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## SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Box 1894 Regina, Sask. S4P 3E1

The SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (S.G.S.) was formed in February 1969 with the following aims:

- (1) to promote the study of genealogy and genealogical research within the Province of Saskatchewan;
- (2) to build up a library of genealogical guides and handbooks, reference sources, and family and local histories, which would be available to all members;
- (3) to publish the Bulletin which would be the official organ of the Society and which would include articles on genealogical research and methodology, results of the members' research, etc., and which would serve as a vehicle for members' queries;
- (4) to establish ties with other genealogical societies for exchange of ideas and information, etc.;
- (5) to establish seminars and workshops on genealogical research and methodology.

The BULLETIN is published quarterly. Deadlines for material presented for publication will be 15 December, 15 April, 15 July, and 15 October. All material should be sent to The Editor. If possible, all manuscripts, queries, and news items should be in a form for immediate use. Manuscripts should be fully referenced and signed.

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MEMBERSHIP is for the 1979 calendar year at \$12.50 per family, \$10.00 for senior citizens. Subscription to the BULLETIN is concurrent with membership.

QUERIES of reasonable length are published gratis for individuals. This service is not dependent upon membership.

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OTHER ORGANIZATIONS ARE INVITED TO EXCHANGE THEIR PUBLICATIONS WITH THE BULLETIN.

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TYPIST: Sharon Klein

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (S.G.S.)

In this year, 1979, I would urge all of the members of the S.G.S. to consider the work of the Society and to consider where we should go from here.

In the past and at present the main functions of the S.G.S. have been as follows: (A) the S.G.S. publishes the Bulletin. This periodical is distributed to all members and contains articles and information of a genealogical nature. The cost of publishing and distributing the Bulletin accounts for the major part of the expense of operating the society.

(B) the S.G.S. maintains a library of genealogical material which is intended mainly for the members' use. All members are entitled to borrow from this library.

(C) annually since the founding of the S.G.S., a seminar on topics of genealogical interest has been held. By attending these seminars, many of us have been helped materially in our own family research.

(D) a major work of the S.G.S. has been to maintain liaison between branches in Saskatchewan. At present there are 4 branches.

(E) a work which the S.G.S. has undertaken in the past few years is to record cemeteries with their locations. In many instances burials in these cemeteries and private burials within the Province are recorded. The S.G.S. as a whole can be very grateful to the individuals who have undertaken this work.

(F) the S.G.S. maintains a certain contact with other genealogical organizations outside of Saskatchewan. Part of this contact is through the exchange of periodicals with these other organizations.

(G) finally, I would like to say that the S.G.S. provides a service to individuals who may reside outside the areas served by the presently formed branches. To these individuals, the S.G.S. provides the only link to others interested in the study of genealogy in Saskatchewan.

I would like to ask the membership of the S.G.S. through this article whether they feel that the S.G.S. is fulfilling its purpose as they see it? What are the strong points of the S.G.S. and what are its weaknesses? What projects should be undertaken in the future? What direction should the S.G.S. take? What about financing? Is the present cost of membership too low, about right or would you be willing to pay a higher membership fee for more services?

I would ask anyone reading these lines, who feels so inclined, to write to the S.G.S. P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK. stating his thoughts and opinions regarding the operation of the S.G.S. toward the end of further improving the operation of the Society.

Douglas DALE  
President

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Perhaps in our rush to record basic biographical data, we neglect to record items more obvious. We all have family heirlooms which are treasured, not so much for their monetary notation, but for their intrinsic and sentimental values. So, should we not be photographing our "Grandma's chair", our "great-uncle's shillelagh", our "great-grandfather's moustache cup"? And then, so that we won't have a bunch of photos, we MUST put them together (say, in a modern-type photo album) and write up the item's story to be placed on the same page. We all know how items lose their sentimental attachment as soon as their stories are forgotten-let us not be among those who say, "If only I'd ..."!!!

## A UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST

by Ethel M. Arnot U.E.

In an article entitled "The United Empire Loyalists-People" by Heather Smith SISK in the Spring edition 1978 of the Canadian Children's Magazine the following statement is made and I quote, "The descendants of the U. E. Loyalists have the honor of using the initials U. E. after their names, which mean "Unity of the Empire". This is the only hereditary title of honor given in Canada" (underlining is mine for emphasis).

So you will realize how very proud and thrilled I was when I received my certificate indication that I was now a member of the UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA. To become a member, it is necessary to "prove your line". Interpreted, this means it is essential for you to produce proof of your ancestry showing the relationship of one person in each generation to the Loyalist ancestor.

What did I do to prove my line? Where did I start?

For some years I had gathered bits and pieces of information on Loyalists which I had found in my reading.

I was fortunate that a distant cousin in Ontario had prepared a Rott (Root) family tree in 1931. It was done on wallpaper - 11 inches wide and nearly forty feet in length. This "scroll" (as we named it) was in the possession of a cousin who lived in Long Beach, California. She loaned it to me and I made a hand-written copy of it, later typing it. This scroll contained the names and dates of the earlier generations of Roots (Rotts). Thus I knew that Henry ROTT, my great-great-grandfather, married Mary OVERHOLT in 1800. They lived in Clinton Township in the Beamsville, Ontario area. They were buried in the Beamsville Baptist cemetery. I have copies of their epitaphs which I included in my application.

The United Empire Loyalists were the residents in America before the outbreak of the armed rebellion of 1775 and who adhered to the unity of the British Empire. They joined the Royal Standard in America. They came to Canada before the Treaty of Separation in 1783. Since Henry ROTT had not come to Canada until 1799, he could not have been the Loyalist ancestry. So it was the Overholts for whom I must search. I knew that Mary OVERHOLT was the daughter of Staats OVERHOLT, and that they came to Canada about 1778-1780.

My first real break came when I saw a copy of The United Empire Loyalists by W. E. REID, a book in the Sask. Genealogical Library.

There, on pages 241 and 242 were listed two OVERHOLTS - Abraham and Staats - and their families. It also gave a OC dated 15 May 1802 after Mary OVERHOLT ROTT's name, which indicated that this was the order governing her entitlement to a grant of land as the daughter of a Loyalist.

According to the United Empire list (created as a result of a proclamation issued 6 April 1796 by Lieutenant Governor John Graves SIMCOE) each child of a Loyalist was granted 200 acres of land upon reaching the age of twenty-one. In the case of a daughter, her grant was made on marriage or age twenty-one. Mary OVERHOLT was married 3 April 1800, and applied for her grant 16 November 1801.

\*Ethel M. ARNOT, 25 Montgomery Rd, Regina SK, S4S 5CR.

Now that I had the date of the Order-in-Council, I wrote the Provincial Archives of Ontario, Toronto, asking for a description of the land; the date the title was confirmed. The patent for the land was issued on 1 February 1803 for Lot 13, Concession 4, King Township, York County, Home District, which contained 200 acres. I secured a xerox copy of the patent from the Archives of Canada in Ottawa for a copy of the Petition and for which there was no charge. However, they were unable to find the petition of Staats OVERHOLT: it is a well-known fact that some of the petitions were lost. However the 1929 Report of the Ontario Archives confirms that Staats OVERHOLT petitioned on 12 August 1795 for land for his wife and 6 children.

In looking through the Loyalist Gazette magazines on file in the SGS Library, I noted that the Dominion Genealogist for the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada was a Mrs. Elizabeth BLAIR. Since Mrs. Blair and I had worked together in Ottawa during the war years, I had no hesitation in writing her. With her reply she sent me an application form and a guide to the U.E.L. application form for membership-and some general rules (copy at end of article). This was very helpful as it indicated various ideas as to what constituted proof. She also told me that Mrs. Elizabeth HANCOCKS, the new Dominion Genealogist, would be in Regina shortly. When Mrs. HANCOCKS phoned me, she suggested that The Annals of the Forty comprising 10 volumes of the history of the early settlement of the Niagara peninsula, would probably contain information about my ancestors. It is published by the Grimsby Historical Society. Shortly thereafter the SGS purchased this collection for the Library. These proved invaluable to me, as I found the following items of interest: Staats was granted land, as this item on pages 18 and 19 of Volume No. 7 of the Annals of the Forty confirms:

"There were several members of the OVERHOLT family who settled in Clinton, Louth, and Thorold townships. It is believed that they came from Bucks County, Penn."

"Staats OVERHOLT was recorded as being in the Niagara district before 1787. In that year he is listed as having in his family one woman, three sons and three daughters. It is stated that he cleared 6 acres of land, three of which were sown with wheat. Staats was granted land in Clinton Township - lots 16, 17, 18, and part of 19, Conc. I and II, indicating that he had probably served as an officer in the War of Revolution. He served on the Clinton Township Council as "Assessor" in 1794-95. His name is on the voters' list in 1812 but not in 1816, and it may be assumed that he died between these dates. It is not known where he and his wife are buried."

I have since received a copy of Staats' will which was registered 16 August 1820, which confirms the description of the land.

In Volume 10 of the Annals of the Forty, page 88 there is this entry among "Records of Marriages- Solemnized before Robert NELLES, one of his Majesty's Justices for the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada,

"Henry ROOT and Mary OVERHOLT Apr. 3rd, 1800."

The Historical Atlas of Lincoln & Welland- H. R. Page, 1876, page 11 states "One of the first settlers was Wm. WALKER, a loyalist from Virginia who came in 1780. At the same time and soon after came ----- OVERHOLT ----- and others commencing 1788/89."

The first preaching in the township was by Rev. Wm. HOLMES in 1782-83 on Lot 16 broken in front of the house of Staats OVERHOLT."

Henry and Mary Overholt ROTT were buried in the Beamsville Baptist Church Cemetery. I enclosed copies of their epitaphs with my application.



In the Early History of the Township of Erin by C. J. McMILLAN (given to me by Cousin John ROOT of Orton, Ont.) I learned that my great-grandfather, John, eldest son of Henry and Mary ROTT, and his first wife Betsy SMITH, settled on land near Erin Village (Lot 17, Conc 7) in Erin Township in 1826, and that the younger members of their family, including my grandfather John Smith ROOT, were born there. John ROTT, and his wives, Betsy Smith ROTT, and Rachel Haun ROTT are buried in the Coningsby cemetery nearby. I have their epitaphs. John ROTT and John Smith ROTT are listed in the Directory of the County of Wellington 1871-72 as farmers living on Lot 17, Conc. 7. (This item was in the Waterloo-Wellington Genealogical Branch News).

My second cousin, John H. ROOT, of Orton, Ont. has in his possession the Root Family Bible. We visited him in the fall of 1976. I copied the details of Henry and Mary ROTT's family, and also that of the eldest son, John and Betsy ROTT. Then John certified that the names and dates were correct and taken from the Family Bible. Later I made xerox copies of these records and included them with my application.

I also enclosed a copy of my father's birth certificate, which listed his father John Smith ROTT and his mother Ann MATHESON ROTT. I have my parents' wedding certificate. I did not make a copy of it, but listed it as a source of information. I used my father's obituary, which listed his wife and the eight children. Then, because I had married after the death of my father, I also enclosed a copy of my mother's obituary which showed my married name.

Other bits and pieces of information which I included were a copy of part of the Census of 1871 which listed John and Rachel ROTT, John SMITH and Ann ROTT, and their three older children.

I realize that I have been rather lucky in finding the requisite proofs.

Sources which I listed were: Family Bible records: the Family Tree Scroll; Epitaphs from cemetery stones: The Loyalists of Canada by W. D. REID: The Annals of the Fortyby Goderich Historical Society: 1871 Census of Erin Township, Division 4: Copy of Petition for land and title thereof Mary OVERHOLT ROTT: Historical Atlas of Lincoln and Welland by H. R. PAGE, 1876: 1929 Report of the Ontario Archives: Baptist History by John ROOT of Orton: Early History of the Township of Erin by C. J. McMILLAN: Obituaries of my parents: Directory of County of Wellington 1871-72: Archives of Ontario, Toronto.

The forms to be completed were: Ancestor or pedigree chart: Proofs of Lineal Descent: a form to be completed for each ancestor, which required the following details- male ancestor - place and date of birth, place and date of marriage, residence and occupation: date of death and place of burial; female ancestor- place and date of birth, names of children, and Sources of information.

After completing the forms, I made copies of the pertinent information which I have outlined and attached them to my application.

I am attaching a copy of the list of the accepted proofs of lineal descent and proofs for the Loyalist ancestor which may be a help to those who are in the process of proving their line.

#### Accepted proofs of lineal descent

1. Any newspaper or printed article giving relationship of a person in one generation to a person in the next, as obituaries, marriage accounts, graduation, birth, death and engagement notices being sure to give the name and date of the publication.

2. Church and cemetery records, inscriptions from headstones in cemeteries provided they are copied as written and show relationship.
3. Births, marriage and death certificates- must have the names of parents to show relationship.
4. Birth, marriage and death records from Family Bibles- photocopied or transcribed.
5. Census records (they begin in different years in different provinces).
6. Wills - giving relationship of two persons in the line of descent.
7. Genealogical records may be useful as source material, not reliable as proof unless proven in some other manner.

#### Proofs for the Loyalist Ancestor

Copies of a land petition, land grant as a Loyalist, claim for losses, discharge certificate, name on a muster roll, confiscation list or other document showing proof of loyalty.

I should point out that not all Loyalists of Ontario are necessarily listed in W. D. REID's book, and there are some errors therein. However, a good source of information is the Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3. They will check their indices of Upper Canada Land Petitions for the name which you are searching. For those whose ancestors settled in Glengarry county, St. Andrew's Church at Williamstown, may be helpful. Mrs. BLAIR, whom I mentioned previously is an expert on Glengarry County, and can be reached at Dominion Headquarters, United Loyalists Society of Canada at 23 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M5R 1B2. The Executive List is usually the last resort for finding a Loyalist ancestor. The Loyalist Headquarters has a copy which should be published in the near future.

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G. W. BALDWIN, M.P. (Peace River) is organizing a massive write-in campaign to support the making of the 1881 census available to family researchers. The S.G.S. has been active in its support to have the 1881 census opened, so we urge you strongly to write to:

The Secretary of State, Room 546 S, House of Commons,  
Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0J9 - (no postage required).

\* \* \* \* \*

In a note received from Florence BARKER of Box 187, Spy Hill SK, SOA 3W0 we learn that the Spy Hill Museum has in it a tombstone. It was unearthed in pieces while a farmer was plowing his fields in the Beresina district, north of Langenburg. "John H. son of A.S. & J.A.HERRING born Dec. 7, 1844 died in Sept. 28, 1849". There is no trace of the name HERRING ever having lived in that district - especially in 1849 when the whole area was virgin prairie! It was not found on a "trail" which discounts the thought that it fell from a wagon. Can anyone help with this puzzle?



SASKATCHEWAN MENNONITES: THEIR BACKGROUND AND PIONEERING YEARS  
(from the talk given to the 1978 Annual Meeting in Saskatoon)\*

A decade before the turn of the century Mennonites helped form the frontier of settlement in the Northwest Territories of Canada. The area later known as "Saskatchewan" provided an early permanent toehold of that westward movement of people. The Mennonite community which emerged as a consequence has remained an important segment of that body in its national dimensions.

ROOTED YET ON THE MOVE

Like most groups in Canadian mosaic, Mennonites had their roots in Europe. The ferment of the Reformation created one force which was "neither Catholic nor Protestant", as one scholar put it, the Anabaptist movement.<sup>1</sup> Centered in Switzerland at the outset this surge of concern for church renewal spread to Austria, southern Germany and other parts of western and central Europe. Carrying the idea was a widespread search for religious freedom, biblically grounded tenets of belief, and deeper reality in personal living as a Christian people. Specifically, the Anabaptists wanted a church community which would be joined voluntarily (not as infants, that is), where participants would live out a pledged loyalty to God in life style dedicated to peaceful and reconciling love.<sup>2</sup>

That was also the hope of others who joined in Holland under the leadership of Menno SIMONS from whom came the group's name. Menno, as other leaders in Switzerland, with their followers, soon felt stern resistance, and before long, persistent persecution for propagating notions of change in the religious scene of their day. Scattered in many directions, some found this the needed opportunity to begin new communities of believers as they moved from place to place.

In the long run, however, group needs brought to the fore certain characteristics more suited simply to survival than to recruitment of others to the new movement. For the story of Mennonites in Canada, two tactics might be noted here. On the one hand, a strategy of migration came to be an established feature of holding to the faith. When hard pressed (and that was frequently at first) Mennonites looked for places to escape from the pressure. Before long they were leaving Holland and Switzerland to look for havens elsewhere in Europe or even overseas where society might be less hostile to their practices and ideals. Finding a new home geographically came to be viewed as a means to express faithfulness to the truth as they saw it.

Another of these features related to their growing reputation as an agricultural people. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Europe needed farmers to develop unoccupied or devastated lands as well as to produce basic food needs for the population. Repeatedly Mennonites found that they could trade their skills on the land for a promise of protection and exemption from certain common duties, such as military service which they held to be contrary to the Christian faith. The search for a "place to stand", and that in terms of new land, formed the inner dynamic of much movement in the years to come.<sup>3</sup>

\*Lawrence KLIPPENSTEIN, 600 Shaftsbury Blvd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

## THE FIRST MENNONITES IN CANADA

The first Canadian Mennonites came to Ontario in the 1730's, and then to western Canada almost a century later. The first Mennonite migrants to Canada originated in Pennsylvania, USA and were essentially Swiss in their cultural orientation. They looked for asylum, in part to perpetuate an older European way of life, and in part to find a place more congenial to British loyalties, or at least non-revolutionary points of view. The promise of good land played its part in the attraction to Canada as well. The partly-forested but fertile areas of the Niagara Peninsula and what became Waterloo County around Berlin (later Kitchener), Ontario, seemed ideally suited for fresh beginnings with the freedom to hold on to what they had at the same time.<sup>4</sup>

In the west, not Americans but Russians, as it were, moved in. The European descendants of many Dutch Mennonites had found a sheltered place in the Prussian lands only decades after the Anabaptist enterprise had gotten under way. Here it was the militaristic rulers, the Fredericks of the eighteenth century, that caused second thoughts among the Mennonite farmers. When the rulers threatened the loss of land-purchasing rights if resistance to military service did not cease, many Mennonites once more decided to move. This time, and also in the 1780's, Russia opened the door on the privilege of religious freedom and a protected life on the land which the Prussian Mennonites held so dear.<sup>5</sup>

Settling on the Russian steppes tested the metal of these Mennonite pioneers but a half century of industry and persistence brought its reward. Increasingly they came to be viewed, at least by the authorities, as indeed being the model farmers which Tsarina Catherine II had hoped for when she invited them in.

Then came the shock of 1870 when Russia announced the law of universal military conscription, and the Mennonite community again felt its existence threatened to the core. The Privilegium (Charter of Privileges) which undergirded their coming 1788-99 had promised them exemptions, but these privileges seemed now to be slipping away as repeated efforts to renew them without change shattered fruitlessly one by one.<sup>6</sup>

The well-tried strategy worked again. "Give us back our privileges," the representatives at Petersbrug said, "or we will all leave the country." When promised an alternative form of service the majority agreed to stay, but nearly twenty-thousand kept their word. Canada and the USA were ready now, in the 1870's, to open up their vast unbroken prairies. The hint of prospective emigrants in southern Russia propelled railroad and other agents of both the American and Canadian governments to be the first to make their catch.

## MENNONITES REACH THE WEST

Stimulated by the tempting stories of William HESPELER, the Canadian agent, and the articles of an American Mennonite paper, Herald of Truth, south Russian Mennonites appointed a group of twelve men to visit both countries in the spring of 1873. Of these twelve, nearly half returned with a vote for Canada, i.e. Manitoba, and the other favored western USA. By the spring of 1874 one contingent was ready to leave, and on 31 July that year the first Russian Mennonite immigrants in Canada reached Fort Garry (Winnipeg). They had crossed the Atlantic to Quebec, then by rail to Toronto, across the Great Lakes by ship, and after taking another train from Duluth to Moorhead, headed north on the Red River with the S.S. International, a Hudson's Bay Company ship.<sup>7</sup>

Eight townships reserved by the Canadian government southeast of Fort Garry provided a place to live for the newcomers. Here they built their first villages: Gruenfeld (later Kleefeld), Steinbach, Gruenthal, Bergthal, Chortitz and others. Large grass-choked swamps and extensive tracts of bush land, interspersed with grass-patched stony ridges covered much of the area. Natural disasters such as grasshoppers added to the difficulties of the early years. By 1876 half the families were ready to leave the "east reserve", and join those on the west side of the Red, where seventeen more townships had been reserved by the government along the Canada-US border from West Lynn-Emerson west to the Pembina Hills. Mennonites from Russia first reached this area in 1875.

Some families from the "West Reserve" would be the first ones to reach the Northwest Territories fifteen years after arriving in Manitoba. Meanwhile a hundred or more villages dotted the landscape of the two reserves. Many would soon disappear as Mennonite farmers left the villages to take up homesteads on their own quarter section of land. By 1880 the immigration died to a trickle as the arrangements of alternative service in Russia halted all departures for some years to come. By that time more than 7000 persons had reached Manitoba alone, and little of the reserved land remained to be claimed for new homes.

#### CLAIMING THE TERRITORIES

Hence, the need for more land and at times internal pressures of other kinds, set the stage for Mennonite exploration of the Territories further west. With the establishment of the Northwest Mounted Police in 1873, the termination of the Metis rebellion in 1885, and completion of the CPR that same year, opportunities "a la homestead offers" beckoned on the open western prairies.

As early as 1890, it would appear, some Mennonites from the West Reserve found their way to Gleichen (later) Alberta. Finding the area unsuited to their needs, these families left again, some for Manitoba, and some to settle in the virgin landed Rosthern area of the (later) Saskatchewan Valley in 1891. Among them was one Abram BUHR who staked a claim, but gave it up a year later. His quarter section was claimed the following year by a leading citizen as the community developed here. He had joined four other families from Manitoba who had moved directed from this area from Manitoba in the winter of 1891-1892. About twenty-five more Manitoba Mennonite families followed them later in 1892.<sup>8</sup>

The arrival of a West Prussian Mennonite minister, Peter REGIER provided important leadership for the Rosthern area Mennonites as a whole. The organization of the Rosenorter Mennonite Church, with its first church building at Eigenheim, formed the backbone of stronger community life, and the framework for integrating other families that came from West Prussia and Russia during this same period.<sup>9</sup>

A mass movement of "Old Colony" Mennonites from Manitoba's West Reserve occurred in 1895-1896, after the government had granted the even numbered sections of four townships in the Hague-Osler area to them as "reserved" land. Ultimately after several additions to this reserve, a total of twenty-four townships, able to accommodate about 1500 individual homestead entries, were set aside for exclusive Mennonite use. While those of the northern sector in this area tended to settle individual farms, the Mennonites of the original Hague-Osler region established about a dozen villages, with additional ones sprouting up in adjacent lands as time went on.<sup>10</sup>



When the pressure for land acquisition in southern Manitoba failed to abate, the Mennonites applied for further reserves in "Saskatchewan", this time in the southern part of the province. Initial purchases of land had been made at Rush Lake and Herbert in 1904 after extensive inspections the year before. An application for reserved land by the Old Colony Mennonites, who prized group settlement above any other type, was accepted by the Canadian government in 1905. It led to the formation of the so-called Swift Current Reserve with establishment of another dozen or more villages in the subsequent years.<sup>11</sup>

Another element in the mix of new Mennonite settlers were a number of American Mennonite families who came to places like Waldheim, Langham, Herbert, and Drake. Some of these joined earlier comers, when the draft pressures of World War I led them to leave for Canada during these years. Smaller localities of Mennonites also included the early Mennonite Brethren congregations at Brotherfield, begun in 1898, Dalmeny in 1901, at Main Centre and Hoffnungsfeld, organized in 1904, and at Aberdeen in 1906. Several of these included a number of American families. The Krimmer Mennonite Brethren, also from the USA, began a community in 1899, and the "old" Mennonites, with Ontario and American families in 1905, at Guernsey in the Sharon Mennonite congregation.<sup>12</sup>

#### SETTLING DOWN

Frontier settlement called for courage and fortitude, with adjustment to new conditions in constant demand. Progress did come, however. By occupation mainly farmers, the Mennonites had selected their land with some certainty of its potential, managing to acquire some of the best farmland in this future Canadian province. Government agencies, anxious to fill the vast open spaces of the Canadian prairies acclaimed the economic advantages which Mennonite immigration would bring to the Northwest. Some new settlers of the US looked with envy at the rich reserved lands, and scattered squatters sometimes resented needing to move from these areas.

In fact, local communities were not always sure what to think of the Mennonite movement. As one writer describes the southern influx: "In general the arrival of the bearded men and shawled women, together with their children, all speaking German, and scores of railway cars filled with their effects, was viewed by the Anglo-Saxon community of Swift Current as a mixed blessing."<sup>13</sup> Most business people, storekeepers, etc. welcomed the prospect of a growing market for their goods. In Rosthern, the siding on the CPR quickly became a bustling town, as Mennonites and other sought to provide the minimal service of supply and communication needed by the hundreds of families now occupying the surrounding land.

The variants of viewpoints and attitude to cultural change among the Mennonites could easily confuse the outsider to whom all this was new. The Old Colony majority in both Mennonite reserves seemed intent on freezing older traditions, hesitant, therefore to adapt to the Canadian way of life, and isolationists in their relations with other, even Mennonite, groups. The move to public education, urged by the government, created a problem above most others for them, and participation in local forms of government seemed for them difficult indeed. Their quaint cultural styles, still recalling European backgrounds contrasted strangely with the current fashions of the Canadian West.<sup>14</sup>

Other Mennonites appeared to find the challenge to contribute to the young emerging society as something invigorating and opportune. Among the 1890-1895 arrivals from Russia and West Prussia education had a high priority,

although concern to retain Mennonite identity and group spirit formed a powerful ingredient in the steps taken to express this concern. The establishment of an English German Academy at Rosthern in 1903, designed to provide better teachers for their schools, while furthering among other things, the study of German, symbolized these objectives in a tangible way.<sup>15</sup>

Men like Gerhard ENS of Rosthern and Klaas PETERS of the Rush Lake area found open doors of service with the Canadian government, first as related to immigration, and later, at least for Ens, in politics, when the latter served in new legislature of Saskatchewan from 1905-1913. Men with a mind for business, like I.P. FRIESEN, found the conditions supporting their goals in life as well.

In church affairs Mennonites were, of course, left essentially to themselves. The Old Colony Mennonites formed rather tightly knit communities, localized in their villages, and firmly directed by strong leadership, above all the Aeltesters (bishops) and other clergy of their congregations. Similarly conservative in some ways were the Sommerfelder people who began to arrive in the Rosthern area around 1893, and later in the Swift Current region as well. The latter group has, however, been described as having an element of liberality about them, causing them to be more readily absorbed into other and larger groups.<sup>16</sup>

A prominent sector of the early Saskatchewan Mennonites lived within the context of a Gemeinde (church group) known as the Rosenorter Mennonite church, organized by Peter REGIER of Tiefengrund near Rosthern. Established in 1894, this church body came to include a number of local congregations in the Rosthern area, and extending also to residents of the Hague-Osler reserve, and beyond. In 1902 REGIER entered discussions with Manitoba Mennonites of the Bergthaler congregations, resulting in the formation of the inter-provincial Konferenz der Mennoniten im mittleren Kanada (Conference of Mennonites in Central Canada). The latter held its first sessions at Hochstadt, near Altona, Manitoba, the following year. In Saskatchewan, recent arrivals from Russia and Prussia, a number of the Bergthalers now resident near Rosthern, as well as not a few Sommerfelder and Old Colony people, found the new conference a congenial context for working together in educational, as well as social and religious programs.<sup>17</sup>

By World War I the Mennonites had firmly established themselves in Saskatchewan. By now numbering 15,000 or more, they had become a fairly familiar group in the population as a whole. New challenges were in the offing as the war brought questions of loyalty, patriotism and military involvement to the surface. After the war the school problem would pressure hundreds of Mennonites to leave the province for Latin America, and the Russian Revolution would bring hundreds of others to the west a few years later. New Mennonite communities would mushroom in various localities in the following years. The prairies would come to be more permanently than ever, the homes of Mennonites throughout the province.

- Lawrence KLIPPENSTEIN  
Mennonite Heritage Centre  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

#### Notes

1. Cf. Walter KLAASSWN, Anabaptism: Neither Catholic Nor Protestant (Waterloo, Ont., 1973). The beginning dates of Anabaptism are usually placed at 1523-1525.

2. For a good study of these ideas cf. also Franklin H. LITTELL, The Anabaptist View of the Church, (Beacon Hill, Boston, 1958). On Menno SIMONS, cf. Cornelius KRAHN, Menno Simons (Karlsruhe, 1936) and the same author's work, Dutch Anabaptism: Origin, Spread, Life and Thought 1450-1600. (The Hague, 1968).
3. On the migrations cf. Cornelius KRAHN, "Migrations of Mennonites", Mennonite Encyclopedia, III (Scottsdale, 1957), 284-286.
4. Cf. Frank H. EPP, Mennonites in Canada, 1786-1920 (Toronto, 1974), 47-92.
5. On Mennonites in Prussia cf. C.J. DYCK, ed., An Introduction to Mennonite History (Scottsdale, Pa., 1967), 89-125.
6. Ibid., 126ff.
7. The most scholarly work on the Mennonites of Manitoba is E.K. FRANCIS, In Search of Utopia. The Mennonites in Manitoba (Altona, 1955).
8. The first settlers of the area were in fact the Metis who moved in from Manitoba around 1870. The major town of the region was Prince Albert. English settlers had begun to move in also. The coming of the Mennonites is described in H. Ruth NEUMAN, ed., Old and New Furrows. The Story of Rosthern (Rosthern, 1977), 19ff. and Lawrence KLIPPENSTEIN and J.G. TOEWS, eds., Mennonite Memories. Settling in Western Canada (Winnipeg, 1977), 163ff.
9. For the story of Peter REGIER and the early days of his ministry cf. Lawrence KLIPPENSTEIN, "Peter REGIER: Churchman-Farmer, 1851-1925", Mennonite Historian, Sept., 1976, 1-2; Dec., 1976, 2-3; Mar., 1977, 2; June, 1977, 3.
10. Cf. Leo DRIEDGER, "Hague Osler Settlement", Mennonite Life, XIII (Jan., 1958), 13-17, and "Native Revellion and Mennonite Invasion: An Examination of two Canadian River Valleys", Mennonite Quarterly Review, XLVI (July, 1972), 290-300.
11. Cf. Epp, Mennonites in Canada, 304ff.; also an unpublished MA thesis by Richard J. FRIESEN, "Old Colony Settlements in Saskatchewan: A Study in Settlement Change", University of Alberta, 1975, and "Saskatchewan Mennonite Settlements: The Modification of an Old World Settlement Pattern", Canadian Ethnic Studies, IX, No. 2, 1977, 72-90, by the same author.
12. Epp, ibid.
13. Cf. Don C. MCGOWAN, Grassland Settlers. The Swift Current Region during the Era of the Ranching Frontier (Regina, 1975), 96ff.
14. A recent study of Saskatchewan Mennonite traditions and customs is Rolf WILH. Brednich, Mennonite Folklife and Folklore: A Preliminary Report (Ottawa, 1977).
15. Cf. Frank H. EPP, Education with a Plus. The Story of Rosthern Junior College (Waterloo, Ont., 1975), 15ff.



16. It may be remarked here that Sommerfelder are often called Bergthaler in Saskatchewan. When the Bergthaler group of Manitoba divided in 1890-1892 the minority (sometimes called "progressives") retained the older name, Bergthaler, while the majority (more "conservative") came to be known as Sommerfelder, presumably because their new Aeltester, Doerksen, resided in the village of Sommerfeld in southern Manitoba. When some of these families moved to Saskatchewan, they retained the name Bergthaler in some instances; some carried the new name, Sommerfelder instead. Cf. Henry J. GERBRANDT, Adventure in Faith (Altona, 1970).
17. On the story of this conference cf. Irene PAETKAU, ed. Just When We Were... The Story of the Conference of Mennonites in Canada (Winnipeg, 1978), and Rodney SAWATZKY, "The Conference Experience - 75 Years", Mennonite Historian IV, September, 1978, 1-2.

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Bob PITTENDRIGH (R.L.P.) has written much for this publication. In the next issue, we will publish his article on old photographs. Bob has also recorded a number of Saskatchewan cemeteries. But, as noted in the last issue, the Emmanuel Lutheran Cemetery in Lumsden was not one of them. He disclaims having done it - we are sure, Bob, that there has been much you have done which has gone without acknowledgement.

\* \* \* \* \*

Our sympathies go out to Anne LONETTI of Box 865, Fort Qu'Appelle, SK who lost her husband in January. Anne has been a member since 1972.

\* \* \* \* \*

In Vol. XIX:3 1978 of the AUGUSTAN magazine, there is a very interesting article by Leslie G. PINE on The Problem of Norman Ancestry: A Matter of Psychology as well as of Genealogy. Mr. PINE points out humorously that England is perhaps the only land of the world which readily acquiesced to a conquering army and then so easily adopted its customs. Should the same habit be still in vogue, would the British have done so in 1940 had Hitler been successful? PINE notes that many genealogies in times past were forged to show a link to the Normans. In fact, a minor poet, Thoms CHATTERTON, sustained himself by forging Norman pedigrees. Leslie G. PINE is recently retired from the editorship of Burke's Peerage et al.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### QUERY

WISE  
HULBERT  
COE

George Frederick WISE, 2205 McIntyre St., Regina, Sask., S4P 2S1, Canada. My great-great-grandfather William Charles WISE of Winchester, Hampshire, England, had a large family so I am told. One of his sons Tom WISE, my great-grandfather, married Laura HULBERT. They had two sons, Frederick Tom (my grandfather) who married Annis Bertha COE, and William Charles who married Selina (maiden name unknown). He also had a daughter Bertha. Any information on the descendants of these families would be greatly appreciated.

NAMES EXTRACTED FROM THE REGINA LEADER

1 March 1883 to 2 October 1884

We conclude the presentation of the compilation of names as extracted by Ruth (WILSON) PRESTON and typed by Helen BOOMER.

There is a short list at the end which gives the births, deaths and marriages recorded between the above dates in the Regina Leader

\* \* \* \* \*

RAMSAY, R.G. Advt. Livery and feed stable in R.L. 11 Oct.1883.

RATCLIFFE, W.J. Advt. in 27 Sept 1883 R.L. that he is selling or renting the Commercial Hotel.

READ, E.B. Advt in R.L., 6 Sept 1883, merchant in stoves and tinware.

REID, Charles. According to 30 Aug 1883 R.L., "has secured a quantity of land in Qu'Appelle Valley with excellent spring of water on premises and proposes building a cheese factory there in the spring."  
8 May 1884 R.L. says his farm is in Qu'Appelle Valley and that he imported 30 heifers and a thoroughbred bull.

REILLY, James. Architect. Business cards in 1883 R.L.

REILLY, James. Proprietor of boarding house, Advt. in 1883 R.L.

RICHARDSON, Judge. Presided at Stevenson murder trial, Regina 1883.

RIDDELL, J.K. Sign painter, advt. in 1883 R.L.

RIGBY, Robert. Guest at Government House ball 27 Dec 1883 R.L.

RIGBY, Jonathan. Guest at Government House Ball 27 Dec 1883 R.L.

ROADLEY, John. R.L. 4 Oct 1883 advt. as a dealer in groceries, fruit and vegetables.

ROBERTS, W.H. Jeweler and watchmaker. Advt. in 1883 R.L.

ROBINSON, Marian (presumed male) Katepwe. In letter to editor published 27 Sept 1883 edition of R.L. he says Katepweians are active people and held a picnic that Friday.

ROBSON, Robert. Baker. Mentioned in 1883 R.L. as active in city affairs.

ROSS....Anna Bella, wife of James PRESTON and other ROSSES of Ross-shire, Scotland. Being researched by Dr. K.S. PRESTON, 3132 College, Regina. Family home Dingwall.

ROSS, Miss Alice. In 6 Sept 1883 "Local" column of R.L. it was reported that Miss ROSS sang, "with fine perception of time and sentiment, "In the Gloaming" at a social evening held in the Methodist Church.

ROSS, James: From R.L. 22 March 1883 Mr. James ROSS will leave Toronto immediately to take charge of his section of the CPR. He has been appointed construction manager of that portion of the track which lies west of the present terminus at Swift Current Creek through to B.C. Story gives biographical details of Mr. ROSS stating that he trained as engineer in Scotland and came to USA in 1869, then to Ontario.

ROSS, R. Member of Assiniboia Farmers Assoc. formed 8 Mar 1884. In R.L. 13 March 1884.

ROSS, Ralph. Farmer. Signer of petition in June 1883, R.L.

ROSS, John G. of Moose Jaw, farmer. Visited Regina 22 March 1883 R.L.

ROSS, J.H. OF Moose Jaw, farmer. From R.L. 18 July 1883. He lost or had stolen a pair of brown mare mules.

ROSS, J.L. Farmer. Signer of a petition in 1883 R.L. Advt. says "Experience in London, Boston, Ontario and United States."

ROSS, Miss Vesta. Sang at a social in Methodist Church Jan 1884. Local Column of R.L. 3 Jan 1884.

ROSS, William B. Barrister and attorney. Business cards in spring 1883 R.L. In 23 Aug 1883 R.L. states he went into partnership with W.C. HAMILTON in law firm.

ROWE, J.H. Sign painter. Advt. in 28 June 1883 R.L.

RUNCIMAN, James Latheld. Along with his partner, Charles KENNELLY, hotel keepers, assigned their property to James H. BENSON for benefit of creditors 8 Aug 1883. 30 Aug 1883 R.L.

RUSH, Miss S.A. of London, England. Married 16 May 1884 in St. Paul's, Regina, to Thomas STEBBIN, farmer on Regina Reserve. R.L. 22 May 1884.

RUSSELL, William. Advt. in 25 Oct R.L. 1883. that he found a pair of ponies. He farms sec. 31, tp. 15, range 18.

RYAN, Annie. Born Toronto, May 1885. Married Edwin CAWKWELL. See CAWKWELL.

SAUNDERS, Eudo. Lawyer. Travelled to Winnipeg. Local Col. R.L. 25 Oct 1883.

SCOTT, Agnes Helena...married to W.D. PETTINGELL, Regina druggist, 1883.

SCOTT, D.L. Barrister and attorney. Running for mayor of Regina NWT, 1884. In 3 Jan 1884 R.L. Later edition confirm his election as mayor. 25 Oct 1883 Local News says he has left for Toronto to return in a few weeks with a fair bride.

SCOTT, E.H. Druggist of Moose Jaw. Advt. R.L. 1883.



SECORD, John. Barrister and attorney. Business card in 1883 R.L. 10 July 1884 Regina School Standings list.....Ida M. SECORD.

SELBY, J.W. Sales merchant and wholesale grocer, active in Regina civic affairs in 1883. 18 Oct 1883 says that Mrs. SELBY's mother, a Mrs. HARRISON of Markham, Ont. visited her daughter. Also, in same edition, Mrs. SELBY advertises for a girl of about 11 years of age to assist with light housework. She promises a good home.

SHANNON, Miss Etta: Sang at a social held in Methodist Church. Item in Local Col. of R.L. 3 Jan 1884.

SHANNON, S. Dealer in stoves and hardware. Advt. in 1883 R.L.

SHARP, J. Prescott. Barrister and attorney in Regina. Business card in 1883 R.L.

SHEPPARD, Alex. 1883. Dressmaking, millinery and fur shop advt. in 6 Sept 1883 R.L.

SHERA, John. Farmer. Signed petition 1883 R.L.

SHUPE, Isaac. Proprietor, of Moose Hotel in Moose Jaw. Originally in partnership with Robert D. PREST. Partnership dissolved according to 30 Aug 1883 edition of R.L.

SIBBALD, John D. Real estate sales. Business card in 1883 R.L.

SINTON, Robert. Farmer. Signed petition in July 1883 R.L.

SLINN, C. of Long Lake. R.L. 7 Aug 1884 advertising that he has found a black pony.

SMITH, Rev. H. Havelock. 27 Dec 1883 R.L. announces his appt. as minister to St. Paul's.

SMITH, J. Partners in billard parlor. Advt in early 1883 R.L.

SMITH, F.G. In 6 Sept 1883 R.L. it was reported that he sang "The Death of Nelson" at a social evening held in the Methodist Church.

SMITH, Alfred Baird of Moose Jaw. Reported in 20 Sept 1883 R.L. that he conducted Church of England services in Indian Head Sunday in the waiting room of the station house.

SMYLIE, William. Referred to in 13 March 1884 R.L. as the occupant of a house offered for sale or rent by H.S. FREW.

SPRAGGE, Arthur G.M. Barrister and attorney. Business card in 1883 R.L.

SPROAT, Charles. Engineer. Business card in March 1883 R.L. In 27 Sept 1883 Local Column notes that he is leaving Regina to take up position as city engineer in Toronto.

STEBBIN, Thomas, farmer on Regina Reserve, married 16 May 1884 to Miss S.A. RUSH of London, England. Rev. H.H. SMITH officiated at ceremony in St. Paul's. R.L. 22 May 1884.

STEVENSON, W.H. R.L. 25 Sept 1884 refers to him as agent for Dominion Lands Office, Regina.

STEWART, D.M. Signer of a petition asking Edward CARSS to stand for election to NWT council, 1883. 5 July 1883 R.L.

STEWART, D. Signer of a petition asking Edward CARSS to stand for election to NWT council, 1883. 5 July 1883 R.L.

STEWART, R.W. R.L. 2 Oct 1884 credits him with saving a house on Scarth St. occupied by William BURBANK 1 Oct 1884.

STITT, Dr. J. Physician and surgeon. Business card in 1883 R.L.

STRAIN, Joseph. A settler near Regina. Mentioned in 5 July 1883 R.L.

STURGEON, R.H. In 21 June 1883 edition of R.L. he advertises hogs for sale.

SUDOM:.....see Bell

SUTHERLAND...Three Messrs. R.L. 25 Sept 1884 lists them as settlers who have just taken up land, 320 acres each, in tp. 18, rg. 19 west of 2nd meridian 15 miles NE of Regina. "All of the party are Scotch although some of them have been a few years in Canada." 2 Oct 1884 R.L. Letter from Daniel SUTHERLAND extolling merits of the land. Says he came from Halifax four days ago and located on Sec. 10, tp. 19, range 18 9 miles from Pilot Butte, 8 miles from Qu'Appelle Valley and 13 miles from Regina.

SUTHERLAND, Rev. J.M. R.L. 25 Nov 1883. Announcement that he is to be Minister of Presbyterian Church for winter. A native of Pictou Co., Nova Scotia, he graduated in 1869 from Dalhousie University in Halifax. Complete biog. given with other details. 1 May 1884 announces his resignation and publishes a letter of appreciation from congregation.

TATE, Fred C. Signer of a petition asking Edward CARSS to stand for election NWT Council. 5 July 1883 R.L.

TAYLOR, Mrs. Larry of Vancouver. Formerly Marjie BERNER.

THOMPSON, J.M. R.L. 11 Oct 1883. See Hardie. Shot by Hardie. (Wounded only).

THOMSON, A. Clifford. Engineer. Advt. in R.L. 1883.

THOMSON, J.N. R.L. 25 Oct 1883 a witness at trial of Hardie for shooting Thompson.

TIMMS, F. Fraser. Merchant in Regina, Advt. in 28 June 1883 R.L.

TINNING, R.E. Partner with S. HOSKINS in general store. Advt. in 1883 R.L.

TOLTON, Albert. Local column in 18 Oct 1883 R.L. says he has left for  
Everton, Ont. and intends returning in the spring with his family.

TRAVERS, Thomas. Sec. 30, tp. 14, Range 19. Advt. in 27 Sept 1883 R.L. that  
he found a 2 year-old buckskin horse.

TRAVIS, Thomas. Local col. of R.L. 18 Oct 1883 says he has left for Queensville,  
Ont. and intends returning in the spring with his family of seven.

TREMLIN, J.E.M. Signer of a petition asking Edward CARSS to stand for election  
to NWT Council. 5 July 1883 R.L.

TUPPER, J. Stewart. Barrister and attorney. Business cards in 1883 R.L.

URQUHART, Rev. Alex. Presbyterian minister. His appointment announced in  
26 July 1883 R.L. states that he "is coming from Winnipeg."

VAN SUVEN, S.W. R.L. 29 Nov 1883. Charged with carrying away telegraph poles  
in Prince Albert. Case dismissed with warning against "rowdiness."

VEIKLE, Mrs. Ernie of Cutknife. Formerly Irene BERNER. ....see BERNER.

WADDELL, Margaret Theresa. Married 1 Aug 1883, to William C. FOWLER.....see  
FOWLER.

WALDRON, T.A. Merchant, saddles, harnesses etc. Advt. in 5 July 1883 R.L.

WARD, A.R. Advt. in 2 Aug 1883 R.L. that he will break land up to 80 acres.

WATSON, Dixie; Clerk of Qu'Appelle District Court. In documents and on  
petitions and legal notices appearing in 1883 edition of R.L. among these  
26 July 1883.

WEBB, George M. Barber. Advt. in R.L. 1883.

WHITE, William. Secretary of Assiniboia Farmers Assoc. Formed 8 March 1884.  
R.L. 13 March 1884.

WHITE, William. Barrister and attorney. In Electoral Notice in 2 Aug R.L.  
states he will run for election to 1883 NWT Countil.

WHITE, John. MooseJaw. In 9 Aug 1883 R.L. he advertises that he has lost  
two horses.

WILL, Joseph. Butcher. Advt. in 1883 R.L.

WILLIAMS, R.H. Manager of Martin's Lumber yard. In 30 Aug 1883 R.L. he ad-  
vertised for carpenters wanted.

WILLIAMSON, J. Auctioneer. Advt. in 1883 R.L.



WILLIS, Rev. C.S. Pastor of Primitive Methodist Colony at Assiniboia.  
Officiated at Benner-Harris marriage 7 Aug 1883. 30 Aug 1883 R.L.

WILSON, C.P. Barrister and attorney. Business card in May 1993 R.L.

WILSON, James. R.L. 3 July 1884 in Local News column. "A clever and thoughtful Scotchman, has been here a year and is settled on Sec. 28, tp. 16, range 17.....called on Leader Dominion Day. He has 140 acres broken and 75 under crop.

WINTERBURN, Mr. 18 Oct 1883 R.L. Announces that he will be St. Paul's new minister and says he is an Englishman from Halifax.

WOLF, Joseph. Real estate agent and auctioneer. Advt. in R.L. 1883.

WOODWORTH, J.F. In 23 Aug 1883 R.L. it states that he farms about 7 miles from Regina.

WOYOWICH.....see CARLSON.

WRIGHT, George. Butcher. Advt. in R.L. 1883.

YOUNG, Thomas. Feed supplies and stable-keeper. Advt. in 1883 R.L.

ZINDZORD, M.P. Builder and contractor in Regina, Advt. in 1883 R.L.

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#### DATES TO REMEMBER

23-24 March 1979	Alberta Genealogical Society Seminar, Glenbow Center, Calgary.
11-13 May 1979	Ont. Genealogical Society, London, Ont.
24 June 1979	300th Anniversary of settling L'Isle d'Orléans Réunion, c/o Box 398 Limoilou, P.Q. G1L 4W2.
26 June-1 July 1979	10th Annual Am. Historical Soc. of Germans from Russia, Seattle, WA.
19-20 October 1979	S.G.S. Annual Seminar, Regina, SK.
23-25 May 1980	Ont. Gen. Soc. Seminar, Kingston, Ont.
12-15 August 1980	World Conference on Records, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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## MARRIAGES

Hugh MacKAY married to Miss BARTON, daughter of Thomas BARTON--taken from R.L. 18 Dec. 1884.

J. Burn DOIG, former resident of Edinburgh & Leith, married on 10 Dec. 1884 to Mrs. A.A. KELLY formerly of Montreal. Ceremony held in Regina.

Donald Andrew McDONALD married 26 November 1884 in Regina to Maggie McDUGALL. Taken from R.L. 4 Dec 1884.

Mr. A.J. FRASER of Regina who works for Dominion Land Office married Miss CHAFFEY of Brockville, Ontario 18 Sept 1884. Attendants were her cousin Mr. B.W. RICHARDS and her sister Amelia CHAFFEY. Mr. J. HODGINS of Ottawa was the groomsmen.

Katie JUKES, youngest daughter of Augustus JUKES of St. Catherines, married on 3 Sept 1884 to George Buchanan MOFFATT, son of Col. MOFFATT, Toronto, by Rt. Rev Lord Bishop of Assiniboia assisted by Rev. H. Havelock SMITH.

Charles McCUSKER to Miss MacDONALD on 21 August 1883 by Rev. Father HUGONARD, assisted by Rev. Father MAISSONEUVE. Taken from 23 August 1883 R.L.

W.D. PETTINGELL married in Winnipeg 1883 to Agnes Helena SCOTT, daughter of D. SCOTT of Ottawa, grand-daughter of G.S. CHUTE, Picton, Ont. R.L. 2 Aug 1883.

Miss S.A. RUSH of London, England married 16 May 1884 in St. Paul's Regina to Thomas STEBBIN, taken from R.L. 22 May, 1884.

Emily Frances CHAFFEY, daughter of Elswood CHAFFEY of Brockville married Tuesday 16 Sept 1884 in Brockville to Alexander James FRASER of Regina, son of James FRASER of Ottawa, Ontario. 18 Sept 1884 R.L.

W.J. DAVIS married to Miss MONTGOMERY 1 July 1884. Rev. HEWITT officiated. R.L. 3 July 1884.

William C. FOWLER married Margaret Theresa WADDELL, sister of Mrs. T.C. JOHNSTONE of Regina on 1 August 1883 by Rev. A. OSBORNE. Attendants were Mr. McCaul, Miss LAIDLAW & Miss Dotty JOHNSTONE. R.L. 9 August 1883.

James T. JOHN married 3 May 1883 in Regina to Fanny Ethel MORSE formerly of Eldersfield, Worcestershire, England, by Rev. James ANDERSON. Taken from May 1883 R.L.

Simon ANTICKNAP to Miss DAVIS, 23 October 1883 at Boggy Creek by Rev. HEWITT. R.L. 25 October, 1883.

E.H. BENNER, eldest son of S. BENNER, Orillia, Ontario to Miss Annie Louise HARRIS, daughter of Captain John HARRIS formerly of Hamilton, Ontario 7 Aug 1883 in Assiniboia by Rev. C.S. WILLIS. R.L. May 1883.

Annie J. BROWN, eldest daughter of John BROWN Esq., formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, to Hugh McTAGGART, 7th May, 1884 by Rev. H.H. SMITH of Regina. R.L. 8 May 1884.

#### DEATHS

BROOKS, W.C. -Almost 49 years from Chester Square, London, England. 27 Sept 1883 R.L.

CLINTON, Thomas. Age app. 45. Committed suicide. 1 Nov 1883 Obituary, R.L.

EDDY, Mrs. W.F. 17 July 1884, formerly from NewMarket, Ontario. She leaves three small children.

McCARTHY, John, farmer on Southeast  $\frac{1}{4}$  section 32, tsp. 18, range 14 was murdered 26 June 1883 by half-breeds John and George STEVENSON. R.L. 4 October 1883.

Thomas PIRRET, in 21 Dec. 1883 R.L. announces the death of his wife Barbara KERR, and on 30 Nov. the death of his youngest son John.

BOYLE, James, and old man, possible heart attack, 15 Dec. 1884, formerly from Ottawa. (and Old Countryman) R.L. 18 Dec. 1884.

FARQUHAR, James from Scotland app. May 1883. Killed in Regina Saturday 1 Nov. by earth of a sewer falling on him. He leaves a wife and three small children 200 miles west of Winnipeg. R.L. 6 Nov. 1884.

#### BORN

FINLAY, W.T. Dec 10 at Regina, a son. Taken from R.L. 13 Dec 1883.

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We were sorry to learn of the death of ANGELA MARY DETTRICK of 2256 Scarth St., Regina on 26 Dec. 1978. Angela missed very few meetings of the S.G.S., and was one of the enthusiastic few who contributed to forming our Society. Even though she was plagued with poor health, she was a keen methodical family historian, willing to help others interested in mutual areas of research. Our sincere sympathy to her son Lyle, her father NICHOLAS THALL at Windthorst, two sisters and three brothers.

R.L.P.

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We have received notice of the publication of The Quiet Adventures in Canada which is a hardcover book concerning Channel Islanders and their descendants in North America 1600-1900. Limited Edition available at \$15 US from Mr. Turk, 5811 Kenneth Ave, Parma, OH, 44129.

## OUT OF A CLERGYMAN'S STORY

This tale was written up by Dorothy GOULDING about her father, Reverend Guy TERRY. It gives a few glimpses into what must have been a very interesting time in his life. We are sure that she would be able to pull together more remembrances of this period in her Dad's life. Let's hope that she will! We wish to thank Evelyn BALLARD of Saskatoon for bringing this to our attention. Other members are requested to take good example from Evelyn!

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My father, Rev. Guy Person TERRY, with my mother and their two-year-old daughter, came to Canada in 1890 under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He arrived in Regina in March and for three months was in charge of the parish now known as St. Paul's Pro Cathedral. He was later assigned to the parish of Oxbow in the south-east corner of the N.W.T. In those three months he had to learn how to handle and care for horses.

Regina, at that time, was just a muddy little village complete with the N.W.M.P. barracks, the beginning of the provincial government and the rudiments of a Department of Education. When he left for Oxbow, he also was asked to assume the duties of the Commissioner of Schools. This meant that in his travels in the new parish, he was to contact the homesteaders and get them to form school districts. If he could find an area containing seven children of school age, the government would build a school. Then my father had the difficult task of finding teachers to staff them. There were no teenagers among the homesteaders as the families were all young couples with small children. So the only teachers available were university students from Ontario who took over from May to October and then went back to their studies. These students were budding doctors and lawyers and had no intention of making teaching a life-time profession. In fact, teaching was called the 'stepping stone to other professions. When my sister was old enough for the one-room school in Oxbow, her first teacher was the man who later became Judge WYLEY of the District Court in Estevan. I have been told that in the archives in Regina there is a section where all school reports may be found.

When my parents reached Oxbow after a two-hundred-mile drive with a team and buckboard (and mosquitoes) in June of that year, they were given a bachelor's shack to live in while the parishioners built a vicarage. This was a hastily erected structure, covered and roofed with tar paper. It contained living quarters and a long narrow room for church services. As it was not consecrated, it could be used for dances. Dad brought his piano from England and it served for both church services and dances.

In those days fuel was a problem on the prairies as there were no trees. The nearest coal, a very poor quality called lignite, was forty miles away at Roche Perce. Every month all winter, the villagers had to make the trip to the mine, taking along enough food for themselves and feed for the horses to last them

\*Submitted by Mrs. Dorothy GOULDING, 227 Ruth St., Saskatoon, Sask. S7J 0K9.

a whole week. It took two days each way and three days to load the coal. They had to dig it themselves as the small staff at the mine could not do it. Dad said it was fun camping out at night and enjoying the company.

The vicarage was a very cold place and mother said she would awake in the morning with her hair full of snow. One morning when Dad was away, she awoke to find the baby's nose frozen. Every morning, the bread, and the water in the kettle and water pail, were frozen solid. That morning, after she got the fire going, she was sitting at the oven door with the baby on her knee getting her thawed out. Both she and the baby were crying when two bachelor brothers arrived. When she told them what had happened, they said "Well, you don't have to live in this cold place." They were homesteading down in the valley, one on each side of the river, so they offered to live together and mother could have the other sod shack. They packed us up, mother and three little girls, and took us off right then. When Dad got back he had to find us. We lived there in the sod shack with a dirt floor until we moved to Estevan in 1898.

The Souris Line had reached west by this time as coal had been found, homesteaders arrived and the town-site was named Estevan. My father held the first church service there. Mr. George ROOD, a stone mason, was building his stone house. It was an open-air service with the congregation sitting on planks set across nail kegs.

When I was ready for school, there was a one-room school of stone built by Mr. ROOD. He also built St. Matthew's Church (Anglican) also of stone. At that time it was called the Church of England and later "Anglican".

Dad served under Bishop ANSON and Bishop BURNS but the one I remember was Bishop GRISDALE. Dad tells of introducing a parishoner to Bishop GRISDALE and the man remarked, "This is the first time I ever shook hands with a real live bishop." The bishop asked "Did you ever shake hands with a dead one?"

Clergy can tell both humorous and tragic stories. The one I like best of Dad's was about a man who came to arrange for his wife's funeral. "She has up and died on me right in haying time." Another one came on the same errand and when Dad asked for the time and place, "Well, she ain't dead yet." Whenever he had a wedding, mother's wedding ring had to be used as there was nowhere to buy one. Eaton's catalogue was not known then. He married one young couple and the groom handed Dad a quarter. "I have only known the girl two weeks," said-he in an apologetic tone.

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#### QUERY

JAegli  
OPPERMAN  
BLOCK

Ruth R. OPPERMAN, Box 101, Chandler, Indiana USA 47610  
is interested in obtaining any kind of information on her father  
George JAegli who was born (it is thought) in Alsace, France in  
1981. At age 28 he went to USA, believed entered in New Orleans,  
Louisiana. It is not known when he came to Saskatchewan to  
Shackleton area. Would also like information on his brother  
Xavier and sister Marie (Mrs. Sam BLOCK).

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## HUMAN INHERITANCE

by Brian Selinger

The Oxford Dictionary defines GENEALOGY as an account of a person's descent from an ancestor or ancestors; that the word originated in Old Latin and late Greek, and was first found in English in 1549; that GENEALOGY is derived from Gen the Greek verb "to produce".

An Austrian monk by the name of GREGOR MENDEL discovered the principles of genetics during the 1860s.. He found that garden peas inherited various traits in a predictable manner. Mendel concluded that many characteristics are passed on from generation to generation by factors that are now called genes. Organisms inherit two forms of the gene for each trait--one from each parent.

From the studies done by geneticists such as Mendel, DeVics and others, much has been learned about inheritance in plants and animals. Mendel in particular clearly showed by his observations and experiments on pea plants that certain elements, or genes, were the cause of inherited traits. He also established that these traits were of two types, namely dominant and recessive. He could also tell mathematically what types of offspring could result when he crossed particular types of pea plants. From this seemingly meager beginning, further studies by others led to a whole new science, that of Genetics.

In order to understand how the mechanisms of genetics function it is fundamental to have a knowledge of sexual reproduction particularly the process of sex cell formation or meiosis.

Genes are the hereditary material of cells, and they control many characteristics of an organism. Tiny bodies in a cell are called chromosomes. The chromosomes carry the genes. Every cell in the human body has 10,000 or more genes.

The chromosomes are the fundamental units of inheritance. The elements or genes that Mendel was dealing with in pea plants, are the units that make up chromosomes. A chromosome may be thought of as a string of many beads with each bead representing a gene for a particular trait. The human organism has 46 such strings of beads with many hundreds or thousands of beads on each string. (By comparison, mice cells have 40 chromosomes while corn cells have 20).

In the formation of human sex cells, the 46 chromosomes must be divided by one half so that the resulting offspring can once more have 46 chromosomes. The offspring therefore has 23 chromosomes from the male parent and 23 from the female. It should also be pointed out that the 23 chromosomes contributed by each one parent is homologous (compatible) to the 23 contributed by the other parent. This implies that the genes contributed by one parent have the same or similiar function as those genes contributed by the other parent. This means that for every characteristic, an offspring has at least 2 genes.

It may be mentioned that some characteristics in humans are a result of more than 2 genes. This can result in the many different appearances for one characteristic. I think it can be safe to say that in humans there are many such characteristics that as a result of many genes.

Every human body cell contains two sets of 23 chromosomes. Each can be matched with a particular chromosome in the other set. Egg and sperm cells, however, have only one set of 23 chromosomes. These are formed in a special way, and end up with only half the number of chromosomes found in body cells. As a result, when an egg and a sperm come together, the fertilized egg cell will contain the 46 chromosomes of a normal body cell.

The egg cell starts to grow as soon as the sperm cell fertilized it. First the egg cell divides into two cells. The two then divide and produce four cells. The four divide to become eight, and so on. The division eventually produces the trillions of cells that make a man's body.

It has been shown by genetics studies that the two genes obtained from each parent can either be dominant, recessive or in some cases incompletely dominant. For example, in the hair color of humans, the gene for dark hair is dominant over the gene for blond. If an offspring obtains the gene for dark hair from one parent and the gene for blond hair from another, the offspring has dark hair, because the dark hair gene is dominant and more or less masks the activity of the gene for blond hair. It certainly is not as simple as this because there are other genes for hair color which may affect the hair color, such as genes for red hair. This certainly does not explain an offspring that has light color hair in infancy and grows up to have dark hair.

Genetics studies of other organisms has shown great advances over the years particularly in domesticated animals and plants. These studies have resulted in more favorable types as far as agricultural man is concerned. We can apply many of the principles we learned from them to the human organism, but certainly the traits of other organisms is something altogether different than that of the human one. And to use humans for genetic studies is something that is not acceptable.

Thus to carry out any meaningful research on humans, scientists must rely on family histories and pedigrees. Even so much of the evidence obtained from these studies are speculative, particularly with those that have passed away.

Perhaps most genetic evidence on human inheritance has been gathered as a result of genetic disorders, diseases and generally, medical genetics.

I should also be mentioned that the environment has a significant part to play in the characteristics of any organism including man. The role of environmental effects in particular organisms is a fact. Whatever the environmental conditions, it may be very difficult to differentiate between what is inherited and effected by environmental factors. One case in point is identical twins that supposedly grow up in similar conditions but yet appear different in physical features after a time. It seems clear however that both heredity and the environment influence the makeup of organisms.

It can be said that each of us is a product of our parents. Our parents a product of theirs and so on ad infinitum. With this sort of concept, each of us is related to each other. This concept is used in biology to establish the relationships of organisms. With this concept taxonomists have formulated the classification system. Relationship is established by similarity; that is, similar looking organisms are classified into groups.

It is said that humans are similar and are put into one group called species, because the whole population of humans can interbreed and produce offspring. Yet humans are to some extent different from each other. Why is this so?

Perhaps the obvious answer to this question lies in the fact that we are the products of our parents. Each parent contributing one half of our genes and these genes establish our physical characteristics.

Through the evolution of the human species, many changes have taken place and I am sure many more will take place. These changes that take place are slow in developing. One way that these changes come about has been shown in other organisms. The changes have to occur in the genes themselves since these are the units which bring about characteristics. These changes in genes are called mutations. Once a mutation has occurred in a gene it must then be spread throughout the population.

Mutations can be either favourable or unfavorable according to the environment. That is to say, the environment selects the living that have unfavorable characteristics to die; those that have favorable ones will live to pass them on.

Changes in the human population (like skin color) may have been brought about by mutations and selection by the environment. It is now known that there are more than one set of genes to establish skin color. This suggests that these genes were there, but only certain genes expressed themselves in certain places: Example--black in Africa--white in Asia & Europe. Perhaps environmental factors selected those genes in these locations. As people migrated from location to location gene frequencies changed. There appears to be evidence for this.

One case of this may be in B blood type in North American Indians. Evidence is that man evolved in Africa and migrated to Asia. Present gene frequencies in Southeast Asia of B blood type is about 20-25%. These people, it is believed, migrated to Siberia and across to North America. The gene frequencies of B blood decreases the farther south we look so that the Eskimos have a low frequency about 6% B; British Columbia Indians and Indians of the Southern U.S. and Mexico have 0% B blood. Essentially, as small populations of people migrated only a few had the B blood type. As they in turn migrated, fewer B blood types moved until eventually the B blood type gene was lost from the population of Indians in British Columbia and Southwestern U.S. and Mexico.

I may have oversimplified many of the aspects of human inheritance. But the only way to get a starting point is from the simple and moving to the complex. And human inheritance is complex.

As I have stated earlier, most of the genetics studies have been done on other organisms and many of these same principles applied to the human organism, which may or may not be valid.

Nevertheless, there is a tremendous amount known about the genetics of man-and still a whole lot more to be done.

(Further reading on this topic may be found in Volume 3, No. 2)

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#### QUERY

TYMCHOTYN  
STRUS  
MORTYNUK

Mrs. Olga H. MORTYNUK 22 Leif Erickson Pl., Saskatoon SK, S7L 2T6 would like suggestions as to exact place that Don TYMOCHOTYN b. ca. 1899 was born. Suggestions for birthplace are Poland, Russia Ukraine. He arrived in Canada about 1924, and he lived at Junor Sask. Also would appreciate suggestions on what searches to make to find exact area in Ukraine that Alex STRUS (b. ca. 1888) was born, and his parents. Arrived in Canada ca. 1923, lived at Ranger and Leoville, Sask.

CEMETERIES RECORDED: RM 160 Pense  
RM 129 Wilcox

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO DEATHS AND BURIALS IN R.M. OR PENSE #160  
ALL SAINTS CEMETERY #160.1

ARTHURS, A.,	-1892	HIND, Ronald R.	1943-1944
ASKE, Peter	1920-1920	HIND, Thomas	-1909
ATKINSON, John	-1894	HIND, Thomas	-1909
ATKINSON, Mary	1853-1931	HOGGER, Ada	1886-1940
ATKINSON, Stephen	-1903	HOGGER, Frank	1888-1952
BADLEY, Dessie O'Della	1897-1913	HOWE, Donald John	
BADLEY, James	1858-1930	HOWE, Ephram	-1896
BADLEY, Jennie	1876-1922	HOWE, Ethel Irene	-1906
BADLEY, Laura May	1902-1902	HOWE, James R.	1875-1933
BADLEY, Lawrence	1905-1905	HOWE, Jessie W.	1878-1935
BROOKS, Jos. Milton	1886-1946	HOWE, Sanders	1860-1930
CHANNON, Anna M.	1861-1931	HUBBARD, Infant	
CLARK, Blanche Louisa	-1905	HUNT, Roy	1923-1928
CLARK, Ed	-1914	HUNT, William E.	1882-1963
CLARK, J. L. Edgar	-1914	JENNINGS, Caster	1880-1929
CLARK, Martha	-1893	JENNINGS, Eleanor Mary	1911-1944
CLARK, Mary Anne Armstrong	1833-1899	JENNINGS, Marion	1880-1944
CLARK, Thomas	1854-1915	KEMP, Eleanor	1870-1939
CLARK, William	1827-1912	KEMP, Ernest	1884-1940
CLARK, William	1878-1958	MEADOWS, George Richard	-1909
CLARK, William C.	-1919	MILLARD, Doris Verina	-1913
CLARK, Winnifred Maud		MUGGERIDGE, Eliza Ann	1861-1911
FISH, Charles Frederick Herbert	-1917	MUGGERIDGE, James	-1899
FISH, Margaret Ellis	-1914	PHILLIPS, Edith Mildred	1908-1913
GODSON, Johanna	-1932	PHILLIPS, Lewis	1876-1940
GODSON, John	-1903	PHILLIPS, Mary S.	1885-1968
GODSON, John Wellington	1868-1949	PRATT, Francis Edward	1867-1925
GRAHAM, Donald G.	-1920	PRATT, Mary E.	1872-1939
GRAHAM, John	1886-1911	PURSE, Anne M.	-1923
GRAHAME, John Christie	1892-1922	PURSE, Samuel	-1939
GRASS, Claude Harry Keith	-1891	READ, Annie	1866-1951
GROSS, Rev. Edward C.	1869-1946	READ, Jane	-1906
HAMMOND, Albert P.	1867-1938	READ, Nicholas	-1916
HAMMOND, Mary	1869-1946	READ, Nicholas Robert	1862-1927
HARLTON, Claire Ardell	1944-1945	RICE, John Herbert Spring	1908-1908
HARRISON, Frank Haynes Oliver	1877-1967	ROBINSON, Alice C.	1864-1919
HARRISON, Helen Margaret	1381-1971	ROWLANDS, John David	1887-1922
HAWKE, Lilliam M. Creasy	-1900	SEAGER, John	-1899
HAYLOR, Amelia	1898-1946	SHERRITT, Chester	1899-1966
HEARD, Elizabeth	1860-1922	SHERRITT, Eliza	1860-1940
HIND, Frederick William	1857-1889	SHERRITT, John R.	1855-1925
HIND, Marie Elizabeth	1870-1908	SHOECROFT, Mary L.	
HIND, Mary Ann	1818-1902	SIMPSON, John D.	1836-1917
HIND, Richard W.	1854-1930	SKELTON, Agnes Millicent Taylor	1973-1904

SKELTON, Frederick	1863-1912	TURNER, Richard S.	1846-1920
SMITH, Infant		WATER, Henry	-1926
SMITH, Nellie		WEISS, P. F.	1860-1934
STREET, Roscoe Newburn	1906-1909	WESTGATE, Hannah M.	1864-1920
STREET, Sarah Jane	1866-1901	WESTGATE, Jarvis T.	1866-1929
SYMES, Marion E.	1875-1944	WILLIAMS, Dorothy A. H.	-1928
SYMES, Reggie E.	1902-1921	WILLIAMS, Herbert Lancelot	1880-1918
TAYLORS, F.		WILSON, George Peter	-1912
TURNER, Rebecca F. H.	1870-1957	WROE, Frank	

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN BRATT'S LAKE R.M. #129  
WILCOX CEMETERY #129.1 recorded by George Gordon WHITE.

ALLRED, J.G.	1835-1910	HEADLER, Opal May	1912-
ALLEN, Baby Allen, Robert James	1920-1920	HEALD, Floyd	1888-1916
ALLEN, William	1849-1918	KENDRICK, Phil Bryce	-1911
ALT, Thelma		KONIECSNY	1867-1915
ARNON, John I.	1864-1924	KUEHL, Wilbur Franklyn	1911-1919
BAKER, Frank A.	1893-1919	LAFFERTY, Ambrose	-1927
BAKER, Henry	1840-1920	LAYSON, Eldridge F.	1904-1913
BAKER, Henry	1849-1926		
BAKER, James Edmund	-1910	MCDONALD, Elizabeth Ann	1875-1927
BAKER, John	1841-1913	MC FALL, Isaac	1881-1923
BAKER, Josephine Elizabeth	-1909	MICKENER, Ila I.	1892-1919
BAKER, Phoebe Boissonne	1883-1905	MORGAN, Thos.	1855-1912
BALLOW, Albert M.	1880-1919	MULALEY, Quentin	1920-1922
BAZINET, Edward	1920-1921	MUNRO, Charles E.	1878-1922
BIRD, Maurice W.	1897-1918	MUNRO, Mona B. Gillis	1894-1921
BROWN, Catherine M.	1911-1921	NEITZEL, Charles A.	1885-1918
BROWN, Ralph P.	-1916	NELSON, Elise L.	1889-1925
BUCK, Leonard Arvid	1920-1921	NESTMAN, Martha	1925-1932
BUNN, Baby	-1928		
BYRNE, Mildred Ida	1915-1921	O'BRINE, Ida Elizabeth McFall	1883-1928
CHAMBERS, Thelma	1911-1912	SETCHELL, Jane Ann Carter	1857-1922
CONNETT, Hattie Blanche	1892-1918	SMITH, Naomi Blanche	1908-1915
CONNETT, Robert Arthur	1916-1916	THOMPCKINS, Agnes Mae	1893-1918
CRAWFORD, Isabel	1914-1926	THOMPCKINS, Lewis Robert	-1918
DALEY, Phyllis	1922-1924	THOMPSON, Eleanor G.	1912-1916
DAVIDSON, Charlotte	1852-1908	TODD, Clarence John	1914-1918
DOYLE, Albert	-1920		
DREW, Gerald H.	1916-1926	WALLACE, Ida M.	1877-1919
DREW, James S.	1857-1922	WALLACE, Matilda	1897-1926
DREW, Mary	1859-1926	WEISSHAAR, Howard J.	1914-1919
ENGLAND, W. H.	1860-1919	WESTON, Edward A. M.	1902-1909
FALCONER, Alberta Viola	1912-1919	WOOD, Baby	1910-1910
GEESON, Henry	1871-1920	WOODSIDE, Carrie A.	1881-1923
GODDARD, H. Sydney	1903-1910		
GOODRICH, Alice Burd	1887-1917		
GORDON, Anna Glenn	1902-1910		
GORDON, Joseph Russell	1904-1918		

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

Thy Kingdom Come - the diary of John J. Nickel of Rosenhof 1918-1919.  
A record of violence and faith during the Russian Civil War. 116 pp.  
5½" X 8½", card stock cover, index \$6.50 post paid from editor John. P.  
NICKEL, apt 10, 716 Melrose Ave., Saskatoon Sask., S7N 0Y7.

Don't take for granted that this diary is a dry recounting of mundane, everyday events. This booklet tells of a terrorizing period from Jan. 1918 to May 1919 when the Mennonites were treated to fear, treachery and violence at the hands of various Russian bandit groups including the infamous Mahknovists. This is a detailed account of the personal experiences, faith and beliefs of the Mennonite teacher and preacher, JOHANN J. NICKEL (1859-1920). He and his family lived in the village of Rosenhof in the Schoenfeld-Brazol Mennonite colony. The original diary was hand written in the Gothic German script. The author engaged the help of others to produce a well-translated and interesting product. Unfortunately, the last few pages of the original diary were lost. The diarist was the grandfather of John P. NICKEL who did the translation. Thanks to them both, we have a very vivid personal account giving us ample reasons for the great immigration of Germans from Russia in the early part of this century. The author's commitment to peace, his witness to many acts of love to the enemy are highlights of the book.

Donated to S.G.S. library by Arnold SCHROEDER.

Robert L. Pittendrigh

The Craggs of Greenbank by Georgina FANDREY Nee Cragg 222 pp. 6" X 9" cardstock cover, 1978. Available from Georgina FANDREY, Box 292, Spring-side Sask., SOA 3V0. \$12.00 post paid.

This family history begins in the reign of Elizabeth I when a one John CRAGG came from somewhere in Cumberland to Lancaster. He was born ca 1570 and he and his wife Isabel had four children. Mrs. FANDREY was very fortunate in having access to the diaries of her great grandfather David CRAGG so that his life could be traced with a fair amount of accuracy. She made a trip to England to the area that her ancestors lived in, and was able to include many pictures of houses, churches, schools, Quaker meeting houses, and of course, a castle, all places mentioned in the diary. Mrs. FANDREY was quite wise in not trying to rewrite the diary into a story of the family. The diary recounts clearly the day-to-day events-from his wife Mary's "troubles" with her knee which brought on consumption, then her death at age 38 leaving 8 children; to David's resignation from the Society of Friends in 1832. After that, his debts piled up and thoughts of America grew stronger. Son Timothy went to America in April 1832 with 6 of his family. By June 1833 David is in York, (Toronto) Upper Canada. In the section on Timothy CRAGG (1809-1870) son of David we find a vivid description of the school where he was sent. The book ends with one page of sources, 6½ pages of genealogical charts, but no index. I am sure that future generations of CRAGG'S will be grateful to Mrs. FANDREY for this readable account of her ancestors. Donated to S.G.S. by Georgina FANDREY.

Robert L. Pittendrigh

# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## BY-LAWS

### ARTICLE I: MEMBERSHIP

1. Any person may become a member of the society upon application for membership, payment of the prescribed membership fee and approval of his application by the Board of Directors.
2. Any member may withdraw from the society at any time by notice to the society but upon withdrawal the member shall not be entitled to a refund of any portion of the fees he may have paid.
3. Any person who is a member of the SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (S.G.S.) shall be entitled to hold office.
4. A membership shall include all members of the immediate family and shall entitle the holder to one copy of all publications, notices of meeting, and other announcements of the organization.

### ARTICLE II: MEMBERSHIP FEES

1. The membership fees shall be set by the annual meeting of the S.G.S. and may be collected by each Branch with fees forwarded along with the membership list, to the Society. Individuals may send their membership fee directly to the S.G.S. The membership fees of \$12.50, or \$10.00 for Senior Citizens were set by the 1978 annual meeting.

Any branch may levy such additional fees upon its members as may be prescribed by the Branch.

### ARTICLE III: DIRECTORS

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of:
  - (a) a President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Membership Secretary, and Treasurer elected at the Annual Meeting;
  - (b) at least four other Directors elected to a two year term, with two retiring each year;
  - (c) an Editor of publications and a Librarian appointed by the Board of Directors.
  - (d) a representative from each Branch, appointed by that Branch;
  - (e) certain functions may be assigned by the Board of Directors to elected Directors as needed; e.g., assistant Editor, Bulletin distribution.The immediate Past-President shall be a member "ex-officio."
2. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.
3. Directors retiring from office shall be deemed to hold office until the conclusion of the meeting at which they retire.

4. The Directors shall meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn, and otherwise regulate their meeting as they may determine.
5. Notice of a Board of Directors' meeting shall be given to the Directors at least one week prior to the date of the meeting; however the directors may meet on regular dates without notice or may by unanimous consent, meet at any time or place.
6. A majority of Directors personally present shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of a meeting of the Board of Directors.
7. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to appoint such committees as it deems necessary from time to time to carry on the business and achieve the aims of the Society.
8. Any member of the executive is expected to attend 50% of the properly called meetings. Any Board member not meeting these requirements may be replaced at the discretion of the Board, and by the Board.

#### ARTICLE IV: NOMINATIONS, ELECTIONS, AND VOTING.

1. The nomination Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.
2. Nominations for any position in the Society must be submitted to the Nomination Committee at least ten days prior to the date of the election.
3. The Nomination Committee may itself nominate persons for office.
4. Should any office become vacant between annual meetings, the Board of Directors shall appoint a replacement for the remainder of the term.
5. Nominations shall be allowed from the floor at the Annual General meeting.

#### ARTICLE V: DUTIES OF OFFICE

1. The President shall preside at all general meetings of the Society and at all Board of Directors' meetings and shall be an "ex-officio" member of all committees.
2. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall perform the duties normally performed by the President.
3. The Recording Secretary shall record the minutes of the Society and conduct all correspondence.
4. The Membership Secretary shall keep a list of all members and send a copy of list to all directors and branches. The Membership Secretary shall be responsible for distribution of Bulletins.
5. The Treasurer shall handle the financial affairs of the Society and the Board of Directors shall arrange for an audit of the financial records and arrange for a report at the annual meeting.

6. The Editor of Publications shall be responsible for publications of any periodicals or newsletters that the Board of Directors shall order from time to time.
7. The Librarian shall care for all library materials, documents, manuscripts, etc. and for the circulation of such among members.

#### ARTICLE VI: MEETINGS

1. The fiscal year for the Society shall coincide with the calendar year and the annual meeting shall be held in the fall of each year at a place and on a date set by the Board of Directors.
2. A special general meeting of the Society may be called by the President as necessary but shall be called when a written request is submitted by at least 10 members.
3. Notices of meetings shall be given to members by means of letters, posters, or advertisements as shall be directed by the Board of Directors.
4. Ten members personally present shall constitute a quorum at any general meeting of the Society.
5. Voting shall be by ballot in the case of election of officers, and by show of hands in other cases except where a ballot is requested by at least three members.

#### ARTICLE VII: SEAL

1. The Seal of the Society shall be in the custody of the Recording Secretary or other person as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and all papers or documents required to be sealed on behalf of the Society shall be sealed in the presence of the President and the Secretary or of other such persons as may be designated by resolution of the Board of Directors.

#### ARTICLE VIII: WINDING UP

1. Subject to section 47 of the Societies Act, in the event of dissolution of the Society, its property and assets shall, after payment of all liabilities, be donated to one or more recognized charitable organizations in Canada as may be decided by the Society at a general meeting.

#### ARTICLE IX: BRANCHES

1. Any group of five or more interested in genealogy may become an affiliate as a branch of the Society upon application for membership, payment of the prescribed membership fees and approval of its application by the Directors.
2. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to grant assistance, financial or otherwise to the branches.
3. Each branch shall conduct its affairs autonomously, but shall submit an annual report of its activities at the Annual Meeting.

# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1978

### RECEIPTS

Membership Fees:			
1978 Year	\$ 2,127.50		
1979 Year	529.50		
Sales:			\$ 2,657.00
Bulletins	\$ 173.50		
Group Sheets:			
Individual Members	\$ 203.07		
Branches	82.48		
Library		285.55	
Scrap Books		40.00	
		18.50	
Refunds on Purchase of Library Books			517.55
Donation			76.41
Repayment of Loan to Saskatoon Branch			5.00
Premium on U.S. Remittances			100.00
Other			10.21
			1.00
Total Receipts			\$ 3,367.17
Cash in Bank January 1, 1978			1,171.97
			\$ 4,539.14

### DISBURSEMENTS

Bulletins and Newsletters:			
Duplicating Services	\$ 1,764.86		
Postage	348.16		
Personal Services	139.50		
Miscellaneous Supplies	37.71		
			\$ 2,290.23
Library:			
Books, Periodicals etc.	\$ 461.89		
Binding Bulletins	26.00		
Miscellaneous Supplies	110.03		
Postage	24.56		
Equipment and Repairs:			
Purchase of Typewriter	\$ 70.00		
Rental of Typewriter	21.00		
Maintenance of Typewriter	26.10		
Purchase of Filing Tray	5.00		
		122.10	
			744.58



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (concluded)

### Administration:

#### Stationery and Office Supplies :

Stationery	\$ 37.36	
Envelopes	23.68	
Postage	148.37	
Long Distance Telephone Tolls	7.12	
Post Office Box Rental	20.00	
Seminar-Duplicating	29.26	
Annual Meeting Minutes-Duplicating	17.82	
Audit Expense	35.00	
Provincial Registration Fee	2.00	
Business Meeting Refreshments	12.00	
Rental Fee	15.00	
Bank Charges	3.00	
U.S. Exchange Charges	1.69	
Other Duplicating	2.30	
		\$ 354.60

#### Other:

Genealogical Forms for Re-sale	\$ 189.09	
Handbooks for Re-sale	77.40	
Refunds-Sale of Scrap Books and Bulletins	9.60	
Loan-Saskatoon Branch	100.00	
		376.09

#### Cemetery Project:

Card Cabinet and Filing Trays	\$ 37.30		730.69
Cards and Guides	43.15		
Postage	26.86		
Duplicating	32.39		
Stationery	2.65		
			142.35

#### Total Disbursements

\$ 3,907.85

Cash in Bank December 31, 1978

631.29

\$ 4,539.14

### STATEMENT OF ASSETS & LIABILITIES:

#### ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 631.29
Due from University of Regina- overpayment	193.00
	\$ 824.29

#### LIABILITIES

Deferred credits- 1979 memberships paid in 1978	\$ 529.50
Surplus	294.79
	\$ 824.29

Inadvertently, the following names were omitted from the Membership Roster which was published in the last issue:

Helen Hahn, Apt. #6, 1185 Haro St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1E3.  
Mrs. Loretta Anderson, P.O. Box 353, Weyburn, SK. S4H 2K1.  
Dr. Alan Anderson, 834 Temperance St. Saskatoon, SK..  
Mr. Lawrence Fuller, 221 Edmond Heights, Saskatoon, SK.  
Mr. R. Bruce Shepard, #1301 - 202 Fairmont Drive, Saskatoon, SK.  
Mr. Lawrence Klippenstein, 584 Berkley, Winnipeg, Man.  
Dr. Zenon, Pohorecky, 38 Rawson Crescent, Saskatoon, SK.  
Mrs. Mabel Miller, 1034 Henleaze Ave, Moose Jaw, SK. S64 3V6.

\* \* \* \* \*

QUERY

GOOZEE                    Thomas GOOZEE died 1846, Bethnal Green in East London,  
BARKER                    England. It is thought he was related to Huguenots of France.  
                          Florence BARKER, Box 187, Spy Hill SK. SOA 3W0.

\* \* \* \* \*

QUERY

JACOBSON                Mrs. Mary JACOBSON, 4304-44 Avenue, Sacramento, Calif. U.S.A.  
MOHR                    95824 is seeking data from the years 1850 to 1896 for the follow-  
                          ing people. "My father Simon MOHR was born in Gnidawa, VOLINIA,  
                          Poland in 1884. Great grandfather Wilhelm MOHR was born in Kreis,  
                          Luxk, Russia in 1850. My father Simon MOHR emigrated to Canada  
                          about 1890. His father (no name given) came to Sask. about 1896.  
                          Any information about research sources in Eastern Europe would  
                          be appreciated.

\* \* \* \* \*

QUERY

ZELMER                    Mrs. Betty BENDER, Box 38, Sinclair Man. ROM 2A0 is  
BRAITKREITZ                writing a history of Ferdinand (Frank) ZELMER and Paulina  
BENDER                    BRAITKREITZ, her grandparents who came to Canada ca. 1905.  
                          13 children, 6 born in Russia. Would like birth dates of  
                          Klomen, Franklin, William, Adam, Alexander and Evelyn who  
                          were born in Sask. Oscar born in Manitoba. Would also  
                          appreciate how to get information about the people born in  
                          Volhynia (now in Poland).

\* \* \* \* \*

QUERY

WOODCOCK                Mr. Edward A. WOODCOCK Box 2550, Revelstoke, B.C. VOE 2S0  
KUSCH                    is interested in finding the origins of the WOODCOCK's and KUSCH's  
                          who came to SK in the 1880's.

A TRAVELLING SALESMAN  
(continued)

William REED of Brandon left his farm, home, wife and three children a week before Christmas, 1906 to travel to South Africa for the Sylvester Mfg. Co. Limited of Lindsay, Ontario. We followed him by means of his letters, by train to St. John, N.B., by steamer to England and thence to South Africa. There, he spent three months, frustrated, because he wanted to do a good job for Mr. SYLVESTER but was prevented from doing so by the economic conditions in South Africa at the time.

We learned that he had left his wife, Eliza, pregnant; a son was born while he was away. Will journeyed up to England and Scotland and finally arrived in Lindsay in June. There he learns that he will await the manufacture of a new gasoline engine and then take it on a tour of western agricultural fairs. Delays upon delays occur. He wants to get home to his loved ones - this is clearly evident from his letters.

During his absence, his wife not only had given birth to a son, but she had sold the farm as well.

\* \* \* \* \*

At Sea  
May 31, 1907

My Dear Eliza:

Well it is Friday forenoon and rather nasty and cold out on deck so thought might as well write you folks and have it ready to post on landing. We have had a grand voyage as far as sea goes. Could not have been better but the weather has been rotten-misty raining sometimes and cold all the time. I was sick one day same as I was leaving South Africa. Chills and bursting headache. But all right again except a very bad cold. I should be in Lindsay Tuesday at the latest. But will wire after landing at Quebec. Cannot say just how soon will get home. Should be through in Lindsay in about a week as far as I can tell just now. Will write again after getting my letters at Lindsay.

Well this has been rather a quiet trip. About 750 passengers on board all told, for all parts of Canada. One Lady and two children going 600 miles north of Edmonton 100 miles by stage and balance up the River and lakes in boats. Her husband is in the employ of the Hudson Bay Coy up there. I am in a six berth cabin which is about the size of the kids room at home. We get up one at a time and wash ones and get out. One old devil has some kind of kidney trouble and gets up about ten times a night to adjust them and was using the wash basins and we had to wash in them after that. I took them out last night and just left the hole with plenty of drop into the catch basin. Think likely he will take the hint but will take them out again tonight to make sure.

I am beginning to get shaky in the knees about my reception at Lindsay as I have practically done nothing but could not help it. But will likely call and see Mr. Sylvester anyway. Guess I will have to quit as there is nothing going on here worth writing about. Hoping this finds everybody well not

\* letters submitted by WCN REED #909-111 Lockwood Regina SK.

forgetting young Natty. Yours as Ever with Love to all,

Will X

Eva XXX  
Hen XXX  
Marion XXXX  
Natty XX

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
5/6/07

My Dear Eliza:

Landed here yesterday morning and got your welcome letter from which I am now satisfied that my son is not another false alarm. Had a slight idea that the cable was not from the governor but from Jim and was a put up job. Sorry the cable cost the governor so much as it was not necessary to put so much address on as I had left my address when sending the cable. But cannot be helped now and it was worth the money to me to know that you were alright or as good as could be under the circumstances.

Well I cannot say just when will get away from here but should be through this week. Am getting along OK so far. Mr. Sylv. while disappointed does not blame me in any way but have not gone into my own expense account yet. Am busy with the other business. I got my feathers through the customs OK did not look very close into my stuff but opened them all.

Don't know yet whether will come straight home or run up to Edengrove. Would rather like to. But am pretty well tired of travelling just now. And may feel like piking straight home when I get through. Will write again just as soon as I make up my mind. .

It rained here very heavy last night and has started again tonight. Have not seen any real nice weather since a few days before leaving the boat from S. Africa. Would like to see a nice bright sunny day one more for a change. I may look Big Wills up coming home if I get into wpeg in the daytime. But won't get off messing around in the night to see anybody. My mail that went to S.A. should have been back here by this time but is not. Mr. Sylv. wrote me but it had not got here before I left. But it does not make any great odds. Very sorry to hear of Carrie's trouble with her hand. Hope it is not as serious as they think. Will try and call on your Aunt Roxie as she may have some more of those cherries. Guess this will be all I know this time. Am feeling fine but would rather be at some steady job for awhile again even if it was plowing. Love to all and don't forget to feed the Boy,

Yours As Ever,

Will XXXX

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
7/6/07

My Dear Eliza:

Mr. Sylvester made me a proposition of staying here a month and going into the factory and getting some education in the gasoline Engine business and taking charge of the automobile thresher at the fairs and looking after one of them this fall. And staying on with them will give me \$85.00 for the month at factory and then \$200.00 a year. Have written Mr. WALLER asking him to wire me what he thinks as Mr. Sylvester is very nice and using me fine and says they want to keep me on in some capacity. And I would as soon work for them as any person. In fact rather. If you can have the talk with Mr. WALLER you will have some idea how my chances are for getting a steady job in Brandon and then wire me just what you think as I have told Mr. Sylvester that. Had a letter from Mayne and she said Mr. WALLER had a job for me in the office in Brandon.

Now you think this matter over and wire me whether to come home or to stay. If you are able to go to Brandon and can get away might go down and talk this over with Mr. WALLER before wiring but wire at once as I will stay here till I get the telegrams. But will otherwise be ready to start for home about Tuesday or at least leave here. May possibly go by Edengrove and also call and see Ian READING I would have to go home now in connection with the farm deal. If you think I can make \$1200.00 a year and be at home I had better not stay here and the land will be an excuse. Hoping everybody well. I must stop as it is half past ten and want to go to bed. Love to all,

Yours As Ever, Will XXX

Eva XXXX

Hen XXXX

Marion XXXXX

Natty XXXX

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
16/6/07

My Dear Eliza:

Got your telegram Thursday morning don't know but what I was somewhat disappointed that you had not said come home. As Mr. Sylv. had been at me for 3 days to go to work but told him would not till I got your message as I might have to go home. He seemed anxious that I stay. They started putting the Engine together yesterday and it will take most of coming week before they can have it running.

Am a little suspicious about it being alright and if not I would much rather not have anything to do with it. However I am up against it now. Anyway have hired for 13 months from 1st of July \$85.00 for June and July and then \$100.00 a month. Am to run this much in if it works at Winnipeg, Brandon and Ind. Head fairs. Then start it for the purchaser, a farmer at Ind. Head.

# Simpson House

LINDSAY, ONT.

W. SIMPSON PROPRIETOR

16/6/07

my dear Eliza

Got your telegram  
Thursday morning don't know  
but what I was somewhat disap-  
pointed that you had not said  
Come home, as my boys had  
been at me for 2 days to go to  
work but told him would  
not till I got your message -  
as I might have to go home.  
He seemed anxious that I stay  
they started putting the bug  
together yesterday and it will  
take most of August week before  
they can have it running -  
am a little suspicious about  
it being alright and if not  
I would much rather not have  
anything to do with it. However

and no special arrangements for my work for balance of time but expect to be on road and paying special attention to threshers if they are a success. Mr. Sylvester asked me if I would care to tackle Walter's job but I refused as I cannot handle the books and don't care for the worry there would be in connection with the job. Think life is just a wee bit too short for that and can make an easier living. I have been out for 3 days in the country. Trying to sell gasoline Engine. Some very nice farms around here and some very poor ones.

I am supposed to leave for home about 1st of July and certainly shall if they get the machine in shape and I understand it by that time.

Am having very easy time here so far but slightly sick of it. Would not care to work down here, very comfortable on most of the farms. Good houses and



DEAL'S HOTEL, EAST LONDON,  
SOUTH AFRICA.



Queen's Hotel  
North King, Ont.  
E. H. SHEPHERD, PROP.

Mrs W. W. Reed

Brandon

Box 363,

Manitoba

Canada

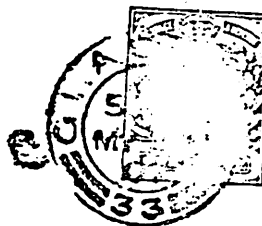
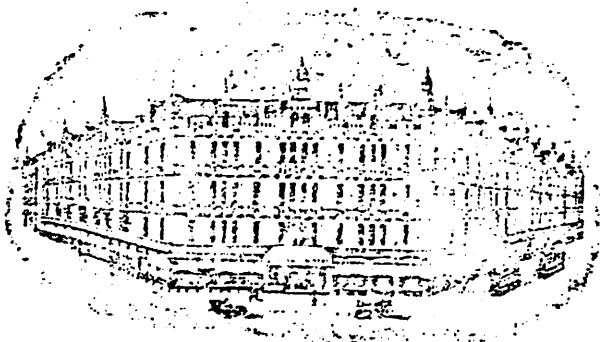
Thorse



Hotel,

MARITZBURG.

14/10/1907  
14/10/1907  
14/10/1907



ADELPHI HOTEL,  
GLASGOW.

Mrs W. W. Reed

Brandon

Box 363,

Manitoba

Canada

barns but doing everything on the cheap. Manitoba is good enough for me to work in but the weather has been just fine here. Ever since the 6th, nice bright sun and not too much wind. Fine boating here. River comes through the town and runs into a string of very nice lakes. I won't bother going up the line to Paisley or Edengrove now as I don't think it would interest me very much and cost me some money that I might as well keep.

May possibly be able to call and see your Aunt Roxie and lambs on the way home.

I have never heard yet how the elections went out there nor who won the Stanley Cup. It is a wonder you would not give me some of the news. Suppose you think it is enough for me to know that we have a son. Well it ain't although that is very good news.

How does Marion get along these days without her pickie?

Is there anything you want me to bring home from here? How about some Maple syrup? What price is it up there? I was complaining to Mr. Sylv. the other day about laying around and killing time. He said I ought to be used to it after working at it for 3 months. Told him would not take \$200.00 a month and make the trip over again or one that I knew would be like it. I got a letter from Mr. WALTER yesterday and he writes as if the crops were alright out there. They have no one in his place in the office. Here are away behind with their work and he will be up against it when he comes to catch up. Think he is making a poor change coming to this office, and will be sorry. Guess I will quit and answer him. Will write you again in few days. Hope everybody well and young Natty trying to walk.

Yours as Ever with Love,  
Will XXX

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
June 21/07

Dear Eliza:

Got your letter yesterday and very sorry to hear of Nitchie's trouble but I suppose she has no person to blame but herself.

Well I don't know just what I am supposed to do after I get through with the threshers. Of course I have to go and run the machine for awhile and perhaps all fall, but expect to be on the road as Sylv. thinks that they will have to have more men on the head and I will have to give the thresher business special attention. There has been nothing arranged for after the thresher business is over. I am working in the gasoline shop some but not doing much of anything and boarding at very good hotel. So far nothing like earning my board. But likely have more to do next week. They expect to have the engine running about Monday. This has been the least I ever done in my working days.

If things go anyways decent I should be able to leave here for home about 1st July and will certainly try. You have never told me what became of the grey horses.

Lord but it has been hot here for the last week. Up around 90 and as high as 93. Seems as hot as South Africa, at least I feel it nearly as bad. You have never mentioned George. What is he doing? I don't think I want to work for Sylv. down here. Like the business up west better. But this is a

very nice little town. I think we had better try and find something further west when we make a change. Guess this is all I know just now. Hoping everybody well and that you don't give that child any more names think I would cut one of them out.

Yours as Ever with Love,  
Will X

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
28/06/07

My Dear Eliza:

Got your letter few days ago and sorry to hear that the baby was sick. Rather expected to hear from you again today but did not. Hope he is OK by this. Had a letter from Ann and one from Mayne short time ago.

Well we expect to try and start the engline tomorrow. Am rather afraid of its being a success. Mr. Sylvester hired a first class gasoline man the other day and if the machine works, he will be going along with me and I won't have so much on my hands for awhile anyway.

The weather here is fine, rain sometimes but soon dries up. This is the greatest muddle of a place I ever worked in. No system and cannot see how he can be making any money. He is using me very well but that does not prevent me thinking he is rather an old fool all the same. He still thinks will get the machine out in time for wpeg fair. I will have to leave about next Saturday to be in time and I don't think he can make the grade.

Monday the 1st July is a holiday but I expect that we will be working to get things finished soon as possible. I am not going to spend any time here but come home soon as possible. Perhaps I don't sweat these days and not doing very much either. Have had several letters from Mr. WALTER but he don't say very much of anything. Merely mentions things he wants me to look up for him, but that we can talk matters over when I come home. If he is wise he will stay right where he is and let someone else run up against the trouble. At this point I would not take it at any price. Life is too short. Next week should finish me up here whether machine goes or not. But hope it does as it has cost him thousands of dollars and nothing out of it yet.

Tell the girls I will write them on Sunday. Have not time tonight. Hoping this finds everybody well.

I am Yours as Ever with Love,  
Will  
Kids - XXXXXXXXXXXX

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
30/June/07

My Dear Hen:

Got your letter few days ago but too tired to answer. Well I am coming home in short time now to see your big brother and the rest of you. Am having very nice quiet time. It is very warm here most of the time and rains some

every few days. Trees look just fine. Going to be lots of fruit.

We got the engine started yesterday and think it is going to run alright. Expect will be able to start for home last of next week. You can tell Daisy I am glad whe don't want the wig as none of the dealers are keeping any of her color. Say no demand for it and also that Insurance rates are very high on goods as bright as that. Suppose you are still driving the old buggy to school or have you broken it in two again? Well, be good and don't work too hard.

Your Loving Father XX

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
5/July/07

My Dear Eliza:

Got your letter of instructions the other day and will try and live up to it.

I cannot say just what day will atart for home but very soon now. The machine won't be out for Winnipeg Fair but likely get there for Brandon. It does not seem to good to me. Am slightly afraid the engine is not first class yet. In fact think it is a darn poor fix. Very sorry I stopped but will make the best of it now. This is the darndest mess of a factory in the world I think. Lord, if Walter is wise he will stay where he is. It has this place beat to death. Cannot see why the firm don't go bust. I will certainly look for something else by next year and take no chances.

I will try and let the girls know just when am starting for home if I can.

Sylvester is not in very good humor these days between the machine and family trouble his second boy is in jail for stealing, is a very bad lad drinks and gets into trouble all the time. His trial is tomorrow. Everybody says he should go to penitenty. We are having elegant weather here. Could hardly be beat. Nice and warm and rains every few days. Suppose that son of yours will be going to school by this time. Sorry I am not there to look after those cattle for Ball ANDERSON. Must be the real thing. Suppose he is going to start out right. I guess I will have to buy a cheap trunk. If I am going to bring those things home. Am crowded for room anyway.

Your father must have had his own trouble this apring, both Georges being away. Think I told you about meeting Mr. Rennie here. I think you better write George and have him hunt us up a job out west too. Hope Carrie's arm is better by this time and also that it will be fixed for good. Suppose your mother has all kinds of work on hand these days.

Guess this will about do you in the way of letters till I come home at least hope so.

Yours As Ever with Love,  
Will X  
Marion XXX

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
9/July 07

My Dear Eliza:

Well I have not got started for home yet and God only knows just when I will get away but will try and make it shortly now. This machine is a teaser not nearly finished yet.

I had a letter from Mr. WALTER and he expects to be here any time after the 20th. Would not be surprised if he gets away before I get home.

We are having elegant weather here rains some every few days and then comes out nice and warm. Would not mind living down here if this is a fair example of the summer. I told Sylvester yesterday that I would not stay any longer than the thresher season if the new man did not suit me, and perhaps he won't want me anyway. But thought would take the precaution of telling him in case I should want to quit. And don't want to do anything mean. Am rather disgusted with the outfit just now but may be alright when I get home. Mr. WALTER wanted me to look him up a house and place to room for a couple of months. Have not found anything yet. Going to look around tonight. Guess will quit and write again in day or so telling when will start for home.

Yours as Ever,  
Will X

Simpson House  
Lindsay, Ontario  
14/July/07

My Dear Eliza:

Well I am still here and suppose you are chewing the rag and just waiting to tell me a few things.

I expect to leave for home sometime Wednesday but am going by freight train along with the machine to try and rush it through for the fair. At least that is the proposition Mr. Sylvester made me this afternoon. I was out for a boat ride this morning. Had a sleep this afternoon and up to Sylvester's for tea. Am very much disappointed at not getting home before Mr. WALTER leaves but this last arrangement will make it impossible for me to make the grade as Mr. WALTER expects to be here about the 20th. I am not going to bother bringing any honey as what they have is not the best and it would mean that I would have to buy another trunk to fetch my stuff. And not likely I will have any time in Toronto in fact, don't think I am going by Toronto. I will be very pleased to get away from here as this job is getting monotonous.

This machine is taking a long time to finish and is rather a job lot. Weather here is elegant and town very nice and quiet.

There is another fellow going out too, so I will not have so much to do with machine after I get home. I wanted Sylv. to send the other chap with machine but he thought I would get it through quicker. So I could not very well refuse. Cannot possibly get home inside of 5 days after leaving. Seems to be no limit to my pleasure trip this time.

How is W.C.N. REED getting along? Suppose he is walking and hollering for his father or perhaps not. It is now quarter past ten at night and have to write Mr. WALTER yet so guess I will quit. Hoping everybody is well.

I am Yours as Ever,  
Will XX  
Them Kids XXX, Marion XX

The Queen's  
North Bay, Ontario  
21/July/07

My Dear Eliza:

Well I am as far as North Bay and leaving on fast freight at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and should be in Brandon some time Wednesday or before Thursday morning. Am sure having a son of a gun of a trip home. Wanted Sylvester to send the other chap but he thought I would get the machine through quicker so I am it. Am going to try and meet Mr. WALTER at Fort William Tuesday morning. Sorry could not get home before he left but could not make the grade. Was very busy the last while. Worked till 12 and 1 o'clock at night and did not know was leaving when I did till 2 hours before and had to run for it. Did not come by Toronto and could not get those gloves. None of the stores kept them in Lindsay. If I have any time in Wpeg will try and get them. I wrote old Jim today telling to meet me sometime Wednesday. I do not envy Mr. WALTER his job at Lindsay. Would not take a lot of money and work for that outfit. I did not try to get the car out last night as I thought would rather have a good night's sleep. I don't care whether I get up for the fair or not as I am rather afraid this machine won't keep cool and would as soon find it out in a small crowd. Suppose my son will be having some doubt by this time as to whether he has a father or not but if I have any kind of luck should be with him next Sunday. So try and amuse him till then. Tell Marion I expect her to meet me at the train or there will be a row. Hope this finds everybody well and to be with you by Wednesday night.

Yours as Ever,  
Will XXX  
Marion XX  
Rest XXXXXX

\*\*\*\*\*

#### POSTSCRIPT

So what happened to Will REED? He stayed with Sylvester for a year (as he mentioned in his letter), then worked for Kidd & Clements Ltd. in Wapella, SK for some time. Following the demise of this firm, Will indulged in farming, his own flour and feed business, live-stock shipper, and a member of the Town Council.

William REED 1870-1936

\*\*\*\*\*

BIBLE ENTRIES from the Bible of Elizabeth CARSON, Ireland (6 miles south of Belfast):

Mary J. SMITH was born in Ireland November the 1, 1852

Robert J. SMITH was born dundas October the 6th, 1854

James SMITH was born Dundas flambery West December the 25, 1856

Thomas SMITH was born in Township of Oneida December 1st, 1862

Mary Jane was born November 1852  
Robert John was born in October the 6th, 1854  
James was born in Dundas in December the 25th 1856 West Gore

#### BIRTHS

Mr. Nathaniel REED - April 10th, 1848  
Mrs. Nathaniel REED - November 23rd, 1852  
William Henry REED - October 4th, 1869  
Annie Elizabeth REED - May 3rd, 1873  
Mary Agnes REED - November 4th, 1882  
Lillie Florence REED - September 9th, 1885  
Reginald Roy CUNNINGHAM - July 14th, 1894

#### MARRIAGES

W.H. REED - Eliza NELLES - April 5th 1893  
Annie E. REED - J.A. CUMMING - Oct. 11th 1893  
Mary Agnes REED and W.H. DAVIDSON - June 16th, 1909  
Lilly Florence REED & Lloyd E. NOLAND - Dec. 16th, 1913

#### DEATHS

Mrs. Nathaniel REED died Dec. 12th, 1906 - 74 yrs. 19 days.  
Lillie Florence NOLAND age 29 yrs. 6 months, March 22nd, 1915.  
Reginald Roy CUMMING, age 17 yrs. 1 day, July 15th, 1911.  
Gladys Viola REED, age 3 months.  
Annie Elizabeth CUMMING, born March 23, 1916 (March 25, 1916 - 2 days).  
Henrietta REED, died Feb. 22nd.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### QUERY

ANDREWS                      Mrs. J.A. ANDREWS of Box 123 Chaplin SK S0H 0V0 seeks  
PARKER                      information on Nina PARKER b. ca 1865 probably in Missouri.  
PHELPS                      She married Will PHELPS, a Methodist Minister. They lived in  
Elgin, Nebraska; had 3 children: Will, Earl and Nina.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### QUERY

SMITH                      Donna M. SMITH, #45-197 Lockwood, Regina SK S4S 3G6 seeks  
MURPHY                      information on her ggfr George Thomas SMITH (b. Devonshire,  
COCHRANE                      Eng. 1851-1943) married Louisa MURPHY (Devonshire 1856-1928).  
He was in Royal Navy; came to Canada (Glen Huron, Ont.?) in  
1870's. Came to Indian Head, SK in 1894, to Summerberry, SK  
then to Grand Coolee SK in 1907. Donna seeks information in  
England and on his naval days. His surname may have been  
COCHRANE.

\* \* \* \* \*





# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1979

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Vice-President	Arnold Schroeder	2300 McIntyre St., Regina, S4P 2S2	527-8254
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Editor	James Kinsman	2059 Montague St., Regina, S4T 3J8	523-8314
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Librarian	Judy Thompson	106 - 4313 Rae St., Regina, S4S 3A6	585-0062

## Directors

retiring '79	George Wise	2205 McIntyre St., Regina, S4P 2S1	522-6531
	Bey Grieve	965 Henry St., Moose Jaw, S6H 3H1	693-1887
retiring '80	Leith Shearer	117 - 320 5th Ave. No., Saskatoon, S7K 2P5	242-1112
	Jack Arnot	25 Montgomery Road, Regina, Sask. S4S 5C5	586-4221
retiring '81	John Nickel	10 - 716 Melrose Ave., Saskatoon	652-5647
	John Constantine	448 29th St., Prince Albert	763-5352

## Branch Chairmen

Saskatoon	Rev. Rob Payton	Birch Hills, Sask.	749-2229
Moose Jaw	Eve Spencer	1250 Brown St., Moose Jaw	692-0047
R.M. 3 & 33	Michael Bartolf	Box 86, Oxbow	483-5082
Regina	Ervin Webster	101 Darke Crescent, Regina, S4S 3Y1	584-9045

## Committees

Research	Robert Pittendrigh	19 Merlin Crescent, Regina, S4R 3E1	543-1435
	Hilda Dale	Box 386, Craik, Sask. S0G 0V0	734-2751
Cemetery Project	Phyllis Zado	288 Hanley Crescent, Regina S4R 5B1	543-6871
	Leith Shearer	117 - 320 5th Ave. No., Saskatoon, S7K 2P5	242-1112
	Robert Pittendrigh	19 Merlin Crescent, Regina, S4R 3E1	543-1435
	Elsie Hayes	306 - 4555 Rae St., Regina, S4S 3B2	586-5998

