



PAST FINDER

DRAYTON VALLEY BRANCH
ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY



WISHING WELL APARTMENTS
WHERE DRAYTON VALLEY BRANCH
OF ALBERTA GENEALOGY MEETS

Volume 20 Issue 1

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Drayton Valley Branch
 Alberta Genealogical Society
 PO Box 115
 Rocky Rapids, AB T0E 1Z0

Meetings held 7:00 pm
 Third Wednesday of each month
 Except July, August and December
 In the library at Wishing Well Apartments
 5208 – 47 Ave Valley, AB

The Branch library and resources are located at Wishing Well Apartments and are available to members seven days a week from 9:00am to 9:00 pm. The library is on the second floor. Members are given an access code to open the key lock box which will give them access to the building and another key lock box by the library door will give them access to the library.

EXECUTIVE

President-	Connie Stuhl	780-542-9288
Past president	Colleen Andersen	780-542-2787
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TWIGS, BARK & KINDLING

Lynn Matalski, Jeannine Parker and Arlene Hedlund have resigned from their positions. We thank them for their dedication to these positions.

Please send me some articles for the Pastfinder, I need some input.

I request anyone who will be celebrating 25 years as a member of AGS in the coming year, please notify the executive.

We thank Connie Stuhl for stepping into the president's position. We are hoping to get some new members this year.

NB Past Finder will be published in Spring and Fall x 2 a year.



Genealogy Workshop at Norquest College, Drayton Valley

Presenter John Althouse

Experienced Alberta Genealogical Society Speaker

March 08, 2014

9.00am Registration

9.30am- 10.30am Seeking the Roots of Your Family

A general introduction to those interested in genealogy

10.30am-1045am Coffee Break

10.45am- 12noon But I'm not a Writer

You can and must write your family history

12 noon- 1.00pm Lunch included

1.00 pm- 2.00pm Charting your Course

Using maps and Geographic Sites to enhance your Genealogy

2.00pm –2.15pm Coffee break

2.15pm-3.30pm The changing map of Europe

How the map of Europe changed, with Emphasis from 1860 to present,

During a major period of European Migration to North America

Price \$40.00 includes a book of the presentations and lunch. Send fee to D.V.

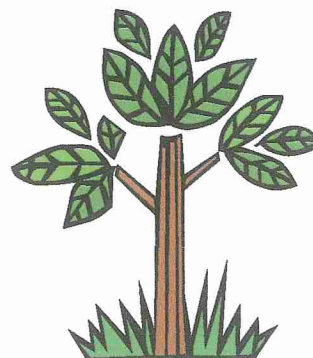
Community Learning, Box 6321, Drayton Valley, AB. T7A 1R8.

For more information contact info@dvcommunitylearning.ca

Registration Deadline March 03, 2014. Late Registrations pay by cash only.

Please indicate if a receipt is needed.

Norquest College- 5056- 50Ave, Drayton Valley, AB



Caroline Pioneer Families by Miriam Roberts

In the Western Star, Leslieville's local newspaper a number of Caroline pioneer families were named as part of Caroline's 100th Anniversary Celebration.

Armstrong,

J. and Laura McNutt

Rex and Marion Bancroft

Donald and Nellie Blair

John and Annie Stewart

Kurt Kure family, descendants of the Hart family

Frank and Ida Hazen

Ebenezer and Katherine Frew

Fred and Bernice Hart

There are photographs of these families in the Western Star of September 18, 2013.

A second edition of "In the Shade of the Mountains" is being planned, watch out for it. If you need anymore information about the families, it mentions Deb Nelson of the Caroline Museum. (sorry, no phone numbers)

2014 –The Hundredth Anniversary of the start of WW1 By Miriam Roberts

There will be many tours this year to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of WW1, this year, to Verdun, France, Galipoli, Turkey, and Western Belgium. If you check www.1914.org there are many different tours and events to take part in.

I have already read several articles about the war recently in magazines and newspapers. Even if you don't find out anything directly about your loved one, there may be a story such as "The Long Shock of War" by Dan Black in the November/December 2013 issue of the Legion Magazine. Dan Black went to France to see for himself what it was like and visualized being in "damp field in France". When he ordered his grandfather's file from Library and Archives Canada, he received information about when he enlisted, sailed overseas, arrived "in the field" or in France, date of his wound, which caused an amputation of a leg. He located copies of his unit's war diary, but it did not mention anything about his grandfather's involvement. If you were an officer and you got killed or wounded your rank and name were in the diary, but if you were in "Other Ranks" OR, you would be listed as an OR.

WW 1 was the first war to use some of the technology of the era, such as airplanes, tanks, and wireless communication. The soldiers thought of going to war as an adventure, they soon found out that there was squalor, mutilation, and pestilence. They were as likely to die from war-related dangers like disease, as from something that sounds good in a folk song, such as an arrow piercing a proud young heart. WW1 dragged on with aerial bombings, blindness from chlorine, and mustard attacks. Observation balloons, bursting into balls of flame, brutal machine gun-fire, slow deaths while trying to cut barbed wire, trenches filled with biohazardous, mud-blood-urine sludge. (From: Book of Extraordinary Facts)

Book Report on:- The Brothers of Gwynedd Quartet by Edith Pargeter, who also writes as Ellis Peters. By Miriam Roberts.

This is a 821 page volume containing four books, Sunrise in the West, The Dragons at Noonday, The Hounds of Sunset, Afterglow and Nightfall.

The story is set in Wales in the thirteenth century, in the reigns of Henry 111 and Edward 1 of England. The story is written as told by Samson, chronicler of Llewelyn Prince of Wales, grandson of Llewelyn the Great. Griffith the father of Llewelyn ap (son) Griffith, (Llewelyn ap G) in the story had four sons, Owen Goch (Red), Llewelyn, Rhodri, and David.

Llewelyn ap G did his best to unite Wales to become a unified country apart from England. The border between Wales and England was called The Marches, which was governed by Marcher Lords appointed by the King of England.

There were many power struggles between the Marcher Lords and the Princes of Wales. Edward 1 of England wanted to enforce English law on the land along the border of England, however Llewelyn ap G felt that Welsh law should be applied to the land within the Welsh border. One area named Arwystli, which was further inland from the border was the cause of a bitter dispute between the King of England and Llewelyn ap G. This dispute had been tried to be resolved by Llewelyn ap G, but his requests were being ignored by the King. An appeal was made to the Pope as well, but the Pope died, so it was lost before the next Pope was elected.

There were power struggles between Llewelyn ap G and his brothers, which did not help his cause. Brother Owen was imprisoned, and David was brought up in England, and was not sure who to be loyal to.

Llewelyn ap G was betrothed to marry Eleanor, granddaughter of King John, and first cousin to King Edward 1, she lived in France. Finally the time came for the marriage to take place, it was arranged for a ship to take her to Wales for the marriage. The ship was intercepted by some of King Edward's men and she was taken and put in prison for 3 years. She eventually did get married with the King's blessings. The couple were very happy when they knew Eleanor was pregnant, a daughter was born after a very difficult delivery to which Eleanor succumbed to and died. The daughter was named Gwenllian.

Llewelyn's pleas for justice for land settlements to Edward 1 were totally ignored, Llewelyn ap G was the most patient of his brothers. David lived at Chester, on the Welsh border where there were also lawsuits over land disputes. Llewelyn ap G was willing to fight the disputes with the weapon of the law, but David the more impulsive brother fought with physical weapons. The area in North East Wales was lost to the English, he was stopped at the River Conway. Fortresses were built at Flint and Rhuddlan and a wide road was built close to the coast all the way to Aberconway.

Llewelyn ap G even asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to settle his dispute, he felt it was his duty to protect his ancestral land. The reply he received from the King was not conciliatory, the Welsh were asked to repent of their sins, as true Christians. Edward 1 offered Llewelyn ap G an estate in England, in return he would cede his seisin (the possession or right to possession of a freehold estate). There were no concessions made when Llewelyn ap G protested, he was asked to abide by the peace treaty.

In the end brother David committed himself to Llewelyn ap G's cause, when he realized how passionate he was to the cause of saving his own estate. Edward was building his forces, Llewelyn ap G and David were not willing to surrender passively. Llewelyn ap G with David's assent left Gwynedd to check on the border of South Wales to see if King Edward was recruiting forces against him, meanwhile he left David to protect Gwynedd. Unfortunately Llewelyn ap G was killed and his head was severed off to show they had captured him. David was not able to save Gwynedd, he went into hiding with his family, but he was rooted out of hiding and was publicly hanged at Shrewsbury, his sons were sent to Bristol Castle, it states "and there or in some similar fastness they surely lie to this day, for never, never must that dreaded and hated stock be free to breed other princes to poison Edward's life", and his daughters were sent to a convent as well as Gwenllian, so they would not produce any heirs.

The Rest of The Story by Miriam Roberts

Over the years I have received pedigrees of the Royal Dynasties of North Wales and a Genealogical Table of Princes of Wales.

The pedigree of the Royal Dynasties of North Wales, South Wales and Powys has Llewelyn ap Griffith, last Prince of North Wales, slain in the contest for the independence of his crown with Edward 1 of England at Builth on December 11th, 1282, his wife Eleanor daughter of Simon de Montfort of Leicester, by his daughter of King John of England, married October 30, 1278 and died 1280.

This pedigree names two daughters Gwenllian, nun at Sempringham and another daughter Catherine and eventually sole heir of Llewellyn ap Griffith. (I descend from this daughter who is not mentioned in the book, "The Brothers of Gwynedd Quartet")

In the other Genealogical Table prepared by Trevor Rowland in September 1974, it does not mention Gwenllian, it only has Catherine as offspring of Llewelyn ap G and Eleanor de Montford. This Genealogical Table was prepared from 15 cited sources.

The book was a difficult tome to digest and comprehend it had a lot of ancient English in it. I laboured through it because I knew it was part of my ancestry. My son who I thought had read it, bought it at a garage sale thinking I would be interested in it.



This was found on a grave at Mountclare Cemetery, Winfield, Alberta

The Settling of Salt Lake City By Miriam Roberts #4339

I received a CD from a lady who was a member of The Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints, which is also called the Mormon Church. The CD was of a concert performed in 2010 by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, she knew I belong to the local choir, I used to play cards with her at the Senior Citizen's Club, but I do not attend the same church as her.

At the end of the CD, Michael York the narrator tells the story of the first director of the choir, John Parry. John's story begins in 1797 when Bernard and Elizabeth Parry of New Market in North Wales gave birth to a healthy boy. The parents were overjoyed at his birth because they had lost two children within 4 days of each in recent years. The narrator quoted the famous Welsh proverb "To be born Welsh is to be born with music in your blood and poetry in your soul." John inherited the gifts of poetry, song, being a composer, and he learned to play the harp and flute, he also trained as a stonemason.

His mother died when he was 16 years of age. The story goes on to say that John married Mary Williams when he was 19 years of age, they had 7 children, some of the children died. He was converted to the Mormon faith and was invited to go to America. While he and Mary and 249 countrymen were sailing to America he organized a choir and they sang on their passage overseas.

After they reached America they traveled by covered wagon, their destination was the Salt Lake Valley. While on their trek west one in five died of Cholera, a disease caused by ingestion of contaminated water and foods by *Vibrio cholerae*. John's wife Mary also succumbed to cholera at Council Bluffs, Iowa on May 17, 1849. To buoy their spirits the people sang while traveling, and other travelers would stop and listen. The reputation of the singers went ahead of them and when they arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake in 1849, the Governor of Utah Territory invited them to form a choir in August 1849. The choir was later to become known as the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. Utah became an organized territory from September 09, 1850. John married his sister-in-law Grace Ann Williams and he also married Harriet Parry as a plural wife. John was father to twelve children.

After the Star Spangled Genealogy Workshop I attended, I thought it would make a good article to include a story I had read in a book I have about the locality I was raised in Wales. The story was about Dan Jones born at Berthddu, near Rhosesmor, Mold to Thomas Jones and Ruth Thomas. Dan left Wales in 1827 at 17 years of age. Dan's father was a lead miner, in 1822 there was petition sent to the owner of the mine to help ease their distress caused by certain regulations. These conditions probably did not improve, which could have been a reason for him to leave. By the early 1840s Dan was operating a little steamboat by the name of "Maid of Iowa" carrying passengers up the Mississippi River. He had heard about the people who had been converted to the Mormon faith, he investigated why people were being persecuted, and he ended up being converted to the faith. He even met Joseph Smith the Mormon leader, and they were both imprisoned for their beliefs. On release Joseph Smith was attacked by a mob, was shot

and killed, Dan escaped. After this episode Dan Jones devoted his life to the cause and made many missionary trips to Wales converting his countrymen and arranging their exile to Great Salt Lake City. John Parry could have been one of his converts, he was from an area about 10-12 miles from where Dan Jones was from. Dan was an ambitious man, under his leadership between 1845 and 1848 approximately 3600 persons were baptized to the Mormon faith. He also published a periodical called the Prophet of the Jubilee, as well as overseeing the translation of the Book of Mormon into the Welsh language.

On February 26, 1849 Dan Jones brought 300 Welsh Latter Day Saints from Liverpool, England to New Orleans on the Buena Vista. On July 13, 1849 many of his converts left Council Bluffs in the company of George A. Smith, arriving in Salt Lake Valley on October 26, 1849. Council Bluffs was known as Kanesville before 1852, it was the outfitting point for the Mormon Exodus to Utah.

Dan Jones married his second wife Elizabeth Lewis on November 8th, 1849 in what was to become Utah Territory.

My friend Marilyn was converted to the Mormon faith in 1966, she and another friend and I came to London, Ontario, Canada to work as Registered Nurses in 1967. Being adventurous we wanted to see more of Canada. In 1968, Marilyn and I set off for a trip to Alberta via the United States of America. We probably followed some of the same route but in the luxury of a car on paved roads to Salt Lake City (SLC). While at SLC I bought a book about the founding of the city. We visited the famous "This Is The Place" Monument, it was where the Mormon Leader Brigham Young, spoke those words on entering the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. The monument depicts the struggles of the early settlers in carvings. The Mormons had suffered persecution in Missouri and Illinois, so they wanted to find a place they could live in peace. The monument has statues of Brigham Young and his two assistants Heber C. Kimball and Wilford Woodruff. Orson Pratt and Erastus Snow in low relief are also on the monument. We also went to hear the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in practice, both Marilyn and I enjoy music.

The only problem we encountered on our 4,000 mile trip was when we went to Rushmore Cave in South Dakota, there was a steep hill to get to the mouth of the cave. The car I was driving had a standard transmission, I had difficulty controlling the brake and the clutch. When we were leaving the area I heard something flapping beneath the car, I stopped to look but did not see anything. About a 1000 miles later in Salt Lake City we had a service job done, the mechanic asked me to come and look at one of the tires, it had a strip missing from inside the wall. Needless to say we were thankful all we had to do was replace the tire before carrying on our journey.

The name of the city changed in 1868 to Salt Lake City, one hundred years before we visited, by the time we arrived it was a bustling city, a big change from its humble beginnings.

It was time for us to head north, we traveled through Idaho, Wyoming and Montana. As we crossed the Montana-Alberta border I felt the same as Brigham Young did when he said "This is the Place". At that time I still thought I would go back to the UK, but later on that changed when I met Ed, my husband. My descendants are Canadian. My friends did not stay in Canada.

Sources

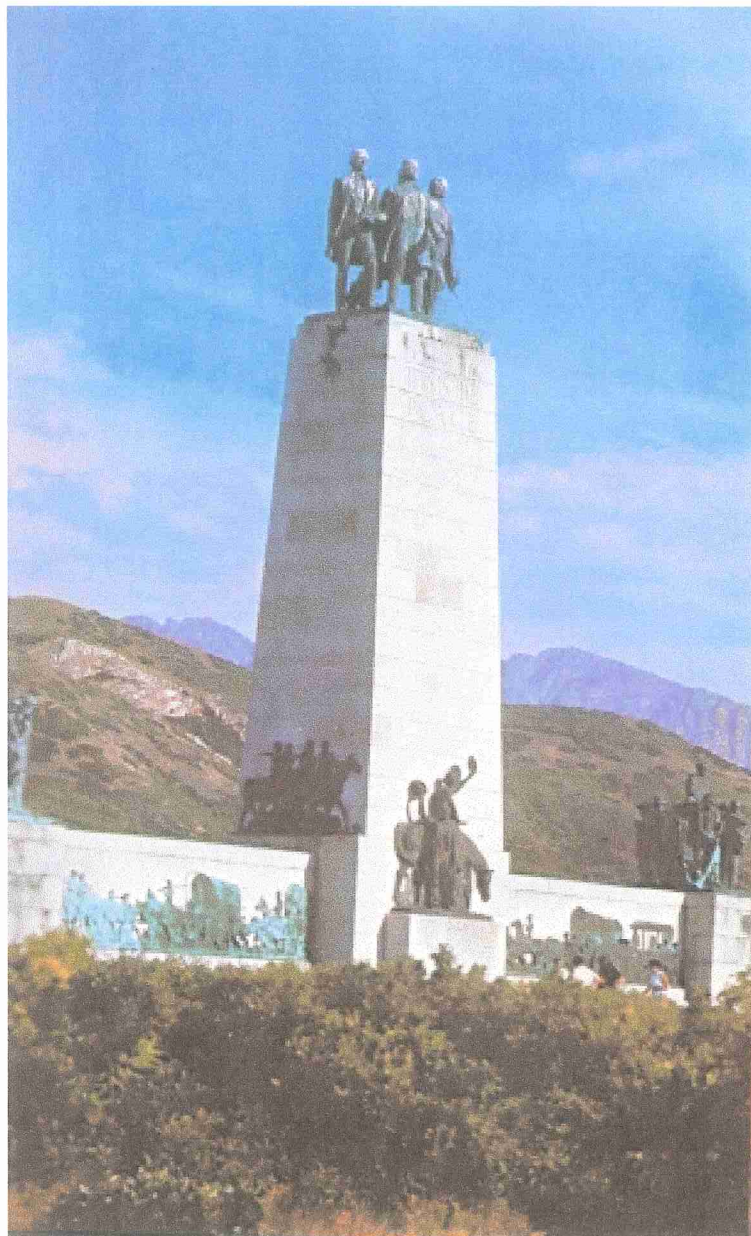
Mormon Tabernacle Choir CD of Glad Christmas Tidings, recorded in 2010.

History of Halkyn Mountain by Bryn Ellis.

The Merck Manual, eleventh edition.

The Valley of The Great Salt Lake, Utah Historical Quarterly Volume XXV11, Jul 1959.

Wikipedia



This Is The Place Monument, Salt Lake City

I have decided to make a list of terms that may be found in the course of doing family history, the first batch are going to be medical terms, the meanings are not meant to be used to diagnose a condition. I hold no responsibility for the accuracy of the definitions, they are to be used as a guideline. M..Roberts

In Volume 19 Issue 3, I am sorry I duplicated the definitions for Influenza, Glandular fever, Epidemic, Tetanus and Tetany with those in Volume 19, Issue 2.

African Trypanosomiasis, known as “sleeping sickness”, is caused by microscopic parasites of the species *Trypanosome brucei*. It is transmitted by the tsetse fly (*Glossina* species) which is found in Africa.

St Louis Encephalitis SLEV is transmitted to humans by the bite of an infected mosquito, occurring in the Eastern and Central United States.

Encephalitis is an acute inflammation of the brain, from a viral infection.

Malaria is a mosquito borne disease caused by a parasite, mostly in the African region.

Yellow Fever virus is found in tropical and subtropical areas in South America and Africa.

Cholera is an acute, diarrheal illness, caused by *Vibrio cholerae*, a water borne disease.

E. Coli infection caused by *Escherichia coli*, some strains can cause diarrhea and others can cause urinary tract infection.

Swine ‘Flu a respiratory disease of pigs caused by Type A influenza viruses. When transmitted to humans it is called zoonotic swine ‘flu.

Sources of Information

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
2. Wikipedia.
3. MNT knowledge center.

Part of the reason I included the above diseases, as people traveled and were involved in WW 1 and building the Panama Canal, they were susceptible to contract these diseases.

Other facts and dates of interest to Family Historians

WW1 began on July 28, 1914 and lasted until November 11, 1918.

The Panama Canal opened in 1914.

The City of St. Louis celebrates its 250th Anniversary in 2014

The Panama Hat

The Panama Hat is a traditional hat of Ecuadorian origin, they were shipped to the Isthmus of Panama before being shipped to Asia, the rest of America and Europe.