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Chinook

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Alberta Family Histories Society



Kirkpatrick family orchestra, Alkali Lake, British Columbia, circa 1909. 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
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
January 2011	V.31, N.2	November 1, 2010	Overlooked Resources

AFHS Periodicals Committee

Name	Position	Name	Position
Vickie Newington	Chair, Periodicals Committee	Everyone Welcome	"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"
Heather Jaremko	<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 SW, 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
February 1, 2010	"Genealogy without documentation is mythology": Cite Your Sources – <i>Xenia Stanford</i>
April 12, 2010	Clothing history - presenter TBA
May 3, 2010	In Genealogy Success is a Four Letter Word: PLAN with Sherry Irvine
June 7, 2010	My old house – Gary Manthorne

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Kay Clarke

I hope all of you have had a wonderful holiday. The fall season was very busy for the Society with a great Seminar, the reception of boxes of books and a very productive planning session that will help greatly going forward.



The Society continues to struggle to find enough helping hands to keep all the projects running smoothly. There are many small jobs that all need to be done, so if you can help in any way, please let any of the Board know this. It will be greatly appreciated.

The Seminar was well attended, especially considering the weather. Even those attendees who have not yet found eastern European ancestors told me they felt it was worthwhile and they picked up some small gems in research tips.

The Historical Society of Alberta relocated many books to our library. These volumes are community histories, a very valuable resource for researching in Alberta and Saskatchewan. I wish to say thank you to them for these wonderful additions to our library.

The planning session, mandated by our bylaws, gives the Society a chance to reflect on the work that has been done, the problems that have arisen and the future of our society and genealogy in general. This is not a fun way to spend the day, as most folks have busy lives but nevertheless it is necessary.

It allows us to consider all kinds of things, from the way the Society operates now to the way it could manage the various programs related to the future of genealogy research in our Society.

Tact is the ability to keep silent when two friends are arguing and you know both of them are wrong. Author Unknown. ###

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FIRST NOTICE

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

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Alberta Family Histories Society shall be held on Monday, May 3, 2010 at River Park Church, 3818 - 14A Street SW, starting at 7:00 p.m., during which financial and other reports will be given, business conducted and elections held.

Bev Swan will call the nominations committee together. Please let her know if you would like to serve on the committee, nominate someone or stand for nominations yourself. ###

CALL FOR ARTICLES: PLACES OF ORIGIN

We had two issues on Immigration, so now it is time to explore the places from which the immigrants came. Here are some questions to show what to discuss in your articles:

- Where did your ancestors come from and what was that country or region like?
- What resources have you found useful in locating ancestors there?
- What sources have helped you understand the history/politics and its impact on their lives in particular eras?

The "places of origin" topic includes indigenous people – e.g. First Nations or Métis. This is also a great time for SIG articles featuring their place(s) of origin! Each coordinator, please ensure at least one submission for your group – it doesn't have to be you, the coordinator, that submits an article. Tap into your group's talent on this topic. The deadline for April 2010 submissions is February 1, 2010.

Email: editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

###

EDITOR'S EYE

By Xenia Stanford

Another membership year with four issues of *Chinook* began this past fall. Hooray! I love my job. The new year brings forth a new assistant editor. Her introduction is on this page. With her help, my New Year's resolution is to have all issues out in time. Of course, I have the trusty team of proofreaders and Vickie Newington as Chair of our Periodicals Committee. Without them and the other contributors, this publication would not be possible. Just look at the many articles in this issue and you will see how talented, ready, willing and able our Society's members are.

Speaking of talent, in this issue we feature the article that won the 2009 PROV (Public Record Office of Victoria, Australia) Family History Competition. It was written by long-time AFHS member, Diane Granger. As the organization's announcement said:

The competition theme "Are there Skeletons in your closet?" produced some real gems in this year's family history competition. A number of entries stood out though and the judge's unanimous decision was to choose "The Unknown Lives of Abigail Lowe," Diane Granger's fascinating story of migration and bigamy as this year's first prize winner.

(Original article: www.prov.vic.gov.au/events/downloads/UnknownLivesAbigailLowe-DianeGranger2009.pdf)

This fits well with our theme of Immigration. In the July issue, I selected articles that centred on Canadian Immigration, although there was an article on Ellis Island. This time the topic was opened to "Immigration" to anywhere from anywhere. It includes two stories of immigration through Ellis Island (one from Mertie Beatty and the other from Beverly Rees). In July, there was little on immigration to Canada from the United States. This time there is the overland migration of the Kirkpatrick family to various spots in our neighbouring country as they followed the lure of "gold" and ended up in Canada. My interest in the family of Dawn Kirkpatrick (the AFHS

"webster") includes music, perhaps because my family also had a band. As shown on our cover and in her article, her family practised and played in just about any weather. To see other photographs of the Kirkpatrick family, go to www.glenbow.org, select "Collections and Research" and scroll down to "Archives Photographs." Click on it and enter your search term in the "Search the Catalogue" box. I retrieved 28 hits on the keyword Kirkpatrick.

This issue is jam-packed with feature articles and yet there are ones I still could not fit in. Lucky us! We have so much submitted from our members and others. Now a word from Heather:

Introduction of Our New Assistant Editor: HEATHER JAREMKO



I have been interested in family history for over 40 years. Originally, I did most of the research myself. In 1993, I was able to involve my sister and, with her help, have been able to find much more family information. We even found cousins we didn't know we had. I volunteered to be Assistant Editor of *Chinook*, as I think the experience will help me in preparing some publications I want to do. Plus, I have held various volunteer positions with AFHS and helped out wherever I could. It is volunteerism that makes our Society great, not just for the volunteers, but for all members.

I also volunteer for the family history coaching at Calgary Public Library (CPL) downtown and coordinate a Genealogy Meetup there. Both are held on the fourth floor of the Central Library (616 Macleod Trail SE) on the last Saturday of the month, from January to June and again from September to November. The coaching sessions are 10 a.m.-noon and the Meetup 2-4 p.m. No charge for either, but you do need to register for the Genealogy Meetup to help us keep track of how many attend the group. For more info on the CPL programs, see page 28. ###

THE GREAT GOLD RUSH AND MY GREAT-GREAT-GRANDFATHER

By Dawn Kirkpatrick

Cover photo: Kirkpatrick family orchestra

Back row L-R: Frank Kirkpatrick, guitar;
Pete McDonald, banjo; Sam Kirkpatrick, cornet;
Tom Kirkpatrick, fiddle.

Front row L-R: Frank Kirkpatrick, mandolin; "Buster"
Kirkpatrick, mouth organ; George Stephenson, violin;
Matthew Oppenheim, cello

*Credit: All photos including the one on the cover were
donated to the Glenbow by the family. The photos were
then purchased by the author.*

*Note: the letters are verbatim except for minor
changes to punctuation and some spelling. Some
information is added in square brackets for
clarity.*

Thomas Gilham Kirkpatrick was my great-great-grandfather and is the patriarch of our branch of the family. The Samuel Kirkpatrick, who tells Thomas Gilham Kirkpatrick's story in the excerpt of a letter below (written in Stewart, British Columbia, 1956), is his son and my father's great-uncle. The Samuel Kirkpatrick (who lived in Calgary, Alberta), to whom the letter is written, is the elder Samuel's nephew and my great-uncle.

Thomas G. (1823-1907) was the ancestor who immigrated to Canada from the United States. He had children from four relationships, but we know nothing about what happened to the baby mentioned in the following letter, that he left behind in Wisconsin. The elder Sam Kirkpatrick grew up in the interior of British Columbia and his family was instrumental in settling the Thompson-Nicola area.

"My dear Nephew,

"I received your letter over a month ago, but as usual am slow in replying. But a letter is always welcome, even if it is late.

"I was somewhat surprised but highly pleased to hear from you and to know that all the rest of my relations in Alberta are well and getting along as good as usual.

"Yes, I heard of Johnny getting married and also

of John Bowe's latest hook up. I got a photo of John and Ruby. They are well-matched and a handsome pair. I hear from John quite regular and he keeps me posted on news of the folks at the coast. Brother Tom has a family of five girls and one boy, ranging in age from 19 1/2 down to two years. They are all fine. The two oldest girls have been at Port Alberni [Vancouver Island], where they are employed, about two years now. The second one, Erma, is to be married on December 15th. At Stewart, things are not so good. The Western Woods Products, whom Tom worked for, went into a slump and laid off 75 percent of their crew for the winter, and Tom was among them. He intended to go to the Premier Mine, but they had a disastrous fire there that shut it down for the winter, so there are a lot of unemployed there now.



Kirkpatrick family orchestra, November 1894
Morning after playing for Clinton (British Columbia) Ball
to celebrate the wedding of Mark Eagleson
and Bessie Dougherty.

Back row L-R: Litta Kirkpatrick; Ida Kirkpatrick;
May Kirkpatrick; James Kirkpatrick.

Centre row L-R: Bell Kirkpatrick; Frank Kirkpatrick;
Jack Kirkpatrick.

Front row L-R: Sam Kirkpatrick, age 11.

"Vi went to Vancouver on the last boat to consult a specialist regarding her health on advice of a local doctor, who recommended a doctor for her to go to. So I guess my old pocket book will get a severe wallop in the pants, but it is something that can not be avoided. Lucky we

had the money laid aside for an emergency. She will also attend Erma's wedding while down there . . . [illegible] . . . to be home for Christmas.

[Illegible] . . . to hear that at least one of your children is interested in playing the fiddle. I wish I were near so I could help her along. If I had of been with you, yourself, I could have made a fiddler out of you. I know you can play all the old pieces you know, in your own way, but you need help. A young person can only go so far alone and when they find they are not improving they lose interest. Well, there is where your old uncle would take over, by advice, by showing the method of short-bowing and encouragement. The best way to keep up interest is to learn fiddle tunes that are new to you. Then you have something to work on, in learning new pieces. I play along with them and have them follow me and try to do as I do. They will improve and be pleased with themselves. I know, because I have helped so many young folks and I know more good fiddle tunes than any man I ever met. And when they go, they will be gone forever, as they were never written or recorded.

“Well Sam, I know just how you feel about growing up with so little knowledge of your ancestors. You were too young. You could not grow up as a pal and spend years working and talking with your dad, as the older boys did.

“My brother Tom and I were the same, and when our family grew up and left home there was just Tom and I with Dad. He never told us anything until one day he read an article in a paper saying that the oldest member of the Masonic Lodge had died in Wisconsin. He jumped to his feet, quite excited, and said out loud, ‘By God, that man was the father of my wife!’

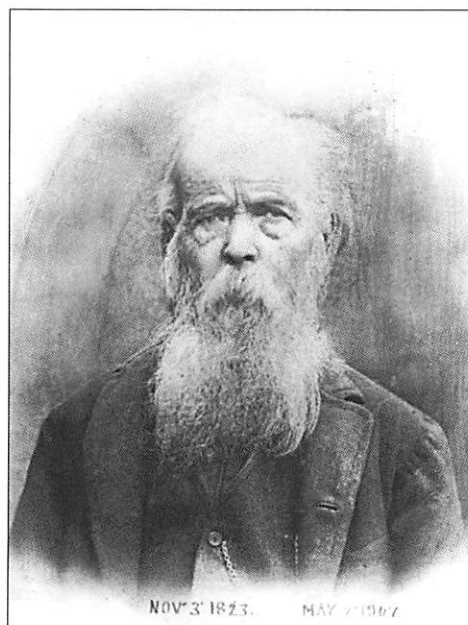
“Then he realized we were in the room with him and said, ‘You didn't know I was married in the States,’ and I said, ‘No.’ So he said, ‘I have never told a living soul about it. Now that you know, I will tell you what happened.’ Then he gave us an outline of his history as follows:

“My full name is Thomas Gilham Kirkpatrick. I

was born in the state of Iowa in 1823, November 3rd. The Kirkpatricks came from Scotland in pioneer days, before the revolutionary war, and settled in the southern United States, but could never become accustomed to slavery. So, several generations before the Civil War, they migrated to the north and settled in Iowa, where I was born.

“Then, before I was of school age, my folks, along with a whole community of Kirkpatricks, crossed the Mississippi and settled in Wisconsin, where I was educated and became a carpenter and millwright. Eventually I was married and during our second year of married life [I heard] the startling news of the great gold rush to California [1848-1849].

“Of course, I was set on going. My wife objected, but I promised to come back in two years with a fortune, or send money for her to join me in California. She finally gave in, but it nearly broke her heart when we parted. And so I left this beautiful young woman and a handsome baby boy behind, never to see them again. Oh dear God, why did I do it?



Thomas Gilham Kirkpatrick of Spence's Bridge and Venables Valley, British Columbia, about 1900

“Well, we eventually got rolling, about a hundred strong, with sixty wagons, mostly four-horse teams. Some had oxen. There were

twelve women and about the same number of children. There was nothing but hardship, from start to finish. There was sickness and death, there were rivers to cross – some could be forded, others where the stock had to swim and we had to build rafts to take our wagons and supplies across. There were prairies where there was no wood to cook with. There were desert-like plains where there was no water. There were mountains to climb, mountain passes where the snow laid [*sic*] nearly all summer and there were no roads. Indians were numerous. Though they did not attack our train, they did worry us on many occasions. They watched from nearby hills as our train went by.

“Many trains had gone ahead of us, so their track was easy enough to follow, but there were several routes. The northern trail led to Oregon. Well, all went well till we reached the fork where one route led south. Then there was a split in opinions. The southern trail was said to be better travelling, but much longer. So a vote was taken and a small party, including one of the assistant wagon bosses, voted to go south. The others said we better keep plugging on over the shortest route, as we were far behind our schedule now so our party was split. But the party I was with all reached California. We did meet many people who became discouraged and turned back. All the way from Missouri to the mountains we met them, every day or so. I sent letters by some of them to my wife.

“Well, when we finally reached California, we were too late for the gold, as all the good ground was taken and hundreds of claims were staked that were no good. Those that got good ground were taking out millions of dollars worth of gold. Hundreds of men were working for wages, while thousands were in the hills hunting for gold. New towns were springing up in a dozen places and the big demand was for lumber. That was my chance. There was lots of good timber and plenty of water for power, so I got busy on a saw mill and by early fall I was operating at full capacity and really coining money.

“The climate was ideal, I was elated, the world seemed bright, my future was assured, and I was

happy. So I began to make plans to get my wife and son to California. I kept on trying to get a letter through to her, but there was no organized mail service. Many letters started on their way east. Some went by boat to Panama, where freight was being toted across the isthmus from the Atlantic, where hundreds of boats were bringing freight from all parts of the States. And during all this time, I never got one word from home. I decided I would have to make the trip east, so I made all arrangements for a man to run my business and the bank that had opened up to handle the finances, and made enquiries as to the best and quickest way to make the trip.

“Then suddenly a letter arrived – a letter that was to change my whole life – from a respected businessman to an outcast, a ruined man. I opened the letter. It was not from my wife, but from the old Mason. It started off, ‘Dear Tom, your wife is dead.’

“That was all I could read. I got up and walked. My eyes were flooded with tears. It was night time. I walked toward the mountains. I never knew where I went or how far. It was nearly morning when I got home. I had tried all night to think, to hope there was some mistake, yet I knew it must be true.

“It brought my bright, happy world crashing down on me. I was ruined. My plans, my hopes, were all blasted forever. What was I to do? Where could I go? I had to leave California with all my happy dreams behind. I had to go somewhere, anywhere, to try and forget the past. So I sold out everything I had for the best offer for cash...

(Pardon me, Dad had told of reading the remainder of the letter, he said:)

“I read the rest of the letter and it only made things worse . . . My wife had worried and waited. She had written dozens of letters and sent away, but there was never a reply. She tried to bear her disappointment by working, but there came a time when her health began to fail her.

“The old man said, ‘We done what we could, all

the Kirkpatricks tried. They got the best doctors in Wisconsin, but nothing done her any good. She used to say, 'If Tom would hurry home, I know I would get well. If only he would write, it would help keep my hopes.' Then, later on, she said, 'The time will soon be up. Tom promised he would be back in two years and I know he will. Just a couple of months more.'

"A few days later she sent for me. It was evening. She had a long sleep and seemed more cheerful than she had been for many months. She said, 'Father, there is a change coming. I have felt it ever since I woke up. Something seems to tell me the long wait is nearly over.' After a long talk, I left her. While we talked, she said she expected Tom would arrive at an early date, perhaps tomorrow. But tomorrow never came, for only God knew what change was in store for her. At daybreak she was gone, with tears in her lovely eyes, yet a smile on her lips. The angels had claimed her on that cold, dreary February morn, in the year 1851."

(Now to continue, after leaving California:)

"Yes, I had to go, so I headed north for Oregon on foot. I had my rifle and small pack sack. I took my time. I spent months in the mountains. I found an empty trapper's cabin and made it my headquarters till spring, then I wandered on.

"In early summer I arrived in what is now Portland, Oregon. It was a thriving community. Businessmen, men of all trades and professions, farmers, laborers, they were all settling here, and the crying need was [for] lumber. Small boats plying up and down the coast brought what lumber there was to be had, but they must have more. When they found out I was a mill man, they called a meeting and made me offers.

"They would furnish all the help I needed. The farmers would haul the logs and they would pay in lumber later on. Well, it seemed to me that it was my duty to go ahead with this mill, not for myself, but those honest, hard-working people that needed the lumber. I knew the timber was good and very plentiful, so I agreed and we went to work.

"Some forty-odd men turned out the next day, many first-class carpenters, and that mill was erected in short order. I also got a planer from San Francisco, so the huge water wheel began to roll. We turned out the finest dressed fir lumber any man ever saw. It was taken right from the planer and hauled away. In due course, all my bills were paid off; then the money started rolling in. But it didn't last long.

"A tall and distinguished-looking man called on me and we had a long talk. He was a lumber baron from the east. He made a fortune in lumber and was now looking for a new field of operation. He asked if I would be interested in selling my business. I told him I hadn't given it much thought, but every man will sell at a price, perhaps you could make me an offer and see how our opinions compare in regards to value. He said, 'I have been here several days and looked the situation over and am prepared to make you an offer that I think is fair to both of us.' Then he made me his offer, which seemed to me to be outrageously high, so I said, 'Give me the rest of the day to think it over.'

"So, I went back to work and tried to think. Money was no object, as I had more California gold in my pack than I wished to lug around. In regards to the future, there was no future for me. I knew 99 men out of 100 would have refused the offer, as it [lumber] was a chance of a lifetime. Thousands of acres of the finest fir in the world lined the Oregon coast.

"Yet, my feet were beginning to itch. I had that old urge to move on, so I went over after supper and accepted his offer, providing it was not in gold. So he paid me in paper currency on the First National Bank. Then I walked out a free man, with my eyes turned toward the mountains in the east. I did not wait for morning. With my rifle and pack sack, I headed east in the moonlight. It was tough going, but I made it through in time where I could look down on the beautiful country that is the Yakima-Winatchi fruit belt.

"The country was new, but there was a few farms producing wonderful crops. One man had

all his land in hay and grain, as he had a contract with the U.S. Army, who were all mounted and had over a thousand horses at their post in Oregon. [He] was looking for a man to haul the hay and barley from Yakima, Washington, to The Dalles, Oregon. He made me a good offer, so I looked around and found that mules could be bought and there were many heavy wagons came overland from the east.

“So, with six mules and two wagons, I was in business again. This was a very interesting life. I soon had more than I could handle and had to hire a man. Well, I followed this life for a couple of years; then I thought perhaps it was about time to file on a piece of ground. So I went into the foothills for several days and found a dandy spot with a stream of water for irrigation. I picked a spot for a house, a barn, a chicken house and other buildings. I would get cattle, horses and chickens, a garden and fields of hay and grain.

“So I went back to Yakima and when I got there I found several hundred people congregated around the shopping centre of the one street. They all seemed excited. I thought it meant disaster of some kind. I thought an Indian war, or perhaps international trouble. But when I reached the centre of the crowd where a man in buckskin garb was doing the talking, I became excited, too. He was a Canadian trapper who was well acquainted with the country from Oregon to the interior of British Columbia. He was telling of the fabulously rich gold strike in the Cariboo country of BC, on tributaries of the Fraser River, some four to five hundred miles from the coast [1862-1865].

“Well, it didn't take me long to sell out to the man that worked for me. I bought a dozen horses and equipment and loaded them with supplies and was ready to go. A great many men from the Yakima valley made the same move and within a week we were moving. We hired the trapper as guide. The Army commander at The Dalles sent a detachment to escort us through to the Canadian border, as this was Nez Perce Indian country and they were known to be very hostile to the whites. This man's name was General

Parmer. And so I left the United States of America, along with my citizenship to that nation, never to return.

“Well, Samuel that concludes the outline of Dad's first talk and it also concludes the first instalment of my reminiscing and jottings. There will be other instalments in the near future, perhaps after the holidays...

“As ever, Uncle Sam”

###

ASK THE EXPERT By Xenia Stanford

Patricia Jessop answers the “It's all relative questions” (she devised this method): When you meet a new cousin but don't know your exact relationship, do the following:

1. Find out who is the nearest ancestor you have in common.

2. If you both descend from that person an equal number of generations, this is easy. Determine what relation that person has with you both (i.e. perhaps he is your great-grandfather).

3. Now count how many letters *g* there are in that term for your shared ancestor. For example your great-grandfather has two letters *g* in that word, so you and your new relative are second cousins. Simple, isn't it?

4. You have to take one extra step if you and your new cousin find you have not descended an equal number of generations from the ancestor in common. For example, where the common ancestor is the great-grandfather of one, but the 4th great-grandfather of the other, you do the same as the above, but you focus first on the descendant with the fewest generations from the common ancestor. You still count how many letters *g* there are in that word for the ancestor and that tells you what cousins you are. In the example there are two letters *g*, then you and the new cousin are indeed second cousins, but you now have to take into account those differing generations and for that you need to use the term “removed.” So in our example the two are second cousins, but since there are three generations difference you say “second cousins 3 x removed.”

###

THE UNKNOWN LIVES OF ABIGAIL LOWE

By Diane Granger

Diane Granger was the winner of the 2009 PROV Family History Competition for a 2000 word family history essay demonstrating the use of the Victoria (Australia) Public Record Office. Diane wishes to thank near and distant cousins Charlene Dunbar of Irma, Alberta, and Brett Lowe of Canberra, Australia, for their many important contributions.

Ireland

For many years I felt sorry for Abigail, the second-youngest daughter of Addison Lowe and Abigail Shawe. She was born in Tullamore, Offaly, Ireland, on February 5, 1832 and baptized in the little church at nearby Killeigh, which the family attended on such occasions. Her father died an “awfully sudden death” (apparently no pun was intended by the *King’s County Chronicle*) when she was not quite fourteen years old: “Tullamor March 4th 1846. I certify that the late Lieut Addison Lowe died of Apoplexy on the 17th of January last. Philip Bettrew Surgeon.”

Although Addison had retired with full pay as lieutenant of the 47th Regiment of Foot, his widow was in pecuniary distress and had to apply to the army’s “Compassionate Fund” for relief since she had two young daughters at home and other children who were still minors.

The poor but genteel family lived in a house in Tullamore High Street, one of three in a row belonging to the Rev. Edward F. Berry. They rented only the building, without the usual “offices and garden,” and paid six pounds ten shillings a year for the privilege.

In 1854, when Abigail was twenty-two, her mother died and she received the last pension payment. Then what did she do? Nobody knew!

Victoria

Since Abigail had a sister and brother who were known to have immigrated to South Australia,

when an “Australian vital records” CD became available, I searched it for her marriage or death and found an Abigail Lowe who married a Robert Usher in Smythesdale, Victoria, in 1863. A distant (in genes and geography) Lowe cousin, though extremely skeptical, sent for the certificate and was rewarded with the knowledge that Abigail Lowe (daughter of Army Captain Addison Lowe and Abigail Shawe), a spinster aged 24, born in Tullamore, and Robert Usher, a bachelor policeman aged 24, born in Dublin, were married on December 21, 1863 at the residence of a friend. His usual abode was Smythesdale, while hers was Melbourne. How had they met? Nobody knew.

6 Class. 374

Particulars required to be stated by Persons claiming Allowances from the Compassionate Fund.

Name and Rank of the Officer deceased.	Addison Lowe Lieutenant
Regiment to which he belonged at the time of his Death; and whether he died on Full or Half Pay.	47th Regiment of Foot
When and where he married; and whether he left a Widow.	8 September 1842 at Tullamore and left a Widow
Names and dates of birth of Children.	Abigail 5 February 1832 Lucy 21 February 1834

N.B.—Certificates of their Baptism must be annexed; and if their Mother be not living, a Certificate of their Parents' Marriage must also be annexed.

Top of application to Compassionate Fund showing sisters Abigail and Lucy
Credit: British Public Records Office

The current Lowe cousins were anxious to know whether there were Usher relatives lurking in the sunburned country, so we continued to pursue Abigail. That meant following the trail left by her husband. On a visit to the Public Record Office of Victoria, I found the microfiche index showing that Robert Usher applied to the police force in 1859. So he had already served a few years when he married Abigail. Shortly afterward, however, the *Victoria Police Gazette* of January 28, 1864 had the grim announcement that he had been dismissed from the force and

further unwelcome news:

A warrant of commitment, in default of distress (amount 12 pounds 8 shillings 6 pence), has been issued at the suit of W. J. Morris, at Smythesdale, against Robert Usher, an Irishman, aged 24, 5 feet 8 inches high, light build, about 11 stone weight, grey eyes, dark hair, fresh and dark complexion, active and smart appearance. He was recently a mounted constable at Ballarat. His dismissal is recorded p 32, 1864. He is supposed to have gone to Melbourne - January 27, 1864 (*Victoria Police Gazette*).

Oh dear! Poor Abigail!

What terrible crimes had Robert committed to warrant being shown the door? During the night of December 21, 1863, he absented himself without leave from the barracks in Ballarat. On December 22, he did it again. If you remember that he married Abigail on December 21, you can no doubt put two and two together. Finally, on January 3, 1864, he absconded definitively. Perhaps it was just as well, since his service record said: "This is a steady constable but has very little knowledge of police duties and careless."

And why did Robert owe money to Mr. Morris? Margaret Roberts, of the Woody Yaloak Historical Society, found that W.T. (*sic*) Morris owned a drapery business in Smythesdale. Her guess was that, since Robert was said to be of smart appearance, "he spent up big on clothing while in the town and could not pay his account" (personal email from Margaret Roberts).

Robert and Abigail appear to have taken passage in Melbourne on the *Swiftsure*, which was sailing to Bombay via Auckland. The online passenger list has Mrs. Usher age 34 and Rob Usher age 37 (their correct ages were 32 and 25); the microfiche list shows that they were a married couple travelling in steerage as settlers, but Robert's name is crossed out. Robert must have absconded again, because only Abigail is recorded as arriving in New Zealand.

Robert can now be permanently dismissed with the observation that he became a miner and died thirty years later in the Gladesville hospital for the insane near Sydney, having lived in Victoria and New South Wales for 47 years.

Poor Robert (though I have heard that the really crazy miners didn't have the sense to get admitted to the asylum, where they were decently housed and fed). His death certificate stated emphatically that he was "not married." Whether he eventually knew it or not, there was a reason for him to deny his marriage to Abigail with vehemence.

Flashback: From England to Victoria

So far, I have not accounted for Abigail's movements between the death of her mother in Ireland in 1854 and her marriage in Australia in 1863. I knew that the Latter Day Saints' International Genealogical Index had an entry for the marriage of an Abigail Lowe to a Gustave Jacques Masquelier in Manchester Cathedral on December 22, 1856. Although by then Abigail's elder sister Mary Ann had been living in Manchester for over ten years, there was no reason to suppose a connection, since Abigail was a spinster when she married Robert Usher.

Acting on information received from the death certificate of Mary Abigail Williams, I ordered the microfilm of parish registers and discovered that the Manchester Abigail was the daughter of "Addison Lowe, Captain in the Army." If that wasn't enough proof, one of the witnesses was Mary Ann's son. Gustave was a 23-year-old tailor and Abigail was a 23-year-old spinster. That's as close as her age ever came to being correct on official documents. It was not considered seemly to be older than one's husband, so that Abigail was still only 24 when she married Robert Usher seven years later.

They must have been seven interesting years. Shortly after their marriage, Gustave and Abigail sailed for the Antipodes on the ship *The James Baines*, which left nearby Liverpool on January 5, 1857 and arrived at Port Phillip on 24 March 1857. (They were indexed as Aligant and Gustav

Masquilian online and as Masquilion on microfiche, but it's unlikely that they were attempting to deceive anyone – yet.)



Clipper *The James Baines*
Credit: Charles Edward Dixon, R.I. (1872-1934)

Eleven weeks at sea was normal for the time, but hideous to contemplate from a modern point of view. Abigail's youngest sister married in Port Adelaide, SA, that April, with their brother Addison Shawe Lowe as a witness. Abigail might even have managed to attend the ceremony, since her first child, Gustave Adolphe, was born in Adelaide on May 18, 1857 – somewhat prematurely in view of the marriage date.

It isn't known whether Gustave continued tailoring or tried other pursuits in SA. A daughter, Abigail Mary Anne Masquelier, was born in Hummocks, SA, on 16 April 1859, and, some time afterward, the family returned to Melbourne. The parents must have been devastated when both children died there in 1861. Whatever the cause, the couple broke up and we find Abigail bigamously marrying Robert Usher only two years later and Gustave bigamously marrying Mathilde Pascaline Vigneron seven years after that.

One might be inclined to think that Abigail was the guilty party because of the haste with which she found another husband, but she would have had no means of supporting herself, whereas Gustave should have been able to live in style while furnishing raiment for the influx of immigrants to Melbourne.

The further adventures of Gustave can be summarized thus: He and Mathilde sailed to London on the *Potosi* in 1882 and then to New York on the ship *Nederland* from Antwerp in 1883. By 1910 Gustave was a widower in Los Angeles – or perhaps a deserted husband, Mathilde being sixteen years younger than he.

Flash-Forward: From New Zealand to New South Wales

When last seen, Abigail had arrived in Auckland on the *Swiftsure* in 1864, probably without Robert Usher. I have found no trace of her in New Zealand – not surprising, because in 1867 she married Charles Williams, a 35-year-old vocalist, in Sydney, where they both resided. Abigail Masquelier was recorded on the certificate as a 25-year-old widow, despite being 35 years old and having two living husbands. Sly Abigail!

Hard times probably continued, since it couldn't have been easy to earn a living singing for one's supper in Sydney. There appear to have been no children, unless the deceased male and deceased female listed on Abigail's death certificate were subsequent to her late Masquelier offspring. On December 22, 1896, at 64 years of age, Abigail died in Newington Asylum of chronic nephritis and exhaustion after a long illness. The Asylum was primarily for the elderly, but it also served as a hospital for the "ordinary pauper population." I don't know if she was considered old, or poor, or both, since her age was given as 51 on the certificate. Her parents were listed as Addison Roe and Abigail Shaw, so that some truth stood out amidst the fog of deceit and error. She was buried in Rookwood Church of England Cemetery on 23 December and I hope that she has been resting in peace.

The Known and the Unknown

Should I still feel sorry for Abigail? Was she more to be pitied than censured? Did the lure of gold seduce men away from their families? Was she a termagant? We can ascertain the vital facts and the historical context from a multitude of sources, but we cannot so readily divine the

personal circumstances and motivations of long ago. I do admire Abigail for her adaptability and hardiness in travelling from Ireland to England to Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand and New South Wales while marrying three times in the process and for her presumed success, after all that, in appearing to be 51 when she was 64. I stand in awe of her and all those pioneers who did what was necessary to survive and sometimes prosper in faraway places with strange-sounding names.

The life of Abigail illustrates not only common themes in Australian research – voluntary or forced travel over long distances, multiple marriages, aliases galore, crime and punishment – but also the wonderful resources that are available to current family historians.

Her story could not have been told without vital and church records, passenger lists, directories, newspapers and innumerable other records that are available in many forms, often as indexed or searchable digitized databases on the Internet. Although the family historian still laments the destruction of census information, which provides a snapshot of a family at a certain place and time (if indeed the members deigned to be together and to give correct information), the work done by societies, record offices and government agencies all over Australia to further family and general history research is nothing short of amazing.

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ASK THE EXPERT PART II
By Xenia Stanford

It's All Relative continued...Where I'm not the expert. You are. So thank you to Patricia Jessop for her answer to part of the "It's All Relative" questions. She has created a great rule of thumb for counting your cousins.

Now we still have some questions to answer:

1. Why do some countries/cultures worry about these distinctions and others do not? E.g. some native tribes and people in some Asian countries count all people in the "clan" of the same generation of their parents as aunts and uncles, even if according to our system they are not. Also in some European countries, you are either a cousin or not a cousin. Levels of relationship, such as second cousin, and the concept of "removed" are not even considered.
2. Why was "our" system invented anyway and who invented it?
3. What are dispensations to marry and what are relatives in the various degrees?

I promised to tackle this last topic in the April issue and I still plan to do so. I may be able to answer Question 2 by answering question 3, but I am not sure there is an answer for #1. Still it might be an interesting discussion in the July issue as this fits into the theme. ###

Immigration Terminology and Abbreviations

The following are a sampling of the abbreviations found in immigration records, such as passenger lists, and terminology relating to immigration, taken from Library and Archives Canada's website (numbers found on immigration records might refer to a train ticket number, a passport number or an obsolete file number):

Boys Training Scheme (1927): A cooperative arrangement between the federal and provincial governments to bring older British boys to Canada and train them for farm work for eventual placement with local farmers.

British Bonus: A commission paid by the Canadian government's Immigration Branch to steamship booking agents in the United Kingdom for each suitable immigrant who purchased a ticket to sail to Canada. The immigrants themselves did not receive a bonus.

For more see page 17

MY FAMILY CAME TO CANADA THROUGH ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK

By Mertie Beatty

Credit for all images: Mertie Beatty family files.

I questioned my dad and my aunt about their travel in 1914 from their home in a small village in Western Ukraine to a homestead in Alberta. An uncle also related an almost unbelievable story. I will share these with you.

The image shows two identical 'INSPECTION CARD' forms. The top form is for an immigrant named Wasyli Wasyliuk, and the bottom form is for Wasyli Werenka. Both forms are dated March 7, 1914, and are for the ship POTSDAM, sailing from Rotterdam. The forms include fields for Name of Ship, Date, Name of Immigrant, Last Residence, and Name appears on Manifest. There are also stamps for Medical Examination, Civil Examination (CANADIAN IMMIGRATION, MAR 20 1914), and Railroad Ticket Agent's Stamp.

Werenka Inspection Cards 1914

My Dad, Adam, told me that they had a somewhat difficult journey aboard a large ship, which took nearly two weeks to cross the ocean, and he remembered that a number of people were seasick during that time, including his mother, Marafta. He also told me that they arrived in New York and he knew that it was winter time in 1914. My Dad was a teenager and rather enjoyed the experience of being aboard a large ocean liner (even though they were in crowded steerage quarters).

In their home village of Shepenetz, near the city of Chernivtsi in the province of Bukovina, the

largest body of water was a small river. Probably the largest boat they ever saw was a row boat or possibly a river barge. So the experiences encountered on this trip were new and eye-opening for these village youngsters.

Did they take enough warm clothing, quilts and blankets to travel comfortably? They probably did. What we do know is that Grandfather Wasyli was an experienced traveller, having travelled to Canada in 1903, leaving Grandmother with three young children. He was to return three times before Grandmother agreed to immigrate to Canada. We have a ship's manifest that shows he came to Canada in June of 1903 and we think he returned to Ukraine in 1905. Grandmother was not ready to join him in Canada because she was caring for her elderly parents.

Another ship's manifest shows that Wasyli Werenka came to Canada in 1906 as a "Returning Canadian." He worked as a coal miner and saved his money. We think he went back to Ukraine in 1911. Again, it seems that Grandmother was not ready to join him in Canada. So a Ship's manifest shows he arrived in Canada in February of 1912. Each time Grandfather returned to Ukraine, another child was added to the family.

It does appear that Grandfather Wasyli was very anxious to have his wife and growing family join him in Canada. So he returned to Ukraine likely in late 1913. By February 3, 1914 (the date on his Passport), the family was ready to travel to Canada. There were rumours of war in Europe and, if they were going to leave Europe, they had to leave sooner rather than later.

Also oldest son, Adam, was already 14, and, should war break out, he would be conscripted into the Austrian army as soon as he turned 16. Grandmother arranged with her younger sister to care for their elderly mother. Their belongings were packed into three wooden trunks and they were on their way. Their trip from their village was likely by train from Chernivtsi through

L'viv in Western Ukraine and then on through Poland, Germany, across Holland to the seacoast and the port of Rotterdam. They likely left some time in February (after obtaining their Passport on February 3, 1914) in order to make this journey by train, be able to negotiate with officials at the various border crossings and arrive in time to catch the next immigrant ship from Rotterdam for a North American port.

Grandfather Wasyl had the necessary money to buy food along the way and to pay for accommodation in Rotterdam while they waited to depart. Sometimes people even paid bribes in order to avoid delays along the way.

Having been told by my Dad that the family arrived in New York and, knowing it was the winter of 1914, I was able to find the Ship's manifest easily. And, yes, they did arrive at Ellis Island. The family included Grandfather Wasyl (age 40), Grandmother Marafta (35), my Dad, Adam (14), Pete (13), Anna (12), Kalina (7) and John (nearly 2).

They had, in fact, sailed from Rotterdam, in the Netherlands on March 7, 1914 aboard the *S.S. Potsdam* (capable of carrying over 2,000 passengers) and arrived in New York City on March 19, 1914.

When I asked Aunt Anna who was 12 years old at the time, what she remembered of the ocean crossing and arrival in New York, she was able to give me her perspective and more information. She was over 85 years of age when I chatted with her, yet her recollections were very vivid. She, like my Dad, also remembered the sometimes difficult experience of that ocean crossing. Her mother was seasick during most of the trip as Adam remembered (and it did not help matters that she was in the early stages of expecting another child).

What Anna remembered most was that Adam (age 14) and younger brother Pete (age 13) were free to explore the ship and mingle with other passengers, whereas she was tasked with the responsibility of looking after her younger sister, Kalina who was seven years old, and baby

brother, John who was not yet two years old. John wanted to run around the deck and up and down the stairs, and he kept Anna, and at times Kalina, very busy caring for him.



Anna, age 18, and Kalina, age 13 in 1920
Credit: Photo by their brother Adam Werenka

John was in his seventies when he related this story to me. He was nearly two years old when the family immigrated. He was too young to remember anything about the entire immigration experience, except for one frightening incident, and this he said he could just barely recall. He remembered someone (likely a crew member) picked him up and swung him back and forth, as if he was going to throw him overboard, and then told him to obey his sister or he would be thrown into the water. This experience so traumatized him that he remembered it all his life.

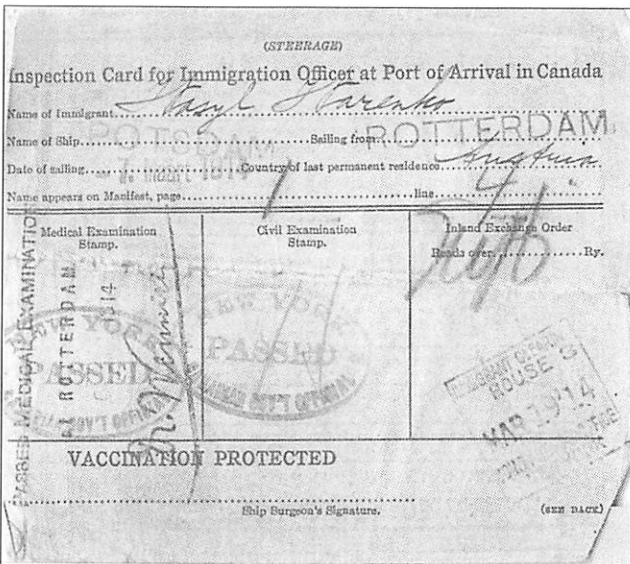
When they finally arrived in New York City, Anna clearly remembers being on deck and seeing the Statue of Liberty for the first time. Someone explained to them the significance of this magnificent statue located in the harbour and

they indeed felt welcomed to the New World.

First and foremost, Anna said it was a relief to her not to have to keep a constant eye on little John, lest he get into some mischief or fall overboard. Secondly, she was so happy to be able to escape the constant rolling of the ship as it crossed the choppy waters of the Atlantic Ocean in mid-March.

Furthermore, it was shortly after the ship docked that her Mother began to feel better. They were able to gather up their belongings and fortunately proceeded through Customs without any delay.

Interestingly, Grandmother Marafta kept many of their immigration records. Their "Inspection Cards" show that they passed their medical examinations on March 7 in Rotterdam. A stamp on this card also reads "*Immigration Clearing House, Mar. 1914, Joint Agents Office, New York.*" So they were not delayed at immigration.



Enlarged Immigration Inspection Card for Wasył Warenka

It appears that Grandfather Wasył had arranged for the family of seven (as well as a widow lady and her son who happened to be from the same area in Western Ukraine) to be taken to a train that was heading north to the Quebec border. We assume that they travelled overnight through the New York state countryside. Another set of Inspection Cards have "*Canadian Immigration,*

Mar. 20, 1914, Noyan Junction, P.Q." stamped on them.

They proceeded across Canada by train, riding in a "colonist car", which had few amenities and wooden seats which were far from comfortable. But they did reach their destination in Alberta, where they obtained a homestead and became Alberta pioneers.

We, their descendants, have been forever grateful that Grandfather Wasył and Grandmother Marafta chose to leave their homeland to begin a new life in Canada.

For teenagers, Adam, Pete and Anna, their first glimpse of the new land of opportunity was the Statue of Liberty at Ellis Island in New York City. This image and the entire immigration experience stayed in their memories throughout their lives.

###

More Immigration Terminology

CGEA: Canadian Government Employment Agent. These agents received commissions from the government for placing newly arrived immigrants with employers who were seeking labourers or domestics.

Continental Bonus: A commission paid by the Canadian government's Immigration Branch to steamship booking agents in European countries for each suitable immigrant who purchased a ticket to sail to Canada. The immigrants themselves did not receive a bonus.

Empire Settlement Act (ESA): Under the *Empire Settlement Act* of 1922, the Canadian government offered assisted passage to young men and women, in the form of loans and reduced fares, to encourage the immigration of farm labourers and domestic workers.

Harvester: British labourers recruited to assist Canadian farmers with harvesting the prairie wheat crop in 1923.

For more, see www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-908.001-e.html

PAUL SIGURD HALLAN (1884-1951): NORWAY TO ELLIS ISLAND

By Beverley A. Rees

Excerpt from "America fever: In search of a better land – Paul Sigurd Hallan 1884-1951" by Beverley A. Rees. Originally published May 1998, revised October 2009 by Ancestor Find and is being printed by Heritage Makers.

Conditions in Norway

During the hundred years between 1825 and 1925, many Norwegians left their homes and immigrated to America. Compared with the size of its population, Norway comes second to Ireland in sending immigrants to America (Borgos, n.d.). Emigration from Norway often exceeded 1% of the population in a year, which is considered high (Taylor, 197, p. 62). The vast majority emigrated for economic reasons. When asked by emigration officials why they wanted to cross the Atlantic, they would usually answer, "to make a better living" (Borgos, n.d.).

The population growth in Norway before 1900 made it more and more difficult for the men to get a farm big enough to feed a family. A breakdown of the European agricultural system added to the problem of land tenure. For decades after 1815, agriculture was hit by a series of natural disasters: extreme cold, too much or too little rain, flooding and crop failures. By law, land was usually passed on by inheritance in one of two ways. Either the oldest son inherited it all, or it was divided equally among all the surviving children. In either case, the result was unsatisfactory. If the oldest son inherited it, the other children had to look elsewhere for a living. If the land was divided, eventually the parcels became so small that they were not worth farming. Most of the arable land was held by the wealthy and worked by the poor peasants (Compton's, 1993/1994).

In the midst of these unhappy circumstances came the news of a nation across the Atlantic Ocean where land was available almost for the asking. The United States offered the promise that one only had to be willing to work in order to have one's own farm (Compton's, 1993/1994).

Many states made special efforts to attract settlers and even sent agents to European ports of embarkation to recruit them. Around 1850, the vast fertile lands of the Midwest attracted nearly a million farmers from Norway, where land was scarce and often unfit to farm. Their life as pioneers was hard, but their descendants have prospered (*Go West...*, 1992).

However, being an emigrant was not an easy matter. It meant leaving home, family, friends and a familiar social environment to take one's chances in a new place. Not knowing the language, the customs or the laws, having to find work and put down new roots was extremely difficult. Most emigrants relied on their own resources. Freeholders in Norway were sometimes able to raise large sums for their farms. Borrowing was possible, while others worked as servants to pay off the emigration debt (Taylor, 1971, p.100).



Beret & Paul Hallan, circa 1906

Credit: Beverley A. Rees

America Fever

America Fever! Everyone had it and my grandfather was no exception. He was one of 15 million people who entered the United States through Ellis Island to start a new life. Ships registers can reveal how an ancestor fits into the migration story of his family and how the migration story of the family fits into the larger saga of the building of America (Colletta, 1989).

On April 30, 1902 at the age of 19, Paul Hallan left Trondheim, Norway, by ship for America. The *Cuinard* ship's register lists Paul's destination as Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Paul was a quiet, soft-spoken man, 5' 8" in stature with a slight build and blue eyes. His blond, thick, curly hair was parted down the middle and was always neatly in place. On May 9, 1902 after nine long days at sea, Paul set foot on American soil at Ellis Island, New York.

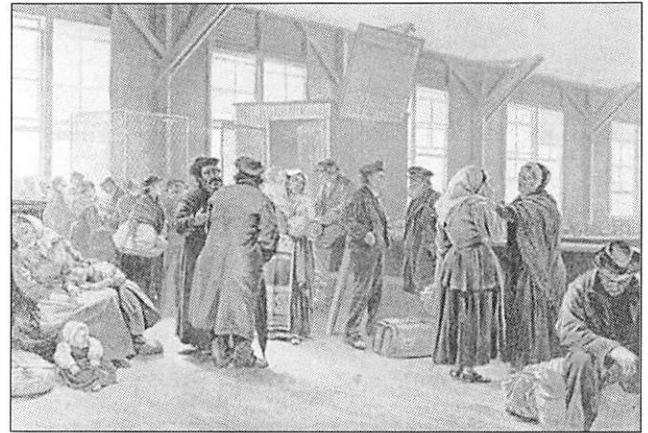
Ellis Island: Gateway to Hopes of Freedom

Ellis Island was the famous United States federal immigration station where the largest wave of immigration in history was processed. As many as five thousand people a day were processed at Ellis Island from 1900 to 1914 (Szucs, 1986, p.3). Before immigrants could enter the United States, each person had to pass through an immigration station. For the millions of immigrants who fled poverty and persecution in their homelands, Ellis Island became the focus of their hopes for freedom and opportunity (Fisher, 1986, Preface).

The passengers spent many days crossing the rough, stormy waters of the Atlantic Ocean which made them weary and often nauseated. Everyone anxiously awaited their first glimpse of America in spite of their physical condition. Silence filled the air as the new immigrants stood on the deck breathless with excitement. Everywhere the immigrants looked they could see ships carrying thousands of hopeful strangers to their new land. It wasn't long before their eyes caught the vision of the Statue of Liberty, a sight to behold (Fisher, 1986, p. 7).

Here, at Ellis Island, after being examined and questioned, poked and prodded, their fate would be decided. The immigrants became silent with worry and dread as they wondered if they would be able to remain or would be sent back to their country of origin. After the much dreaded physical examination, the immigrants were asked a lot of questions. The wealthy simply answered a few polite questions and walked down the gangplank. For the vast majority who were poor this was not quite the case. If the immigrant

passed the examinations, he was given a landing card which permitted him entry into the United States (Fisher, 1986, p. 47).



Detained immigrants on Ellis Island showing fatigue as described in this article

Credit: Drawn by M. Colin in 1893, obtained from Library of Congress

Paul was relieved when he knew he had passed the examinations. Now extremely weary, exhausted and mentally drained, Paul realized that his hunger pangs were getting the best of him. He looked around at the various vendors selling their wares. A young black boy with a basket of what looked like brilliant red apples caught his eye. Paul made his way over to the vendor to make his purchase for which he paid five cents. His mouth was watering as he sank his teeth deep into the appetizing produce and took his first bite. The succulent juicy taste he had hoped for turned into a distasteful experience. Hungry or not, he simply had to spit it out on the ground or he knew he would be sick. This was definitely not an apple! When he asked the vendor what kind of an apple it was, he was informed it was not an apple at all. It was a tomato. Paul had never seen a tomato, let alone tasted one. From that day forward, Paul never ate tomatoes (Hallan).

Why was Paul not familiar with tomatoes?
Tomatoes were not a produce item in Norway.

Tomatoes were native to America. The tomato was initially cultivated by the Aztecs and Incas as early as 700 A.D. Europeans first saw the tomato when the Conquistadors

reached Mexico and Central America in the 16th century. Tomato seeds were taken back to Europe where they quickly found favour in the Mediterranean countries of Spain, Portugal and Italy. As the tomato travelled north, it was veiled in mystery. The French called it “The Apple of Love,” the Germans “the Apple of Paradise,” but the British, while admiring its brilliant red colour, disclaimed the tomato as a food – they believed it was poisonous (California Tomato Commission).

Settling in Sioux Falls, South Dakota

Examination completed and landing card in hand, Paul was now free to purchase his train ticket for Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Here he would meet his father, step-mother, step-brothers and step-sisters for the first time. Paul’s birth certificate indicates that his father immigrated to America in the late fall of 1883. The 1900 and 1910 United States Census of South Dakota, Minnehaha County, Sverdrup Township record his year of immigration to the United States as 1882. The Nord-Trondelag, Meraker Parish church records indicate in the “outgoings” that bachelor, Magnus Pedersen, born 1858 left that parish on 18 September 1882 for America (*Norway, Nord-Trondelag...*). No one knows if Magnus left Norway not knowing Oline was expecting or if he knew and came anyway. It was not uncommon at this time in Norwegian history for males to dodge their responsibilities of paying support for illegitimate children by emigrating overseas.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota was Paul’s first home in America. Already on the move, he married Beret Nustad on March 17, 1904 in Luverne, Minnesota. He soon had his eye on another location.

When the transcontinental railroads were built across the Canadian prairies, a flood of immigrants poured into the agricultural lands of the west. Immigration climbed from less than 50,000 in 1901 to more than 400,000 in 1913 (*Compton’s, 1993/1994*). The lure of “free” homestead grants induced many settlers to come to the western Canadian plains. As in other areas

and other periods of the history of North America, free lands attracted those who wanted a fresh start in life or those who sought the challenges of a new venture in a new land (*Saskatchewan History Magazine*).

In the spring of 1906, Paul and Beret set out by rail to Saskatchewan where they would file for a homestead.



160 Acres Free Land Advertised in Norwegian 1900-1905 (on the back was a map showing routes to Canada from Norway)

Credit: *Library and Archives Canada*

The train ride was several days of tedium, jouncing and swaying all to the sound of the clickety clack of wheels on rail. In the corner of one of the rail cars was situated a small stove that the passengers could use to cook food. The story is told that during the train ride, Paul got off the train at one of the stops to buy a loaf of bread and some other groceries. The train whistle blew and Beret got nervous when Paul did not return. The piercing scream of the train whistle alerted Paul that the train was leaving. Paul ran after the train down the track but he could not catch up with the train. He proceeded to walk to the next station where he knew the train would be making a stop. Paul was fortunate that the train station was not too far and he had the strength to run fast enough to make it to the station before the train left again (Hallan).

A homestead in the Canadian West

Early explorers and fur traders to North America’s vast northwest headed westward from Lake Winnipeg to find “more beaver country.” They ended up along a swiftly moving river they called *kis-is-ska-tche-wan*, meaning “fast flowing.” British and French settlers in the mid and late 1700s called this fast moving river, “The

Saskatchewan.” In 1825 this area became a hub of activity with an influx of settlers from many lands and became the Province of Saskatchewan in 1905. When Paul arrived, land was being offered for sale at very reasonable prices and had special appeal to immigrants from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and the Dakotas (Wright, 1955, p. 119).

Correspondence from the Province of Saskatchewan Archives indicates that on June 30, 1906, sixty-six percent of Canadian homestead entries were in Saskatchewan, the total being 27,692. On March 14, 1906 Paul was one of these people and he obtained homestead entry into the Province of Saskatchewan in Canada. He took up farming on the southwest corner of Section 2, Township 35, Range 8 west of the Third Meridian in the Vanscoy District at Delisle.

He died February 26, 1951 in Lethbridge, Alberta while visiting his son, Raymond Hallan, and family.

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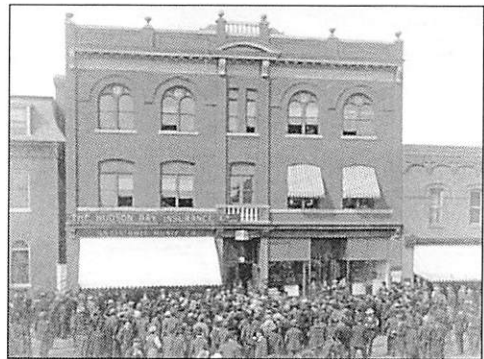
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Homestead Rush



Land Office, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, 1909
Credit: Canada. Patent and Copyright Office / Library and Archives Canada / PA-029550

BOOK REVIEW AND INTERVIEW: WOMEN PIONEERS OF SASKATCHEWAN

By Joan Miller

Joan Miller, AFHS member and contributor to the first *Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan* book, due to be released in January 2010, asked Celeste Rider, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society librarian the following questions about this project. Questions and answers are below:

1. How did the idea for the “Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan” project come about?

The introduction pretty much explains how this came about – I have copied it below:

From a Headstone Mount Hope Cemetery, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan

In the spring, many genealogists turn their attention to cemetery recording. This is what I was doing one weekend in March 2008. As I made my way through the Mount Hope Cemetery in Assiniboia transcribing the information on the headstones and taking digital photos of some of them, I came upon the headstone of Alice (née Rose) Lonsdale. For some reason this headstone caught my attention. Even though it is an ordinary, unassuming granite headstone, I took a photo of it. Usually I take photos of headstones that are very intricate, are unusual, or have too much information to transcribe quickly. I couldn't get this particular gravesite off my mind and as time went by, I began to wonder about the person buried there. Particularly haunting and sad to me was the inscription “In Silence We Remember” etched into the marble face of the stone below the dates of her birth and death. I began to ask myself, “Who was Alice LONSDALE?” Who was left to remember her “in silence?”

And what about all the other Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan? When our generation is gone, will there be anyone that will remember them? That is why I wanted to start this project now. In some cases, we've already lost at least a generation or two who would have had much clearer memories of these women. I want to preserve the memories and make information available to future generations about the pioneer women who worked

right alongside the men and helped to build this province.

This desire prompted me to develop a proposal for a book, which I presented to Linda Dunsmore-Porter, Executive Director for the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. At the same time, we were brainstorming ideas for projects to help us to celebrate the Society's 40th Anniversary in 2009. This project seemed to fit the bill and was approved as the official project to commemorate our anniversary.

After developing a brochure, we started publicizing the project through our own members, our website and the media. It has been promoted in local newspapers such as the Biggar newspaper (*The Independent*), the municipal newspaper (*Rural Councillor*). Darlene Polachic wrote a very nice article for the *Saskatoon Sun* and even added a story regarding her own grandmother. One of our Saskatoon members, Tammy Vallee, posted information to the Can-Saskatchewan Mailing List on RootsWeb.com alerting people potentially from all over the world to the project. Gordon Watts in British Columbia is a well-known advocate of genealogical projects and promoted this project in his online newsletter, *Gordon Watts Reports*. I was invited to be on *CBC's BlueSky* radio program, which gave me yet another opportunity to invite people to send me the stories of the women pioneers in their families.

What we were looking for were stories or short biographies of 2,000 words or less telling about the lives of women pioneers in the area now known as Saskatchewan during the timeframe from anywhere between the 1800s up to 1950. People were also encouraged to include a photo or two. We published the guidelines for submission of articles on the SGS website at www.saskgenealogy.com and in the September 2008 issue of the *SGS Bulletin*.

At first the stories trickled in and I began to wonder if there would be enough to warrant publishing a book. However, as the deadline

approached, the stories arrived. My email box was full, the mail box was full and people were even courioring and hand delivering the stories of the women pioneers in their families. When the dust all settled, I had received over 400 stories, all of which are published inside the covers of this book. I hope you enjoy reading their stories as much as I have enjoyed the experience of editing our tribute to the *Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan* in commemoration of the 40th Anniversary of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.

—Celeste Rider, Editor

2. How many submissions did you get?

We got 413 submissions and all are printed in the book. I also included a Timeline of Events, an Index and a Bibliography listing publications for further reading on various aspects of the women pioneering experience.

3. Will people still be able to order books after this initial print run?

Yes, but we do not plan to reprint the book unless there is such a huge demand for the book that it would be worth printing more copies.

4. If so, how much, and how do we contact SGS regarding this?

We have presold about 500 books and will have about 250 copies still available for sale once presale orders are filled. Anyone wishing to purchase a copy should contact us:
P.O. Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1
Phone: (306) 780-9207; Fax: (306) 780-3615

5. Anything else our readers might be interested in regarding this project?

Yes – there is going to be a Book 2 of *Women pioneers of Saskatchewan*. Here is the information regarding the next book:

Another Exciting Publication
The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
will be publishing
Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan, Book 2

We believe they deserve recognition and what better way than to publish their stories in a book.

We want you to help us tell their stories.

Who: Saskatchewan women

Why: To continue to produce a record of Saskatchewan women who also played a huge role in the settlement and growth of Saskatchewan

When: Women born within the timeframe of the 1800s to 1935

Where: Within the boundaries of what is now known as Saskatchewan – rural or urban

Submission Deadline: May 31, 2010
Limited to the first 200 submissions received.

Guidelines for Submission of Articles:

Anyone may contribute to this publication. You do not have to be a member of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.

Submit electronic (Word doc), typed or neatly written write-ups of about 2,000 words or less on each of the women pioneers in your family. You are encouraged to also include a maximum of two photographs with captions for each story submitted. Please do not send your original photos; have reprints made. **DO NOT SEND PHOTOCOPIES.**

If you want your photographs returned, you may pick them up from our office or, if you provide us with a self-addressed stamped envelope, we will mail them back to you.

Thank you for your interest. I am looking forward to receiving your submissions. If you have any questions, please contact me.

Submissions may be sent in hard copy or electronic format (preferred) to:

Celeste Rider, SGS Librarian
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
PO Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1

Electronic submissions may be sent to:
sgslibrary@sasktel.net

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COMPUTER TRICKS FOR THE GENEALOGIST

By Jim Benedict

Easy Email Formatting

I get a lot of genealogy-related email that has been bucket-brigade passed along through several hands. You know them; they have a black stripe down the side, or those chevrons (>>>>) or they just do not format nicely. Some even get loaded with those cutesy icons called emoticons. Ugggh. So what to do if you want a clean copy to append and send?

Try this. When you select to forward an email, also select Plain Text from within the email window. It depends on your email application as to where to do it, but for MS Outlook, it is under Options. All the fancy html formatting goes away and you are left with very, very plain text. Now go back to Options and select either Rich Text or HTML. Go ahead and set your own preferences in fonts, colours and styles.

Website Shortcuts

If you have a website that you visit often, here's how to get to it with one mouse click. It works with Internet Explorer but should work with most browsers. The site is probably already in your list of Favourites. If so, simply drag and drop the icon from the Favourites drop-down menu to your desktop. If you prefer to keep a link in both places, go to the Favourites menu, right-click the name of the site and select Create Shortcut. You can then drag and drop the shortcut to your Desktop.

When you want to get to that site, just double-click the icon and there you are. Don't forget that you can rename and shorten the name on the desktop icon. Just right-click on it, select Rename and type. A name like, "Ontario Census" makes more sense than, say, "ontcensus_boodry_genweb_from_yonder.phpgedview.html."

Quick & Easy Tripod

Can't get your hands on a tripod for those family

document photographs? Most household lamps with a removable shade (and nut for the shade) will have the same thread as a camera tripod. Get lucky and find a gooseneck lamp so you can orient the camera in any direction.

Genealogy Website of the Month

This was featured at a previous Computer SIG meeting. Next time you do a Google search on an event or location in the past, try this. Our example was the Halifax harbour explosion in 1917, at the height of the First World War. A devastating collision between two navigating ships in the narrow channels resulted in a munitions cargo levelling a big chunk of the city. This is a very time-specific event.

Search "Halifax explosion" on Google. Okay, you get your usual list with about 118,000 results. At the top of the list, click on the link, Show options... On the left-hand column under Standard view, click on Timeline. You now see a graph at the top, showing the concentration of articles containing the date range of 1910 to 1919. Click in that box and now you see a second graph, opening up the whole decade. You can keep drilling down in time, to a year, a month. Now try this for one of your own towns or events. Just click on Standard view to return to normal. ###

Immigration Building in Calgary



Date unknown

Credit: *Public Works Dept. / Library and Archives Canada / PA-046612*

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

MARRS & WHITESMITH, Dalston, Ayrshire, UK to Ontario, Canada

Henry & Mary MARRS (nee WHITESMITH) had a family of 10 children born between 1818 and 1842 in Dalston, Cumberland, England. Six of their children immigrated to Canada and lived in various parts of Ontario. The four MARRS sons were John (wife Sarah HEAD), Joseph (wife Margaret DONALDSON), William (wife Margaret ELLIOT) and Thomas (wife Elizabeth MCARTHUR). The two daughters were Margaret and Hannah MARRS (Hannah's husband was Joseph RUMNEY).

I am interested in exchanging information with anyone researching MARRS in Canada.

Contact: Linda Murray at misunism@telus.net

MURRAY & CANNON, Scotland to Canada

Researching the David MURRAY family of Ayrshire, Scotland, Nanaimo, British Columbia, Hillcrest, Alberta and Calgary, Alberta: David MURRAY and his wife Elizabeth CANNON left Scotland and came to Canada in 1903 with their seven children in search of a better life. They settled in Nanaimo where they are recorded in the 1911 Census of Canada. By this time their oldest son David Jr. had married Janet Byron born in England. Also David and

Elizabeth had two more children born in British Columbia so now they were a large family of 12. The family's next move was to Hillcrest, Alberta. This was where tragedy first struck, as David Sr. and three of his sons (David Jr., William and Robert) were all killed in the Hillcrest Mine explosion in 1914. Three years later, son John was killed in WWI. Yet another son, Alexander, died at age 26 in Colorado in 1931. By now, Elizabeth MURRAY was living in Calgary and had four remaining children: Elizabeth, George, Duncan and Ellen Cummings MURRAY. I am interested in exchanging information with anyone researching this family.

Contact: Linda Murray at misunism@telus.net

LAKE, England to Canada

The LAKE cousins William Charles and Robert (with his wife Hedley and children Madge, Thomas and Robert) left England circa 1900 and sailed to Canada.

Robert settled in Calgary, Alberta and his occupation was Estate Agent/Realtor. He was there in the 1906 and 1911 census and I would be interested in knowing where his descendants are now.

William is a mystery. He left his wife and children behind in England (no record of a divorce) and fathered another child in Canada in 1907: Gordon Hamilton LAKE. We cannot find a record of Gordon's birth, nor do we know who his mother was, but she died in 1912. William married again in December 1912 in St Margaret's Church, Winnipeg, Manitoba within the Diocese of Rupert's Land. He gives his status as widower. William's residence at the time of marriage was Broadview, Saskatchewan and his occupation was brick maker, a huge difference from being a solicitor's clerk, which is what he was in England.

William returned with his new family to live with his father in Kent, England, circa 1914 and then we do not know where he went until we hear of his death in Canada in 1925. We have two possible locations for his death, Alberta or

Merritt, British Columbia. William is my husband's great grandfather. If you know anything about this family then please contact me via email. If you put LAKE CANADA in the subject line of your email it will help me to respond more quickly.

Looking forward to hearing from you.

Contact: Frances Lake at
frances@bigpond.za.net (South Africa).
###

WHAT'S OUT THERE
By Linda Murray

(Format to read citations: Volume number(issue), page#-page#. E.g. 26(3), 3-6.)

“A New Place Called Home”

Check out this article by Emma Hatfield to read about the resources available to trace Jewish Roots in *Practical Family History* (2009, November). (145) 50-54.

“Aanon Springan in the Civil War”

Read this interesting account submitted by Aanon's great-great-grandchild, Terri Schmitke, in *Cariboo Notes* (2009, Winter). 26(3), 3-6. This is the newsletter of the Quesnel Branch of the British Columbia Genealogical Society.

“British Military Records Relating to Ireland”

This article by David E. Rencher lists Irish Militia records on microfilm as well as other available sources for these military records. You can read his article in *The Septs Quarterly Journal* (2009, October). 30(4), 150-156. This is the journal of the Irish Genealogical Society International and the theme of this volume is military records.

“5 Little Photos and How They Grew”

This interesting story written by Kelly Southworth and Susan Wellman recounts their search for a family based on five photographs purchased at an antique store for the sum of \$12. Without spending any additional money they

were able to trace 9 generations and fill in many family details. Read about their findings in *Generations* (2009, September). 34(3), 8-12. This is the journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society.

“More Than 1.8 Million Native American Records Released on Footnote.com”

The National Archives, Allen County Library and Footnote.com worked together to create this Native American collection of original documents. Read the details on pages 9 & 10 of *Yesterday's Footprints* (2009, December). 26(3), 9-10. This is the newsletter of the Lethbridge and District Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society. Also on page 4 of this same issue, you can read about a project run by Bruce Haig to collect and scan Lethbridge area school yearbooks. He has about 60 books on the site www.ourheritage.net listed under Southern Alberta Yearbook Collection.

“The Palatines Arrive in the Hudson River Valley”

John Adams Becker gives a good overview of the Palatinate region, the history of the area and reasons why many Palatine refugees fled the area, eventually settling in the New World. He also describes the Hudson River Valley Naval Stores Project and the settlements in the New York Colony. He includes information about his ancestor, Johann Schneider and other related family surnames of Becker, Betzer, Dunschmann, Frantz and Klum. Read his article in *Families* (2009, November). 48(4), 20-25. This is the journal of the Ontario Genealogical Society.
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" **Genealogy Quote** "
" This packrat has learned that what the next "
" generation will value most is not what we "
" owned, but the evidence of who we were "
" and the tales of how we loved. In the end, "
" it's the family stories that are worth the "
" storage. (Ellen Goodman, *The Boston "*
" *Globe*). "
" "
" "
" *Send us your favourite quote!* Email: "
" editor2-chinook@afhs.ab.ca "
"=====
" "

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 left-hand side. You will see *The 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

Greetings to everyone,
My New Year's resolution is to actually find some time to get to some genealogy. I've hit a bit of a wall and so other things seem to keep taking priority. My hope for all of you, this year, is that you get to do as much family history research as you want, without aggravation or great expense. *Chinook* and *The Breeze* are here to help in so many ways. You have only to peruse the many interesting articles and columns. And, if you would like to see something that isn't being covered, drop me a line and let me know what you'd like.



A Happy New Year to all,
Vickie Newington, Chair,
Periodicals Committee
###

A NOTE FROM YOUR EDITOR

When submitting articles, please do not submit with either footnotes or endnotes. Use in-text citations with a **Reference** list at the end using APA (American Psychological Association) format. The latest edition was released July 2009 and the basic structures are reproduced at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/APA_style

Why APA and not some other guide? APA is designed for social sciences, which is what genealogy is. It is also a style that puts author, year in that order, which makes it easier to look up multiple citations by one author.

Why no footnotes or endnotes? Footnotes do not work properly in a columned publication. The breaks across the bottom make the text and footnotes look jumbled. Endnotes are not possible in the program we use, because they will be forced to the last page and our last page is the mailer. Further questions on these issues or how to format a particular item may be asked and answered through email to editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca (See you at the February meeting where I speak on citing sources, not just APA!) Xenia Stanford ###

CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY

By Christine Hayes

Programs at Central Library
4th floor, 616 Macleod Trail SE
(Unless otherwise noted)

Genealogy Saturdays at CPL

We have designated the last Saturday of the month as Genealogy Saturday. In the morning, from 10:00 a.m. to noon, we have **Family History Coaching** which matches volunteers from the Alberta Family Histories Society with researchers looking for help on their projects. This is a **drop-in program**.

In the afternoon we are offering a **Genealogy Meetup**. Participants will learn research techniques, discuss problems and find out about useful and interesting resources. This group meets from 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. This program is free, but we ask that you preregister. **See Registration Information.**

Both programs take place at the Central Library, 616 Macleod Trail SE, in the 4th floor genealogy area. The dates are as follows:
January 30, February 27, March 27,
April 30, May 29, June 26.

Wish You Were Here

A presentation from the Community Heritage and Family History Digital Library about the history of Alberta towns will be held at the locations, dates and times shown below:

Southwood Library, 924 Southland Drive SW
Monday, February 8, 2010, 2:00-3:30 p.m.

Louise Riley Library, 1904 14 Avenue NW
Monday, March 8, 2010, 10:30 a.m. to noon

Alexander Calhoun Library, 3223 14 Street SW
Wednesday, April 14, 2010, 10:30 a.m. to noon

Central Library, 4th Floor Meeting Room
616 Macleod Trail SE,
Friday April 23 2010, 10:30 a.m. to noon

Share your stories of Calgary's History

In celebration of World Storytelling Day, we are gathering recollections and stories about Calgary's past. Come and share your stories with us. Saturday March 20, 2010, 2:00 – 4:00 p.m. at Central Library, 4th Floor Meeting Room, 616 Macleod Trail SE

Drop-in program

No advance registration, but must have a Calgary Public Library card.

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 at 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, 2009

Ontario Genealogical Society Conference 2010

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>

###

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. SW, 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 NW
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

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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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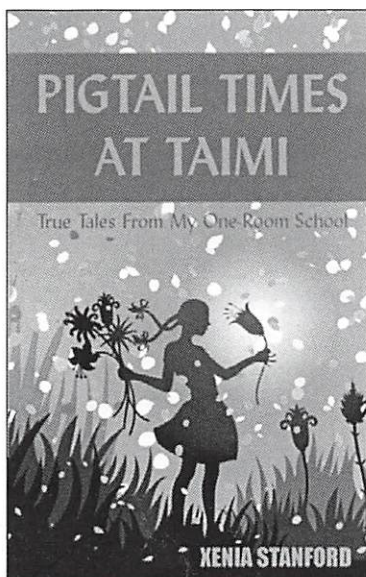


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