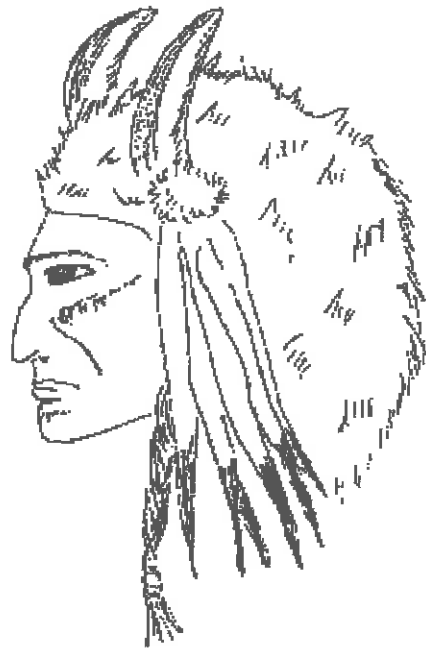


Medicine Hat and District Branch
Alberta Genealogical Society



SAAMIS SEEKER

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The purpose of the Saamis Seeker is to inform members of A.G.S. and Medicine Hat & District Branch affairs, to print material to further member's research, and to publish local resource and research materials.

Final authority regarding the acceptance of material rests with the editor. Neither the editor nor the Branch accept any responsibility for the opinions or errors on the part of the contributors.

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LIBRARY REPORT

We begin a new year and already have made some progress in our Library. We have purchased some new books and renewed our memberships in Sask. Ont. Man., and ordered the new GRD.

A new Subject list of Library Holdings is being worked on, and I hope to have it ready soon. Our Obit. indexing is coming along fine, lots more to do yet.

We were given by Barbara Janecke, a book called "The Canadian Mercantile Almanac for 1847". This is well worth taking a look at, it has quite a list of names. Government officials from across Canada, a very informative list of Post Offices, and the districts with Postmasters, also a list of clergy of various churches in Canada. The latest Ontario Vital Births, Marriages and death indexes are ordered. Be sure to come in and check out what's new.

Submitted by Betty Padfield

NEW ADDITIONS TO OUR LIBRARY

In March of this year the Ralston Library donated to our Library several interesting magazines. They are as follows:

- Alberta History Cumulative Index 1953 - 1977
- Alberta History 1975 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter editions
- 1976 - Spring, Autumn, Winter
- 1977 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
- 1978 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
- 1979 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
- 1980 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
- 1981 - Summer

Legion - May 1994

Canadian North West Historical Society Publications

- Vol. I No. 3 1927 - "Rev. Canon E.K. Matheson, D.D."
- Vol. I No. 4 Pt.I - 1928 - "The Story of the Press"
- Vol. I No. 6 1930 - "The Dominion Telegraph"
- Vol. I No. 7 1931 - "The Alberta Field Force of '85"

The Early West c. 1957 - produced by the Historical Society of Alberta

- Alberta Historical Review 1973 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter
- 1974 - Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter

"The Cornerstone" - a Journal of the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation

- Vol. 17 No. 2 Spring 1994
- Vol. 17 No. 3 Summer 1994
- Vol. 18 No. 1 Winter 1995
- Vol. 18 No. 2 Spring 1995

A History of the Alberta School Trustee's Association - c.1976

A Big "Thank You" to the Ralston Library for these magazines. I am sure that our readers will enjoy them.

More additions to our library are "Directory of Scottish Ancestors 1996", donated by Hugh Pringle. Kathy Gliesner donated "I Alice". They are most welcome addition to our library, the latter contains pioneer families and stories of a personal nature to help us better understand the lives of our pioneers. Thank you Kathy and Hugh!

NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Welcome to our new Committee members! Sharen Sept has taken over doing the Ancestor Indexes, previously done by Deb Phillips. And Deb Phillips has taken over Cemeteries from Teresa Parasynchuk. Thanks to Teresa for a job well done.

ALT POSTAL, BESSARABIA (UKRAINE)

Submitted by Ferdinand Schwab

I received my regular Christmas newsletter from Germany again this year. Dr. Horst Fode is my third cousin. He owns a pharmacy. He wrote of a trip he and his family made to his birth place of Alt Postal in Bessarabia. However, it is no longer known as Bessarabia, but rather Ukraine. Also the towns name has changed back to the original, Malojaroslawetz II. This name was given when half the population from Wittenberg (Malojaroslawetz I) moved to a new location.

Dr. Fode took along his father Adolf, aged 85. Adolf had not seen his birth place since the resettlement in 1940. There were no more German settlers or descendants there. However, Adolf did meet one person that he remembered from back then. This was a Russian servant of his father's by the name of Iwan Gudkan. Both men recognized each other. This was a tearful reunion. This man could not speak German but Adolf still remembered some Russian. He had learned the language from working with the hired help.

Dr. Horst Fode had been in Alt Postal the pervious year also. He had visited the cemetery. He knew exactly where to find the grave of his grand father Emanuel. He took his father there. Adolf meditated there for a long time. The grave marker was still readable after all those years. The previous year Dr. Horst Fode had made a list of all the readable grave markers. He send me a list of them. I believe they might be of interest to some of the readers.

1. Karolina Anhorn	b. Nov. 22, 1849	d. Jun. 10, 1897	nee Krause (Husband Friedrich)
2. Andreas Fode	b. Aug. 17, 1863	d. Jul. 18, 1916	
3. Emanuel Gackle	b. Apr. 8, 1890	d. Oct. 23, 1918	
4. Christian Haag	b. Sep. 12, 1850	d. Nov. 10, 1923	
5. Georg Heier	b. Sep. 16, 1851	d. Feb. 7, 1927	
6. Katharina Hofer	b. Aug. 10, 1897	d. Oct. 26, 1917	(parents: Johann Hofer/Katharina nee Bietz)
7. Joh. Friedr. Irion	b. Dec. 4, 1845	d. Jun. 20, 1927	
8. Christian Kalmbach	b. Jan. 31, 1846	d. May 20, 1924	
9. Johann Weiss	b. Feb. 5, 1869	d. Jul. 16, 1931	
10. Georg Wesslein	b. Apr. 1, 1829	d. May 26, 1892	
11. Lydia Widmer	b. Feb. 23, 1897	d. Jun. 28, 1912	(parents: Friedrich Widmer/Katharina nee Brosz)
12. Martha Zarbock	b. Jul. 27, 1890	d. Aug. 26, 1916	(nee Vossler, husband Reinhold)
13. Justine Anhorn	b. Mar. 23, 1872	d. Apr. 24, 1918	(nee Flaig, husband Konrad)
14. Georg Baumann	b. Jun. 24, 1873	d. May 7, 1902	
15. Lydia Baumann	b. Apr. 20, 1878	d. May 23, 1914	(nee Haag)
16. Katharina Brosz	b. Dec. 10, 1845	d. Dec. 29, 1914	(Husband Konrad Brosz: very large grave stone)
17. Klara Flaig	b. Apr. 25, 1921	d. Nov. 26, 1921	(parents: Heinrich Flaig/Berta Vetter)
18. Emanuel Fode	b. Nov. 21, 1878	d. Apr. 30, 1927	
19. Johann Fode	b. Mar. 26, 1859	d. Jan. 28, 1922	
20. Adolf Gackle	b. Mar. 7, 1887	d. Dec. 23, 1927	
21. Eduard Gackle	b. Apr. 19, 1888	d. Apr. 17, 1923	
22. Katharina Gackle	b. May 5, 1876	d. May 10, 1906	(nee Flaig, Husband Johann)
23. Emanuel Heier	b. Nov. 27, 1892	d. May 14, 1914	(Parents: Georg Heier/Katharina nee Ruff)
24. Ferdinand Heller	b. Dec. 28, 1861	d. Feb. 14, 1927	
25. Friedrich Irion	b. Nov. 22, 1881	d. Oct. 12, 1925	
26. Andreas Kalmbach	b. Feb. 16, 1848	d. Aug. 5, 1928	
Dorothea Kalmbach	b. Oct. 7, 1851	d. Jan. 29, 1922	

27. Karolina Kalmbach b. Mar. 27, 1848 d. May 20, 1920
 (nee Schneider, Husband Christian: born in Beresina)
28. Regine Krause b. Aug. 13, 1874 d. Jun. 25, 1907
29. Emanuel Kroll b. Nov. 7, 1888 d. Jan. 12, 1889
 Johann Kroll b. Jun. 11, 1890 d. Aug. 19, 1907
 (parents of these brothers: Christian Kroll/Christine Wolfle)
30. Christian Lehr b. May 30, 1842 d. Aug. 8, 1924
31. Jakob Lohrer b. Jul. 10, 1874 d. Mar. 24, 1904
32. Andreas Rinke b. May 17, 1844 d. Dec. 16, 1872 (Wittenberg settler and blacksmith)
33. Gottfried Schottle b. Dec. 30, 1862 d. Jan. 19, 1923
34. Matthias Schulz b. May 28, 1851 d. Dec. 28, 1923
35. Martin Vossler b., 1809 d. May 20, 1877
36. Christine Weiss b. Dec. 13, 1850 d. Apr. 2, 1926 (nee Lohrer)
37. Friedrich Wolfle b. Oct. 18, 1838 d. Sep. 24, 1903
38. Louise Wolfle b. Sep. 16, 1840 d. Sep. 22, 1907 (nee Kroll: wife of the above Friedrich Wolfle)
39. Anna Maria Zeller b. Jun. 1, 1837 d. Mar. 7, 1910 (nee Heller: husband Johann Georg)
40. Paulina Zeller b. Mar. 5, 1883 d. Aug. 15, 1916 (nee Schlenker)

Other gravestones where data can not be read: Brosz, Hulda Irion, Konrad Heier, Georg Jauch, Gottfried, Jauch, Kalmbach, Johann Lohrer, Katharina Schlenker

ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY
 Presents The 18th Annual
Wild Rose Seminar 1997

October 3 & 4, 1997

Exciting Featured Speakers include Nora Hickey, Owner, Operator of the Cork Family History, a Genealogical Information Service based in Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland. Sherry Irvine respected Genealogist, Lecturer, and Author from Victoria, B.C., and Kenneth Altken the Prairie History Librarian at the Regina Saskatchewan Public Library.

The program for 1997 includes a mix of topics for the novice to expert, on Ireland, Scotland, England, and Wales. Numerous "how to" workshops, plus sessions on Eastern European Research. Preparing for a Trip to Salt Lake City, Canadian Border Crossing and Passenger Lists. Plus Especially for Beginners - four sessions to help you get started.

Register Friday night, browse the display booths which include displays from special interest groups and a large number of commercial vendors. A special Guest Speaker for the Plenary session is planned, to be followed by a Wine & Cheese party with a cash bar at which you can mix and mingle and brag about your research finds. A total of 19 sessions will run all day Saturday, including a lunch. If You Are Doing Genealogical Research You Need to Be Here

Where: Crossroads Hotel, 21660 - 16 Avenue N.E. Calgary, Alberta

When: Friday, October 3, 1997 and Saturday, October 4, 1997

Early Bird Registration \$55.00 till September 8, 1997

September 9 till October 2, \$70.00 Late Registration

Brochures will be available at the Beginning of June 1997. FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL, Ann Stewart at 255 - 4262 or Cathy Barnes at e-mail address barnesa@cadvision.com. Or visit our web site at:

<http://www.freenet.calgary.ab.ca/science/genealogy/afhs.html>

How Did The SEDERBERG Family Get Its Name?

by Gordon Bruins, AGS # 2324

Karl FRANSSON didn't know why, but when he arrived in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1896 as a ten year old lad from Varnamo in Smoland province, Sweden he was given the name Carl SEDERBERG. How the name came about has always been a mystery to his family.

Throughout Scandinavia, family surnames were seldom used by common people. Most had only patronymics, which used their father's first name with "son" or "dotter" added for a last name. Consequently, last names changed every generation. It was not until the end of the 19th century, when new laws regarding family names were introduced, that the use of fixed surnames became common in Sweden.

The Varnamo church records of persons given permission to leave the parish, known as the "utflytnysboken," shows that on June 6, 1896, when my great-grandfather left Sweden, he was called Frans ANDERSON, meaning, "Frans, son of Ander." His two eldest sons who accompanied him were recorded as Ernest Olaf FRANSSON and Karl Manfred FRANSSON (my grandfather) meaning "Ernest Olaf, son of Frans" and more literally, "Karl Manfred, Frans's son."

Frans ANDERSON's wife, Johanna was recorded in Varnamo church records as Johanna CARLSDOTTER, meaning "Johanna, Carl's daughter." Patronymics seldom changed when a person married. Their daughter, Signe, was recorded as Signe FRANSDOTTER, or "Signe, Frans's daughter." In Norway and Denmark, -sen and -datter were used in the same manner as the Swedes used -son and -dotter.

I have been told the name SEDERBERG may have been an army name. The use of "soldatnamn" or soldier names was unique to Sweden. Before the naming laws were changed the use of patronymics created a real problem for the military. There were so many Nils Svenson's and Sven Nilsson's that they had to devise a better system to identify one from the other. To end the confusion soldiers were given surnames, either after a quality or characteristic, such as "Rask," "Hurtig," or "Glad," or after the place where he lived.

The Swedish army was organized so that each soldier was assigned to a group of about 10 farmers called a "rote", who had to provide equipment, food and housing for "their" soldier. He was given some land with a cottage or "soldattorp". From the land belonging to the "soldattorp," the soldier was to provide for himself and his family during times of peace, but in wartime the farmers of the "rote" were obligated to support his family.

There could be up to 10 "rotar" around a village, depending on it's size. Each "rote" was assigned to a Company. Several companies formed a Battalion, which in turn was part of a Regiment. Every "rote" was identified by a number and a name, and very often the soldier carried the "soldatnamn" of his "rote" as his surname.

The "soldatnamn" name was not a family name so was not normally used by the soldier's children. It could not be used by retired soldiers, thus avoiding the confusion of having a soldier and an ex-soldier with the same name in the village.

Near the end of the 19th century, in some cases earlier, when family names were chosen, some took their soldier names, others took their patronymics while still others made up new family names.

When great-grandfather Frans ANDERSON's brother Johan ANDERSON emigrated to "Nord Amerika" in about 1860 he went by the name John SEDERBERG. This was likely the soldier name of a "rotar" near the town of Varnamo. "SEDER" as in "cedar tree" and "BERG" meaning "hill" would be an appropriate name for a "rotar" in the mountainous forests surrounding Varnamo in southern Sweden.

Some thirty years later when Frans ANDERSON and his two sons Ernest and Karl FRANSON, arrived in Minneapolis they also adopted the SEDERBERG surname. Some months later when his wife, Johanna Gustava CARLSDOTTER, and the younger children, Minnie and Signe FRANSDOTTER, Oskar Gunnar FRANSON and baby Esther Victoria FRANSDOTTER joined Frans ANDERSON (now called Frank SEDERBERG) in Minneapolis, they all became SEDERBERG's.

Persons who emigrated to the U.S. or Canada often changed their names, either by themselves, or because

of misunderstandings upon arrival in the new country. English speaking people had a hard time pronouncing Scandinavian names properly, not to mention spelling. Many Swedish emigrants could neither read nor write, so when immigration officers misspelled their names the change went unnoticed. Perhaps that is why there are SEDERBERG's, CEDERBURG's, and SODERBERG's.

Varnamo church records show that Frans ANDERSON and his sons, Ernest, Karl and Oscar FRANSON and his daughters, Signe, Minnie and Esther FRANSDOTTER were all born at Alansryd, near Varnamo. Place names ending with various spellings of "rud," "red," "ryd," or "rod," are found in older Scandinavian locations. The word comes from the Norse word "-rutha" meaning clearing. The "-rud" names are considered to be very old, as are those endings with "-up" and "-um" in Nordic location names. Perhaps Alan was the name of the ancestor who owned the farm many centuries ago when it was named "Alan's clearing" or "Alansryd."

Perhaps Alansryd was also one of the clearings on the "cedar hill" or SEDERBERG "rote". In 1896 when the FRANSSON family left Varnamo their Alansryd farm grew crops and housed a shoemaker shop. Today it is a tree farm.

I believe that's how the SEDERBERG's got their name. So you see, the SEDERBERG's in Minnesota and Alberta could just as easily have been the ALANSRYD's, the ALANSON's, the ANDERSON's, or the FRANSSON's. If those in Alberta had become the CARLSON's, then their cousins in Minnesota would have been the JOHANSSON's and the OSKARSON's.

But, they didn't, and so the name SEDERBERG became synonymous with "the place to buy great shoes" and with banking in Minneapolis and with farming at Seven Persons.

Note: Genealogists told me that Sederberg was probably a soldier name but I had nothing to support that assumption until I found an outline of Scandinavian naming practices on the internet. My theory still has to be proven, but I believe known facts lend strong support. - G.G.B.-

BOOK REPORTS

by Ruby Engler

THE PIONEER YEARS by Barrie Broadfoot

This book is about stories from people remembering their early years homesteading on the prairies. Life was hard. These pioneers wanted the cheap land available to open the west in the years 1895 to 1914. Reading this book helps you visualize what your ancestors went through since the last century.

There is no index, but some names are mentioned.

THEY CAME IN SHIPS by John P. Colletta

This book was printed in 1989. Some passenger lists date back to 1565. These are ships that docked in New York and other U.S. ports. Some passenger lists have been indexed.

The Hamburg Emigration lists are available but the Bremen lists have been destroyed. There are addresses and a bibliography.

THE GREAT HUNGER by Cecil Woodham-Smith

This book is about Ireland in the years 1845 - 1849. Only during the famine did Irish immigrants leave their country willingly as they had a special attachment to their homeland. For a man, his wife and four children emigrating from Belfast to Quebec in 1842 the fare was £6.

The ships had to stop at Grosse Isle in the St. Lawrence. Grosse Isle was a quarantine station. Many Irish had typhus, also known as ship fever, from overcrowding and dirt in the confined space on board.

My great great grandparents came to Canada in 1842 so this book is very interesting for me. There is a map of Ireland in 1848. References and Index at the back of the book.

THE INFORMATION HIGHWAY

The Internet is fast becoming a major source for our research into our family ancestry. There is a lot we can learn through the Internet, and people are more than willing to help. To know how true this is one only has to subscribe to a genealogy newsgroup or mailing list, and watch how freely the information flows, and how helpful people are. If you can help someone, do it, most times what you give you get back many times over. Not only do we learn from others, but there are many searchable resources out there, and more coming on-line all the time. Not just for those researching in America, but all over the world.

As always, along with the good things come a few bad ones. We should all be aware of the negative side of the internet, although in all probability it will never affect us. What I see as being potentially the most dangerous part of the internet is the free exchange of our data with others we meet on the net. Not that I am suggesting that those we send out data to will abuse it. My concern is putting such vital information out onto the net, where unscrupulous people may be able to access it. Not only do we exchange data via the net, by e-mail, but some even put vital data (and photographs) on their own web pages.

As a novice in Family History and the Internet I feel that each of us should be aware of the draw backs, or should I say negative side of the Internet, and then each person set their own guidelines. I am sure that everyone has heard of computer hackers. I understand that these hackers can tap into and read our data as we send it to others, so be careful what you send. I try to make a policy of never including living persons into the data I send, even though I have permission from my relatives to include them. If, on a rare occasion I should include living persons in what I send, I ****never**** put the vital information with it, but include names only. I am not sure that this is a good idea either. If you what to send living persons information, I feel very strongly that it is best sent via snail mail. Most of us never think of the possibilities of a criminal tapping into our data. With living persons data, others could use that data to take the identity of another person, and ruin the life of that person. Its all there, and I feel that it is potentially dangerous.

The other thing that always comes to mind when I am sending data, either via snail mail, or via the internet, is the privacy question. As stated previously, I have the permission of my relatives to include them in data I exchange with others. That is I have the permission of the parents. Is that really good enough? Even as a minor individuals have a right to their privacy. Am I violating that right when I include the data of a minor, even though I have the permission of the parents? The more I think about this, the less likely I am to include the information. If we leave out the living generations now, there are usually only four generation for the next family historian to fill in. I have been very fortunate, many of my ancestors were also historians, and have left very good written family histories. I am very grateful to them for that. I guess if future generations can say that about the data I leave, I will have accomplished my goal. I am a proud parent and grandparent, but I think I will leave out my children and grandchildren for others to find. It is after all private information, and as such, it is theirs to give, not mine.

As I come down from my soap box, there is one final point I would like to make about the Internet. Not everyone out there is happy to share their knowledge, some want to charge for the information they have. Be cautious. I have been told that unless you fill out a form and give your credit card number, you will not be charged. This brings up another potentially dangerous area of the internet. Security. Unless you have and use a security system while on the internet, be very wary. My personal policy is ****never**** give out my credit card number. Not on the phone, nor on the internet. You hear all the time about the computer hackers and what they can do. You also hear all the time about credit card fraud. Put the two together and there is a potentially dangerous situation. Be aware of what dangers there are, and don't become a victim.

My intention here was not to scare anyone away from using the Internet. It is far too valuable a tool to not use it. My intention was to make you aware of the possibly negative side of the net, and once you have considered the potentials, you and you alone have to decide how you will use this new media, "The information highway". For it is truly that, a highway filled with information, available to all who have access. by Eileen Stahl

FROM "THE MEDICINE HAT TIMES" Thursday 10 June 1886

submitted by Adele Johnson

Here are a few names that appeared in advertisements, and what they were advertising.

Dr. John BALLENDEN M.D. - CPR Physician L. B. COCHRAN Store - Cash Store - Groceries, Dry Goods
Dr. D.L. ALPINE - Drug Store H. LEONARD - The City Bakery, High Class Bread
TWEED & EWART - Wholesale and Retail Dealers - Medicine Hat and Dunmore.
Thomas BOTTERILL'S - Hardware Store Robert McCUTCHEON - Deputy Sheriff
Geo. McCUAIG'S - Store Jane ADAMS - Millinery - Hats and Bonnets
E. WALTON - The Medicine Hat Drug and Stationary Store - Medicine Hat and Lethbridge
W. T. FINDLAY - Medicine Hat Lumber Company J. C. COLTER - Baker and Confectioner - Bread, Cakes, Pastry
American House - Proprietor - J. C. A. McRAE

Public School Monthly Report - 17 June 1886

Fifth Class - Alex. MORRISON

Fourth Class - Annie IRELAND, Alfred BASSETT, Edward WALTON, Kate COCRANE, Elizabeth PORTER, Moren COCHRAN, Duncan MORRISON, Frank WELIBAND.

Third Class - Mary PORTER, John HARGRAVE, Ben WALTON, Elizabeth LEONARD, Ada IRELAND, Thomas BASSETT, James HORNER, Louisa HARPER, Thomas HARGRAVE, Wilson BASSETT, Roderick MORRISON, Wm. HORNER, John LITTLE, Nettie HAY, Lawrence HAY, Wm. NORQUAY.

Second Class - Harry ORELAND, Sarah McCUTCHEON, Isaac BACON, Wm. HAYWARD, John NORQUAY, Bessie COCHRANE, Emily SAGE, Mary KEVIN, Tilley GOBBETT, Fred HARPER, Clara SANDERSON, Albert GOBBETT, Edward BALL (or BULL), Frank BOTTERILL, Thomas HAUGH.

First Class - Hattie O' DELL, Owen SANDERSON, Samuel HAYWARD, Jessie CALDER, Stanley HAY, H. CALDER, Maggie McCUTCHEON, Wm. BALL, James LITTLE, Jennie BOTTERILL, Alice MILLER, Daisy ROBINSON.

Primer Class - Elizabeth SANDERSON, Susan BIRD, Harry TWEED, Duncan SANDERSON, George HORNER, Emily HARPER, Lottie GOBBETT, Ina SAGE, Marian COCHRANE, Maggie HORNER, George COCHRAN, Joseph LEONARD, George POPA (?).

These are some "Ranch Brand Owners" of the area, also found in this newspaper.

James F. SANDERSON, Medicine Hat MARSH and CREELEY, Maple Creek
SHURTLEFT & WOOD, Maple Creek Robert McCUTCHEON - P.O. Medicine Hat
STEWART Ranch Co. Ltd. - Range - Pincher Creek, P. O. Fort Macleod
L. LEVESQUE - Range Maple Creek Joseph TANNER - Range Maple Creek
J. QUESNELLE - P. O. Maple Creek M. ENGLISH - P. O. Maple Creek

NATURALIZATION RECORDS

Submitted by Adele Johnson

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration holds records of naturalization and citizenship from 1854. The originals of records dated between 1854 and 1917 have been destroyed. However, a nominal card index has survived, which provides information compiled at the time of naturalization, such as present and former place of residence, former nationality, occupation, date of certification, name and location of the responsible court. The index

rarely contains any other genealogical information. Records created after 1917 are more detailed, indicating the surname, given name, date and place of birth, entry into Canada, and in some cases, the names of spouses and children.

Requests for copies of naturalization/citizenship records should be directed to the undernoted office:

Citizenship and Immigration Canada
 Public Rights Administration
 300 Slater Street
 3rd Floor, Section D
 OTTAWA, Ontario
 KIA 1L1

Please note that the following conditions apply:

Each application for copies must be submitted on an "Access to Information Request Form" by a Canadian citizen or a resident of Canada.

Fee: \$5.00, payable to the Receiver General for Canada

The request must be accompanied by a signed consent from the person concerned, or proof that he/she has been deceased twenty years. Proof of death can be a copy of a death record, a newspaper obituary or a photograph of the gravestone showing name and death date.

The request should include the following information: full name, date and place of birth, and if possible, the number of the Canadian citizenship or naturalization certificate.

The Canadian Citizenship Act came into force on 1 January 1947. From 1763 to that date, persons born in the provinces and colonies of British North America were all British subjects. Being of equal status,

immigrants from Great Britain and the Commonwealth were not required to be naturalized.

***** This Form is available at the Public Library, in the Reference department, lower floor. *****

TBC 350-57 (Rev. 1988/11)

Info Source

Access to Information Act

Access to Information Request Form

Step 1
 Determine which federal government institution is most likely to have the information you are seeking. Decide whether you wish to submit an informal request for the information or a formal request under the Access to Information Act. If you wish to make an informal request, contact the appropriate institution. The address can likely be found in Info Source publications which are available across Canada, generally in major public and academic libraries, federal government offices, such as Canada Employment and Immigration Centres, and constituency offices of federal Members of Parliament.

Step 2
 To apply for information under the Access to Information Act, complete this form or a written request mentioning the Act. Specify the information being sought and provide any relevant details necessary to help the institution find it. If you require assistance, refer to Info Source (Director of Federal Government Information) for a description of program records held by the institution or contact the Access to Information Coordinator.

Step 3
 Forward the access request to the Coordinator of the institution holding the information. The address is listed in the "Introduction" to Info Source. Enclose a \$5.00 money-order or cheque payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Depending upon the type or amount of information being sought, you may be asked to authorize further charges.

Step 4
 When you receive an answer to your request, review the information to determine whether you wish to make a further request under the Act. You also have the right to complain to the Access to Information Commissioner should you believe that you have been denied any of your rights under the Act.

SAMPLE ONLY

Federal Government Institution _____

Provide details regarding the information being sought _____

Method of access preferred Receive copies of originals Examine originals in government offices

Name of applicant _____

Street, address, apartment _____ City or town _____

Province _____ Postal Code _____ Telephone number _____

This request for access to information under the Access to Information Act is being made by a Canadian citizen, permanent resident or another individual present in Canada, or a corporation present in Canada

Signature _____ Date _____

Fournis en vertu