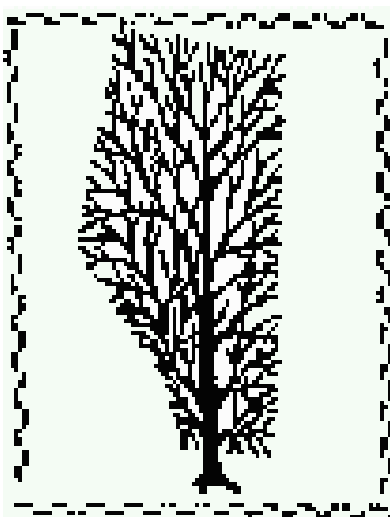


**YESTERDAY'S FOOTPRINTS**  
**Alberta Genealogical Society**  
**Lethbridge and District Branch**  
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## Editor's Corner



If you want to submit articles, genealogy humor, interesting web sites or have any queries you want us to print feel free to contact us. You can drop off your submissions to our library or phone (403) 328-9564 or send an e-mail to [lethags@theboss.net](mailto:lethags@theboss.net) Susan Haga, Newsletter Editor.

### Lethbridge A.G.S. Branch Hours

Library Hours: Tuesday, Wednesday & Friday 1:30–4:30 p.m. Meetings are 3rd Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. September through May. Visitors Welcome! Our library will be closed July and August and December but can be open on request. See our website:

<http://lethbridgeags.theboss.net/Exec.htm>

**Address: 1:28; 909 – 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue North.**

**Phone: (403) 328-9564**

### Membership Dues

Regular individual or family (Includes 1 Branch)--\$50.00, seniors (65+) individual or family (Includes 1 Branch)--\$45.00

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President	Doug McLeod
Vice President	Susan Haga
Treasurer	Pat Barry
Secretary	Alma Berridge
Past President	Nestor Martinez
Membership	Pat Barry

#### BRANCH COMMITTEE

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Cemetery	Phyllis Burnett
Librarian	Win Evans
Publicity	Win Evans
Researchers	Eleanor McMurchy
Computer	Phyllis Burnett & Doug McLeod
Newsletter Editor	Susan Haga
Web Master	Doug McLeod
Programs	Susan Haga
Advisory Group	Doug McLeod, E. McMurchy, Pat Barry, Phyllis Burnett & Win Evans

## President's Message

I hope everyone had a good summer traveling (or staying at home) and doing some genealogical research. My wife and I spent two weeks in Feb in Hawaii, then two weeks traveling the Alaska Highway in May/June. We spent two weeks going to Rosthern, SK for a geocaching event. In Oct we moved to West Lethbridge and we capped off our travel season by visiting family and friends in the Lower Mainland of BC the first two weeks of Nov. Sadly no genealogical research was done.

Our Branch had a good year with our membership holding around 45-50 members. We completed the indexing of the digitized church records from the Galt Museum. Our research department (Eleanor) was kept busy all year long. Some members were involved with or attended the GenFair in Edmonton. We started a "Legacy Family Tree", weekly 'self learn' session, with 6-8 members. We ended the year with a wonderful International dinner.

I now want to discuss volunteer hours. If you do something for the Branch or AGS HQ we ask that you submit the time you spent doing it every month. These hours are very important. At the AGS HQ level, the hours are used as part of the grant applications. They show, as a Non-Profit organization, we are giving back to the community. This is also true at the local level.

Volunteers include: HQ/Branch Executive or committee position held – working at the Resource Centre – doing research for other people on behalf of AGS – helping out at GenFairs/Conferences – organizing garage sales/international dinners or any other event that AGS is involved with. These are just a few examples of volunteers.

At our Annual General Meeting on February 19, 2015 we will be holding elections for our executive (now don't you all run away). We need a President, Vice President and a Secretary. Our Treasurer plans to stay on again for another two years. We need to have either a President or Vice President, but preferably both.

I ask that you consider putting your name forward for one of these positions. If you are interested or have questions, please contact our Past President, Nestor Martinez or myself.

In closing I wish everyone a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. Doug McLeod, President

### Monthly Meetings

On Saturday, November 15<sup>th</sup> at 6 p.m. at the Parkbridge Estates Community Hall we held our Annual International Dinner. Everyone brought a delicious international potluck dish. This year we held a Baby Picture Contest arranged by Win Evans. The first place winner was Carol Barry, then Eleanor McMurchy in second place and Joyce Ervin in third place.

On Thursday, January 15, 2015 we will be meeting at the Public Library for our monthly meeting everyone is to gather at the Senator Buchanan Room at 7:00 p.m.

#### **Books Purchased in 2014**

Wagon Trails and Ditches – Welling, published 1992.

Rolling Hills Remembers 1989-2014

Furrows of Time: A History of Arrowwood, Shouldice, Mossleigh & Farrow 1883-1982

Union Cemetery, Calgary Volume XV, DVD

Trails to Highways, Eastway District – Vulcan

Beyond Our Prairie Trails, Carstairs 1995 2 Volume set.

Cardston 1887 – 1962 Diamond Jubilee

Faith and Flowing Water: History of the Catholic People in the Eastern Irrigation District and Surrounding Area.

Along the Fireguard Trail, A History of Lyalta-Ardenode-Dalroy Districts 1979

Champion and District School Reunion 1906-1961

The Arrowwood (Mistsa-Katpiskoo) Story: In the Shadow of the Buffalo Hills

Tales and Trails. A History of Longview and Surrounding Area

Tilley Trails and Tales: Tilley, Alberta.

#### **Books Donated in 2014**

Braehead: Three Founding Families in the Nineteenth Century in Canada, Sherrill MacLaren published 1986 Donated by: Win Evans

Water Works Wonders: A History of the White, Wilson, McMahan, River Junction School Districts published 1995 McNally Seniors Donated by: Laureen Tetzloff

Obituaries from Lethbridge Herald and Funeral Home 1970-71, 1973-74, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1981-82, 1983-84 and 1988-89 Donated By: Bruce Haig

Lethbridge Catholic Separate School District No. 9. The first 100 years 1889-1989 Donated by: Pat & Carol Barry

Faith and Flowing Water: History of the Catholic People in the Eastern Irrigation District and Surrounding Area Donated by: Pat & Carol Barry

#### **Lethbridge Family History Center Hours**

Winter Hours: Monday 9:00-5:00 p.m., Tuesday-Thursday 9:00-9:00 p.m. and Saturdays 9:00-1:00 p.m. The Center will be closing at 1 p.m. Dec 13<sup>th</sup> and will not reopen until Monday, January 5, 2014.

#### **A Journey to Pincher Creek**

Years ago when I was a young adult I made a trip to Pincher Creek on a Saturday with my roommate Kim. We felt like going on an adventure to find information on her great grandfather who was a well known doctor in Pincher Creek in the early days. We had no idea what we were going to find that day when we drove away from our home in Calgary that Saturday in 1986.

Our first stop was going to the Pincher Creek Echo newspaper office as we wanted to go through old newspapers to try and uncover the mystery surrounding Kim's great grandfather's untimely death. Unfortunately when we arrived in Pincher Creek we learned that the newspaper office was closed for the weekend and wouldn't reopen till Monday morning. We were then redirected to the Pincher Creek Municipal Public Library where we could view the newspapers on microfilm. We were very delighted that our trip was not in vain since we had not properly prepared for this little journey by calling ahead to make arrangements to see what was open.

On searching through the past newspapers we found some tidbits about her family but no real answers to the questions that we were seeking. As we were busily going through the newspapers one of the librarians came up to assist us and asked us what we were searching for. So when we explained our situation to him the librarian gave us some very important information that was very helpful. He said that today there was a wedding going on in the town at the home of a past neighbor of Kim's great grandfather's family. We were given the address of the home where this wedding was taking place and after finishing up our research at the library we headed across town to check it out.

Upon arriving at this home we decided to drive down the back alley to see if the wedding reception was still going on in the back yard. Once we arrived at the home we saw that the reception had indeed moved inside the home and at this point Kim made the brave move to go and knock on the door and to introduce herself to the lady of the house.

When the door opened the woman of the house asked Kim who she was probably thinking she was a late arriving guest to the wedding reception. When my roommate explained who she was and the reason for her visit the woman seemed a bit alarmed as to whom Kim really was and wondered what exactly did she want which is entirely understandable given the circumstances. Kim explained about her great grandfather and that she

just wanted to learn about his untimely death and anything else that she could tell her about his life. But the woman was still somewhat hesitant. She did tell her though that she had bought some dishes from him years ago when he was moving and that she had a pitcher, some tea cups and saucers that were owned by Kim's great grandfather that she could give her. She was elated at receiving them. Then Kim quickly wrote down her address and phone number and gave it to this woman in case she had any other information that she would be able to give her another time.

Kim left promptly and returned to the car with the pitcher, tea cups and saucers in her hands explaining to me everything that had happened. We then drove down the alley as we made our way home back to Calgary.

Now this is where the story really gets interesting. We didn't receive all the answers that we had come for exactly but we had a hope that perhaps this woman would find it in her heart to contact Kim at a later date and give her some information.

Upon returning home we mulled over in our minds everything that had happened. However, on that following Monday I returned to work at Gulf Canada (Oil & Gas Company) where I was working at the time on a temporary assignment as an Engineering Secretary with Joe Lovecky. Now I had worked for him on many assignments before as well as for other managers at Gulf Canada but it was very fortunate for me and for Kim that I was working for him at that particular time.

As I arrived in the office on that Monday morning and was just starting to sit down at my desk, Joe said good morning to me and asked me how my weekend went. So I began to tell him all that had happened on Saturday. I said that my roommate, Kim and I had taken a trip to Pincher Creek this past weekend and that we had stumbled onto a wedding in town. I went on to explain that Kim had spoken with a woman at this wedding who had known her great grandfather many years ago in Pincher Creek and that she had asked her for any information that she might have regarding him. As I continued to go on about what had happened on Saturday he stopped me abruptly and turned and looked at me and said that he too had been to Pincher Creek this past weekend. He then said "That woman you were talking to on Saturday is my mother and if you would like I will talk to her and see if I can't get her to send some information to your roommate." I was so astounded upon hearing this news because what was the likelihood of this even happening. I easily could have been working for another manager at Gulf Canada on another assignment right then instead of with Joe on this temp assignment and I would never have even known that this was Joe's mother that Kim

had spoken to that day. But I've learned over the years that when you do family history research you never know what you are going to find and where you are going to find it! (Submitted by Susan Haga)

### **1852 New Year's Resolutions Solve Genealogical Mysteries**

It was New Year's Eve 1852, and Henry Hydewell sat at this desk by candlelight. He dipped his quill pen in ink and began to write his New Year's resolutions:

1. No man is truly well educated unless he learns to spell his name at least three different ways within the same document. I resolve to give the appearance of being extremely well-educated this next year.
2. I resolve to see to it that all of my children will have the same names that my ancestors have used for six generations in a row.
3. My age is no one's business but my own. I hereby resolve to never list the same age of birth year twice on any document.
4. I resolve to have each of my children baptized in a different church---either in a different faith or in a different parish. Every third child will not be baptized at all or will be baptized by an itinerant minister who keeps no records.
5. I resolve to move to a new town, new country, or new state at least once every 10 years just before those pesky enumerators come around asking silly questions.
6. I will make every attempt to reside in counties and towns where no vital records are maintained or where the courthouse burns down every few years.
7. I resolve to join an obscure religious cult that does not believe in record keeping or in participating in military service.
8. When the tax collector comes to my door, I'll loan him my pen, which has been dipped in rapidly fading blue ink.
9. I resolve that if my beloved wife Mary should die, I will marry another Mary.
10. I resolve not to make a will. Who needs to spend money on a lawyer? (Saamis Seeker -March 2006---page 8)

### **Finger Tip Facts on Early Lethbridge**

People who had property in the town of Lethbridge in 1898 paid a property tax. A news item of December 29, 1898 listed the names and the amount of taxes due. Under \$10.00 was not listed. The highest taxes were \$24.60 for property owned by W.D. Barclay. Sarah Cavanah and R.E. Sherlock. McNabb was to pay \$22.50, while the Roman Catholic

Mission was billed \$19.00.

Wages in 1900 reflect the economy of the time. A store clerk or bookkeeper was highly paid at \$60.00 a month. In the trades, a carpenter could expect to be paid 25 cents an hour, a bricklayer 50 cents, while a laborer would get 15 cents to 20 cents an hour, a man and team could figure on \$2.50 per day. Coal miners were paid 50 cents a ton.

The 1901 Census of Canada asked the yearly income. Some figures given were \$920 and \$825. This was for Lethbridge.

In response to these income figures, new food prices for 1901.

Potatoes \$1 to \$2 per 100 lb sack

Sugar \$6.50 per 100 lb sack

Flour \$2.65 per sack

Ham 16 cents a lb.

Beef 7 cents to 15 cents a lb.

Mutton 8 cents – 15 cents per lb.

Fresh pork 15 cents per lb.

Butter 30 cents to 35 cents per lb.

Eggs – summer 20 cents a dozen

Eggs – winter 50 cents a dozen

Coal delivered cost \$6.00 for 2 tons

or \$3.50 for one ton

The first dairy farms supplying milk, cream and butter was Duff's at the south, McKenzie's north, and Walwork's east. October 14, 1913 notice – The price of milk is going up. The new price will be 10 quarts for \$1.00. The price had been 12 quarts for \$1.00.

In 1913 a new national holiday was declared. Thanksgiving would be October 12.

October 19, 1913 – the Lethbridge Hotel advertised a special dinner for Thanksgiving Day. The price was 50 cents. The menu: spring lamb, prime rib, young turkey or ham, accompanied by oysters on the half shell, consommé royale, vegetables and a selection of desserts from English plum pudding with brandy sauce to pistachio jelly.

December 23, 1913 – Pat Burns Store advertised turkeys 24 cents per pound. Fresh Japanese oranges 65 cents a box.

March 13, 1909 – For sale: a farm containing 355 acres, more or less situated on the Belly River five miles west of Lethbridge. 25 acres broken, 6 acres in fall wheat, four-roomed house, sheds, all fenced. \$6,000 or \$18 an acre. (By Alvice Frayne Anderson)

### **Scotland...The Land of "Clans and Tartans"**

Four groups made up Post Roman Alba, the country north of Hadrian's Wall. Three of these, the Picts, The Scots and the Britons, were of Celtic origin. The fourth group, the

Angles was part of the 5<sup>th</sup> century Teutonic invasion of Britain. The Scots migrated to Alba from Northern Ireland and established a colony around Argyllshire. Later, Fergus Mor established a new dynasty in Dalriada and began to extend the Scottish influence. Meanwhile, Norsemen began attacking the north coast and islands of Alba (Hebrides, Orkneys, and Shetlands). In 843 the weakened Picts, who were unable to resist the Scottish claim to the Pictish throne, joined the Scots.

In 1018 the Celtic king, Malcolm II brought the Lothians under Scottish rule and geographically united Scotland. Malcolm III initiated many changes to consolidate his territory but created antagonism among the groups.

The kings found it difficult to assert authority and establish the feudal system over people living in this remote and inaccessible land. Groups called clans gradually settled the deep glens. The word "clan" is Gaelic for children or kin. The clan system started in the Highlands as the grouping together of families, friends and neighbors for protection under a landowner of the area. The chief, head of the group, held the land on behalf of the clan, governed and protected the members. In return for his assistance, the Highlanders provided the fighting force the landowner needed to expand his estate and influence.

Despite poor soil, the clans tried to be self-sufficient by raising cattle in the mountain areas, and fishing along the coast and island areas. In the glens, they grew barley and oats. Because of the harsh way of life, the Highlanders developed great endurance and military skill.

About 1164 the bid for independence began and during the years to follow battles raged across the land as the people fought for freedom from the 'crown' and clan fought clan. Scottish history is scattered with the names of such as William Wallace (1297), Robert the Bruce (1314), James I, Bonnie Prince Charlie, James IV, and the clans: Cameron, Campbell, MacGregor, Chattan, MacDonald, and Mackintosh. The Battle of Culloden in 1745 was the catalyst that ended the clans and changed Scotland. Clans fought amongst themselves over territory, and the central government saw the Gaelic and Celtic clans as a threat to their authority.

In 1603, the monarchies of England and Scotland became one with the crowning of James VI of Scotland as King James I of England. The parliaments remained united until 1707 but the clans resented being

considered a “minority group” of Northern Britain. The Jacobites amassed an army of 10,000 to attempt to gain more freedom but due to poor leadership, they met with little success and finally abandoned their leader. Under the Disarming Act that followed, clans were forbidden to have weapons. Clans were still allowed but with restrictions.

After the return of Charles Stuart in 1745 in an attempt to regain the throne of his exiled father, James III led to a further uprising. Charles called on the Highlanders to help restore the Stuarts to the throne. On August 19, 1745, the Jacobite war began at Glenfinnan and soon Charles was in command of Scotland. He, then, marched into England. 150 miles from London, he realized that they faced insurmountable odds and retreated to Inverness.

At Culloden on April 16, 1746, the 1500 exhausted ill-equipped and starving clansmen were attacked and killed in twenty-five minutes by British forces. They were buried in mass graves by clans. In the days that followed the English under the Duke of Cumberland destroyed the villages, killed or drove out the people from the areas he felt had supported Charles. The defeat at the battle of Culloden and subsequent killing and driving out of the clansmen destroyed the system. A new Disarming Act banned most of the clan culture, dress, and lifestyles of the highlanders.

Many emigrated by choice but many were forced to flee, during this ethnic cleansing period. It took many years before the Scottish were restored their land and culture in the meantime, the Scot carried their culture and traditions to countries around the world.

The Highlands are considered to be the general area east of Dumbarton to Aberdeen and north to midway between Cape Wrath and John o’Groats. The lowlands and central Scotland did not join into this way of life. The differing cultures of the Highlander and Lowlanders often lead to conflict. The Highlanders descended from the Celts and the Lowlanders from the Saxons and Teutronics. (Saamis Seeker—March 2006—pg 1 & pg 10)

### **The Top 10 Resources Before 1837**

While there are fewer central records for people who were born before 1837, there are plenty of other sources to take your research further back. We look at the top ten resources to help you find what you need.

### **Parish Registers**

The recording of baptisms, marriages and burials by parishes began in 1538, after Henry VIII

split with Rome and declared himself the Head of the Church of England.

Once you’ve found ancestors who were born before 1837, you’ll need to search parish registers for records of life events. To begin with, entries were written on loose sheets, but by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, general registers were in use and copies of all entries were sent annually to the bishop. So, where the registers have survived, there’s a chance that there’ll be a Bishop’s Transcript at the Diocesan record office. You may find gaps in registers during the Interregnum (1649-60) as there were no bishops, but entries were sometimes made retrospectively. Between 1754 and 1837 all marriages, other than those of Quakers and Jews had to take place in the parish church at a ceremony conducted by an Anglican vicar and the calling of banns or issuing of a license were introduced.

Babies were usually baptized within a few weeks of birth, and until separate registers were introduced in 1813, entries were in the same register as burials. Baptisms before this date provide little information other than the date of the baptism, and the names of the child and his or her parents.

After 1813 printed registers were used and sometimes the date of birth as well as the date of baptism is shown, although this wasn’t mandatory. The address and occupation of the father is included, but the mother’s maiden name doesn’t appear in Anglican registers. Similarly, burial entries before 1813 provide only basic information, but after that the age and address of the deceased is shown and the names of parents if the deceased was a child. There are millions of parish registers entries at [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org), which you can search by name, and you can use [www.ancestry.co.uk/parish](http://www.ancestry.co.uk/parish) to locate where registers are deposited.

Printed marriage registers were introduced from 1754 and remained in this format until 1837. Registers before 1754 only show the names of the couple and marriage date.

### **Parish Accounts**

Until the introduction of the New Poor Law in 1834, the parish was responsible for the financial and moral wellbeing of its inhabitants, as well as meeting their spiritual needs.

The accounts of the various parish officers provide us with an insight into the status of our ancestors – whether they were paying into the parish coffers or receiving parish relief. Parish officers were elected annually at Easter, with the principal posts being the Churchwarden. Overseers of the Poor, Constable and the Surveyor of Highways each of whom was required to maintain accounts. Disputes concerning parish affairs were heard before the Quarter Sessions, and the amount

of poor rate levied on those parishioners who could afford to pay was authorized by the justices. Balancing the parish books was an important part of their work, so great pains were taken to ensure only those who were entitled to help receive it.

Pauper children could be sent away as apprentices, thus relieving the parish of the cost of many years of support, and the fathers of illegitimate babies were keenly pursued and made to take responsibility for the child. Parish accounts are usually deposited at the Diocesan record office, which holds the parish registers, and you'll usually find a list of material held in the repository's catalogue.

Although more are becoming available online, few have been indexed or microfilmed, so check with the record office for availability and whether or not they have to be ordered in advance. Survival rates vary from parish to parish, but where they survived, they provide a real overview of the life of the parish and its inhabitants.

### **Records of Courts**

You've got a good chance of finding an ancestor's name within court records, but this doesn't necessarily mean that he (or she) was a criminal.

Since the 13<sup>th</sup> century there were civil, church and criminal courts, which heard all types of cases, from neighborhood quarrels to murder. As the name suggests, Quarter Sessions were held four times a year at Epiphany, Easter, Midsummer and Michaelmas in different towns within a county and were presided over by Justices of the Peace (JP) who were usually members of the local gentry.

You'll find local records at county or local record offices and copies of records, which were generated by officers of the parish, should be with the parish records at the Diocesan record office.

You can find records of the ecclesiastical courts which granted probate until 1858, in Diocesan record offices. They also had jurisdiction over moral behavior, and became known as 'Bawdy' Courts

### **Taxation Documents**

Nowadays we're all familiar with paying taxes as a matter of course, but until the 17<sup>th</sup> century these were only raised as and when needed – usually in times of war. There's been a wide range of taxes on owners of land, property and certain goods, and the E179 database at The National Archives ([www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/e179](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/e179)) is a good starting point as it includes taxes levied between 1300 and 1700, and you can search by place. A tax on land was first introduced in 1692, but as copies of returns didn't have to be sent to the government until 1780, few earlier records have survived.

Land tax returns show the names of both the owner and occupier (or tenant) of the land and the sum assessed, and possibly the type of land use. These are useful to help identify where an ancestor was living at a given time, and the extent of his ownership or occupation of the land indicates his wealth.

The right to vote depended on property, so these returns were used to compile the registers of eligible voters, and poll books show the names of the electors and which candidate they chose. The rate payable was fixed at four shillings in the pound in 1798 when it became a permanent tax and was finally abolished in 1963. The hearth tax is probably the best known of the taxes introduced during the Stuart period. There was also a tax on births, marriages and burials, which was in force between 1695 and 1706, and bachelors aged over 25 as well as childless widows weren't exempt. You'll find many land tax assessments and other tax records at county record offices, possibly with the parish records, as well as copies at TNA.

### **Military Records**

Since Saxon times, all able-bodied men aged between 15 and 60 years had been obliged to serve in their local militia forces, which were raised as and when they were needed. However, there was no standing army until the restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, and little organization until the Militia Act of 1757 established regiments in all English and Welsh counties. This was a form of conscription whereby every parish compiled an annual list of all eligible men and held a ballot to determine who should serve in the militia. Documents may have survived among the parish records at the Diocesan record office and the lists are, in effect, a census of all of the men in the parish.

At the National Archives you'll find various records relating to the individual militiaman, and the soldiers service books (from 1760), which include attestation papers (complete on joining) and discharge papers (completed on leaving) that are particularly helpful. There's a searchable database for pension records in respect of those who became Chelsea Pensioners at [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk) covering 1760 to 1913. It's often easier to find records of officers in any of the armed forces, and the London Gazette ([www.london-gazettes.co.uk](http://www.london-gazettes.co.uk)) includes details of commissions in both the Army and the Royal Navy. Their annual lists of officers began publication in 1740 and 1782 respectively. Systematic record keeping of naval personnel began in 1660, and more and more service records are now becoming available online, including officers 'service records' and naval pensioners.

Mariners were originally soldiers who served on board ships and they became a separate service in 1755 under the control of the Admiralty. There

are excellent guides to records of military service at [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk) and go to the 'records' tab. You can search medal rolls for both the Battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo at [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk) and [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk).

### Employment and Education

By the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, many large towns had their own grammar schools, and although most were fee paying, some granted scholarships to local boys. Some later became part of the state system, so records may be with those of the local education authority.

Until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the only universities in England and Wales were at Oxford and Cambridge, and its registers have been published in several volumes which are named-indexed. Entries show the name of the student, his college and the dates of entry and graduation. Also, in many cases, you'll also find his father's name and occupation and possibly details of the student's later career. Catholics were barred from entry until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, so may have studied abroad.

Many of our ancestors learned their trade by serving an apprenticeship, and there was a tax levied on apprenticeship indentures between 1710 and 1811.

There's a database, searchable by the name of the master or apprentice at [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk) and other websites. Parish apprenticeships could result in the boy or girl being sent to a master some distance from their home parish, to which he or she didn't return, but as these weren't subject to the stamp duty, you won't find them in above index.

### Wills & Probate

As well as showing the wealth of an ancestor, his will gives us an insight into his personal relationships with his family. Until 1858, the granting of probate of wills and the issuing of letters of administration was the responsibility of the ecclesiastical courts, and as there were some 250 such courts, but no single registry, you need to have some idea of where to search.

Generally speaking, the location of his property and its value determined where probate was granted, and so in many cases, this took place in the archdeacon's or bishop's courts. Dioceses fell under the jurisdiction of either the Prerogative Court of York (PCY) or Canterbury (PCC), with the latter having precedence, and by the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the PCC was being used more extensively because the Bank of England only recognized probates granted there.

There's a searchable database to PCC wills at [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/documentsonline) and also at [www.thegenealogist.co.uk](http://www.thegenealogist.co.uk) and you can view some wills proved in the lesser courts at [www.ancestry.co.uk](http://www.ancestry.co.uk) and [www.findmypast.co.uk](http://www.findmypast.co.uk).

From the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century to about 1720 you may find a 'true and perfect' inventory of all the goods personally owned by the deceased, but this doesn't include any land or buildings (realty).

### Newspapers & Publications

An eye witness account of the Battle of Flodden in 1513 is said to be the first British newspaper report, and the Great Fire of London was reported in the London Gazette in September 1666. This continues to be published as the official record of the British Government. It includes details of grants of peerage, appointments and promotions in the government, judiciary, clergy and armed forces, changes of name and bankruptcies, you can research it at [www.london-gazette.co.uk](http://www.london-gazette.co.uk).

The Times was first published as the Daily Universal Register in 1785, and by 1800 there were about 100 British provincial newspapers. These generally appeared as weekly rather than daily publications at first and most followed a similar format, reporting on international and national news with a smaller section for local interest items. All carried family announcement and obituaries, often with reports of funerals, so are particularly helpful if your ancestor was of sufficient note to be included.

By 1800, local newspapers were including adverts for a whole range of goods and services, so you may find an entry for an ancestor who was in business. The volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, that date from 1731 are helpful as they are name-indexed and copies are available in main libraries. Details about the newly launched British newspaper archive are at [www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk](http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk).

### Directories & Lists of People

Commercial directories can be considered as the Yellow Pages of their time, and are one of the few regularly published resources which contain alphabetical lists of individuals and businesses. The first directory of London appeared in 1677, described as a "collection of names of the merchants living in and about the City of London", but annual directories weren't published until 1734 for the capital, followed by those of provincial towns from the 1760's.

A perusal of the classified trades in a late 18<sup>th</sup> century directory reveals the predominance of certain trades within an area. Directories also provide an insight into the long lost trades in which our ancestors may have worked, such as sword making or snuff box manufacture.

The first county directory was of Hampshire in 1784. These generally included a description of the main villages and towns, listing the local gentry, professionals, tradesmen and shopkeepers. See the searchable database at [www.historicaldirectories.org](http://www.historicaldirectories.org)



and you can search for records at this website:  
[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a).

### Charities & Institutions

Until the introduction of the welfare state in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many of our ancestors relied on charity to meet their daily needs. Charities can often be traced back to religious houses and hospitals, which provided shelter and alms for poor travelers. Some evolved into alms houses, which may still exist today.

A charity was commonly established as a result of a bequest in the will of a rich benefactor, and the resultant charity was usually known by his (or her) name. Since the Church, suggested that it was “good for the soul to remember the poor”, this encouraged such bequests. You’ll usually find a copy of the benefactor’s will with the charity’s deeds, and it may include a clause by which recipients had to regularly pray for his soul or maintain his tomb. Initially, the income from bequests went a long way. As well as bequests to provide food, clothing, apprenticeships and scholarships; many orphanages, hospitals and schools were established through charitable legacies. Many towns still have Blue Coat schools and some retain their distinctive uniforms for ceremonial occasions.

You can search [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a) for surviving records, and you can find more information about charities at [www.charity-commission.gov.uk](http://www.charity-commission.gov.uk). Lists of charities appear in the relevant volume of the Victoria County History Series at [www.british-history.ac.uk](http://www.british-history.ac.uk) (Doreen Hopwood--Your Family Tree—Mar 2012— 28-35)

### Family History Internet Websites

- Historical Canadian Newspapers that are freely available on the net  
<http://canadiangreatwarproject.com>
- The Canadian Great War Project is striving to identify every Canadian man and woman that served. This is a directory of links to web sites with US State online death indexes.
- <http://www.deathindexes.com>
- The Ancestor’s Hunt.com/blog  
[http://www.theancestorhunt.com/blog/canada-online-historical-newspaper-links#.VD\\_52RAWTID](http://www.theancestorhunt.com/blog/canada-online-historical-newspaper-links#.VD_52RAWTID) It includes links by Prov. & tutorials for Alberta, BC, Manitoba and Ontario. (Courtesy to Shannon’s Genealogy Friends)

### Saskatchewan Historic Newspapers

The Saskatchewan Historic Newspapers Online collection has been created in collaboration between the Saskatchewan Archives and Saskatchewan History Online (SHO). The project when completed will see the digitization of

newspapers from all across Saskatchewan from 1878 through to the mid 1960’s. The first stage of the project that you see here focuses upon Saskatchewan newspapers published during the Great War period, from January 1914 through to the end of hostilities in 1918. This initial stage will ultimately include the equivalent of approximately 400 reels of microfilm from nearly 100 communities, making up over 200,000 pages of newsprint. The collection includes newspapers from communities across the Province which was publ. in English, French, German, and Ukrainian.

Start at <http://sabnewspapers.usask.ca/>

Newspapers and years available are:

- Alameda Dispatch—1914, 1915;
  - Carlyle Herald—1914;
  - Cupar Herald—1914, 1915;
  - Elrose Review—1915;
  - Svoboda (Jersey City, NJ)—1914;
  - Lloydminster Times and District News—1914;
  - Lloydminster Review—1914;
  - (Melfort) Journal—1915;
  - Melfort Moon—1914, 1915;
  - St Peter’s Bote (Munster)—1914, 1915;
  - Nokomis Times—1915;
  - Rosetown Eagle—1914, 1915;
  - (Saskatoon) Saturday Press—1914, 1915;
  - (Saskatoon) Whip—1915;
  - Strassburg Mountaineer—1914, 1915;
  - Viscount Sun—1914, 1915;
  - Wadena Herald—1914, 1915;
  - Wakaw Recorder—1914, 1915;
  - Watson Witness—1914, 1915;
  - (Whitewood) Herald—1914, 1915;
  - Wilkie Press—1914, 1915;
  - Wolseley News—1914, 1915;
  - Yorkton Enterprise—1914, 1915.
- (Courtesy of Shannon’s Genealogy Friends)

### Canadian Family History Websites

- Canada Genealogy Research  
[//www.facebook.com/CanadaGenealogy](https://www.facebook.com/CanadaGenealogy)
- Canadian Museum of History  
[//www.facebook.com/museumofcivilization](https://www.facebook.com/museumofcivilization)
- Canadian Museum of Immigration—Pier 21:  
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Canadian-Museum-of-Immigration-at-Pier-21/210412625764977>
- Canadiana:  
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Canadiana/115437585187018?fref=photo>  
<https://www.facebook.com/LibraryArchives>  
(Submitted by Nestor Martinez—You may contact Gail Dever for any information or to let her know if there are any problems with any of her links--[gaildever@genealogyalacarte.ca](mailto:gaildever@genealogyalacarte.ca))

## Unique Celebration of 50th and 25th Wedding Anniversaries



19th July 2014

On Saturday, July 19th, 2014, family and friends came together at the Knights of Columbus #5726 Club House in Lethbridge to witness the double celebration of the 50<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary of Patrick John Barry and Carol Ann Otley and 25<sup>th</sup> Wedding Anniversary of their daughter, Elaine Marie Barry and her husband, Brock Lawrence.

Pat and Carol were married in St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church in Minneapolis on Saturday, July 18th, 1964. The couple met in Spokane, Washington where Pat was attending Gonzaga University and Carol was at Holy Names College. Pat, graduated from St. Francis Boy's School in Lethbridge and Carol graduated from Patrick Henry High School in Minneapolis, Minnesota.



18th July 1964

### The Meeting

The story goes that Pat and Carol met at a dance one evening for "the boys from Gonzaga" and "the girls from Holy Names College". One of the girls, Kitty West from Carol's dorm was dancing with Pat but left. Pat asked Carol to dance and later took her phone number. Carol recalls their first date was to go to the Gonzaga hockey game. Pat didn't have a car but a fellow from his rooming house drove taxi so they managed to get around. According to Pat recollection; Carol's words were she would go out with him one time but if she didn't like him she wasn't going out again. While 50 years later the rest is history!

Daughter, Elaine Marie, graduated from Catholic Central High School and Brock, son of Austin and Bev Lawrence, graduated from Lethbridge Collegiate Institute. Elaine and Brock met thru a mutual friend in Lethbridge. Brock and Elaine were married at Assumption Roman Catholic Church in Lethbridge on July 15th, 1989.



15th July 1989



19th July 2014

### Wedding Dresses on Display

There was an attractive display of wedding albums, pictures, invitations, pen and other memorabilia from both weddings. The highlight of the display was the Wedding Dresses of both brides. It was remarkable the dresses were so well preserved and the contrast of styles with the 25 years difference was apparent. Guests were invited to sign a large place mat of congratulations for both couples.



### Renewal of Vows

In the presence of family and friends both couples renewed their vows under the direction of Rev. Mr. Cliff Bodgan of All Saints Parish Church of Lethbridge. This was highlighted by the cutting of the Anniversary Cakes, from Coaldale Bakery in Coaldale. The lunch and family meal was catered by Sandy Larson, Catering of Calgary.



L-R: Austin (gs), Ashley (gd), Richard (son), Kaitlyn (gd), Elaine (dau), Brock (son in-law), Carol, Pat, Beckham (ggs), Rev. Mr. Cliff Bogdan



Otley, Carol's brother, best man were all in attendance to help Pat and Carol celebrate their special day.

Family and Visitors came from West Hartford, CT; Winnipeg, MB; Campbell River, BC; Spokane, WA, Duncan, BC; Airdrie, AB and Lethbridge and surrounding area.



Bernadette Shaw, Pat's sister, maid of honour; Mary Ann Hartsfield, bridesmaid and Thomas

Many years later when they went to get a copy of their Marriage Record from the Church, Carol relates, they discovered that the priest had never filed their marriage with the Minnesota Marriage Records Office. But here's the official record. Minnesota Official Marriage System (MOMS) <https://www.moms.mn.gov/Search?S=1>

HENNEPIN 07590393 07/18/1964 BARRY, PATRICK JOHN OTLEY, CAROL ANN  
 HENNEPIN 759 0393 07/18/1964 BARRY, PATRICK JOHN OTLEY, CAROL ANN

Submitted by Eleanor McMurchy