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Chinook

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Church in the tiny village of Horodyshe, Ukraine; see p. 4.

Alberta Family Histories Society

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CHINOOK SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

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Publication and Submission Dates

Issue Date	Volume, Number	Submission Deadline	Theme
July 2010	V.30, N.4	May 1, 2010	The British Home Child - Canada
October 2010	V.31, N.1	August 1, 2010	Culture & Customs
January 2011	V.31, N.2	November 1, 2010	Tweets & Tools
April 2011	V.31, N.3	February 1, 2011	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		"Events"
Heather Jaremko	<i>Chinook</i> Assistant Editor	Laura Kirbyson	Advanced Techniques
Elizabeth Ronald	Secretary, Periodicals Committee	Lois Sparling	Proofreader
	<i>Chinook</i> "Surname Connections"	Marion Peterson	Proofreader
	Ads, Extra Copies	Duane Kelly	Proofreader
	Printer's Proof Reviewer	Bill Mills	<i>Chinook</i> Distribution
Jim Benedict	"Computer Tricks"	Jackie Duncan	Calgary Public Library Events
Heather Jaremko	"Genealogy Basics"	Christine Hayes	

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
April 5, 2010	Clothing Styles/Date Your Photos – Marijke Kerkhoven
May 3, 2010	In Genealogy Success is a Four Letter Word: PLAN – special guest Sherry Irvine, award-winning Certified Genealogist and author. See more details on page 18.
May 8, 2010	FamilyRoots with Dr. Colleen Fitzpatrick on Forensic Genealogy – see details on page 28.
June 7, 2010	My Old House – Gary Manthorne will present a history of housing in Calgary.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Kay Clarke

The cold of December is past and the Olympic events are over with all the excitement that went with them. Now we look forward to spring.

Some of us look forward to putting our research aside and getting out into our gardens. However,



on cold, rainy spring days there will lots of great articles to read here in this edition of *Chinook*.

I have had the opportunity to sit in on a number of committee meetings recently and I have been so impressed with the level of

talent and commitment of the members of these committees. Our Society really has many sharp, enthusiastic folks working hard to keep things running smoothly. That said, however, we can not continue to put the load on the same folks over and over. We need new volunteers. Even if you can spare only a small amount of time, it adds up. If you can help in any way please contact me or our volunteer coordinator, Bev Swan.

Planning is under way for two special events, one in the spring and the other in the fall. These will be of significant interest to members and the surrounding communities. You will be hearing more about these at the monthly meetings.

I thank you all for the support you have given me this past year. It has been an interesting one, so I look forward to the next year, our Society's 30th anniversary.

There are two common mistakes in life: to play at work and to work at play (Anonymous).

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Genealogy News: GPS replaces headstones in Calgary cemeteries. See January 13, 2010 CBC News www.cbc.ca/canada/calgary/story/2010/01/13/calgary-cemetery-space-green-burials.html

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ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FINAL NOTICE

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 AGM 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 nomination yourself. ###

CALL FOR ARTICLES: THE BRITISH HOME CHILD

We originally scheduled the topic of Culture and Customs for the July issue. Then we learned that on December 9, 2009, a private member's bill was passed to declare 2010 "The Year of the British Home Child." Thus, the July issue will be on the British Home Child.

Are you the descendant of a Home Child or do you know a Home Child? You could interview him/her. Perhaps you did a study on Home Children. Whatever your connection, please send us your articles. We have covered this topic in the past and have had a speaker at a monthly meeting (Perry Snow) talk about his father, a Barnardo's Home Child. This topic deserves further exposure, although it is one of the times in our history when what we did was not something to make us proud. Still, we must celebrate the contributions they made to our country and help make connections between the children that came and the families they left behind. The deadline for July 2010 submissions is May 1, 2010.

Email: editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

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VISITING THE UKRAINIAN HOMELAND

By Rosemary Kry

Cover photo and all photos in this article
Credit: *Rosemary & Rick Kry*

In 1991, Ukraine became an independent country. The western half of Ukraine celebrated. The younger generation in the cities quickly donned the latest in chic clothing and their elders used their new freedom of worship to build elaborate and gilded churches. Eastern Ukraine consisted of 60% Russians, who were not so eager to separate from their Russian roots. They retained their plainer garb and seemed to continue to abstain from worship. It is a quieter, less colourful area to visit.

In May of 2007, my husband, his cousin with his wife and I visited this beautiful land to see from where their grandfather and grandmother came. Alexander Krywokulsky (1881-1941) was born in Berezany. Teophilia (nee Krywokulska) (1890-1951) was born a short distance up the road in Horodyshe. Both towns are very close to Ternopil, in central western Ukraine.

Alex's parents died of pneumonia when he was eight. His grandparents cared for him and his brothers. His grandfather would live to be 105 years old. Teophilia's mother also died of pneumonia when her brother Charles was six months old. Her father remarried.

Both families were agricultural labourers. The ethnographic museum in L'viv has wonderful examples of the hand tools used in the 1800s. Today, large agricultural areas are managed using tractors, but smaller, family-held lots still are cultivated using hand tools, horse and wagon.

Alexander became a dispatch rider in the Austrian army. He married Teophilia and left her pregnant with their first child in Horodyshe, while he came out to the United States in 1906. He was in one of the first waves of emigration from Ukraine. By 1912, Teophilia and son John had joined Alex in Calgary. They would have seven sons in all, whose families would live in various cities across Canada and the United States.

Our interest in visiting Ukraine in 2007 increased with the assurance our chosen travel agent would locate a direct descendent of our family and would provide an interpreter when we stopped to visit. This offer was extended to all families on the tour. In fact, the tour was built around visiting the areas of interest to us and our fellow travellers.

We found it easy to see why the various conquerors – Austria, Poland, Germany and the Soviet Union – so prized the plains of Ukraine. The land was flat and easy to cultivate. It had deep rich soil, much of which was taken by the trainload to Germany during the Second World War to enrich its own land.



Communal barn on the outskirts of Horodyshe

The ground is still lush. Most of the communal barns from the Soviet era lay abandoned, though some districts chose to continue community farming. But in the early 1900s when Alexander left, the average farm was less than eight acres.

Both Canada and United States bombarded Galicia in western Ukraine with advertisements from the late 1800s to 1914 offering homesteads in Canada and manufacturing and mining jobs in the United States. Because farms were smaller and families were very large in Ukraine, many Ukrainians sought a better life in a new land.

We met the daughter of the nephew of Alexander. Her name was Ulyana. I confess I

was dubious about the relationship, as she was not expecting us and did not speak any English. Thus, our visit was quite short. However, upon our leaving, I asked her if she had any family pictures she could show us. She eagerly ran into her house and came back with the photo of the marriage of Ivan, the nephew of Alex, and Stephania Krywokulsky (nee Nebelska).

Ulyana identified them as her parents. I did not know any of the people, except the young woman on the far right, who appeared in a photo Alex's 99-year-old niece showed us just the previous year in Calgary. It was such an awesome experience.



Marriage of Ivan and Stephania Krywokulsky
Horodyshe in 1920

We are hoping to write her a letter this summer. Perhaps she will be able to give us more information about our family.

We sent what little information we know to the Alberta Ukraine Genealogy Project in hopes of obtaining the birth certificates of Alex and Teophilia, as well as their marriage certificate. They could not find these documents nor could we when we were in Ternopil.

Although the Alberta Ukraine Genealogy Project is not taking new applications for research at this time, you may keep posted on this and on the Centenary Pioneer Recognition Program by visiting their website at <http://tapor.ualberta.ca/heritagevillage/gene>

To join the AFHS Ukrainian SIG, email age@knowmap.com or call 403-295-3490 ###

EDITOR'S EYE By Xenia Stanford

I don't give up my full page very often because I like to showcase the contributors. This time though there were too many good articles on Places of Origin. I couldn't fit them all in and I had to cut "Computer Tricks" and two book reviews. Also, we planned to start Heather Jaremko's new column "Genealogy Basics," but that will debut in July's issue.

I also had to give up the space necessary for the "Ask the Expert" column on "It's All Relative," in which I had planned to talk about who started all this relationship connections and marriage laws. It certainly dates from Biblical times, but over the course of history, it has changed. We also too often make the mistake of assuming that ours is the only way. I hope to dispel that myth when my column fits, perhaps in the July issue.

I was amazed at the many places of origin covered when I sent out a message to the regular contributors about how they came to Calgary. Many responded and I compiled their places of origin into an editorial or article that I hope to include in an issue soon. If you want to add your story of how you came to our fair city, email me a short piece to include.

Please send in your Home Children or other submissions, including Places of Origin, to editor-chinook.ab.ca

If you have sent in an article that has not appeared yet, please email me to ensure that it was received and not forgotten.

###

THE WERENKA FAMILY CAME FROM SHEPENETZ, BUKOVINA

By Mertie Beatty

Credit for all photos: *Mertie Beatty*

The Wasyl and Marafta Werenka family came from Shepenetz, Bukovina, Western Ukraine. I, Mertie Beatty, visited the village in August 2007.

My father and grandparents immigrated to Canada from Ukraine in March of 1914, only months before the declaration of war in Europe and the closing of the ports to citizens wishing to leave the country. Theirs was a momentous decision. My grandfather, Wasyl Werenka, had been living and working in Canada since 1903 and had returned to his home country on three occasions to bring the family to Canada. Each time my grandmother refused to leave because she was caring for her elderly parents.



Mertie Beatty beside an old tombstone in the cemetery in the village of Shepenetz. It has the name of "Odakim Werenka," but is he related to her dad, Adam?

What kind of life was my grandmother willing to endure for herself and for her children? What

was waiting for her in Canada? Grandfather was a coal miner and earned a reasonable wage for the times. He would be able to provide a comfortable living in Canada for Marafta and their five growing children.

Marafta and family lived in the village of Shepenetz, about 20 kilometres (12 miles) from the capital city of Chernivtsi, province of Bukovina, Western Ukraine. They had a house and enough land for a small garden, some chickens and likely one cow. In order to provide for the family, Grandmother had to "work out" to earn some money. Many years later she shared with me this story.

Marafta contracted with a landowner (called a "lord") to work for him on a "share" basis. She was assigned a plot of land for which she was responsible. In the spring she planted potatoes and all summer long she tended the field, hoeing and hilling the potatoes.



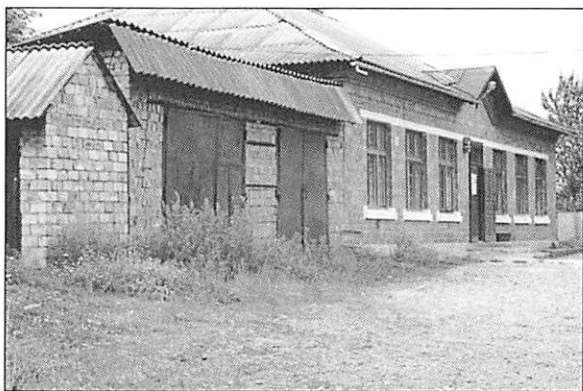
Ukrainian women harvesting a crop on a small plot of land similar to the potato patch my grandmother tended, on a crop share basis, one hundred years ago.

In the fall, Marafta, with the help of her children, dug and gathered the potatoes into four piles. She told me that she tried to make the piles as even as possible, because it was the *lord* who owned the land and decided which of the four piles would be her one-quarter share of the produce for the work she did all summer. She and the children then put their pile of potatoes into sacks and had them hauled home.

Some of the potatoes they kept for their own use during the coming year; the remainder they sold in order to buy necessities, such as tea, flour, rice, some cloth and other items. Some of their neighbours, no doubt, earned their living in a similar way. Others were shop keepers, masons, builders and municipal workers.

The farm workers appear to be of the lowest “class,” that is, the peasants. A copy of a Birth Certificate for Wasyl, lists his father, Maketta, as “peasant of Shepenetz.” Wasyl became a coal miner in Canada and then was a homesteader, after bringing his family to Canada in 1914. In later years, he operated a general store and, still later, owned an apartment building (rooming house) in Edmonton. So he was successful in Canada.

When I had the privilege of visiting the village of Shepenetz in August of 2007, while with a humanitarian group in Ukraine, I (Mertie Beatty, granddaughter of Wasyl and daughter of Adam) was able to contact some people with ties to the Werenka name. They were not aware of my grandparents. One hundred and seven years was just too long a time for anyone to remember. One 80-year-old “Auntie,” whose maiden name was “Werenka,” told us that we should have come at least six months earlier, because her brother who had recently passed away was older and knew of some of the older relatives. He may have been able to help us with possible relationship ties.



The brick school house, now unused, that my father and his siblings may have attended in the village of Shepenetz

Other helpful members of “Auntie’s” family showed my brother and me around the village, pointing out to us that the red brick building,

now abandoned, was a school and they knew it was over 100 years old. We think that my father, his brother and his sister may have attended that school. Classes at that time were taught in German, because Western Ukraine was part of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire under Franz Joseph I. My father was 14 when they came to Canada, so he did attend school in Shepenetz, although not regularly.

We were grateful to have met some people who thought their ancestors could have been related to my grandparents, but they did not know how. We went to the cemetery in Shepenetz, but the old headstones had been badly damaged during the war. Furthermore, willow and other trees and shrubs had overgrown the old part of the cemetery.

My brother and I arranged to take “Auntie” and the other people we met out for a meal on the evening of the second day of our visit with them. There were twelve of us in all and we went to a lovely restaurant (an “inn on the lake”) in the village of Shepenetz where we enjoyed visiting with these people. My brother and I were able to speak enough Ukrainian to converse with them.

I believe that the only way I can find out more about my father’s and grandfather’s family is to search the records at the archives, which are available in the town of Kitsman in the province of Bukovina. The next step would be to arrange another trip to Ukraine and find someone who would be willing and able to assist me in researching the old records.

My grandmother, Marafta, never regretted coming to Canada. Grandfather, of course, loved this country and knew he wanted to make his home here. They came with five children and five more were born in Canada. All of their children were thankful for the opportunity of living in this great country. We, their descendants, are very grateful that we were all born in Canada. ###

Don’t miss FamilyRoots with Dr. Colleen Fitzpatrick on Forensic Genealogy, May 8, 2010 – see p. 28.

THEY BELONG TO ANOTHER VOYAGE

THREE LETTERS IN RESPONSE TO *THE SALSETTE* QUERY

By Charlene Dunbar, Diane Granger and Brett Lowe

The Query

THE SALSETTE---This vessel is said to have left England or Ireland for Port Phillip (Melbourne) in or before 1853. Particulars of her passengers are wanted. She is said to have had on board Henry Melville Hatchell, said to have been an Army man or doctor; Charles Simpson John Lowe, a surgeon; George Venables, perhaps also a surgeon.

She left Plymouth on March 10, 1853, and arrived in Melbourne in July, 1853. The above names were not included in the passenger-list for that voyage; possibly they belong to another voyage.

(Query signed as Australian Genealogist, *The Salsette* in *Notes & Queries*, Oxford Journals, Oxford University Press, October 16, 1937, p. 281, available by subscription at <http://nq.oxfordjournals.org/content/vol173/issue16/index.dtl>).

The Letters

The above query led the authors on a trail of discovery that revealed a great deal of information linking Messrs. Hatchell, Lowe and Venables. We thought it would be appropriate for a descendant of each man to tell his story; however, only one direct descendant was available – Brett Lowe of Canberra. In the true Australian pioneering tradition, Brett's fourth cousins Charlene and Diane adopted aliases in order to complete the task.

Letter One: Henry Melville Hatchell

Irma, Alberta, Canada June 16, 2009

Dear Sir or Madam,

I believe that an extract from my family history, *The Glorious Hatchells*, could help your research. Here are some relevant events:

Henry Melville Hatchell married Maria Nash at Stradbally, Limerick County, on January 17, 1844, just a year before the catastrophic potato famine struck. For a time, all was well with the couple. A few years after their marriage, Henry secured a position as finance inspector for the Board of Works and then as inspector for the relief commission in the Nenagh Union, County Tipperary, during the devastating famine.

Henry likely drew on his family connections to obtain his positions. Several members of the Hatchell family of County Wexford were becoming influential in the fields of government, medicine and law. His father, George Hatchell, had been employed as a government bureaucrat for many years. Henry's brother, Dr. George W. Hatchell, became inspector-general of lunatic asylums in Ireland in 1847 and later surgeon to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. Their uncle John Hatchell, a lawyer, was appointed Attorney General of Ireland and served as a member of Britain's parliament from 1850 to 1852. Later, Henry's nephew and namesake, Henry Melville Hatchell, born in 1852, became a colonel in the British military.

In his thirty-fifth year, Henry Hatchell contracted scarlatina and died suddenly at Hermitage, his home near Nenagh, on September 20, 1847. The unfortunate Maria was left widowed with a young infant. Possibly seeking greater security, she remarried in Dublin less than a year later, to Charles Simpson John Lowe. According to Hatchell family lore, she had three children: Louisa, Catherine Maria and William. She died in Australia in 1862.

Since I am researching only the Hatchell family, I have no further information about Charles Lowe and, indeed, have never heard of George Venables.

Sincerely,
Louisa Catherine Hatchell (alias Charlene Dunbar)

(Note from the authors: Although Louisa Catherine Hatchell is fictitious, as is her book, *The Glorious Hatchells*, all other information is factual.)



Window of St. Mary's Church in Dublin
where Charles and Maria were married
Credit: Brett Lowe

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Letter Two: Charles Simpson John Lowe

Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, Australia
June 15, 2009

Dear Editor,

In response to *The Salsette* item, I have some information that I hope will at least be interesting, if not useful, to the enquirer. I realise that some considerable time has passed since the item was placed; however, I have been able to respond only recently. The identity of Australian Genealogist is intriguing and I hope it may be revealed in time. I am taking the liberty of adding an additional name to the list of passengers, if you would be so kind as to allow me this satisfaction.

I have in my possession a small object, curiously yet tellingly marked, that once belonged to at least one of the gentlemen, Charles Simpson John Lowe. Hatchell may have a past connection and Venables, as yet, is unknown to me. I can only anticipate a glorious interchange upon revelation of the enquirer's ancestry. This is why.

At St. Mary's parish, Dublin, on August 25, 1848, Charles Simpson John Lowe married the widow Maria Hatchell, previously Nash.

Charles was stated to be a physician of Tullamore, King's County. He was recorded as a surgeon or Doctor of Medicine in every document so far discovered, though no record of his qualification has yet been found. I know little of his Dublin life, but two items have emerged and may be relevant. The first is that a Charles and Maria Lowe, husband and wife, were committed to trial for occupying a succession of rooms and pawning the contents thereof in 1853. The second is that a Charles Simpson John Low (sic) was reported as suing a Samuel Swanzy over a promissory note; the case was heard at the end of 1855 in Dublin Common Jury Cases.

The small object that I mentioned is shown in the picture. It is a medical spatula that was discovered in the early 1970s resting on a floor joist, abutting the hearth of the farmhouse near Wolumla, New South Wales, that had belonged to my grandfather, Lochiel Robert Lowe. He was the eldest known grandson of C. S. J. Lowe. I have been intrigued by the spatula ever since. On one face is incised "CSJ Lowe MD" in cursive script; on the other are two sets of initials: "CL." inverted on one end and "RCO'K." on the other. I also have his dental forceps (retrieved from my father's toolbox) and etui which has "Lowe" engraved on the side. The etui is a sterling silver lance case. It has the cap missing but two lances sheathed in tortoise shell remain.



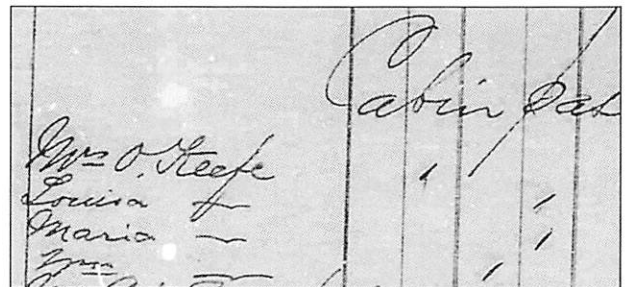
Front and back of C.S.J. Lowe's spatula
Credit: Brett Lowe

C. S. J. Lowe married the widow Margery Paterson at the property Berrebangalo, near Gunning, NSW, on February 15, 1864. Margery Cameron had come out to Australia on the ship *Boyne* in 1839, at the age of seven, with her father George, mother Margaret MacLean of Carna, seven sisters and one brother. On their marriage certificate, C. S. J. Lowe was noted as a widower and surgeon, born in Chatham, England, circa 1826. I don't know if he brought children from his first marriage, but Margery had four from hers and an additional one of mysterious origin.

This latter child was declared illegitimate and the relevant oath was signed accordingly by one Richard Charles O'Keefe, the father and informant. Like C. S. J. Lowe, he was a surgeon born in Chatham, England, circa 1826. Richard O'Keefe also signed the death certificate of Henry Paterson, Margery's first husband, on October 19, 1860. Both doctors were recorded as residents of Gunning, NSW, where C. S. J. Lowe

had a dispensary and eventually underwent the sequestration of his estate, with patients owing, in 1868.

The child, born at Berrebangalo on November 4, 1861 and registered as Richard Charles Paterson O'Keefe, used the surname Lowe all his life. He is documented as Richard Charles Paterson Lowe on three marriage certificates, one divorce record and his death certificate and was known as Charlie LOWE. Isn't that a curious thing? Furthermore, Margery Lowe attributed him to C. S. J. Lowe when the latter died in 1870. Who then was this father, Dr. Richard Charles O'Keefe? The birth certificate for his child and the initials on the spatula lead us to conclude that RCO'K and C. S. J. Lowe were one and the same. It was only when my fourth cousin, Diane Granger, great-great-granddaughter of C. S. J. Lowe's sister Mary Anne Lowe Cox, was visiting Canberra in 2007 that the puzzle of the initials was solved.



The Hastings cabin passengers' list that includes Mrs. O'Keefe, Louisa, Maria and Wm
Credit: Brett Lowe

After extensive and mostly fruitless searches, the likely solution to the mystery of Charles and his first wife's arrival was found in the records of the gold rush days. The first discovery was that Doctor Richard O'Keefe was registered with the Medical Board of Victoria on October 1, 1855. Another, at the Public Records Office of Victoria, was that a Mrs. O'Keefe with three children (Louisa, Maria and William) arrived in Port Phillip Bay on March 17, 1855, as cabin passengers on the ship *The Hastings*. But where was Dr. O'Keefe? Newspapers of the time record the arrival of Dr. & Mrs. O'Keefe and family, but the doctor is not listed among the passengers of either *The Salsette* or *The Hastings*. If Richard

Charles O'Keeffe was employed as the ship's surgeon for *The Hastings'* voyage, he would then have been listed among the crew and not included in the passenger list. No Australian records pertaining to the crew list have survived. The Mrs. O'Keeffe and family arriving in Port Phillip may well be my great-great-grandfather's first wife with children from their marriage. I have little information prior to 1855; I have nothing again until 1860. What Charles was doing or which identity he had during this time, I do not know.

Yours Sincerely,
Brett A. Lowe

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www.medicalpioneers.com

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Letter Three: George Venables

Calgary, Alberta, Canada June 16, 2009

Dear Australian Genealogist,

I have only lately come across your query and perhaps it isn't too late for a reply even now. On the passenger list of *The Salsette*, which arrived in Port Phillip in July 1853, the only name pertaining to your query is that of Miss Venables. According to newspaper reports at the time, John Venables and his partner Dunne furnished *The Salsette*; it set sail from Portsmouth while Mr. Venables was imprisoned for debt and the shares of both partners were later sold at auction in Port Phillip.

It may be that the ownership of *The Salsette* has created confusion with my ancestor, George Venables, who was a respectable medical practitioner in Melbourne. He was born in Essex, England, about 1830 and by the time of the 1851 census of St Marylebone he was a chemist and surgeon's assistant. Shortly afterward he travelled to Australia and in August 1854 he put a notice in the Melbourne newspaper, *The Argus*, intimating that he had "removed to 3 Therry-street... opposite Noah's Ark Hotel."

DR. VENABLES removed to 3 Therry-street, top of Swanston-street, opposite Noah's Ark Hotel. 168 aug 14

Notice in *The Argus* newspaper
Tuesday August 8, 1854, page 8
Credit: Brett Lowe/ Melbourne, Victoria, 1848-1954

The new premises proved to be an unfortunate choice, for on August 30 he was called to the hotel to attend to a man who was choking on his dinner. Despite the doctor's best efforts, he was unable to save the patient. The next day the coroner's jury found Dr. Venables guilty of

manslaughter and the coroner committed him for trial. The pretext was that Dr. Venables “did not exercise sufficient skill in detecting and removing [a] piece of meat from the top of the windpipe.” He was taken into custody and subsequently admitted to bail.

The calumny of the charge is apparent when one considers the other evidence: the diner was extremely inebriated and the post-mortem examination revealed partly-chewed meat in his front teeth and two imperfectly-masticated pieces of bread in his stomach.

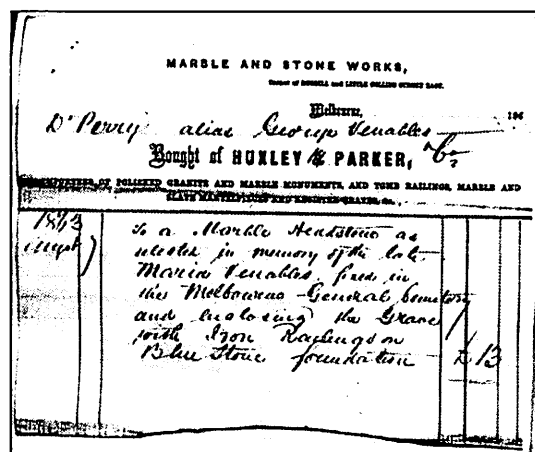
Should a doctor be held responsible for a drunkard’s gobbling his food? Evidently the medical community thought not, since *The Australian Medical Gazette*, in reporting the establishment of the Victorian Medical Association, cited Dr. Venables’ case as evidence of “[t]he recent extraordinary and discreditable attempt made by the Melbourne Coroner ... to encroach upon the rights and monopolize the privileges of members of the medical profession. In fact, the Attorney General refused to proceed with the case, the evidence being so inconclusive.”

The article in the *Medical Gazette* went on to state that the groundless accusation ruined Dr. Venables in practice and ultimately drove him to the Yarra Bend, “where he died a broken-hearted lunatic” soon afterward. It is quite untrue that my ancestor was confined to the madhouse at Yarra Bend, for the Public Record Office of Victoria has no records of his incarceration.

His practice, however, might well have been ruined because, in the succeeding years, he was occasionally compelled to declare bankruptcy and to use the aliases “Dr. LaMert” and “Dr. Perry” in order to make a living. His death actually occurred in Adelaide on August 30, 1878, 24 years after the case of the choking patient.

Dr. Venables’ family situation was perhaps happier, though not for long. He stated (on his wife’s death certificate) that he and Maria Nash, widow Hatchell, married in Melbourne in 1857,

but I have been unable to find a contemporary record of the event. In 1859, George and Maria Venables had a daughter, Mary Georgiana, and Maria died three years later of consumption. George erected a beautiful and costly marble headstone in Maria’s memory, although unfortunately he was unable to pay for it.



The unpaid invoice from Marble & Stone Works for Maria Venables' tombstone.
Credit: Brett Lowe

When Georgiana married in Melbourne in 1881, for some reason she erroneously gave her mother’s maiden name as O’Keefe.

Is Maria’s late husband the Hatchell about whom you inquire? So far I have found no record of him in Australia, but Maria’s death certificate listed their children as Louisa, age 15; Catherine Maria, age 11; and William, age 7. I have been unable to ascertain the further activities of my ancestor, the doctor, between Maria’s death in 1862 and his own death in 1878, but I hope that the above information will be of some utility to you.

Sincerely,
Charlotte Venables (alias Diane Granger)

Note from the authors: Miss Charlotte Venables is as fictitious as Louisa Catherine Hatchell, but all other information is factual.

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Maria Nash Hatchell Lowe Venables' grave in Melbourne General Cemetery. Credit: Brett Lowe

Epilogue

Although Australian Genealogist in *Notes & Queries* knew something about Maria Nash's husbands, the information was sketchy. Henry Melville Hatchell could not possibly have been travelling to Melbourne on *The Salsette* in 1853,

since his death was well documented in Irish newspapers in 1847. Was he "said to have been an Army man or doctor" because of confusion with his nephew, Colonel Hatchell, or his brother, Dr. George Hatchell? How is it that Australian Genealogist knew Charles Simpson John Lowe's full name, yet didn't seem aware of Maria's marriage to him in Ireland after the death of her first husband? George Alexander Venables was no more a passenger on *The Salsette* than Hatchell or Lowe. He appeared as a doctor in Melbourne in 1854 and left fascinating records of his trials and tribulations. It is suggestive that the period of his recorded activity coincides with the time during which little is known of Charles Simpson John Lowe, alias Richard Charles O'Keefe, but the discovery of Venables' early life in England and later death in South Australia rules him out as another alter ego of Lowe.

We were aware of the connection of Hatchell and Lowe to Maria Nash when we first saw the item in *Notes & Queries*. The mention of George Venables led us to discover Maria Nash's death record as Maria Venables and the birth of a fourth child hitherto unknown. When Georgiana married in 1881, she named her parents as George A. Venables, Doctor of Medicine and Maria née O'Keefe! This is a direct and important link not only to Charles Lowe, but also to the arrival of the "O'Keefe" family in Port Phillip. Without the names of the children in the shipping lists held by the Public Records Office of Victoria, the connection would have been impossible.

While stories about ancestors can contain elements of truth, the details are frequently exaggerated or suppressed. The submission in *Notes & Queries* illustrates how one family's knowledge of its genealogical past was distorted by social upheaval and mass migration to a new and distant land. There, daily survival was more pressing than careful documentation of life events and occasionally depended on some prevarication, so that today's genealogists may be left with few valuable clues. The submission regarding the improbable passengers on *The Salsette* is one of these gems. ###

ISABEL (WOODLAND) IRVINE: WOMEN PIONEERS OF SASKATCHEWAN

By B. Joan Miller and Robert F. Irvine

Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan

We received permission to reproduce this entry from Volume One of Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan.

(We made minor changes to keep consistent with our guidelines.) If you wish to contribute to Volume Two, see the information at the end of this article.

Introduction:

This is the story of Isabel Irvine (1898–1989) and her life as a wife, mother and nurse on a farm 20 miles south-west of Young, Saskatchewan during the mid 1920s to the 1950s. Her husband was William (Bill) J. Irvine, who came from County Antrim, Northern Ireland in 1912 to homestead, in McCranny municipality on 160 acres of land (SW ¼ 15-30-28-W2). They had four children, Robert (Bob), Elizabeth (Betty), Gerald and Marion.

This account was originally written by Isabel and was edited from over 10,000 words to the present form by her eldest grandchild B. Joan (Kerr) Miller and her eldest son Robert F. Irvine. Eliza Isabella Woodland or Isabel, as she was called, was born April 21, 1898, to Samuel F. Woodland and his wife Isabel Mary Nesbitt in Ottawa, Ontario. The family lived in British Columbia for several years from 1900 to 1912. They returned to Ontario after the death of Isabel's mother in a runaway horse and cart incident in 1912.

After three years as a dental assistant, she entered the old County Carleton General Protestant Hospital (C.C.G.P.H.) in Ottawa to train as a nurse. The amalgamation of this nursing school and St. Luke's Nursing School formed the Ottawa Civic Hospital with 800 beds. She was number five of the first graduating class on June 10, 1925.

This is Isabel's story in her own words:

A couple of days before graduation, there was a letter for me postmarked Young, Saskatchewan.

The letters had started some time earlier when my cousin, John Woodland, had given my address to his friend, Bill Irvine. This developed

into a continuous correspondence and we got to know each other quite well.

Bill had a good crop and decided to check on his mail-order bride. Arrangements were made by letter and he arrived in Ottawa in January 1926 for a visit, at which time he proposed. I showed off my new ring when I returned to specializing at the Civic Hospital. Wedding plans were made for February 18, 1926. My cousin, Vida Smith, was my bridesmaid and her friend, Allan Boyd, was best man. My dress was royal blue cut velvet and Bill wore a navy suit.

After a short visit in Ottawa, we began our trip west by transcontinental train. We stopped briefly at relatives in Winnipeg, Manitoba, before continuing onto Watrous, Saskatchewan. Because the transcontinental train didn't stop in Young, it was necessary to take the local from Watrous. The next day we completed our Canadian National Railroad trip, arriving at Young, Saskatchewan, near the end of February.

The final leg of our journey to Bill's farmstead was by sleigh. The hired man, Godfrey, had the three-room homestead shack spotless, except for the bedroom which was full of flax. I was an object of curiosity. We had many visitors but few dishes and supplies. You had to be resourceful to invent tasty meals when you lived 20 miles from town. You couldn't run to the store and all coupons were law at that time.

Bill and a neighbouring bachelor, John Reynolds, had a bet. The first to marry would receive \$10.00 from the other for some dishes. John was prompt with his payment, so I ordered a complete set of Cloverleaf dishes from the Eaton's catalogue. The family still has some of the original set.

Not long after I came to the farm, Bill made a trip to Regina for a few days. I stayed with the Andy Allison family in Young. While watching my first curling game, I met Mrs. Oakenfold, who ran the nursing home in Young. Sometime between two and four a.m. a knock came on the

Allisons' door. They wanted me to come quickly because there was a sick woman at Mrs. Oakenfold's and she couldn't get in touch with the doctor. I hustled down a couple of blocks and was just in time to deliver a son for the wife of Mr. Carlson, the local butcher. When everything was all over, Dr. Cook arrived from a hockey game in Watrous.

After delivering the baby in Young, I realized I would probably be asked to act as a midwife in the "Hills," a name given to the area covering the Providence and Meuse School Districts. I contacted the doctors in the surrounding towns: Davidson, Kenaston, Hanley, Young, Watrous and Simpson. I wanted permission from them to take charge of the maternity cases in the Hills. I received the okay from all of the doctors and, in addition, they agreed to come if I needed them. As the closest doctor was 20 miles away with no cars or telephones, I knew there wasn't much chance of getting help from town. This was the years between 1926 and 1936.



Isabel Irvine

Credit: B. Joan Miller and Robert F. Irvine

During this ten-year period after my arrival at the homestead, I delivered thirty babies without a

doctor or an aesthetic. This was during the depression in the Thirties and I collected \$10.00 to use for buying medical supplies. Several of these mothers were from Europe and their lack of spoken English often proved to be a big problem.

There were also a few reported cases of scarlet fever and one of smallpox. I would get serum from Watrous and do inoculations. On one of the trips Bill made to Young for diphtheria serum, it was 50 degrees below zero. He had to carry the serum inside his clothing next to his skin to keep it from freezing. I also nursed a case of Erysipelas (encephalitis), a perforated appendix, two abortions and one case of spinal meningitis.

After the depression, the doctors in Davidson told me to tell the neighbours that they had nine months (until the baby was born) to save up \$25.00 and come to the hospital for their deliveries. I took them up on this offer and went to the Davidson Hospital where my youngest daughter, Marion, was born in 1939. However, I still delivered some of the neighbours' babies. These children have developed into fine citizens with families of their own.

One of the greatest concerns of the farm families was the availability of safe, potable water. This need was answered by digging wells by hand. Many of the holes were "dry" or without enough good water for drinking, as well as the need for water for livestock. At last someone came into the district who could do water "witching." This was done by cutting a forked willow branch. It was carried by the water witcher with the bigger, single shaft pointing up while the two smaller branches were held in either hand. If water was in the location, the branch pulled down towards the ground and invariably water was found.

The wells served another purpose. They acted as refrigerator for cream and milk that were suspended on ropes into the cool water. The Ronning family even filled an old well full of water so it would freeze in the winter. By keeping it covered with sawdust or straw, they had an ice house that lasted well into the summer. Other farmers cut ice from sloughs and

lakes in the winter. They packed it in straw to keep it from melting and the ice would last well into the summer. It was necessary to try to keep the cream fresh until they were able to ship the cans to the creamery in Saskatoon or Regina. The building of the creamery in Young in 1926 was a great help to the farmers in the Young and Watrous Districts.

In 1926 when I arrived, there were almost no cars. Most farmers travelled with horses, hauled the grain 20 miles to Young and brought home coal and wood. They took along quilts or blankets to put around them if needed or to cover the groceries to keep them from freezing. Some would tie the reins on the front of the sleigh and run behind to keep warm and to pass the time. Older horses could be depended upon to take the driver home if he fell asleep at the reins. If a woman needed to go to town, the farmer would take along a foot warmer of hot stones or bricks.

During the early years and later in the depression, we were a closely knit community. Everyone was in the same financial boat. On Friday nights during the winter there were dances and/or card parties, nearly always at a school in the district. The people would bundle up the children and visit other families. When the party was at a school, the smallest children were dressed for bed in a clothes basket. When you got home the baby was already in bed and didn't have to be disturbed. Everyone had fun. People took turns supplying a lunch of sandwiches and coffee. Music was supplied by various musicians, usually a family. They often received a small amount of money for their services. Another very popular entertainment was the Christmas concert in which the school teacher drilled and coached her pupils for weeks before the winter break. People travelled from one school to the next, just to see the performance and to receive a bag of candy and nuts prepared by the school trustees. These bags were financed from school funds.

In summer, there were picnics and ball games. In late June, the whole family took picnic lunches and went to school picnics. There the children competed in races and softball games. There

were prizes of candy suckers, ice cream cones and soft drinks. These came in the form of prize tickets won in the competitions and were funded by the school board. The men and women often formed softball teams from the various school districts. Rivalry was intense as each school cheered the local team. As well, in summer, the whole family would take a couple of cream cans, water pails, jam buckets or what have you, and go picking berries. This became sort of a family picnic. The cream cans would be filled with Saskatoon berries for making pies and fruit preserves. In the thirties, they, too, were affected by the drought. You had to spend more time to get enough berries for the winter. We mixed them with other wild fruits or rhubarb from our own gardens. We grew Solan berries, tame currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries in the garden. A lot of these fruits died out during the drought.

The women and older children stooked the sheaves of grain. I used to stook and carry Betty, the fall she was one-and-a-half years old, from one stook row to the next, making sure she was always in the shade of a stook. Bob, who was almost four, carried the bottle of water and usually lost the cork. In later years, the losing of the cork was passed on to Gerald. I also carried the lunch, as Bill would have his lunch on the binder. At night you were so tired that the children would be asleep before you had time to get something for them to eat and something for yourself. In between times, I had to pick the peas and beans to preserve in sealers in a boiler so we would have them to eat in the winter.

We bought sheep's wool just after they were sheared, then washed and carded it. We then put it in between flour sacks sewn the size of the quilt we wanted. After the Farmer's Union Ladies groups started, we took all the material, when ready, to the school or neighbour's home. There we set up the quilting frames and baste stitched stuff in to six to eight inch squares. Then, who ever owned it would have the top and bottom ready. They could put it on the frames and tie it with yarn. Usually enough women would come and the quilt would be finished in one day. If it was at the school we would bring

picnic lunches and make tea or coffee at the teacher's residence. The children played in the school or the bigger children took care of them. During the drought and depression, if you got any wheat at all, you took 25 bushels to the flour mill at Viscount. You could either pay so much per bushel or, if you took extra wheat, it could be used to pay for your milling. We would come home with seven 100-pound bags of flour, a bag of bran, 50 pounds of brown flour, about 20 pounds of cream of wheat for porridge, and a bag of shorts for feeding the pigs and chickens.

This exchange or bartering was extended to other farm products. Mostly it was cream, butter and eggs with some stores accepting beef, poultry or pork. I made my own cheese and exchanged what we didn't use for groceries at the Co-op store in Young. This often created some interesting developments as the producers tried to convince the store owners to pay more for the farm produce. The farmer did not receive very much for his produce.



Isabel Irvine's House
Credit: B. Joan Miller and Robert F. Irvine

To get the produce to the store it usually meant the farm women had to drive to town. On one particular occasion, Mrs. Dudley Slatter and I decided we were going to go to town just for a change. I took the "Bennett Buggy" and a team of horses, hay and oats for the horses, and a crate of 15-dozen eggs. I left early with the two children, Bob and Betty, to pick up Mrs. Slatter, two-and-a-half miles east of our place. We left my two children with her four girls and loaded her can of cream. I also took some vegetables for Mrs. Andy Allison. We arrived in Young around eleven o'clock, then tied the horses to the back of the buggy to eat the hay and oats while they

had a three-hour rest before returning home. We sponged our dinner from the Allisons. I got a pound of tea for my 15-dozen eggs and Mrs. Slatter got five pounds of sugar for her can of cream. That worked out to be about five cents a dozen for the eggs and eight cents a pound for the cream.

I can't remember the prices of food, as we only had to buy salt, sugar and tea. We roasted barley for coffee. We roasted wheat and ground it up for grapenuts for breakfast. We had all our own meat, eggs, milk and butter.

The telephone was another story. The closest one was nine or ten miles away at the Hans Anderson farm south of the Bethel Lutheran Church. In 1930, Willie Ronning and John Swendahl, two farm boys, decided to rig up a telephone on the barb wire fence, naming it the "Bennett" phone. It ended up on about fifteen miles of fence. The original ones consisted of a coil from the old Ford car, a piece of hacksaw blade and a six-volt dry cell battery. The coil was placed near a window so a wire could be attached to a nearby fence. When the hacksaw blade was pressed against the post on the coil it made a buzzing noise, not only in the house of the person pressing the blade, but in all homes connected to the system. This required that each family have a different signal. Ours was one "long" buzz and one "short." Someone would have a "long, short, long." A radio headphone was used and you talked into one end and listened at the other end. If we wanted to send a message to Young we buzzed a "long, short, long," which was Hans Anderson's call. They would take the message and relay it to town on the regular phone. They kept track of the calls and if one way, it was five cents. If they phoned an answer back it was ten cents. They also kept track of long distance calls if necessary. Later it was taken over by Thoners on the Emma Anderson's farm.

Later they formed a company, bought poles and had regular meetings to decide who would take turns to keep the line in repair. The poles put the line in the air and away from damage by cattle when they broke through the fence. If a wire broke and fell on the ground or on a fence, it was

necessary to have it fixed, usually by the family affected. Such a break would ground the line often knocking out the entire system. If the break was major, the people would get a group together to fix the line. It was a party line and many people were accused of "rubbering" or listening to someone else's call. If someone mentioned to a neighbour he was going to town, there would be people out with letters to be mailed as well as the occasional can of cream for the creamery. Later they got regular telephone boxes and wired them so we could use the mouth piece and ear phone as well as ring with the crank. It served the community until 1965, when the grid road was built. Many no longer lived on the farm and besides the regular telephones were spreading out to serve the farmers that were left.

Electricity came to the community in 1956, so an electric motor replaced the gas one at the well. It made such a difference to the rest of the farm. No more back-breaking cranking of the engine with the fear it might backfire and break an arm. It meant discarding the smelly, smoky coal oil refrigerator and lamps for nice clean electric ones. Lights in the house and around the yard made things brighter. The electric frying pan and hot plate were blessings in the hot summer; no more hot cook stove to contend with. The family was smaller now and rather than heat with electricity we continued to use the oil-burning space heater. Television arrived to those who had electricity in 1950. It probably had the largest impact on changing the whole lifestyle of the farm community. You were still welcomed by the neighbours if you wanted to sit and watch TV until you were ready to go home. It was a blessing for the men on the long winter evenings when there wasn't much else to do. Soon, most everyone had one and you couldn't get too many people to leave home for a visit. The Irvines didn't get one until 1961.

Afterword:

Isabel and Bill moved from the farm to Watrous, Saskatchewan in 1953. Isabel continued to nurse periodically and maintained her nurse's registration until 1962, 37 years after graduating. Her years as a midwife proved useful when she assisted at the birth of her first grandchild, Joan.

Isabel Irvine, wife, mother, nurse, passed away April 17, 1989 in Saskatoon four days before her 90th birthday.

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society will be publishing *Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan, Book 2*. Submission Deadline: May 31, 2010. Limited to the first 200 submissions received.

Mail: Celeste Rider, SGS Librarian
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
PO Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1
Or email: sgslibrary@sasktel.net ###

SPECIAL MAY MEETING With Sherry Irvine

**Monthly Meeting on May 3, 2010
Sherry Irvine on In Genealogy Success is a
Four Letter Word: PLAN!**



Sherry Irvine of Victoria, British Columbia, is an award-winning Certified Genealogist and past President of the (US) Association of Professional Genealogists. She has a BA (History) and MSc. CG. She

has taught family history for over 25 years in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. Sherry is the author of *Your English Ancestry* (2nd ed. 1998) and *Scottish Ancestry: Research Methods for Family Historians* (2003) and co-author of *Finding Your Canadian Ancestors* (2007).

As Sherry will explain in her talk, most research problems are not problems at all, they result from a lack of knowledge and a failure to plan. Building up a collection of useful facts and essential background is a key part of the research planning process. Using examples from research in the British Isles, Sherry will provide practical advice on establishing good research and planning habits.

No admission fee. Guests welcome. This will take place at River Park Church, 3818-14A Street SW, Calgary, AB ###

HOME OF MY HEART

By Annie MacInnis

Calgary Herald columnist, Annie MacInnis, shares her place of origin and her new home.

Like many Canadians, I live far from where I grew up. The pull of home is never stronger than in the summer when like a salmon irresistibly fighting its way upstream, I long to return to the Maritimes for my fix of home.

I have lived in Alberta for 29 years, own a home here and am raising a family here, yet after all these years, I feel as though I have two homes: Alberta, where I live my life happily and fully, and the home of my heart, Nova Scotia.

I have been privileged to continue to return most summers to the home where I grew up. My parents live in my childhood house. I sleep in the bedroom where I was a child, waking up each morning to the same sounds and same views out the windows.

Each morning when I come downstairs, the same familiar kitchen, albeit having gone through several decorating versions, awaits me. Outside the fields beckon me. Wind rustles through the leaves of the trees, dew and spider webs sparkle on the long grass, and time seems suspended as I stand in this place and among these people that pull so strongly on my heart.

Each year I bless fortune smiling on me, affording me another year to cherish and once again fill myself with the sights and sounds of this place and these people. I drink in the experience greedily, filling myself with this place, storing all this as balm against the day that inexorably approaches, as my parents get older, when all this will be only a sweet memory.

I know I am luckier than most to have been able to return for so many years. I mind the advice my father gave me when I first was moving to Alberta, "to say everything I wanted to say" to my elderly grandmother before I left. Then, if I were unable to see her again, I would have no regrets for words left unsaid.

As the years pass, each visit is beyond poignant as I try to cherish each moment, carefully store each memory, fix each face and voice firmly in my mind's eye. Each summer, as the day of departure comes, I resolutely turn my eyes away once again from my heart's home toward another year in the west.

I give thanks that for one more summer I was able to bask in the balm of my family and this land that draws me like a beacon in the fog. Back in Alberta, Nova Scotia retreats once more to a fond memory, a bearable separation.

The threads of my wonderful Alberta life entangle me immediately. My modest home on my city lot is home too. I touch my things, call my friends, turn my thoughts to work and another school year and feel so fortunate, so blessed, for another year, to have two homes that fill my heart with gladness.



Dr. Ross MacInnis at opening of MacInnis Trail
Credit: Annie MacInnis

Note: Annie's beloved fields can now be enjoyed by visitors to Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia. Her family donated land to create a public walking, hiking and off-leash trail for everyone to enjoy. Annie's Dad, Dr. Ross MacInnis, is pictured here, giving a speech to officially open the trail whose magnificent fields and forest are seen behind him.

###

FINDING PLACES OF ORIGIN IN IRELAND, ONTARIO, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES

By Lois Sparling

Places of Origin: Ireland and Ontario

Family Lore

My dad knew his paternal grandfather was from County Tipperary and his paternal grandmother was from County Armagh.

Previous Research

Sparling genealogical research has been ongoing for at least two generations. In addition, a social geographer, Patrick O'Connor, wrote historical geography books about the Irish Palatine community centered around Rathkeale. His books include *People Make Places; the Story of the Irish Palatines*, *All Ireland is in and about Rathkeale* and *All Worlds Possible: The Domain of the Millers of Collybrown*. Eula Lapp's book, *To Their Heirs Forever*, is about the Irish Palatines who immigrated to Ontario from the US following the American Revolution. *The Palatine Families of Ireland* by Henry Z. Jones documents 172 Irish Palatine families. There are also self-published books such as *Over the Hills and Far Away: Tracing the Sparlings* compiled by Kathleen Bryant.

Church Records

Most of the Church of Ireland Parish Registers were destroyed in a fire. As luck would have it, the parish registers for the area with a high concentration of the Irish Palatines, i.e., Rathkeale and Adare, survived that infamous fire. I am therefore able to access the eighteenth and nineteenth-century records of baptisms, marriages and burials.

Researching Collaterals

The announcement of the marriage of the brother of my great-grandfather to the sister of my great-grandmother (two brothers marrying two sisters) named the bride's father as "of Tullyroan," a townland in County Armagh.

Places of Origin: Ontario

My paternal grandmother's line was much more

challenging than the Sparlings. Sometimes pure luck provides information on the previous place of residence of a family line. The marriage registration of the eldest daughter gave the township of her birth in Ontario rather than her current residence. This took me back from Fenelon Township, Victoria County, Ontario to Hope Township, Durham County, Ontario.

My maternal great-grandmother is also of entirely Irish origin. We of the Celtic SIG are a determined and patient lot. We have to be, because Irish research is challenging.

Networking on the Internet

I used Genforum, the Simcoe County mailing list, queries in Ontario Genealogy Society's *Families* and writing to the Simcoe Archives for help to tap into a large network of researchers on the same or collateral families for two of the four ancestors of my paternal grandmother.

Family Lore

My father knew that his mother came from the area near Meaford, Grey County, Ontario.

The following two sources I found at the Calgary Public Library, pinpoint the land granted to male ancestors:

- Ontario Archives Land Registration Index
- The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Bruce and Grey Counties

Obituaries

The nineteenth-century Methodist denominational newspaper in Ontario, *The Christian Monitor*, contained many, many birth, marriage and death notices, as well as obituaries. These have been abstracted by the Reverend Donald A. MacKenzie, William Reid and Thomas Wilson in a series of books available at the Calgary Public Library and elsewhere. I found two very important obituaries from which I learned two of my four 3X great-grandmothers were natives of County Cavan.

This is not enough for Irish research, but a start. Through networking with other researchers, the will of a married sister was found linking her with three brothers who also immigrated to Canada in the 1820s.

Gravestones

It is common for the gravestones of immigrant ancestors to state where they came from in Europe. One of the three brothers' gravestone stated that he was born in County Fermanagh. The gravestone of a second brother stated that he was from County Monaghan. The gravestones of the third brother and the married sister do not say where they were born.

International Genealogical Index (IGI)

Extractions from Irish Parish Registers are included in the IGI. Only one baptism of all the ancestors and the children of these three brothers and sister turned up. It is a daughter from my line and states that she was baptized in the Parish of Drung.

Maps

The parish of Drung is in County Cavan on the border with County Monaghan and close to County Fermanagh. A review of a map of the area shows that it is not a great distance to move about for one son to be born in County Fermanagh, another son to be born in County Monaghan, a bride to be found in County Cavan and an infant grandchild to be baptized in Drung Parish, County Cavan. This is still not enough for Irish research.

Naming Patterns

There is an Irish naming pattern, although it is followed less rigorously than the Scottish naming pattern. The relatively unusual name of Nicholas turns up repeatedly in the family.

The Irish Flax Growers List of 1796

In Irish research, what would otherwise be pretty obscure sources are of great importance. A Nicholas Willoughby old enough to be the father of the three brothers and married sister was listed as living in County Fermanagh.

However, further research demonstrated that

there were at least three separate Nicholas Willoughbys in the area at the same time. In frustration, I switched to American research.

Places of Origin: Wales

I have a Welsh great-grandfather amongst my many Irish ancestors, Uriah Gettins.



Welsh cousins
Credit: Lois Sparling

Family Lore

He told his daughters that he was born in south Wales. His mother died. He and his younger brother were raised by their young teenage sister, Alice, because their stepmother refused to take care of them. Their sister worked as a domestic servant to support them. Uriah came to Canada at age 18 and found work with the railroad.

His daughters had mangled the name of his place of birth. There was no such place. It would have been worse if the mangled version matched an actual place, but not the correct place of origin.

Uriah's children kept in contact with their first cousins in Wales. My grandmother visited them in 1962 in Brecon. She was shown her paternal grandparents' graves in the church graveyard. I have the photographs she took on that trip to England and Wales.

I have the marriage license of Uriah Gettins and Sophia McMillan issued at Chalk River, Ontario. This marriage license is dated almost one year after the marriage registration, so clearly the year is wrong in one of the documents.

Vital Records

The marriage registration gives the names of Uriah's parents as Philip Gittens (note the different spelling of the surname) and Mary Davies.

Census

If Uriah immigrated at age 18, he should be in Canada in 1881. I could not find him there, but I did find him in the 1881 census of Wales, working as a farm servant on the edge of Brecon. His father, stepmother, brother, step brother, half brother and his elder sister, Alice, lived together nearby. Alice was recorded in the census a second time as a servant in another household. Note that none of this fits with the family stories. Uriah also changed the spelling of his surname from Gittins to Gettins.

Vital Records

Uriah Gettins is a very unusual name – a lucky break in Welsh research where it seems everyone is named Mary Davies, Thomas Jones, Elizabeth Morgan or David Williams. In fact, I have both a Mary Davies and an Elizabeth Morgan further back in my Welsh pedigree. Uriah's birth registration was easy to find and clearly his. His place of birth was Troedy-rhiw, a coal mining village in Glamorganshire not all that far from the City of Brecon.

Unusual Names

Lucky breaks such as an unusual name to research are of enormous help. As near as I can tell, only one baby was ever named Uriah Gettins or with variations of that surname in all of England and Wales. Willoughby and spelling variations are unusual in Ireland. Sparling is a distinctive Irish name of German origin as are most of the other Irish Palatine surnames, e.g., Switzer, Shier and Doupe. The Irish Palatines are also a unique little ethnic group in Ireland and therefore have attracted scholarly interest. Furlong is moderately common in County Wexford but rare in Belfast where my ancestors originated.

Places of Origin: Unknown!

This leads me to my maternal grandmother's Irish grandparents, James McMillan and Jane

McGill. All my techniques for finding places of origin have failed with this couple.

Family Lore

My great-grandmother Sophia (nee McMillan) Gettins told her daughters that her parents, James and Jane (nee McGill or Magill) McMillan came from Belfast to Ontario as newlyweds. He was a school teacher. Both of them were born in 1836. They settled near Napanee, Ontario and later moved to Chalk River, Ontario.

Census

I found this family in the 1871 index of heads of households in Ontario. I have not been able to find them in the 1861 census, but I did find them in the 1881 and 1891 censuses. They were members of the Church of England in 1871 and Presbyterians in 1881 and 1891.

Vital Records

I found death registrations for both Jane and James. While searching for the marriage of my great-grandmother's brother, also named James McMillan, I found a second marriage of my 2X great-grandfather. This gave me the names of his parents: James McMill and Maria Furlong.

While searching for the birth registrations of the children of my great-grandmother's younger sister, I found a different spelling for McGill: Magill, which my 2X great-aunt gave as a middle name to her first born son. The Lennox and Addington County Archives could find nothing about this family.

James McMillan senior, as well as his sons, later worked for the Canadian Pacific Railroad. The CPR records are inaccessible for them, although they are for earlier employees.

I could not find a marriage registration in Ireland, England or Ontario.

Belfast could mean the City of Belfast or the area around Belfast. Nothing in the 21 volumes of monumental inscriptions transcribed by the Ulster Historical Society was of any help (obtained through inter-library loan). There was nothing in any directories or name lists that I

have been able to find online or through the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. It took me ten years to find Jane Magill's gravestone. It confirms her birth and death dates but says nothing about a place of origin.

Recently the Nippising Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society put me in touch with a distant cousin who is also interested in family history. This shows the potential of joining far away societies. I hope she has some leads.

Places of Origin: Scotland, England, Germany and United States

My husband's ancestry is more diverse. He has a Scottish grandfather, English grandmother, American grandfather and German grandmother. His grandmothers were both born in Ontario.

His German grandmother had a relatively unusual surname – Christoffer spelled with two “f”s rather than the English spelling. I was able to trace the Christoffer family back through Saskatchewan and Ontario using the census, birth, marriage and death registrations and church records. The marriage registrations of some of the immigrant ancestors' children gave their mother's maiden name. I hoped to find in the census something more precise than “Germany” as their place of origin, but no such luck. At least, the census gave the legal descriptions of the farms.

Land Records

Research into the land records uncovered a quit claim from a married daughter who was living in Cloud County, Kansas at the time of her father's death. Since I could find no further information on her mother, I formed a theory that she had joined her daughter in Kansas after her husband's death. Therefore, on my one and only trip to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, I looked for and found a local history on Cloud County, Kansas. Bingo! This local history contained a detailed story of four girls from Ontario who met four boys from Germany, followed them to Kansas and married them. The girls were Hoffman sisters and their first cousin, Dorette Christoffer. Mrs. Hoffman was Dorette's

paternal aunt. Mrs. Hoffman and her husband were from Mecklenburg.



Emigrants from Scotland about 1911

Credit: *William James Topley / Library and Archives Canada / PA-010227*

IGI Extracts

English is generally less challenging than German or Irish research. I have enjoyed considerable success using the IGI's extracts from English parish registers. However, I have had no success at all in tracing James Goodman. I have his approximate age, approximate date of arrival in Canada and the fact that, gleaned from census returns, he was born in England. His marriage and death registrations do not name his parents. He was a miller, but I do not know whether he learned his trade from his father or after arriving in Canada West (Ontario). I cannot link him to any siblings, cousins or other relatives who may have immigrated with him, or preceded or followed him to the New World.

He was a Methodist, but many immigrants converted after arriving in Canada, particularly where I first found him, in Ernestown Township, Lennox & Addington County. This was a hot bed of Methodism and all that meant socially and politically during the mid-nineteenth century.

James Goodman is not a common name in England but not unusual enough to be much help. The surname “Goodman” derives from social standing as a respectable householder and is not linked to any particular locale. Local histories in the places he lived in Ontario and family stories provide no clues. There are no clues in the probate and land records. Most of the

issues of the major local newspaper were lost in a fire. Church records and his gravestone do not mention his place of origin. Unlike my Irish dead ends, this puzzle should have a solution. Perhaps a Family Bible or letters from home will turn up. Perhaps I will be able to find him in English apprenticeship papers or a ship's list arriving with relatives.

The Luck of the Irish

Rosanna (nee Hartman) Gaylord, my husband's 3X great-grandmother, had many names and nicknames – Rosina, Regina and Rezina. This could have been a problem if her gravestone had not given her maiden name and her obituary had not identified her two brothers. Her gravestone was transcribed and published some time ago. This is just as well. That gravestone is laying in pieces, just over the rise of a small hill. One third is covered in sod, the cemetery has no sign and it is on a back road. During a mosquito infested spring day, this might have proved discouraging if I had not already known it was there somewhere. My eldest son will no longer visit cemeteries because of that experience.

The maiden name tied her in with a family line being researched by others. Those other researchers led me to her parents' place of origin in the Mohawk Valley, New York State.

These are just a few ways to find places of origin and the information available from them. Some types of resources are applicable to many places and many techniques can be applied to find your ancestors' places of origin.

###

WHAT'S OUT THERE

By Linda Murray

(Format to read citations: *Volume*(issue), p. # or pp. #-#.)

Bremen and Hamburg: The ports, shipping companies, and agents

This extensive article by *Maralyn A. Wellauer-Lenius* outlines the history of these ports, shipping companies and agents who helped many European emigrants to reach North

America. See her article in *East European Genealogist* (journal of the European Genealogical Society Inc.), 17(4), Summer 2009, pp. 7-23.

Canadian tourist solves *Cold Case* of two skeletons for Polish police

Peter von Pazatka Lipinsky of Edmonton, Alberta relates his trip back to the city of Koszalin where as a boy of eight years old, he and his family attempted to flee from the Russian Army. Arriving at the street where he had lived for 64 years, he is able to solve a mystery of two skeletons found on the property five years earlier. Read his story in *The Journal*, (of the Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe), 11(3), September 2009, pp. 4-5.

Eureka!

Glenn Schwartz describes the resources available in a collection in the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Library focused on ethnic Germans from the Banat area of Eastern Europe. If you have an interest in Eastern Europe, especially in Hungary, Romania or Yugoslavia, this collection may aid in your research. For details, see *Bulletin*, the newsletter of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, 40(4), December 2009, pp. 129-130.

Heritage builder of Kamloops

Shawne MacKay researches the lives of four men responsible for the building of most of the heritage buildings standing today in Kamloops, British Columbia. These men are his great-grandfather, Robert MacKay, his partner Charles Austin, William Johnston and James Gill. Read about these four dedicated individuals and their influence on the town of Kamloops in *Family Footsteps*, 25(2), November 2009, pp. 4-9. This is the journal of the Kamloops Family History Society. Also, see "Database Search Strategies" by Dave Obee on pp. 23-24.

Kilwinning and the Holy Grail

Kilwinning Abbey, founded between 1162 and 1187, was once one of the grandest abbeys in Scotland. Its ruins are located in the centre of the town of Kilwinning, North Ayrshire, just over two miles inland from the North Ayrshire coast.

Kilwinning Abbey is now being considered a possible resting place for the Holy Grail. Alex Blair outlines the history of this Abbey in *Largs & North Ayrshire Family History Society Journal*, (57), Summer 2009, pp. 18–25.

My Ancestor was a domestic servant: The life and times of a domestic servant

Jan Caddie gives a summary of a talk by Ian Waller which details the various duties of domestic servants. For many of us whose ancestors were servants in England, this article has some interesting details. Read the article in *Origins*, 33(3), September 2009, pp. 79-82. This is the journal of the Buckinghamshire Family History Society.

National Memorial Card Index

This article by Philip E. Jones outlines the project underway to index English and Welsh memorial cards. These cards were popular in the 1870s and 1880s and usually included the name and age of the deceased person, the date of their death and date and place of burial. Sometimes other useful information was included. The index was begun in 1990 and now includes over 6,000 cards. Mr. Jones has included surnames beginning with letters A and B for the West riding of Yorkshire in *The Yorkshire Family Historian*, 35(4), December 2009, pp. 119-125. Other names from this part of Yorkshire will be included in future issues.

The birth of our community

Do you have ancestors who arrived early in New South Wales? Then read about a new DVD called “Old Registers One to Nine.” Marilyn Mason points out that this DVD contains much more than land records and covers the period between 1794 and 1824 in New South Wales. For further information, *Australian Family Tree Connections*, 17(10), October 2009, pp. 30-35.

The London Gazette

The London Gazette is Britain’s oldest continuously published newspaper and a treasure trove of historical information. Read this overview in *Hillingdon Family History Society Journal*, (88), December 2009, pp. 9-13.

Upper Canada Sundries - The civil secretary’s correspondence

Upper Canada Sundries are part of the collection of Library & Archives Canada and according to Janice Nickerson they “comprise 142,546 pages of documents on 87 rolls of film.” Janice has created a name index for the period 1766 to 1815. For additional details and some examples of the content that can be found in the *Sundries*. See *York Region Ancestors* (the journal of the York Region Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society), 15(4), December 2009, pp. 6-7.

###

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. Two free surname questions per member per publication year (by volume #). Additional and non-member requests are \$5.00. Submit the surnames and give additional information, such as place and date range. (Format/content, see “How to Write Effective Surname Connection” at www.afhs.ab.ca/publications) Email requests to surnames-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

WILLIAMS, YOUNGER, England

I am looking for information about the family of my grandfather, Henry (Harry) WILLIAMS, born in England, probably in Sussex, about 1867, and who immigrated to Canada in 1901 or 1902. Anecdotal family information suggests his father’s given name was Stephen and his mother’s surname was YOUNGER (given name unknown). He had siblings (given names unknown) who apparently emigrated to the USA and either Australia or New Zealand. I have not been able to confirm any of the above. What I do know is that grandfather Henry was a baker in the Pulborough area of West Sussex in the late 1890s and in Sturton-by-Stow, near Lincoln, at the time of the 1901 census. He and my grandmother, Charlotte (Lottie) JOHNSON, who was born in Fittleworth, near Pulborough, in 1876, had two very young children, Henry and Reginald, when they left for Canada.

Apart from the 1901 census data, I have not been able to find anything verifiable about my grandfather Henry and his family in England, and would appreciate hearing from anyone with suggestions or leads.

Please contact Gordon Williams by email: gordon.w@shaw.ca or mail: 120 Varsity Estates Place NW, Calgary AB, T3B 3B6.

ELLIOTT (originally from **Fermanagh, Ireland**) & **BEST**, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Vulcan and Red Deer, Alberta

I'm from the United Kingdom and I'm searching for information on Beth (Jessie Elizabeth) ELLIOTT, born about 1930 in Saskatoon to David J. ELLIOTT, who is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Saskatoon and who was my great-uncle. Beth, as she was known, married Roscoe BEST about 1959. They lived in Vulcan and then Red Deer. They had five daughters (Lorna, Gwen, Jean, Jeanette and Audrey) and two sons (Michael and James) BEST. I have traced the Elliots back to 1760 in Fermanagh, Ireland and would be happy to exchange information.

Please contact Valerie Bowden by email: valerie@richardscott.co.uk
###

DICK EASTMAN'S COMING TO TOWN on October 16, 2010

**Advance Notice of AFHS Special Event
Dick Eastman Is Coming to Town**



Dick Eastman (of *Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter*) will give two lectures with question and answer sessions.

Date: Saturday, October 16, 2010.
Place: The Deerfoot Inn & Casino, Calgary followed with dinner at another location (to be announced) where Dick Eastman will speak.

###

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

April 28 – May 1, 2010

National Genealogical Society

Salt Lake City, Utah

Follow Your Ancestral Trail. A major focus of the conference will be increasing research skills in foreign countries.

www.ngsgenealogy.org/cs/conference_info

May 6-8, 2010

BC Historical Federation Annual Conference
Vancouver, BC

"All about transportation!" Workshops, book fair, lectures and presentations. Tours include behind the scenes at local museums and archives. <http://bchistory.ca/conferences/2010/index.html>

May 14-16, 2010

Ontario Genealogical Society Conference

Toronto, Ontario

"Essentials, Innovations & Delights." Top-rated speakers will deliver a content-rich program that includes case studies.

<http://torontofamilyhistory.org/2010>

August 18-21, 2010

Federation of Genealogical Societies

Knoxville, Tennessee

Rediscovering America's First Frontier includes Society Management lectures; 28 all new presentations; and focus groups. Program: www.fgs.org/2010conference/index.php

October 4-8, 2010

International Society for British Genealogy and Family History (ISBGFH)

Salt Lake City, Utah

2010 British Institute. Featuring a week of classes on Scottish, Irish, and Welsh research.

www.isbgfh.org

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PERIODICALS PAGE

THE BREEZE and *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.

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* email: 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

As I happily sit at work for hours on end, I am reminded of how similar my job is to putting out an issue of *Chinook* or *The Breeze*. I am a fibre artist who works with many media and themes, often weaving threads through a burlap base. First I sketch out a design, keeping the "rules" of composition in mind, as Xenia Stanford, Heather Jaremko and Ann Williams design their layouts carefully, poking interesting tidbits in the



corners, adding photos for a change of pace and juggling the space for the columns that regularly appear.

I pay attention to the details of my design, editing and changing them so that they will bring out the idea I'm trying to put forth. Our editors do that as well, while they weave through the publication stories that grab our attention and spur us on to try some of the hints or to check out the library for some obscure book. They choose which articles they want to include and work with those authors to make the publication "hang together" cohesively.

The proofreaders check the words and sentences over and over, catching errors of all kinds, just as I go over my work picking off threads and tucking in ends that have come loose. They take great pride in turning out an interesting product the whole society will enjoy over a long time, just as I hope my clients smile when they see my art on their walls for many years in the future.

Once the editors and proofreaders are satisfied, other members of the team work to ensure *Chinook* and *The Breeze* get out to the members, taking care of changes of address and special shipping requests. It's a surprisingly complex procedure, but one that ultimately becomes an interesting and useful product for our members.

Vickie Newington
Chair, Periodicals Committee

###

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. **See 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 2010 dates are as follows: April 30, May 29 & June 26. There are no sessions in July or August, but we start again on September 25.

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:

Alexander Calhoun Library (3223 14 St SW)
Wed., April 14, 2010, 10:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

Central Library, 4th Floor North Meeting Room
Fri. April 23, 2010, 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

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 ###

FAMILYROOTS SEMINAR With Dr. Colleen Fitzpatrick

FamilyRoots Seminar on May 8, 2010
Colleen Fitzpatrick on Forensic Genealogy



Dr. Colleen Fitzpatrick, PhD, is Consulting Genealogist for the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory. She has been recognized in print media and on MSNBC for her work on the crash of

Northwest Flight 4422 and for exposing two well-known Holocaust frauds. She has written three best-selling books on genealogy and is an award-winning author, as well as a regular columnist for *Ancestry Magazine*. In October 2009, she was featured in a series of four front page articles in the *Orange County (California) Register* describing her work. Although involved in high-level projects, Colleen uses techniques very familiar to genealogists. As she explains, it's all a matter of imagination and how you look at the materials you have. You will come to her talk as a genealogist and leave as a *forensic* genealogist.

You won't want to miss this event on Saturday, May 8, 2010, 9:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m. (doors open at 9:00 a.m.) at River Park Church, 3818-14A Street SW, Calgary, AB. **Bring your lunch.**

Free to AFHS Members (non-members \$35.00; memberships available at the door). ###

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. Those 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:	
Other Contact#:	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

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

List items you wish to purchase:	Price
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Calgary, Alberta T2M 0J8

Alberta Family Histories Society

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

THE SOCIETY

The Alberta Family Histories Society is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research worldwide. The activities of the Society are funded by membership dues, fundraising projects, donations, bequests and corporate sponsorship. To make a donation, arrange a bequest or become a sponsor, contact the Society at the above address, phone number or email a Board member. See www.afhs.ab.ca/society/contacts/contacts.html

MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society is open to those interested in family history and genealogy, and may be obtained at the monthly meetings or by mailing the form on **page 29** to the address above and directed to **Attn: Membership Secretary**.

Membership fees are due September 1 each year. If a new member joins on or after April 1 that membership is valid until September of the following year. See further details on page 29.

OBJECTIVES

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

AFHS LIBRARY

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

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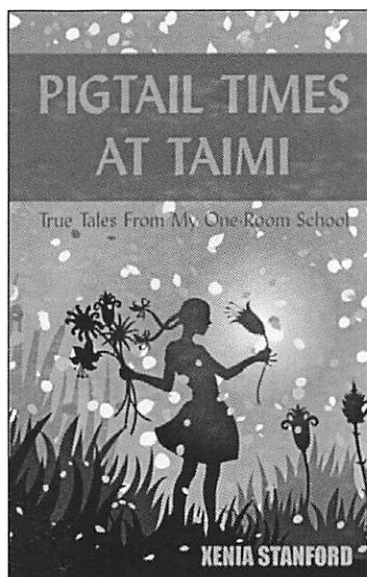


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