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Chinook

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Alberta Family Histories Society



Minten Family leaving Rotterdam on SS Grootte Beer, November 14, 1954 (See p.8.)

IN THIS ISSUE – Featuring “Our Ethnic Roots”

President’s Message – <i>Lorna Laughton</i>	3
The Editor’s Observations – <i>Wayne Sheppard</i>	4
My (Dutch) Genealogical Journey – <i>Joe Minten</i>	5
One Hundred Year Celebrations – <i>Mabel Kiessling</i>	8
My Mother Thought She Was an Only Child – <i>Wilma Sorenson</i>	10
Call for Articles: Overlooked Resources; Heroes; DNA in Genealogical Research	11
Patterns of Immigration and Ethnic Settlement in Canada, Part 2 – <i>Dr. Madeline Kalbach</i>	12
Tracing a Ukrainian Ancestor – <i>Rosemary Kry</i>	15
From the Geneasphere: Using Google Translate for Genealogy – <i>Joan Miller</i>	17
What’s Out There – <i>Linda Murray</i>	19
Glenbow Town and Quarry – <i>Shari Peyerl</i>	20
A Brief History of Chinese Family Trees – <i>Jessica Yao-Freeman</i>	22
Book Review – <i>Ann Williams</i> ; Periodicals Place: <i>The Breeze</i> and <i>Chinook</i>	23
Serendipity: A Best Bye – <i>Linda Holdaway</i> ; Computer Tricks – <i>Jim Benedict</i>	24
AFHS Library News – <i>Linda Murray</i> ; Genealogists for Families Project	25
AFHS Projects Report – <i>Heather Williams</i> ; Events – <i>Laura Kirbyson</i>	26
In Memory of Olive Kathleen Carlin	27
Calgary Public Library – <i>Christine Hayes</i> ; Annual General Meeting – First Notice	28
AFHS Membership Information & Form	29
AFHS Publications for Sale & Order Form	30
AFHS Objectives; Contact Information; Board of Directors and Committees	31

CHINOOK SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

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Publication and Submission Dates

Issue Date	Volume, Number	Submission Deadline	Theme
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	DNA in Genealogy Research
January 2013	V.33, N.2	November 1, 2012	To be announced

AFHS Periodicals Committee

Name	Position	Name	Position
<i>Vacant</i>	Chair, Periodicals Committee	Everyone Welcome	"Library Book Reviews"
Wayne Shephard	<i>Chinook</i> Editor	Linda Murray	"AFHS Library Acquisitions"
<i>Vacant</i>	<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
Kay Clarke	"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
January 9, 2012	The Program Committee is working on lining up a number of very interesting programs for the new year. We are hoping to have topics on researching in the Maritimes, using Family Search, looking at church records and planning a research trip. Check out the AFHS website for the latest information.
February 6, 2012	
March 5, 2012	

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Lorna Laughton



We are making history! Yes, you and I, as *family historians*, are important! Well, we know we are important to our families, because we're accumulating genealogical information about our ancestors. Even those in the family who roll

their eyes when the "G" word (genealogy) is mentioned at a family gathering or in any social situation, know our work is important. We know collecting data about our families is satisfying to us personally as we solve the puzzles about who, when and where. But we are doing much more than that – we are truly making history.

In the academic world, historians analyze historical documents, formulate theories and debate the meaning of historical events. I wonder sometimes if, for the most part, they may be using information that was created or recorded only by literate, well-to-do, political or religious people. Perhaps they have been interpreting history and writing textbooks using a different collection of data than used by many family researchers.

Can we, as family historians, provide any new historical information about the *ordinary* people who, in most cases, were not literate or even locally important. We have gathered data about births, baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials for individuals and have linked the individuals to family groups. Many of us have also added information about such things as occupation, religious affiliation, residence, military service, personality traits, hobbies and interests, physical traits and even possible DNA connections. Context for individuals' lives is added by cultural descriptions, timelines of world events, migrations, descriptions of land or neighbourhood and city or country background. Can you see how important this is? We are creating records that will contribute to the understanding of history.

Historians can study data about *ordinary* people from the past using the work of family historians and genealogists. There are still several concerns, however, that must be addressed.

First, our data must have sources properly cited for everything. To me that does not mean every source must be a published one; I think what Aunt Ruth told me about the family is a valid source (as long as I wrote it down and dated it). References to family stories are also legitimate sources, whether the story proves to be correct or not; usually it is a bit correct and a bit wrong. Life, as our ancestors perceived it, is very valuable information.

Since most of my ancestors did not fit in the elite group of individuals in the past, they did not write down, much less publish, their reactions to political events, wars, natural disasters, economic cycles, weather cycles or any other historical events. My ancestors and their families were busy trying to make a living and hopefully improve the lives of their children. I have a few diaries, notebooks and letters written by family members. I have learned about every individual who wrote something – their personality, their interests, their concerns and problems – even though the weather was the most written-about subject (very important for farmers). You might think this information is not particularly interesting to others, but accumulating the experiences of a group of people in a specific place and at a specific time is just what a social historian might want to analyze.

Second, we must publish our family history in ways that will survive and be available to historians and others. I think whether I present my family findings in published books, printed reports from my genealogy program, on my own websites, on commercial website family trees, on files burned onto DVDs or through any new technical method, I must make sure my work survives. Anyone should be able to find my family history in libraries, museums and archives, both physically and online. There are opportunities here to harness recent technological advances.

Third, there may be many historians who do not realize the value of our information yet. Perhaps efforts to connect to the academic communities are needed. As family historians, we need to promote our findings – stressing their relevance and accuracy. You can help with this initiative through volunteering with the Alberta Family Histories Society.

Researching our families' histories is important work. As long as we record as much as we possibly can about our family members, properly cite our sources and publish our findings, we are contributing to historical scholarship. So keep hunting for your ancestors. We are making history!

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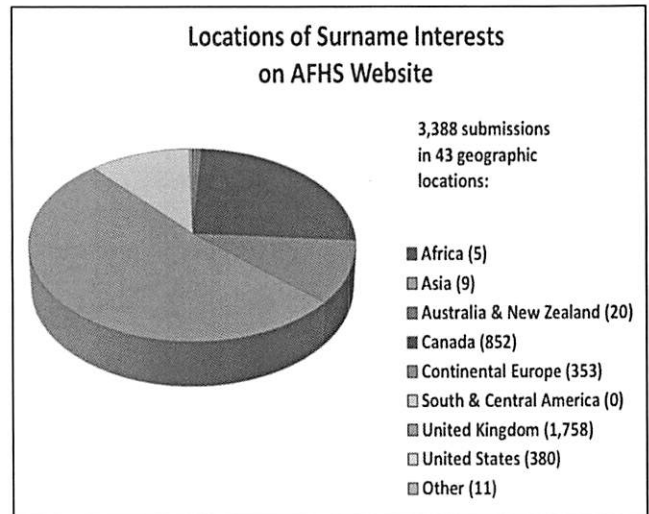
THE EDITOR'S OBSERVATIONS By Wayne Shephard

In reviewing the Surname Interests on the Society's website (see chart), I noted the large proportion of members whose primary area of interest was the United Kingdom (UK). I suppose I should not have been so surprised since my own interests are there as well.

In analyzing the information further, I realized almost 12% of the interests were for parts of the globe outside of North America and the UK, most of which was in Continental Europe. So I thought, I wonder if this proportion is growing and would there be sufficient interest in dedicating an issue to ethnic roots apart from the UK. The contributions to this issue show there is interest in many other areas!

I have noticed over the past year or so that many new records are becoming available dealing with non-UK and non-North American ancestors, from a multitude of sources. In news releases of September and October, alone, *FamilySearch* announced they had added over 18 million images to their library for areas outside of North America and the UK. *Ancestry* has also added

thousands of searchable records to their inventory. We are seeing more and more advertisements from many groups offering data from Europe and other parts of the world. And books are popping up from publishers dedicated to genealogical pursuits in those countries.



We have some interesting submissions in this issue from authors whose origins are outside the normal areas with which we deal. I hope you enjoy these as well as all the other stories.

I would also advise, beginning with the April 2012 issue of *Chinook*, we will be featuring a new section entitled **Young Genealogy Detectives**. I already have one article submitted by a high school student, done as a project for his history class. I am now canvassing members to see if there might be any other young people interested in submitting something to us.

###

CORRECTION

The Editor Goofed!

In an article in the fall issue of *Chinook* entitled *A Grain of Truth: How My Father Got His Name*, we misspelled the author's name which, correctly, is **Geraldine Gentles Manzara**. We also got the caption wrong on the photo. That should read: **Major General Sir Robert Henry Dick (1786-1846)**. We extend our sincere apologies to Geraldine for those mistakes.

MY (DUTCH) GENEALOGICAL JOURNEY

By Joe Minten

It was a rainy Saturday morning in August 2005, when I began my two-week vacation. I looked out the window with disappointment. What was I going to do now? The forecast was for at least a week of rain. With coffee in hand, I glumly went down to the basement to see what kind of entertainment or information my computer could provide. A coming change in the weather, perhaps? Alas, it was not to be.

After checking some sports scores, reading some news and checking the weather forecast again, I was bored. On a whim, I decided to *Google* myself. *Google* was only just starting to become popular, let alone being used as a verb. I have what I think is a somewhat unusual and funny name, Johannes Gerardus Minten. Well, it may be amusing, but it seems it's not so unusual after all – if you're Dutch! There were several hits, but none of them were me! I checked out a few of the pages and, for the most part, they were pretty boring. There was a doctor, an obscure, science article author, business owners and a few sites relating to genealogy. I checked out the genealogy sites, and that got me thinking right away – what about my own family history?



Johannes Gerardus Minten (1903-1985)
Credit: *Minten family files*

Now I was intrigued. The bad weather forgotten, I started checking out all sorts of genealogy pages with my last name. I noticed several different types of layouts for family trees. I did not, however, find anything I could claim to belong to my immediate family. I found a free family tree builder and began entering all my known family members. As best as I could, I entered birth, marriage and death dates. It was several hours later when I finally came up for air. Looking at my handiwork, I realized I needed help, and lots of it. I started calling and emailing my relatives and began the process of collecting information, albeit in bits and pieces.

It started to get really interesting when I began asking about my paternal great-grandparents. These were people about whom I knew nothing. I remember only seeing a pair of large oval-shaped pictures of them at my grandparents' house when I was a child. Once I was armed with information about the family that was entirely new to me, and seemingly in spite of my feeling I was at the end of the road, things took off and branched out like a well-fertilized tree in springtime. Two weeks later, when my vacation was over and the rain coincidentally stopped, I had a strong, rapidly growing, genealogical sapling.

I found official Netherlands databases which contained digitized copies of old birth, marriage and death documents. There were also many helpful sites constructed by individuals who either shared my name and interest in genealogy or had an interest in cultural preservation. A whole new world opened up for me.

I knew I was hooked the first time I made a find that could be corroborated by a family member. By the time I began this project all my paternal grandparents had passed away, my grandmother in 1983, and grandfather in 1985, both in Ontario. I had to rely completely on my parents, uncles and aunts for information on the older generations. Only through them did I find out my *opa* (grandfather) had several siblings and my

oma (grandmother) came from a somewhat famous and well-to-do family. While searching the Dutch National database, *Genlias*, using the name of one of my great-uncles, I hit on the connection. It showed a marriage certificate with my great-grandmother's maiden name listed. When I showed her name to my dad, he said, "Yes, that's her." Then I knew I was doing something right.

It was several years later that more hard evidence came to me. My *tante* (aunt) gave me a box of old family stuff she had been saving for years. In the box was a funeral card for my *grote oma* (great-grandmother) which confirmed the information on the online certificate and my dad's memory. It also contained a book describing the genealogic record of the Winters family, of which my paternal grandmother was a member. That branch of the tree quickly filled out. There are pictures and other information I'm still sorting through. What a treasure trove!

There have been many similar discoveries along the way. It has been a rewarding project over the years. At times it can be slow and frustrating with long periods of drought, where nothing much seems to happen, followed by short bursts of frenzied activity when new pieces of information come to light. Recently one such event happened that resulted in renewed vigour in the search for my ancestors.

In July 2011, I left my home in Alberta to visit my mother and siblings in Ontario. Distance is still somewhat of a barrier to the flow of information despite all the new technology. While visiting, I decided to take a day trip and visit a favourite uncle and aunt. From my parents' perspective they were somewhat of a wild bunch who enjoyed life a little too much. Visiting them was a rare but fun and entertaining event when I was young. Even now there is not a lot of regular contact between them and my immediate family despite living less than an hour's drive away from each other. Well, did I get a shock when I showed up! We shared some stories and got reacquainted. It had been several years since I'd seen or even talked to them. There was lots of catching up to do. A few

glasses of wine later, some of us decided to go for a sauna including my somewhat flamboyant, 82-year-old uncle.

Uncle Joe married my dad's sister right after narrowly escaping being sent off to battle during WWII due to his having spent a few days in jail. He had been a bit *too* wild and got into a fight

Bidt voor de ziel van zaliger
**CATHARINA JOHANNA MARIA
EPSKAMP**
weduwe van
Willem Minten

De dierbare overleden werd geboren te
Arnhem 2 november 1875 en overleed te
Venlo 22 augustus 1961.

Op een rustige avond is moeder zacht en
kalm van ons weggegaan. Terwijl men
rond haar sterfbed bad, hebben de enge-
len haar de hemel binnengebracht.
Haar herinnering zal nog lang bewaard
blijven, men zal haar zelfs werkelijk mis-
sen. Zij was immers een echt gezellig mens,
vroljk en geestig van karakter, zij stond
voor iedereen open en wist in haar omge-
ving een blijde sfeer te scheppen.
Haar kinderen hielden daarom zo veel
van haar. Zij werd met een liefde door
een van haar kinderen verzorgd, zoals
men dat bijna niet meer aantreft, en allen
gingen graag naar moeder. Daar voelde
men zich echt „thuis“.
Dit alles is nu geëindigd. Moge de goede
God haar nu geven de eeuwige blijdschap,
waar zij op aarde zo veel van gehouden
heeft.

Zij moge rusten in vrede!

Credit: *Minten family files*
Translation:

Pray for the souls of the dead
CATHARINA JOHANNA MARIA EPSKAMP
Widow of
Willem Minten
Our Dear was born in
Arnhem on 2 November 1875 and died in
Venlo on 22 August 1961.

On a quiet evening mother has gently and calmly left us. As we prayed around her deathbed, the angels took her into the sky. Her memory will remain long after she is gone. She was really sociable and was lively of spirit, and could create an open and cheerful environment in her surroundings.

This was why her children loved her so much. She looked after her children with a love that is hard to find, all gladly visiting their mother. There one really felt at home. All this is now done. Let the good God show his eternal love as she is laid to rest.

She should rest in peace!

the night prior to being shipped out. As we were sweating up a storm in the sauna and talking about family, he dropped a small bombshell. My *Opa* was a bit of a lush who seemed to have gotten lucky by marrying into a family with money. He apparently was also a bit of a rogue and a scoundrel. I thought, "Wait a minute – this is my dear old Grampa he's talking about. How can this be?" Well, this tidbit only set the stage for the other foot to come down.

Bam! Suddenly I have a half-uncle out there somewhere. My sweet little *Opa* was helping himself to the hired help! The maid apparently gave birth to a bouncing baby boy who bears my grandfather's name – and mine, too, as it turns out, since I was also named after my grandfather. After diving into the lake to cool off from the sauna, I went to ask my aunt about the story. She not only confirmed it but provided me with the maid's name.

As the story unfolds, after my father immigrated to Canada in 1953, some of his siblings planned to join him. Well the rumour is that my grandparents were going to stay in Holland. But, after the fling with the maid, and the worry about it becoming public knowledge, the decision was made for them to go to Canada as well. The legitimate kids could leave some embarrassing troubles behind, essentially giving them a fresh start.

You can see the happy face on *Opa* in the picture of all of them on the ship, *SS Groote Beer*, as they depart Rotterdam on November 14, 1954. With his finger in the air, you can almost hear him thinking, "I got away with that one!"

When I got back to my mom's place and confronted her about this, she reluctantly confirmed the story. I was, needless to say, blown away! Why had I not been told this sooner? Did they not see the importance of genealogical accuracy? Now I wonder what other family secrets are lurking out there.

The game is afoot anew . . .

A Few Things I Learned in Starting My Genealogical Journey

Talk to the old folks soon. There is a wealth of information in them that will forever be lost when they are gone. Besides, they'd love to sit and know you have an interest in what they have to say.

Collect old photos and scan them before they are lost. Get them dated and placed, if possible, and try to get everyone in them identified.

Build a database of information. There are many family tree makers available online including several that are free. Try a few different ones before committing too many names; you don't want to be typing the same bulk of information more than once. Most of the free versions have limited functionality where, for a small charge, you can get the full version. I use *Brother's Keeper*. It can be found at www.bkwin.org

If you want to post your information on the web, there is software which will build the web pages for you from the exported GEDCOM file from your database. Again there are free limited-functionality versions out there. I use the full version of *GedHTree*. See www.gedhtree.com

Before committing a person to your database, make sure you can cross reference them from at least two and preferably three sources. There are a lot of errors and misleading information out there. It surprised me how many people of the same era and area have the same name and similar birth dates.

Dutch Resources

If you're looking for your Dutch heritage, following is a list of websites to get you started. Most of these pages can be used in more than one language. Look in the upper right for a list of national flags or some other button to switch languages.

All of them are free to search, but there are charges for official copies of documents.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR CELEBRATIONS By Mabel Kiessling

Babelfish is a site which can be used to translate between languages.

<http://babelfish.yahoo.com/>

Cindy's List has a wealth of information and links to Dutch genealogy.

www.cyndislist.com/netherlands

Gemeente Rotterdam is the municipal archive of the City of Rotterdam and also houses collections from companies, private individuals, associations and churches.

<http://gemeentearchiefrotterdam.deventit.nl/>

GenealogieOnline is a site where Dutch-speaking genealogists can publish their family trees.

www.genealogieonline.nl/en/

Genlias is the best database in the Netherlands. It is in constant development with new data from the civil register added frequently.

www.genlias.nl/en/page0.jsp

HetUtrechtsArchief has extracts from notarial documents from the City of Utrecht.

www.hetutrechtsarchief.nl/collectie/akten

The National Archives of the Netherlands holds documents, photos and maps both from the government and private collections.

<http://en.nationaalarchief.nl/>

Trace Your Dutch Roots is an introductory website to assist researchers in finding their Dutch ancestors.

www.traceyourdutchroots.com/

Good Luck and happy genea-sleuthing!

###

Cover Photo: Minten family on board *SS Grote Beer* ("Big Bear"), starting, third from the left: Johannes Antonius (John) Minten, Elise Patronella (Lily) Minten, *Opa* Johannes Gerardus Minten (born 1903 in Blerick, The Netherlands), Wilhelmina (Willy) Linssen (nee Minten), Anthony (Tony) Linssen, *Oma* Helena Jeanette Minten (nee Winters, born 1899 in Venlo, The Netherlands), Joseph Caspar (Joe) Minten
Credit: *Minten family files*

Like many people in Western Canada, I can trace my ancestral roots to the European continent. The years 2010, 2011 and 2012 are centennials of my family coming to "Amerika."

Centennial March 2010

My paternal grandfather, Zeno Roman John Reding, immigrated to the United States in 1891. He would have taken a train from his village of Arth/Goldau in Switzerland to the port of Le Havre in France, passing through Paris on his way. He said he saw the Eiffel Tower lit up at night. His passage was paid by Tony Lothenbach, Sr. who owned a dairy in West St. Paul, Minnesota. The Lothenbachs needed workers for their very large dairy operation, and paying immigrants' passage to America was a way to ensure they always had workers.



Zeno Roman John and Adolphine Sophia Matilda (Sempf) Reding taken in 1950, on their 50th wedding anniversary, at their farm near Beiseker, Alberta

Credit: *Kiessling family files*

Adolphine (Phini) Sophia Matilda Sempf, my paternal grandmother, originally from Germany, met my grandfather when he asked her to a dance. She said she would only go if he picked her up and took her to the dance, which he did. They were married on June 27, 1900, at St. Augustine church in Minnesota and lived in West St. Paul.

A friend of Zeno's, Max Albert, was planning to immigrate to Canada and persuaded Zeno to also go where there was good farm land to be had. In March 1910, they left St. Paul by train to immigrate to Alberta. Zeno, aged 39, travelled with the horses and machinery while Phini, aged 33, travelled with their two sons, Walter, aged nine, and Herman, aged seven, in the colonists' car. Zeno (shown as Ceno in Border Crossing Records) crossed the North Portal border on March 19, 1910. The train travelled to Langdon, Alberta where it waited until the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) track to Acme, Alberta was finished. In the meantime Phini and the boys crossed North Portal on March 25, 1910, travelling to Calgary and on to Crossfield, Alberta. From there, they travelled overland by horse and buggy arriving at the Paul Fleishman farm two miles west of Beiseker where they lived for the first two years. The boxcar with the horses and implements stayed on a siding at Beiseker and was used as a temporary shelter until they got settled. At the time there was no CPR station at the site and few buildings in town. Eventually the Redings rented the farm owned by J. Hanchett, three miles west and one and a half miles north of Beiseker. They lived there until 1927, when they moved five and one half miles southeast of Beiseker. The farm is still owned by the Robin Reding family.

Centennial December 2011

In 1905, the brother of my maternal grandmother, Ida Bock, Erich Friedrich Karl Brachmann (Eric Brackman) and his family, made a trip back to Germany from Calgary to visit his relatives. He told of the wonderful opportunities in the new land and encouraged Ida and her husband, Martin Bock, to immigrate to Western Canada.

On November 25, 1911, Martin Friedrich William Bock left on the *SS Megantic* of the White Star Dominion Line for Canada landing in Halifax, Nova Scotia on December 2, 1911. It was an open winter that year so Martin and Eric built a one-room shack in South Calgary for Martin's family to live in when they got to Canada.

Centennial May 2012

Ida Marie Therese Bock (nee Brachmann), aged 30, and daughter Margarete (Margaret) Katherine, nearly three years old, left for Canada May 11, 1912, on the *SS Laurentic* of the White Star Line. They were to join Ida's husband, Martin, who had come over in December 1911. Ida was nervous about travelling by ship. Just one month earlier, the *SS Titanic* of the White Star Line had sunk taking many lives with it. It also didn't help that a teacup reader had predicted Ida was going to die. Tickets had already been purchased, though, so they went.



Martin and Ida Bock at their home in Calgary, ca 1935
Credit: *Kiessling Family files*

Ida was seasick the whole way over. Margaret and a 19-year-old travelling companion, Jenny Lindner, who immigrated with them, ate every meal. Margaret celebrated her third birthday on

board. The ship landed at Montreal on May 19, 1912, at 5:30 a.m. and they transferred to the train for the journey to Calgary. At a stop along the way the three of them got off the train to purchase some fresh fruit and almost missed the train as it started to leave. Margaret “bawled her head off.” At the station in Calgary Ida’s brother, Eric, met them with a horse and buggy and they drove over the prairies to their house in South Calgary. The meeting of father and daughter was very emotional as they had missed each other dearly.

As a child growing up and hearing these stories, they were very real to me. It is now hard to imagine a whole century has passed since these events took place. I am very grateful for the insight my ancestors had to make the decision to immigrate to this great country of Canada.

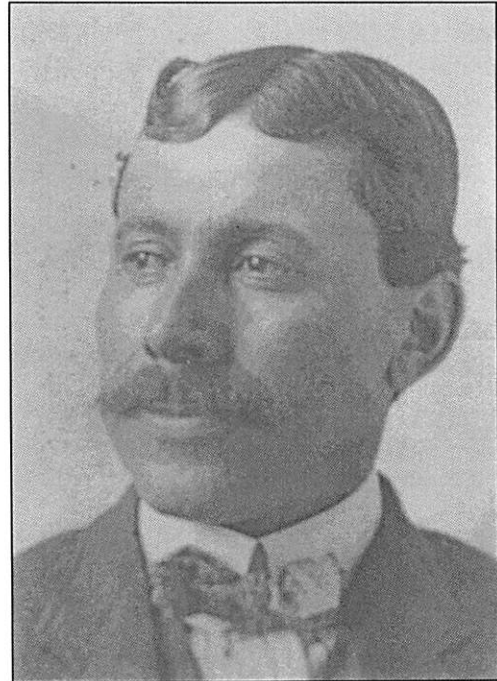
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**MY MOTHER THOUGHT
SHE WAS AN ONLY CHILD**
By Wilma Sorenson

John Henry Smith (1864-1955) was our maternal grandfather and we always admired him. He told us stories and taught us games. He always wore his hat at a jaunty angle and flipped his cane when he walked as though he carried it only for show. But there were things about Grandpa we never knew. He did tell us about his wild and exciting life as a youth travelling with a circus. It was not until the age of 41, on September 13, 1905, he finally married. His bride, Lily May (nee Jones) Hurley, was a widow and he became the step-father of her two young daughters. He settled down and became a farmer. John's and Lily's only child together was my mother, Wilma Linetta Smith, born on April 9, 1907, in Wabash, Indiana.

They migrated to Alberta in 1910, to homestead in the Badlands area near Dinosaur Park. After enduring the primitive prairie life for only two months, Lily returned home to Indiana taking all three daughters with her. My mother always assumed it was the harsh living conditions on the

homestead that forced Lily to flee, but it may have been because she had become aware of much more distressing reasons.



John Henry Smith (1864-1955), at age 40
Credit: Sorenson family files

After my mother died, I inherited family letters, papers and several unidentified photos Mom had always told us were Grandpa's old girlfriends. One picture was of a little boy aged one or two, taken in Swayzee, Indiana. There had been a message written on the back in pencil, but Grandpa had erased the writing. Try as I might with oblique lighting, black light, etc, I was unable to read it. A local forensic laboratory (Hawkeye Studios) used an electrostatic detection apparatus to reveal the following, forlorn message:

Dear Mother,

I will write and send you one of Garod's pictures. Well, has John Henry found someone he loves better than me that he never answered my last letter? I have had many a good cry over him anyway. Write as soon as you get this and tell me what you think of it and when you write put on the envelope in care of E.E. Barngrover for I am staying there at Swayzee.

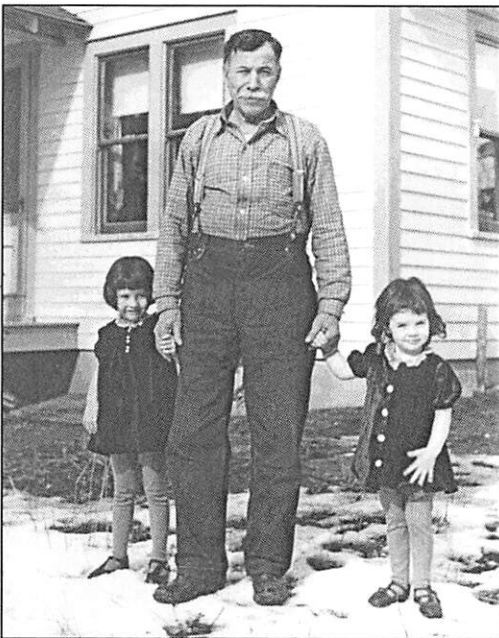
Good-by from your Daughter, Mary Ball

What did it mean? I suspected the worst.

CALL FOR ARTICLES: OVERLOOKED RESOURCES

Had my grandfather actually deserted this young woman and her son? I tried to find Mary Ball or Garod in census records but could not identify them and I could think of no way to learn more. I couldn't forget them and I don't believe Grandpa ever forgot them because he kept the picture until his death in 1955.

Little by little, I discovered other Smith relatives in census records for Indiana while browsing online. I began to find previously unknown distant cousins. The first time I spoke to Irene, my third cousin, once removed, who was the widow of a second cousin (Frederick Douglas Beck), she said, "Oh, John Henry Smith! He was a mean and nasty man." Irene told me her step-father, Pierce Kenney (born March 4, 1891, in Cook County, Illinois) was Grandpa's illegitimate son. It appears my grandfather had deserted Pierce and his mother, engendering in the boy a lifelong yearning to meet his father. According to Irene, Pierce cherished the hope until the day he died.



Grandpa John Henry Smith, ca1940, with granddaughters Sheila (on left) and Wilma Vanderburgh
Credit: *Sorenson family files*

I plan to submit the rest of Grandpa's photos to the Indiana Genealogy Society, hoping someone down there can identify one or more of the other girls pictured. ###

Our line-up for the next three issues:

- **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.
- We also intend to feature articles about **Young Genealogy Detectives**. So find those young people in your family who share your interest in family history and encourage them to write a short story about your family.
- **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!
- **October 2012** (deadline August 1, 2012)
The role of DNA in Genealogical Research: We will re-visit this fast-moving field which was featured in the January 2009 issue. Since that time, the subject has attracted even greater interest among family historians as they try to trace individuals and family groups using the latest in genetic testing and matching.

###

Government of Alberta Community Spirit Program

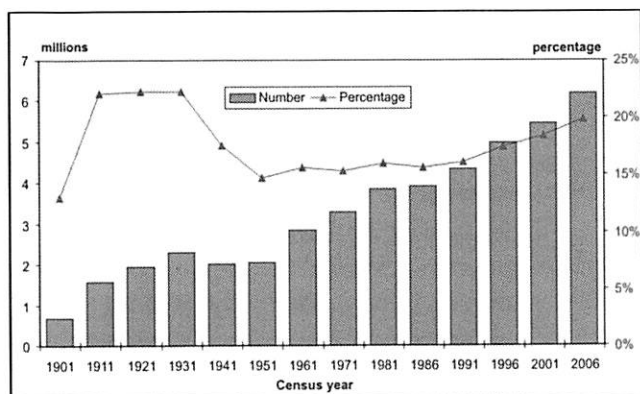
The AFHS acknowledges and appreciates the grant of \$2,053.94 from the Government of Alberta Community Spirit Program. This grant is based on cash donations from individual Albertans to eligible non-profit and/or charitable organizations over a twelve-month period. Thank you to all who donated to our Society.

The farther back you look, the farther back you see. ~ Winston Churchill

PATTERNS OF IMMIGRATION AND ETHNIC SETTLEMENT IN CANADA: PART 2 By Dr. Madeline A. Kalbach

[Editor's Note: Part 1 of Dr. Kalbach's series, Patterns of Immigration and Ethnic Settlement in Canada was published in the July 2009 issue of Chinook (pp. 6-9). In the first article she dealt with Irish, English, Scottish, German and Ukrainian settlers.]

Some knowledge of immigration and settlement patterns is a necessity if you are interested in genealogy. This article focuses on the Polish, Dutch, Italian and Scandinavian settlers and relies on my work that deals with ethnic groups and intermarriage in Canada.



Number of foreign-born residents and the proportion of that group to the total population over the past 105 years
Credit: copied by the Editor from *Statiscs Canada website*

The Dutch

The Dutch numbered 29,662 at the time of the 1871 Census. One hundred years later the Dutch population had increased to just over 425,000 and comprised 2 percent of the Canadian population. Unlike the British immigrants who came to Canada, the Dutch were not plagued by social, economic and political problems until the mid-nineteenth century. The early stream of Dutch immigrants went to the United States. It wasn't until land became scarce in the US that Dutch immigration to Canada began in earnest. The first Dutch settlers came with the United Empire Loyalists, settling mainly in Upper Canada and the Maritimes (Richard, 1991). Dutch immigration to Canada remained small at first but began to increase with the opening of the West.

The Dutch living in the United States as well as overseas were attracted to Canada by the opportunity to secure free or cheap land in Canada. In 1892, a number of single men settled in Winnipeg to work on the railway and local farms. A Dutch colony was formed in Yorkton, Saskatchewan, in the same year. Eventually, however, the Yorkton colonists moved to Winnipeg where they were able to successfully set up another colony. Prairie life in Yorkton had proven to be too harsh for these early Dutch immigrants. Dutch immigration to Canada was low at the turn of the 20th century but increased steadily until 1913, when it peaked at 1,700. When land in Canada's West became scarce, southwestern Ontario with its mixed farming areas beckoned. Between 1924 and 1930, over 10,000 Dutch immigrants arrived in Canada. Post-war immigration was substantial until 1960. Numbers ranged from 2,146 immigrants in 1946, and rose to its peak in 1952, when just over 21,000 arrived in Canada. A slightly lower peak of 20,000 Dutch immigrants came to Canada one year later.

Early Dutch immigrants were primarily involved in agricultural occupations, but in 1953, significant numbers were engaged in professional, managerial and technical occupations. The post-war immigrants, including Dutch war brides, tended to settle in Canada's urban centres. The major centres of settlement were in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. By 1971, the Dutch were still significantly overrepresented in British Columbia, Alberta and in parts of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. They were underrepresented in the east with the exception of Nova Scotia (Richard, 1991). This pattern appeared to still be in place at the time of the 2006 Census of Canada.

The Polish

Aside from a few individuals and a small group of Kashoubs who came to the Renfrew area in 1860, the Poles came to Canada in five distinct

waves (Richard, 1991; Radecki, 1999). The first wave started in the late-19th century and ended about 1914. The immigrants in this wave responded to the government's encouragement regarding the settlement of Canada's Prairies. The Poles of this wave, then, came in search of land and work.

The second wave came after World War I, most between 1919 and 1930. Poland had experienced social, economic and political upheaval. During this time, the Polish government sent a delegation to Canada to explore the possibilities of emigration. At this time, immigration to the United States was being curtailed, but Canada's doors remained opened. Thus, Poles were encouraged to come to Canada. Large numbers came seeking relief from the poor economic conditions that existed in Poland. Other push factors were war and persecution. Between 1919 and 1931, 52,000 Poles responded in order to take advantage of the opportunities in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Most were farmers and semi-skilled workers; many were also artisans and shopkeepers (Richard, 1991).

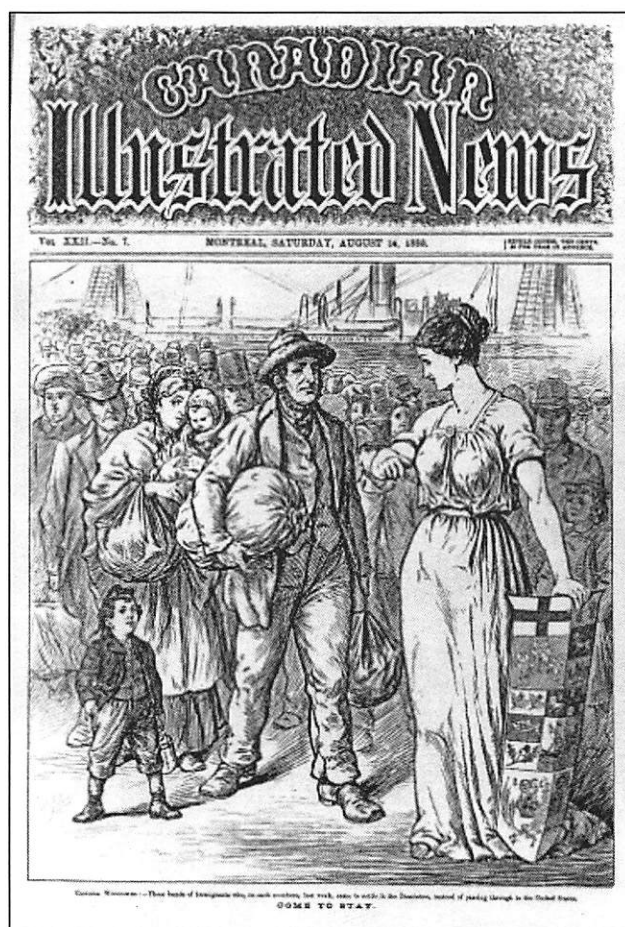
The third wave of Polish immigration began in 1945, and ended in 1951. This wave began slowly, peaking between 1948 and 1951, when 46,000 Poles settled in Canada. Those who came in 1945 and 1946 were mainly comprised of political refugees and military personnel. The fourth wave occurred between 1957 and 1980, when just over 40,000 Poles settled in Canada. The fifth wave occurred between 1981 and 1991. During this decade just over 95,000 Poles arrived in Canada.

Immigrants who came during the 4th and 5th waves were more urban in nature. While Polish immigrants from the earlier waves settled mainly in the West and in rural areas, those from the last two waves tended to settle in Canada's cities. The bulk of them were highly educated and, therefore, tended to be concentrated in the professions. They settled mainly in Toronto. In general, the major concentration of Polish settlement was in Alberta and Ontario. This pattern is still in place today.

The Scandinavians

The early censuses of Canada include the Danes, Icelanders, Norwegians and Swedes in the Scandinavian ethnic origin group. Early writers, such as Woodsworth (1909), found the Scandinavians assimilated through intermarriage and most did not tend to live in block settlements like many of the other European groups.

The Danes were among the earliest of the Scandinavians to come to Canada. Danish farmers, for example, were among the earliest of the group to establish a settlement in Canada. The community sprung up in 1853, in the province of Ontario. Icelandic and Swedish immigration began in the 1870s, while Norwegian immigration didn't begin until two decades later.



Cover of August 14, 1880 issue of *Canadian Illustrated News* portraying Canada welcoming immigrants who chose in large numbers to settle in Canada instead of passing through to the United States

Credit: copied by the Editor from *Wikimedia Commons*

The vast majority of those who came in the late-19th and early-20th centuries responded to Sifton's call for immigrants to help settle the Prairies. However, not all were lured by the call of the land at that time. Danes, for example, settled in New Brunswick and Ontario. Icelanders also settled in the Maritimes, especially in Halifax and Lockport. The major concentration of Icelanders has generally been in Manitoba.

Like many of the other ethnic groups who came to Canada in the early days, Scandinavians came here only when the US closed its doors to immigrants. Thus, after World War I, Canada became the beneficiary of Scandinavian migration. Scandinavians increased from a population of just over 1,600 in 1871, to over 300,000 at the time of the 1971 Census. By the time of the 2006 Census, 121,650 individuals reported Scandinavian as a single origin, but another 888,085 individuals indicated multiple ethnic or cultural origins that included Scandinavian. According to the 2006 Census, Scandinavians were still overrepresented in the West and generally underrepresented elsewhere in Canada. However, Scandinavians can be found throughout Canada.

The Italians

Italian immigration to Canada was essentially a 20th century phenomenon. However, in the latter decades of the 19th century, significant numbers of peasants from southern Italy migrated to the United States, South America and Canada to improve their lives. By the time of the 1871 Census, just over 1,000 Italians resided in Canada. The first major wave of Italian immigration occurred in the early decades of the twentieth century (1900-1914) in response to Canada's need for unskilled labour. At this time Italy was experiencing social, political and economic strife. Italian immigration fell off during the war and afterwards when the Italian government actively discouraged emigration. Immigration didn't begin again in earnest until post-WWII. Between 1946 and 1966, again, in response to the demand for unskilled labour, more than 400,000 Italians arrived in Canada.

Post-war Italians settled mainly in Ontario, followed by Quebec and British Columbia. Substantial numbers also resided in Manitoba and Alberta. The cities of Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver were the main recipients of Italian immigrants, especially Toronto.

Summary and Conclusion

This article provides a brief overview of immigration and settlement patterns in Canada for the Dutch, Poles, Scandinavians and Italians. Many of these immigrants began immigrating to Canada in large numbers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The vast majority of the Italians, however, came during the post-war period. In addition, Italians tended to settle primarily in Canada's three largest urban centres.

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The Author

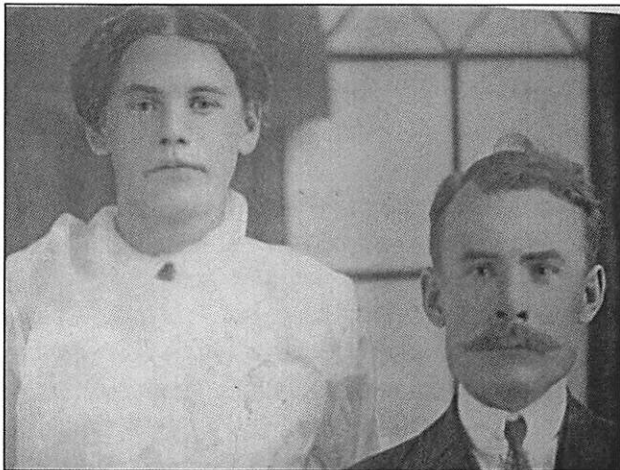
Dr. Madeline Kalbach is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Calgary and a former Chair of Canadian Ethnic Studies.

###

TRACING A UKRAINIAN ANCESTOR By Rosemary Kry

There have been three mass migrations of Ukrainians to North America. The first wave began in the late 1870s and continued to 1914 – the outbreak of World War I. They came from the regions of Galicia or Bukovina. The second migration was after World War I and the third after World War II.

Alexander Krywokulsky emigrated before World War I. Finding information about him has been a challenge. Birth and marriage records were lost during the world wars. Bombs, fires and the need for any paper or wood for heating assured such records did not survive. Appeals to both the Canadian Ukrainian Society and the Ukrainian government in Ternopil did not yield any results. Alex did not appear in the 1916 Census or in Ellis Island or Canadian passenger lists. His death was not marked with an obituary. So where could I look? And where would I start?



Teopila (Phyllis) and Alexander (Alex) Krywokulsky
Credit: *Kry family files*

What *did* I have? Among the family stories I had were: Alex was a dispatch rider in the Austrian cavalry; he left Ukraine while his wife was pregnant; he landed in New York; he worked in a piano factory in Chicago; and he was at one time a cowboy in Texas.

Some sources gave an estimation of possible places and dates. A 100-year-old, second cousin, stated his wife, Phyllis, came from

Horodyshe, near Ternopil. Unfortunately, she was not able to give further information. There are three Horodysheches in Ukraine, and her information would support later findings of his possible birthplace. Alex's gravestone was inscribed "KRYWOKULSKY, Father Alexander 1881-1941." Not much to start with!

The firstborn son of Alex and Phyllis was Ivan (John), who was born in Horodyshe on February 15, 1907 (Naturalization paper, September, 1930). He came over in steerage with his mother in May 1911, according to a Hamburg Passenger List, and landed in Quebec City. They came alone. Phyllis noted she was joining her husband in Calgary, Alberta. If Alex came over while Phyllis was pregnant, he came over in 1906. However, there are no passenger lists with his name or a variant for years between 1905 and 1911.

The 1916 Census listed Teopila (Phyllis) Krywokulska in Township 24 Range 29 Meridian W4 (Albert Park, now part of Forest Lawn, Calgary, Alberta). With her is a John, age 9. Both of them are listed as aliens. Sons William, age 4, and Michael, age 2, are noted as born in Alberta. Phyllis and John are noted as having arrived in 1911. Her occupation is shown as "income." The instruction to enumerators was, if the head of household had no specific occupation but had independent income, the word "income" should be entered. Where was Alex? In 1916, when many Austrians were being interned, Alex was not enumerated. He went into hiding, but the births of Enstasky, in July 1916, and Steponio, in 1918, would suggest he was not far away.

Land title records did not yield much information. In June 1920, Alex Krywokulsky bought land from Wasyl Belawy for "the fair value of \$30." The transfer title showed there were no buildings, fencing or improvements made on the property but also that its old value was \$247. Albert Park was hit with the post-1912 depression. On August 22, 1922, Alex

bought lots 24, 25, 26 at a tax sale from M.D. Shephard for a total of \$50. The land had been taken over by Northern Trust for back taxes. Alex's signature is well-formed, a possible indication of education. But there was not any further information to be found about him.



Alex's signature on land title registration certificate
July 20, 1920

Alex took out naturalization in August 1929. In his file there is a note where Alex wrote that he first applied for naturalization, on October 13, 1914, but was refused because of "my alien enemy nationality."

The Naturalization Act required applicants to list their occupation (carpenter, in Alex's case), birthplace (Brzezany, Galica), birthdate (December 22, 1881), age, height, color of skin, eyes and hair, and distinguishing marks. Brzezany is less than 10 miles down the road from Horodyshche. Alex wrote that he first entered Canada from St. Paul, Minneapolis, at Emerson, in September or October of 1910, on the Great Northern Railway. He went to Winnipeg and worked as a laborer. In November 1910, he worked as a carpenter contractor. He worked for Winnipeg as a labourer for the next 8 years. In 1918, he began to work in the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) Ogden shops in Calgary as a carpenter.

In 1940, Canada conducted a national registration of all people between the ages of 16 and 64. Alexander Krywokulsky completed his application on August 14, 1940, in the electoral district of Bow River. He gave his date of birth as April 18, 1880. The form requested the country and place of birth (Austria, Bozezany). It asked in what year he was naturalized and where (1929, Calgary) and in what year he entered Canada (1910). His occupation was carpenter, and he had 45 years of experience. As he was 59 at the time, he must have begun learning his trade at age 14. It asked whether he had only primary or primary plus secondary education.

That he answered the latter was a surprising and enjoyable answer. In the early 1900s, very few Ukrainians had more than the equivalent of grade three.

The form also wanted to know if he was brought up on a farm (yes). As the 1940 Registration was to be used if Canada needed to use conscription during World War II, it wanted to know where best to place its future soldiers. Farm experience was considered valuable. Many people believed horses and mules would be used in the second war, as they had been in the First Great War. What was interesting was that in the question asking whether he had served in any Naval, Military or Air Forces, he responded no. For a man coming from Ukraine, this response should have been impossible. Austrian conscription made military participation compulsory. Why did he deny it? Another question asked him to state the level of his general health – good, fair, or bad. He responded fair. He passed away of a heart attack six months later.

And the family stories about Alex being a dispatch rider in the Austrian cavalry, that he left Ukraine while his wife was pregnant, that he landed in New York, that he worked in a piano factory in Chicago and was a cowboy in Texas? I have not been able to prove or disprove a single one. But I do have new questions. Why the difference in the birthdates he entered in 1929 and 1940? Why couldn't the Canadian government find his crossing at Emerson when he applied for citizenship?

Alex was a skilled carpenter. He worked for the CPR making the inlaid wood furniture in first class carriages. He made and repaired mandolins, guitars, mandicellos and French-polished dining room furniture. He taught music and the Ukrainian language and conducted music at St. Luke's church. He was a proud Canadian who insisted on exercising his right to vote. His second youngest son, Peter, wrote in *Saddles, Sleighs and Sadirons* (the local history book about the people of the Conrich, Delacour and Chestermere areas, Alberta) Alex "was full of adventure."
###

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April 13 & 14, 2012
Holiday Inn 67th Street
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Alberta Genealogical Society

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Conference information at <http://www.rdgensoc.ab.ca/conferenceindex.html>

AGS/AFHS Joint Conference – *Find YOUR Tree in the Forest*

April 13-14, 2012 – Red Deer, Alberta

Information on the Presentations

Penny Allen (Vulcan, Alberta)

- **Video Conferencing and Rural Libraries**
Rural libraries have their own unique challenges. This talk will explain some of the ways difficulties can be overcome.

Jim Benedict (Calgary, Alberta)

- **A Massive project with Digital Technology**
Exhaustive research in a one name study of the Benedict family has used some fascinating digital *toys*.

Ronna Byam (Lethbridge, Alberta)

- **Ontario Research – History and Records to Use**
Your family comes from Ontario? You need to know the history of the province and learn some of the tips for researching in that area.

Shannon Cherkowski (Edmonton, Alberta)

- **Navigating Genealogy Websites**
Some of the best genealogy website you can use to find your family members are highlighted.

Janice Cushman (Calgary, Alberta)

- **How to Become a Professional Genealogist... Or Act Like One**
There are times when you simply cannot get information without being there. What is a professional researcher, and how can you do what they do?

Peter Darby (Innisfail, Alberta)

- **Getting the Most from LDS Family History Websites**
The LDS website, *FamilySearch*, has made some drastic changes. Here are some tips to find your way around the new website.
- **Using Online Maps and Gazetteers**
These documents can enhance any family history research project. How can one access and use some of these essential online sources?

Dick Eastman (Massachusetts, USA)

- **The Family History World in 10 Years' Time**
Genealogy has been rapidly changing over the last few years. What can we expect in the next 10 years?
- **Genealogy Searches on Google**
Think you know all about it? Join a discussion on how to better use one of the familiar tools on the internet.
- **Photographing Old or Delicate Documents and Photographs**
Use the correct techniques for best results.

Thomas MacEntee – In Webinars (Illinois, USA)

- **Self-Publishing for Genealogists**
Advances in recent technology have made it possible to no longer be tied to a publishing house or printer for your next genealogy book.
- **They're Alive – Searching for Living Relatives**
How to find those living relatives and what they can help you with? You may be surprised!

Nancy Millar (Canmore, Alberta)

- **Once Upon a Tomb – Stories from the Graveyards**
Graveyards help tell us the stories of pioneers and settlers, missionaries and Native people, artists and politicians, and the ordinary people whose often unsung lives reveal so much about our past.

Joan Miller (Calgary, Alberta)

- **Research and Verify Your Ancestors with DNA – Getting Started**
Wondering how DNA can help you find your family? Here is how you can get started.

Gena Philibert Ortega (California, USA)

- **Research Like a History Detective**
Research methodology using artifacts or family legends will help you become a History Detective and solve many of your family history mysteries.
- **Combining Historical Research with your Genealogy**
History is a big part of research. If you don't know what went on in a certain time period you cannot understand why your ancestors made the decisions they did.

Wayne Shephard (Calgary, Alberta)

- **The Future is Still in the Past – Online Parish Clerks**
Future family history research is still primarily based on information from the past. Volunteers like OPCs can and will be sources for much of that data

Lois Sparling (Calgary, Alberta)

- **Visiting Libraries**
You cannot get it all on line so there are times when you must visit a library or courthouse for information. How should you prepare for that trip?

Jean Tilbert (Hanna, Alberta)

- **So Prove It – Citing Your Sources**
You want to share your research but the family doesn't agree with what you found. Can you prove it?

For additional information about all speakers go to www.rdgensoc.ab.ca/presenters.html

AGS/AFHS Joint Conference
Find YOUR Tree in the Forest
April 13-14, 2012 – Red Deer, Alberta
Program



Friday, April 13, 2012				
4:00 pm	Registration Opens			
7:00 pm	Opening Address	<i>Gena Philibert Ortega</i>	Research Like A History Detective	
Saturday, April 14, 2012				
7:30 am	Registration Opens			
8:30 am	Keynote Address	<i>Dick Eastman</i>	The Family History World in 10 Years' Time	
9:30 am	A Massive Project with Digital Technology <i>Jim Benedict</i>	The Future is Still in the Past – Online Parish Clerks <i>Wayne Shepherd</i>	Navigating Genealogy Websites <i>Shannon Cherkowski</i>	Ontario Research – History and Records to Use <i>Ronna Byam</i>
10:25 am	Coffee Break			
10:45 am	Genealogy Searches on Google <i>Dick Eastman</i>	Getting the Most from LDS Family History Websites <i>Peter Darby</i>	How to Become a Professional Genealogist or Act Like One <i>Janice Cushman</i>	Video Conferencing and Rural Libraries <i>Penny Allen</i>
11:45 am	Lunch Break			
12:30 pm	AGS – Annual General Meeting AFHS – Poster Session (Details to be announced later)			
2:00 pm	<i>Webinar: Self-Publishing for Genealogists</i> <i>Thomas MacEntee</i>	Research and Verify Your Ancestors with DNA - Getting Started <i>Joan Miller</i>	Combining Historical Research with your Genealogy <i>Gena Philibert Ortega</i>	So Prove It – Citing Your Sources <i>Jean Tilbert</i>
2:55 pm	Coffee Break			
3:15 pm	<i>Webinar: They're Alive – Searching for Living Relatives</i> <i>Thomas MacEntee</i>	Photographing Old or Delicate Documents and Photographs <i>Dick Eastman</i>	Using Online Maps and Gazetteers <i>Peter Darby</i>	Visiting Libraries <i>Lois Sparling</i>
4:15 pm	Closing Address	<i>Nancy Millar</i>	Once Upon a Tomb – Stories from the Graveyards	
5:15 pm	Windup			

For additional information about all talks go to www.rdgensoc.ab.ca/schedule.html

Registration Fees:
 AGS & AFHS Members – \$65.00
 Members registering after March 15th – \$75.00
 Non-members – \$75.00
 Non-members registering after March 15th – \$85.00

For online registration information go to www.rdgensoc.ab.ca/registration.html

Conference Hotel: Holiday Inn – 6500 - 67th Street, Red Deer, Alberta T4P 1A2
 Phone: 1-800-661-4961

For hotel information go to www.rdgensoc.ab.ca/map.html

Note: A group of rooms have been reserved at the special rate of \$134.99 per night. Participants should contact the hotel directly to book a room. Mention the conference to receive the conference price.

AGS/AFHS Joint Conference – *Find YOUR Tree in the Forest*

April 13-14, 2012 – Red Deer, Alberta

Keynote and Featured Speakers



Dick Eastman has been involved in genealogy for more than 30 years. He has also worked in the computer industry for more than 40 years in hardware, software, and managerial positions.

Dick has preached the benefits of technology to a wide audience of genealogists, including national and international genealogical organizations, and of course *GENTECH*, an organization that helped him to spread his message.

In 1996 he was instrumental in launching *Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter* as an e-mail publication, announcing it to 100 surprised friends and acquaintances. The weekly newsletter has since grown into a daily publication, still available in e-mail but also now available on the *World Wide Web*. The present newsletter is read by more than 70,000 genealogists all over the world.

(<http://blog.eogn.com>)



Nancy Millar was born in the Peace River country of Alberta and raised on a farm. She finished high school in Grande Prairie, and then went on to the University of Alberta in Edmonton. Her first writing job was with the *Red Deer Advocate* as Women's Editor, a great job. She wrote up weddings, meetings

of the WI, recipes, 50th wedding anniversaries, all that was termed "soft" news in those days. Nancy moved to Calgary where she worked at CBC television as the first female news anchor in Calgary. She then began writing a weekly column for the Calgary Herald, more or less "soft" stuff again. She started exploring graveyards as a way of writing about history from a new starting point. It was also a way to do primary research. She went on from there, always writing history with a human face, trying to answer the question, "And then what happened?"

Nancy got involved with the *Famous 5 Foundation* in Calgary in the 1990s. She was terribly proud when the statues were unveiled in Calgary in 1999 and even prouder when the replicas were unveiled in Ottawa a year later. Nancy is still telling that story through drama and any other way that presents itself.

(www.nancymillar.com)



Thomas MacEntee relies upon his 25 years of experience in the information technology field as a genealogist specializing in the use of technology and social media to improve genealogical research and to interact with others in the family history community.

While working for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Thomas was asked to learn all about a new-fangled machine called the IBM Personal Computer and then teach others in his department. Thus began a fascination with desktop-computer technology and training.

From a background that includes computers, expertise as a trainer and genealogy, Thomas now shares his knowledge of technology and experience with others through various forms of social media and speaking engagements. Through his business, *High-Definition Genealogy*, he provides consulting services in the genealogy industry covering such areas as market research, education, technology and more.

Through *GeneaBloggers* Thomas has organized and engaged a community of over 2,000 bloggers to document their own journeys in the search for ancestors.

(www.hidefgen.com and www.geneabloggers.com)



Gena Philibert Ortega holds a Master's degree in Interdisciplinary Studies (Psychology and Women's Studies) and a Master's degree in Religion. Presenting on various subjects involving genealogy, Gena has spoken to groups throughout the United States and Europe.

Gena is the author of over 100 articles published in genealogy newsletters and magazines. Her writings can also be found on her blogs, *Gena's Genealogy and Food.Family.Ephemera*.

She is also the author of the books, *Putting the Pieces Together* and the *Cemeteries of the Eastern Sierra* (Arcadia Publishing, 2007). Gena serves as Vice-President for the Southern California Chapter of the *Association of Professional Genealogists*.

(www.yourfamilyhistoryresearch.com/index.shtml)

For additional information about all speakers go to www.rdgensoc.ab.ca/presenters.html

FROM THE GENEASPHERE: USING GOOGLE TRANSLATE FOR GENEALOGY By Joan Miller

At some point you may need to translate documents, websites, letters, books or other material to continue your family tree research. Communicating with genealogists, genealogical societies or potential cousins in another language may also be on your wish list. Tools such *Google Translate*, a free automatic translator, and web browser translation extensions such as *Google Translate for Google+* can make translation fast and easy.

Google Translate

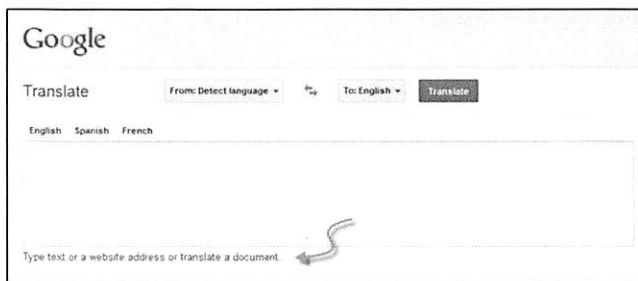


Figure 1 – Opening window for *Google Translate*

To obtain a translation of a document, follow these simple steps:

1. Go to the *Google Translate* site at <http://translate.google.com>
2. Enter the text or website address you wish to translate in the *Google Translate* box (Figure 1). You have the option of choosing the language letting the tool auto-detect the language. (Note it is best to copy and paste text from queries on foreign language genealogy forums into *Google Translate*.)
3. Click on the “translate a document” link at the bottom of the *Google Translate* tool (indicated by the arrow above).
4. A new window will appear requesting you browse your computer for the file you wish to translate (Figure 2).

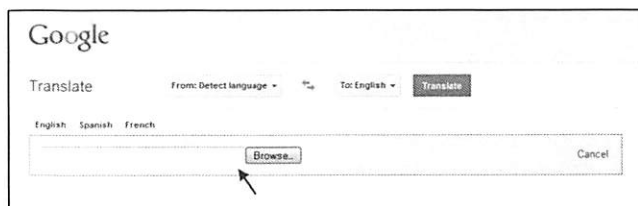


Figure 2 – New browser window to select document

Submit your file as a PDF, TXT, DOC, PPT, XLS or RTF. Please note that some of your original formatting may not be preserved.

Google Translate currently supports translation between English and 57 other languages as listed in Figure 3. More are being added regularly.



Figure 3 – Languages supported by *Google Translate*

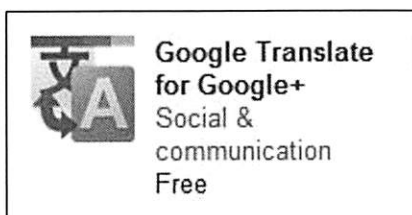
Translation to and from Alpha languages, noted on the list, may not work as well as other languages, as these systems are still in early stages of development. Some languages produce better results than others. The French to English translation is very good.

Google Translate for Google+

It is now possible to follow your favourite non-English speaking genealogist on *Google+*.

Google+, released mid-2011, is Google’s social media platform. Genealogists have flocked there in droves and there is a large international presence.

Posts appear in a myriad of languages which isn’t a problem if you use a web browser extension such as *Google Translate for Google+*.



To get started using *Google Translate for Google+* follow these steps:

1. Create a *Gmail* account and click on the “*Google+*” tab on the upper left-hand side of the page.
2. Set up your profile and upload your picture. Your profile should clearly state you are a genealogist and include the surnames you are researching. People choose to follow your posts on *Google+* based on whether they have similar interests as you and what type of material you are posting. (Note *Google+* is a very open platform similar to posting on a website.)
3. Search for “genealogy,” “family history” and similar words in the foreign languages of the regions you are interested in researching (for example, “*généalogie*” in French or “*genealogia*” in Italian) to find people talking about genealogy. You can also choose to search for individuals by name.
4. If the individuals are posting in foreign languages, you will need to download and install the free web browser extension that translates. Go to the online Google Chrome Web Store. Search for and download the free extension called “*Google Translate for Google+*.” There is an excellent video explaining how to do the installation with the *Google Chrome* browser. (Note: there are other web browser extensions that translate entire webpages, both for *Google Chrome* and *Firefox*.)

I’ve personally shared information with people on *Google+* who were posting in Swedish, French and other languages and haven’t had any issues with the translation. At times the translation may be imperfect, but the message gets across. French to English translations are excellent.

Languages available are Bahasa Indonesia, Deutsch, English, Filipino, Français, Kiswahili, Norsk, Tiếng Việt, Türkçe, català, dansk, eesti, español, hrvatski, italiano, latviešu, lietuvių, magyar, polski, română, slovenský, slovenščina, suomi, svenska, čeština, Ελληνικά, Српски, Български, русский, українська, हिन्दी, বাংলা, ગુજરાતી, தமிழ், తెలుగు, ಕನ್ನಡ, ལྷག་པོ་, العربية

Consider adding *Google Translate* and *Google Translate for Google+* to your genealogy researcher’s toolbox the next time you need to translate text, webpages, documents and foreign language postings on the internet.

References and Resources:

Cooke, L. L. (2011). *The genealogist’s Google toolbox*. (n.p.): Genealogy Gems Publications.

Gmail www.gmail.com

Google Translate for Google+
Install video –
www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNTBIcEqggo

Customer support –
<http://translate.google.com/support/>

Google Chrome Web Store
<https://chrome.google.com/webstore>
###

In the News – from the Calgary Herald
Saturday, September 8, 1888

KINNISTEN
WILL HAVE ARRIVING
70 CASES OF PRESERVING FRUIT PER
WEEK

Which Must be Sold.

Don’t forget that he is the only
DIRECT FRUIT IMPORTER
In the City.

A large Variety of Flower Pots on Hand.
TWENTY LOAVES OF THE ONLY
EATABLE BREAD IN CALGARY FOR \$1.00
W.H.KINNESTEN

WHAT'S OUT THERE By Linda Murray

British India and Indian Records

This article is a summary of a talk on Indian Records given to the *Buckinghamshire Family History Society* by Peter Bailey. Peter is the Chairman of FIBIS, the *Families in British Indian Society* (www.new.fibis.org). Many records exist to document the three million Britons who were born or worked in India over a period of 350 years. This article lists many of the record types available and where to find them. *BGHS Origins*, (2011, September), 35(3), 140-142.

Genealogical Research in Germany

Al Bromling recounts his experiences searching for ancestors in the northern Rhine valley in Germany, including his maternal grandfather, Bernard Johann Bentfeld, who left Germany and came to Alberta, Canada, in 1903. In this journal, from the *Alberta Genealogical Society*, he discusses the well developed network of local family historians found in many German districts and how they can aid in your research. *AGS Relatively Speaking*, (2011, August), 39(3), 104-107.

Obituary Announcements Extracted From Early Cobourg Papers

Did your ancestors leave Yorkshire to settle in Upper Canada in the early 1800s? Perhaps you can find their obituaries in early Ontario newspapers. This article in the latest journal of the *Cleveland Family History Society* gives examples of obituaries of former residents of Yorkshire who settled in the area of Northumberland County. The obituaries appeared in two Cobourg newspapers with entries from 1831 to 1847. *CFHS Journal*, (2011, October), 11(8), 18-19.

Strategies for Starting Your Irish Research

Donna Moughy presents a good outline of the steps to begin your Irish research. She also covers the importance of several resources including vital records, church records, newspapers, county histories and online websites

in the latest journal of the *Irish Genealogical Society International*.

IGSI The Septs, (2011, October), 32 (4), 152-158.

The Life and Times of My French-Canadian Ancestors

In studying his mother's French-Canadian background, Richard O'Malley has accumulated many books on Quebec and New England Franco-American history. In this article he gives us a summary of 20 books which may be helpful if you are searching your French-Canadian roots. *American-Canadian Genealogist*, (2011, 3rd Quarter), 37(129), 107-110.

Village Jews in Imperial Russia's Nineteenth-Century Minsk Governorate Viewed through a Genealogical Lens

In this article, Neville Lamdan describes some of the resources used to study Jewish life in 19th century Eastern Europe. Some sources include Russian census records, vital records kept by rabbis, family registers and Polish-Lithuanian poll-tax lists. *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (2011, June), 99(2), 133-144.

Your Surname & DNA

George Redmonds, Turi King and David Hey are the authors of a new book entitled *Surnames, DNA, and Family History*. In this article they answer many of the common questions about the origins of surnames and how DNA testing can be used to determine if surnames have single or multiple origins. *Family Tree*, (2011, October), 27(12), 42-46.

Zichydorf Village Association

The Zichydorf Village Association is a special interest group of the *Saskatchewan Genealogy Society*. Its aim is to help connect researchers of people from the Zichydorf area of the southern Banat province of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire. In this report, the president, Glenn Schwartz, updates new resources available through the association. *SGS Bulletin*, (2011, September), 42(3), xix-xx.

###

GLENBOW TOWN AND QUARRY By Shari Peyerl

The Archaeological Society of Alberta – Calgary Centre has been working at the site of Glenbow Town and Quarry for the past three years. The site is located in the new Glenbow Ranch Provincial Park, between Calgary and Cochrane, Alberta. Here, archaeologists and members of the public volunteered to map and photograph the house pits and quarry building remnants, with the goal of understanding the short-lived community and the people who lived there.

The quarry began operations around 1907 (Gillespie, April 22 and September 2, 1907 entries) and ceased production in 1912 (Glendale Women's Institute [GWI], 1965, p. 27). The village was surveyed in 1909, to provide a place for the families of the married workers (Moore, 1909, pp. 120-133; Glenbow, 1909) and had about 110 residents at its height as shown on the 1911 Census. After the closure of the quarry a local brickworks was started but did not last. Most of the residents had moved away by 1914, to find work elsewhere (GWI, 1965, pp. 27-28; Glenbow, 1914, p. 683). Hangers-on laboured on local ranches, did construction or worked for the railroad (GWI, 1965, pp. 28-63). The last residents moved out in 1927 (GWI, 1965, p. 61).

Historical research will hopefully identify the residents of the village and the specific houses where they lived. The process involves tracing the family trees of workers named in the 1911 Census and in the local history book, *Taming the Prairie Wool* (GWI, 1965). Many interesting stories have emerged and involve events such as immigration, homesteading, deaths, embezzlement, marriages and adoption. I have located seven descendant families to date.

One of the most compelling stories, as told in *Heritage of Service* (Cashman, 1966, pp. 94-96), involves the valedictorian of the first graduating class of the Holy Cross Nursing School, Elsie Black. Her first assignment was to nurse a husband and wife in Glenbow village back from the brink of death. She cared for them (and their

animals) through a late winter storm, while living with them in their tent at Glenbow. Studies of the 1911 Census and the local history suggest this couple was Douglas and Margaret McKechnie (born 1881 and 1886, respectively) from Scotland. At the time they had one daughter, Annie, born in June 1909. This family appears in the 1916 Census, in Calgary, with the addition of a son, Angus, born in 1913. Attempts to trace this family forward through time have not been successful so far. We would love to make contact with their descendants in the hope of confirming the identity of the patients.

Another case has been more fruitful, though more tragic for the family involved. Fred Wall came to Canada in 1909 and worked as a quarry worker at Glenbow, according to the 1911 Census. His wife and three children are listed on a passenger list, arriving from England in September of that year (*Calgary Daily Herald*). In 1913, his wife, Lydia Ann, died as a result of childbirth and the baby was adopted by another local family (GWI, 1965, p. 60). The eldest of Fred's remaining children, eleven-year-old Gertrude Elizabeth, died of pneumonia seven months later. His two sons stayed at the Salvation Army Children's home while Fred fought in WWI. One of the two sons eventually had descendants, who were contacted and shared photos of the village and its residents.

The image of Glenbow residents shown with this article dates between 1911 and 1913. None of them has been positively identified! There appears to be a clergyman in the centre of the image. Perhaps the couple seated in front of him are a bride and groom. We are hoping someone will recognize their ancestor and let us know!

If anyone can provide information on the residents of Glenbow village or workers at the quarry, we would appreciate the help.

**Please email information to us at:
experienceglenbow@grpf.ca**



Glenbow town residents, ca 1911-1913
 Credit: Doreen Morden family files

References and Resources:

Cashman, A. W. (1966). *Heritage of service: The history of nursing in Alberta*. Edmonton, AB: Alberta Association of Registered Nurses.

Gillespie, J. (1907). [Personal diary]. Glenbow Archives, Calgary, AB.

Glenbow. (1914). In *Henderson's Alberta gazetteer and directory: 1914* (p. 683). Calgary, AB: Henderson Directories Alberta Ltd.

Glenbow news. (1909, August 21). *Cochrane Advocate*, p. 3.

Glendale Women's Institute. (1965). *Taming the Prairie Wool*. (n.p.)

Moore, H. H. *Herbert Harrison Moore Papers 1892-1952*. (M866 Box 1 File 2 Vol. 5) Glenbow Archives, Calgary, AB.

Splendid crops in Glenbow District. (1911, September 13). *Calgary Daily Herald*, p. 13. Retrieved from http://www.ourfutureourpast.ca/newspapr/np_page2.asp?code=n2dp0205.jpg

###

***In the News – from the Calgary Herald
 Monday, September 10, 1888***

Wanted - A CARRIAGE MAKER. Apply to L. Malone, next to Ford's stable.

SIX MILL HANDS AND ONE BLACKSMITH by the Calgary Lumber Company. Apply at the office.

WANTED A YOUNG LADY WAITRESS FOR Delmonico Restaurant. Apply to Lloyd & Williams at Restaurant.

WANTED, A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE family. Two other servants kept. Apply to "M" care of HERALD office.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHINESE FAMILY TREES

By Jessica Yao-Freeman

Chinese people have had various ways of recording their family trees since the earliest days of their society. During the Cultural Revolution, between 1966 and 1976, however, the Chinese government asked all the people to destroy their family history records and it became illegal to keep a family tree. Almost all of the people burned their family tree, including my own parents. Although they didn't want to do it, they didn't have any choice.

Following is a summary of the different types of records used in China to record genealogical information over the centuries.

Knotted Ropes

In ancient China, before the use of Chinese characters in recording events, families recorded their history by tying knots in ropes. The E Lun Chun nationality, centred in northeast China, practiced this method until the 18th century. Another group, called Xi Bo, who lived in northeast China, used knotted ropes to record the family tree until the early 20th century. Each knot represented a new generation. Thus, if there were 10 knots on the rope, it meant there had been 10 generations in the family. People would hang the knotted rope in the middle of the roof beam of the house to display their acknowledgement and respect for past generations. Besides the number of generations, the ropes were also used to record how many people were in a single generation and the number of males and females born, by tying small objects to the knots. A small bow might represent a boy had been born while a red cloth would signify a girl.

Oral Family Tree

Some national minorities (ethnic groups), such as Meng Gu, Miao, Yi and Gao Shao nationalities, keep the custom of using oral family trees. This method uses the names of the male family members as the root for subsequent generations. If there are one, two or three names in the father's name, his son's name will have

the name after the father's first name as his first name. For example, if the father is called AB, then the son's name will be B plus something else. If the father's name is ABC, his son's name will be BC plus something. Note that in China A is a family or surname. Some family members have been reported as being able to name 30 to 40 generations – or more!

Oracle Bone Inscriptions Family Tree

As the name implies, this is a family tree with information carved on animal bones. Tortoise shells were also used. Oracle bone inscriptions were developed during the Yin Shang period or dynasty (17th to 11th centuries BC). These inscriptions are the earliest written characters to have been found in China.

Bronze Family Tree

During the Chinese Bronze Age (2000 BC to 771 AD) family trees and other information were inscribed on bronze implements. This period encompasses the Zhou Dynasty (1046-256BC) during which the Chinese written script evolved. Two bronze implements buried during this time were found containing 380 characters which recorded seven generations of the family and all the major events of the period.

Steel Family Tree

Family tree and other information was preserved on steel implements during the Han Dynasty (206 BC to 220 AD). This metal was used in order to last longer than other mediums. This time period is referred to as the golden age in Chinese history and which produced China's majority ethnic group, the Han people. Chinese characters are also referred to as Han characters.

Book Family Tree

Eventually the family tree was written or printed on paper, first thought to have been developed in China in the 2nd century BC. Characters were first written by hand and later transferred to paper records using the images of characters carved into wooden blocks.



Jessica Yao, lower right, with her family at their home in Gongzhuling, China, 1992
Credit: Yao family files

###

BOOK REVIEW: BOOK OF ENGLISH VILLAGES By Ann Williams

[Editor's Note – This book, along with several others, was recently purchased for the AFHS library by the English/Welsh SIG.]

Automobile Association (Great Britain). (1985). *Book of British Villages: A guide to 700 of the most interesting and attractive villages in Britain.* Basingstoke, Hants, England: Drive Publications Limited.

The title says it all: *British*, that is, England, Scotland and Wales; the text is *interesting*; the illustrations certainly are *attractive*. Plus the layout makes it easy to link village write-ups with appropriate maps. The book also has articles on Village Crafts, Lost Villages, How Villages Got Their Names, etc., as background for the lives of British ancestors.

WARNING: Anyone with a longing for the English countryside should avoid the picture on page 163.

###

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 16 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.

###

SERENDIPITY: A BEST BYE By Linda Holdaway

While searching on *FamilySearch* (www.familysearch.org) I came across a marriage between Marian M. Bye and James Henry Best on December 22, 1887, at Bowmanville, Ontario. Marian was the daughter of James Bye and Matilda Austin. I lost track of Marian after I had last found her on the 1881 Ontario Census. Now that I had her married surname to work with, I focused my attention on the website of Barbara Kyle and Peter Bolton, *Genealogy Optimists!* (www.nhb.com/hunter)

One of the hits for a search of the name Best was for *The Descendants of Abraham Best/Ann Bennetts of Hope Township, also Tabb and Snell families*. After downloading the file, I was able to fill in some empty spaces in my Bye family. I happened to notice another local family research submission by the same contributor and after downloading that file I made an unexpected but exciting discovery. The file was *The Descendants of Thomas Edwards/Mary Bradley of Hope Township*.

I knew a George Edwards had married Anne Marie Bye, daughter of Thomas Bye and Sarah Holdaway, and they had moved to Carman, Manitoba. Anne Marie was Marian's aunt since Marian's father James was a brother to Anne Marie. What I did not know, however, was that George had a first cousin Mariah Edwards who married Henry Charles Sheardown.

When I first started researching my husband's Holdaway line, I was told to be on the lookout for the surname Sheardown. I had found my husband's 2X great-grandmother, Ann Elizabeth Sheardown, who had married James Mulvey (their daughter Sarah Jane married George Holdaway, my husband's great-grandparents). I had a theory that Ann Elizabeth's parents were Samuel C. Sheardown and Elizabeth, who were buried in Zion Cemetery, close to Port Hope in Durham County. The file, *The Descendants of Thomas Edwards/Mary Bradley of Hope*

Township, confirmed this as well as the names of Samuel's parents. Further information revealed that some members of this Sheardown family moved to Hamiota, Manitoba. So I am now busy getting further information on this line through phone calls and emails with this family. It is strange how things work out. I started this search for totally different people, but it sure was worthwhile downloading that extra file.

###

COMPUTER TRICKS By Jim Benedict

Out with the Trash

It's a new year and time for a cleanup. On your computer! Especially if you work on video editing, big family tree diagrams, photo albums or those major articles for the *Chinook*, you can be chewing up a lot of hard drive real estate in your **Recycle Bin**. It is a good idea to empty it out every month or so. My spouse's computer had crept up to over 4 gigabytes last week! You usually find the Recycle Bin as an icon on your computer desktop. If that has moved (it doesn't get deleted but could be hiding), open up your **Windows Explorer**.

If you are not sure on how to do that, press the Windows key (the one that has the Windows flag symbol, usually to the left of the space bar) and the E letter together. This opens the window on computer files. Look down the left-hand pane, marked Folders, and find the Recycle Bin. Click on it! This brings up a long list of your deleted files and folders. The pop-up window's tool bar should have a button labelled "**Empty the Recycle Bin**" or something similar. Click on that to free up your disk space. If you have a ton of files to delete, you might want to follow up with a disk defragmentation action as well (a process that reduces the amount of fragmentation on a drive by physically organizing the contents of the storage device used to store files into the smallest number of contiguous regions or fragments).

###

AFHS LIBRARY NEWS

By Linda Murray

Donations to the AFHS Library in 2011

Thanks to Sheila Johnston for her donation of the complete set of Domesday Books and the 12-volume set of *American Ancestry*. Thanks also to the Ontario and Quebec Special Interest Groups for their donations of new books to the library. My thanks also to Marion Peterson for her work in keeping the donation lists up-to-date and for printing labels for our donated materials. And thanks to all of our members for their generous donations of journals, books, maps, CDs and other materials.

We appreciate all donations made to the library and twice a year we will be posting all donations with the names of the donors on the AFHS website.

To see detailed lists on the AFHS website go to http://afhs.ab.ca/data/afhs_library/

###

Genealogists for Families Project

Genealogists worldwide are working as a team to help families and small businesses in low income areas.

Through *Kiva*, a non-profit organization, participants can make \$25 loans that enable borrowers to expand their businesses, support their families and raise themselves out of poverty. When the \$25 is repaid, the lender can choose to withdraw the money or make another loan.

Judy Webster, founding member, explains the inspiration for the project: "For as long as I can remember, my father set aside a small sum of money that he would periodically lend to a hard-working person in need of short-term help. We called it his *Do Good Mon* . . . I want to continue the tradition in his memory."

Individuals can make a difference by helping families now and in the future. Join *Genealogists for Families* and be part of the growing team. For more information go to: www.kiva.org/team/genealogists

###



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AFHS PROJECTS REPORT **By Heather Williams**

Great News!

Searching the births, marriages, deaths (BMDs) database on the AFHS website is no longer case sensitive. In addition, if one enters a surname the ensuing results will be for the entire database and not a specific year. Many thanks are due to Mabel Kiessling and Dawn Kirkpatrick for making the searches more user-friendly.

This exciting change has also been made to the cemetery database – thus easier for all researchers in finding their kinfolk. Our cemetery database includes such locations as Calgary, Southern Alberta, Strathmore, Mountain View County and west to Canmore and Banff. The committee is doing the final proofing of Union – Calgary's oldest Protestant cemetery. The usual timeframe for completing a cemetery project is 2 to 4 years.

With the completion of Union Cemetery, the committee is considering venturing into creating other types of historic data in and around Calgary. The AFHS is most appreciative of the hard work done by the Projects Committee volunteers Judie Riddell, Gerald Riddell, Marlene Knott, Carol Lylyk, Lynda Alderman, Carole May, Spencer Field, Dawn Kirkpatrick, Louise Pannenbecker and Heather Williams.

On the subject of *new* projects – we welcome all suggestions AFHS members forward onto us. Perhaps many of you would enjoy working on some of them as well. Please contact me (heather.williams@shaw.ca) or any of the Projects committee members with your ideas and suggestions.

Vickie Newington is having a busy, busy year answering Queries – all thanks due to her diligent work and the promotional work done by many AFHS members on behalf of our Society.

###

EVENTS **By Laura Kirbyson**

Conferences and Seminars

February 1, 2012

Association of Professional Genealogists
Salt Lake City, Utah

Techniques, Tools, & Technology

Professional Management Conference.

<http://www.apgen.org/conferences/index.html>

February 2-4, 2012

Rootstech Family History & Technology Conference

Salt Lake City, Utah

Innovation through Collaboration

This conference is for genealogists, society members, technologists, software developers and hobbyists.

<http://rootstech.familysearch.org>

April 14-15, 2012

Alberta Genealogical Society and Alberta Family Histories Society Joint Conference

Red Deer, Alberta

Guest speakers include Dick Eastman, Thomas MacEntee and Gena Philibert Ortega. Local

speakers we're familiar with include Jim Benedict, Joan Miller and Wayne Sheppard.

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

June 1-3, 2012

Ontario Genealogical Society Conference
Kingston, Ontario

Borders to Bridges: 1812 to 2012

Topics relate to the 200th anniversary of the War of 1812: borders, pension records, land settlements, immigration, etc.

<http://ogs.on.ca/seminar/conference2012.php>

September 28-30, 2012

Kelowna and District Genealogical Society
Kelowna, British Columbia

Seminar with Dave Obee and others. Nothing on the web site yet, but keep your eyes open.

<http://www.kdgs.ca/>

Webinar Events

A number of organizations offer on-line seminars (webinars) about a variety of topics. As the focus of this issue is Our Ethnic Roots, webinars specific to this topic are identified below.

Ancestry

- *Finding Your Irish Ancestors in America ... and Ireland*
Originally presented on March 16, 2011, this is a two-part class. Presenters are Loretto "Lou" Szucs and Eileen Ó Dúill.
- *Avoid Traps in African American Genealogy*
Originally presented on March 11, 2010. Genealogy expert Tony Burroughs leads the journey.

<http://learn.ancestry.com/learnmore/webinars.aspx>

Legacy Family Tree

Genealogy Education Where you Are.

<http://www.legacyfamilytree.com/webinars.asp>

- *The Power of DNA in Unlocking Family Relationships*
Presented by Ugo Perego.
<http://legacyfamilytree.com/Webinars.asp#archives>

RootsMagic Webinars

- Free and Cost Webinars. Many webinars on how to use RootsMagic.
<http://rootsmagic.com/Webinars/>
###

AFHS 2012 Casino

The next Casino for AFHS will be held on March 21 to 22, 2012, at Elbow River Casino. Volunteers are still needed. For more information contact Gerry Theroux, AFHS Casino Manager at grtheroux@shaw.ca

Genealogy: Tracing yourself back to better people!

IN MEMORY OF OLIVE KATHLEEN CARLIN

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



**CARLIN, Olive Kathleen
(nee Ramage)**

September 25, 1930 -
September 19, 2011

Olive, dearly beloved wife of Ian, died on Monday, September 19, 2011 at Agapé Hospice. Olive was born in Edinburgh, Scotland to Thomas Craig Ramage and Catherine Isabella Moors Cruickshank on September 25, 1930. Left to mourn her passing are her beloved husband, Ian, her brother and sister-in-law, Alan and Florence Ramage of Edinburgh, Scotland, and her nieces, great-nieces and nephew. Also the dear and faithful friends here in Calgary.

Olive worked for many years in the operating room at the Old Children's Hospital on Richmond Road in Calgary, where she did her best to help sick children, "her children" as she called them.

Olive loved her garden and along with Ian enjoyed testing out different fruits and vegetables. Neighbours and friends often came to inspect the very tiny kiwi fruit. Olive was an active member of the genealogy community, volunteering in both the Family History Centre and the Alberta Family Histories Society library, beginning in 1991, both in Calgary.

AFHS friends remember her "as a wonderful, warm and witty person" and for "her kind, helpful nature."

God sent me an angel when I needed one, now she is taken away. ###

CALGARY PUBLIC LIBRARY By Christine Hayes

These programs are free of charge. All you need is a Calgary Public Library card. Registration is required unless otherwise noted. You can register in person at your local branch, by telephone at 403-260-2620 or online through our website. www.calgarypubliclibrary.com

Family History Coaching is the last Saturday of each month (January 28, February 25, March 31 and April 28, 2012) on the Fourth Floor of the Central Library (616 Macleod Trail SE) from 10:00 am to noon. Volunteers from AFHS are available to help with your genealogy questions.

Cool Internet Tools for Genealogists
Databases were just the beginning. Now there are all kinds of tools available on the internet for people researching their family histories. Join us as we explore blogs, wikis and other social networking sites. This program will be offered at a number of branches (details have yet to be confirmed). Check our program guide or our website for dates and times.

Author Reading: The Canadian Immigrant Experience January 26, 2012, 12:00-1:00 pm at the Central Library in the New and Notable area on the Main Floor. Author Brian Brennan will talk about his new memoir, *Leaving Dublin: Writing My Way from Ireland to Canada* and Frances Hern will talk about her book, *Yip Sang and the First Chinese Canadians*.

Writers' Weekend February 4, 2012, at the Central Library. There will be a variety of programs for writers and researchers all day. Check the program guide on our website.

Research your House History March 3, 2012, at the Central Library in the Local History Room at 10:30 am. Staff from the Community Heritage and Family History Collection at the Calgary Public Library and from the City Archives will present resources for researching the history of a house or building in Calgary.

Ancestors and Their Attics March 9, 2012, 2:00-3:30 pm at the Crowfoot Library. This is a repeat of our 2010 Historic Calgary Week presentation that traces the story of one family and their home using a variety of resources.

###

If you would not be forgotten, as soon as you are dead and rotten; either write things worthy of reading, or do things worthy of writing.

~ Benjamin Franklin

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING FIRST NOTICE

This is the first notice of the Annual General Meeting in accordance with *AFHS Bylaws*, Article VII, Section 1.5, which states:

"Written notice of the date, time and place of the Annual General Meeting shall be made available to all members in good standing at least twenty-one (21) days prior to the meeting."

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the *Alberta Family Histories Society* shall be held on Monday, May 7, 2012, at River Park Church, 3818 - 14A Street SW, starting at 7:00 p.m., during which financial and other reports will be given, business conducted and elections held.

Kay Clarke will call the nominations committee together.

###

*In the News – from the Calgary Herald
Saturday, September 8, 1888*

TOWN TOPICS

Two places on Stephen Avenue which have in the past been pools of mud and water during wet weather at Ford's livery stables west end and John Clark's corner east end are being filled with gravel from the cellar of Loughheed's new stone block and will now be as good as any other part of the streets.

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.)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION/RENEWAL		
Date:	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Mrs <input type="checkbox"/> Miss <input type="checkbox"/> Ms <input type="checkbox"/> Dr <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Surname:	Given Name(s):	
Address:	City:	
Prov./State:	Postal/Zip Code:	
Telephone:	Membership Type 1: \$35.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Individual <input type="checkbox"/> Family	
Email:	<input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ (individual) <input type="checkbox"/> Senior 65+ (family)	
Other Contact#:	Membership Type 2: \$50.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Institutional	
Webpage:		
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. IX: Calgary Queen's Park Sections R, RC, V, W and Mausoleum	\$25.00
AFHS Digital Library Vol. X: Calgary Queen's Park Sections S, T and X	\$25.00
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

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

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**To be appointed by the Board of Directors*



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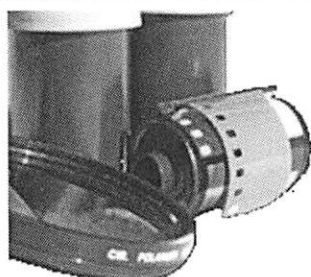


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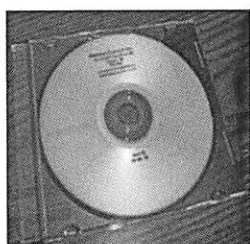
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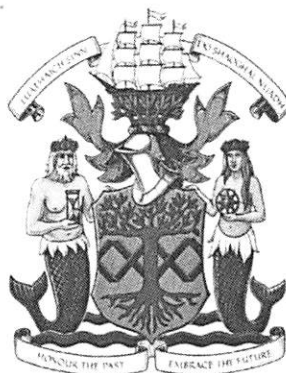
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