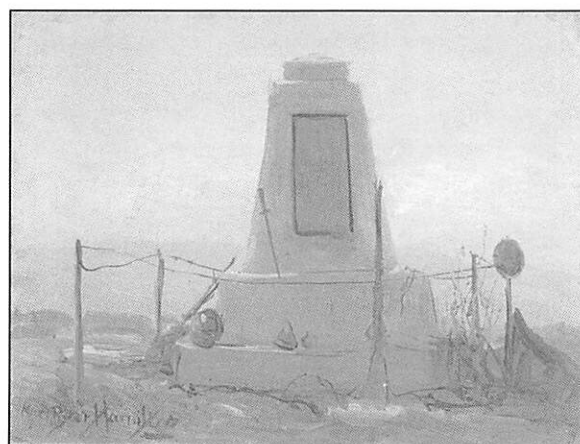
Toronto, Ontario

The Ontario Genealogical Society's three-day annual conference is the largest gathering of family historians in Canada. Join us for a content-rich event that will be both relentlessly practical and inspiring.

<http://torontofamilyhistory.org/2010/>

Editor: If you know of an event of interest to members of our Society, please email me at editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca and I will forward the information to Laura.

###



Canadian Monument, Passchendaele Ridge.

Painted by Mary Riter Hamilton, 1873-1954

Oil on cardboard

Credit: *Library and Archives Canada, Acc. 1988-180-114*

For more information on this artist and her paintings, click on search and enter her name at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/index-e.html ###

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

By Irene Oickle

ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY based in Calgary, Alberta, is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage family history research.

Become a Member:

- Receive four issues of *Chinook*
- Borrow books from the **AFHS Library**
- Submit two free **Surname Connections**
- Receive **Membership Prices** for seminars or other occasions, when applicable

You may pay for your membership in person at a monthly meeting, which is held the first Monday (except for holiday Mondays, in which case it is the second Monday) of every month from September to June at River Park Church, 3818-14A St. S.W., or complete the Membership Application/Renewal form below and mail it to the address at the bottom of the page.

MEMBERSHIP FEES*	
Submit the following fees in Canadian funds for delivery to Canadian addresses; and in Canadian or U.S. funds for delivery to addresses outside Canada (Overseas applicants add \$8.00 for postage):	
\$35.00	Any individual or family
\$50.00	Institutional

***Please make payment by cheque or money order.**

Want to make a donation to the AFHS memorial fund, but don't know what this is exactly? See Ronna Byam's article in the January 2008 issue.

(A tax receipt is available for a \$10.00 minimum donation.)

The membership year for the Alberta Family Histories Society is from September 1 to August 31. New memberships are accepted at any time during the year.

New members who join between April 1 and August 31 do not need to pay an additional fee for the following year.

Complete, cut out and mail this membership form with payment to the address below:

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL	
Date:	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms <input type="checkbox"/> Dr <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Surname:	Given Name(s):
Address:	City:
Prov./State:	Postal/Zip Code:
Telephone:	Email:
Webpage:	
New Member <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal/membership#	Type of membership:
Fee amount: \$	Donation to AFHS Memorial Fund: \$
Total enclosed (cheque or money order) \$ Canadian funds or \$ U.S. Funds	

Attention: Membership Secretary
Alberta Family Histories Society
712 - 16th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8

AFHS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Please refer to www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.html#publications for additional information.

AFHS Digital Library Vol. I: 70 Southern Alberta Cemetery, Crematorium and Jewish Society Records	\$30.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. II: Two Cemeteries on Garden Road that straddle the eastern boundary of the Calgary's City Limits: MD of Rockyview Garden of Peace and Mountain View Cemetery	\$20.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. III: Cochrane Cemeteries and more	\$20.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. IV: Calgary Queen's Park Section A-F	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. V: Calgary Queen's Park Section P and other Military records	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. VI: Calgary Queen's Park Section G to J	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. VII: Calgary Queen's Park Section K to L	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. VIII: Calgary Queen's Park Section M to O	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. IX: Calgary Queen's Park Sections R, RC, V, W and Mausoleum	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. X: Calgary Queen's Park Sections S, T and X	\$25.00

Many of the transcriptions of cemeteries on these CDs can be purchased individually (details and prices can be found at www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.html#publications)

Births, Deaths, Marriages, from Calgary newspapers 1883-89	\$12.00
Births, Deaths, Marriages, from Calgary newspapers 1890-99	\$25.00
Obituary Index: Turner Valley residents, past and present	\$11.50
Alberta Local Histories Listing	\$10.00
South Calgary High School 1915-21 & Calgary Normal School 1929-30 class lists	\$10.00
The Barr Colonists 1903, names, ages, occupations	\$10.00
McDonald Family of Cochrane & Mount Royal Ranch	\$10.00
Nominal Rolls 3rd, 12th, & 13th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles CEF, 1915-16 (In Vol. V)	\$20.00
Nominal Rolls 50th Battalion, CEF 1914-15 (In Digital Library Vol. V)	\$15.00

Fill out, cut and mail this order form to address below:

List items you wish to purchase:	Price
Add \$4.00 per CD	
Total enclosed: cheque or money order in Canadian funds	
Name: _____	
Address: _____ City: _____ Prov./State: _____	
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Attention: Publications for Sale
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Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8

Alberta Family Histories Society

712-16th Avenue N.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8
CANADA
Tel: 403-214-1447
www.afhs.ab.ca

THE SOCIETY

The Alberta Family Histories 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, bequests and corporate sponsorship. To make a donation, arrange a bequest or become a sponsor, contact the Society at the above address, phone number or email a Board member. See www.afhs.ab.ca/society/contacts/contacts.html

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 29** to the address above and directed to **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. See further details on page 29.

OBJECTIVES

- 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 objectives 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.

AFHS LIBRARY

The AFHS Library is located at the above address. For hours, please see the Calendar at the above website or phone 403-214-1447.

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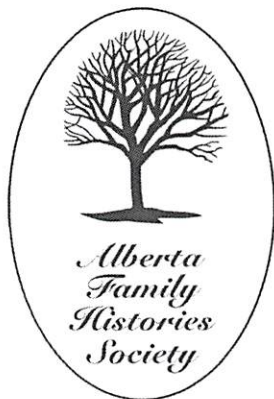
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Regional/Other

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Celtic	Iola Whiteside
Computer	Jim Benedict
English/Welsh	Ann Williams
Métis	Xenia Stanford
Ontario	Lorna Laughton
Quebec	Donna Kirkwood
Ukrainian	Xenia Stanford

Genealogy Software

Family Tree Maker	Roger Leach
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Master Genealogist	Alan Peers & Blair Barr
Reunion (Mac users)	Mary Arthur



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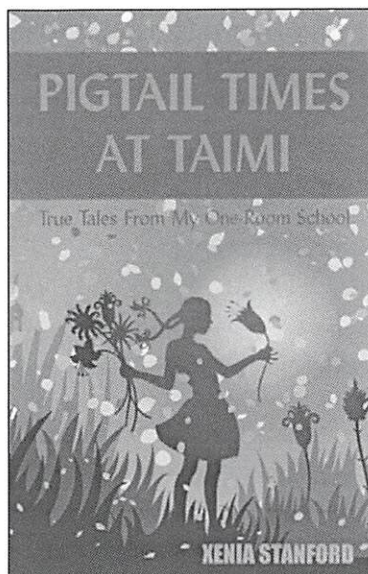


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Fall, October 2009
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