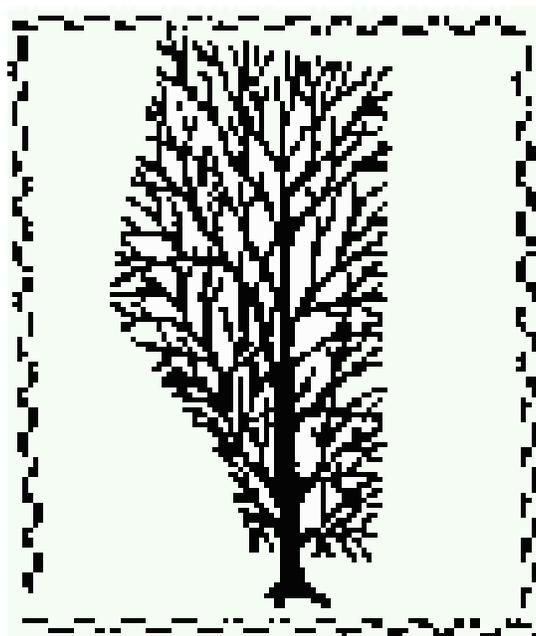


YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS
Alberta Genealogical Society
Lethbridge and District Branch
Vol. 24, No. 1
January 2007
ISSN 0836-531B



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Another year has sped by leaving me wondering where did 2006 go and what to expect for 2007. This May will find us visiting our son and his family in Utah and of course it also means at least one trip into the Family History Library. By preparing now and becoming organized we will accomplish so much more in the limited time that is available.

I told the people from Ontario, that I took on trips to Salt Lake City in the past, look at your dead ends, conflicting information, missing pieces of information and jot these problems down on research logs. Write out as many possible solutions to the problems as you can think of and then using the Family History Library Catalog jot down the books and films that you need to see. Before I go to Salt Lake I make a list from my logs of all the books or films I want to see. By being prepared in this way you also make better use of your visits to the Family History Library.

When I am at the library in Salt Lake I go to the books first because they can only be viewed there. Few if any are put on film or microfiche. Even though it will cost me some money I can order the films or fiche I need to read at the Family History Centre near me. All your data should be verified. All too often I hear people say "I got it off the internet therefore it must be right". How I wish!!! Remember if someone has information they got it from somewhere so what are their sources? Even with the information I receive from relatives I still look at it and take a cross section. If I can prove a minimum of 10% then I am pretty sure the rest will be accurate.

To my friends and members of the Lethbridge Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society I wish you the best of health throughout 2007 and success as you research into uncharted waters of your heritage.

KEN YOUNG, President



If you want to submit any articles, genealogy humor, interesting websites or have any queries you want us to print feel free to contact us. Please let us know of any articles you would like to see on any topics. You can drop off your submissions to our A.G.S. Office or phone (403) 328-9564 or send an e-mail to lenthags@theboss.net

Susan Haga, Newsletter Editor

LETHBRIDGE FAMILY HISTORY CENTER

Wed. January 17th—9:30 a.m.—The Research Process—Instructor: Ken Young
Sat. January 20th—9:30 a.m.—The Research Process—Instructor: Ken Young
Thurs. January 25th—7:00 p.m.—Organizing Your Records—Instructor: Val Duncan
Sat. January 27th—9:30 a.m.—Basic PAF (computer lab)-limit 9-Instructor: Howard Tagg
Thurs. February 8th—7:30 p.m.—Basic PAF—Instructor: Howard Tagg
Wed. February 14th—9:30 a.m.—Basic PAF—Instructor: Howard Tagg
Thurs. February 15th—7:00 p.m.—Temple Guidelines and Rules—Instructor: Val Duncan
Sat. February 17th—9:30 a.m.—Don't Be Afraid of the Computer—Limit 10—Instructor: Mary Tollestrup
Thurs. February 22nd—7:00 p.m.—PAF Sources & Notes—Instructor: Val Duncan
Sat. March 3rd—9:30 a.m.—Quebec & France—Instructor: Raymond Huel

(Please pre-register at the Family History Center--phone 328-0206. Register early for computer classes—classes with fewer than 3 people will be cancelled.)

BURNS DAY EVOKES PRIDE IN A FOUNDING PEOPLE

A deep and rich vein of tartan runs through Waterloo Region and its environs. The descendants of Scottish settlers, inextricably woven into one of the two dominant strains of the rich Canadian fabric, have made a decisive and lasting impression on our way of life.

Although less visible sometimes than other ethnic groups in the mosaic of our multicultural society, the descendants of the tenacious and hardy Scots can be

confident their role as a founding people. Their forbears in their claim to the rich opportunities of Canada and made an indelible mark on its modern society. Their presence is evoked in the neatness of its farms, the solid buildings of rural towns and cities and the orderliness of our many government institutions.

Canadians of Scottish descent have little need to proclaim their presence or justify their role. Yet they are more than entitled to recall a common identity and express it in a manner that owes as much to Canada as it does to the land of their ancestral birthright. So from Cambridge and North Dumfries, through New Dundee and Doon, into the Fergus and Guelph areas of neighboring Wellington County, and further afield into Perth, Dufferin, Grey and Bruce, the skirl of the bagpipes and the abiding pride of clan loyalties still harken to those who celebrate Robbie Burns Day.

While Scotland enjoys its annual celebration of Hogmanay on New Year's Eve, its Canadian cousins reserve the haggis and malt whiskies for the week around Jan. 25. Burns Day, set aside to honor Scotland's Immortal Bard, flows gently like the sweet River Afton in a collective expression of inherited pride, often passed down from those who left their native hills and braes through dire economic necessity or force in the infamous Highland Clearances. In Canada, they carved out a better life than most of their ancestors could have foreseen. Today, it is a measure of their dignity and steadfastness that they celebrate in the memory of a literary hero whose evocative, colloquial verse sets his people apart and inspires pride in their past and confidence in their future. (The Saturday Record, Jan. 21, 1995)

EXPERT ADVICE: CHURCH RECORDS CHECKLIST

The Church records of Scotland are the most important resource for tracing your family tree. Because you'll probably spend a lot of time searching church registers, here is a checklist you can use to follow along.

1 Scottish Church Records index:

This source indexes all pre-1855 baptisms and marriages from the parish registers of the Church of Scotland. It also indexes baptisms and marriages from some nonconformist registers. The Scottish Church Records index is available for use at no charge at Family History Centers in a DOS version on compact disc as part of the Family Search program. You can also search this database for a fee on the Scots Origins website.

scotsorigins.com

- 2 **Old Parochial Registers on microfiche Indexes** are arranged by County.
- 3 **The International Genealogical Index (IGI):** Access the IGI at familysearch.org
- 4 Computer (parish register) printouts.
- 5 Microfilm of original parish registers of the Church of Scotland: Learn what records exist by consulting **Bloxham's "Key to the Parochial Registers of Scotland (Bloxham & Metcalfe, 1977)**. This book list Family History Library (FHL) film numbers, but they're for the first filming (old films) of the registers. Search the FHL Catalog to find new film numbers for a parish. To use the catalog, either search by film number using the old film numbers, or search by place using the parish name.
- 6 If you don't find your ancestors in the records of the Church of Scotland, use **The Statistical Accounts of Scotland** online at <http://edina.ac.uk/cgi> or **Groome's Ordinances Gazetteer of Scotland** (FHL, fiche numbers 6020391-6020411) to find the denominations of other area churches. Also, check the inventory of nonconformist records held at the **National Archives of Scotland** to see what else is available. The inventories are on FHL microfiche numbers 6084809 and 6084816- 6084819. The inventory of the Roman Catholic Records (RH21) is on FHL microfilm #1368303.

Excerpted from "A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Scottish Ancestors" by Linda Jonas & Paul Milner, at familytreemagazine.com/store/display.asp?id+70538 (The Tree Climber—Red Deer & District Branch AGS—January 2003—Vol. 25 #1)

ANSWERS TO SCOTTISH QUESTIONS

It took six months of testing, but the National Library now offers the 'Ask a Librarian' service. To take advantage of the library's helpful new online feature, go to: www.nls.uk/inforeadingrooms/askalibrarian.html and complete the form. Librarians will answer your e-mail or forward your query to a library that houses the proper resources to help you. It may take time for you to receive a response, but you can track your question's

progress on the Check your Questions and Answers page, which requires you to create a password. Learn more about the resources available at the **National Library of Scotland** at:

<http://www.nls.uk.digitallibrary/index.html>

(The Tree Climber—Red Deer & District Branch AGS—January 2003—Vol. 25 #1)

SCOTLANDS PEOPLE

One of the world’s largest resources of genealogical information, this new site is the official online source for census records, civil registration and parish registers for Scotland.

<http://www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>

PRO-ONLINE

Download digital images from the UK’s Public Record Office

<http://www.pro-online.pro.gov>

CARDSTON NEWS

14 January 1943, pg 3

TAYLORVILLE

Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Ady motored to Calgary Tuesday to take Margaret (their daughter) to attend business college. Miss Verna Nelson returned to work at Calgary with them. Mrs. Ady’s mother returned with them and is a guest at the Ady home.

HISTORY BOOKS FOR SALE AT A.G.S.

<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PRICE</u>
The Bend—West Lethbridge	\$35.00
Coyote Flats Volume I	\$22.00
Coyote Flats Volume II	\$45.00
Drybelt Pioneers--Sundial	\$36.00
Fort Macleod--Our Colorful Past	\$50.00
1874-1924 Volume I	
Heritage of High Country	\$40.00
—Del Bonita	
Raymond Roundup—1902-1967	\$50.00
Sons of Winds and Soil	\$35.00
—Nobleford, Monarch & Kipp	
White Caps and Red Roses	\$95.00
—Galt Nurses (signed copy)	
100 Years Between the River	\$35.00
—Glenwood, Hartley & Standoff	

(Plus shipping charges based on the weight of the

book.)

PUBLICATION ORDER FORM

SHIP TO AGS # _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

—
CITY: _____

PROV/STATE: _____

COUNTRY: _____

TITLE:	PRICE:
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**POSTAGE & HANDLING FEE FOR FIRST ITEM
AB, BC, SK, MB
OUTSIDE CANADA
NON-CANADIAN RESIDENTS--PAY U.S. FUNDS
CANADIAN RESIDENTS PLEASE ADD 6% GST
TOTAL**

Pied Piper of Hamelin

Remember this tale? Dancing and prancing in the winding streets of Hamelin, scores of children followed the seductive music of the Pied Piper and were swallowed up by a mountain never to be seen again. Now a researcher in Gottingen University in Germany has done a computer name search on the known events and believes he has proof that the story is factual.

Linguistics professor Jurgen Udolph says that 130 children did vanish on a June day in the year 1284 from the German village of Hamelin (spelled Hamelin in German). Professor Udolph entered all the known family names in the village at that time and then started searching for matches elsewhere. He found that the same surnames occur with amazing frequency in Priegnitz and Uckermark, both to the north of Berlin. He also found the same surnames in a former Pommeranian region, which is now a part of Poland.

Professor Udolph surmises that the children were actually unemployed youths who had been sucked into the German drive to colonize its new settlements in Eastern Europe. The Pied Piper

may never have existed as such, says the professor,” There were characters known as Lokator who roamed northern Germany trying to recruit settlers for the East.” Some of them were brightly dressed, and all were silver tongued. Professor Udolph can show that the Hamelin exodus should be linked with the battle of Bomhoeved in 1127 which broke the Danish hold on Eastern Europe. That opened the way for German colonization, and by the latter part of the thirteenth century there were systematic attempts to bring able-bodied youths to Brandenburg and Pommerania. The settlement, according to the professor’s name search, ended up near Starogard in what is now northwestern Poland. A village near Hamelin, for example is called Bevenungen and has an almost exact counterpart called Beveringen, near Pritzwalk, north of Berlin and another called Beweringen, near Starogard. Local Polish telephone books lists last names that are not the typical Slavic names one would expect in that region. Instead many of the names seem to be derived from German names that were common in the village of Hamelin in the thirteenth century. In fact, the names in today’s Polish telephone directories which include Hamel, Hamler and Hamelnikow, all apparently derived from the name of the original village. To read the original poem written by Robert Browning, look at crocker.com/~slinberg/poems/browning/piedpiper.htm

The above story originated with Jim Marin in the U.K. ‘Chinook’ Vol. 18 No. 3 Spring 1998, Alberta Family Histories Society

Note: In B&D Heir Lines Vol. 11 No.2 Fall 1998, Brooks branch member, Bill Amulung wrote a story on his family ‘Amelungs’ who lived in the city of Hamelin 1600-1700’s who were important citizens, some becoming mayors of the city. (Brooks & District Heir Lines Vol. 12 No. 1 Sprg 1999)

One Step Searches of the Hamburg Passenger Lists

(ancestry.com/learn/library/article.aspx?article+11588)

Ancestry.com now has the Hamburg Passenger Lists available online. The Ancestry.com collection now contains almost 200,000 images of original records. These are lists of millions of emigrants from what is now Germany and a number of surrounding areas. These people left their homelands to go to North America and elsewhere. The company plans to continue indexing the records until all of the original 5

million names are online.

Ancestry.com’s website allows the user to search by using dropdown lists for gender, marital status, and relationship. The problem for many of users is that these dropdown menus are all in German. Steve Morse owner of the well-known “one-step” indexes to other online data bases has created an improved index to Ancestry.com’s Hamburg Emigration Lists. One of the advantages of Morse’s version is that you don’t have to know as much German. His dropdown lists for gender, marital status and relationship are all in English. As is true of many of Steve Morse’s indexes you can search the index on his website but it will always point to data on Ancestry.com or other websites. Morse creates indexes, his website does not host the data. In this case, whichever index site you use, you will still need to have a subscription to Ancestry.com in order to view the records. You can access Steve Morse’s “One Step” indexes at <http://www.stevemorse.org> (Ceil Jensen—Eastman’s Online Genealogy Newsletter—Jan. 02/2007)

Old Private Cemeteries

England is old and small and the local folks started running out of places to bury people. So they would dig up coffins and would take the bones to a bone-house, and reuse the grave. When re-opening these coffins, 1 out of 25 coffins were found to have scratch marks on the inside of the coffins and they realized they had been burying people alive. So they would tie a string on the wrist of the corpse, lead it through the coffin and up through the ground and tie it to a bell. Someone would have to sit out in the graveyard all night (the graveyard shift) to listen for the bell thus someone could be, saved by the bell or was considered a dead ringer. (Joe [Fleshman—Roots-L@rootsweb.com](mailto:Fleshman-Roots-L@rootsweb.com))

Recently someone spoke of a cemetery that is really old, private, and really rundown. What happens to these cemeteries? For instance an outhouse was using an old tombstone for a step into an outhouse. This is happening a lot. Some people don’t even realize they are cemeteries. (Joan Billings, Roots-L Digidist Vol. 2, Issue 3)

Two Boer Wars

www.canadianembassy.org/ca/hist/Canada_Boer-en.asp

This site explains what role Canada provided in the first Boer War. History tells there were 2 Boer wars. www.reference.com/browse/wiki/First_Boer_War

[ar](#)

It seems unlikely that Canada had much (if any) official involvement in the First Boer War (which lasted only slightly longer than three months from mid-December 1880 to late-March 1881).

The above website gives a listing of the battles between the British and the Transvaal Dutch. This series of skirmishes is also known as the Transvaal Rebellion and is covered in the book of that name by John Laband (2005). The University of Calgary library has one copy of this book (Cat. No. DT2354.L33.2005). Dist-Gen mailing list—J. Metcalfe in response to earlier Boer War inquiries.)

INTERESTING WEBSITES

U.S. Newspaper Link

<http://www.usnpl.com>

Historical Directories—a digital library of local and trade directories for England and Wales from 1750-1919. <http://www.historicaldirectories.org>

Stones of Faith: Pennsylvania Germans & Their Gravestones

pagstones.com/pgs_stoneoverview.page.html

Irish Immigrants--<http://www.EISBirlsh.com>

“The Irish Immigrants of the Emigrant Savings Bank” (Vol. ii is a collection of data taken from the Emigrant Bank’s ledgers ca. 1850. This volume contains 5,000 depositor’s names along with any relatives they listed (more than 10,000 names). There is an index for the depositors as well as one for the relatives. All the indices are cross-indexed with any other accounts that may be connected to the depositor. There are photos of bank personnel, sample pages of the actual ledgers, and a wealth of personal family information. Many of the depositor’s couldn’t sign their name so the original ledgers (Test books) were used to identify a depositor in case of a lost, stolen or damaged passbook. The bank would ask questions relating to that account. This is a limited edition with only 300 copies printed. More information is listed on the website.

North Carolina Collection Biographical Index

http://www.lib.unc.edu/ncc/ncc_bio/index.html

The North Carolina Collection Biographical Index, compiled by the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, is a comprehensive index of more than 500 books containing biographical sketches of North Carolinians. The index now contains over

150,000 entries.

Social Security Death Index

Rootsweb offers free access to SSDI which currently includes death records through October 2006. This database contains several important tidbits of information on 78,440,205 whose deaths are on file with the U.S.’s Social Security Administration SSA including SSN, date of issuance, state of issuance, date of birth, date of death and last address of the record. The SSDI is created from SSA’s Death Master File. It is a database of people whose deaths were reported to the SSA beginning about 1962. The SSA Death Master File and SSDI are used by leading U.S. government, financial, investigative, credit-reporting organization, medical research, and other industries to verify identity as well as to prevent fraud and to comply with the U.S. Patriot Act.

<http://www.gendisasters.com>

GenDisasters.com chronicles the events that touched our ancestors lives—train wrecks, fires, floods, tornadoes, hurricanes, earthquakes, mining explosions, ship wrecks, drownings and accidents.

These are transcribed newspaper accounts, excerpts from historical books & photographs detail hundreds of life’s tragedies that our ancestors endured, from 1800’s-1950’s. (Rootsweb Review-Dec. 20, 2006—Vol. 9, No. 51)

Tom’s Big Chest of Old Irish Maps

Check out the collection of circa 1839 Irish cartography and view a map of the entire country or a more detailed map of any of the 32 counties. http://www.homepage.nflworld.com/tomals/Irish_map_s_of_S_Lewis_1839.htm

Jewish Encyclopedia--[JewishEncyclopedia.com](http://www.JewishEncyclopedia.com)

This website features the complete contents of the Jewish Encyclopedia, originally published between 1901 and 1906.

Soldiers of the First World War

Personnel files from the Canadian Expeditionary Force are a great source of genealogical data. http://www.archives.ca/02/020106_e.html

Maple Leaf Legacy Project

This project aims to collect a photograph of every 20th-century Canadian war grave.

<http://www.mllp.demon.co.uk>

Utah Digital Newspapers (University of Utah)

<http://www.lib.utah.edu/digital/unews/>)

Genealogy Courses at the University of Lethbridge

<http://www.uleth.ca/lib/guides/subject/display.asp?Subject=Interdisciplinary&Guide=22>

Saskatoon Phoenix Obituary Index 1946 to date
www.spldatabase.publib.saskatoon.sk.ca/OBIQuery.htm

<http://www.members.shaw.ca/persnow/>

British Home Children Society

It is estimated that 100,000 British Home Children were sent to Canada to work as indentured farm labourers and domestic servants as part of the British Child Emigration Scheme to Canada (1870-1957). The primary goal of this society is to maintain a comprehensive database of individual records called the British Home Children Registry (50,000 records).

<http://www.redstarline.en/>

Red Star Line. From 1873 to 1935 the Red Star Line shipping company transported nearly three million people from Antwerp, Belgium to the USA and Canada. There's considerable data concerning the ships and the company and pictures with a link to the Belgium-Roots Project, which contains an alphabetical list of individuals who emigrated from Belgium and are being researched by others.

<http://www.belgium.roostweb.com/fam/emigrant/s/>

Saskatchewan Homestead Records index can be found online at <http://www.saskhomesteads.com/> and then you send away for the actual documents themselves.

UK's Online Parish Clerks: Focus on Lancashire(<http://www.lan-opc.org.uk/home.html>)

All the data provided through these sites have been compiled and transcribed by volunteers, so the actual data available and parishes covered depends on the availability of volunteers to carry out this work. An online parish clerk should not be confused with parish clerks who work for parish or town councils.

The OnLine Parish Clerks project for the County of Lancashire site is extracting the records from the various parishes and provides online access to that data, free of charge, along with other data of value to family and local historians conducting research in this locality.

All OnLine Parish Clerks welcome enquiries and will do their best to help, but please remember their time will always be limited, and that many will be busy transcribing records for their chosen parish. Where possible, an OnLine Parish Clerk is appointed to direct the extraction of records and data for each parish. New volunteers for the County of Lancashire are always welcome.

<http://www.lan-opc.org.uk/volunteers.html>

Online Parish Clerks also known as OPC's are volunteers who collect, collate, and transcribe records for specific parishes in the UK. A list & links to these OPC's are available on Cyndi's List & currently include: Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Sussex, Warwickshire, Wiltshire. (Cyndislist website--www.cyndislist.com/volreg.htm)

GORDON WATTS-GLOBAL GAZETTE-NOV/06

Vital Statistics From New Brunswick Newspapers

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick have recently placed online transcriptions of vital statistics taken from newspapers. The database comprises 298,097 transcriptions from 102 volumes and covers a time period ranging from 29 January 1784 to 31 December 1896. The database contains 640,984 name indexes including 311,514 unique names extracted from 75 newspapers.

This impressive database is the result of twenty-three years of work by Daniel F. Johnson (1953-2005). The PANB have presented it on their website as a tribute to Daniel and a resource for researchers.

Information may be found by following a Name Index, or by using a Full-Text Search. In the brief time that I have searched this database I found a number of articles regarding one of my family names. While not all articles found could be linked to my specific family, some of them definitely were.

While labelled as New Brunswick Newspaper Vital Statistics, the database contains more than articles of births, marriages and deaths. Some articles make reference to visiting relatives and other items of interest. Searching for articles using the Full-Text Search function brought up some interesting items. For example, searching for articles containing the phrase 'loyalists from New Jersey' brought up a number of items, including some lists of names of "prominent Loyalists of New Jersey against whom proceedings were instituted in the counties named during the Revolutionary war for the purpose of confiscating their property for joining the New

Jersey Royal volunteers or for giving aid and comfort to the adherents of the Crown". A search for 'River John' produced a total of 182 records. Checking the first 30 of these, I found most of them to be marriage announcements, with some announcements of deaths. Another article provided an assessment of ratepayers for Fredericton in 1870.

To learn more about the database and it's compiler, and to access the records, visit the PNAB website.(Forwarded from Eleanor McMurchy)

GENEALOGY HUMOR

You may have heard of the young man who got involved in this work. He was sent to the department store to buy some genealogical supplies. He asked the first clerk he saw, "Do you have any family group sheets?" Perplexed, the young lady replied, "Well we have twin-size sheets, double, and queen size, but I'm not sure whether we have family group sheets!"

A family tree can wither if nobody tends its roots. (Brooks & District Heir Lines—Spring 2001—Vol. 14 #1—page 8).

The Porridge Patrol

Somewhere in Scotland, a young priest began visiting the hospital on a regular basis as the good Bishop had instructed him.

He worried about how to tell the Protestants from the Catholics, but his fears were allayed when he noticed a designation on the wall above each patient's head. "P" on some and "RC" on others. "Wonderrrrful", said the youthful cleric.

He dutifully prayed over and administered communion to all the RCs, and ignored the P's. But one elderly gentleman was obviously offended.

Why haven't you visited me, Father?" he demanded. "I'm a good Catholic."

"There's a "P" over your head."

"Oh, that's the breakfast code," said the man. "It tells them I want porridge for breakfast."

"Then what does "RC" mean?"

"Rice Crispies."

That story is courtesy of Reverend Wendy Robinson of Scarborough, Ontario, whose dad told it to her. She doesn't know where he got it from.

(Heir Lines—Brooks & District Branch AGS—Spring 2001—Vol. 14 #1)

SIR ALEXANDER GALT ARCHIVES

The purpose of the Archives is to collect and

preserve information of permanent value to the study of the human history of Lethbridge and southwestern Alberta. Information is collected from both public and private sources, and is available to interested researchers.

COLLECTIONS

Privately Donated Records

These records contain a wide range of information about people, places, organizations and events important to the history of the region. They include substantial holdings on agriculture, the performing and visual arts, coal mining, community clubs and societies, and regional planning, among many others.

Films, Negatives, Photographs, Slides & Videos

The Archives has almost 200,000 still and moving images in its collections. These images include virtually every aspect of the history of Lethbridge and district since photography was introduced here.

Audio Recordingsted

Approximately 300 oral history interviews are deposited with the Archives. These interviews center on the lives of pioneers and early residents of the city and region, and contain a wealth of information based on personal experiences. The Archives also have broadcast recordings, and a small holding of popular music of the past.

The Library

The library contains approximately 750 books and other publications devoted to local and regional history. Included are histories of most of the communities of southwestern Alberta, and works by early explorers and travelers such as Palliser and Macoun.

Maps and Technical Drawings

This is the fastest growing part of the Archives' holdings. They include topographical sheets, atlases, a limited number of architectural drawings, considerable number of technical drawings dealing with various aspects of urban and rural planning and delivery of services.

City of Lethbridge Records

The Archives has the responsibility of preserving and making available historically valuable records of the municipal government. At present, these records include early tax rolls, City Council minutes, Fire and Police Department records, cemetery records, and records of the City

manager. Not all of these record series are complete.

Newspapers and Clipping Files

The Archives has hard copies of all of the special editions of the Lethbridge Herald newspaper. Microfilm of the following newspapers is also available for researchers; Lethbridge News (1885-1906), Lethbridge Herald (1905-1928), Lethbridge Telegram (1914—1918), Macleod Gazette 1882-1900), Fort Benton Record (1875-1884), and the Raymond newspapers (together 1907-1956). Clipping files are also available, organized by subject headings.

Hours of Operation: Monday through Friday 10:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Closed weekends and statutory holidays.

People who cannot visit in person can contact the Archives with their research request, and the staff will compile as complete an answer as soon possible. There is a fee for this service.
(Greg Ellis, Archivist—Galt Museum/Archives)

LETHBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Selected Genealogy Sources

Following the Paper Trail: a multilingual translation guide by Jonathan Shea SB 418.02 S
The Genealogy Handbook- Helen Gulford 929.1 G

Trace Your Roots with DNA by Megan Smolenyak SB 929.1072.S

Red Book: American state, county, and town sources SB 929.1072 S Research Outline SB 929.1072 R

Canadian Sources

Access to ancestry: a genealogical resource manual for Canadians tracing their heritage by Elizabeth Briggs SB 929.1072071 B
The Atlantic Canadians 1600-1900 SB 929.3715
The Central Canadians 1600-1900 SB 929.3713
The French Canadians 1600-1900 SB 929.3714 F
The Western Canadians 1600-1900 SB 929.3712
Researching Canadian Census Records by Doris Bourrie SB 929.371 B
In Search of Your Canadian Roots Angus Baxter (Note: Baxter's books are great introductions to a variety of research areas) SB 929.1072071 B

Alberta Resources

Obituaries from Macleod Gazette by Lucielle McRoberts SB929.371234 R
Tracing Your Ancestors in Alberta SB 929.107207123 L

Who Died When? Southern Alberta, 1885-1959 by

Bruce Haig SB 929.371234 W

Lethbridge Public Library also has Cemetery Lists from select cemeteries in Lethbridge, Taber, Stirling and others.

Web Sources:

Edmonton Public Library <http://www.epl.ca/>

- 1 Great information on getting started (including tracing your family tree).
- 2 Information on searching for information in various geographic areas.)

Library and Archives Canada--ArchiviaNet
www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/0201_e.html

- 1 Census references, Immigration and Passenger Lists
- 2 Download Tracing Your Ancestors in Canada

Canadian Genealogy Centre

<http://www.genealogy.gc.ca>

Our Heritage <http://www.ourheritage.net/>

Family Tree Magazine's 100 Best Sites
<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/101sites/2004>

LPL Sources

Magazines

Everton's family history magazine
Family Chronicle
The Genealogical Helper
Newsleaf: The Ontario Genealogical Society
Relatively Speaking
Lethbridge Telephone Books
Henderson Directories—Lethbridge and select volumes of Red Deer, Calgary, Medicine Hat (Note: Genealogy materials in three areas: Reference, Circulating and in the Senator Buchanan Local History Room)

General Genealogy

Family History Library SB 929.1072 R
Family Tree Problem Solver by Marsha Rising 929.1072073 R

New at Library and Archives Canada

Passenger lists were the official immigration documents from 1865 to 1935. The lists contain information such as the name, age, country of origin, occupation and destination of each passenger. The lists are organized by port and

date of arrival. This database provides access to passenger lists for the ports of Quebec (1865-1921), Halifax (1881-1912, to 1922 shortly), to Saint John (1900-1912), North Sydney (1906-1908), Vancouver (1905-1912) and Victoria (1905 to 1912), shortly.

The Likacheff-Ragosine-Mathers collection (LI-RA-MA) contains documents created between 1898 and 1922 by the consular offices of the Russian Empire in Canada. The series on passports and identity papers is comprised of about 11,400 files on Jewish, Ukrainian and Finnish immigrants who came to Canada from the Russian Empire. The series includes passport applications and questionnaires containing general information. Nearly half the database is now available online, with the rest to be added shortly.

Ward Chipman the Elder, (1754-1824), a Massachusetts lawyer, was also an army administrator in the States of New York between 1777 and 1783. In 1784, he settled in New Brunswick, where he served as solicitor general until 1808. The Ward Chipman Papers contain muster rolls of Loyalists, and their families, who were members of demobilized regiments and who settled in Nov Scotia and New Brunswick. This research tool provides access to nearly 19,000 references to Loyalist families. Visit the virtual exhibition *Moving Here, Staying Here. The Canadian Immigrant Experience* Also at Archives Canada as on October 06/2006.

THE CANADIAN PASSPORT (Early Passports) (Passport Office Government of Canada)

One of the earliest mentions of passports dates back to about 450 BC. Nehemiah, an official serving King Artaxerxes of ancient Persia, asked permission to travel to Judah. The King agreed and gave Nehemiah a letter “to the governors of the province beyond the river”, requesting safe passage as he travelled through their lands.

Today’s Canadian passports still carry such a letter of request. Inside the front cover is a letter issued in the name of Her Majesty the Queen. Like Nehemiah’s letter, this also requests safe passage and protection for the bearer.

Not until the reign of King Louis XIV of France did these “letters of request” become popular. The King granted personally signed documents to his court favourites. The letter was dubbed “passe port”, literally meaning “to pass through a port”, because most international travel was by sailing ships. Hence the term “passport”.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada requests, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, all those whom it may concern to allow the bearer to pass freely without lot or hinderance and to afford the bearer such assistance and protection as may be necessary.

GENEALOGY AND PASSPORTS

Don’t overlook passports as a secondary source of ancestral information. Many of our immigrant ancestors travelled back to their homelands more than we might think. Until 1862, Canadians who were British subjects were allowed to cross freely over the US border. In travelling abroad, however, they had to obtain passports.

Information on passports is personal in nature, eg. Physical description of the applicant, dates they travelled, and if you are lucky as I was, the back page contained names and addresses of relatives to be visited. Passport applications may even contain more information.

The first passports were issued by local mayors or reeves. In 1862, special local agents were appointed for this purpose, and from 1867 all passports were issued by the Secretary of State. From 1882 to 1895 the provincial governments took over the task and then the Secretary of State took over again until 1909. After that date, passports were issued – as they still are – by the Department of External Affairs. Records exist from 1862 to 1882 and from 1894 to 1937 in the National Archives of Canada. Some of the records between 1882-1894 are in some of the provincial archives. (A. Baxter In Search of Your Canadian Roots p. 54)

Some Passport Facts for Canada

Early passports were single sheet certificates stamped with the official seal.

1915-Adopted British from – 10 section single-sheet folder printed in English only.

1919-Canadian Passport valid for 5 years

1921-A booklet-type passport was adopted

1926-First bilingual Canadian passport (The Tree Climber, Red Deer & District Branch, AGS, Vol. 23 No. 3—September 2001)

Finding an ancestor’s age at death is a common calculation conundrum. An easy—and free—solution is the Days Between Calculator ([/www.easycalculation.com/days-between-dates.php](http://www.easycalculation.com/days-between-dates.php)) which shows you how many years, months and days have elapsed between two dates.

Both ScotlandsPeople and Ancestry.uk (<http://www.ancestry.co.uk>) recently posted indexes and images for the 1841 census of

Scotland. That's the earliest Scottish census to provide more than a statistical population count, with information for each household member including name, sex, address, occupation and whether the person was born in the United Kingdom. Both sites now have the complete collection of genealogically useful UK censuses, which run every 10 years from 1841 through the most recent publicly available 1901 count. Ancestry uk's UK Deluxe Membership costs 69.95 pounds (\$131) annually—or you can go the pay-per view route for 4.95 pounds (\$9), which gets you 10 record views in 14 days. Over at ScotlandsPeople, you pay 6 pounds (\$11) for 30 page credits you must use within seven days viewing a single census record image: cost five credits (See website for Scotlandspeople's scotlandspeople.gov.uk/content/help/index.asp?r=55&390 for details on that site's charges). (Familytree Magazine e-mail update—May 25, 2006) (Thanks to Eleanor McMurchy for this information.)

DID YOU KNOW

In feudal times, a peasant was permitted to collect wood from his master's estate as long as he used only a farming hook or shepherd's crook to gather suitable branches. This was a tiresome job but he eventually secured a supply of kindling for his fire. Hence the well-known expression "by hook or by crook."

When remedies and cures were sold in great quantities at country fairs, the vendor proclaimed their supposed value in a loud voice. This strident form of advertising was known as "quacking", the term becoming associated with medicine generally. Hence the word "quack" to describe a false medical man, but sometimes used in jest for a real one.

In the 19th century, horse drawn buses were a common sight in every large town. As these competed with one another for passengers, it was vital that the horses were kept in good condition. To ensure their well being, many a driver used to spend his day of rest on the vehicle to see that everything was being managed satisfactorily by the relief crew. Thus a "busman's holiday" means time off which is taken at work.

(Brooks & District Heir Lines—Vol. 12, No. 1 Spring 1999)

**FROM AN ANN LANDERS ARTICLE
FROM NOVEMBER 12,
1996**

(Taken from an Ohio website)

If you are a member of the Jewish faith, your

religion was founded by Abraham about 4000 years ago.

If you are Hindu your religion developed in India around 1500 B.C.

If you are Buddhist, your religion split from Hinduism and was founded by Buddha, prince Siddhartha Guatama of India, about 500 B.C.

If you are Roman Catholic, Jesus Christ began your religion in the year 33.

If you are Islamic, Mohammed started your religion in what is now Saudi Arabia around AD600.

If you are Eastern Orthodox, your sect separated from Roman Catholicism around the year 1000.

If you are a Lutheran, your religion was found by Martin Luther, an ex-monk in the Catholic church, in 1517.

If you belong to the Church of England (Anglican) your religion was founded by King Henry VIII in the year 534 because the pope would not grant him a divorce with the right to remarry.

If you are a Presbyterian, your religion was founded when John Knox brought the teachings of John Calvin to Scotland in year 1560.

If you are Unitarian, your religious group developed in Europe in the 1500's.

If you are a Congregationalist, your religion branched off from Puritanism in the early 1600's in England.

If you are a Baptist, you owe the tenets of your religion to John Smyth, who launched it in Amsterdam in 1607.

If you are a Methodist, your religion was founded by John and Charles Wesley in England in 1744.

If you are Episcopalian, your religion was brought over from England to the American colonies and formed a separate religion founded by Samuel Seabury in 1789.

If you are a Mormon (Latter-Day Saints), Joseph Smith started your church in Palmyra, NY in 1830.

If you worship with the Salvation Army yes, it's a religious group too) your sect began with William Booth in London in 1865.

If you are a Christian Scientist, you look to 1879 as the year your religion was founded by Mary Baker Eddy.

If you are a Jehovah's Witness your religion was founded by Charles Taze Russell in Pennsylvania in the 1870's.

If you are Pentcostal, your religion was started in the United States in 1901.

(SAAMIS SEEKER, Vol. 20, No. 1, pg 5).

GERMAN NAMING PATTERNS

(Charles F. Kerchner, found on the internet)

At baptism, if two given names were bestowed upon a child, the first one was a spiritual one. This was formerly a Roman Catholic tradition and was later continued by the Protestants in their baptismal naming customs. The second given name of the child was a secular name. This was the name the person was known by. The spiritual name usually chosen to honour a favorite saint, was usually repeated for all children of that family of the same sex. Thus all the boys in a family would have the same (spiritual) first name, followed by a different (given) name, the latter name being the one they would use in everyday life. All the girls in a family would be likewise.

The most popular saint's name used by many German families was Johann, or John. The child's secular (or given) name was John if, and only if, at baptism he was named only John (more than likely Johannes), and was given a second name. Thus it is important for researchers to keep in mind that when looking for a name such as Johan Adam Kerchner, the name he would be known by to the rest of the world is actually Adam Kerchner. The author of this article also cautions researchers to take care when reading county histories, etc. especially those written by individuals in the 20th century. Where the author is referring to someone as John Kerchner, the actual 18th century record may well be for an individual named Johan George Kerchner, who would have been known as George Kerchner. (BGOGS Vol. 27 No. 3)

MORE GERMAN NAMING TIDBITS

The term Senior. and Junior following a name did not necessarily imply a father and son relationship. Instead it could have been an uncle and nephew who had the same name and lived near each other, or it could have been a grandfather and a grandchild living together, where the father had died. It could even have been two unrelated individuals with the same name but of different ages who lived near each other. Thus, the use of Sr. and Jr. merely meant the older and the younger respectively. The term cousin was widely used to mean extended family, not the specific legal definition we understand it to be today.

As in or en, added to the end of a name such as Anna Maria Kercherin, as a German language name ending suffix denoting that the person is female. Thus the correct spelling of the last name on the example would Kerchner, not Kerchnerin. (From BGOGS Vol. 27 No. 3)

EVALUATING EVIDENCE

(by Valerie Duncan & Monta Salmon)

Genealogical information today is readily available from sources other than family records such as the internet, antiquarian books, etc'. It can be difficult to determine the correctness of all that is available or to decide which source is most accurate. For example, I have a Culver grandmother. She married into the Tuttle family and they called her Mary. However, the Culver family called her Hannah. Both Mary and Hannah have the exact same birthday in the exact same place. A bit tricky or confusing?

DO'S & DON'T'S OF EVALUATING

Do Determine the number of years between each generation. When an individual is 83 or 14 having children bells should ring. Neither is impossible but improbable. Also determine as accurately as possible the age of the mother. Women did not deliver children during old age unless her name was Sarah.

Do Determine the correctness of the names on the pedigree. Bells should ring if the father, grandfather have wives with the same name. That too is possible but not overly probable. However, centuries ago, cousins did marry cousins and duplication of names was common.

Do Determine the location of the events surrounding the family member. Before emigration, it would be unlikely that someone in a northern province would marry someone from a distant southern province.

Do Determine the accuracy of the source. Did this come from accurate research, family tales, guestimate, AFN, World Tree, etc.

Do Notice the names of the children and the ancestors. Usually, children are named after someone special in the family tree. Many countries have naming customs which at times were strictly adhered to. It is wise to note the witnesses to christenings as those individuals were important enough to agree to caring for the child in the event of death of parents. When there appears to be more than one option of parentage, you may have to evaluate the pedigree for 3 to 4 generations and the descendants as well.

Do Evaluate the handwriting of the source. Is the writing legible? Old family bibles should not be written in BIC pen or in the same hand for generations.

Do: Learn the customs for the areas of your ancestors. Was there an acceptable civil marriage? Could they marry cousins or in-laws? When could one marry?

Do: Learn what types of records are available for each area. There are better records than church records sometimes such as manorial records or

parish chest records. If only church records are available, seek the Parish records rather than the Bishop's Transcripts.

Do: Make a time line. When you know what was happening in the area, it will often help determine the what, where, and why of your ancestors. Eg. 1711 in Norway, an epidemic of vast proportions hit part of Norway. For every birth or marriage, there were 500 to 1000 deaths.

THE FIRST RULE OF ACCURACY IS DOES IT MAKE SENSE?

If you have a question and the answer doesn't really make sense, then usually there is an error in the research. If you become totally stuck and the evidence shows there could be a problem causing that brick wall, it usually indicates error.

ACCEPTANCE OF FACTS: THE INFORMATION GATHERED MAKES IT APPEAR TRUE AND IT CANNOT BE PROVEN FALSE

DON'TS OF EVALUATING EVIDENCE

(Val Duncan and Monta Salmon)

Don't assume that what the family says is 100% accurate. Follow the 80/20 rule of truth to family information.

Don't assume that the family records will be found in only one place in the land. Ministers often served more than one parish so he may have recorded the information anywhere he stopped for the day.

Don't assume the family always attended the same church.

Don't assume the family wasn't there anymore if not found on the census or in the church records.

Don't assume people never moved because it was too difficult.

Don't assume people never married out of "class." It was unlikely but not impossible.

Don't assume one child is dead if the next child of that sex has the same name.

Two can live as cheaply as one, for half as long.
Advise is free. The right answer will cost plenty.
It said "Insert disk #3: but only two will fit!"
(submitted by Barb Tarney -Brooks & District
AGS—Vol. 11 #2)

RELIGION CODES ON CANADIAN CENSUS

Confused by the codes used on the Canadian census. Maybe this will help.

AD- Adventist

BA-Baptist

CB-C. Baptist, Calvinist Baptist

CE-Church of England

CN-Christian

CO-Congregationalist

CP-Canada Presbyterian

CS-Church of Scotland

CV-Covenanter

DC-Disciples of Christ

EM-Episcopal Methodist

EP-Episcopal

FT-Free Thinker

FW-Free Will Baptist

JU-Jewish

LC-Lib. Christian

ME-Methodist

NC-New Connexion Methodist

NG-Not Given

PR-Protestant

PS-Presbyterian

QU-Quaker

RC-Roman Catholic

RS-Restorantionist

SP-Spirtualist

UT-Unitarian

UV-Univeralist

WM-Wesleyan Methodist

ZZ-Other references

(Sault Channels--Sault Ste. Marie Vo. 16 # 2)