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Chinook

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Alberta Family Histories Society



Alberta Family Histories Society 2011-2012 Board of Directors (See p.10.)

IN THIS ISSUE – Featuring “Hall of Fame, Walk of Shame”

President’s Message – <i>Lorna Laughton</i> ; The Editor’s Observations – <i>Wayne Shephard</i>	3
Call for Articles: Our Ethnic Roots; New Archives Committee – <i>Marion Peterson</i>	4
A Grain of Truth: How my father got his name – <i>Geraldine Gentles Manzar</i>	5
Herbert G. Sparling, KC & George Kenny: A contrast – <i>Lois Sparling</i>	7
Shady Ladies of Alberta’s Past – <i>Xenia Stanford</i>	11
Surname Connections	13
James Hennessy: The tragic circumstances of the death of Diana Hennessy – <i>Linda Murray</i>	14
In Memory of: Judith Dianne Rempel & Heather Dianne Jaremko	15
The Forged Will – <i>Wayne Shephard</i>	16
Serendipity – A tale of two families: Dumais and Goodrich – <i>Lucie LeBlanc Consentino</i>	17
The Importance of Norman Hendy – <i>Beverley Chambers</i>	19
What’s Out There – <i>Linda Murray</i>	22
Periodicals Place: <i>The Breeze</i> and <i>Chinook</i>	23
Alberta Family Histories Society – Celebrating 30 Years, June 6, 2011	24
From the Geneasphere: Capturing your family oral history – <i>Joan Miller</i>	26
Events: Conferences, Seminars & Webinars – <i>Laura Kirbyson</i>	27
Calgary Public Library – <i>Christine Hayes</i>	27
AFHS Membership Information & Form	29
AFHS Publications for Sale & Order Form	30
AFHS Objectives; Contact Information; Board of Directors and Other Positions	31

CHINOOK SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

Chinook (ISSN 1192-8190) is a quarterly publication of the Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS), 712 16th Ave NW, Calgary AB T2M 0J8, CANADA; Tel: 403-214-1447. Publication times are October, January, April and July. *Chinook* is distributed to all members of AFHS and sent to about 100 different institutions around the world (including Canada, the United States, the British Isles and Australia). Articles from members, friends of the Society or anyone interested in genealogy, family history or regional history are welcome.

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Publication and Submission Dates

Issue Date	Volume, Number	Submission Deadline	Theme
January 2012	V.32, N.2	November 1, 2011	Ethnic Roots
April 2012	V.32, N.3	February 1, 2012	Overlooked Resources
July 2012	V.32, N.4	May 1, 2012	Heroes
October 2012	V.33, N.1	August 1, 2012	To be announced

AFHS Periodicals Committee

Name	Position	Name	Position
Vacant	Chair, Periodicals Committee	Everyone Welcome	"Library Book Reviews"
Wayne Shepheard	<i>Chinook</i> Editor	Linda Murray	"AFHS Library Acquisitions"
Vacant	<i>Chinook</i> Assistant Editor		"What's Out There"
Ann Williams	<i>The Breeze</i> Editor	Laura Kirbyson	"Events"
Elizabeth Ronald	Secretary, Periodicals Committee	Lois Sparling	Advanced Techniques
	<i>Chinook</i> Advertisements,	Marion Peterson	Proofreader
	Extra Copy Distribution and	Duane Kelly	Proofreader
	"Surname Connections"	Bill Mills	Proofreader
Jim Benedict	"Computer Tricks"	Jackie Duncan	<i>Chinook</i> Distribution
Joan Miller	"From the Geneasphere"	Christine Hayes	"Calgary Public Library" and
Heather Jaremko	"Genealogy Basics"		Monthly AFHS Program

AFHS PROGRAMS (tentative and subject to change)

Meetings of the Alberta Family Histories Society are usually held the first Monday of each month at River Park Church, 3818 14A St SW, Calgary AB, from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. See latest issue of *The Breeze*, AFHS website or website calendar.

DATE	PROGRAM TOPIC
October 3, 2011	German Research
November 7, 2011	Genetics and its importance to your family tree – Raechel Ferrier, Certified Genetic Counsellor
December 5, 2011	Panel discussion – presenting your family story in different ways

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Lorna Laughton



How does belonging to a family history or genealogical society, like the AFHS, help me research my family history?

This question has been asked by many people over the years. The answer may be even more critical now because the style of genealogical research has changed. People with computer skills are able to use the Internet – along with other electronic communication methods such as e-mail and social media – to find indexes, digital copies of original materials, books in digital formats, relatives, fellow researchers and much more. The way we *hunt* for our ancestors has changed. We are looking for answers in different places. How have we, and how has the AFHS, adjusted to this shift?

Well, here is my view. What we are hunting for has not changed. I still want to find census information, birth registrations, directory pages, photographs and newspaper articles about my ancestors. Yes, many of these resources can be found on the Internet now. But there are areas of our family history *hunt* that Internet resources do not cover well. Most of us need help (1) to learn what to look for (how to do genealogy), (2) to find the resources on the Internet, (3) to learn what resources are available elsewhere (not on the Internet) and (4) to learn the background – the social history, geography and other parameters to explain what records are available (or not) and why that is so. Those people who research by themselves only at the computer will miss some of this important information.

How does AFHS help me *hunt* for my family history? I can find information and gain experience in the following ways:

- participate in the SIGs (Special Interest Groups) for the areas of my interest including the Beginners' SIG if that is what I need

- go to Education Committee classes
- read articles on our website, see the comments and participate on our blog
- listen to the speakers our Program Committee arranges for our meetings
- ask questions and get answers on our e-mail distribution lists
- read articles in *Chinook*
- listen to and interact with speakers at our conferences and events
- use materials in our library, borrow books and use computer database subscriptions

And these are just a few ways AFHS can help!

The human touch is the big advantage of belonging to AFHS. I can't count the number of times I have been assisted by other members. Genealogists are the best people in the world! Only other family history researchers will listen to my research stories, complaints, worries, successes and not *unfriend* me. They share their experiences and advice freely and generously. These wonderful people, people like you, make the *hunt* for my ancestors a much more enjoyable and successful obsession. ###

THE EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS

By Wayne Shephard

We have several fine contributions to *Chinook* in this *Hall of Fame, Walk of Shame* issue, dealing with some notable and some not-so-notable people in various members' family trees.

Geraldine Manzar followed up on a family story with research about a famous military ancestor after whom her own father was named. Lois Sparling relates information about two of her direct ancestors, one a model for his family and community and the other, not so much! Xenia Stanford summarizes the lives of some of Alberta's colourful, *shady ladies*. Linda Murray tells of a tragic event in her own family involving the unlawful death of her 4X great-grandmother. I have contributed a story of another court case from the 1600s concerning the

forging of a will a great uncle tried to perpetrate against his own family members.

One contribution that is very moving is a story I first heard at a meeting of the English-Welsh SIG in the spring. Beverley Chambers' article about her uncle is a fine account of a soldier, who served his country well but lost his life in an untimely accident just as the war ended. The submission is also a very good example of persistent, family history research.

All of them got me thinking about another type of individual most of us have in our family trees – **Hero**. The easiest such persons to identify right off may be soldiers who participated in or led past military campaigns for various kings and countries. But there are others who may not have received the same notoriety or recognition. They might have been a teacher who inspired a generation of students, a mentor who helped just one person to achieve more in life than they thought was possible, a grandparent who took the place of a deceased or departed son or daughter and dedicated him or herself to being a parent for the second time, or a coach who inspired someone to reach goals in both their athletic pursuits and in their personal life. I am sure you can think of others who fit the role.

To those people I plan to dedicate the July 2012 issue of *Chinook*. Is there someone in your family who you think qualifies? Let us know.

###

CALL FOR ARTICLES: OUR ETHNIC ROOTS

Our line-up for the next three issues:

- January 2012 (deadline November 1, 2011)
Our Ethnic Roots: Most of our members are of United Kingdom origin and more of our resources are available for them. In this issue we would like to feature other ethnic groups who have contributed much to our region over the years and how we can trace those origins.

- April 2012 (deadline February 1, 2012)
Overlooked Resources: Have you found resources others may not be using? For example, have you used the Quarter Sessions for Alberta or the Newberry Library in Chicago? Perhaps you used a familiar resource in a different way. Let us know.
- July 2012 (deadline May 1, 2012)
Heroes: Do you have one in your family – a soldier, a teacher, an individual who was greatly influential in the lives of other family members? Tell us about someone you think went above and beyond! ###

NEW ARCHIVES COMMITTEE By Marion Peterson

Did you know AFHS has an archive? In order to preserve the heritage of our organization, AFHS designated the Glenbow Archives as our official archival repository. Some material is already stored there. A committee is currently assembling photographs and other items to transfer to this location. You can help the AFHS Archives Committee by contributing materials such as:

- photos, printed or digital, of AFHS events and people
- stories about AFHS events and people
- information as to the identities of unknown people in photos taken at AFHS events
- obituaries of former members

Or just tell us your story about your AFHS involvement and experiences.

Please help us to capture our history by contacting Marion Peterson by mail, addressed to her at the AFHS Office and Library, 712 – 16th Ave NW, Calgary AB T2M 0J8; by phone, at 403-214-1447 (leave a voice-mail message for Marion with your phone number or email address); or by email to archives@afhs.ab.ca

Marion will arrange for someone to scan your photos, show you our unidentified photos, copy obituaries or interview you about past events, people and your experiences with AFHS. ###

A GRAIN OF TRUTH: HOW MY FATHER GOT HIS NAME

By Geraldine Gentles Manzar

Why did my Scottish grandmother, Margaret Helen Gentles (nee Wallace), name my father, Robert Henry Dick Gentles, after Major General Sir Robert Henry Dick, a member of the Black Watch Highland Regiment and one of Wellington's commanding officers at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815? Parents, aunts, uncles and cousins all said, "It's because he is related to us!" But no one seemed to know the answer to the question, "How are we related?" And so my quest began.

I vaguely remembered a reference to Sir Robert Henry Dick (hereafter referred to as Sir Robert) while researching my grandfather Norman Gentles' side of the family. It was, I found, in an article about Col. Norman Gentles by John Hawkes, in *Saskatchewan and Its People*: "Mrs. Gentles was born in Dalrymple...Her great-great-grandfather, General Sir Robert Henry Dick, was in command of the famous Black Watch at the battle of Waterloo and was later killed in action in India."



Robert Dick of Balkilvnie (1732-1824)

Credit: photo copied from
A Military History of Perthshire, 1660-1902

So there was the apparent relationship and it was on the Wallace side of the family. But who were Margaret Helen's grandparents and great-grandparents? It seemed straight forward. I decided I would start with Grandma and work back to Sir Robert.

Grandma was the daughter of a Presbyterian minister and grew up in Dalrymple, Ayrshire. I found the pre-1855, Old Parish Record, birth, death and marriage entries for Margaret Helen's grandparents, as well as those for her parents and her aunts and uncles, on John Knox's informative Dalrymple Parish website. Also on the website were the headstone inscriptions for all the family members buried in the Wallace Mausoleum in the Dalrymple Churchyard.

Grandma's paternal grandfather, Robert, was also a Presbyterian minister and served the Dalrymple Parish for over 47 years. In an afternoon spent searching the University of Calgary's collection of the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, I found the entry for Reverend Robert Wallace, on page 34 of Volume 3, Presbytery of Ayr: "son of John Wallace, painter and Charlotte, daughter of Robert Dick of Tullymet." Tullymet? Were Robert Dick of Tullymet and Sir Robert one and the same person? If they were, Charlotte would be Sir Robert's daughter.

An email reply from the Black Watch Archives, in response to my enquiry about Sir Robert's children, contained the family information I sought. In an article entitled "Major General Sir Robert Henry Dick of Tulliemet," extracted from *A Military History of Perthshire 1660-1902*, I read, "He married Elizabeth Anne, Daughter of James Macnabb of Arthurstone. Maj. Gen. Robert Henry Dick had issue: Mary Harris Dick, died in infancy, William Dick of Tulliemet, James Dick, Charlotte, died in infancy, Rose Dick, died unmarried."

Was this relationship a figment of my grandmother's imagination? I was convinced it was a fairy tale when I compared the birth and death dates for Rev. Robert, 1798-1876 and Sir Robert, 1786-1846. They were contemporaries!

Well, family stories do get jumbled and exaggerated, but there is generally a grain of

truth in there somewhere. If Sir Robert was not Grandma's 2X great-grandfather, who was? And what, if any, was the family relationship to Sir Robert?

Back to the Internet! Searching for both "Sir Robert" and "Robert Dick of Tullymet/Tulliemet" I stumbled across Caroline Gurney's Family Tree (a *RootsWeb* World Connect Project no longer accessible online) and "Robert of Balkilvnie." Were Balkilvnie and Tullymet the same place?

As I combed through the website, analyzing names, dates and relationships, our connection with Sir Robert began to emerge. Robert Dick of Balkilvnie, the patriarch of a very large family, had married three times and fathered twenty-two children. His first marriage to Susan Douglas, in 1754, produced his son, William, the father of Sir Robert. Our Charlotte was his daughter from his second, 1767 marriage to Isobel Kennedy. William and Charlotte were half-brother and -sister. Our relationship to Sir Robert looks like the following:

Robert Dick of Balkilvnie (1732-1824)		
<u>First Marriage to Susan Douglas – 1754</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Second marriage to Isobel Kennedy – 1767</u>
William Dick (1757-1821)	half-brother/sister	Charlotte Dick (1774-1854) = John Wallace
Robert Henry Dick (1786-1846)	first half cousins	(Rev) Robert Wallace (1798-1876)
	1x removed	
		(Rev) John Wallace (1836-1902)
	2x removed	
		Margaret Helen Wallace Gentles (1878-1944)
	3x removed	
		Robert Henry Dick Gentles (1912-1976)

Confirming our family's relationship with Sir Robert required more research of the original documents and sources. Now, with copies of birth/baptism, marriage and death records I can rightly say there is indeed a distant, family relationship with Sir Robert. I can also correctly confirm Grandma's 2X great-grandfather was not Sir Robert, but Robert Dick of Balkilvnie.

Now, where in the world is Balkilvnie?

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###

HERBERT G. SPARLING, KC and GEORGE KENNY: A CONTRAST By Lois Sparling

Herbert Gilpin Sparling (1878-1952) is, perhaps, not famous but he was an honourable man, eminent in his profession and active in his community. He is also my paternal grandfather.

George Kenny (1824-1902) was not a first-class villain but was undoubtedly difficult and hard on his family. George was the paternal grandfather of Herbert's wife, Blanche Kenny.

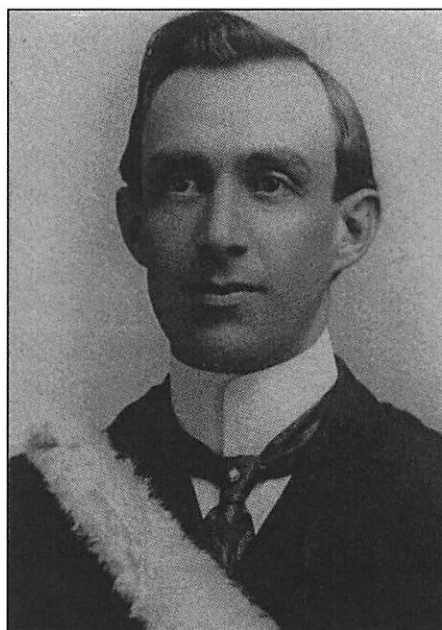
My Sparling and Kenny lines are both Irish-Methodist families which immigrated to Upper Canada before the Irish Potato Famine of 1845 to 1852. My Sparlings came from northwestern County Tipperary. Their farm was in Ryninch Upper Townland on Lough Derg, north of the City of Killaloe. Methodists in the south of Ireland are rare. The surname *Sparling* is clearly Irish-Palatine. The Irish-Palatines are an unusual and much studied little group. I have, therefore, traced my Sparling line back to the very early eighteenth century. In contrast, *Kenny* is a common Irish surname. After fifteen years of diligent research, I have a possible lead on George's parents in County Cavan, but the ages are wrong.

Herbert Gilpin Sparling

Herbert Gilpin Sparling was born September 27, 1878 on a farm in Blanshard Township, Perth County, near St. Marys, Ontario. His parents were Robert William Sparling and Martha S. Gilpin. Herbert was the tenth of thirteen children. After graduating from St. Marys Collegiate with some distinction, he and his younger brother, George, went west in 1898. Their first stop was the homestead of their uncle and aunt, James and Margaret Sparling, near Beulah, Manitoba. Uncle James was their father's brother. Aunt Margaret was their mother's sister.

Herbert and George Sparling worked as farm labourers and then as teachers in remote western

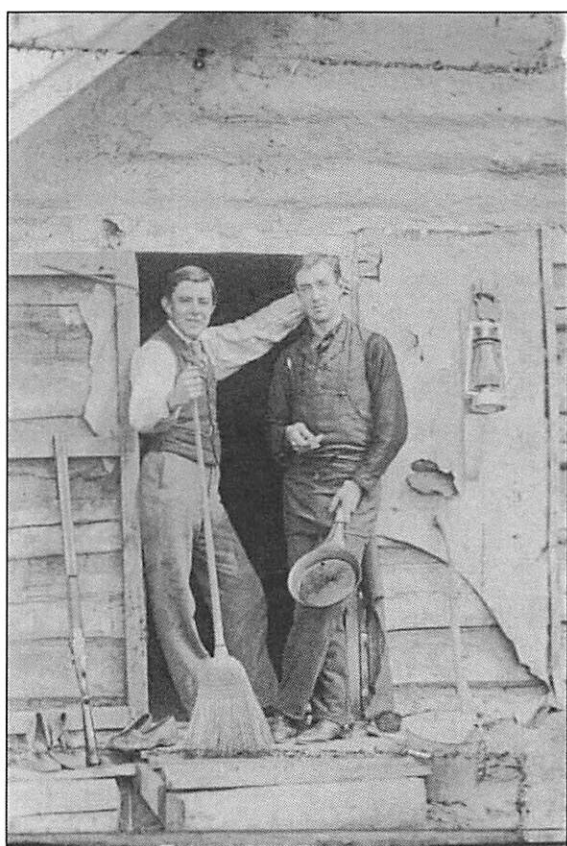
schools. One of their schools was in Fort Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories. They attended Wesley College in Winnipeg from 1902 to 1906. The Dean of Wesley College was another uncle, the Reverend Doctor Joseph Walter Sparling. Wesley College later became the University of Winnipeg. Herbert graduated with his B.A. in Classics. George graduated in Theology. George went on to become a Methodist minister and served as a missionary in China for 40 years.



Herbert Gilpin Sparling, graduation photo - 1906
Credit: *Lois Sparling family files*

Herbert accepted the position of principal of the North Battleford Collegiate upon his graduation. Apparently a few years of teaching experience plus a university degree qualified one to be a high school principal in those days. His elder brother, William Rolston Sparling, was a medical doctor practising in Battleford at that time. Apparently Herbert did not like being principal of the North Battleford Collegiate. He quit his teaching position on January 2, 1907 in order to pursue a career in law. He articulated for R. R. Earle in Battleford and was called to the bar on January 18, 1910.

At this point I pause to explain one *articles* to become a lawyer, an architect or a chartered accountant. It is essentially the same as apprenticing. Although there were faculties of law at some Canadian universities in the early years of the twentieth century, one did not have to study law in an academic setting to become a lawyer. Instead of going to university at all, one could article with an experienced lawyer for six years. Because Herbert had a university degree, although not in law, he only had to article for three years. When one becomes a full-fledged lawyer in Canada, one is *called to the bar*. KC stands for King's Counsel. Nowadays some senior lawyers are granted the status of QC or Queen's Counsel.



George & Herbert Sparling, Fort Saskatchewan ca 1900
Credit: *Lois Sparling family files*

As soon as he finished his articling, Herbert Sparling moved to Grenfell, Saskatchewan to take up his new profession. On May 11, 1910 he married Blanche Kenny at her parents' home in Wilkie, Saskatchewan. Their first child, Ruth, was born in Grenfell in 1911. Herbert was the

Sunday School Superintendent at the Grenfell Methodist Church.

In 1912, Herbert and his family returned to Battleford where he practised law in partnership with R. R. Earle. He also loaned money and invested in land. Their second child, Helen, was born in Battleford, in 1914. Herbert built a nice house overlooking the golf course. He and his family lived in an apartment above his law office during the winter. His office is now the Battleford Public Library. In 1924, my father was born. The Sparling family moved to North Battleford soon after.

The Great Depression was a major test of character in Saskatchewan. The Battlefords were north of the dust bowl; however, Herbert Sparling had the family's savings invested in land. He lost it all as the property taxes came due and he did not have the cash to pay. His clients had no money. They occasionally paid him in chickens and other produce. He was able to save the house and a summer cottage on Jackfish Lake. His daughters found work in Toronto.

My grandfather served his community and his church. He held a lot of positions in a lot of organizations over the decades. He was a trustee of the University of Saskatchewan and a director of the Battleford Mental Hospital. He was a bencher of the Law Society for over twenty years. My father became a lawyer. I am a lawyer. My eldest son recently graduated from law school. The following is the story my father told me, and I have told my son, to illustrate what my grandfather was all about.

There was a car accident in 1931. The driver of one car was an eminent and prosperous medical doctor from Saskatoon. The driver and passengers in the other car were humble nobodies. Herbert Sparling was the lawyer for the humble nobodies injured in this car accident. He sued the doctor on their behalf. He took the case to trial. The jury found in favour of his clients, but the judge sided with the doctor. My grandfather appealed to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. The doctor appealed the decision of

the Court of Appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. This all took years, a lot of money and a huge amount of effort. The humble nobodies did not have money to begin with and had even less after they were injured. There was no insurance company footing the bill for them. There was no Medicare. There was no more than a desperate hope they would be successful in suing someone with a much higher social status than they had. But they had a lawyer who was good at his job and determined to see justice done.

The end of this story took place in August 1945. Mrs. H. G. Sparling was hospitalized in Saskatoon for five weeks before dying of stomach cancer. Her attending physician was the doctor who was the driver of the car and who had lost the long court battle against H. G. Sparling's clients – two honourable, professional men who knew where their duty lay.

George Kenny

George Kenny was born in Ireland, in or near County Cavan, and moved to Upper Canada with his family in 1834, at the age of ten. They settled first in Clarke Township, Durham County, Ontario. It appears they rented a farm. George received a land grant in Euphrasia Township, Grey County in 1848. He married Ruth Willoughby of West Gwillimbury Township, Simcoe County at Newcastle, Ontario two months later. His parents and siblings settled nearby in Collingwood Township, Grey County. This was virgin forest inland from Georgian Bay.

George and Ruth had nine children. George was an adherent of the Church of England at the times of the 1851, 1871 and 1901 Censuses although his wife, children, parents and siblings were all Wesleyan Methodists. An elderly Native man, the last Native to live in Euphrasia Township, stayed with the Kenny family after his wife died and was recorded with them at the time of the 1861 Census.

My first clue there was something wrong came in the 1871 Census. There appeared to be a mark in the column indicating George was insane. He

was missing altogether from the 1891 Census. His will indicated he had children in Vermont. Further investigations disclosed he had two or three children by a much, much younger woman while his first wife, Ruth, was still alive. Could it be? Yes! My 2X great-grandfather had run off with a teenage girl in 1884 and lived in sin with her in Chittendon County, Vermont. He signed a deed in 1890 allowing the farm to be mortgaged. Ruth subsequently bought a house in town. I assume the funds came from the mortgage, rather than from the generosity of one or more of their children.

I came across the name "George Kenny" in the online index of inmates of the Queen Street Insane Asylum in Toronto. I recall riding the streetcar past this institution every day on my way to and from work at Parkdale Community Legal Services. Patients occasionally caught the streetcar. They were easily identified by the fact they were dressed in housecoats and slippers and got on directly in front of the hospital/asylum. The streetcar driver always delivered them to the next policeman he saw along his route. George was committed to this institution twice, both times for mania brought on by litigation. His chief symptom was assaulting his wife and other family members. George was also discharged twice – a hopeful sign.

Was it a manic episode which resulted in George Kenny having the interest and the energy to have a second family in his sixties? In any event, his second-born child, my great-grandfather, John W. Kenny (1852-1928), was old enough to be the grandfather of his younger half-siblings. George was back in Euphrasia Township by the time of the 1901 census, lodging with the Bovare family and suffering from arthritis. It seems he was reconciled to some extent with some of his older children before he died in 1902 at the home of his son, John.

Ruth (Willoughby) Kenny moved to Washington State in 1902 with two married daughters to join two sons who had established themselves there earlier. Was it partly to escape the scandal? Or was the family able to hide George's manic

behaviour when it got bazaar? Could they explain away his disappearance at the same time as a local girl also left home unexpectedly?

Research on the life of my grandfather, Herbert Sparling, started, of course, with talking to people who had known him. Local newspapers for Winnipeg, Battleford, North Battleford and Grenfell were also major sources of information. I have not been able to find a birth registration for him. (I am cursed! There are no birth registrations for three of my four grandparents.) He and his family of origin are recorded in the censuses. The *Canada Law Lists*, which are published annually, record his office addresses, law firm partners and involvement with the Law Society of Saskatchewan. There is a biography of him in *The Story of Saskatchewan and Its People* by John Hawkes. This book was published in 1924 when Herbert was 46. There is also a briefer biography of him in *Canadian Who's Who 1936-37*. His earlier life is recorded in the 1881 through 1916 Censuses.

Jumping back another two generations to my 2X great-grandfather, George Kenny, involved getting a name and an idea of where and when he had lived. I have to admit I no longer remember how I first got his name. It could have been from the obituary of his son, my great-grandfather. However, I located him using the Ontario Land Records Index on microfiche at the Calgary Public Library main branch. This is an index of the original land grants to settlers. This gave me the year he obtained his land grant in Euphrasia Township and the exact legal description of his farm.

From there I went to the 1851 Census, and the *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Grey*, both of which are also at the Calgary Public Library. The Bruce and Grey Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society keeps newspaper-clipping files by surname. I obtained a copy of their file on the Kenny surname. This was packed with information on births, marriages and deaths of the extended family as well as my own direct ancestors. Investigating the land records for George's farm proved to be

particularly useful. This is where I found his will naming his second set of children in Vermont. I wrote to the Grey County Land Registry Office for a copy of the abstract index for that parcel of land and again for copies of the interesting-looking deeds and other documents registered on title. The other way to do the same thing is to order in the microfilm of the abstract index from the Family History Library and then order in the microfilm of the specific documents you want. I also brought in the microfilm of the municipal records for Euphrasia Township from the Archives of Ontario. This provided some interesting information about my great-grandfather but not much about George. Since he suffered from insanity during much of his later adult life, I suppose that is not surprising.

The information about the arrival of George and his parents in the New World was located in an online database about Castle Garden. The Anglican Archives for the Diocese of Toronto found George's marriage to Ruth in Newcastle for me. I brought in the local history for Euphrasia Township through interlibrary loan. His Ontario death registration can now be viewed online at Ancestry, but back in the *olden* days when I did this research, I obtained a copy through the Family History Library. Nowhere except in the 1871 and 1881 censuses was there any hint he suffered from mental illness.

Reference:

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Cover Photo: Back row – standing (left to right): Nancy Carson (Director), Christine Hayes (Program), Heather Jaremko (Director), Gerry Isaac (Director Finance), Ruth Sutherland (Treasurer), Rosemary Kry (Secretary)
Front row – standing (left to right): Wayne Shepheard (*Chinook* Editor, Periodicals), Linda Murray (Library), Heather Williams (Projects), Lorna Laughton (President), Jim Benedict (Director), Kay Clarke (Past President)
Sitting: Ann Williams (*Breeze* Editor), Gerry Theroux (Casino Manager), Irene Oickle (Membership)
Absent: Marion Peterson (Archives), Gary Manthorne (Director Facilities), Joan Miller (Social Media)

Credit: AFHS files, photographer Dennis Laughton

SHADY LADIES OF ALBERTA'S PAST

By Xenia Stanford

We have heard of the *Famous Five* women. Here are some *infamous* ladies from Alberta's past.

One for Whom Our Province Was Named

Our province was named for Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born in 1848, the sixth of nine children of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. The youngest of four daughters, she was born during a period of unrest and the Queen predicted her daughter would turn out to be *something peculiar*. At several periods of her life, the Queen believed this prophecy came true.

Louise's first act of defiance was to use the name Louise rather than Louisa. This was mild compared to some of the things she did later. At first, she became known as "Little Miss Why" due to her intelligent and inquisitive mind. Later the term was used in a derogatory sense because she was known to ask, "Oh, why; oh, why, do people want to know about me?" She preferred to be a recluse and journey with her true identity undetected.

Another action for which she gained notoriety was wearing light colours, which were not considered appropriate for ladies of royal stature. She was not persuaded to wear black even following her father's death. It was not because she did not love her father. When asked long after his death if a Canadian province could be named after her, she said, "Yes, but use Alberta" in honour of her father. She also defied the custom of the times of high society ladies who crimped their hair. Louise let hers hang loose or piled it on top of her head.

Worse yet, Louise believed in women having careers and she was known to associate with suffragists. Louise wanted to have a career as a painter and sculptor, but the Queen was opposed. Another scandalous behaviour was, while in Canada, Louise liked to cook and serve her guests. The most shocking behaviour, though, was she chose to marry a commoner in 1871 (a princess had not married a commoner since

1515) and then lived apart from him for many years. The Queen approved of this marriage, believing it would bring new blood to the royal house. After all, the royals of Europe had been intermarrying for centuries and thus were related to each other. Louise's father, Prince Albert, was her mother's first cousin. Unfortunately, Louise had no children and the Queen's wish for better royal genes did not happen.



Princess Louise Caroline Alberta ca 1865
Credit: photo copied from Wikimedia Commons

Louise's husband was accused of being gay, thus whenever Louise was in the company of other men, she was accused of having affairs. Indeed she claimed she mourned her sister Beatrice's husband, after his death, more than his wife did because she, Louise, was his confidante and Beatrice meant little to her husband. This further fuelled the rumour mill.

Unlike her sisters and other court ladies, Louise would smoke but she was also in favour of physical exercise, neither of which were considered seemly for ladies then. When

criticized for one or the other of these *unladylike vices*, she would reply, "I'll outlive you." She was true to her word and died at age 91.

Keepers and Inmates of Disorderly Houses

Princess Louise believed in women being allowed into professions, but no one thinks she meant the oldest profession. Nevertheless, the ladies of the night were prolific in early Alberta.

In the early 1900s, Calgary's Nose Creek District (around 6th Avenue and 17th Street NE) was the red light district. Several women there were accused of keeping a disorderly house. It wasn't the state of tidiness the police were worried about, but that was the charge for being a madam in those days. Those who plied the trade, but did not *own* the house, were called inmates.

Pauline Sylvia Fair (aka Irene Walker), Charlotte Pace, Pearl Newton and Addie James were all, at some time, accused of keeping a disorderly house. Most were charged when they were still in their late teens or early twenties. Police in those days took the mug shot of these shady ladies while still wearing their hats. Pauline's was a fine, feathered one. (To see her mug shot and the others, search by name on the Glenbow Archives website.)

It is interesting to compare the level of fines or jail sentences to judge just how shady each one was. Charlotte Pace, at age 19, was given a choice of one month in lock-up or a \$15 fine for vagrancy and damage to property. Later she was convicted of keeping a bawdy house and fined \$100. Then she was fined \$50 as an inmate of a disorderly or bawdy house. One can only assume a \$50 fine was worth around three months in lock-up and \$100 fine was equivalent to about seven months.

Pearl Newton was sentenced to leave town. Perhaps this is the reason Addie James, alias Mary Lee, alias Mary Anderson was charged several times in several cities including Calgary, Vancouver, Saskatoon, Regina and Spokane during the period of 1912-1921 for keeping a

disorderly house. Did each place just move her along? Addie was also, on occasion, accused of possessing opium. The usual sentence for drug possession was three months in jail. One can assume possessing drugs was less criminal than being an inmate or a keeper of a disorderly house.

Those Who Married Too Much

Compare those penalties to the one year sentence a lady would get if she were the marrying kind, meaning marrying one man after another without divorcing or waiting for the death of the earlier ones. For example, May Davis, a prostitute, had a string of surnames – Russ, Castle and Stuart – all at the same time. Another such lady, Florence Phyllis Clark from England, was charged January 25, 1918 at age 23 with bigamy and photographed with her tam on her head.

The Murdering Kind

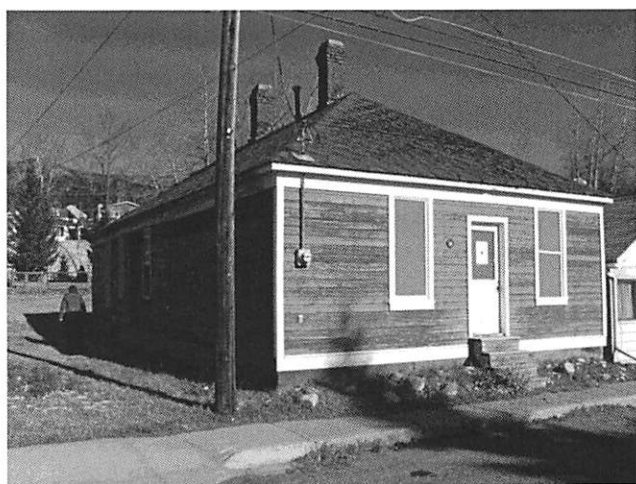
Saving the worst until last, now we look at two women who were accused of murder.

One of those that fit our shady ladies group was Kabvella, an Inuit murderess. Shown in a Glenbow Archives photo, she is sitting smiling beside her captor, Constable William S. Carter, and wearing his Royal Canadian Mounted Police hat. Little else is published about her.

The most notorious, according to history, was the only woman ever hanged in Alberta for murder. Wikipedia says the last woman ever hanged for murder in Alberta, which is true, but she was also the first known woman hanged in Alberta. Her names included Mary Florence Lassandro, her Italian maiden name Filumena Constanza and her married Italian names of Filumena Sanfidele, Filumena Losandro or Florence Lossandro. Unlike Kabvella, Filumena had a lengthy public trial and an opera written about her.

She came to Canada in 1909, at age ten, with her father, Vincenzo, mother, Angela, a brother and a sister. As was Italian custom, her father

arranged a marriage for his daughter to Carlo Sanfidele (who later took the name Charles Losandro or Lossandro) when she was 14 and he was 23. It was this unlucky marriage and her husband's association with Emperor Pic (Emilio Picariello), a rumrunner in Crowsnest Pass during Prohibition, which soon had her in hot water or pickled in rum. Between July 1, 1916 and September 21, 1922, Florence, aka Filumena, and Pic's son, Steve, were sent to many *wet lands* such as British Columbia and Montana to pick up supplies. The thought was a woman with or without a male accomplice would not draw suspicion.



Former Alberta Provincial Police Office & Barracks at Coleman, Crowsnest Pass, Alberta
 Credit: Photo courtesy of Crowsnest Heritage Initiative

When returning from the last of these runs, the Alberta Provincial Police attempted to stop the car driven by Steve. He fled and the police pursued. As the car entered the main street in Coleman, Alberta, the local police signaled to pull over. The story varies in the telling, but when news of Steve having been wounded reached the senior Picariello, he, with Florence in tow, confronted an officer at the Coleman police barracks. Shots were fired, killing Corporal Stephen Lawson, and Picariello and Florence immediately fled in their car.

They managed to elude police until late on September 22nd when they were finally captured and brought to justice. The trial was held in Calgary and Picariello hired a top lawyer to

represent both of them. It is thought he asked Florence to say she fired the fatal shot because no one would execute a woman. They were both charged with murder and sent to Fort Saskatchewan where they were executed on May 2, 1923.

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SURNAME CONNECTIONS

Editor's Note: Stuck in your search for a person, couple or family? Share your dead end and maybe find a connection to those who can help.

Members are allowed two free surname questions per publication year (by volume #). Additional surname questions and non-member requests are \$5.00. Submit the surnames in your dead end and give additional information, such as place and date range. Format/content at: <http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/docs/HowtoWriteEffectiveSurnameConnection.pdf> Email to surnames-chinook@afhs.ab.ca

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JAMES HENNESSY: THE TRAGIC CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH OF DIANA HENNESSY

By Linda Murray

I was about 20 years old when I first began to research my family history. One of my great-Aunts warned me I might find a few black sheep in the family or perhaps a skeleton in the closet. I remember telling her if I made such a discovery, it would only make our history more interesting. Well, as the saying goes, "Be careful what you wish for!"

While looking into my maternal grandmother's line, I discovered her great-grandmother was Olive Sager (nee Hennessy), born October 4, 1827, in Ameliasburg, Prince Edward County, Upper Canada. A Peter Hennessy had written a history called *The Hennessys of the Bay of Quinte*. I wrote to him and arranged to purchase a copy. He had researched the Hennessy family very thoroughly. It was in the pages of this book I discovered how Olive's mother, Diana, had died and why her father, James, had been sent to the Kingston Penitentiary.

Olive turned fourteen on Monday, October 4, 1841. Three days later, as her father James slaughtered a pig, he and his wife Diana (nee Taft) began to argue. According to testimony by one of their older daughters, Hannah Cole, Diana was hitting her father with a large stick. James struck back with the knife. They carried on hitting at each other until Hannah noticed a hole in her mother's apron. Diana went into the house and found she had been wounded with the knife. She died two days later and was laid to rest in the churchyard of St. Thomas Anglican Church in Belleville, Ontario. James was put on trial for the death of his wife in early May 1842.

Peter Hennessy included the entire trial record on pages 71 through 73 of his book. In addition to that provided by their daughter, testimony was given by several others including William Herman, of Ameliasburgh, James Redner, a constable of Ameliasburgh, and a Dr. Hope. The doctor had attended Diana on October 7th and also examined her after her death. It became apparent during the trial James had a problem

with alcohol and was either drinking on the day of the tragedy or suffering the effects of previous alcohol consumption. It also seemed James did not intend to kill his wife as he sent for the doctor immediately when he realized she was wounded. The comments from Judge Christopher Hagerman seemed to sway the jury towards the verdict of manslaughter rather than murder. In the end, James Hennessy was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years of hard labour in the Kingston Penitentiary.

Now 170 years later, the story of James Hennessy is a rather fascinating part of my family's history. But, in 1841, I'm sure it was a terrible tragedy for the nine children of this family to lose both of their parents. Less than two years later, a very young Olive married John Henry Sager and went on to have ten children, the eldest being my 2X great-grandfather, James Edward Sager.

As for James Hennessy, some details of his time served in Kingston can be found in the records of the prison. The punishment books survived and Peter Hennessy listed several of James' infractions and the punishments he received. In 1847, for example, James was punished five times – once for hiding tobacco in his sleeve and four times for talking. The punishments included sentences of bread and water, six strokes of the rawhide and being locked in the punishment box, which was essentially an upright coffin. These are described in a book Peter Hennessy later wrote called *Canada's Big House: The Dark History of the Kingston Penitentiary*.

The children of James Hennessy petitioned for his freedom in 1845. James was finally released on March 19, 1849. In the 1861 Census, James was living in Ameliasburg with his daughter, Mary Ann Nix.

"If you cannot get rid of the family skeleton, you may as well make it dance."

– George Bernard Shaw

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IN MEMORY OF Judith Rempel & Heather Jaremko

Editor's Note – Parts of the following tributes were first published in the Calgary Herald online pages: www.legacy.com

Judith Dianne Rempel, born September 16, 1952, in Abbotsford, BC, passed away peacefully on May 24, 2011, in the arms of her loving husband, partner and soul-mate, Grant. Judith celebrated life to the maximum, spending every minute twice, asking *why not* rather than *why*, and giving until it helped.

Judith grew up under a strong Mennonite family influence and was fiercely proud of her Mennonite heritage. As a child she worked beside her beloved dad, Ben, and mom, Irene, in the family business. Never faint of heart, at eighteen years of age she travelled to Pennsylvania as a volunteer for the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC). At twenty, she went to Winnipeg for the MCC for four years, then on to university at Western, earning a Master's Degree in Sociology. She worked for the City of Calgary in 1987 as a Research Social Planner. She moved to Calgary Community Priorities in 2000 and to Recreation, in 2005.

Judith was passionate about everything she did – her work at the City, the MCC, her genealogy work and, especially, her fabulous and memorable meals. Her highest passion was for exploring. She travelled to every continent on Earth except Antarctica, living for a while in Africa. Her passion earned the respect of her professional peers at work and the love of her friends.

Judith was the long-time coordinator of the Mennonite Historical Society of Alberta. Not only did she volunteer at the Library and Archives weekly, but she spent endless hours on the website, which she set up, researching history and genealogy, and answering queries and emails from many places beyond Alberta.

The ultimate genealogist, Judith prepared family histories for clients and friends and was an active member and participant in the activities of the AFHS.

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Judith Dianne Rempel
(1952-2011)

Photo from AFHS Blog



Heather Dianne Jaremko
(1947-2011)

Photo from AFHS Files

Heather Dianne Jaremko (nee Smith), beloved wife of Andrew of Calgary, was born January 2, 1947 and passed away on August 23, 2011. Besides her loving husband she is survived by two children, Trevor (Marta) Styler and Kevin Styler; two grandchildren, Justin and Elle; and a sister, Bev (Gordon) Jaremko. Heather was predeceased by her parents, Wilf and Doris Smith.

Heather was a very dedicated member of the AFHS. She readily volunteered for almost every project or event. She was reliable and arrived at every meeting early in order to assist others.

For many years Heather helped with refreshments at AFHS meetings and assisted on the Projects Committee with cemetery transcriptions. She volunteered at the AFHS booths at teacher conventions, the Calgary Public Library and at Fort Calgary during History Week, was a contributor of articles to *Chinook* to assist the beginner genealogist and served as Assistant Editor.

During the past year, she participated in and was a key organizer for the 2010 Family Roots Seminars featuring Forensic Genealogy in May and New Horizons in October. She was also part of the 30th Anniversary Celebration Committee this past spring. Heather checked the Society telephone answering machine and relayed messages for over ten years. She was also a member of the committee for the upcoming, joint AFHS-Alberta Genealogical Society Conference to be held in April 2012. At the time of her passing, she served on the 2011-12 AFHS Board of Directors as a Director and coordinator of information for the Public Relations Committee. These are only a few of the many contributions Heather made to our Society.

Heather's sudden passing will be mourned by our members. Her quiet nature, her willingness to help and her eagerness to share her knowledge of genealogy with others will be greatly missed. She added so much to our Society and her shoes will prove very difficult to fill.

###

THE FORGED WILL

By Wayne Shephard

I had a 7X great-uncle, William Shephard, who attempted to have a forged will of his brother, Sampson Shephard, my 7X great-grandfather, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1685. If he had been successful, my 6X great-grandfather, Nicholas Shephard, would have been deprived of his father's lands and other property. No doubt the history of his descendants would have been much different as well, without the family estate in Cornwood Parish, Devon.

I obtained a copy of the court summary through The National Archives of Britain. It was published in Latin which, of course, made reading it a bit difficult. That problem was solved by enlisting the services of a student in the Fine Arts Department of the University of Calgary to translate the document. The story is one of both deceit and intrigue.

William first sought out an attorney to draft the will and was introduced to Richard Stephyns of Tavistock, Devon, by a mutual acquaintance, John Winsor, who knew him only as Constable Shephard of Cornwood Parish, Devon. He presented himself to both men, posing as his deceased brother, Sampson. Stephyns deposition to the court said he was "in the habitt of a Souldier (wearing a greene Coate & beareing Armes)" surely to impress them with his position and power and to leave them no doubt as to his veracity. He requested the lawyer backdate the document, to a time which was before the actual decease of the real Sampson, saying he wished the date to precede the actual execution of the will because "there might arise some differences about the said Will betweene his friends" presumably meaning he (Sampson) had informed certain people of what the will contained and wanted the document to reflect the date they had been informed.

Stephyns had John Winsor and a neighbour, Stephen Harvye, witness the signature of William Shephard, who signed the will in front of them as Sampson Shephard. None at the time knew he was not who he said he was. In

depositions given later, all expressed great surprise in learning he was not the testator.

William then presented the executed document to another lawyer, Henry Legassicke, of Modbury, Devon, requesting him to have it proved "with as much speed as possible" as Legassicke described in his own deposition. William indicated to Legassicke he did not personally know the witnesses or where or when the will had been sealed, "but said that his brother was not at home the day of the date of the will (being the first day of May last) & hee did believe that his said brother was then at Tavistocke & made the will before & did believe that the witnesses lived at or near Tavistocke."

About the will, according to the lawyer, William had "found it in his brothers chest." Legassicke thought "it was well penn'd but did suspect the source." Sampson's signature did not appear to be in the same handwriting he had seen on other documents executed by that individual. William indicated he would get the witnesses to each sign a note saying they knew Sampson Shephard but later, when pressed by Legassicke for the notes, was told "they confessed that they were witnesses to the will but refused to set their hands to the said note." Legassicke informed William he would not get further involved, without those supporting affidavits. William subsequently found another lawyer to act on his behalf and paid out Legassicke for his services.

The forged will was challenged in court by Nathaniel Ryder, the guardian of Nicholas Shephard. Nicholas was still, at the time, under the age of majority. The judge in the case reviewed depositions taken from each of the parties and declared William had not proven his case and the will he put forth was not legitimate. He was ordered to pay all the expenses Nathaniel Ryder had incurred in the proceedings. No information has yet been found as to whether William was ever charged or convicted of a fraud or whether he served any time in jail.

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SERENDIPITY – A TALE OF TWO FAMILIES: DUMAIS AND GOODRICH

By Lucie LeBlanc Consentino

ser-en-dip-ity **noun**, *def.:* the faculty of making happy and unexpected discoveries by accident [Canadian Oxford Dictionary, 2nd Edition]

On January 10, 2010, I blogged about Raquel/Rachel Del Castillo, my great-aunt. I think she was also one of my mother's favourite aunts through marriage. From the time I was quite young, I remember my mother talking about "ma tante Rachel" (my Aunt Rachel). My mother spoke often of her. Mother thought Rachel was one of the most stylish women she had ever known and also loved her for the wonderful person she was.

The difficulty I encountered in doing our family genealogy and history was I never knew how she fit into the family until I had a get-together with some of my mother's first cousins (my first cousins, once removed). Their mother was my grandmother's sister, so I figured they might be able to tell me something about the Dumais side of the family I did not yet know.

While sharing and chatting, my cousin, Rita, asked if I had ever found information about Napoleon Dumais and his wife, Raquel Del Castillo! Though only five years old when they returned to Lawrence, Massachusetts, from Cuba and now in her nineties, Rita still remembered them. Over the years she had wondered what had become of them. Wow! I finally had a connection I could dig into!

In my blog of January 10th I asked anyone who knew anything about Rachel/Raquel Del Castillo to please contact me. Lo and behold toward the end of June while I was painting our bathroom, I received a phone call from Florida. Thinking it might be a telemarketer I almost did not pick up. Then I decided I should so this *person* would stop calling. I was floored when I heard the caller say, "Hi, I believe we are related. Raquel Del Castillo was my great-grandmother." Stunned, I asked her to repeat what she had just said. I was totally elated to have finally found

this lost part of our family and our history. This second cousin was none other than Adrianna Goodrich Blanco. She was excited. I was excited. We had a difficult time putting our words together! She told me her uncle Bill Goodrich, in Florida, would call me later as he had been doing the family history.



Raquel (Rachel) Del Castillo Dumais
Credit: Lucie Consentino family files

Since that wonderful June 28th, after Cousin Bill Goodrich called, we have exchanged photos and a good deal of information. His son, Jimmy, has taken up the baton of family historian. I have shared with him all of the information I have on the Dumais family going back to the first progenitor, Jean Dumais, who married Marguerite Richard in France, in 1695.

How Dumais Became Goodrich

No one really knows how this name change occurred or why. Many email exchanges and a couple of conversations with cousin, Bill Goodrich, did not resolve the issue. One can only assume it might have had to do with work or business relations in Cuba.

According to Cousin Bill, had his father not told him about the Dumais name, he never would have known. It seems Napoleon Dumais had gone to Cuba and was working as a civil engineer of sorts. This information is based on a ship's list I also found. I've no idea what kind of engineer he might have been as the Dumais children had no more education than when they arrived in Massachusetts from Ste-Anastasia de Lyster, Quebec, Canada, where they were born.

What Became of Napoleon, Raquel and Their Children?

Napoleon Dumais was born August 21, 1884 to Georges Dumais and Sara Demers, in Ste-Anastasia. He was the ninth of thirteen children and the fifth oldest of children who were still alive at the time of the family's migration to Lawrence. According to a notebook I inherited from my grandmother Arthemise, who was Napoleon's sister, the family arrived in Lawrence in 1891. That means Napoleon was only seven years old at the time. He was only thirteen years old when his mother died in 1897. It had to be a difficult time for Napoleon and the family.

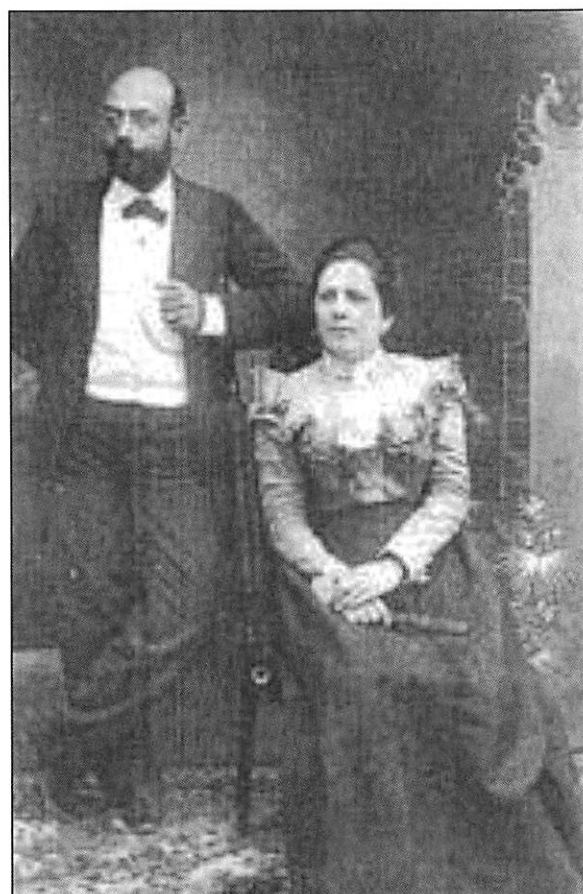
As a young adult he made his way to Cuba. It looks like we might never know the why of it all though I still hope someday we might find some clue. I interviewed two of my elderly cousins whose mother was Napoleon's sister Beatrice. Rita, who is in her 90s, was a little girl at the time but she remembers Napoleon and his wife, Raquel, visiting their home often.

With the help of Cousin Bill Goodrich and the research I've been able to do, Napoleon and Raquel Del Castillo married about 1910 in Cuba. While there, they had four children, Noel Joseph, Goble, George and Danilo, who was Cousin Bill's father. After their arrival in Lawrence, two more children were born, Gladys Marie Rachel and Norma Ida Clementine.

According to the family history, as told to Cousin Bill, Napoleon was entrepreneurial. It seems he would have been the first to bring dry cleaning operations to Cuba. The family thought

he was in the dry cleaning business in Lawrence, but I've not been able to find any proof of that. What I have found is he worked as an insurance agent. This was what he gave for his employment/employer in the WWI, US Draft Registration.

Be that as it may, it seems one day little George drank some cleaning fluid and died shortly thereafter. Napoleon was never the same after that. At some point he became very ill and died in 1923 at the age of thirty-nine. His wife, Raquel, and the children returned to Cuba after saying their goodbyes to husband and father.



Dr. Roman Del Castillo & Clementine Rodriguez
Credit: *Lucie Consentino family files*

Back in Cuba, Raquel seems to have provided well for herself and her children. Born about 1889 to Dr. Roman Del Castillo and Clementine Rodriguez, she apparently received an excellent education, both in Cuba and in the United States.

(continued on page 28)

THE IMPORTANCE OF NORMAN HENDY

By Beverley Chambers (nee Hendy)

During these past ten years of researching my ancestors, my Uncle Norman, my dad's brother, kept coming to mind. I often thought, was he trying to tell me something?

In my home town of Herne Bay, Kent, in southeast England, his name is commemorated on the WWII memorial. Norman Frank Hendy was his name. He was born October 14, 1921, one of four boys, and died in a tragic plane crash September 8, 1945, in Burma. He had been a prisoner of war (POW) from February 15, 1942 to August 15, 1945 in the Far East and endured three and a half years of beatings, starvation and overwork. After repatriation, sick and disabled soldiers were flown out of Rangoon, Burma. On the afternoon of September 8, 1945, Flight 66 of 117 Squadron, an RAF Dakota, crashed, killing all on board – twenty-four prisoners of war, including Norman, plus a crew of four.



Norman Frank Hendy (1921-1945) ca 1939
Credit: *Beverley Chambers family files*

My dad did not speak much of his brother, Norman. I heard it “hurt his heart.” Dad was 17 years old when his brother died. Their parents, my grandparents, Frank Hendy and Bessie, nee Collins, were told only Norman had died in a plane crash. Nothing else was known. How painful it must have been for them to know he had made it through the war, only to find he would never come home.

Was that all anyone could say of Norman? Born 1921, died 1945 in a plane crash?

Two years after the war, Bessie died of surgery complications. Then ten years later, before I was born, Frank died.

It was time for me to settle these mind thoughts of what happened to Norman, from his signing up for the war, to his death. In this way I might be able to give significance to his short life on earth. My dad had passed away and so had his two other brothers. With me living away from family in England, I set out to see what I could find on the Internet.

The Far East Prisoners of War (FEPOW) Community

I first went online to the Commonwealth War Graves Commission site and found Norman's memorial at Kranji War Cemetery in Singapore, north of Singapore City. It read: “In memory of Gunner Norman Frank Hendy. 6287215, 5 Searchlight Regt, Royal Artillery, died age 23 on Saturday 8 September 1945, son of Frank and Bessie G Hendy.”

I now had a regiment and his enlistment number. More web surfing and I came upon a site called FEPOW Community. This site was put together by Ron Taylor in remembrance of his father, also a FEPOW. Family, relatives and former POWs share their experiences for all to realize what happened during captivity in the Far East.

After subscribing, I posted the information I gleaned from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission and asked if anyone could help me. Many lovely people came forward. I was advised to obtain Norman's POW card from The National Archives (TNA) in Kew, near London. These are Japanese Index Cards of Allied Prisoners of War and Internees. The file reference in this case is box WO345 with the name Hendy in file 24. I was not going to visit England soon. However, a man named Keith Andrews, who was going about research on his own father, another POW, offered to look for Hendy, found the file and emailed me a copy of the card.

The card is written in what some say is old Kranji, or Japanese, with some English type-written. Again the FEPOW Community helped me with some translation. It showed the camp name, Norman's name, nationality, date of birth, unit, rank (Gunner), place of capture (Singapore), occupation (translated as fish, so he was a fisherman or fish-trades person) and his parents' names and address. The reverse shows other information – in Norman's case, it stated he was released by the US Army on September 13, 1945. (Other POW cards would show the various camps and dates.) We know now Norman died September 8, 1945 so this date is wrong. Mass evacuation at that time, however, could obviously have produced errors.

Now armed with more information, I again reposted on the FEPOW Community, asking about the 5th Searchlight and seeking persons serving the same unit or relatives.

As the year went by, I was contacted by several people. One POW wrote me a lovely letter in 2006 about his time from signing up for WWII until arriving November 4, 1941 in Singapore aboard Largs Bay ship which had left from the Clyde in Scotland. He told me he knew Norman then as "Dick." He also forwarded a photograph of eight men taken around June 1940 that showed my Uncle Norman.

Frank Clark, whose father, V.E. Clark, was also

in the same battery as Norman, was visiting Singapore and placed a poppy cross at Norman's name at the Kranji Memorial Cemetery. He also shared key dates and the ship's duty document he acquired from Fred Fox's diary. These diaries are lodged with the Imperial War Museum in England. Fred was also in the 316 Battery, 5th Searchlight.

Norman's service record shows he joined the Royal East Kent Regiment (the Buffs) in 1939. He transferred to the 30th Searchlight Royal Artillery in June 1941. The regiment went through various training circuits around England including: Gosport, Hampshire; Midhurst, Sussex; Rhyl, Wales; and back to Southend, Essex. The men were then posted to four batteries, Norman going to the 316th. In August 1941, they sailed to the Far East, stopping at Freetown, West Africa in September, Cape Town, South Africa, Bombay, India and Ceylon in October and finally landing in Singapore in November. Norman had just turned 20 years old.

Newspaper and Book Mention

Now I was to learn about the horrific atrocities suffered by the POWs and other men, women and children caught up in this war.

On February 15, 1942, Singapore surrendered to the Japanese. Thousands became POWs and found themselves in and around Changi Jail. Jean Roberts of the FEPOW Community forwarded me a copy of an unpublished booklet called *The Unwanted Guests* by W.E. Johnson, a Gunner with the 30th Battery, Royal Artillery. In it he details the Singapore surrender, being marched off to Changi, spending a couple of months there in cramped conditions with barely enough food and medicine; next, a six-day trip with over 1,100 other members of the Royal Artillery, including my uncle, on a boat named the Nisshu Maru, with little food or water. The Japanese POW camp was an old foreign legion building on the Saigon docks. Johnson details the conditions and horrific punishments dealt to anyone stealing or trying to escape. We believe Norman was kept there as slave labour and was

not moved to any of the other camps as many other POWs were.

Going through her research papers on POWs, Jean found and then forwarded to me an excerpt from an unpublished book called *Sticks and Stones Have Broken My Bones*, by Jim Mutimer. Jim wrote of his Saigon memories, and of the first plane airlifting hospital patients:

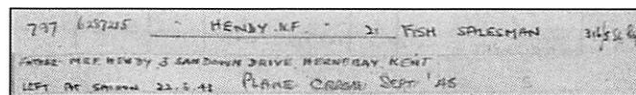
The plane crashed in the Bay of Bengal and they were all killed... Dick Hendy was particularly tragic. He was a cheery little chap who had been posted to us in England from the Buffs. He contracted diphtheria and on recovery had post diphtheria paralysis which gradually withered one leg to skin and bone. He was very fit otherwise comparatively and walked around on homemade bamboo crutches. During air raids he would almost pass us as we ran for cover, so adept was he on those crutches. All that hobbling around for two years waiting for a cure at home was in vain.

Seeing this note was very exciting to me. To have someone write about my uncle during his captivity! Maps of the actual camp by the Saigon Docks, detailing all the buildings were also forwarded to me.

Reg Rainer, a POW from the 4th Suffolks, 18th Division, witnessed the plane crash and also found it mentioned in a newspaper. He kept a newspaper cutting, a copy of which has been uploaded on to the FEPOW Community website. The cutting shows the name of "Gnr Hendy RH." Knowing his nickname was Dick and with records confirming he died September 8, 1945 in a plane crash, I am certain this man is my uncle.

The Prisoner List, recently published by Richard Kandler (2010) in the United Kingdom, documents his father, Rueben Kandler's time in captivity in the Far East. He writes of the first 1,123 POWs leaving Changi Barracks, Singapore on April 4, 1942 and sailing for six days on the Nisshu Maru to Saigon. Rueben Kandler was among the group alongside Norman. Reuben tells of his experiences during

the war. This book gave me an insight into the plight of Norman and his fellow comrades. Reuben kept a secret record book of this group of men called *The Saigon Battalion Record Book*. After reading the book, I emailed Richard and told him how impressed I was with his father and the book and asked if he had a record of my uncle. He had and emailed me a copy of the entry. *The Saigon Battalion Record Book* is now online. It stated details of Norman's father's name and address and Norman's rank number and death date with "PLANE CRASH SEPT. '45" written alongside.



Entry of details of Norman Hendy, copied from *The Saigon Battalion Record Book*

I am still a member of the FEPOW Community and, to this day, information is updated and made freely available for everyone, to educate and make known the atrocities suffered by all in the Far East. This website is massive and has many book references, research help and actual stories written by former POWs.

Children (and families) of Far East POWs (CoFEPOW) is another extremely helpful website instigated by Carol Cooper, whose father was a POW. Carol has a heart-wrenching story about her father's diary and her fight to get it back to her family. This website also has a tremendous amount of research, POW stories and book references. Along with other volunteers, Carol is photocopying and uploading the front pages of all of the Liberation Questionnaires completed by British servicemen captured and held as Japanese POWs. The files (WO344) are held at TNA in Kew. Not all forms were filled in by the men for many reasons. If they were filled in, they show camps, dates and the commanders.

Icing on the Cake

I started with one tiny piece of a jigsaw puzzle, but it was missing all of the other pieces. The

Internet and the contacts I made gave me more pieces and the documents completed the picture. I now know Uncle Norman's short life story and, in particular, something of those three and a half years of captivity.

A couple of years after first making contact with the FEPOW Community, I wondered if Norman's WWII medals were ever claimed by next of kin. His parents died soon after the war and Norman's brothers married around that time. All have since passed away, including my dad. Would anyone have thought of getting his medals home? I contacted the Ministry of Defense (MOD) in Gloucester, England. The MOD sent me a Certificate of Kinship to fill in and requested proof of next of kin. I returned the completed form with copies of birth certificates for myself, my dad and Norman, to show I am the niece of said serviceman. They noted this could take several months to process.

Two months later, a small brown packet was delivered to me containing three medals: 1939-45 Star, Pacific Star and War Medal 1939-45. On seeing them, I broke down and cried.

Was that what you were trying to tell me, Uncle Norman? Were these medals, sitting unclaimed in a dark corner, waiting to be forwarded to someone in the family who cared? Well, they are home now!

Keep the candle burning!

References and Resources:

Cooper, C. (1999). *COFEPOW: Children and families of Far East prisoners of war*. Retrieved from <http://www.cofepow.org.uk/>

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Imperial War Museum. Retrieved from <http://www.iwm.org.uk/>

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Ministry of Defence Medal Office. Retrieved from

<http://www.mod.uk/DefenceInternet/ContactUs/MedalsEnquiries.htm>

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Taylor, R. *Far East prisoners of war community*. Retrieved from <http://www.fepow-community.org.uk/>

Taylor, R. (2003). *Free at last: Journey home*. Retrieved from http://www.far-eastern-heroes.org.uk/Reg_Rainer_Returns/html/free_at_last.htm

The National Archives. Retrieved from <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/>
###

WHAT'S OUT THERE By Linda Murray

Blown Away: The Halifax Explosion of 1917

Andrew Hind looks at one of the worst disasters in Canadian history that occurred on December 6, 1917 in Halifax. The collision of two ships in the Halifax harbour, and the resulting explosion of the munitions ship, wiped out two square miles of the city and instantly killed more than 1,600 people. The article includes several photographs, one taken only 15-20 seconds after the terrible explosion.

History Magazine, (2011, June/July), 12(5), 31-35.

Explore Your Personal History of Technology

Here is a way to get family interested in genealogy by asking them about their own history with technology. Marilyn M. Astle has compiled a series of questions to start your family talking about their recollections of radio, television, camera, computers and other technology through the years.

Relatively Speaking, (2011, May), 39(2), 68-70.

Finding Your Way Back to Ireland

Maggie Loughran lists 20 tips for locating birthplaces in Ireland. As well, she includes sources for Irish BMD records and census

records and websites for archives and libraries that can help you to find your Irish ancestor.

FamilyTree, (2011, August), 27(10), 12-16.

Genealogy Services at Library and Archives Canada

The Canadian Genealogy Centre website name has been changed to Genealogy Services. Nicole Watier who has worked for Library and Archives Canada for over ten years provides an overview of the Genealogy Services website highlighting the most popular topics as well as newer databases on the site.

Families: The Journal of the Ontario Genealogical Society, (2011, May), 50(2), 26-28.

Home, Home on the Range: What Range Road Was That?

How do you find the location of a homestead once you have the patent? Lianne Kruger explains the terms used with the Dominion Land Survey (DLS) system including meridians, baselines, range roads, township roads, sections and others. She also explains the differences between the DLS system and the American Public Land Survey System (PLSS).

The Tree Climber: The Newsletter of the Red Deer and District Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society (2011, April), 35(1), 3-6.

Mobile Genealogy: Family History Research on Your Phone, Tablet and More!

Are you keeping up with the newest developments in mobile genealogy? Tony Bandy looks at changes in hardware, software, smart phones, tablets and other devices.

Internet Genealogy, (2011, August/September), 6(3), 7-11.

Thinking in Soundex

In this article, Claire Prechtel-Kluszens describes how to use the Soundex coding system to our best advantage. These tips may help to locate that elusive ancestor in a census or other historic record when you just can't find them!

NGS Magazine: The Journal of the National Genealogical Society (2011, April-June), 37(2), 47-49. ###

PERIODICALS PLACE: 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 Genealogical Resources found at the top of the page. Then find Periodicals: [Chinook](#) | [The Breeze](#)

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*. See also *Chinook Submission Guidelines* at <http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/docs/chinook-submission-guidelines.pdf>

To place a Surname Connection in *Chinook*, See the "Surname Connections" column on page 13 of this issue for further information. ("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*. (Note – 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. ###

ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY CELEBRATING 30 YEARS, JUNE 6, 2011



Members Who Have Made a Difference

This year, the AFHS Board of Directors moved to formally recognize many members who have made significant contributions to the Society's activities and growth over the years. A framed commemorative list (see photo at left) will hang in the library. Those acknowledged in 2011 include: *Helen Backhouse, Spencer Field, Charlie Hansen, Brian Hutchison, Wes Johnston, Barbara LaFrentz, George Lake, Janet Morgan, Bill "Suddie" Mumford, Judii Rempel, Judie Ridell and Bob Westbury.*

In addition, special awards were presented at the June meeting to the following:

- **Helen Backhouse** – George Lake Leadership Award
- **Charlie Hansen** – Bill "Suddie" Mumford Technical Support Award
- **Judie Ridell** – Janet Morgan Service Award

AFHS Christmas Punch

For the 30th Anniversary Celebration, we adapted a recipe originally published in *The Newsletter of the Calgary Branch of the Alberta Family Histories Society* No. 4, January 1982. It was called *Christmas Punch*, so we had likely had it at the December 1981 meeting. Here is the recipe as it was originally concocted:

- 1 container of lime sherbet ice cream
- 1 of lemon sherbet
- 1 large bottle of Sprite
- 1 large bottle of 7-Up
- 2 quarts of lemonade (powdered or 2 containers of frozen lemonade)
- 1 quart water.

Use an electric mixer to mix everything together for a nice frothy punch. If you want it alcoholic, use only 2 cups of water and add vodka to whatever amount you want. (No more than 26 oz.)

For the 30th Anniversary party, the recipe was as follows:

- 1/2 container key lime sherbet
- 1/2 container lemonade sorbet
- 1/2 – 355 ml can frozen lemonade concentrate
- 1/2 – 355 ml can frozen limeade concentrate made with 3 cans of cold water

Mix together with hand blender until frothy. Add 1 litre of lemon lime pop and water to fill the punch bowl. Stir and serve.

Photo to left: top – Kay Clarke with list of *Members Who Have Made a Difference*; middle – Charlie Hansen and Judie Riddell; bottom – Helen Backhouse and Kay Clarke
Credit: AFHS files, photographer Warren Peterson



AFHS 30th Anniversary Organizing Committee – left to right: Irene Oickle, Heather Jaremko, Lois Nicholson, Lorna Laughton, Kay Clarke, Helen Backhouse, Marion Peterson. Credit: AFHS files, photographer Ruth Sutherland



Audio-visual masters: Gary Manthorne & Christine Hayes
Credit: All meeting photos from AFHS files, photographer Warren Peterson



More Attendees – Ronna Byam & Diane Granger



Attendees – Gord Hulbert & Joan Clarke



Cutting the anniversary cake – Current & Past AFHS Presidents, Lorna Laughton & Kay Clarke

FROM THE GENEASPHERE: CAPTURING YOUR FAMILY ORAL HISTORY

By Joan Miller

Capturing family oral history can be an important part of a genealogist's job. Your job as an interviewer is to obtain information and stories from a family member and ideally to record the stories. Susan Kitchens, author of a blog entitled Family Oral History Using Digital Tools, started recording her family history over a decade ago when she captured the stories of her 99-year old grandfather. She was the inspiration for our family's recordings of oral history.

Digital recordings can be used as triggers to recall events or memories of the family. They are also one method to capture the sound of a person's voice.

There were two approaches to recording family oral history that worked well at our recent family gathering.

1. The Memories Game

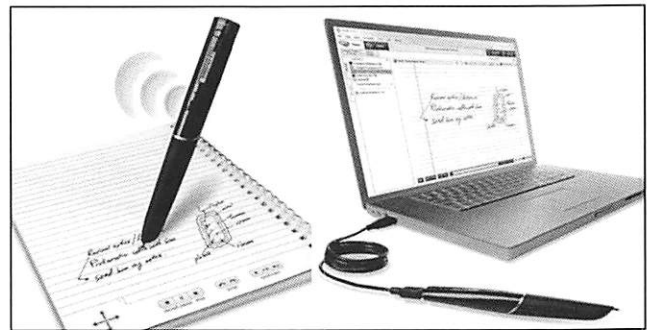
Our family had gathered to celebrate the 80th birthday of my mother. We played a Memories Game where each individual member of the group was asked to give a memory they had of the birthday girl, perhaps from her childhood or as a mom, grandma, aunt or sister.

We also asked if people were okay with passing a digital recorder around while we were doing this. Pretending the recorder was a microphone, each individual was to give us their memory, then hand the recorder to the next person. Whom ever had the recorder had the floor. Everyone stated their name before they started recording their memory.

This approach was wildly successful. There were tears and there was laughter as each member recalled wonderful stories of their time with my mother. All of these memories inspired my aunt to share more stories. Even after we were finished the memories game, she kept saying, "I have one more story!" and took the recorder to share it with the group.

2. Using a LiveScribe Echo Smartpen

The second approach involved using a LiveScribe Echo SmartPen and is one often employed by professors, researchers and others to record interviews. This gadget is a pen, computer and recorder combined into one unit. A bit larger than a regular pen, this handy gadget will create "pencasts" and is a useful tool for the family historian. The notes are made on special paper which can include triggers to jump to specific places in the recording.



LiveScribe Echo SmartPen – connects directly to computer to save, search and organize information

I would ask questions of my mother, aunt and uncle about their life growing up and what it was like. They would respond with their versions of the story, correct each other, argue over points and generally had a good time doing so while I captured the voices and stories on the LiveScribe.

Personally, I thought it was easier to interview with the LiveScribe Echo versus a digital recorder because while I was busy making notes and asking questions they forgot the LiveScribe Smartpen was also recording. This made for more natural conversations which flowed.

Photo albums or maps are another way to inspire relatives to share their family memories.

I plan to transcribe the words from the recordings and include them in a photo album of memories from my mother's 80th birthday celebration.

Three Tips for Successful Family Oral History Recordings

1. Ask open-ended questions and only ask one question at a time.
2. If one family member doesn't want to talk, ask another.
3. Don't interrupt or cut off the speaker. Give the person time to think before they answer.

Resources:

- Susan Kitchens, author of *Family Oral History Using Digital Tools* <http://familyoralhistory.us/>
 - Livescribe website <http://www.livescribe.com/en-ca/index.html>
 - Video of the LiveScribe Echo SmartPen - http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=38-WkYCY1LU&feature=player_embedded
- ###

EVENTS By Laura Kirbyson

Conferences and Seminars

October 22-23, 2011

Annual ICAPGen Conference

Salt Lake City, Utah

International Commission for the Accreditation of Professional Genealogists Conference: Becoming an Excellent Genealogist. Two days of regional and international research, technology and more.

<http://www.icapgen.org/icapgen/events>

April 14-15, 2012

Alberta Genealogical Society and Alberta Family Histories Society Joint Conference

Red Deer, Alberta

Planning has begun for this joint meeting of the major Alberta genealogical societies. The theme is *Find Your Tree in the Forest*. Watch for more news over the coming months.

<http://rdgensoc.ab.ca/conferenceindex.html>

June 1-3, 2012

Ontario Genealogical Society Conference

Kingston, Ontario

Borders to Bridges: 1812 to 2012
<http://ogs.on.ca/seminar/conference2012.php>

Webinar Events

A number of organizations offer online seminars (webinars) about a variety of topics. One of the great advantages of webinars is that you don't need to travel to learn *and*, if you miss the event, often the webinars are archived and you can view them on your own schedule. Listed below are a few websites that offer a variety of webinars with genealogical topics.

Legacy Family Tree

Genealogy Education Where you Are

www.legacyfamilytree.com/webinars.asp

GeneaWebinars

News about upcoming genealogy webinars throughout the online genealogy community is offered through Thomas MacEntee's Geneabloggers.

<http://blog.geneawebinars.com/>

Genea-Musings

Free Genealogy Webinars

www.geneamusings.com/2009/10/free-genealogy-webinars.html

If you have a favourite website that offers webinars, let us know so we can pass along the information in a future issue of *Chinook*.

###

CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY By Christine Hayes

**Programs at Central Library
4th Floor, 616 Macleod Trail SE**

Genealogy Saturdays

We have designated the last Saturday of the month as Genealogy Saturday with two programs (both are drop-in programs, which means no advance registration is required, but you will still need a Calgary Public Library card):

1. Family History Coaching

Join volunteers from the Alberta Family Histories Society for one-on-one assistance with your family history research. We offer help for all levels of genealogists. Last Saturday of the month, from September to June (no meeting in December, July or August) from 10:00 am to noon in the Genealogy area, 4th floor.

2. Genealogy Meet-Up

Join our group to meet with other genealogists to share advice and learn about resources and techniques. Last Saturday of the month from September to June: (no meeting in December, July or August) 2:00 to 4:00 pm, Local History Room, 4th floor.

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 at 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

###

SERENDIPITY: DUMAIS AND GOODRICH – cont.

(continued from page 18)

She died in 1949 in Cuba. Interestingly, though Raquel retained the name of Goodrich when she returned to Cuba, while living in Lawrence, Massachusetts, the family had resumed the name of Dumais. Dumas is the spelling I found in the 1920 Federal Census.

Napoleon Dumais Genealogy:

- Napoleon Dumais (1884-1923) married circa 1910 Raquel Del Castillo (about 1889-1949)
- Georges Dumais (1839-1903) married 1871 Sara Demers (1853-1897)

- Narcisse Dumais (1808-1834) married 1829 Marguerite Marquis (1813-1873)
- Joseph Jean-Pierre Dumais (1764-1831) married 1790 Marie-Anne-Françoise Plourde (1777-1816)
- Pierre Dumais (1714-1803) married 1755 Catherine Michaud (about 1716-1755)
- Jean Dumais (1626-) married Marguerite Richard in France

Reference:

This story first appeared in *Lucie's Legacy*, a blogspot maintained by Lucie LeBlanc Consentino.

<http://lucieslegacy.blogspot.com/2010/08/tale-of-two-families-dumais-and.html>

[Editor's Note – Have you made a family history breakthrough while looking for something else? Tell us about any Serendipity in your research.]

###

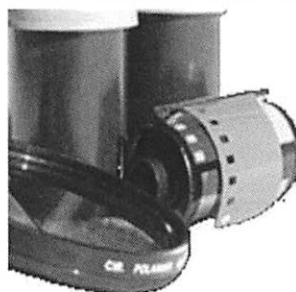


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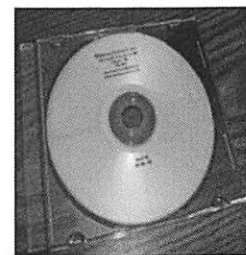
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MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

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 and enjoy these benefits:

- 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
- See other benefits at www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/memship.shtml

Membership Year

The membership is from September 1st to August 31st. Applications from April 1st are extended to the following year for **new members**. Renewals not paid by November 1st annually may result in removal of all privileges afforded to members.

Privacy Statement: The AFHS respects the personal information you provide on this form. A copy of the Society's Privacy Policy can be read on the AFHS website. A paper copy can be obtained from the AFHS office.

Copy or cut out, then complete and mail this membership form with payment to the address below.

MEMBERSHIP FEES*

Submit the following fees in Canadian funds for delivery to Canadian addresses; submit in Canadian or U.S. funds for delivery to addresses outside Canada (overseas applicants add \$8.00 for postage):

\$35.00	Individual or Family or Senior 65+ (individual) or Senior 65+ (family)
\$50.00	Institutional

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

Print the membership form from the webpage: www.afhs.ab.ca/aboutus/docs/membership_application-2011.pdf or complete the Membership Application/Renewal form below.

Mail your payment to the address at the bottom of this page or bring it in person to a monthly meeting held the first Monday (except for holiday Mondays when it is the second Monday) of every month from September to June at River Park Church, 3818-14A St. SW.

AFHS Memorial Fund: A tax receipt is available for a \$10.00 minimum donation.)

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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:	Membership Type 1: \$35.00	
Email:	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Family	
Other Contact#:	<input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ (individual) <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ (family)	
Webpage:	Membership Type 2: \$50.00	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	
New Member <input type="checkbox"/> or <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal/membership#		
Fee amount: \$	Donation to AFHS Memorial Fund: \$	
Total enclosed (cheque or money order)	Canadian funds \$	Or U.S. funds \$

Alberta Family Histories Society
Attention: Membership Secretary
 712 16th Ave NW
 Calgary AB T2M 0J8 CANADA

AFHS PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Please refer to www.afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#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 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
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AFHS Digital Library Vol. VII: Calgary Queen's Park Section K to L	\$25.00
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AFHS Digital Library Volume XI DVD; Queen's Park Cemetery, Calgary Sections A-X	\$50.00
AFHS Digital Library Volume XII DVD; Burnsland Cemetery, Calgary, Sections A-F, H-N and P	\$50.00
AFHS Digital Library Volume XIII DVD; Burnsland Cemetery, Calgary Military and More	\$50.00
Alberta Local Histories Listing	\$10.00
Births, Deaths, Marriages, from Calgary Newspapers 1883-89	\$15.00
Births, Deaths, Marriages, from Calgary Newspapers 1890-99	\$25.00
Nominal Rolls 3rd, 12th, & 13th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles, CEF, 1915-16	\$22.00
Nominal Rolls 50th Battalion, CEF, 1914-15 (In Digital Library Vol. V)	\$15.00
Obituary Index of Turner Valley Oilfields Residents, Past and Present	\$13.00
South Calgary High School 1915-21 & Calgary Normal School 1929-30 Class Lists	\$10.00
The Barr Colonists 1903, Names, Ages and Occupations	\$12.00
The McDonald Family of Cochrane & Mount Royal Ranch: An introductory history	\$12.00

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THE SOCIETY

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

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

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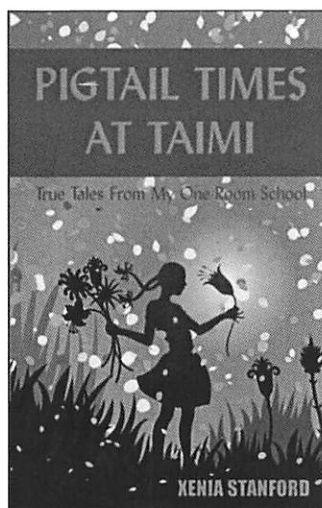


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