

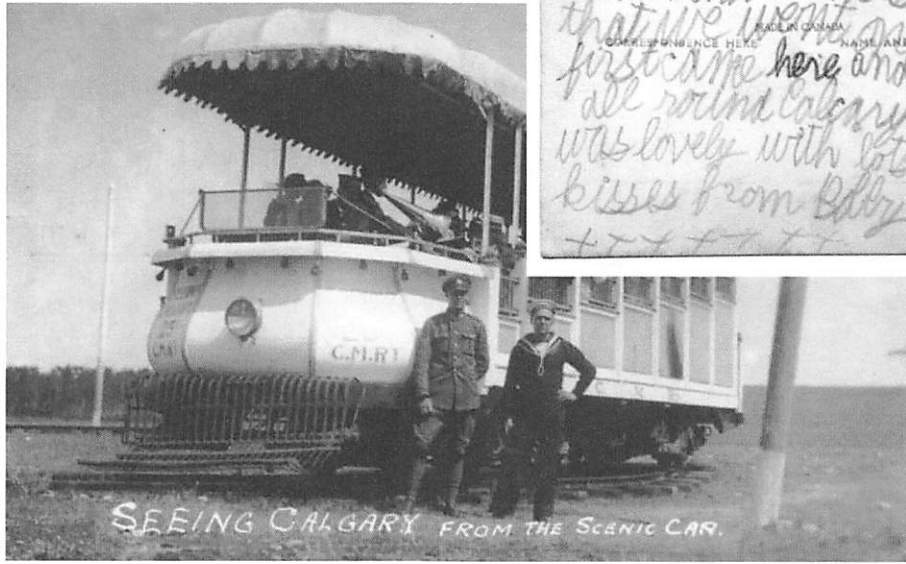
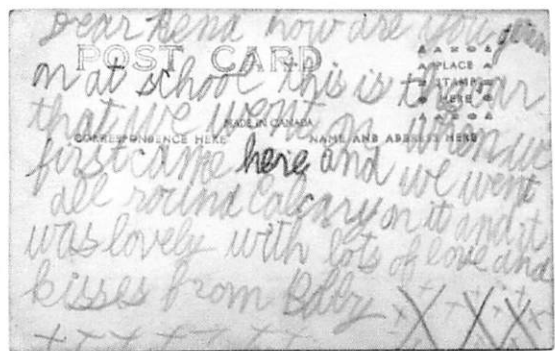
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# Chinook

Volume 34, Number 4 Summer, July 2014 [www.afhs.ab.ca](http://www.afhs.ab.ca)



Alberta Family Histories Society



Follow all the clues to solve this mystery!  
(See article on The Mystery of "Bobby" Goody on pages 15-19.)

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## ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY

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Telephone: 403-214-1447  
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## PERIODICALS PLACE: *CHINOOK AND THE BREEZE*

*Chinook* and *The Breeze* are the two regular publications of the AFHS. To find information about them, consult the Society's website ([www.afhs.ab.ca](http://www.afhs.ab.ca)). Click on Genealogical Resources found at the top of the page. Then find Periodicals: *Chinook* and *The Breeze*.

*Chinook* is the quarterly journal of the AFHS which features articles, ideas and news pertaining to family history research. It is delivered to members in October, January, April and July. The publication is also exchanged for journals of other genealogical societies around the world, all of which may be consulted in the AFHS Library. To obtain more details, submit an article for publication, place a surname connection or order a copy of a back issue, consult the AFHS website.

<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/>

*The Breeze* is a newsletter distributed at the monthly meetings. It is also available at the AFHS Library and online. There are ten issues per year that contain announcements of AFHS activities, reports from committees and Special Interest Groups, a meetings calendar and other news items from around Calgary. To submit a notice to the newsletter, consult the AFHS website.

<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/breeze.shtml>

### AFHS GENERAL MEETINGS

**Location: River Park Church**  
3818 - 14A Street SW, Calgary

General meetings are held the first Monday of every month from September to June, unless they fall on a statutory holiday, in which case the meeting is moved to the following week.

The Program Committee likes to receive suggestions from members about topics, speakers, format and other matters. Contact the Committee with any ideas you may have.

[programs@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:programs@afhs.ab.ca)

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Dawn Turner



### Dave Obee seminar a resounding success

On April 5 we hosted renowned speaker Dave Obee, who spoke about genealogical research in Canada. There was a good turnout of registrants and several vendor tables, and the mood was one of interest and excitement. Dave is a master of engaging and informing his audiences and he did not disappoint.

Networking opportunities abounded and we recruited some new members and even a volunteer or two. Feedback has been nothing but positive and even the vendors left at the end of the day very tired but happy.

Thanks so much to all our members, volunteers and vendors who helped make the day a memorable one. If my own experience is any indicator, an event like this bonds us together and makes us excited to move forward.

### Feedback and communication

We did get some feedback on a couple of articles in the last issue of *Chinook*. Without exception, those who wrote were alarmed at the tone that was taken and we are printing one email in full that captures the sentiments of the members that we heard from (see Marlene Knott's *The Value of My Membership*).

Was there value in some of what was said in the articles? Absolutely. Your AFHS Board of Directors will be taking a serious look at how we can better communicate with our members in a two-way fashion and enlist member feedback on important decisions. Even though we have several modes of communication that we use, digital and otherwise, perhaps there are ways we can better engage in dialogue with you.

A recent example of such communication is a

brief survey we sent out to attendees of the Dave Obee seminar. Many thanks to all who generously provided their feedback and ideas.

### *Chinook* going digital

As of this writing we have received two emails from members who are alarmed at this development but most are taking it in stride and see it as a natural progression into the 21st Century way of communicating. Many are already receiving *Chinook* in digital format. Having said that, one of the people we heard from alerted us to a grant that may pay for a publication such as ours, so we will be looking into that and will keep you posted if anything new develops. Further comments and questions are welcome: [president@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:president@afhs.ab.ca)

### Call for articles

As I type this, we are working on a trial basis with a potential new editor (she is trialing us as much as we are trialing her!) to get this edition out to you in a timely manner.

Of course, *Chinook* relies on a constant stream of new articles to survive, so consider this your invitation to submit. If you have been holding out on sharing your article with us for any reason, please reconsider. We promise your stories will be treated with the utmost of dignity and respect.

The theme of the Fall 2014 edition of *Chinook* will be *They Came to Alberta!* Deadline for submissions is August 1, 2014.

### Thanks and well wishes

The Alberta Family Histories Society would like to send heartfelt thanks and good wishes to former *Chinook* editor, Wayne Shephard, and his proofreaders, Duane Kelly and Diane Granger. All have decided to move on after providing many valuable hours of volunteer time to the journal and the society. We are very grateful and sincerely wish you all the best, wherever your paths may take you.

That's it for now. I hope you all have a lovely summer. See you in the fall!

## THE VALUE OF MY MEMBERSHIP by Marlene Knott

Dear Dawn and Board Members

I feel compelled to write in response to the remarks made by our former Chinook editor and his proofreader in the Spring issue of Chinook.

I have been a member for a number of years and I do not consider my membership fee to AFHS a waste of money, nor do I wish to restrict our meetings and resources only to members. Yes, I have thought of what the AFHS has done for me and I can't imagine having so much fun doing my genealogy without the expertise and friendship of so many other members! I will be forever grateful! I also believe it is important for us members to ask what we can do for the Society. Any volunteer knows the rewards far outweigh the effort and time it takes to support our Society or to provide more information for other genealogists around the world.

Some tough decisions will have to be made by the AFHS Board and its members to keep our Society relevant in the most cost effective way possible and they won't be easy. By working together I believe we can keep AFHS as vibrant, informative and supportive as it has always been.

I would like to thank all Board members, present and past, who have made the AFHS such a fantastic enthusiastic organization.

Sincerely  
Marlene Knott (Member #1036)

## CALL FOR ARTICLES: *They Came to Alberta and Working Together*

Our lineup for the next two issues:

➤ **October 2014** (deadline August 1, 2014)

*They Came to Alberta:* Our ancestors arrived in Alberta from around the globe. They came seeking new opportunities and a chance for a prosperous future often denied them in their country of origin. Some came for land, offered to new settlers by a government intent on developing Western Canada. Others brought their skills and services as tradesmen or professionals, much in demand by a growing population. Still others were escaping personal conflict or war in their native lands. Immigration to Alberta was late relative to most parts of North America, although it was of great significance in the history of our country. How did your ancestors come to live in Alberta? And why did they pick this part of the world to find a new life for themselves and their families?

➤ **January 2015** (deadline November 1, 2014)

*Working Together:* Tell us how you have found help from others, how you have helped other researchers, and even how the genealogy "angels" have provided serendipitous finds for you (almost all of us have experienced this). Where have you found your best help? Let us know!

## AFHS DISCUSSION LIST

The Society maintains an open discussion list on RootsWeb where members and others may exchange information and ideas about subjects related to family history. To participate, go to the AFHS website homepage and follow the instructions.

If you have any difficulty signing up, please email [webmaster@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:webmaster@afhs.ab.ca)

## WESTERN CANADA HIGH SCHOOL - REMEMBERING THOSE WHO SERVED by Colleen Sandham

*I would like to acknowledge the contribution of the following students, whose research and projects were utilized within this article. Thank you to Noam Suissa, Gerard Mu and Brooklyn Bohach.*

This summer, historians, governments and descendants of Canada's soldiers will all commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the outbreak of World War I. That cataclysmic event would of course transform societies, destroy Empires and result in one of the greatest epidemics of the twentieth century. While all this is true, when I teach the history of World War I to students at Western Canada High School, I choose to focus not on the grand global changes, but on how significant the impact of the war was on individuals, on families, and on our school community. Western Canada College had been in existence for 11 years before the War. The school had first been established in 1903, in a house on 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and served 23 students.<sup>1</sup> By 1905, the school's population had grown to 120 students and the school purchased 20 acres along 17<sup>th</sup> Avenue from the Canadian Pacific Railway for the whopping sum of \$400.<sup>2</sup> When Britain declared war, many Canadians felt it their duty to fight on behalf of King and Country. Certainly the students, the staff and the Old Boys of Western Canada College shared this patriotism.

The response from the Western Canada College community was exceptional. By July 4 of 1916, it was reported that 170 Old Boys and 6 Masters had already enlisted. The Calgary Daily Herald estimated that number to be 40% of all boys who had ever attended the College.<sup>3</sup> Many of the Old

Boys distinguished themselves overseas. Likely the most well-known and decorated WCC Old Boy was Captain Donald MacLaren who was awarded the DSO, MC and bar, DFC, French Legion of Honour and Croix de Guerre of France and Belgium, for his exploits in the skies. He is acknowledged as the 5<sup>th</sup> most successful flying ace of the war.<sup>4</sup> The School Publications of the time also recognize E.D. Emery, who was awarded a military medal for gallant conduct with the Field Ambulance unit<sup>5</sup>. Some of the boys saw military service take them to exotic locations such as Captain W. Eddie H. Talbot, who served as Captain in the 108<sup>th</sup> Infantry and asked that correspondence please be sent to him in Mesopotamia.<sup>6</sup>

Of course, as the war dragged on, the Western Canada College boys continued to enlist and serve, and the true devastation of the war began to be recorded in the names of those who had perished overseas or here in Canada as a result of their wounds. With the war over, the Old Boys Association felt compelled to build and dedicate a permanent memorial to the 48 Old Boys and Masters who had paid the ultimate sacrifice. To honour their fallen, the Old Boys raised \$16 000 and in 1927 commissioned the cenotaph. The Commemoration Ceremony was held on August 26, 1928.<sup>7</sup>

In an effort to continue the honouring of their memories, each year Grade 11 students research and write the story of one of these men, or the story of one of the more than 290 Western Canada students and staff who perished in service during World War II, and each November a special wreath laying is held at the Cenotaph on behalf of the Alumni, the current students and staff of Western Canada High School and on behalf of the community at large.

<sup>1</sup> Western Canada Alumni Association, "History", <http://www3.telus.net/wchsalumni/> (accessed 20 April 2014).

<sup>2</sup> Western Canada Alumni Association, "History", <http://www3.telus.net/wchsalumni/> (accessed 20 April 2014).

<sup>3</sup> "Western Canada College Old Boys Doing Their Bit", *Calgary Daily Herald*, 4 July 1916.

<sup>4</sup> Western Canada College, *Review*, Christmas 1918, 6.

<sup>5</sup> Western Canada College, *Review*, Midsummer 1918, 7.

<sup>6</sup> Western Canada College, *Review*, Midsummer 1918, 8.

<sup>7</sup> "College Cenotaph Unveiled by Doctor A.O. M'Crae" *Calgary Daily Herald*, 27 August 1928.



**Photo 1 The cenotaph of Western Canada<sup>8</sup>**

The researching and recording of each of these stories has had a great impact on me and the students. In the course of trying to accurately tell each tale, my young historians have discovered much about the history of Calgary, Alberta and Western Canada, as leaders and entrepreneurs from across Western Canada sent their sons to live and learn at Western Canada College.

Commemorated on the cenotaph is Thomas R. Riley, son of Ezra Riley. The Riley family was one of the largest landowners in the city with 10 000 acres from North of the Bow River up to the crest of Nose Hill,<sup>9</sup> whose donation of land became Riley Park. The name of Alexander G.H Parlby, son of Chief Justice Edward Parlby and nephew of Irene Parlby of Alberta's Famous Five, also graces the cenotaph. Harold Sayre was son of A. Judson/Jedidian Sayre who was a very influential man in Calgary's and Alberta's histories. Judson dealt in agricultural implements before moving to Calgary, was an Officer on the Calgary Board of Trade, Co-Founder of the Calgary Colonization Company and had a Hollywood home on Sunset and Vine. Harold attended Western Canada high school but had returned to California for University before enlisting in the American Air Force. The Sayre house is the last still standing of the mansions

<sup>8</sup> Western Canada Alumni Association, "Lest we forget", <http://www3.telus.net/wchsalumni/> (accessed 20 April 2014).

<sup>9</sup> <http://calgarypubliclibrary.com/locations/louise-riley/blog?t=Riley%20family> Accessed 2 June 2013.

that once dotted American's Hill (along present day Royal Avenue). The boys who graduated from WCC were the leaders of their generation and this was reflected in their pursuits both before and during military service.

My young historians have had to unlock many a historical mystery. Why is my soldier not in the Canadian Virtual Memorial? How can I be sure that I am researching the right Private Adams? Could this record be applicable to my soldier even though the initials are different? Each student has experienced the great satisfaction and incredible frustration that comes in trying to tell the story of one individual who lived and died so many years ago, but each student has commented that the telling of these soldiers' stories has helped them understand the sacrifice that was made by each individual, their families and the community that was so greatly impacted by World War I. Here are just a few of their stories.

#### Lieutenant John Turner Bone



**JOHN TURNER BONE**  
B.Sc. 1914  
Born at Calgary, Alta. August 4th, 1893.  
Commissioned, February, 1915, as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service.  
Downed in the English Channel, October 18th, 1915, while on an air raid against Zeppelin sheds in Germany.

John Turner Bone entered WCC in September, 1903, when it first opened. He performed very well in the matriculation for McGill, "took first place in graduating from the College and won the Gold Medal as Head Boy."<sup>10</sup> He then went on to graduate with honours in 1914 with a

degree in Engineering and Applied Sciences from McGill. "He hated war and all the paraphernalia of war; he had no interest at all in militia or the pomp and circumstance of the band and the uniform and the trappings of militarism. But when war came; when the call went forth for young men; when there was a need for highly trained officers, he gave himself strictly from his sense of Christian duty, for he was a man of

<sup>10</sup> Western Canada College, *Review*, Christmas 1915, 9.

highest Christian principle.”<sup>11</sup>

McGill’s Roll of Honour records below his photo the following: “Born at Calgary, Alta., August 4<sup>th</sup>, 1893. Commissioned, February 1915, as a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Air Service. Drowned in the English Channel, October 18, 1915 while on an air raid against Zeppelin sheds in Germany”.<sup>12</sup>

### Thomas Andrew Ingram

Thomas Andrew Ingram was born on the 28<sup>th</sup> of August, 1897<sup>13</sup> in Hamilton, Ontario<sup>14</sup>; he died on the 17<sup>th</sup> of September, 1916<sup>15</sup>, near Ypres, France<sup>16</sup>. He went by his middle name, Andrew, and by the nickname “Andy” for those who knew him well<sup>17</sup>.

Andrew enlisted June 2, 1915 in Vernon, BC, although there is some discrepancy about this date. He lied about his birthday, saying he was a year older than his true age in order to enlist.<sup>18</sup> He joined as a member of the 54<sup>th</sup> Battalion, which was the first Battalion that actively recruited boys from interior BC to go overseas. Andrew had had no previous military training. He left with the Battalion for Europe on November 22, 1915, from Halifax, and arrived

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<sup>11</sup> Western Canada College, *Review*, Christmas 1915, 9.

<sup>12</sup> McGill University, Roll of Honour 1914-1918, Montreal Quebec, 1926  
<http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/617552?John%20Turner%20Bone>  
(accessed 20 April, 2014).

<sup>13</sup> 1911 Censuses of Canada  
<http://www.automatedgenealogy.com/census11/View.jsp?id=58790&highlight=31>.

<sup>14</sup> Attestation Papers  
<http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/cef/4001-5000/4697-15.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> Casualty Form  
<http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/cef/4001-5000/4697-15.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> War Diariens.  
<http://www.54thbattalioncef.ca/WARPAGES/Ops1916.htm>.

<sup>17</sup> “Four Fernie Boys Fall”; *Fernie Free Press*, September 29, 1916.

<sup>18</sup> “Four Fernie Boys Fall, *Fernie Free Press*, September 29<sup>th</sup>, 1916.

soon after at Plymouth, England, on December 1.

The Battalion did not see any action for the first few months in Europe as it was kept stationed in England however the boys were kept busy with daily, strenuous training. During this time Andrew wrote out his will three separate times, stating in all that in the event of his death all his possessions go to his mother.<sup>19</sup>

Finally, in August 1916, the 45<sup>th</sup> Battalion was moved to the front through France, and eventually to Belgium, near Ypres. The men made much of this journey on foot. Once in Belgium, the Battalion was immediately brought to the front lines, the Canadian boys’ first experience with the trenches. The “No Man’s Land” between them and the enemy was very narrow where they were, and so they were constantly active, primarily with sniping and “rum jars.”

On the 15<sup>th</sup> of September, the battalion participated in their first raid. The raid was a general success with the capture of a machine gun and some prisoners, and it gave the boys their first real taste of fighting. Two days later Thomas Andrew Ingram was “...killed in action. Whilst taking part in a raid on enemy trenches at St. Eloi, he was hit by a shell and killed instantly. His body was not recovered for burial”<sup>20</sup> but Andrew’s name is noted at the Menin Gate (Ypres) Memorial in Belgium, panel 18 - 24 – 26 – 30.<sup>21</sup>

### Thoburn Stephen(s) Allan

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<sup>19</sup> Military Will  
<http://data2.collectionscanada.gc.ca/cef/4001-5000/4697-15.pdf>.

<sup>20</sup> Circumstances of Death Registers, First World War at <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/microform-digitization/006003-119.01-e.php?q2=28&q3=2306&sqn=168&tt=497&PHPSESSID=rgi7t06a60or2jdheocn6v65f4>

<sup>21</sup> Canadian Virtual War Memorial, “Thomas Andrew Ingram.”  
<http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/1593314?Thomas%20Andrew%20Ingram> (accessed 20 April 2014).



THOBURN STEPHENS ALLAN  
Arts, 1913-16

Born at Nelson, B.C., April 23rd, 1896. Enlisted, April 23rd, 1916. Appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Regiment, September 16th, 1916. Promoted to the rank of Acting Captain. Served in France. Was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross. Killed in action, August 26th, 1918.

Thoburn Stephen Allan, who went by Steve, was born on April 23, 1896 in Nelson, British Columbia. He enlisted from Calgary on June 6, 1916 as a Lieutenant. It is believed that he sailed from Canada on August 23, 1916 and joined the Royal Canadian Regiment in France on October 10.

<sup>22</sup> He was awarded the

Military Cross in July, 1917 as noted by the London Gazette Supplement "*Lt. Thoburn Stephens Allan, Inf. - For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led his company in the most gallant manner, and captured his objective, which he succeeded in consolidating. He set a fine example to his men.*"<sup>23</sup>

(Photo <sup>24</sup>)

In November 1917, he was promoted to Acting Captain and was to remain so until January or February of 1918. By midsummer of 1918 it was reported that he had suffered a recent bout of trench fever but had returned to the line. <sup>25</sup> The Royal Canadian Regiment was assigned to aid in the battles near Arras. On August 26, 1918 "...during an attack on MONCHY, Dale Trench, this officer while in command of his company, received (a) bullet wound in the right lung. He was carried to an Advanced Dressing station where he died"<sup>26</sup> and was then interned in the

<sup>22</sup> Regimental Rogue of the RCR  
[http://regimentalrogue.com/rcr\\_great\\_war\\_officers/rcr\\_offr\\_allan\\_ts.html](http://regimentalrogue.com/rcr_great_war_officers/rcr_offr_allan_ts.html) (accessed 25, April 2014).

<sup>23</sup> Supplement to the London Gazette, 26 July, 1917. 7643; 24 July 1917, Issue number: 30204 Page number: 7643 accessed at  
[http://regimentalrogue.com/rcr\\_great\\_war\\_officers/rcr\\_offr\\_allan\\_ts.html](http://regimentalrogue.com/rcr_great_war_officers/rcr_offr_allan_ts.html) (accessed 25, April 2014).

<sup>24</sup> McGill University, Roll of Honour 1914-1918, Montreal Quebec, 1926 from  
[http://www.veterans.gc.ca/cvwmuploads/published/532\\_812\\_1.jpg](http://www.veterans.gc.ca/cvwmuploads/published/532_812_1.jpg) (accessed 25, April 2014).

<sup>25</sup> Western Canada College, *Review*, Midsummer 1918. 7.

<sup>26</sup> Circumstances of Death Registers, First World War at  
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/microform-digitization/006003-119.01->

Orange Hill Cemetery near Arras.



Charles M. Lawson

Lieutenant Charles Lawson graduated from University of New Brunswick in 1903. In 1907 he moved to Calgary and taught at Western Canada College for one year before returning to teaching and principal positions at four schools in his native New Brunswick. He had returned to Saint John to teach at Saint John High School until his enlistment on February 15, 1915.

He sent numerous letters back home to his mother describing the conditions at the front in such a way as to not worry his mother. His last letter was dated November 21, 1915 and he continued to sound positive about the war and his chances to return home. <sup>27</sup>

He died as a result of gunshot wounds in No Man's Land in Bailleul France, on 26 Nov 1915. (Photo) <sup>28</sup>

[e.php?q2=28&q3=2256&sqn=178&tt=597&PHPSESS\\_ID=rgi7t06a60or2jdheocn6v65f4](http://www.nbm-mnb.ca/mop/english/ww1/dosearch.asp?browse=49&results=10&all=true) (accessed 25 April, 2014).

<sup>27</sup> Mark Our Place at

<sup>28</sup> Mark Our Place at <http://website.nbm-mnb.ca/mop/english/ww1/dosearch.asp?browse=49&results=10&all=true>.



These are but four of the forty-eight stories of the men whose names appear on our cenotaph, of how individuals' and families' lives were permanently altered by the outbreak and fighting of World War I. Each of these men left behind families and friends who were left to mourn their loss. These men answered the call of King and Country, and the loss of such leaders was felt for years to come within Alberta and Canada.

A global conflict of the scale of World War I can seem so overwhelming as to become impossible to understand. I hope that in the telling of these personal histories it will remind us that history is not just the telling of the stories of great conflict and great nations, but that it is always the telling of how a colossal chain of events affect those who lived it. As Albertans commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the outbreak of World War I, I hope we all will take time to remember not the great battles but the individual sacrifices. Lest we forget.

**Colleen Sandham** *Colleen Sandham has been a teacher with the Calgary Board of Education since 1989. In her two plus decades with the CBE, she has taught at five different schools. She has been at Western Canada High School since 2009 and in her current role as Learning Leader of Social Studies for three years.*

*Colleen's work with students on the Cenotaph and Roll of Honour Projects has been ongoing for the last three years as well, and will hopefully culminate in the creation of a Western Canada digital archive that will preserve the history of the school itself and the stories of all the men whose names appear on the Cenotaph and on the World War II Roll of Honour.*



## AFHS PUBLICATIONS

The AFHS has produced a number of publications dealing with family history. Most are available digitally.

### Southern Alberta Cemetery Records

There are fifteen volumes of records from Southern Alberta cemeteries. Each volume is individually priced and all are available for purchase in digital format. The volumes contain monument transcriptions, burial records and many photographs of the memorials.

### Other Publications

These publications provide information on personal data and local historical events. Many of the lists are fully searchable on the AFHS website and are available as paper prints. Prices represent reproduction costs only. All are printed in black and white on 8 1/2" x 11" pages and cerlox bound. Consult the AFHS website for descriptions of these publications.

Detailed information on the content and the procedure for ordering copies can be found on the Society's website.

<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#publications>.

## SOUTHERN ALBERTA CEMETERY RECORDS

The AFHS has produced fifteen volumes of records from Southern Alberta cemeteries. Each volume is individually priced and all are available for purchase in digital format. The volumes contain monument transcriptions, burial records and many photographs of the memorials.

Detailed information on the content and the procedure for ordering copies can be found on the Society's website.

<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#publications>

## HARRY VINCENT FULLER - by Wayne L. Fuller

My Uncle Harry Vincent Fuller was born 24 Feb 1894 in St Paul, Minnesota, USA. He was the oldest child of Charles Woodman Fuller (d. 1937) and Grace Déchanet (d. 1932). He was 10 when the family moved to Calgary, Alberta Canada where his father Charles first ran a dray service and later took out a homestead near Carbon, Alberta. Coal was discovered on the river bank north end of the homestead. There were lots of boys to help with the farm work and also work in the Fuller Coal Mine. Harry was 22 when he signed up for military service on 5 May 1916, and was assigned to the 137<sup>th</sup> Battalion Canadian Expeditionary Force of Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Registration No. 809174, Sapper.

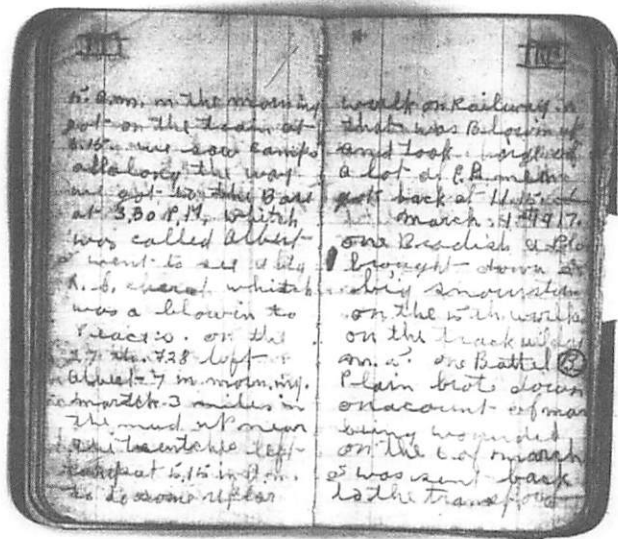
While researching the family history, I found a small leather breast notebook that Harry carried with him throughout WW I in which he recorded events as he saw them. Sometime later we obtained his military file from the archives in Ottawa and were able to trace each of his movements from the time he left Calgary in 1916 to Europe and back to Calgary in 1919.



Harry Fuller – WWI

This story about Uncle Harry will be told by Harry in his own words as written in his notebook. As I transcribed the following words, I imagined Harry taking out this little notebook at the end of the day to make each of the following entries.

February 24 [1917] – Left England for France – Left Purfleet [Essex on Thames SE of London] Camp on Friday Feb. 23, 1917 at 10 PM and got on the boat at 10 AM, Feb. 24 and landed in France at 3 PM and marched for 4 miles to a camp and there we put up our tents which we stayed in until the 26<sup>th</sup>.



Harry's Notebook

We all marched 2 miles on Sunday morning for a wash, which was cold. After dinner we went for a short route march in the afternoon. We left for the front at 2 AM in the morning and got on a train at 6:15. We saw camps all along the way. We got to the Base at 3:30 PM which was called "Albert". I went to see the big RC church, which was blown to pieces on the 27<sup>th</sup>. On the 28<sup>th</sup> we left Albert at 7:00 in the morning and marched 3 miles in the mud up near the trenches. Left camp at 5:15 in AM to do some repair work on the railway which was blown up and took charge of a lot of CP men, got back at 11:15.

March 1, 1917 – one British pilot brought down on the 2<sup>nd</sup>, big snow storm on the 5<sup>th</sup> – worked on the track all day. One battle B plane brought down on account of the man being wounded. On the 6<sup>th</sup> of March, I was sent back to the transport and set up by the \_\_\_ for one week – I had one lame mule.

March 22, 1917 – Albert - We got up at 2:30 in the morning to load up to \_\_\_ camp and we got loaded on the train at 3 in the afternoon and got started after 4 and it started to snow at 5 and snowed all night. We pulled into St. Pol [sur Turnoise] at 5 in the morning and we stayed at St. Pol until 6 PM and then hitched up and drove until 2:30 in the morning and there we stayed until the 25<sup>th</sup> and then continued our trip to Arras. On the 26<sup>th</sup> the Sergeant and 4 fowl ups went for wood.

March 27, 1917 - On the 27<sup>th</sup> wrote a letter home and also received 2 letters from home. One of them was a note on Jan. 1 and the other one on Jan 17 and one had a dollar in it. On the first of April I went to D. la in the morning and in the afternoon it started to snow and lasted until the next night. On April 3, we moved to Arras and were camped right in with the big guns. On the 4<sup>th</sup> of April a big bombardment started and lasted for 72 hours. On April 8, Easter Sunday, old Fritz started to shell our camp and made us leave the tents and go into dugouts at 1:15 in the morning. The same night the British captured 200 prisoners and advanced three lines of trenches.

Arras May 1, 1917 – at 5:30 PM, shortly after we had supper, the Germans started shelling our camp and they landed shells all around us. The second shell set fire to a building 20 yards from the camp. The third shell hit in the street in front of the camp and several others came close but none of them hit right in to the camp. At 8 PM on the 1<sup>st</sup> they landed a fire shell into a cartage dump and when the shells started to go off it sounded like a hail storm on a tin roof and two of our boys went for a walk down the road and before they got very far an officer sent them over to help put out the fire. At 9 PM one of the boys was killed and the other one was badly wounded. The one that was killed was [Harry] Darkins [service number 649259] and the other was Marrin and he was taken to the house hospital at once and so we did not see him. We gave Darkins a good funeral.

On May 9<sup>th</sup> we moved from Arras to Bapaume and on May 24<sup>th</sup> we had some sports and we had a good time with foot and baseball, tug a war, foot races, sack races, mule and horse races. On May 26<sup>th</sup> Goalsack was wounded and on May 27<sup>th</sup> we packed up and moved again and went to Belgium, to a place called Poperinge [close to Passchendaele] and I went on the water wagon.

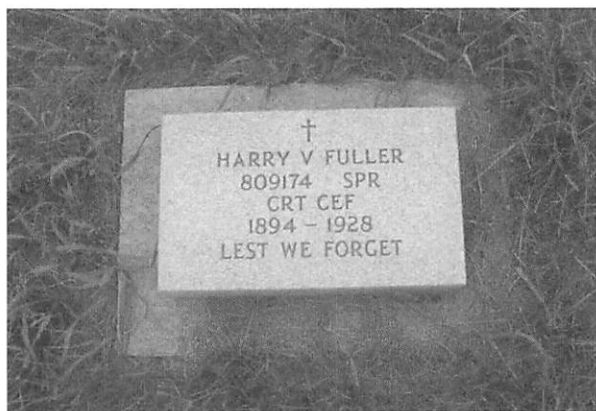
June 18, 1917 - we left Belgium on June 18<sup>th</sup> and went back to France.

That is the last entry; the notes end abruptly leaving us wanting more. I can tell you however, that Harry did return to Carbon to work in the Fuller Mine after ending his military service on 4 Apr 1919. War Service Badge – Class "A" No. 70629.

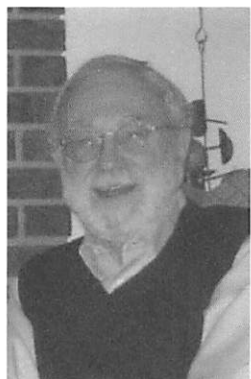
On 8 Oct 1925 in Carbon, Harry married Ellen "Nellie" Kyle, daughter of James Kyle and Annie Queen of Glasgow, Scotland. Aunt Nellie died 24 Dec 2003 in Lethbridge, Alberta at the age of 101. Harry and Ellen had two children, Annie Grace who died in 1927 aged 18 months and Charles V. who died in 2007 at the age of 79. Due to his involvement in the war, Harry received the rights to a quarter section of land about 50 miles west of Carbon near the town of

Acme, Alberta and he and Nellie planned to move and set up a farm on this land. In the fall of 1928, Harry was injured in a mine accident and could not work in the mine but was able to do a little farming on his future farm.

On the evening of 2 Oct 1928, Harry was on his way back to Carbon with a wagon loaded with sacks of potatoes and sheaves of wheat. The wagon bumped off the last plank of the traffic bridge and the horses may have jerked forward causing the sheaves and Harry to slip onto the ground and under the wheels of the wagon.



Uncle Harry died 7 Oct 1928 in the hospital in Drumheller, Alberta at age 34. He was buried on 9 Oct 1928 in the Cemetery in Carbon, Alberta. I and much of the family did not have a chance to meet and get to know Uncle Harry, but we have his little notebook and the story it contains.



*Wayne L Fuller is a second generation genealogist who has extended his father's research on the Fuller family from 1823 to 1611 in the Boston area. Wayne gets great joy from developing and maintaining the Fuller website which has had over 9000 hits to date. In addition, Wayne has researched and developed a website for his Mother's family, Ohlhausen/Koenig, currently under construction at the AHFS Family Genes website: <http://ohlhausen.familygenes.ca/>.*

## SUMMER BBQ FOR AFHS MEMBERS AND FAMILIES

Get this date down in your calendar so you don't miss it: **August 24, 2014** is the date of our first summer BBQ! The location will be Edworthy Park in Calgary, the time is from 3-9 pm.

Bring your families (and maybe a little of your research) for some networking, food and fun.

Keep an eye out on the website and in *Windsock* for more details. Thanks to Jim Benedict and our new Events Chair, Lois Sparling, for getting this going. What a great idea!

## SIGN UP FOR WINDSOCK TO RECEIVE DIGITAL CHINOOK

*Windsock* is a **members-only email list** that is used to communicate important matters to AFHS members very quickly. For instance, we have used it to notify you of library closures due to blizzard, to remind you of the AGM, and to let you know about upcoming events.

The main advantage of receiving *Windsock* emails is that they arrive directly to your inbox. Not everyone visits the website and social media sites, and *Chinook* and *The Breeze*, while very useful in other ways, are only published periodically. So, having news sent to all members in seconds is a very effective way of getting the word out quickly and efficiently.

Since *Windsock* is very likely going to be the way we send members a link to download digital *Chinook*, it is very important that we have your correct email address. If you are not receiving *Windsock* (or don't know whether you are or not), please email the Webmaster to confirm your information: [webmaster@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:webmaster@afhs.ab.ca)

And remember - this is a members-only list, so be sure to renew your membership if you haven't already!

## LETTERS FROM THE WAR – by Dawn (Kirkpatrick) Turner

**James Douglas Kirkpatrick**

**b. 1 Sep 1899, Alkali Lake Ranch, BC**

**d. 11 Oct 1918, Vimy Ridge, France**

It is indeed a blessing for my research that the Kirkpatricks are writers and archivists and a lot of stories and details remain from hundreds of years of family history. I am only carrying on the family tradition and today it is my pleasure to tell the story of Jim Kirkpatrick.

James Douglas Kirkpatrick was my great-granduncle. His sister described him as a boy who had “nice, soft, curly dark brown hair. He always had extra color in his cheeks. Sometimes you would think he painted them.” She goes on to say, “He was a husky boy and was interested in boxing and wrestling.”

Jim grew to be a darkly handsome young man of Scottish, German and First Nations (Shuswap) heritage. He came from a large, bustling family that liked music, dancing and horses. On his attestation paper Jim stated his occupation as “Teamster.”

Like many young men of the time Jim signed up to fight in World War I when he was only 16 years of age, although his attestation paper says he was 18. And, not surprisingly, Jim wrote letters home to his family while he was away. At that time his parents, James Douglas Kirkpatrick Sr. and Emma (Bowe) Kirkpatrick, were living in Redcliff, Alberta.

The first letter I have record of is dated 7 Aug 1916, while he was stationed at East Sandling Camp in England. It was long and cheerful, saying he was “fine and dandy,” although he was “fed up with soldiering” already. It was full of brotherly teasing and memories of good food and family.

The next letter we have is dated the following month from France. Jim remains cheerful and upbeat, saying, “We are having a fine time over



here and fine weather, too. We sure had a swell trip from England to here. We sure get good grub... Of course, we don't get beef steaks or ham and eggs, but we get lots of Bullie Beef and hard tack and beans. Jack Cumby and his Bro. Bob are here.”

Jim's cheerfulness was cut short the next month. A letter from the Canadian Red Cross dated 12 Oct 1916 says, “Pte J.D. Kirkpatrick... has been brought over from France to [Stoke War Hospital] wounded in the thigh.” The good news was that he was “going on satisfactorily and suffering no pain” and hoped to be up in about a week. A later letter described a skirmish with the Germans where Jim was hit.

By Christmas of 1916 Jim's letters home were again saying he was “fine and dandy.” During his sick furlough he had managed to get “down

to Branshott to see Uncle Sam,” although the latter had gone to France and they missed seeing each other. The Sam he mentions is our “Great Uncle Sam” (Samuel Davidson Kirkpatrick) who wrote amazing stories of family history, letters and historical newspaper articles for us to learn from. Jim and Sam both fought in WWI, but not in the same battalion.

Jim would write letters to the whole family but occasionally he would write a letter specifically to his mother, my Great-Grandmother Emma. There seems to be a gap in the letters we have and the next one was to her. On 2 Mar 1918 he wrote that he was having fun on leave in “gay Paris.” It seems his letters to her were always even more upbeat and loving, as though he was trying to ease her worry. And they were always signed, “Your loving son.”

One such letter from Sussex England dated 13 May 1918 held some interesting small-world coincidences from Jim’s time overseas. He says, “I met a Swede over here that went to Sask with dad and Jack Conway. It certainly is funny who a fellow will run into over here. I was walking down the street the other day in Folkstone and I had a fellow put out his hand and say, ‘Hello Jimmie,’ and who do you think it was? Why, it was Arthur Bert who lived next door to us in North Vancouver. Gee but it’s great to meet a pal from your old hometown.”

Sadly, just six months later, a much-dreaded telegram arrived saying, “Deeply regret [to] inform you 180084 Pte James Douglas Kirkpatrick infantry officially reported died of wounds...” A letter followed that described how Jim was killed instantly during a battle at Vimy Ridge and was buried by a chaplain in Ramillies British Cemetery in France. A bright young life was lost.

The announcement of Jim’s death was not a surprise to his mother. Family legend has it that she saw it in a vision as it occurred and was expecting the telegram when it came. In her remembrances Jim’s sister would later write, “She was lying down nursing the last baby and

she saw Jim in a ‘spiritual picture,’ making a dive and running over a hill with the other soldiers. She saw him fall and grab his head, then he never moved. She knew he was dead. Poor mother.”

James Douglas Kirkpatrick has a marker in France but he was also remembered here in Calgary. His mother and father are buried in Burnsland Cemetery and on their headstone they remember their beloved son, lost in battle.



Jim’s headstone in France says, appropriately, “We miss thee from our home, dear. We miss the sunshine of thy face.”

**Dawn Turner** was born and raised in northern



British Columbia where she learned to love nature by tramping through the bush and communing with the birds and trees. She came to Calgary about 18 years ago. She is the mother of four and spends as much time as possible with her gorgeous twin grandchildren. Dawn is a published writer, website developer and blogger, as well as an experienced family history researcher. She holds a Bachelor of Science in Computer Information Systems. Dawn is currently President of the AFHS and the Society’s Webmaster.

## THE MYSTERY OF “BOBBY” GOODY – by Jill Wright

### Mystery Surrounds Florence Ada Tuffnell and Daughter Emma/Elsa May ‘Bobby’ Goody, Later Maiden

My maternal grandfather, Ralph Montague Tuffnell (1882-1954) was one of 13 children born on the Isle of Wight, Hampshire UK, of whom 9 survived to see the 20<sup>th</sup> century. All later left the island. Their father, James Tuffnell, was born in Cheshire c.1840 and stayed on the Island until his death 18 Apr 1921. Their mother, Emily Jane née Bullock, was born in 1842 to a family connected with the island for many generations, and she died in Ryde on 5 Dec 1908. This is the story of two of my grandfather’s sisters, one of whom immigrated to Canada.

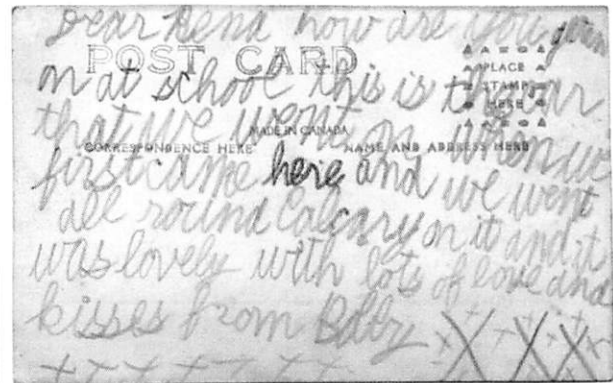


My mother, Rena Iris née Tuffnell (1912-2000) remembered being sent to the Isle of Wight to escape the bombing of London during WWI, and wrote in some memoirs for her grandchildren: *“There were two aunts and a cousin there, and our grandfather... My cousin Bobby (a girl...) Looked very much like the well-known picture of “Bubbles” as she was very pretty and had a mop of white hair...”* My mother also recalled that these relatives stayed with them in Edmonton, North London, around the end of WWI and probably also after her grandfather James died, before they immigrated to Canada.

She mainly spoke about her cousin Bobby whose real name was Elsa, she thought, who was a similar age to herself and *‘great fun and a real tomboy’*. She was with ‘Auntie Maude’ and another aunt and they stayed longer than expected as they had trouble getting ‘Bobby’ a passport. This was due, my mother said, to photos of her with frizzy hair being deemed

unacceptable. My mother also thought there was something ‘hush hush’ about Bobby’s birth and that she was later adopted by Auntie Maude.

My mother had a postcard from Bobby which



she treasured (*copy above*), which was sent from Calgary, Alberta Canada but unfortunately was included with a letter (that has not survived) from Maude to my mother’s parents, and as such has no address or postmark with

a date. I have verified via a museum in Calgary that the picture is of an inter-war tram.

Thanks to the wonderful Isle of Wight (IOW) Family History Society BMD site, I know ‘Auntie Maude’ was born Emily Maude Tuffnell in 1880 and that the youngest of the island Tuffnells was Florence Ada Tuffnell born in 1885. Thanks to online parish registers, we have a marriage for Emily Maude in Newington, Lambeth in 1917, to a Canadian soldier! This may well have come as a surprise to the family as Maude was the spinster daughter who stayed at home to look after her aging widowed father. She was 36 and he put his age as 37 (although he was younger), and the witnesses were Maude’s policeman brother Harry Tuffnell and Fred’s mother Eliza Maiden. The groom was Fred Maiden, born in London in 1884 and arrived in Canada in 1906. When he signed up for the Canadian Expeditionary Force in 1914 he said he was a farmer (and gave his d.o.b. as 1887!). His residence on the marriage entry is listed as Viceroy, Saskatchewan. He may have returned

on a troop ship, whilst Maude and Bobby were on another boat, possibly in a convoy, as they seemed to all arrive together in Quebec in October 1918. They then moved to Alberta where Emily Maude died in 1928 and was buried in Burnsland Cemetery in Calgary. Fred died on the outskirts of Victoria, B.C. in 1964. He had remarried twice.

The youngest of the IOW Tuffnell family, Florence Ada, married Archibald Cecil Goody at Holy Trinity, Ryde on 15 Mar 1906. He probably worked in one of the hotels. He was living in a hotel on Waterloo Road, Lambeth, in 1901 and working as a servant and barman. In 1891 he is the 10-year-old son of Charles & Elizabeth Goody at 61 Eland Rd, Wandsworth, with two younger brothers.



### A Series of Mysteries

A Florence Ada Goody was born and died (aged 0) in Hendon, Middlesex, in 1906. Was this a coincidence, or was this why Florence and Archibald got married and presumably moved back to Lambeth?

An Archibald Cecil Goody married Bertha Jones in 1910 in Merionethshire (Corwen 11b p459). In the 1911 census they have one child and are living with the Jones family in Glyndyfrdwy. Archibald gives his birthplace as Cambridge and is a Licensed Victualler. If this is the same man, which is likely with that unusual combination of names, did he divorce Florence before marrying Bertha? Was he a bigamist? Unfortunately,

online divorce records stop before Archibald Cecil's first marriage in 1906.

The 1911 census also shows Florence Ada (née Tuffnell) listed as Florence Goody, age 25, living with her father James and her sister Maude (aged 30, single, and a dressmaker) at 27 Simeon Street, Ryde. Her marriage particulars state that she was married for 4 years and had two children, one living and one deceased. The child that died is probably Florence Ada who was born and died in 1906. Who is the second child? Emma May wasn't born until 1912 so was there another child of Florence and Archibald?

Birth records show a George Archibald Goody registered in the Paddington district of London in 1907. In the 1911 census he is living with his grandparents Charles and Elizabeth Goody at 42 Chippenham Rd, Paddington. These are definitely the parents of Archibald Cecil Goody as two of his brothers, both with unusual names, are still living at home and match the 1891 family. As such, George Archibald, age 3, must be the surviving child of Archibald Cecil and Florence Ada Goody. Sadly George dies in 1912 at age 5.

There is another child; Emma May was born in Ryde on 4 May 1912, with both Tuffnell and Fornerod listed as 'other names' on the birth index. Is this my Mum's cousin 'Bobby' who was roughly the same age as her, but who was in fact 'Emma' rather than 'Elsa'? Look at her birth certificate (on page 16), what a surprise!

Here is a transcript, *with a few additional notes in italics*:

Registered 1912, Ryde, Isle of Wight  
Col. 1 - No. 371  
Col. 2 - 4 May 1912, at 27 Simeon Street, Ryde  
[= *Tuffnell parental home in 1901 & 1911*]  
Col. 3 - Emma May  
Col. 4 - Girl  
Col. 5 - Father: Robert Fornerod [*IOW BMD has Fornerod so GRO may have mis-transcribed the original*]  
Col. 6 - Mother: Florence Ada Fornerod, late




Goody, formerly Tufnell  
 Col. 7 - Occupation of father: Chef Waiter  
 [presumably chef & waiter rather than Chief Waiter!]  
 Col. 8 - Informant signed: F A Formerod,  
 Mother, 27 Simeon Street, Ryde  
 Col. 9 - Registered: 8 June 1912  
 Co. 10 - Registrar: William Abraham

William / Abraham / Registrar / on production of  
 a / Statutory Declaration / made by Florence Ada  
 / Goody and Maude / Tuffnell /

It is the note in the margin that is most significant:

This raises a series of questions. I can't find a Form(n)erod marriage, so I think it may not have happened. Did Florence hope the birth would lead to marriage so she signed herself as married? Did he jilt her? Was he already married? Was Form(n)erod his real name? Was Florence Ada actually a bit 'dim'? My mother thought one of the aunts was a bit 'odd', and there was another Florence in the next generation back who was also the youngest child of a by then elderly mother and was labelled 'imbecile' in a census. There is nothing on the 1911 census to suggest Florence Ada had any impediments.

In No. 371 Col 4 omit / "Robert Formerod" / Col 5 omit "late / Formerod" and for / "Tufnell" read / Tuffnell" Col 6 omit / "Chef Waiter" and in / Col. 7 for "Formerod" / read "Goody" / Corrected on the / 30th August 1912 / by me

**CERTIFIED COPY OF AN ENTRY OF BIRTH**  **GIVEN AT THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE**


Application Number 558168-1

REGISTRATION DISTRICT				Isle of Wight						
1912 BIRTH in the Sub-district of				Ryde		in the County of Isle of Wight				
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname of mother	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
371	Fourth May 1912  27 Simeon Street Ryde U. D.	Emma May	Girl	Robert Formerod	Florence Ada Formerod  late Goody  formerly Tuffnell	Chef Waiter	F. A. Formerod  Mother  27 Simeon Street Ryde	Eighth June 1912	William Abraham  Registrar	

In No. 371 Col. 4 omit "Robert Formerod" Col. 5 omit "late Formerod" and for "Tuffnell" read "Tufnell" Col. 6 omit "Chef Waiter" and in Col. 7 for "Formerod" read "Goody" Corrected on the 30th August 1912 by me William Abraham Registrar on production of a Statutory Declaration made by Florence Ada Goody and Maude Tuffnell

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of an entry in the certified copy of a Register of Births in the District above mentioned.

Given at the GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, under the Seal of the said Office, the Twenty sixth day of September 2008

**BCAZ 222447** 

CAUTION: THERE ARE OFFENCES RELATING TO FALSIFYING OR ALTERING A CERTIFICATE AND USING OR POSSESSING A FALSE CERTIFICATE. ©CROWN COPYRIGHT  
 WARNING: A CERTIFICATE IS NOT EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

Did older sister Emily Maude insist on the changes to the birth certificate or, as my mother thought, did she later 'adopt' little Emma May and call her by her own married name MAIDEN when she took her to Canada in 1918? Certainly all these alterations to Emma's birth certificate make her illegitimate, and presumably her surname reverted to being Goody.

Is the child's nickname 'Bobby' the only remaining link to her stated father, Robert Fornerod? There is a Robert Fornerod, a 'waiter at table, Hotel', in the 1911 census. This is the only waiter with that name in the whole of England in that census. He is Swiss, born in Lausanne, age 19, so he would have been born about 1892. He is listed as a 'Visitor' with the Glithie/Glithero family at 10 Parkhurst Road, Bruce Grove, Tottenham. Interestingly that address is less than a mile from my Grandfather's off-licence in Langhedge Lane, Edmonton, and he was an older brother of Florence Ada! Is this Robert Fornerod the waiter Florence met during 1911, the father of her child born in May 1912, so she pretended they had married? I'm sure they can't have met on the Isle of Wight, even though Florence was there on 2 April 1911 for the census, as any pretence about a marriage would have been seen through very quickly in such a small community and with family all around. Presumably Florence must have gone to London, probably in the summer of 1911, and either met or re-met Robert there, then returned to the Island for her daughter to be born and tried to live out the pretence that a husband and father were following.

Mum's story was that at the end of WWI, the aunts and Bobby stayed with her family in Edmonton longer than expected because they had problems getting Bobby's passport. This was because her photo with her mop of frizzy hair wasn't acceptable, and they eventually had to take her to the London office. Hmmm, I suspect it wasn't her hair that was the problem, but her birth certificate!

Searching for emigration/immigration information under MAIDEN rather than Tuffnell or

Goody reveals that Emily Maude Maiden, age 37, did indeed arrive in Quebec City, Canada accompanied by Emma May Maiden, age 6. They travelled from England on the *Llaustephan Castle*, arriving in October 1918 (i.e. just before the war ended) and were bound for Calgary, Alberta. This fits in with the postcard sent to my mother by Bobby from Calgary, which came whilst my mother, born Nov 1912, was still at school. Presumably Aunt Maude and her husband Fred Maiden adopted Emma after their marriage, possibly to 'rescue' her from her wayward mother Florence Ada and to have a child to bring up, as Maud was 'getting on'. If Mum's comments about possible adoption are correct, this may be further reason why it took so long to organise their passports.

Unfortunately the online divorce documents finish before Archibald Cecil Goody married in Wales in 1910, but I believe divorce was quite rare and expensive even by 1910 so presumably he was a bigamist. Did he or his ex-wife ever see young George Archibald before he died?

Mum always said Bobby's real name was Elsa. Her birth certificate says Emma, but once in Canada her adoptive parents seem to have renamed her Elsa May and that is how she appears with them on the 1921 census of Canada. Once again my Mum's information is vindicated!

#### **And so in Canada...**

In 1921 the Maiden family was located on Butt Street in Innisfail, Alberta, a small town north of Calgary. There were four in the household: Fred Maiden Sr., Maude, Elsa age 11 and a new arrival, Fred Maiden Jr., who was then 4½ months old. We know no more about the family until the death of Maude on 18 Oct 1928, after which she was buried in Burnsland Cemetery in Calgary. The story doesn't end there. Fred Sr. remarried twice, Fred Jr. grew up to be a soldier and married twice, and at one stage Fred Sr., when a widower, lived with his step-daughter Elsa May who had married a man born in the USA of Norwegian descent! This is probably best summarised with the supporting evidence.

**Fred Maiden Sr.** was born 18 Jun 1884 at 57 Mildmay Road, Islington and is the son of Henry Maiden (1831-1887) by his second wife Eliza FEVRE (1846-1906) whom he married 11 Jul 1876 in her home town of Whittlesey, Cambridgeshire. Fred was the youngest of four boys: John (1878), George (1880) who may have gone to Winnipeg in 1901 and Frank (1883) who went to Nyasaland (now Malawi) via Mozambique in 1911. He immigrated to Canada, arriving in Quebec on 14 Sept 1906 on the *Empress of Britain*. He described himself as a farmer and settled in Saskatchewan.

In the 1911 Census he is in or near Humboldt which is located east of Saskatoon and north of Moose Jaw. In 1916, on his marriage certificate he gives his address as Viceroy, SK. In December 1914 he signed up for the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Winnipeg, Manitoba, describing himself as a farmer. He lied about his age, giving 18 Jun 1887 as his d.o.b., and listed his brother Frank in Nyasaland as his next-of-kin. He is described as 5ft 10in tall, of dark complexion, with brown eyes and dark brown hair.

In 1917, when he married Maude Tuffnell in Lambeth, London, he was a Sergeant in a Canadian Battalion. In October 1918, before WWI ended, after 4 years of service he was on his way home. He was sailing on the *City of Poona* with other troops and, either in the same convoy or around the same time, Maude and 6-year-old Emma/Elsa May were sailing to Quebec on the *Llaustephan Castle*. They then headed west to Calgary where Fred Jr. was born in 1921.

In 1928, the year of Maude's death, they were living at 339 First Avenue NE, Calgary. At some point between 1928 and 1940 Fred married Annie Edith Heppell. She was the daughter of Rev Christopher John Heppell (c.1835-1911) who was a Church of England missionary with the Mission to Seamen, and Dorothy Wray, who married in Sunderland in 1872. One of Annie's brothers was John who immigrated to Canada. She went to join him in Calgary May of 1924. She was born in Whitby on 31 Oct 1879, was a

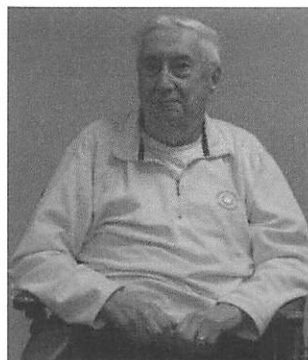
nurse and was still single when she left England. It would be interesting to know if she had any contact with the Maiden family before Maude died. Fred Maiden Jr.'s family obviously thought he had been brought up by Annie and assumed she was his mother when they posted his obituary.

In 1940-45, Fred and Annie lived at The Armouries, Calgary West, where he was caretaker. After Fred retired they moved to Nanaimo, B.C., where Annie Maiden died on 1 May 1954. Fred seems to have returned to Calgary soon after that. In 1957 and 1958 he was living with his stepdaughter Elsa May NELSON and husband Olaf on 23<sup>rd</sup> Ave NW in Calgary, a mechanic.

Waiting in the wings was Winnifred Pollock (née Lawrence), a widow who in 1953 was living in Calgary. She was born in Canada c.1890 and had married John Pollock, a jeweller/watchmaker near Toronto in 1912. By 1921 they had moved to Calgary with their 2 children, one of whom was John Jr. At some time between 1958 and 1963 Winnie married Fred Maiden and they set up home in her house in North Calgary. They are recorded there in 1962 and 1963. But in 1963/4 they moved to Victoria, B.C., to 1020 Park Boulevard, Saanich.

Fred Maiden Sr. died on 25 Feb 1964 in a Veterans Hospital. Interestingly, the informant to the registrar was Winnie's son John Pollock who gave his address as Red Deer, Alberta which is not far from Innisfail where Fred had been living in 1921! Winnie outlived him, but I have not found the date of her death so far. Fred was

cremated and his ashes were buried in Burnsland Cemetery, Calgary with his first wife, Maude TUFFNELL. (Calgary cemetery records)



**Fred Maiden Jr.** (photo from 2009) was born 17 Jan 1921 in

Innisfail, Alberta, the only blood child of Fred Maiden Sr. and Maude Tuffnell. In an obituary his family presumed his mother was Annie so maybe he was brought up by Fred Sr.'s second wife from a young age. His birth mother died when he was 6 or 7.

He joined the army in 1939 in the Ordnance Corps and saw service in Italy with the 5<sup>th</sup> Division. He was an ammunitions expert who later trained the Calgary Police Force. The 1945 Voters' List lists him under his parents' address as 'Cpl RCOCOC overseas'. He remained with the army until 1970 and was awarded 10 medals including one from the UN peacekeeping force with whom he must have served.

In 1946 Fred Jr. married Muriel C Jones and at the same ceremony her sister Hilda married Cary Milner. In 1949 they were living on Victoria Road in Kamloops, B.C., with Fred listed as a soldier. Fred and Muriel had four children: Linda (m James Falkener), Trevor (m Chris), Brock Stewart (1957-2011, married Pam), and Janet (m. Duane Holder). Muriel died in 1967 and is buried in Queens Park Cemetery in Calgary. The following year Fred is living on 23<sup>rd</sup> Ave SW in Calgary Centre, a widower still in the armed forces.

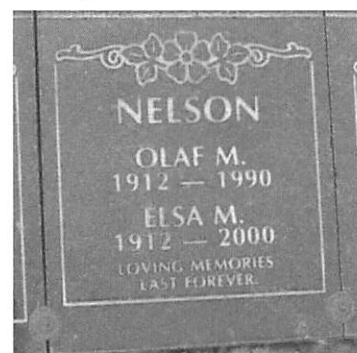
On 2 Apr 1969 Fred married Thelma Marguerite Campbell, née Hunter, in Banff Alberta. Thelma had been married to Harry Cameron Campbell who died in 1965, and they had 4 children: Derek, Douglas, Janice Lee and Karen Gail. Thelma was born on 20 May 1923 in Shoal Lake, Manitoba. From 1974 on, Fred Maiden Jr. and Thelma lived in Kelowna where they had a house with wonderful views and a renowned garden. The year 2011 was a traumatic one for the family as Fred's son Brock died on 3 March, Fred himself died on 4 November and Thelma died on 18 December.

#### **Elsa/Emma May Nelson, nee Goody, adopted as Maiden**

And so back to Elsa. She married Olaf M NELSON who was born in the USA in 1912, third son of Norwegian immigrants Ole and

Meril Nelson (nee Berg) who reached the USA in 1878, were in N Dakota in 1910, then seem to have moved over the border to Alberta around 1913. The family is recorded on the 1916 census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In 1921 Olaf was in Alberta with his parents, two older siblings (also born in the USA), three younger siblings and a baby brother (all born in Alberta). Their parents were born in Norway around 1875, listed themselves as Lutherans, and the father, Ole, was a wheat farmer.

Olaf and Elsa married in 1931. During WWII Olaf was a Sergeant-Major in the R.C.E.M.E., then an active reservist and a member of the Officers' Mess at The Armouries, where his father-in-law was/had been caretaker. In 1957/8 Elsa and Olaf (Ole) were in Calgary at 23<sup>rd</sup> Ave NW, and presumably continued to live in Calgary. He was a mechanic. Olaf died in the Foothills Hospital on 23 Jul 1990; Elsa on 20 Dec 2000, and both are buried in Queens Park cemetery, Calgary. Elsa's obituary says she was buried on what would have been their 69<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary.



They seem to have had one daughter, Gloria (now Evans), a granddaughter Katherine (now Bartlet), and 3 great grandsons.

Finally – a nice little twist! The obituary for Elsa May names her as Elsa (Bobbie) - so it seems she kept the nickname my Mum knew her by all her life!

As more information comes online we may be able to discover more about each family and add in some accurate dates. The information we now have about their lives in Canada is largely due to the help of genealogy super-sleuth Janet Lovegrove in Toronto, and Mabel Kiessling, Queries Volunteer of the Alberta Family Histories Society, to whom many thanks.

## POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST – by Christine Hayes

One of the perennial problems facing anyone involved in historical pursuits is how to engage younger people in a way that is meaningful to them. This is a particular dilemma for teachers who want to make history come alive for their students. Faced with this problem and a concern that the contributions of those who gave their lives defending the rights of Canadians were being overlooked, a teacher in Smiths Falls, Ontario found a unique way to approach the teaching of history to his students. Blake Seward took his students to Library and Archives Canada and showed them how to use primary source documents, the service records of Canadian soldiers, to explore the history of Canada's involvement in World War I.

What he found was that teaching history in this way made it personal for his class. Examining the records of men and women who had served made history come alive in a way that the reciting of dates and battles could not. It was such a successful project that Library and Archives Canada adapted it and offered it to schools and libraries across the country. The Calgary Public Library was delighted to be one of the libraries chosen to participate in the project.

Because I am the genealogy specialist, I was offered the opportunity, along with a colleague from the Children and Young Adults area of the library, of piloting this project with high schools in the city. We weren't sure how this was going to work. High school students aren't used to working with primary source material and the word "archives" tends to send eyes rolling skyward. We had a lot of interest from teachers who saw the potential in this novel approach, so my colleague and I headed out to the high schools, armed with laminated copies of the service records of thirty-five men who enlisted in Calgary. I am not a teacher and the prospect of facing large groups of young people was a little daunting. I was dragging along a lot of weird old documents that were handwritten for the most

part and contained huge amounts of seemingly inconsequential information. It is difficult enough to tease out useful information when the record is that of one of your own ancestors; I was going to be asking the kids to sort through all of this data for someone they had never heard of. In addition, it is accepted as a truism that young people are not interested in the past. I needn't have worried. We took our wheelie of records to all kinds of schools, from those offering independent study to International Baccalaureate and knowledge and employability programs. In every school the reaction was the same: by the end of class, students were talking about "my guy." They had claimed their soldiers and were invested in telling the story of these men. I say men, because all of the records I received were for soldiers. The records for women serving, such as nursing sisters, are also part of the program. Students could even request the records of an ancestor, if they so desired. Without exception, the stories of these soldiers touched these young people and the war became real.

We had such a great experience with all of the schools, but in particular, we were overwhelmed by the reaction of the students from Jack James High School, an alternative high school offering an occupational approach to learning. Students can take courses designed to prepare them for work, such as auto body, design, office and business services and cosmetology, just to name a few. Most of the students will not be advancing beyond high school, at least for now. When the teacher, David Weisgerber, approached me, we were not sure how this program would fly with students whose focus was less academic but, because of his enthusiasm and the more personal perspective of the approach, they took to it like ducks to water. The pupils in his grade eleven social studies classes sorted through the documents, took notes and asked lots of questions but more importantly, they adopted these long deceased soldiers as their own. Students used the information

gleaned from the records and other genealogical resources to create moving tributes. One student created letters home by using the information she had from the service record and letters written by others from the front to imagine what her soldier was experiencing. Another created a beautiful scrapbook with pictures gathered from a number of sources showing the soldier's home in Calgary, where he was posted in Europe and where he was laid to rest. She used the details from his attestation paper to create a portrait of what he might have looked like. He became "her guy" and she treated his life with great care and respect.

As part of the program, David takes his students to the military section of Burnsland cemetery on a field trip. Some of the soldiers whose records we have studied are buried there, and the impact on the students of seeing the final resting place of the person whose life they have studied is overwhelming. Suddenly the idea hits home, these are real people we are talking about.

Without exception, this has been the reaction from the young people we have worked with. It has been a rewarding experience for us as well, one that reinforced our belief that young people ARE interested in history, if it is meaningful for them. If you'd like to see interviews with the students at Jack James and some examples of their work, a video has been uploaded to YouTube. You can see it at the url: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsSlgb3\\_Lwo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsSlgb3_Lwo)



*Christine Hayes is an Information Assistant in the Humanities Department of the Central Library. Her areas of concentration are genealogy, history, local history and literature. She is also the chair of the AFHS Programs Committee.*

## A SOLDIER'S STORY by Millie Foster

William Paul Clandillon was born in 1885 in Northumberland, England. His father was a customs officer and together with his mother and four siblings they moved to several other locations before ending up in West Ham, Essex near London.

At age sixteen, according to the 1901 census, William was working as a solicitor's junior clerk. Family stories suggest that he also sailed around the world working on a cargo ship for several years. By 1908 he was convinced that there were opportunities and adventures to be had in Canada. He decided to emigrate from his beloved England.

Waving a sad but excited farewell to family and friends, he set sail alone with \$40 cash in his pocket onboard the SS Lake Erie from Liverpool in April 1908. He arrived in the Port of Quebec after eleven days at sea, already a seasoned traveller. He was 23 years old.

William then travelled to Montreal where he connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) and travelled west to Calgary. No one in the family knows why he chose this particular city, perhaps he was persuaded by some CPR promotions and incentives.

In 1909, William purchased a corner lot and its adjoining lot in Mt Pleasant and took out a \$600 mortgage with interest of 7% per annum. At the time he was working as a clerk for the Calgary Post Office and travelled to work on a horse. William did not build on his property for at least two years and lived at a different address. When he did decide to construct his house, he pitched a tent on one lot from which he and his friends worked on his plan. This house with a dirt foundation remains standing today.

By 1912 he was working as a clerk with the CPR for whom he was employed for the remainder of his working career, mostly in the Department of Natural Resources. After the war he and his family transferred to Lethbridge, where they remained for several years, where William worked as the CPR land inspector and collector. William joined the 103<sup>rd</sup> Calgary Rifles sometime between 1910 and 1914. This was the first Reserve Infantry in Calgary and young men looking for something to do in their spare time took part in General Military Training (GMT) one to three times a week dressed in their green uniforms.

With the Great War looming, William travelled back to England to convince his sister to immigrate to Canada. She would live with him in his house and then take care of his property for the four years that he was away in Europe.

William joined the infantry as part of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force (CEF) November 17, 1914. At age 29, he became a private soldier in what was to become the 31<sup>st</sup> (Alberta) Battalion.

On Wednesday May 12, 1915 the newly trained soldiers of Calgary and area boarded two trains and left for Quebec City amid the cheering of the crowds. They soon joined other troops, boarded the SS Northland and began their unescorted seaward journey to the battlefields of Europe.

After about four months of rigorous military training in southern England, which was carried out under strict discipline, the men of the 31<sup>st</sup> were considered ready to face the real enemy.

The 31<sup>st</sup> Battalion fought in many major battles in Belgium and France including: the Battle of St Eloi, the Ypres Salient, Vimy Ridge, the Somme, the Battle of Passchendaele as part of the Third Battle of Ypres, the Battle of Amiens and others. William was injured in 1916 while in the trenches at St Eloi, Belgium. Medical documents stated he was "Blown up in trench

and buried for ¾ hour by shrapnel shells at St. Eloi." Wounded with a gunshot wound to his head and shrapnel embedded in his leg, William was to be sent to England to recover from his injuries and subsequent infections.

Eventually he returned to work as a clerk for the Canadian Pay Office in England and later rejoined his battalion in France. In October and November of 1917 William and his comrades bravely fought against the Germans who used a system of interlocking connected concrete pillboxes instead of standard trenches. The plan was for the Canadians to capture the high ground of Passchendaele Ridge, held by the enemy.

After surviving the shocking offensive in the brutal conditions of mud-filled trenches, shell-holes and dying friends all around him, William wrote a letter from the Front to his parents in England. This letter was later sent to his sister in Calgary who subsequently forwarded it to the Calgary Daily Herald and it was printed February 16, 1918. His personal accounting of the events at Passchendaele are as follows:

#### **Corp. Clandillon's Story**

"You were, I am sure, pleased to get my 'whizz-bang' telling you I had survived our last wonderful advance. No doubt the papers have given you some particulars of our difficulties and the obstacles we had to overcome, but it is only now that it is over that I realize what we have gone through.

"As we passed through Ypres the night previous to our attack, I noticed a sign, 'Hell Fire Corner', and surely never was a sign more appropriate. One's most vivid imagination cannot convey what that eight mile trip meant. Imagine a road lined with thousands of guns, some dead, others barking away, vehicles of all descriptions lying on the roadside damaged, mules and men blown away with every shell that dropped. But the Canadians marched on, although there was many a gap caused at 'Hell Fire Corner.' Passchendaele Ridge had to be taken at all costs.

“After leaving the road we had to cross a flat stretch of ground right in the salient. There is hardly a yard of this that is not encircled with shell holes. It was impossible to cross this direct, as it was one mass of deep mud, dead and slime. A narrow wooden ‘duck walk’ had been made, however, by a thousand men busy every day in keeping it in repair, as it was blown to pieces every few minutes.

### **Hellish Waste**

“It is three miles of hellish waste, all furrowed and torn by three years shelling, oozy, slimy and liquid, and if one falls off this path it is about the finish. In its zig-zag course it takes a five-mile course, so I leave it to you to imagine what it means to men heavily laden with additional ammunition and supplies, in addition to their regular equipment.

“We were shelled all the way in. Of course, we had some missing, but on we had to go. Surely hell could not be worse than this. At last we received word to proceed in twos and to make the least noise and to stand fast when a flare went up. I looked at my watch when one of these flares burst. It was 10 p.m. The Huns opened up with their heavies and Jack and I lay side by side in a shell hole shivering with cold and wet. The shells smashed all around us. Our next shell hole received a direct hit and one section was wiped out, but not a word was spoken and the wounded did not move. Grimly they obeyed their orders, although wounded and dying. A false move would have betrayed us all.

“That night seemed unending, and I fancy we all said our prayers. At 6 a.m. off came our coats. Our barrage opened to the minute and surely it was hell let loose. We didn’t realize what happened and one could not hear a single word in that awful thunder; but over we went.

### **Officers All Fallen**

“Our men fell in all directions but presently I saw some Germans with their hands up running towards us. I let them pass but I don’t know how

far they succeeded in going. We went on and took the village then on to the ‘pill-boxes’ where we had some opposition. All our officers fell and having reached our point we dug in to face the counter-attacks. I was wounded in the hand but I did not report this as it did not inconvenience me. The Huns came back on us with their barrage, and it was awful, but we held on, and kept them off all night.

“Next morning the guns were still raging and Jack was hit in both legs, and in trying to reach a ‘pill-box’ was sniped through the right lung and dropped. He said he felt tired and dropped off into his last sleep. This was the last straw. I swore not to spare another German. I saw where the shot came from, a position we had to take. I threw a grenade in this direction and up a Hun jumped with a Red Cross flag in his hand, but he did not hold it long. A bayonet was too good for such a rotter. He went to his last account along with four others.

### **Takes Back Germans**

“Early in the day an officer was badly wounded and a call was made for a volunteer to get him out of a shell hole. I offered to go and the major said he would not forget me, but unfortunately the latter was shot though the head shortly afterwards. I got about 100 yards with my charge when he collapsed from weakness, so I went to find a stretcher party. How I got back through that shelling I don’t know, and perhaps I never shall. On my way I ran to a cellar for protection and found a Hun officer and five of his men there. As I had my officer’s revolver their hands went up in great shape. They could speak French, so with the little that I knew I got them to carry the stretcher back. It was a terrible trip and twice we were all blown over. We had to rest every twenty yards or so as the mud was so bad, and when we were about halfway a shell took the German officer’s leg right off. He looked up as we passed and said something like “son of a -----.” When I came back he was dead. It took me four hours to get our officer out and that was only to the first dressing station. Whether he got through the last stretch of mud and mire I cannot



say. At 8 p.m. we were relieved, the new battalion having lost a tenth of their men in getting in, so you can realize what 'Hell Fire Corner' means.

### We're All In

"We were sure all in when we started out and the barrage was still bad. It was a case of dropping in the mud every few minutes. I was so weak I fell on my knees several times, as I had nothing to eat or drink all day. I had thrown everything away and had to pick up dead men's things whilst going back. I saw several loaded stretchers and carriers before me blown clean

didn't we enjoy that hot tea, mulligan and tot of rum, but I was too tired to sleep.

"Our troubles were were not yet over. Before we had finished eating, the order came 'all lights out,' as Fritz was over dropping bombs. I lay for an hour with my steel helmet on my face and presently fell asleep, but only for an hour. A bomb fell within 50 feet of our tent killing two officers and eight men, and I didn't even hear it. We had moved into Ypres early that morning to take the train down the line a few miles, when Fritz again opened up his guns on us but without doing any damage. The enemy must have been very sore at our taking Passchendaele. Even after

**THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD, SATURDAY, FEB. 16, 1918**

## THRILLING STORY TOLD OF CAPTURE OF FAMOUS RIDGE

**Calgary Man Paints Graphic  
Picture of Great Passchen-  
daele Engagement**

**CANADIANS' COURAGE  
WAS UNDAUNTED**

**How Gallant Men Obeyed  
Orders Though Wound-  
ed and Dying**

Several brief stories of the great Passchendaele battle have been told, but it has remained for Corp. W. P. Clandillon, who, before enlisting at the outbreak of the war in Lieut. Col. Bell's battalion, was in the Natural Resources department of the C. P. R., in Calgary, to paint a picture of "enthralling interest which rivets one's attention in an almost heroic manner. It is the first narrative that has been published from the pen of a soldier who entered that frightful fray and came out of it alive. What he says bears out the statement that was made in an official dispatch at the time that "no quarter was shown in the battle of Passchendaele."

The comrade that Corp. Clandillon

## BRITAIN TO AID PLAN FOR LEAGUE OF ALL NATIONS

**Lord Robert Cecil Discusses  
Problem at Length in  
Commons**

**ENFORCEMENT OF PEACE  
MOST VITAL SUBJECT**

**Submission of Disputes to Ar-  
bitration Would Be Big  
Step Ahead**

LONDON Feb. 15.—Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade who announced in the house of commons recently, that he himself had prepared a plan for a league of nations, discussed the whole problem today. While declining to give a detailed outline of his plan, which, with others, is now engaging the consideration of the British government, he indicated a number of conclusions to which his study of the problem had lead him.

"The first and most important matter to be insured by any league of nations, said Lord Robert, is that no nation shall go to war until the matter in dispute has been submitted to international consideration." If at



**CORP. W. P. CLANDILLON**

Hun jumped with a Red Cross flag in his hand. But he did not hold it long. A bayonet was too good for such a rotter. He went to his last account along with four others.

Takes Back Germans

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away, so imagine the feeling in having to pass that way. It was after 2 a.m. before we got to billets just outside Ypres. We had tents placed on the mud and after that sweat we had not a coat to cover us or a sheet to put on the ground. Say,

getting off the train another plane tried to bomb us but our machines got him down. I forgot to mention that twenty-one Gothas came across to bomb us in our new position on the ridge, and after using all their bombs they turned their

machine guns on us.

### Sad Roll-Call

“The roll-call was a sad affair and the poor sergeant broke down. Today I feel like an old man who has been beaten up, but in a few days I shall be ready to take the blood stains off my bayonet; just now I am too proud of them to clean them off.

“And now, dad, you have a fair account of what that advance of 800 yards meant when we took our objective. It was such things as the murder of Nurse Cavell and the slaughter of children that carried us so grimly through. No quarter was our awful determination, a determination which well fitted my feelings for the loss of poor Jack.”  
(Corp. William Clandillon)

Following the end of the war, William remained in England for several months. He was married in Folkestone on 14 Feb 1919 to a lady he may have known prior to leaving England; both of their fathers were customs officials. William returned home to Calgary with his war bride in September 1919.

Although a changed man, William went back to his job with the CPR and lived for many years in his house in Mt Pleasant with his wife, sister and later, two daughters. He never spoke to his children of his war experiences nor the loss of his good friend Jack Allan. William Paul Clandillon was my grandfather.

\*Note – Although there are a few awkward words, etc in William’s letter it has been copied exactly as it was printed in the Calgary Daily Herald.



## ONE MAN’S WAR by Lois Sparling

Roscoe Josiah Wilder (1885 – 1972) was the older brother of my maternal grandfather. He was part of the 4<sup>th</sup> Division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force during World War I, saw a lot of action on the front lines and returned home relatively unscathed. Since he was awarded the Military Medal for bravery twice, he was a local celebrity. His family was very proud. Some decades later, Great Uncle Roscoe wrote his war memoirs entitled “One Man’s War”.

In 2005, Craig Aitken used these memoirs as the basis of his essay entitled “The Limits of Endurance”. Craig compared Great Uncle Roscoe’s recollections and insights with theories on how to keep front line troops sharp and in the best fighting form. The top leadership of the British and Commonwealth armies believed that it was necessary to keep their troops in near constant combat in order to keep up their fighting spirit. Like so much else about the military theories subscribed to by those in charge, this was not only wrong, but counter-productive. Suffice to say that Canada, Australia and New Zealand had decided by the end of The Great War to never allow British officers to command their citizen soldiers again.

The British government and people were not impressed with how the war was directed either. The British Prime Minister of the time, David Lloyd George, later said that if the war had lasted into 1919 he would have fired Field Marshall Haig and put Canadian General Curries in charge of the entire British and Commonwealth force with the Australian General as his second in command. One wonders if the numerous military debacles from 1914 to 1918 accelerated the erosion of the English class system.

Great Uncle Roscoe starts “One Man’s War” by explaining that, since he was descended from United Empire Loyalists on his mother’s side

and American Revolutionaries on his father's side, "I had soldiering in my blood". My first question is regarding what a married man with three young children was doing enlisting to fight in a faraway war. I suppose he was bored with farming. In any event, he enlisted in Winnipeg on 25 April 1916. He wanted to be part of the 212<sup>th</sup> American Legion however the U.S.A. had not yet entered the war and would not permit an American Legion to be formed therefore he ended up in the 38<sup>th</sup> Battalion.

Roscoe Wilder was born 25 August 1885 in Rising Sun, Wisconsin. His mother, Jerusha Milvina Bangs (1860 – 1943) was indeed descended from United Empire Loyalists. Her great-great grandfather, Josiah Cass (1738 – 1804) fled in 1778 with his family from the Genesee Valley in the State of New York to the Machiche refugee camp near Trois-Rivieres. Her great grandfather, Elihu Cass (1766 – 1854), and his brothers fought with the King's Royal Regiment of New York. They eventually settled on the Upper Canada side of the Ottawa River near VanKleek Hill, Prescott County. Jerusha was born there in 1860. In 1864 she moved with her parents to Crawford County, Wisconsin. She married the stage coach driver, Josiah Wilder (1851 – 1943) there on 9 September 1877. Roscoe's father, Josiah Wilder, was the son of Truman H Wilder and Nancy Myers who founded Rising Sun, Crawford County Wisconsin in 1849. The Wilder family owned the local hotel while the Bangs family owned the store. Truman's grandfather, Aaron Wilder (1723 – 1817) fought in the American Revolution for the other side.

Great Uncle Roscoe moved with his parents from Wisconsin to Iowa where my maternal grandfather, R. Alfred Wilder (1895 – 1958) was born. In 1899, the family moved again to homestead near Melville, Saskatchewan. Roscoe was 14 years old when they immigrated to Canada. Apparently he continued to be a proud American, even though he lived in and near Melville for the rest of his life. During the fall of 1916, Roscoe was shipped to England on board the RMS Olympic. (This is the ship painted by

Arthur Lismer.)

"I drew a hammock over the propeller shaft at the very bottom of the ship. I have ridden bucking broncos, but the hammock was meaner than any range bronco I ever rode. I would grab hold of the side and jump, and that darned hammock would turn over and buck me off the other side. After a little practice, I learned to sneak up on it, make a flying tackle and land astride it.

We left Halifax with a convoy, but once we were out of the harbor, the Captain gave her the gun and we soon left the convoy flat-footed. The Captain knew all about subs. We posted a Lewis gun at each corner of the upper deck for subs or planes."

He was trained to use a Lewis gun. He must have excelled because he became an instructor. He and his squad joined 15 platoon "D" Company of the 38<sup>th</sup> Battalion in France that winter.

The Lewis gun is a light machine gun used by the British and Commonwealth Army commencing in 1915. It weighs 12.7 kg and so could be quickly moved from position to position. Roscoe Wilder looked for strong men for his unit so they could carry the gun and its ammunition. One man, usually Roscoe, fired the gun while the rest of the unit kept the ammunition coming.

"I took part in every battle that the battalion participated in except one, and made more front line trips than my company. If there was a dirty gap in the front line, my gun crew and I were given the doubtful honour of filling it. My number never came up, but many others did.

I was attached to the Lewis gun squad ('Suicide Squad' it was called at the time) as a sniper because of my high scores on the range. Fritz had no love for the Lewis gun crews and went to considerable trouble to eliminate them whenever he spotted them. I liked the persuasive potentiality of the Lewis gun and whenever I got

in a tight pinch, I grabbed a Lewis gun. It never let me down in a pinch, and I liked to hear it talk back to Fritz.”

The battles which Great Uncle Roscoe fought in and survived were: Vimy Ridge, La Coulotte, Avion, Hill 70, Passchendaele, Amiens, the Hindenberg Line, Valenciennes and Onaigg.

During the Battle for Vimy Ridge on 9 April 1917, Roscoe Wilder was knocked out by a dud shell which hit him in the chest. His gun crew left him for dead and moved on. He was reunited with them the next morning. Then he tells us of a dream or vision:

“Strange as it may seem, I was privileged to see a preview of this battle in a dream (or vision) exactly one year before it took place. I had not yet enlisted, and had never seen an artillery barrage laid down. In this dream I saw a barrage of overhead shrapnel, puffs of smoke from the exploding shells, shells exploding on the ground in a perfect line, and troops moving forward toward the attack, exactly as I saw it in the opening barrage on Vimy Ridge April 9, 1917. I saw the mud and the shell-torn ground, with troops moving forward in line behind the barrage, exactly as we moved forward into the attack.

“It is strange beyond understanding. Two years and three months before the end of the war, I was asleep in a trench and had a similar dream (vision) of my arrival home.”

The theme of “One Man’s War” is Great Uncle Roscoe’s belief that it was pre-ordained that he would survive the war. He reports many instances when he was saved by hunches or premonitions which caused him to change position. He also reports a remarkable string of lucky breaks from certain death. Craig Aitken’s argument in “The Limits of Endurance” is that it was Roscoe’s firm belief that he was destined to survive which allowed him to cope so effectively with the immense stress of so much exposure to extreme danger and the horrors of war. Roscoe concluded his memoir by describing the dream he had at Vimy Ridge again.

“As a curious incident, I was greeted by the same people, in the same formation of a half circle as I came off the train [in Melville] with my kitbag, cane, medal, ribbons and markings as I had in a dream while lying in the trenches exactly one year before (sic). Was it a vision? Was it Supernatural? I do not know. It was exact in every slightest detail. I leave that to you. Strange as it may seem I was never at any time scared or thought I might be killed. Going in and out of the line or over the top became routine, like going to the office, just a job to be done.”

Roscoe Wilder’s next position on the front lines was to the right of the Sens Arras Road, facing La Coulette.

“The 44th Battalion had taken over the line on our left. We called them the ‘Suicide Battalion’ because they usually got into trouble by trying to take impossible positions from Fritz. They lived up to their reputation again as they attacked a small rise in front of their position and got thoroughly licked. We stayed out of that scrap and had a ringside seat. Fritz could have counted the noses in our front line as most of us watched the show. I did not want to miss any of the action, so I sat on top of the trench and cheered them on. Fritz must have been watching the show too as he never fired a shot at us perched up there like sitting ducks. It was like watching a movie out there in the open. Brave men were moving forward in extended order, firing and dying, more men were moving up to fill the gaps. It reminded me of the ‘Charge of the Light Brigade’ – Ours not to reason why, Ours but to do or die. (And it was just as hopeless and STUPID).”

After many battles, including Hill 70 and Passchendaele, his faithful, muscular warrior gave up.

“While on the Oppy Wood front, my French Truck Horse decided that he had had enough. While we were in support, he fixed up a cartridge with shrapnel instead of a bullet and shot himself in the foot. That was the last I saw of him. He must have instructed others about

how it was done as two more lads fixed up cartridges with shrapnel and shot each other in the rear. Both went to hospital in England. One was in pretty bad shape, as the lad who shot him was a little careless where he pointed the rifle and made a bull's eye. This was unusual for the Canadian forces. I think the incidents were a result of being shot at by Fritz while out on rest. A couple of men were killed there by overhead shrapnel."

Craig Aitken made the point that Great Uncle Roscoe did not seem to blame his man for this incident. He seemed to agree that there were limits to how much endurance could be expected of a soldier without him being considered "a yellow belly", however he did not hesitate to heap scorn on some other men. This disdain was especially felt for two of his own officers, who aquired suspicious minor injuries prompting them to leave their commands on the front lines.

Aitken notes that fatalism was not Roscoe Wilder's only means to cope. Historians have noted that a feeling of responsibility could also sustain a man, whether that responsibility was upholding the reputation of a crack regiment, holding the senior position in a section, or some other special job. Consequently officers were only half as likely to break down as those in the ranks. While not an officer, Roscoe was the head of a Lewis Gun squadron, and he keenly felt his duty to "his" men. From October, 1918 until the end of the war, his platoon managed without an officer.

"As platoon commander and company sergeant major I seldom got a chance to rest."

Feelings of helplessness or passivity undermine morale. In contrast, Great Uncle Roscoe would have had comparatively more control over his immediate activities than most soldiers, and would have been constantly forced to make decisions of one kind or another. His role on the battlefield would have kept him more alert than his juniors and thus kept apathy at bay. Nonetheless, he, like other veterans who made it through the war, well understood the strain on

those around them that caused them to break.



*Lois Sparling is a retired lawyer and long-time member of the AFHS. She has served on the Board of Directors, the Program Committee and as leader of the Celtic SIG. Her interest in family history research was piqued about 25 years ago when her grandmother purchased a history of her grandfather's family.*

## GENEALOGY RESEARCH BOOK REVIEWS – by Lois Sparling

### **Birth, Marriage & Death Records: A Guide for Family Historians**

Authors: David Annal and Audrey Collin

This is the story of church records and civil registration of births, marriages and deaths in Britain and Ireland starting in 1538 during the reign of Henry VIII. There are heroes and villains, obstacles overcome, and nefarious schemes frustrated.

Nonconformist Protestant churches started recording births/baptisms and deaths/burials in 1689. Only marriages performed in the Church of England had any legal effect. Quaker marriages were recognized by law commencing in 1753 but not those of Presbyterians, Congregationalists (aka Independents), Baptists, all other Protestants and Roman Catholics. Thus the Church of England had a monopoly on the wedding trade until surprisingly recently. This is despite that fact that by the early 1800s, 25% of the population of England and Wales belonged to other denominations. Except in Scotland.

The state church of Scotland is Presbyterian. It is the Anglicans who are nonconformists there. Scotland, Ireland, and Northern Ireland all have

their own, separate civil registration systems. The authors also cover vital records kept by the British military and a variety of “unexpected sources.” There are also chapters on divorce and adoption. We finally get to how to access these records in chapter 16.

### **My Ancestor was a Freemason**

Author: Pat Lewis

This is one of a series of booklets published by the London-based Society of Genealogists. The Masonic Order is one of the organizations which were an important part of many of our ancestors’ lives. This semi-secret association has been around since the seventeenth century. At one time it was unique in promoting social relationships between the upper and middle classes.

If an ancestor was a mason, this says a lot about his beliefs. Fellow masons would have been significant associates. This booklet explains what the masons are and what they were in the context of earlier times. It also has illustrations of Masonic symbols one might find on gravestones and heirlooms.

I know that I have masons in my family tree because I have three Masonic aprons in a box under my bed. The author provides addresses and pointers on how to pursue leads to determine whether Granddad was a mason and what positions he held within that organization. This is a useful introduction. It is immensely helpful to know the terms used and what documentation should exist. However, you will have to use your favourite search engine and perhaps consult the Masonic Temple in Calgary to find out exactly where to make inquiries about accessing Masonic records outside of England.

### **Marriage Law for Genealogists: the definitive guide**

Author: Rebecca Probert

The author of this book is an English law professor who specializes in the history of marriage laws - just my cup of tea, but perhaps

she provides more detail on her subject than many are looking for. In any event, this is now the authoritative treatise on marriage in England and Wales from 1600 to now. It is written for family historians, not lawyers or academics. The author addresses both the legal and social history issues around marriage which concern those hunting for their ancestors.

Professor Probert begins by explaining that couples virtually always married and that illegitimacy rates were very low in England and Wales until later in the twentieth century. Therefore, records of ancestral weddings were created and we should be able to find those records. Divorces and annulments were expensive and extremely rare. Legislation gradually made divorce easier during the twentieth century. However, before about 1940, if someone re-married, that generally meant that his or her first spouse had died. Next most likely was that it was a case of bigamy. Another possibility is that someone remained after his or her spouse was mistakenly presumed dead.

Except for Jews and Quakers, weddings always took place in the Anglican Church between 1600-1653 and 1660-1836. Anglican parish registers are, therefore, where marriage records are to be found. The wedding was supposed to take place in the home parish of either the bride or the groom. However, the critical requirement was that the wedding ceremony be performed by an Anglican priest.

Professor Probert’s research indicates that couples usually married close to home, if not in the parish where one or both of lived, then in a parish nearby. However, during the first half of the eighteenth century couples wishing to marry without parental consent or to avoid their local clergyman for whatever reason went to the Fleet Street prison in London to be married by one of the Anglican priests imprisoned there. Legislation was enacted by Parliament in 1753 to stop this. Professor Probert estimates that 10% of marriages continued to take place well away from the couples’ home and about 1% out of their county of residence.

## VOLUNTEER APPRECIATION NIGHT 2014 – by Dawn Turner

### Volunteer Appreciation Night 2014

Dawn Turner, President and Webmaster

This is an adaptation of the speech I gave at Volunteer Appreciation night. It was well attended and we had cake and refreshments. I thought folks might like to see who was honoured and the nice things we had to say about them.

I started with a little story about a teenage girl who tried to convince her father that her boyfriend was a really nice guy, because “why else would he be doing 5,000 hours of community service?”

I’m sure some of us feel that we have put in 5000 hours of volunteer time. Our amazing volunteers are what make the Alberta Family Histories Society possible. From running the library to organizing classes and seminars to sitting on the Board, all our volunteers are very, very important to us.

And tonight is the night we get to express our appreciation. We will be celebrating three volunteers in particular. Each one was chosen because they contribute to the AFHS’s operations in a big way and because, as far as we know, they have not yet been acknowledged publically as AFHS celebrities.

Each of tonight’s star volunteers will get a certificate and the chance to choose a book they would like to have added to our library’s holdings.

So, without further ado, in alphabetical order by last name, here are the three recipients of the 2014 AFHS Volunteer Appreciation awards.

**Kay Clarke** is definitely a contender for the “5000 hours of volunteer service.” She has done just about everything from the President’s role to teaching classes, to volunteering on the PR Committee. Last year, Kay was the AFHS chair for the joint conference we co-sponsored with

the AGS in Red Deer. That role required a *lot* of diplomacy and co-ordination. Right now, Kay is our Privacy Officer and is currently sitting on the Bylaws Committee, among other things. Kay has been with AFHS a long time and knows just about all there is to know, so she’s one of my go-to people if I have a question about anything.

**Ruth Sutherland** has been our Treasurer for the last few years and we will sure miss having her in that position. She takes a lot of pride in her work and she does one heck of a good job of it, too. Ruth has also been involved in many committees and her input and shrewd questions add a lot of value to our Board meetings. Along with Kay, she is currently sitting on the Bylaws Committee and offers the same attention to detail there that she does in her role as Treasurer. She spent many hours comparing our bylaws with other societies’ and making sure we weren’t missing anything. And she is the only person in the world that I know of that takes *Robert’s Rules of Order* to bed with her for a little light reading!

**Ann Williams** is one of those quiet, unassuming kind of heroes that goes about her business without fanfare and just gets it done. Ann has served as secretary and she assembles *The Breeze* every month, making sure it gets to me to be put up on the website. She has been the coordinator of the English/Welsh SIG for years. Ann has been our liaison with the Federation of Family History Societies for over ten years, from whom she managed to get some grant money to assist with our recent Dave Obee seminar! And I have it on good authority that Ann has been a wonderful “right hand woman” on the Archives committee, doing the tedious jobs willingly and efficiently.

I have a feeling Ann will be shy about coming up here tonight but we think she is long overdue for recognition.

WE LOVE OUR VOLUNTEERS

### **A Tale of Two Identical Fathers of Confederation**

Sam McBride tells us the stories of two fathers of Canadian Confederation with identical names. The author's great-great-grandfather was John Hamilton Gray from Prince Edward Island while the other John Hamilton Gray was from New Brunswick. Both were strong supporters of Canadian Confederation.

*The Journal of the Victoria Genealogical Society* (2014, Spring), 37(1), 4-6

### **Corbiehall Graveyard, Bo'Ness**

Corbiehall graveyard is located in Bo'ness (Borrowstounness) which is a coastal town on the south bank of the Firth of Forth in the central lowlands of Scotland. Data was extracted from the gravestones of Corbiehall cemetery by Ian Anderson and presented in this article. Some of the main family names include: Bald, Black, Duncan, Ferguson, Haggie, Harrison, Hastie, Henderson, Johnston, Lockie, Lundie, McEwan, Meldrum, Miller, Murphy, Nimmo, Peebles, Rew, Rutherford, Sanderson, Scotland, Smith, Steele, Wilson, and Wishart.

*The Newsletter of the Central Scotland Family History Society* (2014, March), (47), 18-26.

### **Czech Settlers in Colorado – The First Half Century**

Author Nancy K. Prince traces the arrival of Czechs into the state of Colorado following the news of gold discoveries in 1858. She documents the stories of some early Bohemian settlers including Albert Selak, Libor Alois Schlessinger, Joseph Benesch, George Dostal, John Hamlik David Kline, Maurice Wise and others.

*Nase rodina, "Our Family"*, Quarterly of the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International, (2014, March), 26(1), 1-10.

### **Genealogy Web Guides**

This issue of Family Tree Magazine is a great one if you want to improve your online research techniques. Various authors have reviewed the top genealogy websites and included information such as records available, search strategies,

membership options, quick tips and short cuts.

Websites reviewed include Ancestry.com, Archives.com, Archives.gov, FamilySearch.org, Findmypast.com, Fold3.com, MyHeritage.com and others.

*Family Tree Magazine*, (2014, March/April), 15(2), 6-72.

### **My Parish - Wickwar**

Andrew Plaster gives a history of Wickwar parish in south Gloucestershire. The parish is bounded by Cromhall and Charfield parishes in the north, Hawkesbury in the east, Yate and Rangeworthy in the south and Tytherington in the west. Surnames mentioned in the article include: Arnold, Ash, Garlick, Gunston, Lovell, Perrett, Plaister, Shipway, Sommers, and others.

*The Journal of the Bristol & Avon Family History Society* (2014, March), No. 155, 30-36

### **Salt Lake Institute of Genealogy 2014**

The Utah Genealogical Association offers in-depth instruction on a variety of genealogical subjects each year at the Salt Lake Institute (SLIG). If you have ever considered attending SLIG, then you may want to read this article by Ellen Paul who describes her experience in January 2014 in Salt Lake City. She registered in a problem solving course to try to trace her great-grandmother from Ireland to Vermont in 1867.

*The Ottawa Genealogist*, (2014, April - June), 47(2), 80-83.

### **Spring into New Software: A Review of Legacy Family Tree Version 8!**

Tony Bandy reviews the latest version of this popular genealogy software. He covers changes in Legacy reporting, sources, statistics, duplicates, interface, searching, exporting, and publishing. After reading this review, I am ready to upgrade my Legacy version 7!

*Internet Genealogy*, (2014, April/May), 9(1), 17-21.



### **Terror At Sea: Eleanor Roosevelt's Lucky Escape**

This article tells of the 1887 collision of two White Star Line vessels off the coast of New Jersey. Eleanor Roosevelt was a toddler travelling with her parents, nurse and aunt when the SS Britannic was rammed by the SS Celtic. Eleanor and her family survived the collision and she would eventually become the longest serving first lady in US history.

*History Magazine*, (2014, April/May), 15(4), 44-48.

### **This Job's Killing Me...**

How many of us have used that particular line? But our ancestors often did risk their lives at work due to unhealthy and unsafe work environments. Dr. Simon Wills covers a variety of risks involved with occupations such as chimney sweeps, dyers, factory workers, mill workers, miners and sailors. Dr. Wills is also the author of *How Our Ancestors Died* (Pen & Sword, 2013).

*Family Tree*, (2014, May), 30(8), 58-61.

### **Website Update**

John Steel, the webmaster for Cumbria Family History Society tells us what is new on their website. Some features are only available to members but others are open to everyone including the interactive parish map. The map provides an easy way to look for information in each Cumbria parish on the IGI and from the record offices. I took a quick peek and found 2 wills listed for direct ancestors that died in 1836 & 1862. I will be sending to the Carlisle Records Office for those! If you have family from Cumbria, I suggest you check out this website.

*The Newsletter of the Cumbria Family History Society* (2014, May), No. 151, 8-9.

## **CHINOOK RECEIVES HONOURABLE MENTION FOR THE 2013 ELIZABETH SIMPSON AWARD**

Our journal *Chinook* was submitted for consideration for this year's Elizabeth Simpson Award, which is a competition sponsored by the Federation of Family History Societies. While we did not win, we did receive an honourable mention.

A letter from the Judging Panel says:

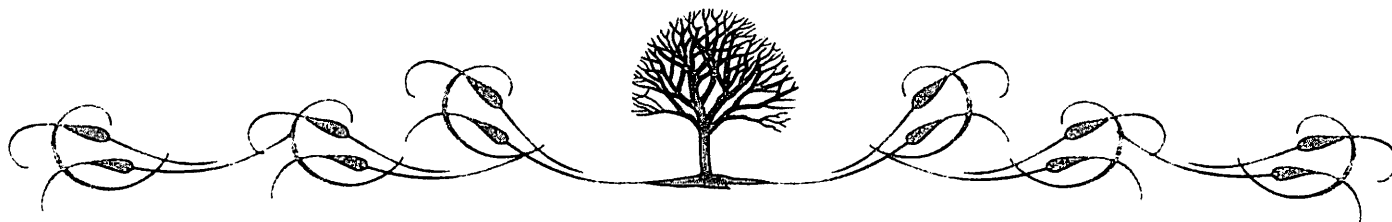
"The judges would like to thank and congratulate all societies who entered the competition for producing wonderful and interesting Journals. It has been a very difficult job and it was felt that there were many societies worthy of an accolade. However; only two societies in each category can receive official recognition.

"The judges gained a great deal from reading the entries and would like to give a special mention to the journals produced by **Alberta Family Histories Society**, Rugby Family History Group, Ormskirk & District FHS, Glamorgan FHS, Devon FHS and Northern Ireland FHS."

Announced as winners for 2013 were:

- Small Societies: Cave FHS and Folkestone & District FHS
- Medium Societies: Northamptonshire FHS and Hertfordshire FHS
- Large Societies: Oxfordshire FHS and New Zealand Society of Genealogists
- Overall Winning Society: Oxfordshire FHS

So kudos to all involved for a job well done, and many thanks to all our contributors. Without your stories and articles *Chinook* would not be possible.





**PUBLICATIONS**  
**of the**  
**Alberta Family Histories Society**

<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#publications>

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA CEMETERY RECORDS**

The AFHS has produced fifteen volumes of records from Southern Alberta cemeteries. Each volume is individually priced and all are available for purchase in digital format. The volumes contain monument transcriptions, burial records and many photographs of the memorials.

**AFHS Digital Library Volume I (CD) Price \$30.00**

*This volume contains over 68,000 records from 69 cemeteries in Southern Alberta (consult the AFHS website for the complete list), including about 11,000 records from the Calgary Crematorium and 2,000 records from the Chevra Kadusha (Jewish) Society. Volume I was completed in 2001.*

**AFHS Digital Library Volume II (CD) Price \$20.00**

*Volume II contains 24,500 records from two cemeteries on Garden Road that straddle the eastern boundary of the Calgary city limits: MD of Rockyview Garden of Peace and Mountain View Cemetery. This volume was completed in 2003.*

**AFHS Digital Library Volume III (CD) Price \$20.00**

*This volume contains monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs from three cemeteries in Cochrane – St Andrew's, St. Mary's and Municipal – plus Westerdale Cemetery in Olds, St. Barnabas Anglican Churchyard in Calgary and two cemeteries in Hill Spring Cemeteries in Pincher Creek. Volume III was completed in 2004.*

**AFHS Digital Library Volumes IV-X (CD) Price (each) \$25.00**

*Each of these seven CDs includes monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs from a particular area or section within Queen's Park Cemetery, Calgary. Volumes can be purchased individually or as a complete library in Volume XI. (Consult the AFHS website for a description of each volume.)*

**AFHS Digital Library Volume XI (DVD) Price \$50.00**

*This DVD includes the transcriptions, photos and burial records for all 66,655 burials in Queen's Park Cemetery individually contained in Volumes I to X. Volume XI was completed in 2009.*

**AFHS Digital Library Volume XII (DVD) Price \$50.00**

*This DVD contains monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs for 16,634 entries in Sections A-F, H-N and P of Burnsland Cemetery, Calgary. Volume XII was completed in 2010.*

**AFHS Digital Library Volume XIII (DVD) Price \$50.00**

*This DVD contains monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs for military markers in Burnsland, Queen's Park, St Mary's and Union cemeteries, Calgary. Many additional photos from the Military Museum, Peacekeeping Parks, Currie Barracks, Armoury, Memorial Drive and other areas are also included. Volume XIII was completed in 2010.*

**AFHS Digital Library Volume XIV (DVD) Price \$50.00**

*This DVD contains 13,557 entries from 20 sections of St. Mary's Cemetery and 2,391 entries from St. Mary's Pioneer Cemetery with monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs. Volume XIV was completed in 2012.*

**AFHS Digital Library Volume XV (DVD) Price \$50.00**

*This DVD contains 22,779 entries from the 20 sections within Union Cemetery, Calgary, Alberta. The data includes monument transcriptions, burial records and many memorial photographs. Union Cemetery is Calgary's oldest cemetery. Volume XV was completed in 2013.*

## OTHER AFHS PUBLICATIONS

These publications provide information on personal data and local historical events. Many of the lists are fully searchable on the AFHS website and are available as paper prints. Prices represent reproduction costs only. All are printed in black and white on 8 ½" x 11" pages and cerlox bound. Consult the AFHS website for descriptions of these publications.

Alberta Local Histories Listing (68 pages)	\$15.00
Births, Deaths, Marriages from Calgary Newspapers 1883-89 (40 pages)	\$20.00
Births, Deaths, Marriages from Calgary Newspapers 1890-99 (205 pages)	\$30.00
Nominal Rolls of 50th Battalion, CEF, 1914-15 (45 pages; also included in Digital Library Volume V)	\$20.00
Nominal Rolls of 3rd, 12th and 13th Regiments, Canadian Mounted Rifles, CEF, 1915-16 (70 pages)	\$25.00
Obituary Index of Turner Valley Oilfields Residents, Past and Present (35 pages)	\$15.00
South Calgary High School 1915-21, 1928-29 & Calgary Normal School 1929-30 Class Lists (44 pages)	\$15.00
The Barr Colonists 1903 (38 pages)	\$15.00
The MacDonald Family of Cochrane and Mount Royal Ranch (24 pages)	\$15.00

For additional information about how to order copies of publications, consult the AFHS website: <http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml#publications> or send an email to [projects@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:projects@afhs.ab.ca).

### AFHS DISCUSSION AND SOCIAL MEDIA SITES

**Discussion List** – an open discussion list on RootsWeb where members and non-members may exchange information, ideas and questions about subjects related to family history.

To participate, go to the **AFHS-DISCUSSION-L** section of the RootsWeb website and follow the instructions given there about how to join the list.

[http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/Genealogical\\_Societies/AFHS-DISCUSSION.html](http://lists.rootsweb.ancestry.com/index/other/Genealogical_Societies/AFHS-DISCUSSION.html)

If you have any difficulty signing up, please contact the **AFHS Webmaster**. ([webmaster@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:webmaster@afhs.ab.ca))

**AFHS Blog** – where we have three excellent contributors: <http://afhs.ab.ca/blog>

**Facebook** – used to update followers on Society activities. [www.facebook.com/AlbertaFHS](http://www.facebook.com/AlbertaFHS)

**Google+ Page** – where news and announcements about AFHS activities and general comments on genealogy may be posted. <https://plus.google.com/107346277155546489036/posts?hl=en>

**Linked In Page** – not a lot there yet, we just wanted to establish a presence.  
[www.linkedin.com/company/alberta-family-histories-society](http://www.linkedin.com/company/alberta-family-histories-society)

**Twitter** – [www.twitter.com/AlbertaFHS](http://www.twitter.com/AlbertaFHS)

**Windsock** - An email mailing list that shares news and announcements to members only. If you are a member and have not been receiving this publication, please contact the **AFHS Webmaster**. ([webmaster@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:webmaster@afhs.ab.ca))



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## THE SOCIETY

The Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS) is a non-profit organization formed in 1980 to promote and encourage an interest in family history research worldwide.

To find out more about the Society – its objectives, benefits of membership, meetings, resources available, publications and other matters – consult the website. (<http://afhs.ab.ca>)

## MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in family history and genealogy.

The AFHS membership period runs from September 1 to August 31. Applications received after April 1 will be applied to the following year. Renewal fees not paid by November 1st, annually, may result in removal of all privileges afforded to members.

### Annual Membership Fees:

Individual, Family, Senior:	\$35
Institution	\$50

\* Prices are increasing slightly on September 1. Watch for details on the website and in *Windsock*.

**To join:** Complete the Membership Application/Renewal form available from the AFHS office or on the Society's website. Deliver it, along with the appropriate fees, to the AFHS office or bring it to a monthly meeting.

## GENERAL MEETINGS

General meetings of the Society are held the first Monday (second Monday if the first Monday is a holiday) of every month from September to June at River Park Church, 3818 - 14A Street SW, Calgary. Details of upcoming programs are published on the AFHS website.

## SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

A list of AFHS publications and information on how to purchase copies may be found on the Society's website. (<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/cemetery.shtml>)

## AFHS LIBRARY

The Society's library, containing thousands of items of interest to family historians, is located in the AFHS offices and is open to members and the general public free of charge. For hours of operation, please consult the Calendar on the AFHS website or phone 403-214-1447.

## CHINOOK

**Publication:** *Chinook* is published quarterly by the Alberta Family Histories Society (AFHS) on October 1st, January 1st, April 1st and July 1st. *Chinook* is distributed to all AFHS members, and other family history societies and institutions around the world.

**Submissions:** Anyone interested in genealogy, family history or regional history is welcome to submit articles. Material may be submitted to the *Chinook* Editor by email ([editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca](mailto:editor-chinook@afhs.ab.ca)) or by post to the AFHS offices. For information about format, authors should consult the *Chinook* Submission Guidelines on the AFHS website. (<http://afhs.ab.ca/publications/docs/chinook-submission-guidelines.pdf>) The final decision with respect to acceptance of any material for publication rests with the *Chinook* Editor. Neither the AFHS nor *Chinook* assumes responsibility for errors, omissions or authors' opinions.

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