

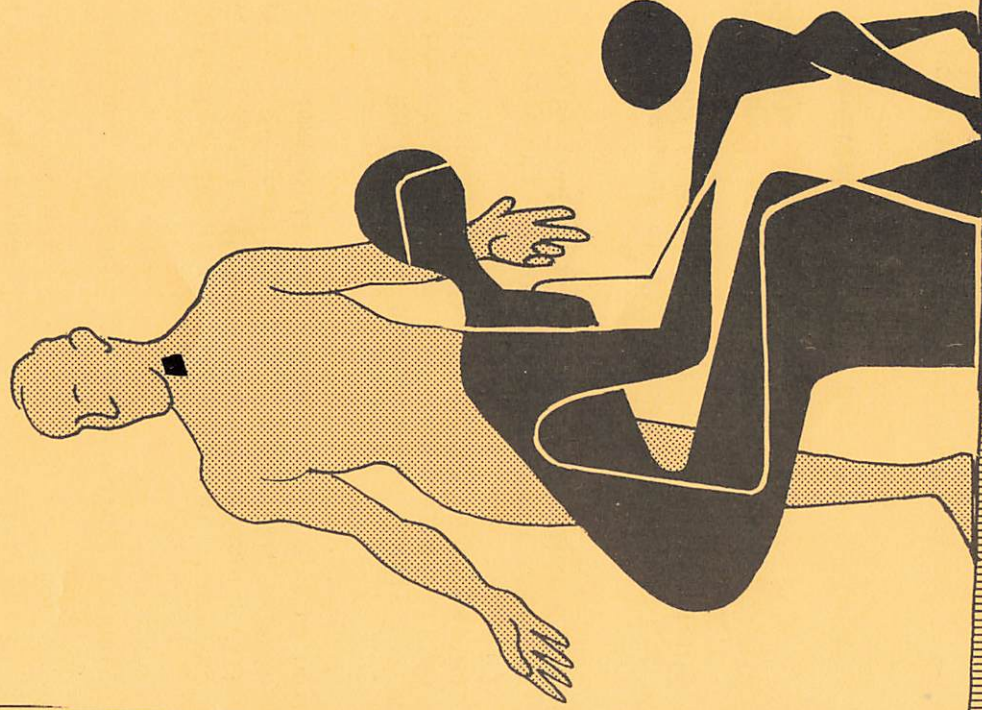
EDITOR'S COPY

*Saskatchewan*  
**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

**volume 10 no.3**

**1979**

**BULLETIN**





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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OPINIONS expressed in articles by contributing writers do not necessarily represent the point of view of the S.G.S. Authors will be responsible for their statements and errors.

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.

BACK ISSUES of the BULLETIN are available at \$1.50 per copy to Volume 5 No. 3; thereafter, they are \$2.00 each.

DONATIONS to the S.G.S. may be used as an income tax deduction.

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

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE BULLETIN

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## PEOPLE

Jim KINSMAN, editor of our Bulletin for the past year and a half, moved to Calgary during the summer - a move which made it necessary for him to give up the work he has been doing for the S.G.S.

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution Jim has made to our organization and wish him well in his new teaching position in the foothill city. Thanks, Jim, and we hope to see you back here from time to time.

Pearl and Myles KINNEY have been appointed by the Board of Directors to be co-editors of The Bulletin. Pearl and Myles have been members of the S.G.S. (Regina Branch) for the past two years. Myles has been researching his paternal ancestors from the time of their arrival in Massachusetts in 1635, and their subsequent movement across the U.S.A. and into Canada. Pearl is also researching her paternal ancestors (BURGESS) who have lived in Cheshire and Staffordshire, England for centuries.

Judy THOMPSON'S request to be relieved of the duties of librarian has been acceded to with regret. Thanks for a job well done, Judy. The Board of Directors has appointed Laura HANOWSKI librarian. Laura has been the very capable librarian of the Regina Branch for several years. Beth WHITE will assist Laura.

John NICKEL, a Saskatoon Branch member and S.G.S. director, has moved to Alberta. Our best wishes are extended to John. The Board of Directors has appointed Dr. Lorne PAUL (Saskatoon Branch) to complete John's term as director (retiring 1981).

Howard ATKINSON, chairman of the newly formed Yorkton Branch reports a membership of eleven with five prospective members attending their fall meeting.

Michael BARTOLF (Oxbow) feels that the R.M.3 and 33 Branch may soon be in for a name change. Growing interest in genealogy in the S.E. corner of the province will probably result in adding several more Rural Municipalities to the area the Branch serves.

## LET'S THINK IT OVER

This hobby of ours, family tree research, is our passion, our obsession. So, how can we expect those people that we write to, to finance our pastime? We tend to do just that! By not sending a Self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE), we are asking others to pay for our enjoyment. We wouldn't dream of asking relatives to send us some embroidery thread, or some coins for a collection. Is our hobby any different?

Since the S.G.S. is a volunteer, self-supporting organization, we ask, if you require a response, that you enclose a SASE. THANKS!!

Of course it is of no use to send a SASE to a correspondent outside of Canada. In such case an International Postal Reply Coupon should be enclosed. The coupon may be obtained for the price of 45¢ at a Post Office. Some smaller offices do not carry a supply of IRC's but will order one or more if requested.

### MAILBOX

The mailbox has provided some interesting notes and observations from members. You are requested, in fact urged, to send in interesting tidbits. We all learn from each other: it's the name of the game.

The following is a note received from Evelyn BALLARD (Saskatoon Branch):

Perhaps my recent experience in Genealogy research will be of help to others with similar problems.

For years (since 1910) the LYNN family wondered what became of Grandfather, Samuel Henry BOGENRIEF. In the fall of 1910, after being with his daughter, Mrs. J. C. LYNN and family for over a year at Ivor, Sask., he left to return to the U.S.A. Nothing was heard from him again.

Since I became interested in genealogy I tried to find information on him but always ran into dead ends. All I had about him was his birth date, place of birth and that he was receiving an army pension when in Canada. Also, his brother had been in the Civil War.

Last winter I saw a small ad in the Genealogical Helper, of Logan, Utah. It was from the "Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War" (DUV Registrar's Office, 503 South Walnut Street, Springfield, Ill. U.S.A. 62704). I wrote them hoping they could help me or tell me what to do. After some searching, they sent me five pages of information on him. This included copies of his applications for his pension; the Muster in the Description Roll; and the Muster out Roll. They were also good enough to copy a list of several places that he had lived during his life time.

From this source we have information on his marriages, names of his wives and children, his places of residence, a description of him and his signature. Since receiving this I have obtained his marriage license and his death date and place of burial. All thanks to the DUV and their ad!

Fascinating, isn't it? Has anyone else had such unexpected good fortune? Let's hear about it. Thanks, Evelyn, for sharing this with us.

\* \* \* \* \*

Also from Saskatoon, Dee Joy DARLINGTON sends along information that is sure to help physically handicapped genealogists - particularly those with sight loss.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind publishes a newsletter called CONTACT. Vol. 111 No.1, Saskatchewan Division contains an interesting item

entitled "Tracing your Roots". A summary of the article follows:

To assist handicapped individuals in tracing their roots, a genealogical library for the blind and physically handicapped has been established. The Library has instructional material in Braille, large-print and on cassette plus a 5,000 volume collection of regular print genealogical books, pamphlets and magazines. The Library staff will also advise individuals on how to go about a genealogical search. For further information write to the Genealogical Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Inc., 15, Dunwoody Park, Suirt 130, Atlanta, Ga. U.S.A. 30338.

We appreciate you drawing this service to our attention, Dee Joy, and members are urged to pass along this information to any handicapped person interested in family history.

\* \* \* \* \*

A very interesting note was received from a new member, Anton S. OSCIENNY (Regina Branch). He gave a very interesting insight into what is involved in setting up a family reunion; the number of descendants involved etc., et.

Thanks, Anton. We hope the summer 1979 reunion was a success, and we eagerly await a further report from Anton.

\* \* \* \* \*

George WISE (Regina Branch) has sent along the following note:

The Federation of Family History Societies (of the British Isles) has a complete list of all family history societies as well as many other publications that are of value to researches. Address: The General Secretary, The Drovers, Cambridge, Gloucestershire, England GL2 FAN.

We often hear comments from our members doing British research concerning their difficulties. Perhaps some help can be found here. Thanks George.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mrs. R. LINDAL, 27 Cranbrook Bay, Winnipeg sent a photo copy from the 19th March 1910 Marquette, Michigan newspaper. The article gives an account of a Hugh Stewart's three month trip to the Canadian Northwest (Battleford, Saskatchewan) where he took a car load of horses consigned to his brother Alphie. (The photo copy is on file).

\* \* \* \* \*

Alice JACKSON, 1600 So. Holly, Caspar, Wyo, U.S.A. 82601 sent the following recently:

Most of the early records of the Red River Area were destroyed in a fire at St. Boniface, Manitoba in 1861 (at that time N.W. Terr.) Is it

possible that travelling priests deposited some of these records elsewhere? Perhaps Quebec? Has anybody located any of these records?

Can anyone provide Alice with an answer to her queries?

\* \* \* \* \*

A letter received from Kenneth GOWIE M.A., Director of KINTRACERS (CANADA) states:

Toady I am pleased to announce that we have opened a Canadian office. Now, we are in an even better position to provide competent help to amateur and professional genealogists in Canada and the United States, whose roots are in the United Kingdom.

Address: Kintracers (Canada)  
118 Thomas Street  
Oakville, Ontario  
L6J 3A8

\* \* \* \* \*

#### BOOK REVIEWS

CURD, Belle; Finding My Family. 211 pages, 17cmX21, cardstock cover printed Vancouver 1978, copyrighted. Available from Home Book Dist., 2780 West 24th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6L 1R1 at \$4.95. Hard cover \$14.95. Donated to S.G.S. by Mrs. Eva MEIN, 53 Darke Cres. Regina, May 1979.

There was just their mother, Belle MAYNARD, the author Belle and her sister Dot, two and a half years older than herself. They lived in Regina during the 1930's. No relatives - at least they thought they had none. The beginning of this book tells about life in Regina, how their mother scrubbed floors, cleaned offices, and knitted. The grim times and happy times: like when their mother made fudge or home-made bread. In their eyes she was the best bread-maker in the world. They were very poor, but kids didn't notice that in those days.

Through the years the children gleaned some scanty information from their mother on her past, often by devious means as she would not part with it any other way. There was a trip of a lifetime--to Vancouver. The children didn't know it, but mother had decided to move there, then finding no work they moved back to Regina. Life went straightforward for a long time.

Then mom pulled off a trip that the children didn't place much significance on at the time. They all went to Riverhurst. She showed them where she lived before they were born--down by the Ferry, and where the sod house stood that their uncle had built. One good thing about it was that the floor never needed scrubbing--she must have been thinking of the acres of floors she had scrubbed.

It was at Riverhurst many years later that Belle found the first clue as to the whereabouts of the rest of the family. The events that



followed this discovery unfolded in detective story - like fashion. Including some of the mistakes that most genealogists at one time or another make made the story all the more believable.

R.L.P.

#### POSTSCRIPT:

Elderly people invariably have something interesting to tell about their past. The author's mother often rode the bus with me, and I must have asked her about herself shortly after the family reunion. She told me how she had left her husband and family, because "she just had to", and moved to Regina with her two girls. The books held special interest for me as I'd heard some of the story before. I gathered she really had mixed feelings about the family reunion. A really readable book.

R.L.P.

ZEILER, Lorraine; Scharback (Family History); 96 leaves, 8"x14" duo-tang cover, 1979, photocopy. Available from author at 2044 Lk. Bonavista Dr., S.E. Calgary, Alberta, no price stated. Donated to S.G.S. by author, May 1979.

This is the story of the descendants of three brothers, Christian, Johann Georg, and Simon, the sons of Johannes SCHARBACK and his wife Magdalena SUTTER. Both parents were born in the village of REUTHE in South West Germany. Mrs. ZEILER gives a short history of the area, as well as the reasons for Johannes and Magdalena leaving Germany to go to America. They applied for permission to emigrate on 4 June 1885 at Reute. There was some red tape to getting permission to emigrate as well as an explanation of the dangers involved. They also lost their rights as citizens as soon as they left the soil of the Grand-duchy of Baden.

George and Simon homesteaded in Bruce County, Ont. The village of Cargill was named after Henry CARGILL, an early lumber magnate for whom Simon and other family members worked. Knechtel Furniture Co. is still operating in the county. Henry and Felix SCHARBACH moved to western Canada to Young and Allan in Saskatchewan, where FELIX' granddaughter Lorraine ZEILER was born.

Lorraine has found a story about each family. The statistics have been carefully researched and sources noted in the text in most cases. The section on Christian, his wife and family starts on page 8; with Johann Georg, his wife and family on page 17, and Simon his wife and family on page 23. This family history is easy and interesting to read. It would have been a better history with an index and the register system of numbering. Mrs. ZEILER has done a fine job.

R.L.P.

Those engaged in family history are very familiar with changes in spelling of names. Even the august were not entirely free of this affliction. Consider the bard, William SHAKESPEARE who, in his own hand, gave seven orthographic variants. Samuel PEPYS, the diarist of the court of Charles II, wrote that a man who cannot spel (sic) a word more than one waye (sic) is uneducated.



MITCHELL, Edel; A History of the Kruger-Wohlegemuth Families. 8½X11;  
168 pages, soft cover. Donated by Edel MITCHELL, Regina, 1979.

This interesting genealogy begins with a short history of Europe to show why the Kruger and Wohlgemuth forefathers went to Russia and why they later returned to Germany before coming to Canada. Charts, which fold out, enable you to trace each generation. The story of their life in Canada is told by each member of the Kruger family. These accounts begin with a page of family pictures. Pages from old catalogues give further insight into pioneer life in Saskatchewan.

Not only does this family history make interesting reading, it provides us with examples of how to use fold-out charts, pictures and individual reminiscences to enhance a family history.

L.M.H.

\* \* \* \* \*

Editors note: Laura HANOWSKI'S review mentions a number of the techniques and aids Edel MITCHELL employed in gathering and presenting her family history.

The idea of having each family member relate their own story may not be unique but carrying out this concept must surely have pulled the whole family together and given all a feeling of belonging and participation. So that readers can both see how the concept was carried out and enjoy the account of a boy and young man's life in an early Saskatchewan Community, we present the story of Edel's brother, John Helmut KRUGER.

Some of the earliest recollections of my childhood go back to the old homestead where life was primitive and harsh. Accommodations were poor and inadequate. Up until the new house was built in 1918, a family of 9 was crowded into a small two-roomed shack. If my memory serves me correctly, Emma was the last one to be born in the old house.

Water, in those days even as at the present, was always a sparse commodity, and Mother made a concerted effort to conserve as much as possible every drop of rain water. After one of these rare occasions when a shower of rain passed over, Mother had managed to collect a washtub full of water. For us kids this was a source of much pleasure. Henry and I got into it and squandered practically all of it. Agnes, with a better sense of judgment, realizing how much that fresh soft water meant to Mother, promptly ran into the house and reported our misdeeds. What to do now? My first impulse was to run and hide. It so happened that a large cardboard box was lying in the middle of the yard. In a flash I had this box tipped over top of me and then awaited my fate. Henry had received his paddling when Mother demanded my where-about's. Agnes informed her that I was under the box. On hearing this, I took off in high gear, the box scarcely lifting off the ground. When I hit the barn broad-sides I came to an abrupt halt. The sight of that box streaking across the yard so tickled my mother that she just stood there and laughed and laughed. The episode had such a mollifying effect on her that she fore-went giving me the paddling that I had so well deserved.

The educational system in those days presented a very low profile. Teachers were hard to come by and as a rule of low caliber. Discipline in some instances was non-existent. My time spent under Miss MOSSMAN in the Queen Centre School was a year of wasted effort. Bedlam was the order of the day: kids used to chew paper wads, place them on the end of a ruler and snap them up against the ceiling, giving it a stippled effect. If they didn't shoot them against the ceiling they were directed at the teacher, in most cases adhering to the blackboard. In all fairness, however, it must be said, especially in the last few years of elementary school, some of the teachers were conscientious and well qualified.

Recreation consisted largely of childhood games of play: tag, hide-and-seek, pump-pump-pull-away, and in winter, skating, providing there was enough water in the pond to freeze ice. Snowball fights, whenever the weather co-operated, were common. It wasn't until Abe NEUFELD taught Queen Centre that we were introduced to some semblance of organized baseball. We kids at home had a solid rubber ball which we batted about with a trimmed-down stem from a X-mas tree.

One of my most memorable events in baseball was our first competitive school game with Hodgeville. Not having any baseball equipment of our own, it was agreed that they let us use theirs. On a certain scheduled day after school hours, the Hodgeville club arrived all decked out in finest regalia, with ten boys suited up in lovely uniforms, a bag full of bats and balls, mask, and body protector. To say that we were awed is putting it mildly. Undaunted, nonetheless, we entered into the fray. When the scheduled seven inning game was over, we emerged the victors by a score of 12-4. This game triggered a rivalry between the two communities which was to last up until almost the present day.

There comes a time in the life of a youngster when parents start thinking of his future. They build up hopes and ideals and set a target for him to achieve. This, of course, is commendable. God bless them. So it was that I, when I had completed Grade VII, without any personal decisions, was trundled off to Junior College in Edmonton which was a preparatory school for entry into the ministry. Being a church-oriented and a church-operated institution admission regulations did not require any prescribed academic standing. Having attained only a meagre Grade VII rating, needless to say, I found it extremely difficult to cope with Grade IX work. To be picked off the primitive, bald prairie and thrust into the entirely foreign environment of a large city and into a new institutionalized way of life, required a maximum of adjustment. And, oh, how homesick I was! Many the time I cried myself to sleep. And talking about sleep, brings to mind the picture our Dad envisioned for me of retiring at night in a warm, white comfortable bed. Provisions in this regard were woefully inadequate. My parents were as uninformed as I was as to what to expect. I had only a mattress, sheets, one woollen blanket and a spread. In the cold Edmonton winters this was almost suicidal. If it hadn't been for some of the older boys who threw their heavy coats over me I would never have survived. But then there is always a brighter side. The next year this was all rectified. Moving into a new building and with more and warmer bedding my Dad's vision became a reality.

After several years in Edmonton I became acclimatized and adjusted quite well to the routine of college life. However, being the youngest in the class and lacking in elementary school training, my scholastic achievements proved but very mediocre. Aside from the provincial course of studies we were required to take German, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Religion. Of the many facets of extra-curricular activities, sports became my main diversion. Although I liked hockey and football, and became quite proficient in basketball, baseball, however, was my first love. The reason, possibly, for this was that baseball was practically the only game that was being played on the prairies in those days.

In all the many sports-days, a baseball tournament was always the main attraction. Junior ball in most cases was featured as well as senior. It was not too long before Henry and I advanced to senior ranks. Baseball to me conjures up many fond memories. For most of the summer during the dirty thirties, the surrounding towns organized a baseball league, and stimulated alot of interest, and might I say, also a lot of rivalry. With four of us brothers, three Ebels, Nuts Erickson, Walter HEINRICHS, Pete KNELSON, plus a few school teachers, we continued regularly for years to win the series. Transportation, even in the tough times, proved no problem, thanks to numerous enthusiastic supporters. Come sports days, Cecil STEWART, Jake KNELSON, Fat BEIERLE, and others stood by with their vehicles. It was not unusual for Cecil STEWART or Jake TAVES to pack a couple of the smaller boys in the trunk of the car and pass through the gates without paying admission.

Some of the old cars, however, had seen their better days. One sunny afternoon we took off for Swift Current for an exhibition game that evening, and the next day on to Cabri for a ball tournament. We travelled over Neidpath since the distance was somewhat shorter. Jake KNELSON in his old 1927 Chev as usual was bringing up the rear. He got within about 10 miles of Swift Current when a rod went out of his old clunker. Fortunately it happened right at the gate of a farmer who was staying for the night. Cecil STEWART got the call and asked me to go with him to tow Jake into Swift Current. We were not very long getting there as Cecil's foot was pretty heavy even in rough hilly country. We chained Jake behind the Plymouth and took off in a cloud of dust. Over winding, hilly terrain, and travelling at 30-35 m.p.h. with a car in tow is a frightening experience. We made it to Swift Current in short order. And if ever you saw a ghostly visage with sweat streaming down his face it was Jake KNELSON'S. The terrifying ordeal drained poor Jake both emotionally and physically to exhaustion. Cecil, of course, thought it was a huge joke. The old adage, "God looks out for fools and little children" certainly proved true in this case.

I shall relate but one more instance of the many shenanigans we perpetrated in those days. After a night of merry-making following the St. Boswells sports day, Henry, Mary, and I were on our way home. Having dipped into the sauce quite freely our vision was somewhat blurred. A faint glimmer of light was breaking eastward on the horizon. When we got within a half-mile of the farm, a horse suddenly loomed in the semi-darkness. We had a horse we called Beaut and on occasion she would crawl fences. Of all times to do it, it would have to be at a time like this! We stopped and tried to chase her back into the yard, but instead of going into the yard she turned eastward and up over the hill. Henry and I were



fuming. We couldn't leave her out there in the knee-high grain, so we gathered up ropes and halter and followed her by car hoping to corner her and bring her back. After some jockeying we managed to catch her and bring her home. We put her in the stable, tied her to a manger, latched the door, and as a precautionary measure drove a pick into the ground for double security. Tired and worn out, we dropped into bed and blissfully went to sleep.

That afternoon Henry went to town and on his return enquired if I had turned Beaut out into the pasture. I said I hadn't. "Well", he said, "she sure is out there". How could that nag break out of that barn? Simultaneously something registered in both of us. With a quizzical look at each other we headed for the barn. Here was the door still locked with the pick in front of it. We opened the door, and there stood the horse as we had left her that early morning. We had rounded up Johnny SABASCH'S horse!

At this point I must backtrack in terms of time to pick up my narrative. Having completed High School and two years of Junior College in Edmonton I entered Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, Mo. The routine was not much different in that you studied and attended classes. After the first year I spent the summer working for a farmer in Illinois. Regulations required that after the second year students do supply work, that is, go out into the parishes to gain some practical experience. This was the time when the depression was starting to really take hold, and placements for supply work were practically nil. About the only choice was to come back home.

So it happened that Ted FALKMAN, a classmate, and I pooled our resources and bought a 1927 Chev roadster complete with license for \$55, and set out on our trip homeward. Ted was a chap possessed of a good portion of determination and he had his sights set for Niagara Falls. So that was our ultimate destination. In Iowa we spent about two weeks with numerous uncles and cousins of Ted's, and then through Chicago, round Lake Michigan, and up to Niagara. Leaving Canada we again dropped into the States, through Chicago again, and headed for a point in Minnesota where a former pastor of Ted's, Rev. Nissen, was stationed. By this time our funds were completely exhausted. We had just filled our gas tank and were leaving a little town when our car stalled, still about 50 miles from Rev. Nissen. What a sinking feeling! Some kindly passerby diagnosed our problem as coil failure. Garage owners were even reluctant to talk to us because we were completely broke. Finally we walked into a hardware store and told our tale of woe. When we mentioned Pastor Nissen, he said, "Oh, I know the man. I sold him a new stove just a month ago". So on the strength of that he let us have the coil with the assurance that we would send him the money by mail. Pastor NISSEN made us a loan of \$50, we sent the hardware man his \$3, and we were on our way again.

At Estevan we bedded down for the night in the brush on the banks of the Souris River. I have never spent such a night of torment in all my life. Mosquitoes as big as horse-flies descended on us in swarms. We were never so glad to see the dawn of day so that we could be on our way again. In spite of the many predicaments, many that I have not related here, I must say that that trip was the most enjoyable I have ever had. We never bought a bed or a meal: we bivouacked at night under starry skies, and sometimes not so starry; and we fared sumptuously on cheap bologna, cheese, and stale bread.

Back home in wind-and-dust-blown Saskatchewan life took on a different hue. The dirty thirties had really come into their own. The horse was still the accepted mode of power, and with it came the attendant risk of loss by sickness and disease. Malnutrition in livestock was as prevalent as it was among the people themselves. The most drought-resistant, and yet the most despised of noxious weeds was the Russian Thistle. As paradoxical as it may seem, this weed saved the life of many a beast from starvation. As if drought itself were not a big enough scourge, what little vegetation did appear some years was devoured by successive waves of army worms. Other years clouds of grasshoppers would move in and wreak utter devastation. Probably because they had no other alternative, people stayed on and persevered.

John Helmut KRUGER

\* \* \* \* \*

The S.G.S. will be exchanging publications with a new organization, the Quebec Family History Society.

\* \* \* \* \*

Rufusing to acknowledge where you come from is an act of amputation. By discovering your place you discover yourself.

Margaret ATWOOD

\* \* \* \* \*

D'ya hear about the guy who paid \$500. to have his family tree searched, only to find out that he was the sap?

\* \* \* \* \*

"THE NORTH WEST MIRAMICHI A History of the Locality with Genealogies and History of the Menzies, Sinclair, Curtis, and Müllin Families." By Doreen MENZIES ARBUCKLE. A new book, with a New Brunswick setting, 479 pp., 119 ill., noted and indexed, 6"x9", hard cover. \$15 in Canada, \$16 elsewhere. Order from:

Mrs. D. A. ARBUCKLE  
883 Mountain View Ave.  
Ottawa, ON  
K2B 5G1

\* \* \* \* \*

### FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Of particular interest to those searching their Polish background is a journal published by The Augustan Society Inc., 1510 Cravens Avenue, Torrence, California 90501, entitled Eastern & Central European Genealogist. In both numbers 1 and 2, there are also articles on other countries such as Czechoslovakia, Slovakia, Lithuania, Croatia, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria as well as a query section. An enclosed list of Handbooks and Guides available from The Augustan lists three publications or guides for Polish research, two on Germany and one each on English, Irish and Scotch-Irish Family research. The Augustan Society also publishes a journal of like nature on Be-Ne-Lux (Belgium, Netherland, Luxenbourg), The Colonial Genealogist, East Asian Genealogist, English Genealogist, French Genealogist, Germanic Genealogist, Irish-American Genealogist, Italian Genealogist, Scottish-American Genealogist, and Spanish-American Genealogist, all with query sections.

It is also well worth your while to check Everton's Genealogical Helper for articles that are beginning to appear in recent issues on European research sources. Most of the issues are in the S.G.S. library and can be perused in person.

\* \* \* \* \*

Anyone giving classes on genealogy emphasizes giving dates in one way only; that is day, month, year - ie. 18 Aug 1930. Time after time this suggestion is ignored in family histories we review. We learn that computerization has introduced the method of giving year, month, day, hr. etc. ie. 1930, Aug, 18, 17 hr. 10 minutes. Family historians will likely be able to accept only this alternative.

At one of our recent Board meetings, Mr HOOGEVEEN brought to our attention an article in a July 1979 issue of The Rotarian, the official magazine and newsletter of Rotary International. It seems that the family history bug has bitten many Rotarians too, as there are many Rotarians searching ancestors via a column in this interesting magazine. An article, entitled "Where's the Trunk in Your Family Tree", states that we can gain a deeper understanding of historical trends by looking more closely at the building block of society, the family. Family history continues to grow in popularity and is a rich source of data.

For starters, the author tells us we are likely sitting on a gold mine of historical data. She admonishes us to organize our letters, pictures, documents, records etc. into an orderly and logical fashion-even if you simply plan to hand it down to the next generation. Remember that a jumbled box of unidentified old photos and letters is meaningless. You can save your loved ones a lot of sleuthing and provide a precious gift if you arrange your family heritage in a well organized and interesting format. A stationary store could provide binders or scrapbooks for your job. Some museum curators and historians wince at some materials used for storing and filing old artifacts. Most commercially produced papers have



a high acid content which is detrimental to long-range storage.

Cynthia NASTA, the author, suggests that identification is essential to your collection's effectiveness. Be sure to label photos and letters in detail, including names, dates, and locations. Don't be shy about adding your own comments.

One of the best suggestions in the whole article is so simple, I wonder why we didn't think of it. Old photos can be converted into slides and used as an audio-visual show, accompanied by a taped narrative.

Another suggestion is to taperecord your family history. Always introduce the participants in your taperecording. List topics you wish to discuss ahead of time, and even if the conversation leads in another direction, follow it. This will provide an easy-flowing narrative much preferred to a frequently interrupted conversation.

If you feel rather discouraged about the value of your family heirlooms, take heart. A few years ago a Santa Barbara history professor initiated a history of the Salt River Valley near Phoenix, something never done before. All the usual official sources were consulted, yet a great deal was missing. A volunteer corps of interviewers was formed to tape stories of prominent and not so prominent Phoenix natives. From attics and cedar chests, came stories of cross-country wagon journies, dusty cow towns, of the building of railways, of triumphs and defeats. Collectively they provided a rare and important glimpse of a growing young city made possible by the keepsakes of many people.

"Next time you start rummaging through those drawers and debating the fate of some dusty heirloom, give some thought to your past. It may be worth preserving".

\*The above were contributed by Robert PITTENDRIGH (Regina Branch).

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LATTER DAY SAINTS LIBRARY - SASKATOON AND CALGARY

The Saskatoon and Calgary Branch of the Latter Day Saints Church provide Saskatchewan and Alberta residents relatively easy access to the world's largest collection of genealogical information. The Church library in Salt Lake City, Utah, has more than 1.2 million 100-foot rolls of micro-filmed information. The rolls contain over 50 million family names gathered from the records of churches, census, ship's passenger lists, wills, court and military records.

Films may now be ordered through the Saskatoon branch and screened in their library. The library is located at 10th Avenue and Cumberland Street. It is closed every Monday, Friday and Sunday.

The library is open Tuesday - 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Wednesday & Thursday - 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

- 7:00 to 10:00 p.m.

Saturday - 9:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Contact person: Mrs. Barbara Litchfield, 66 Duncan Crescent, Saskatoon, SK.  
Telephone 373-4233.

FEE - For use of Microfilm (payable in advance) two weeks \$3.00; extension of one or two weeks, 30¢ per week additional. Rental for 6 months, \$4.00.

The library of the Calgary Branch is located at 2021 - 17th Avenue, Calgary. It is closed Monday and Tuesday.

The Library is open Wednesday and Thursday - 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.  
7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.  
Friday - 7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.  
Saturday - 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

The fees for the use of materials is similar to the fee charged in Saskatoon.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Vital Statistics Division for the Province of Saskatchewan has recently moved into the new T.C. Douglas building. The new address is:

Department of Public Health  
Division of Vital Statistics  
3475 Albert Street  
Regina, SK  
Canada S4S 6X6

\* \* \* \* \*

From the Spring 1979 Canadian Plains Bulletin: Remembering Saskatchewan, Ted REGEHR of the Dept. of History of the Univ. of SK. 80 pp covering 200 years of SK history; well-illustrated. \$5.00 available at Extension Division, Box 22, U of SK, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 0W0.  
Issue 97 of the Research Bulletin of Parks Canada is called Monsieur Batoche and is the story of the LETENDRE family of SK and in particular of Francois-Xavier LETENDRE dit BATOCHÉ.

\* \* \* \* \*

From the Canadian Plains Bulletin we learn of the Association of Canadian Archivists' Directory of Canadian Records and Manuscript Repositories which lists 300 addresses with brief descriptions of the holdings. \$3.00 from Jean DRYDEN, 12845-102 Ave., Edmonton Alta, T5N 0M6.  
The CPRC Bulletin also mentions that the Western Development Museum in Saskatoon is preparing an exhibition of SK inventions between the years 1905-1980. Send particulars directly to Saskatoon.  
A new guide, Historical Records of the Government of Canada is available from the Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington, Ottawa, K1A 0N3 - (from CPRC).

\* \* \* \* \*

## PICTURES, PHOTOS AND OTHER THINGS

Further to Robert L. PITTENDRIGH'S article under the above heading in the last issue (Vol. 10 No. 2) Bob has forwarded the following:

Parliament Conservation Center, 3728 East Hastings St., North Burnaby, B.C., V5G 2H5 was established in 1971 to provide a facility for restoration and preservation of archival and library materials. Their objective is to offer quality craftsmanship at a cost which meets needs of most individuals and institutions. They are able to undertake projects in most aspects of paper and book conservation. They use a modern scientific approach, as well as traditional techniques to maintain the originality of each item. Consideration is given to age, condition, aesthetics, intended use, storage value and individual sentiment when undertaking treatment of materials. All repair materials used are carefully selected for quality, permanence and durability. Their areas of specialty are: hand bookbinding; and rebinding; period bindings and limited editions; book restoration and repair; document and paper restoration; deacidification; lamination; storage containers; mending on location; and, consultation.

Parliament Conservation has printed a pamphlet of 32 pages describing their operations. The booklet, printed on acid-free Bellfast Bond paper, hand sewn, certainly is a help to the family historian who is concerned about preservation and storage of books, documents and pictures. Of great value are comments on what not to do and use as well as suggestions on what should be done.

### SOURCES OF SUPPLY

- Lecky Papers, 1178 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6B 2X9.  
Suppliers of fine papers and acid free Bellfast Bond.
- Talas, Division of Technical Library Service, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York, 10011, USA. For varied stock covering most conservation materials, best general source.
- Aiko's Art Materials Import, 714 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., 60611, USA. Japanese papers, repairing tissue.
- Universal Plastics, 4330 Halifax Street, Burnaby, B.C. V5G 3X6. For Mylar, UF1 plexiglass and other plastics.

(from pamphlet from Parliament Conservation, 3728 East Hastings St., N. Burnaby, B.C. Canada, V5G 2H5.)

R.L.P.

\* \* \* \* \*



RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE S.G.S. LIBRARY

(March to October)

JUDY THOMPSON, LIBRARIAN

PERIODICALS

The Colorado Genealogist. Colorado Genealogical Society (exchange).

Irish-American Genealogist. The Augustan Society. No. 8, 1977; Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 1979 (donated by Jim Kinsman).

Je Me Souviens. American French Genealogical Society (exchange).

Lost in Canada? Canadian-American Query Exchange. V. 3, no. 4, 1977 (complimentary copy).

Professional Genealogists' News Bulletin. Professional Genealogists. V. 4, No. 6, 1978 (complimentary copy).

Gateway to the West, Ohio. V. 1, no. 1, 1968 to V. 9, no. 4, 1976.

Genealogical Helper. Jan, May, Sept., 1973; Jan., Nov., 1974; Jan., May, July, Sept., Nov., 1975; Jan., May, July, 1976; Nov., Dec., 1977; July-Aug., 1978 (donated by Jim Kinsman).

Heraldry in Canada. V. 12, no. 4, 1978; V. 13., no. 1, no. 2, 1979 (donated by Jim Kinsman).

Conservation Canada. V. 5, no. 1, 1979 (complimentary copy).

Central Montana Wagon Trails. Lewistown Genealogy Society. V. 1, no.1, 1979 (complimentary copy).

Connections. Quebec Family History Society. (exchange)

The Heritage Seekers. Grande Prairie and District Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society (exchange).

Qu'Appelle House Newsbasket. V.5, no.2, Summer 1976 (donated by Bob Pittendrigh).

BOOKS

SMITH, CLIFFORD NEAL. American genealogical resources in German archives (AGRIGA)1 a handbook, by Clifford Neal Smith and Anna Piszczan-Czaja Smith. . Verlag Dokumentation, 1977. 336 p. (purchase).

RAWSON, ETHEL. The Pederson family tree and biography. Saskatoon, 1977. Unpaged geneal. charts (donated by Mrs. Ethel Rawson).

NICKEL, JOHANN J. Thy kingdom come; the diary of Johann J. Nickel of Rosenhof, 1918-1919; a record of violence and faith during the Russian Civil War. Translated from the German and edited by John P. Nickel. Saskatoon, 1978. 103 p. map photo. (donated by Arnold Schroeder).

GARDNER, DAVID E. A genealogical atlas of England and Wales, compiled from original maps by David E. Gardner, Derek Harland, Frank Samith. wd. ed. Stevenson's Genealogical Center, 1974, c1960. 111 p. (purchase)

NICHOLS, ELIZABETH L. The genesis of your genealogy. 2d. ed., Everton Publishers, 1976, c1973. 175 p. geneal. charts (purchase)

BLOXHAM, V. BEN. Key to parochial registers of Scotland from earliest times through 1854, compiled by V. Ben Bloxham in consultation with Derek F. Metcalfe. 2d. ed. Stevenson's Genealogical Center, 1979, c1970. 212p (pur.)

STEVENSON, JOSEPH GRANT. Danish genealogical research - V.1. Parish registers. 2d. ed. Provo, 1976. (purchase)

GARDNER, DAVID E. Genealogical atlas of Ireland, compiled from original maps by David E. Gardner, Derek Harland, Frank Smith. 2d. ed. Stevenxon's Genealogical Center, 1972, c1964. 106 p. illus. maps (purchase)

CURD, BELLE. Finding my family. Vancouver, 1978. 211 p. illus. photos. (donated by Mrs. Eva Mein)

ZEILER, LORRAINE. Scharbach (family history). Calgary, 1979. 96 l. (donated by Lorraine Zeiler).

HANDE, D'ARCY. Nordmenn: the Hande family in Norway and North America. Rev. ed. Privately printed, c1979. 30 p. photos. (donated by D'Arcy Hande).

PHILLIPS, GORDON. Family record forms and a numbering system for genealogists. Ottawa Branch, O.G.S., 1976. 12p. illus. geneal. charts (gift).

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA. PUBLIC RECORDS DIVISION. Historical records of the government of Canada, by Terry Cook & Glenn T. Wright. Public Archives of Canada, 1978. 59 p. (free)

NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION. Atlases published in the Netherlands in the rare atlas collection, compiled and edited by Lou Seboek. Ottawa, 1973. 132p. (free).

Winnipeg centennial souvenir book. Provost Promotions and Publications Ltd., 1974. 208 p. illus. photos. (gift).

WELCH, EDWIN. The registration of births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales. Ottawa Branch, O.G.S., 1976. 18p. (donated by Daisy Catley).

EVERTON, GEORGE B. The handy book for genealogists. 6th ed., revised and enlarged. Everton Publishers, 1971. 298 p. maps (purchase).

CANADA. CITIZENSHIP BRANCH. Canadian family tree, prepared by Canadian Citizenship Branch, Dept. of the Secretary of State and published in co-operation with the Centennial Commission. Queen's Printer, 1967. 354 p. illus. (gift).

MITCHELL, EMMA EDEL. The quarry from which you were dug; a history of the Kruger and Wohlgemuth families, compiled by Edel Mitchell. Privately printed, 1979. unpages illus. geneal. charts maps photos. (donated by Edel Mitchell).

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In the periodical "Der Stammbaum" of February 1979 there is an autobiography of Christina BUEHLER POSEHN (1875-1955) who came from Kostomorow, South Russia, to the east of Regina in 1891. Interesting reading for she includes tidbits on the journey and her new homestead. Available from the S.G.S. Library.

\* \* \* \* \*

From the Canadian Plains Bulletin we learn of The Book of Life of Doukhobors, translation 1978 of original Russian 1909 by V. O. BUYNIAK of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon. "To preserve and extend the philosophical heritage and surmount the linguistic barrier." The Harvests of War: The Prairie West 1914-1918 by John Herd THOMPSON (207pp., \$6.95) deals with the social and economic impact of WWI on the West.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Isle of Man (between England and Ireland) has launched "Operation Roots" to help trace an estimated 1 million people of Manx descent. People of the Isle of Man use the term Manx in referring to themselves. Anyone who thinks he may be of Manx heritage can contact them at the Millenium office, Government Offices, Buck's Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, U.K. This forms part of teh celebrations to commemorate one thousand years of parliamentary government (the world's oldest) which was begun by the Vikings.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. Ewald WUNSCHKE of 3492 W. 39th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6N 3A2 has copied many Polish church records for the period 1776-1870. He will help people of German origin from Poland, Russia, and Besserabia.

\* \* \* \* \*

We sadly report the death on 16 May 1979 of Mr. Duncan CHING, age 82 of Estevan, SK, brother of member and director Clarence CHING.

\* \* \* \* \*

## SASKATCHEWAN NEWSPAPERS - 1979

(List of Newspapers submitted by Judy Thompson - Librarian.)

Many family history researchers have been aided by news stories, sports stories, social events etc., found in old newspapers. Even an advertisement can present something previously unknown about a long forgotten ancestor. Obituaries, though, are the best source of information as in addition to relating dates of birth, marriage(s) and death of the deceased, they usually give the names of close predeceased relatives and surviving family.

In pioneer days there were a great many weekly newspapers publishing in Saskatchewan. They printed the news of the town or village and the rural area it served. Most of these low circulation papers have long ceased to exist. In 1979 there are ninety-two weekly papers publishing in Saskatchewan. They are all located in market towns that serve a number of nearby villages and rural areas.

Most newspapers keep back issues on file, and it is often possible to obtain a copy of a news item if the exact date of publication can be given. It is perhaps better, though, to request such information from the Saskatchewan Archives. The archives have microfilmed all the pre-1975 issues of the daily and weekly newspapers that have been obtainable. Local residents are encouraged to do their own searching. Out of province residents requesting newspaper information must be able to supply the exact date (or close) as the archives staff do not have time to undertake an extensive search. The archives address is:

Saskatchewan Archives Board  
University of Regina  
Regina, SK  
S4S 0A2

University of Saskatchewan  
Saskatoon, SK  
S7N 0W0

Phone: (306) 565-4068

(306) 664-5832

The following is a list of newspapers published in Saskatchewan in 1979:

Arcola Star Standard (Wed.) Box 160, Carlyle, SK, SOC 0L0.  
Assiniboia Times (Wed.) SOH 0B0  
Bengough Star, Box 900. Gravelbourg, SK, SOH 1X0.  
Bengough-Coronach Big Muddy Roundup (Thur.) Box 370, Radville, SK, SOC 2G0.  
Biggar Independent (Wed.) Box 40. SOK 0M0.  
Birch Hills Gazette (Thur.) Box 340, Kinistino, SK, SOJ 1H0.  
Broadview Express (Thur.) Box 69, Grenfell, SK, SOG 2B0.  
Canora Courier (Wed.) Box 746, SOA 0L0.  
Carlyle Observer (Wed.) Box 160, SOC 0R0.  
Carnduff Gazette-Post News (Wed.) Box 220, SOC 0S0.  
Carrot River Observer (Wed.) Box 2014, Nipawin, SK, SOE 1E0.  
Coronach Star, Box 900, Gravelbourg, SK, SOH 1X0.  
Craik Weekly News (Thur.) Box 360, SOG 0V0.  
Cut Knife, Highway 40 Courier (Wed.) Box 400, SOM 0N0.

Davidson Leader (Wed.) Box 723, SOG 1A0.  
 Eastend Enterprise (Thur.) Box 729, Shaunavon, SK, SON 2M0.  
 Elrose Review (Wed.) Box 70, SOL 0Z0.  
 Esterhazy Potashville Miner-Journal (Wed.) Box 1000, Esterhazy, SK, SOA 0X0.  
 Esterhazy Times (Wed.) Box 226, SOA 0X0.  
 Estevan Mercury (Wed.) Box 730, S4A 2A6.  
 Eston Press (Wed.) Box 787, SOL 1A0.  
 Foam Lake Review (Wed.) Box 550, SOA 1R0.  
 Fort Qu'Appelle Times (Wed.) Box 940, SOG 1S0.  
 Glentworth Star, Box 900, Gravelbourg, SK, SOH 1X0.  
 Gravelbourg Star (Thur.) Box 900, SOH 1X0.  
 Grenfell Sun (Wed.) Box 69, SOG 2B0.  
 Gull Lake Advance (Wed.) Box 628, SON 1A0.  
 Hafford, The Big Country Voice (Thur.) Box 70, SOJ 1A0.  
 Herbert Herald (Thur.) Box 399, SOH 2A0.  
 Hudson Bay Post-Review (Wed.) Box 10, SOE 0Y0.  
 Humboldt Journal (Thur.) Box 970, SOK 2A0.  
 Indian Head-Wolseley News (Fri.) Box 70, Indian Head, SK, SOG 2K0.  
 Ituna News (Thur.) Box 550, Foam Lake, SK, SOA 1R0.  
 Kamsack Times (Thur.) Box 746, Canora, SK, SOA 0L0.  
 Kelvington Radio (Thur.) Box 100, Wadena, SK, SOA 4I0.  
 Kerrobert Wild Goose Flyer (Wed.) Box 560, SOL 1R0.  
 Kindersley Clarion (Wed.) Box 1150, SOL 1S0.  
 Kinistino Post (Wed.) Box 340, SOJ 1H0.  
 Kipling Citizen (Thur.) SOJ 2S0.  
 La Ronge, The Northerner (Thur.) Box 538, SOJ 1L0.  
 Lafleche Star, Box 900, Gravelbourg, SK, SOH 1X0.  
 Lampman Weekly News (Wed.) Box 160, Carlyle, SK, SON 1H0.  
 Leader News (Wed.) Box 130, SON 1H0.  
 Lloydminster Times (Wed.) 4828 44 St., S9V 0G8.  
 Macklin Mirror, Box 100, SOL 2C0.  
 Maidstone Mirror (Thur.) Box 308, SOM 1M0.  
 Mankota Grass, Box 900, Gravelbourg, SK, SOH 1X0.  
 Maple Creek News (Wed.) Box 1360, SON 1N0.  
 Meadow Lake Progress (Wed.) Box 879, SOM 1V0.  
 Melfort Journal (Wed.) Box 1300, SOE 1A0.  
 Melville Advance (Wed.) Box 1420, SOA 2P0.  
 Milestone Mail (Thur.) Box 268, SOG 3L0.  
 Moosomin World-Spectator (Wed.) Box 250, SOG 3N0.  
 Nipawin Journal (Wed.) Box 2014, SOE 1E0.  
 Nipawin, N.E. Region Community Booster (2/4 Fri.) Box 2014, SOE 1E0.  
 Nokomis Times (Wed.) Box 340, SOG 3R0.  
 Norquay North Star (Thur.) Box 746, Canora, SK, SOA 0L0.  
 North Battleford, CCA Rodeo News (1 & 15) 1682 103 St., S9A 1H1.  
 North Battleford News-Optimist (Tue. Fri.) Box 430, S9A 2Y5.  
 Outlook, The Outlook (Thur.) Box 279, SOL 2N0.  
 Oxbow Herald (Tue.) Box 420, SOC 2B0.  
 Ponteix Star, Box 900, Gravelbourg, SK, SOH 1X0.  
 Preeceville Progress (Thur.) Box 746, Canora, SK, SOA 0L0.  
 Radville Star (Thur.) Box 370, SOC 2G0.  
 Redvers Optimist (Wed.) Box 490, SOC 2H0.  
 Regina, Waskana Witness (Tue.) Box 3053, S4P 3G7.  
 Rockglen Star-Review, Box 900, Gravelbourg, SK, SOH 1X0.

Rosetown Eagle (Wed.) Box 130, SOL 2V0.  
 Rosthern, Saskatchewan Valley News (Thur.) Box 10, SOK 3R0.  
 Saskatoon, The Saskatoon Commentator (Wed.) 717-2nd Ave. N., S7K 2C9.  
 Semans, Hi-Way 15 Gazette (Thur.) Box 10, Wynyard, SK, SOA 4T0.  
 Shaunavon Standard (Wed.) Box 729, SON 2M0.  
 Shellbrook Chronicle (Wed.) Box 10, SOJ 2E0.  
 Spiritwood Herald (Thur.) Box 10, Shellbrook, SK, SOJ 2E0.  
 Star City & Naicam Echo-Sentinel (Wed.) Box 2014, Nipawin, SK, SOE 1E0.  
 Stoughton Times (Fri.) Box 69, Grenfell, SK, SOG 2B0.  
 Swift Current, The Southwest Booster (Tue.) Box 1330, SOH 3X4.  
 Swift Current Sun (Tue. & Thur.) Box 670, S9H 3W7.  
 Tisdale Recorder (Wed.) Box 1660, SOE 1T0.  
 Unity Northwest Herald (Wed.) Box 309, SOK 4L0.  
 Uranium City Weekly News (Thur.) Box 308, SOJ 2W0.  
 Wadena News (Thur.) Box 100, SOA 4J0.  
 Wakaw Recorder (Thur.) Box 9, SOK 4P0.  
 Watrous Manitou (Thur.) Box 100, SOK 4T0.  
 Watson Witness (Wed.) Box 129, SOK 4V0.  
 Weyburn Review (Thur.) Box 400, S4H 2K4.  
 Whitewood Herald (Tue.) Box 160, SOG 5C0.  
 Wilkie Press (Wed.) Box 309, Unity, SK, SOK 4L0.  
 Windthorst Independent (Wed.) Box 69, Grenfell, SK, SOG 2B0.  
 Wynyard Advance (Wed.) Box 10, SOA 4T0.  
 Yorkton Enterprise (Wed.) Box 520, S3N 2W4.  
 Yorkton This Week (Wed.) Box 1300, S3N 2X3.

#### SASKATCHEWAN DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MOOSEJAW: Times-Herald (evening) Ind., 44 Fairford St. W., S6H 1V1.  
 PRINCE ALBERT: Herald (evening) Ind., 30-10th St. E., S6V 0Y5.  
 REGINA: Leader-Post (evening) Victoria & Park St., S4P 3G4.  
 SASKATOON: Star-Phoenix (evening), 204-5th Ave. N., S7K 2P1.

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#### CELEBRATE SASKATCHEWAN

1980 should be a particularly interesting year for Saskatchewan folk, and the many former Saskatchewan residents who will be "coming home". Many communities plan to have a homecoming or reunion for present and former residents. Numerous districts are now busy preparing a local history, most of them containing a write up on each pioneer family. From a long range genealogical point of view these Family Histories could prove invaluable. How can we know who or how they may help someone doing family research - say - a hundred years from now? Anyone whose family has lived in a community that is preparing a history is encouraged to contribute family data.

The following Saskatchewan communities are among those presently preparing histories (some plan reunions). Each invites former residents to make contact through the address given. (The Bulletin will be pleased to



publish the name of any community intending to publish a history in the next issue.)

DUBUC Vivian Tate, History of Dubic Committee, Dubuc, SK, SOA 0R0.  
EATONIA Mrs. J. E. Theaker, Celebrate Saskatchewan Committee, Box 369, Eatonia, SK, SOL 0Y0.  
HOLDFAST The Committee, Box 73, Holdfast, SK, SOG 2H0.  
KELVINGTON Jane Bates, Secretary Kelvington Historical Society Kelvington, SK, SOA 1W0.  
KINISTINO Mrs. S. Hawkins, Box 272, Kinistino, SK, SOJ 1H0.  
McKenzie S. D. KINDERSLEY - Jane Gibbs, Kindersley, SK, SOL 1S0. (Reunion of teachers and students 1910-1930)  
ROSETOWN A history of the Czechoslovakian pioneers in the area of the West Hall (Czech) and the East Hall (Clemeth) north of Rosetown - also a reunion is planned. Mrs. Verla Nevay (Nee Lavachek) Box 344, Rosetown, SK, SOL 2V0.  
GERALD Georgina Fandrey, Gerald, SK.

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#### DATES TO REMEMBER

23 - 25 May 1980 Ont. Genealogical Society Seminar, Kingston, Ontario.  
12 - 15 August 1980 World Conference on Records, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
17 - 21 August 1980 International Association for the History of Religions. University of Manitoba, R3T 2N2.  
12 - 15 September 1980 North American Manx (Isle of Man) Association Convention, Halifax, N.S. 6571 Young Street, Halifax, B3L 2A5.

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#### QUERY

DEVINE Mrs. John DEVINE, Box 11, Hazenmore, SK, SON 1C0, would  
ROBERTSON like to have any information about Elizabeth (Lizzie)  
OLSON ROBERTSON who came with her uncles from Scotland about 1903 and lived at Windthorst Sask. would like information on her marriage to Ollie OLSON in either Regina or Weyburn.- also where she is buried.

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The Augustan Society reports a new book Ship Passenger Lists, New York & New Jersey (1600-1825) which is available from them at 1510 Cravens Ave., Torrance, Ca 90501, \$17.50 U.S.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN SASKATCHEWAN:  
HISTORICAL and SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Dr. Alan B. Anderson,  
Associate Professor of Sociology,  
University of Saskatchewan

Paper prepared for the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Saskatoon, 20-21 October 1978.

### Introduction

The French fact in western Canada should hardly be underestimated. Almost one out of every four French Canadians in Canada lives outside Quebec; representing about a million and a half Canadians of French descent, approximately half are in Ontario, a quarter in the Maritimes, and a quarter in the west. There are more than a third of a million French Canadians in the western provinces (in 1971, 86,515 in Manitoba, 56,200 in Saskatchewan, 94,665 in Alberta, and 96,550 in British Columbia); forty-seven distinct French rural bloc settlements in the prairies (ten in Manitoba, thirty in Saskatchewan, and seven in Alberta); plus numerous largely French communities and Francophone parishes.\*

The settlement of French-speaking people in the regions which today comprise the Province of Saskatchewan occurred in three distinct stages. First, during the era of the fur trade, from the mid-eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth, numerous trading posts were established on the principal river systems by "voyageurs" of French or part-French extraction. Second, from the mid-nineteenth century until the Northwest Rebellion in 1885, many small Metis (French-Indian halfbreed) communities came into existence, some on the old river routes but most widely scattered across the southern prairies. Third, for half a century after the rebellion, French-speaking immigrants from Quebec, Europe, and the United States arrived in large numbers to establish bloc settlements on the prairies. Yet the French were not alone in immigrating by this time; a wide variety of other ethnic groups were also establishing their own settlements, and soon greatly outnumbered the French. No longer was the French language the most widely spoken lingua-franca in what was to become after 1905 the Province of Saskatchewan. From this historical review two salient considerations emerge. First, French settlement in Saskatchewan, compared to settlement by most other ethnic groups, covered a relatively long period of time. Second, although

\* These data are from an earlier research paper by this author: A.B. Anderson, "Ethnic Identity Retention in French Canadian Communities in Saskatchewan", prepared for a session on "Social Organization of Francophone Communities Outside Quebec", at the Annual Meetings of the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association, University of Toronto, 25 August 1974.

the proportion of French-speakers declined, the sheer number of them greatly increased; by the 1930s, more than thirty distinct bloc settlements had been founded wherein French was extensively spoken.

### The Era of the "Voyageurs"

Following the exploration of the Saskatchewan River by Sieur de la Verendrye in 1737-41, France operated Ft.-a-la-Corne, the first European agricultural settlement in what would become Saskatchewan, on that river from 1753 to 1757, and also established Ft.-la-Jonquiere and Ft.-St.-Louis further west. However, the area had been claimed by England since 1670 as the hinterland to the Hudson Bay Company's territory of Rupert's Land -- a claim supported by the explorations of Henry Kelsey in 1690-1. With the collapse of the French colony of Nouvelle France, the predecessor of Quebec, in 1763, a monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company in the West might have seemed imminent. This was not yet to be the case. From 1763 to 1779, independent traders based in Quebec established two trading posts on Saskatchewan river systems for every one built by the Hudson Bay Company. Between 1779 and 1787, with the gradual consolidation of independent interests into the Northwest Company, based in Montreal, the H.B.C. posts remained outnumbered by rivals; during this period thirteen principal Northwest Company and independent posts were constructed as opposed to only three H.B.C. posts. In the years remaining til the turn of the century, the Bay increased its efforts to counter the Quebec concerns, especially in the north and upper Assiniboine area. In this period, half of the new posts established were H.B.C. ones. During the next couple of decades, the Quebec-based traders built twice as many new posts as did the Bay traders. But competition between the Hudson Bay Company and the Northwest Company had become so acute that a merger was forced in 1821, giving the Bay its long-sought monopoly of the fur trade.

Some eighty-six main trading posts had been established in what would become Saskatchewan between 1763 and 1821, though only about a dozen of them -- mostly in remote northern areas -- were to remain as permanent settlements. The French-speaking traders based in Quebec had constructed the majority of these posts. Approximately one third of these posts were on the Churchill and other northern rivers, where two-thirds were on the North and South and lower Saskatchewan Rivers, on the upper Assiniboine, and on the Qu'Appelle.

Despite the impermanency of most of the posts, that the era of the "voyageur" should be considered a significant chapter in the history of French settlement in Saskatchewan can hardly be doubted. Many of the posts established by the Quebec-based traders were given French names. However, apparently French-speaking "voyageurs" also worked for -- or traded with -- the arch-rival Hudson Bay Company; so some instances of H.B.C. posts with French names could be noted prior to the merger of 1821. Metis communities grew around the northern posts after the merger, as well as around new posts established by "voyageurs" on the prairies. At this point, though, the initial stage of French settlement in Saskatchewan was ending, and a second stage was beginning. The mostly impermanent posts established by the "voyageurs" had, after more than a century, contributed relatively little French population. It was more the development of fairly permanent Metis communities which would lay a firmer base for French Settlement.

## The Development of Metis Communities

The designation "Metis", perhaps derived from a corruption of the French word "moitie" (meaning half), was originally applied to halfbreeds of French and Indian descent. However, eventually the term came to be applied to persons of mixed descent who were not French-speaking Catholics but English-speaking Protestants, mostly of Scottish origin. Both types were found in adjacent settlements along the Red River in Manitoba after 1812, with the French-speakers around St. Boniface and the English-speakers around Selkirk. The descendants of both groups were to move westward into Saskatchewan to establish new settlements. By 1870, the census of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba listed 5,770 "European" settlers. But considerable numbers of the French-speaking Metis were at least partly of Scottish origin, as had been their "voyageur" predecessors. It was not uncommon for French-speaking Metis to have Scottish surnames. Among the Metis of the St. Laurent settlement around Batoche were, for example, Antoine Ferguson, St.-Jean-Baptiste McINTOSH, Gabriel SMITH, Maxime COLLINS and Louis ROSS. Today the term "Metis" refers not only to any person who is partly Indian descent but also Indians lacking treaty status, especially in the northern areas of the prairie provinces. Our concern is specifically with the Metis who were French-speaking.

The first French Metis settlements in Saskatchewan grew around the more permanent trading posts in the north, notably Ile-a-la-Crosse, La Loche, Buffalo Narrows (Lac-des-Boeufs), Green Lake (Lac-Vert), Beauval, and Meadow Lake (Lac-des-Prairies). After an exploratory visit by Brother THIBEAULT in 1844, the mission of St.-Jean-Baptiste was founded at Ile-a-la-Crosse in 1846 by two Oblate priests, Pere TACHE and Brother LAFLECHE. With the arrival in the community of three Soeurs-de-la-Charite (the "Grey Nuns" based in Quebec) in 1860, after an arduous sixty-seven day canoe trip from St.-Boniface, a school, convent, and medical clinic were established under the supervision of Bishop Grandin.

During the 1850s and the 1860s small bands of French-speaking Metis buffalo hunters settled on the prairies to the south: at Chimney Coulee in the Cypress Hills, in the Frenchman River Valley, at Lac-Pelletier and Vallee-Ste.-Claire, around Montagne-de-Bois (Wood Mountain) in the Big Muddy Valley, on the Missouri Coteau, in the Souris River Valley, and in the Qu'Appelle River Valley. These settlements were linked to each other and to similar settlements in Manitoba by a network of wagon trails. Ft. Qu'Appelle, established by Pierre HOURIE, a Metis from the Red River settlement in Manitoba, in 1864 became a focal-point for distant outlying Metis settlements. In 1866 Pere RITCHOT began to serve a mission near this fort which had been established by Archbishop Tache of St.-Boniface. Named St.-Florent a couple of years later by the Oblate priests, Peres de CORBY and LESTANC, it was soon renamed Lebreton by Senator GIRARD after an early missionary, Pere LEBRET. The influential Pere HUGONARD continued to serve the Metis and Indians of Lebreton and area from 1874 till his death in 1917.

A considerable influx of both French-speaking and English-speaking Metis from Manitoba resulted from the Red River Rebellion of 1869-70. These Metis had been concerned about the survival of their unique culture and settlements. With the transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's Northwest Territories to Canada imminent in 1869, the Metis feared that their traditional land-holding system of river lots, which was in turn patterned after the "rangs" of the St. Lawrence and Richelieu Valleys in Quebec, would be disrupted. The arrival of tactless Canadian government land surveyors confirmed their

suspensions, with the result that under the leadership of Louis Riel the Metis organized their own provisional government to protect their traditions and their title to the river lots. While open conflict was generally averted and the Province of Manitoba was created in 1870 as a part of Canada, the restive Metis still did not feel secure, in view of the banishment of Riel and the continuing deprivation of Metis landholdings.

The French-speaking Metis who left the Red River settlements trekked westward up the Assiniboine River Valley, then split up, some heading southwest to Wood Mountain, others following the Qu'Appelle past St. Lazare, Marieval, and Lebert, then heading over the Touchwood Hills to the South Saskatchewan River. Forty families, largely from St.-Francois-Xavier and Pembina, settled around La Coulee-Chapelle and La Coulee-des-Rochers, respectively a few kilometers northwest and north of Willow Bunch in the Wood Mountain area. An equal number of families moved to the banks of the South Saskatchewan to found the short-lived community of La Petite Ville, situated several kilometers southeast of Duck Lake. The settlement soon shifted east across the river and several kilometers to the north, with the foundation of the communities of Batoche and St.-Laurent-Grandin in a more favourable locale.

The St.-Laurent settlement developed rapidly with the arrival of more families from the Red River settlements. They came from the St.-Francois-Xavier, Riviere-Rouge, and Riviere-Seine settlements, respectively west, south, and southeast of St.-Boniface. Clergy immigrated directly from France to assist in the process of converting hard-living Metis buffalo hunters into sedentary, docile agriculturalists. The initial mission at La Petite Ville had been founded by Pere MOULIN, who had immigrated from Dinan, a major town in the Cotes-du-Nord department in northern Brittany. In 1874 Pere Andre took charge of the church at St.-Laurent-Grandin; he came from Guipavas, just outside of Brest, the chief port of Finistere department in Brittany. Other parishes were soon founded in the settlement: St.-Sacrement-de-Duck-Lake in 1876, Ste.-Eugene in 1880, St.-Antoine-de-Batoche in 1881, and St.-Louis-de-Langevin in 1882. Assisting in this effort were a couple of priests from the Maine region in western France, Peres VEGREVILLE (of Chatres, Mayenne) and FOURMOND (born at Aron, Sarthe), as well as Pere LECOQ (who already founded the parish of Ste.-Rose-du-Lac in Manitoba). River ferries came into service at Batoche in 1874 and Gabriel three years later, started by Batoche Xavier LETENDRE and Gabriel DUMONT, two of the most influential men in the settlement. By the 1880s the St.-Laurent settlement included four communities of forty to sixty families each (largely from St.-Norbert in the Riviere-Rouge settlement), eight separate schools instructing in French, at least seven churches and missions, several post offices and stores, a fire brigade, a grist mill, and at least one saloon. Although the settlement was then situated within Canada's Northwest Territories, it was the seat of a self-declared Metis provisional government patterned after its predecessor in the Red River settlements.

Yet the stability of this settlement should not be overemphasized. The priests from France found it difficult to divert the Metis buffalo hunters from their nomadic ways, from using a dialect infused with Indian words, and from a traditional mistrust of the clergy, education, alcoholic temperance, and European morality. The adaptation to farming went very slowly, in the opinion of the priests. Some Metis were becoming increasingly dissatisfied over the likelihood of a repetition of a struggle with the Canadian government over the question of land titles; the government had already announced its intention

to resurvey the river lots and impose a grid system of land ownership. The Metis were already selling their land to non-Metis farmers; reluctant to lead a sedentary life as farmers, they exhibited little enthusiasm for developing their lots and less experience, and chose to seek the charity of the church as they became progressively impoverished. (see Riel's letter to Sir John A. MACDONALD, Sept. 4, 1882, Canada Sessional Papers No. 116, 1885).

In 1884 Gabriel DUMONT and a small Metis delegation brought Louis Riel back into Canada from exile in Montana, and during the spring of 1885 the frustrations of the Metis in the St.-Laurent settlement erupted into armed conflict with Canadian troops. However the Northwest Rebellion only served to increase rather than alleviate the difficulties of the Metis. The rebellion was not entirely supported by all Metis, nor backed completely by the clergy, and it resulted in an increasing exodus from the settlement, in more destitution, and in an identity crisis. The defeat and humiliation of the Metis marked the end of a fairly short period of Metis settling and predominance in the prairies.

### The Establishment of French Bloc Settlements

Three explanations for the establishment of series of French bloc settlements across the prairies after the abortive Northwest Rebellion can be suggested.

First, the immigration of large numbers of French-speaking farmers to the prairies could serve to stabilize the restive, semi-nomadic Metis. The Metis would be provided not only with the opportunity to improve their farming but also to intermarry with French-speakers and to incorporate their stigmatized halfbreed identity into a broader French Canadian identity. Many Metis, however, chose to retreat further into isolation, rather than have their mixed identity viewed unfavourable.

Second, the establishment of specifically French bloc settlements should be seen as only one element in the general context of prairie settlement. Many other ethnic groups rapidly developed their own bloc settlements throughout the prairies due to immigration schemes of the federal government and specialized agencies, often operating in close connection with the railways which were anxious to settle profitable grain farmers along their rights of way. Moreover, with the emergence of the bloc settlement as the typical pattern of settlement in this region of Canada, the gravitation of co-ethnics to appropriate settlement areas was likely. In short, people of French origin would settle in one of the new French settlements rather than in an area which was predominantly Ukrainian, German, English, Scandinavian, or etc.

Third, most of the French settlements resulted from a planned attempt to maintain a significant proportion of French-speakers in the West. French clergy played a vital role in such colonization schemes. Most of the French settlements which developed in southeastern Saskatchewan were founded by Msgr. GAIRE during the 1890s, while most of those in the south-central and southwest regions were established by Peres ROYER and GRAVEL in 1906-10. Many of the immigrants from France and Quebec who settled areas adjacent to the St.-Laurent settlement after the rebellion arrived under the auspices of la Societe d'Immigration Francaise, centered in Montreal and supervised by August BODARD, the secretary-general, himself an immigrant from Brittany. The society had been formed to encourage immigration from France, Belgium, and French Switzerland to Quebec, then on to Saskatchewan. Bodard believed that such an immigration would re-establish an equilibrium between French-speakers and



English-speakers in the West, at least in the rural areas. Instead of the French minorities being swamped by an Anglophone majority, Bodard saw the chances for survival in Saskatchewan and Manitoba as better than in Ontario; he pointed out that already the Franco-Manitobans had priests, parishes, and schools everywhere.

Two series of French bloc settlements were organized in Saskatchewan, one across the northern part of the prairies (note that the prairies constitute only the southern half of the province as a whole, however) and the other across the southern part; these two series were separated by a central belt in which no French settlements were organized. Let us now examine each settlement in some detail, paying particular attention to the origins of the settlers, to their genealogical background.

#### The Continued Development of the Settlement Around Duck Lake & St.-Louis

With the arrival of the French immigrants after the rebellion, the Metis settlement of St.-Laurent became the nucleus of one of the largest French settlements in the prairies, despite the scattering of the Metis. Aside from a few instances of immigrants from France settling in the Batoche area between 1881 and 1884, the main influx commenced in 1886 when settlers arrived in the St.-Louis area. They came from the Poitou region in west-central France, Brittany, the Maine region south of Normandy, Savoy in the Alps, and Picardy northeast of Paris. An early priest at St.-Louis-de-Langevin was l'Abbe BARBIER, born in Languedoc, southern France; he was to prove instrumental in establishing several other parishes. His successor was l'Abbe CARPENTIER, born in Picardy, parish priest at St.-Louis for over thirty years.

The small community of Hoey, situated just seven kilometers south of St.-Louis, was first settled at about the same time by immigrants from Belgium, Paris, and the Saintonge region on the west coast of France. The village of Domremy, another ten kilometers south, was first settled in 1892 by three families and two bachelors from Ste.-Anne-de-la-Perade and Ste.-Genevieve-de-Batiscan, situated about thirty-five kilometers northeast of Trois-Rivieres, Quebec. In 1894-5 they were joined by immigrants from France, chiefly from Brittany but also from Poitou. In 1896 l'Abbe BARBIER came from St.-Louis to organize a new parish, Ste.-Jeanne-d'Arc.

The hamlet of St.-Isidore-de-Bellevue, located between Domremy and Batoche, developed a fascinating genealogy over a period of four decades. At least seven Metis families had settled in the district by the early 1880s. The two most extensive kin networks in the parish, the Gareaus and the Gaudets, are descended from Acadian exiles who had resettled around St.-Jacques in Montcalm, Quebec, before coming to Bellevue in 1883 and 1894. Another Acadian family and at least a couple of Quebecois families from other communities in Montcalm and adjacent L'Assomption (Ste.-Julienne, St.-Liguori, and St.-Roch-de-l'Achigan) followed in 1895, 1909, and 1919. Another couple of Acadian lineages, as well as a couple of Quebecois lineages, arrived in 1903, 1910, and 1924 from communities in the Eastern Townships of Quebec (St.-Georges in Beauce, St.-Pie in Bagot, Ste.-Catherine-de-Hatley and Tateville-de-Hatley-Nord in Stanstead, Drummondville, and Granby in Shefford). Three Quebecois families came from the Chateauguay-Beauharnois region of Quebec in 1895 and 1912-13 (Chateauguay, St.-Jean-Chrysostome, and St.-Timothee). Three others came from the south shore of the St. Lawrence Valley in 1907-8 and 1915-18 (La

Baie in Yamaska, St.-Gregoire in Nicolet, and Breakyville in Levis). One of the first families to settle the Bellevue area arrived from Riviere-du-Loup in 1884. Still other families came from the Trois-Rivieres region along the North Shore. In addition to these immigrants from Quebec, it is interesting to note that five families arrived directly from the United States. One came from Holyoke, Massachusetts, the other four from a French Canadian area in Minnesota, respectively in 1916 and 1903. But these "Americans" were actually originally Quebecers; the Minnesota settlers had originated in St.-Timothee in Beauharnois and Ste.-Victoire-de-Sorel in Richelieu before migrating to the Crookston-Red Lake Falls area in Minnesota. Relatively few families come to the Bellevue area directly from France: a couple of families from Brittany and Franche-Comte in 1895, another from Mayence in 1913, and one from Brittany in 1918. St.-Isidore-de-Bellevue, Saskatchewan, has one of the most complicated yet most interesting genealogies of all the French communities in the province.

While these communities immediately east of the St.-Laurent settlement of the Metis were developing, the historic Metis village of Duck Lake, situated to the west, was being reinforced as a French-speaking center in 1894-5 by immigrants from Poitou, Brittany, Paris, Normandy, Savoy and Franche-Comte. Finally, the expansion of the small St.-Laurent settlement into a large bloc settlement could be said to have included two other areas of French settlement further afield. About fifteen kilometers west of Duck Lake, beyond the large Cree Indian reserve immediately west of Duck Lake, the parishes of Ste.-Anne-de-Titanic and St.-Francois-de-Carlton were established in 1902 respectively by l'Abbe Le SANN, from Brittany, and Pere PINEAU, from the Maine region in France, to serve the newly-arrived immigrants from Brittany, Poitou, and Belgium. About twenty kilometers southeast of Domremy, immigrants from Franche-Comte and Dauphine had settled by 1899 around Bonne-Madone and Reynaud. They were served by Pere VOISIN, himself an immigrant from the Jura area on the Swiss frontier, as well as l'Abbe BARBIER from St.-Louis. These immigrants were apparently very proudly French, as indicated in their flying the tricolor at family gatherings.

Today there are about 3,000 French Canadians in this settlement which includes one town: Duck Lake (population 570; 57.9% French in 1971); two incorporated villages: St.-Louis (population 450; 53.3% French) and Domremy (population 215; 72.1% French); several smaller, unincorporated communities: St.-Isidore-de-Bellevue, Hoey, Reynaud, and Carlton; and numerous rural districts (such as Batoche, St.-Laurent-Grandin, Fourmond, Lecoq, Gabriel, Ethier, Argonne, Garonne, Baudet, Gerrond, Bonne-Madone, Belmont, Ste.-Therese, St.-Julien, Lac-Cheval, Lac-Chicot, St.-Jean-Baptiste, Ste.-Eugene, La Plaine, etc.)

#### Prud'homme, Vonda and St.-Denis

A second French settlement to develop in the north-central region of the province was situated about forty kilometers east of the city of Saskatoon. The settlement began to develop in 1897 with the first establishment of the community successively called Marcotte Ranch, Lally Siding (since 1904), Howell (since 1906), and finally Prud'homme (after the bishop of the French-language diocese of Prince Albert, since 1922). The initial settlers were from Nantes in Loire-Atlantique, and Arras, in Artois, France; some arrived after first settling in Ste.-Rose-du-Lac and Grande-Clairiere, Manitoba. In 1910 they were joined by immigrants from the Belgian province of

Hainaut. L'Abbe Bourdel, born in Brittany, arrived in 1904 to establish a parish of Sts.-Donatien-et-Rogatien; he was succeeded in 1931 by Maurice BAUDOUX, a son of one of the families from Belgium, who was destined to become Bishop of St.-Paul, a French-language diocese in Alberta, then Archbishop of St.-Boniface. A second parish in the settlement was St.-Philippe-de-Neri, established at Vonda in 1907. The parish of St.-Denis, due south of Vonda, came into existence in 1910, and had been settled first by immigrants from Saintonge and Poitou on the west coast of France, Brittany, and Flanders and Hainaut on the French-Belgian frontier, then by families brought out from Quebec by l'Abbe BERUBE. L'Abbe MOLLIER, the first resident parish priest, came from the Rhone Valley in Languedoc, southern France. All tolled, today there are over a thousand people of French origin in this settlement, inclusive of the town of Vonda (population 240; 45.8% French), the incorporated village of Prud'homme (population 240; 39.6% French), and the hamlet of St.-Denis, plus several former country school districts in an area extending southeast to Peterson (e.g. Casavant, Dinelles, Lamartine, Esperance, etc.). That this small settlement has long been very active in promoting French identity in the province is related, perhaps, to the competition for land and for community control between the French and the neighbouring Ukrainians. Thus Clotaire DENIS, pioneer farmer and community leader in the St.-Denis area, remarked as early as the 1920s that he was buying land vacated by French settlers so that the French character of the area could be maintained, "above all to halt a reduction of the French influence in this corner of territory" (Fremont 1959: 122-4). The attempt seems to have succeeded; St.-Denis remains largely French, whereas at Prud'homme and Vonda the Ukrainian population outnumbers or at least equals the French.

### Albertville

The White Star area immediately north of Prince Albert was settled in 1904 by Breton immigrants. Originally this locality was called Edouardville (after Br. Edouard COURBIS, the director of an orphanage in Prince Albert, who was originally from the Guyenne region in southwestern France.) The adjoining area to the east was soon settled by immigrants from Guyenne, Brittany, and Normandy. The parish of St.-Jacques-d'Albertville became the focal point for the small settlement, which today has a French population of about six hundred in and around the hamlets of Albertville and Henribourg, originally Morinville (named after Henri Albert MORIN, an influential first settler), and several rural districts (such as Lac-de-Charles, Podole, Emilbourg, and Begin).

### St.-Brieux

In 1904 a large Breton settlement began to develop at St.-Brieux, about thirty-five kilometers southwest of Melfort and about forty kilometers east of the Bonne-Madone area, with the arrival of several families from St.-Brieuc, France, led by Pere Le FLOCH. Bretons from the five "departements" Brittany (Finistere, Ille-et-Vilaine, Cotes-du-Nord, Morbihan and Loire-Atlantique) continued to arrive through 1909. L'Abbe BARBIER -- formerly the priest at St.-Louis, Domremy, and Bonne Madone -- became the cure at the central parish of St.-Brieux (founded 1904). A second church, Notre-Dame-de-la-Nativite, was constructed at nearby Kermaria in 1906; this church was a decidedly Breton center, with services conducted not only in the usual French (and Latin)

but also in Breton (the Breton language is related to Welsh and other Celtic languages). The mission of St.-Philippe (1930) serves a largely Hungarian population in the Little Moose district west of St.-Brioux. Today the settlement has a population of about nine hundred French Canadians, living in the village of St.-Brioux (population 285, 59.6% French) and surrounding rural districts (e.g. Kermaria, Tilly, Kerguelen, Folgoet, Lac-Delaine, Lac-Bergot, Lac-Dezou, Lac-Dormouse, St.-Philippe or Little Moose, etc.). There are also some three hundred people of French origin in the Omand district between Meskanaw, Crystal Springs, and Kinistino, about thirty-five kilometers northwest of St.-Brioux.

#### Northeastern Settlements: Zenon Park, St.-Front, Perigord and Veillardville

Colonists from the French and Belgian settlement around St.-Claude, Haywood, Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, and Bruxelles in Manitoba had settled in three areas in the northeastern region of the Saskatchewan prairies by 1910; St.-Front, about fifty kilometers southeast of St.-Brioux; Perigord, forty kilometers east of St.-Front; and Veillardville, immediately west of the town of Hudson Bay. They were joined by immigrants from Savoy, Limousin, and Beauce at St.-Front; by immigrants from Auvergne, Poitou, Savoy, and Picardy at Perigord; and by Quebecois at all three settlements. The parish of St.-Front (1926) was first served by the omnipresent Abbe Barbier; other early French parishes were St.-Athanase-de-Perigord and the mission of Pre-Ste.-Marie (almost thirty kilometers north of Perigord). French Canadians around St.-Front today number between three and seven hundred; those around Perigord and Pre-Ste.-Marie at least three hundred; and those around Veillardville and in the town of Hudson Bay approximately four hundred.

The community of Zenon Park (named after Zenon CHAMBERLAND, an early settler) had been settled by Quebecers by 1910. Besides the parish of Notre-Dame-de-la-Nativite in this village, there is a parish of Ste.-Lucie in the nearby town of Arborfield. Zenon Park is solidly French, (population 410, 87.8% French) whereas Arborfield has but a small French minority. While there are only about five hundred people of French extraction in the immediate area around these two communities, as many as 1,600 more are scattered around the surrounding areas of Nipawin, Carrot River, Melfort, Tisdale, Crooked River, and Mistatim.

#### Delmas, Vawn and Jackfish Lake

While French settlements were developing in the northeastern region of the Saskatchewan prairies, other began to develop in the northwestern region. It is difficult to date the origins of the French settlements in the Battlefords area, but it was undoubtedly in this area that the first French settlements in the northwestern region of the province did originate. During the early 1880's, Pere COCHIN established missions to serve Indians and Metis at Cut Knife, Delmas, Cochin, and Meadow Lake. Onesime DORVAL, who was to become the best known and most respected French-language teacher in the settlements on the northern plains, arrived in Battleford in 1880, having come to the Red River settlements from Quebec three years previously; in 1896 she moved to Batoche and in 1914 to Duck Lake. The Prince brothers, one of whom was to become a senator, began farming in the country immediately west of the Battlefords in 1888, having immigrated from St.-Gregoire, Quebec. By

1907 immigrants from France had settled at Delmas and Jackfish Lake and had joined Quebecois at Vawn (named partly after two early settlers, Vallier and Nadeau). Today French Canadians number some 1,500 on the north side of the river, around the villages of Vawn, Edam, and Meota, the hamlets of Jackfish Lake, Prince, Cavalier, and the rural localities of Cochin and St.-Hippolyte; they number about eight hundred on the south side of the river around the villages of Delmas and Cut Knife. They constitute a large majority at Delmas and Jackfish Lake and almost half of the population of Vawn (population 115, 43.5% French), but one-quarter of Edam (population 360, 26.4% French) and only a small minority at Meota and Cut Knife. French-language parishes in the area, excluding those in the nearby city of North Battleford, are St.-Hippolyte at Vawn, St.-Leon at Jackfish Lake, and St.-Jean-Baptiste-de-la-Salle at Delmas.

#### Marcelin and Albertown

A second French settlement to develop in the Northwestern region was the one centered on the village of Marcelin, about ninety kilometers north-east of North Battleford and eighty kilometers southwest of Prince Albert, yet only some twenty-five kilometers west of the Carlton-Titanic settlement. In 1899 Antoine MARCELIN immigrated from Olga, North Dakota, to settle in the Coteau Hills west of the present village of Marcelin. Three years later he moved down from the hills, having bought 1,900 acres of land where the village now stands. Breton immigrants soon settled in the area, and a French school as well as the parish of St.-Albert (1902) were organized by Pere LAJEUNESSE. While the village of Marcelin remains the only predominantly French community of any size in the Coteau district, settlers of French origin are found throughout the district. In 1902 the Bretons also settled in and near the neighbouring town of Blaine Lake. Seven out of eight of the priests serving St.-Andrew's Roman Catholic Church (1951) there have been of French origin, though the town itself is largely Doukhobor and Ukrainian. The parish of St.-Solange in the largely Ukrainian town of Hafford was established in 1917 by French Canadians, and all of the priests there have been French. The parish of St.-Joseph near Alberton, about twenty-five kilometers due north of Hafford and forty kilometers due west of Marcelin, serves several French families in that area. During the 1930s families from French settlements in the southern regions of the province, driven north by drought and the search for pastures for their livestock, settled among immigrants from France, Quebec, and Michigan in the Coteau country (in the districts of Moon Hills, Cadieu, Lac-la-Peche, Lac-Casavant, Damour, Beausite, Moulin, Lac-Dure, etc.). French Canadians in the Marcelin and Coteau settlement today number close to a thousand, but now comprise less than half of the population of Marcelin (population 295, 42.4% French).

#### Debden, Leoville, and the Spiritwood Area

The most extensive French settlement in the northwestern region began to develop in 1909, when labourers immigrated from Quebec and New England to work in the new pulp mills at Big River, over a hundred kilometers northwest of Prince Albert. By 1912 many French Canadian families were settling around Debden, some thirty-five kilometers south of Big River. At the same time Spiritwood, situated about a hundred kilometers west of Prince Albert, was named by its first postmaster, Rupert Dumond, after his former home-town in

North Dakota. Several families from the Prud'homme-St.-Denis settlement near Saskatoon settled in the Laventure district north of Spiritwood in 1911 as well as the Lac-Berube district southwest of Debden in 1914. With the construction of a railway west through Spiritwood, immigrants from Bapaume, France, settled in a district of the same name immediately west of town in 1929. The Quebecois followed the construction of another line west from Debden in 1930-1 to settle around Ormeaux, Victoire, Pascal, Morneau, Capasin, and Leoville. Meanwhile, other adjacent districts had been settled, uniting all of these communities into an extensive French settlement (these other districts included Mattes and Lac-Perran south of Debden; Lac-Filion to the east; Eldred, Boudreault, Delisle, Frenette, Lacs-Doucette and Bodmin to the north; Boutin and Lac-Morin near Victoire; and Lac-Fafard southwest of Bapaume). Today there are six French parishes in this general region: Notre-Dame-du-Sacre-Coeur at Big River (1909), St.-Bonaventure at Laventure (1911), St.-Jean-Baptiste at Debden (1912), Sacre-Coeur at Spiritwood (1912), Notre-Dame-des-Victoires at Victoire (1914), and Ste.-Therese-de-l'Enfant-Jesus at Leoville (1930). French Canadians comprise a strong majority of the population at the village of Debden (population 305, 67.2% French) and the hamlet of Victoire, almost two-thirds of the village of Leoville (population 410, 61.0% French), but only a small minority at the towns of Spiritwood (population 755, 23.8% French) and Big River (population 840, 11.3% French). Today there are close to three thousand French Canadians in this settlement.

#### Makwa and Meadow Lake

Two other small French settlements in the northwestern region remain to be considered. There are some 1,600 French Canadians in the Meadow Lake area. Almost a third of them live in the town of Meadow Lake itself, where they are served by the parish of Notre-Dame-de-la-Paix. About four hundred of them are in the vicinity of Makwa, immediately to the southwest, where they are served by the parish of St.-Thomas-Apotre. Most of the remainder are scattered around the bush districts to the southeast, towards Leoville, including Lac-St.-Cyr, Sergent (named after Leon Sergent, the first shopkeeper in modern Meadow Lake, who moved to this rural district from Meadow Lake in 1912), Matchee or Riviere Lavigne, Prendergast (named after James Emile Pierre Prendergast, judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories in 1902 and later of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan), etc.

#### Butte-St.-Pierre

In addition to the French Canadians of the Meadow Lake area, there are some seven hundred in the Butte-St.-Pierre settlement, located about a hundred kilometers northwest of North Battleford or immediately southwest of the town of St. Walburg. This settlement developed 1910-14, with the arrival of French-speaking settlers from southwestern France, Brittany, and even the Yukon goldfields. Focal point for the settlement is the hamlet of Butte-St.-Pierre, where the parish church of St.-Pierre is located; the French are also found in the Celtic and Frenchman's Butte districts, at the village of Paradise Hill, and in the town of St. Walburg (where they constitute only a small minority).



### St.-Hubert and Dumas in Southeastern Saskatchewan

The earliest French settlements in southern Saskatchewan developed in the southeastern region, and the very first of these was undoubtedly the most interesting. A French-speaking aristocrat from Alsace (then in Germany), Dr. Rudolph MEYER, arrived in Whitewood in 1884, accompanied by the counts of Roffignac, Jumilhac, and Soras, from Alsace and Paris. Some settled in Whitewood, others in the St.-Hubert district southwest of town, where the parish of Ste.-Jeanne-d'Arc was organized. Imposing houses were constructed. Whole families were imported from France to work for the aristocrats; they included house domestics, gardeners, craftsmen, horse grooms, tenant farmers. Horse racing days, held in conjunction with nearby Cannington Manor, where English gentry had settled, were especially popular social events. When the French counts visited their English counterparts, they did so in fine style -- in coaches accompanied by coachmen and footmen wearing top hats. In lieu of fox hunting, coyotes were hunted with imported purebred dogs and thoroughbred horses. Expensive wines and food-stuffs, plus many other luxuries, were also imported. However, the curious colony was not without its problems. Cattle, sheep and horse ranching was largely unsuccessful, as were brushmaking and cheese factories, chicory and sugar beet farming. Meyer, disillusioned, returned to France within five years, followed by the other aristocrats, the last of whom left in 1913. But their entourage did remain to be joined by settlers from many parts of France and Belgium as well as from the Fanny-stelle area in Manitoba. Other immigrants, from the Lyons region in France, settled around Dumas (named after the nineteenth century playwright, Alexander DUMAS), about thirty-five kilometers southeast, with the arrival of the railway in 1906. Today there are approximately 600 French Canadians in the two small settlements and in nearby towns and villages where they comprise a small minority (Whitewood, Kennedy, Wawota, Kipling, Broadview).

### "Le Petit Quebec": The Bellegarde Settlement

Many of the French bloc settlements in the southeastern region were formed due to the colonization schemes of Msgr. Jean GAIRE. Msgr. GAIRE immigrated from Alsace to St.-Boniface in 1888. After visiting the Wolseley area in southern Saskatchewan that year, he returned to France the following year to recruit potential settlers. Responding to advertisements in French journals, French and Belgian immigrants first established the small colony of Grande-Clairiere in Manitoba in 1890, then the communities of Cantal (parish of St.-Raphael) and Bellegarde (parish of St.-Maurice) in Saskatchewan respectively in 1892 and 1893. Cantal was named after the Cantal area in Auvergne, southern France, and Bellegarde after a stream at the birthplace (Lavoie, France) of an early settler, Cyrille Sylvestre. The settlement, situated in the southeastern corner of Saskatchewan, expanded to include Wauchope (parish of St.-Francois-Regis) by 1901-3, Storthoaks (parish of St.-Antoine) and Alida by 1912-13, and finally Redvers (where the parish of Notre-Dame-de-Fatima was organized as recently as 1950). The original settlers included a few Metis families, but most immigrated directly from Belgium (Belgian Luxembourg) and France (Loire-Atlantique and Ille-et-Vilaine in Brittany, Vosges and Meurthe-et-Moselle in Lorraine, the Vaucluse in Provence, Haute-Loire in Auvergne, and Saone-et-Loire in Burgundy); later settlers arrived from Quebec. Today the settlement includes about 1,500

French Canadians. The hamlets of Bellegard and Cantal remain wholly French (in fact, the former has been called "la capital du Petit-Quebec"); the French proportion in the small village of Wauchope is about three-quarters, Storthoaks, just over half (population 170, 52.9% French), and Alida less than a third (population 235, 31.9% French), while the French comprise a smaller minority in the town of Redvers (population 880, 22.7% French) and the village of Antler (population 100, 25.0% French).

#### Forget

In 1892 Msgr. GAIRE also founded the settlement of Forget (named after the first lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan), situated about eight kilometers west of the Cantal-Bellegarde settlement. The first settlers arrived from many regions in France, particularly from Vosges in Lorraine and the Grenoble area in Dauphine. There are about three hundred French Canadians in this small settlement today, comprising only a quarter of the population in the small village of Forget itself (population 120, 25.0% French).

#### Montmartre

The next year the settlement of Montmartre (parish of Sacre-Coeur) began to develop some twenty-five kilometers southwest of Wolseley and about a hundred kilometers southeast of Regina. The settlers came from Montmartre, an integral part of Paris, as well as from other regions in France and from Quebec. Today the settlement includes about 600 French Canadians living in and around the village of Montmartre, which is little more than one third French (population 490, 39.8% French), the rest being mostly Ukrainian (nonetheless with a French priest!), the hamlet of Candiac, and the rural districts of Adair and Mutrie.

#### Sedley

Another three hundred live about fifty kilometers to the west, around the village of Sedley (parish of Notre-Dame-de-Grace), the hamlet of Lajord, and the rural district of Bechard. French Canadians now constitute a very small proportion of the population of Sedley (population 225, 11.1% French), which is largely Russian and Ukrainian. They claim that they are "pas forts, mais pas morts!"

#### Letbet and the Qu'Appelle Valley

French Canadians continued to supplement the Metis in the Qu'Appelle Valley. We have already noted the foundation of the mission at Lebret in 1866, and Msgr. Gaire's visit to Wolseley (parish of Ste.-Anne-du-Loup) in 1888. The French proportion in Lebret has fallen to only a small fraction (population 320, 17.2% French); and in other towns and villages of the area the French constitute a small minority (at Fort Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Wolseley, Sintaluta). But all tolled, French Canadians in this general region today number at least 1,000.

#### Ste.-Marthe-Rocanville and St.-Lazare

Another 400 are found far downriver where the river crosses into Manitoba. Yet the settlement around Ste.-Marthe-Rocanville (named after

A.H. Rocan Bastien, the first postmaster) is actually an adjunct to the larger St.-Lazare settlement across the border, inclusive of over a thousand French Canadians. St.-Lazare dates back to Metis settlement; the Metis were joined by French immigrants (served by a priest from Reims) in 1904.

#### Radville and the "Val Souris"

In the Souris River Valley west of Estevan, the Metis were joined by immigrants from Haute-Loire in Auvergne and Languedoc. The town of Radville (named after Conrad Paquin, an original homesteader) had its beginnings in 1905. French Canadians constitute little more than a third of the total population of Radville (population 1,020, 36.8% French). In fact, there are more French in sheer numbers in the nearby city of Weyburn, though they are proportionately only a small minority there. About 1,000 French Canadians are found today in the Radville area, 600 in Weyburn, over 500 in Estevan, and another 800 in other nearby communities and rural districts.

#### Gravelbourg

After the foundation of French bloc settlements throughout the south-eastern region, similar settlements rapidly came into existence in the south-central and southwestern regions, so that by 1910 a continuous series of French settlement stretched across southern Saskatchewan. Again, the clergy played a key role in this colonization process. L'Abbe Marie-Albert ROYER, cure of the parish of Ponteix in Auvergne, immigrated to St.-Boniface in 1906, then set out to serve a small French-speaking community in Saskatchewan, Gauthierville or Villeroy, on Riviere-la-Vieille (Wood River). He moved further west that same year due to the arrival of L'Abbe Louis-Pierre GRAVEL (born in Princeville, Nicolet, Quebec) with Quebecois colonists from the Eastern Townships (from Victoriaville, etc.) at nearby Ste.-Philomene (later Gravelbourg). L'Abbe GRAVEL had impressive credentials: he had been appointed "missionary-colonizer" of southern Saskatchewan by Archbishop LANGEVIN of St.-Boniface and was reportedly a personal friend of Prime Minister Laurier, who materially aided his colonization schemes. He was further assisted by his brothers Emile and Henri, who led the colonists in by wagon train from Moose Jaw. L'Abbe GRAVEL supervised the expansion of the settlement to include the parishes of Ste.-Radegonde-de-Lafleche (named after Louis Francois Richer Lafleche, missionary to the Metis and later Bishop of Trois-Rivieres in Quebec) in 1906-8, Mazonod (named after Bishop Charles Eugene de MAZENOD of Marseilles, France, founder of the Oblate Order which served many of the French communities in Western Canada) in 1907-8, and Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes at Meyronne (named after Meyronne, France) in 1908. Gravelbourg itself grew into a major French center, gaining a "college-classique" (College Mathieu) in 1918, a large convent in 1919 and a monastery in 1926, the cathedral of Ste.-Philomene in 1930, a seminary in 1931, and a couple of French-language radio stations in 1952. The diocese has always maintained close links with French Canada; the first bishop, Bishop VILLENEUVE, became Archbishop of Quebec and a cardinal, and later bishops became the Archbishops of Moncton, New Brunswick, and Ottawa. Today there are over two thousand French Canadians in the Gravelbourg area, including the towns of Gravelbourg, where they are about two-thirds of the total population

(population 1,425, 64.9% French), and Lafleche, only a quarter French (population 715, 25.2% French), the village of Meyronne (population 155, 38.7% French), and the hamlets or districts of Melaval and Royer.

#### Willow Bunch

While Gravelbourg was first coming into existence in 1906-7, settlers from St.-Gabriel-de-Brandon and l'Acadie, Quebec, were joining the Metis at Willow Bunch, about eighty kilometers to the southeast. Within ten years the settlement had expanded to include numerous communities. Today there are more than two thousand French Canadians in this settlement. They constitute a majority in the town of Willow Bunch (population 510, 71.6% French) and in the hamlets of Lisieux and St.-Victor (population 70, 50.0% French). They are also found to a lesser extent in the neighbouring communities at the periphery of the settlement, in the town of Assiniboia, and near Rockglen; the villages of Coronach and Fife Lake; around the hamlets of Hart, Coronach, Maxstone, Kentenville, Scout Lake, Quantock, Pickthall, Readlyn and Verwood; and in the rural districts of Little Woody, Twin Valley, Goudie, Gye, Lacordaire, Ballefleur, etc. Francophone parishes and missions in this settlement have included St.-Ignace-des-Saules at Willow Bunch (1906), St.-Victor (1906), the mission of La Riviere-aux-Trembles at Little Woody (1907), Christ-Roi at Fife Lake (1908), St.-Georges at Assiniboia (1913), Ste.-Therese-de-l'Enfant-Jesus at Lisieux (1916) and St.-Jean at Rockglen, Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes at Verwood, as well as missions at Coronach, Quantock, Hart and l'Assumption-de-la-ste.-Vierge at Maxstone.

#### Ferland and Wood Mountain

The Wood Mountain area, south of Gravelbourg and west of Willow Bunch, began to develop when Quebecois from Ste.-Clair in Dorchester County founded the community of Ferland (named after Jean-Baptiste Antoine FERLAND, a Catholic historian, but originally known as Ste.-Claire-des-Prairies, then St.-Edmond). This settlement, centered on the parish of St.-Jean-Baptiste at Ferland (founded in 1909), continued to expand with the establishment of new parishes and missions at Glentworth (St.-Marcel) in 1929, Fir Mountain in 1939, and Wood Mountain in 1955. While Ferland remains virtually completely French (population 85, 94.1% French) the neighbouring villages of Glentworth, Wood Mountain, and Mankota have only small French minorities. Several rural districts are also included in this settlement (Monvoisin, Summercove, Milly, Gollier). All tolled, some six hundred French Canadians are found in the general area.

#### Courval and Coderre

A small French settlement developed about forty kilometers northeast of Gravelbourg when the hamlets of Courval (parish of St.-Joseph) and Coderre (parish of St.-Charles) originated respectively in 1908 and 1910. The settlers came from the Eastern Townships in Quebec (Arthabaska, Wootton, St.-Damase, etc.) as well as from North Dakota. Today their descendants number about 400-500.

### Ponteix, Cadillac, Lac-Pelletier, and Frenchville

The town of Ponteix, about seventy kilometers west of Gravelbourg, had its origins in 1907 when Pere Royer arrived. First called Notre-Dame-d'Auvergne, it was renamed Ponteix after Pere ROYER's home parish near Clermont-Ferrand, France (though the parish and rural municipality still bear the old name). The first settlers came from Auvergne as well as from Belgium. At Lac-Pelletier (where the parish of Ste.-Anne was founded in 1906), to the northwest, the Metis were joined by Quebecois in 1906-7, then by immigrants from France in 1910. To the north of Ponteix, Vanguard (where the parish of St.-Joseph was established in 1908) and Pambrun (named after Pierre Chrysologue PAMBRUN, from L'Islet, Quebec, a trader with the Hudson Bay Company from 1815-24) were settled partly by French-speaking farmers from the Eastern Townships in Quebec, from the United States and from Belgium and France in 1908-9. To the southwest, the hamlet of Frenchville, (where the parish of St.-Joseph came into being in 1909) and district of Lac-Driscoll were settled in 1909-10 by immigrants from France and Belgium. To the west, the settlement expanded to include the Gouverneur district and the village of Cadillac (named after Antoine de Lamothe CADILLAC, governor of Nouvelle France), where the parish of Notre-Dame-de-la-Confiance was organized in 1914. To the south, the settlement included the districts of Pord, Quimper, and Wallard. Today there are approximately 1,500 French Canadians in these areas. The town of Ponteix remains solidly French, (population 795, 74.8% French), whereas in the small villages of Cadillac (population 230, 37.0% French), Pambrun, and Vanguard the French are in a minority position.

### Dollard

Meanwhile, other French settlements had developed in the southwestern region. In 1908-10, the community of Valroy (later Dollard, named after Adam Dollard des Ormaux, a Quebec hero in 1660), seventy kilometers west of Cadillac, was established by settlers from Quebec and various French settlements on the prairies. Today their descendants number about five hundred in the predominantly French community of Dollard (population 85, 58.8% French). where the parish of Ste.-Jeanne-d'Arc was founded in 1908, in the nearby towns of Eastend (parish of St.-Patrice) and Shaunavon, where they constitute only a small minority, and in the surrounding rural districts in the Cypress Hills (South Fork, Chambery, Belanger, etc.).

### Val-Marie

Almost fifty kilometers south of Cadillac (or seventy kilometers southwest of Ponteix), Val-Marie, originally a Metis settlement, developed in 1910 when immigrants from France were brought in by Pere PASSAPLAN, who also had contributed to the settlement of Lac-Pelletier. Today their descendants number about five hundred. Less than half of the population is French (population 300, 46.7% French). The central parish is La-Nativite-de-Val-Marie (1910); later a second church, Notre-Dame-de-la-Presentation (1939), was organized in the neighbouring Masfield area, settled in 1926.

### Other French Concentrations

Approximately one-third of all the French-origin population in Saskatchewan live in the northern tier of settlements, an almost equal number in the southern tier, and the remaining third in the major cities, in the central regions, in the north country, and in ethnically mixed areas not included within the settlements.

By 1971 there were almost twenty thousand people of French origin in the six largest urban centres. Yet these urban minorities are proportionately insignificant within the total urban population, and they tend to be quite anglicized, the majority speaking English as their mother-tongue (54% in urban areas compared to 34% in rural areas). They are served by only five French-language parishes, although by 1977 six of the fifteen "écoles-designées" (designated schools offering French-language instruction in a variety of subjects) and both bilingual university programmes were in the larger urban centres. Saskatoon and Regina have the largest number of French people, whereas Prince Albert and North Battleford have the highest proportion.

<u>City</u>	<u>Approximate French Population (1971)</u>	<u>Proportion of Total City Population</u>	<u>French-language Parish:</u>
Saskatoon	6,415	5.1%	Sts.-Martyrs Canadiens (1962)
Regina	6,145	4.4%	St.-Jean-Baptiste (1953)
Prince Albert	3,915	13.8%	Sacre-Coeur (parish 1882, cathedral 1907)
Moose Jaw	1,510	4.7%	nil
N. Battleford	1,280	10.0%	N.D.-de-Lourdes (1905) St.-Andre-Apotre (1962)
Swift Current	630	4.0%	nil

French Canadians number only about 3,700 in the central regions. There are no French settlements here, although small concentrations are found in the Rosetown area (about 750), the Jasmin-Lestock area (some 250), and in the larger communities.

We may estimate that no more than 1,400 people claiming French origin live in the "north country". This figure could include -- or exclude -- many of the total population of the Flin Flon area (which is situated astride the Saskatchewan-Manitoba border); about 13% of the total while population in the



"north country" and at least 26% of the white population in the unorganized districts of the north.

#### French Identity in Saskatchewan: Preservation or Eradication?

Is the French minority in Saskatchewan likely to become progressively assimilated? Or is it maintaining its identity successfully, or perhaps even regaining a sense of ethnicity? The reply to both of these apparently contradictory questions must be yes.

First, on the negative side, it could be pointed out that by 1971 little more than half (56.2%) of the people claiming French origin in the proportion speaking French had declined steadily for several decades, particularly during the 1950s. Moreover, today only about half of these Francophones prefer to speak French more often than English at home. Approximately a quarter of the French-origin population live in half a dozen principal cities where relatively few still speak French and fewer yet are active members of Francophone Catholic parishes. Recent survey research (Anderson 1972, 1974) has indicated that the ability -- better aged French Canadians, even within French settlements, in Saskatchewan (from 92.6% of elderly people interviewed preferring to speak French primarily or exclusively, compared to 88.9% of middle-aged, 77.8% of those aged 30-49, 68.4% of those in their twenties, and only 53.3% of teenagers.) Again, the longer the respondent's family had lived in Saskatchewan, the less French was spoken (declining from 90.0% in the first generation, 83.7% in the second, and 64.3% in the third/more).

Apart from language loss, other indications of an eradication of French identity in Saskatchewan could be noted. When not long ago French Canadians in Western Canada, if not throughout Canada, rallied to the slogan of "notre foi, notre langue", to combat assimilation and fight for "la Survivance", today much of the once-strong church-ethnic tie several years ago the ACFC -- the Association Catholique Franco-Canadienne -- changed the meaning of these initials to stand for the Association Culturelle Franco-Canadienne). And many recently Francophone parishes today no longer use French, or use very little French in their services. Moreover, the small size and relative isolation of some French settlements has had a disastrous effect on the ability to maintain French identity. By 1971 only 30 people of French origin remained in Forget (comprising 25% of the total population of this small community), 55 (17.2%) in the historic Metis community of Lebret, and 25 (comprising only 11.1%) in Sedley, to mention but a few examples.

However, on the positive side, it could also be pointed-out that the proportion of French Canadians in Saskatchewan speaking French actually increased slightly during the 1960s; in other words, during this decade -- and continuing into the seventies -- linguistic assimilation among French Canadians in this province has been arrested if not reversed. A considerably higher proportion of French living in compact rural bloc settlements (66%) than in urban areas (46%) speak French; and in rural communities where French make up a large majority of the community population, the French language tends to be spoken fluently and frequently. Again, recent research by this author (Anderson 1972, 1974) has revealed that in selected settlements and communities a very high proportion (e.g. 99%) of the respondents interviewed could speak French, while perhaps 3/4 actually did speak it fairly often (that is, for the sample as a whole, regardless of age/generation distinctions).

Finally, there can be little doubt that there is currently something of rediscovery, a resurgence of French identity in Saskatchewan. The ability to preserve and encourage use of the French language undoubtedly has been enhanced by French-language broadcasting, for a quarter century on radio (since 1952) but particularly very recently on television (occasionally since 1971, full-time since 1977). Now a network of "écoles designées" as well as other schools -- private and parochial -- permit grade-school and even high-school education entirely in the French language (as a medium of instruction regardless of subject), while a "Programme Bilingue" and "Centre Bilingue" have operated for several years now at the University of Regina, as well as a French Canadian Studies Programme and lively "Saskamis" student group at the University of Saskatchewan. French Canadians in Saskatchewan, spurred on by the Fédération des Francophones hors Québec, have become increasingly activist-oriented during the seventies and particularly since the Parti Québécois victory focussed attention on national unity, pressing for further educational reforms and for further governmental recognition of the "French fact" in Canada.

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#### QUERY

SCZERBA  
PETTALL  
HANDIAK  
KOROVA  
ILUK

Mrs. Jean ILUK, Box 165, Glenavon Sask., SOG 1Y0, would  
appreciate any information at all on how to get information on  
her ancestors who came from the LEMKO area of Ukraine. Theodore  
SCZERBA was born in village of SCLARRE ca. 1840, Anna PETTALL  
b. in village of GRAWLECK. Paraska KOROVA b. ca. 1870 village  
of Delova. John HANDIAK born ca. 1885 in village of Vola Veshna.  
All these villages are located in Povet Sanok not far from the  
Carpathian Mountains.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### QUERY

OBESHAW  
AUBUGHAN  
AUGUCHIN  
BOUCHA

Mrs. Stella OBESHAW, 1002 State, St., Algonac, Michigan USA,  
48001 USA is interested in locating any information about the  
family of AUBUCHAN. Gt. grandfather Louis ABUBUCHAN (or  
Aubuchin) was born in Sask. in 1842 - son of Joseph AUBUCHAN and  
Amielia BOUCHA.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### QUERY

JOWSEY  
SWEET

Joan JOWSEY, 98 Charles Street, Aylmer, Quebec, J9H 3K5, would  
like to contact anyone of the Sweet name or background who came from  
Nova Scotia and lived in the Moosomin area of SK. Her mother was  
Margaret SWEET of Cumberland county, Nova Scotia.

## QUERIES

RUDULIER  
BESSETTE  
LABOSSIÈRE  
BOULANGER  
LALIME

Mr. Leonard RUDULIER, Box 283 St. Brieux SK, SOK 3VO, is searching the surnames BESSETTE, LABOSSIÈRE and BOULANGER especially the descendants of Pierre and Sophie LALIME LABOSSIÈRE whose children moved to SK in the early 1900's. He will exchange data.

\* \* \* \* \*

TOBIN

I would like to correspond with anyone having information on the surname "TOBIN". All material, no matter how insignificant it may seem, would be helpful. Please write to: Glenn McDonald, 6 Monaco Crescent, Cornwall, ON, K6H 6A6.

\* \* \* \* \*

CRAWFORD  
JOHNSTON  
McCRACKEN

Mrs. Madge CRAWFORD is searching for grave of William CRAWFORD; born about 1847 in Simcoe County, ON. Came West to Indian Head, Sintaluta, Wolseley area with wife, 3 sons and 5 daughters about 1895. Homesteaded in Balgonie area, then in Rouleau area in 1901. Known to have lived in Regina 1915-1917. First wife was Mary Ellen JOHNSTON, second wife Ida McCRACKEN. Any information will be appreciated. Reply: Box 25, Rouleau, SK.

\* \* \* \* \*

DAVIDSON  
ROBERTSON

Roma DAVIDSON, Box 241, Perdue SK, SOK 3CO wishes information concerning the brothers of Alexander DAVIDSON who came from Scotland in 1910 to the Harris, SK district. Brothers are William, Norman, George, Nathaniel and Thomas all born in Scotland, parents were John Matthew DAVIDSON and Jessie ROBERTSON of Longside, Scotland.

\* \* \* \* \*

HOWARTH  
WILSON  
MORROW  
HAMILTON  
DENNISON

Mrs. Mary Driver, Box 164, Wawota, SK, SOG 5AO seeks information on the HOWARTH families who lived in the Rochdale area of England in the early 1800's; in particular Mr. Edward HOWARTH born 1810 at Belfield, Rochdale and of his brothers William and Samuel and his sister Ann. Also would be interested to hear from descendants of the MORROW-HAMILTON families of Russell, Ontario and WILSON and DENNISON from Carleton County, Ontario.

\* \* \* \* \*

HAIG  
PEPPLER

Mrs. Muriel PEPPLER, Highway 8, Rte 3, Beamsville, ON, LOR 1B0 wishes to correspond with descendants of any "HAIG" families whose roots were in Campbellford, Cobourg and Colborne, ON (Northumberland Co.) or the County of Berwickshire, Scotland. Also Peter R. HAIG's fam; Peter lived in N. Battleford, SK ca. 1889-1929 or Senator John HAIG's fam. will exchange info.

BAILOR  
FAIRHURST  
WHITCOMB  
PETRONELLA

Mrs. Pat PETRONELLA, 8972 San Carlos, South Gate, Calif. 90280 USA would like any information on the name BAILOR in particular death date of her Grandfather, John Samuel BAILOR whose widow Sarah W. BAILOR (his 3rd wife) lived at Lac Vert Sask. in 1957. 1st wife was Anna FAIRHURST, second Kate (--?). Do not know MS. of Kate or Sarah except one was WHITCOMB. John Samuel homesteaded near Naicam SK. By his first wife he had son Charles Francis b. 18 June 1890 or 92, and daughter Rose b. 1893-4. Anna left John when Rose was a baby.

\* \* \* \* \*

HANICK  
ALOROSINOFF  
REZANSOFF

Valentena HANICK, 495 Rossland Ave. Trail B.C., V1R 3N1 asks aid in locating any information on grandparents Alex ALOROSINOFF and his wife Florence REZANSOFF who lived at Kamsack SK ca. 1925-1930. Any help appreciated.

\* \* \* \* \*

LITTLEJOHN  
ROBERSTAD  
RUCKDASCHEL  
MOSHIER

Doris MOSHIER, 117 W. Walnut ST. Sisseton, S. Dak. 57262 USA is searching for Maxine LITTLEJOHN (Mrs. T.L. Littlejohn) born USA prob. Minnesota or Wisconsin, lived in the 1930's in Saskatoon, Canada, likely there by 1900. Also her sister Mrs. (Katy) ROBERSTAD, wife of an auctioneer lived at Herbert where she likely died. Both were daughters of William RUCKDASCHEL and his wife Katy. Likely Lutheran faith.

\* \* \* \* \*

WHEELER  
ROBERTSON  
CRANDALL

Judy CRANDALL, R.R. #1, Pine Island, Minnesota, USA 55963 would like to find out what happened to Ada Annie WHEELER who married John J. ROBERTSON in 1910 perhaps in SK daughter of Walter J. WHEELER who himself had died at Bengough 12 May 1932. Ada & John were living in Great Falls, Montana in 1916.

\* \* \* \* \*

SCHMIDT  
DAFFE  
KRAUSE  
TSCHETTER  
FAST

Mrs. Bertha L. KRAUSE, 29816 N.W. 41st Ave., Ridgefield, Washington USA 98642 needs information on John SCHMIDT and his wife Elizabeth DAFFE and family who came to SK from Russia ca. 1900. Also on Paul TSCHETTER and wife Katie FAST who went to Plum Coulee, Manitoba from USA about 1901.

\* \* \* \* \*

ACHTER  
COLEMAN  
HERON

Mrs. Alice L. ACHTER, Box 103 Hazenmore SK, SON 1CO, desires information on ancestors or descendants of William COLEMAN b. 1813, Ireland. Came to Canada? to Leeds County ON. Son Samuel b. 1842, Leeds County M. Charlotte HERON b. 1848, Perth ON. Parents Hugh and Euphemia Lillie B?

SCHUMAN  
WOLF  
WEISBECK  
RIFFAL  
ROTH  
KEHLER

Mrs. Bernice SCHUMAN, 8060 St. Albans Road, Richmond, B.C. V6Y 2K9 is searching for ancestors who were located in Kutschergan, Southern Russia. Surnames are: WOLF, WEISBECK, RIFFAL, ROTH, & KEHLER. She will exchange information.

\* \* \* \* \*

DENNISON  
MANAHAN  
MONAHAN  
KILBORN  
BROWN

Eileen M. COCHRAN, 297-201 Cayer St., Coquitlam, B.C. V3K 5A9, would like information on Fanny DENNISON, who married James MANAHAN or MONAHAN in the early 1900's. They were presumably born and married in the Southern SK area (near Regina). Theri twins were born 1907--same area. Mabel Ann KILBORN (born Brant ON 1888) married (where?) to William Allison BROWN - born in St. Catherines 1866--served in N.W.P. Police 1886-1890 in SK and Alta. areas. After 1890 did he live in Moosomin or Melfort area?

\* \* \* \* \*

In a number of articles written about the tribulations of locating your Irish Ancestors, two reference books are continually being mentioned:

Irish and Scotch-Irish Research, Margaret Dickson FALLEY;  
and, Handbook on Irish Genealogy, Heraldic Artists Ltd.

Both these gems are available from our library (in person or by mail).

\* \* \* \* \*

Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia, 132 pp, \$5.50, Petheric Press Ltd., Box 1102, Halifax NS, B3J 2X1. A new book by one of Canada's diligent researchers, Terrence M. PUNCH, it is an authoritative presentation of primary sources and bibliographies in N.S.

\* \* \* \* \*

A new Surname Index of the National Genealogical Directory of the British Isles is available @ £2. from 4/33 Sussex Sq., Brighton, East Sussex, England, BN2 5AB. It lists names being searched by members of Societies who formed the Federation of Family History Societies.

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Those of Romanian descent will be interested in the newly opened Romanian Heritage Center at Grass Lake, Michigan. The Center is dedicated to the study, research and documentation of Romanian ethnic communities in Canada and the U.S. (C.P.R.C. Bulletin)

\* \* \* \* \*



CEMETERIES RECORDED: RM 131 Baildon

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS OF BAILDON #131 NEWBERRY (SWEDISH CEMETERY) #131.1. LOCATION: 36 - 14 - 27 - W2. Submitted by Mrs. B. ERESMAN..

ARMSTRON, Bella MCKAY	-1914	HARWOOD, Mary A.	1870-1926
BULLIED, John	1838-1922	INGVARSON, Anna Maria	1882-1908
DEYOE, Nancy June JACKSON	1855-1035	JOHNSON, Hilda C.	-1912
ELDSTROM, Hannah	1855-1935	JOHNSON, Nils E.	-1953
ELDSTROM, John		MCMICHAEL, Emily COWAN	-1917
ELDSTROM, Ludwig	1835-1935	NEWBERRY, Eloen	
ELDSTROM, Phoebe Myrtle	1912-1912	NEWBERRY, Eurette W.	1860-1925
ERLANDSON, Sven	1828-1908	NEWBERRY, Samuel R.	1858-1939
FRYKLAND, Baby	1924-1924	OKERSTROM, Anna ACUSTA	-1903
FRYKLAND, Ruth Vivian	1920-1928	OLSON, Andrew	-1906
FRYKLUND, Anna Melinda	-1906	OLSON, Anne	-1913
FRYKLUND, Aulda Sophia	1902-1917	THOMSEN, Karne	1849-1922
FRYKLUND, Clarence Walfred	1912-1912	TWEIT, Andreas	1870-1922
FRYKLUND, Edna Emelia	1908-1914	TWEIT, Astrid	
FRYKLUND, Mareit BREDSBERG	1861-1916	TWEIT, Curtis	
FRYKLUND, Mary	1868-1949	TWEIT, Gurine	1868-1944
FRYKLUND, Nils Nelson	1862-1936	TWEIT, Rudolph	
GRAYSON, Mary McKay	1861-1926	TWEIT, Thelma	
HANSON, Ole	1844-1914	WEST, John H.	1879-1912
HARWOOD, Fred M.		WILSON, Marvin T.	1906-1928
HARWOOD, Gretta Oak	1900-1964	WOATH, Wallace Ed.	-1911
HARWOOD, Frederick Charles	1871-1951		

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN R.M. OF BAILDON #131 HILLSDALE CEMETERY #131.2. Submitted by Mrs. Bernie ERESMAN.

BONSTEEL, Grace BURDON	1873-1912	GOOD, Robina Alexander	1884-1910
BROCK, Pearl I.	1890-1916	GUTTERIDGE, Thomas	1886-1969
COOPER, Greenhalgh G.	1871-1918	HARRISON, Mary IULGHER	1869-1916
DAHLGREN, Earl G.	1906-1944	HUNTLEY, Judith	1882-1965
DALY, Henry	1868-1927	HUNTLEY, Sidney	1860-1936
DALY, Rebecca Ann	1881-1970	INMAN, Anna Lena	1912-1913
DALY, Willard M.	1878-1956	LUKION, George	1887-1947
DESABRAIS, Eliza	1865-1925	LUNDEEN, Andrew E.	1868-1950
DEYOE, Mary Elizabeth	1870-1936	LUNDEEN, Anna L.	1873-1954
DICKINSON, Ann	1867-1923	MULLETT, Catherine M. GEARY	-1916
DICKINSON, Richard	1866-1947	MULLINGS, Donald	1910-1911
GOOD, Herbert	1942-1942	SCOTT, May	1895-1926
GOOD, Ida Jane	-1973	SEYMOUR, Annie	1876-1966
GOOD, James A.	1883-1949	WAGNER, Edward James	1887-1959
GOOD, Nicholas	1844-1928	WAGNER, Fred	-1912
GOOD, Roy	1919-1941	WAGNER, Lucy Ann	1837-1925

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN COTEAU R.M. #255  
LAKEVIEW CEMETERY #255.4, IN THE COMMUNITY OF TULLIS. LOCATION: 22 - 24 -  
8 - 3. Submitted by Willmar YLIOJA.

ADAM, Baby	-1930	GRANT, Elizabeth Adeline	-1914
ANDERSON, Mrs.		GRANT, Ernest John	-1911
ARNOLD, Elizabeth	-1929	HANDFORD, Caleb	-1908
ARNOLD, Ellsworth	-1912	HANDFORD, John	-1914
ARNOLD, Nelson	-1917	HANDFORD, Marion	-1928
ARNOLD, Venessa Pearl	-1922	HANKA, Emile	-1915
BAIS, Nellie	-1926	HARGRAVE	
BARRETT, Ronald Wm.	-1914	HARGRAVE, John	
BARTZEN, Baby	-1920	HEAL, Richard	-1922
BARTZEN, Baby	-1929	HOLMES, Helena Mary	-1915
BARWELL, Wm. Jas.	-1918	JOBBS, Arthur Andrew	?-1912
BAYLISS, Baby	-1914	JONES, Earl Halliday	-1925
BOON, Mrs. John	-1924	KADLA, Eva	-1930
BRADLEY, Milton Ambrose	-1917	KADLA, Wilhealim	-1909
BROWN, Baby	-1922	KEPPLIN, Emma	-1917
BROWN, Elizabeth	-1920	KING, Baby	-1929
BROWN, Lucy	-1921	KING, Elizabeth	-1919
BROWNBRIDGE, Fannie Eveline	-1928	KIRKWOOD, James Douglas	-1930
BURGER, Mina Esther	-1929	KADLA, Gordon	-1927
BURGESS, Baby			
CAMERON, Neil	-1908	LAROCQUE, Norman Arthur	-1926
CLUBB, Robert		LAW, Isaac	-1918
COATES, Graydon Raymond	-1930	LECKIE, Alfred	
COLEMAN, Amelia	-1927	LUTZ, Lydia	-1914
COLEMAN, Mrs.		LUTZ, Arnold Albert	-1925
CONNOR, Annie	-1922	MCCLEAN, Gleason	-1928
CONNOR, Patrick	-1917	MCCONNECHIE, Mrs.	-1919
COVIELLO, Nora	-1927	MITCHELL, James	
DANGERFIELD, Fredrick George	?-1912	MORROW, Grace Elizabeth	-1930
DOUGAN, Perry Preston	-1930	MUNROE, Archie	-1912
EVANS, Guy	-1916	MUNROE, Mrs.	-1918
EVANS, John	-1912	NORHCOTT, Kenneth Neil	-1927
EVANS, Mrs. George	-1921	NORTHGEN, Mamie	-1912
EVANS, Mrs. John	?-1926	ORTON, Baby	-1930
EVANS, Novalla Ardyth	?-1918	ORTON, Guy	-1929
EVANS, Verla Alfreda	-1927	OWENS, John	-1928
FEE, Lloyd Daniel	-1923	PENNINGTON, Baby?	-1927
FEE, Wm. H.		PRATT, Roy	-1928
FINCH, Stanley	-1927	QUINE, Nellie Kinnish	
FLYNN, Malachi	-1912	RANDALL, Florence	-1915
GABERT, George	-1928	RANDALL, Frank Sherman	-1921
GADDY, Ethel May	-1929	RANDALL, Franklin Jacob	-1928
GADDY, Merle		RAY, Wm. Murray	
GALE, David	-1914	REID, Baby	-1927
GORDON, Frank	-1918	ROLLINS, Frank	-1929
GORDON, John	-1927	ROSS, Baby	-1928
GORDON, Mary	-1924	ROSE, Jennie	-1914
GRAHAM, John	-1925	ROSS, Phoebe	-1930
		ROSS, Robert	-1909

ROSS, William	-1930	WARREN, Hilda Blanche	-1918
SCHIBNER, Abbie	-1928	WATSON, Roy	?-1911
SCHULTZ, Gladys Marie	-1910	WATTS, John Alan	-1915
SHOOK, Earla Gladys	-1930	WEST, Elizabeth Frances	-1917
SIMPSON, Baby	-1924	WEST, Jeremiah	-1922
STEVENS, Mrs. George		WEST, Mary	-1916
TAYLOR, Augusta	-1909	WILSON, Alice	-1923
TULLIS, Clara Ann	-1927	WILSON, Andrew	-1923
TULLIS, John Andrew Stewart	-1914	WILSON, Andrew T.	-1923
WALMSLEY, Margaret Alice	-1913	WILSON, Leonard	-1921
WALTON, James		WILSON, Nelson	-1916
WAMSLEY, Abraham	?-1921	WRIGHT, Matilda	-1923

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In the Vol. 66 #4 (1978) edition of the National Genealogical Society Quarterly, there is a very-well researched paper on research in Nova Scotia by Lois Y. KERNAGHAN. She draws on the same sources as did Terrence M. PUNCH for his recommended book, Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia; which is available from Petheric Press Ltd. of Halifax.

Ms. KERNAGHAN states that "most people, unfortunately, are faced with doing all the genealogical research on their own." (She refers to there being a society of printed genealogies for N.S.) But isn't doing the actual research - pouring over original documents, etc. - a major source of the satisfaction from this passion of ours?

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Under the title of "Guide to Genealogical Research in the Central Archives of the United Church of Canada" (Victoria University, Toronto), the B.C. Genealogist (Vol. 6 No. 4) published a comprehensive tabulation of just what records are available to researchers concerning the various churches which amalgamated to form the United Church of Canada.

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B.C. Genealogist Vol. 8 #2: Medical Genealogy. An interesting article on how a medical doctor has ascertained how genealogy can help determine your life span. An in Vol. 7 No. 3-4 there is printed the address given by Ernest S. RHODES to its 1978 meeting. His subject was "Lost in the Mists of Time" and he writes on the history of surnames from various aspects.

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Student physicians of 150 years ago had trouble getting corpses from which they could learn basic anatomy. So, they resorted to employing grave robbers which became very lucrative in Edinburgh of the 1820's. Occasionally the grim business had its lighter side as when students tried to seize the body of Maggie DICKSON who was executed near Edinburgh. Maggie's relatives resisted and a pitched battle followed which ended when the "body" suddenly came to life. The hangman had only half done his job, and Maggie lived on for another 30 years, known ever after as "half-hangit" Maggie DICKSON.

# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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We welcome the formation of our fifth branch in Saskatchewan: Yorkton. It began operations in March 1979 with six members and immediately elected Howard ATKINSON as Branch Chairman. S.G.S. members in the Yorkton locality will want to attend this new branch's meetings, we are sure.



