



Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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BULLETIN

1980



SSGSS

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 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 1980 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.

A limited number of back issues of the Bulletin are available at .50¢ plus .25¢ postage to Volume 8. Volume 8 and thereafter they are \$2.50 each p.p.

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE BULLETIN

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After becoming a member of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society you are encouraged to join one of our branches. Branch meeting places and times are given below.

Regina	Meetings - in the Canadian Plains Research Center, University of Regina, College Bldg West. The fourth Monday of each month except June, July, August, and December at 8:00 p.m.
Saskatoon	Meetings - in Room 161, Main Library, University of Saskatchewan Alternate second Saturday (2:00 p.m.) and Wednesday (7:00 p.m.) each month except July and August
Moose Jaw	Meetings - in the library, St. Michael School, Albert St. and 11th Avenue, N.W. second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m.
Yorkton	Meetings - in new City Library, second Wednesday of each month except July, August and December at 7:30 p.m.
R.M. 3 & 33	Meetings - alternately at Oxbow and Carnduff Town Office, first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

PEOPLE

The first issue of a new volume is probably as good a place as any to thank the people who work so diligently to get the Bulletin published and distributed. First, there are all the contributors. Without your contributions ranging from queries and news tidbits to book reviews and feature articles there would not be a publication. As they are received all newsletters and publications are classified and catalogued by our librarian, Laura HANOWSKI. Before putting them on the shelf, Laura makes them available to the editors for perusal. Considerable genealogical information in our bulletin comes from these sources. Special thanks to our typist, Sharon KLEIN. Sharon is a High School student who does most of the typing during her noon hour break. Typing manuscripts and list of names can be monotonous. All will agree that typing cemetery records is not the most inspirational way for a student to spend her lunch hours. All will agree, too, that Sharon does a splendid job for us. Readers and researchers find the Annual Index a real help in locating a name or article from a past bulletin. Did anyone bother to count the number of entries in the 1979 index? Over 2500! After receiving each bulletin our Recording Secretary, Elsie HAYES, enters all surnames in a card file. Before the final bulletin for the year goes to print Elsie compiles the complete index for the volume. If anyone thinks indexing not tedious and time consuming he/she should try it. We thank Elsie for her work. Our membership secretary, Edel MITCHELL keeps an up to date and accurate list of members. A well maintained membership list should assure that you receive your bulletin (we don't take responsibility for postal service). Printing and collating the bulletin is done by the Printing Services of Saskatchewan Sports and Recreation Unlimited. We are appreciative for their co-operation and thoroughness. Our bulletin distributor, Vic BECK, is a big man. He needs to be. As soon as they are printed he picks up the 350 packaged bulletins, carries them to his car, takes them home, checks to see that they are properly collated, addresses them - loads them back into the car and off to the P.O. for mailing. And this is where you, the reader, takes over. We hope you find the Bulletin enjoyable and informative.

Regina Branch president, Jack ARNOT, reports that SASKATCHEWAN ROOTS a four week series on tracing your family history is all set for a beginning at the Library on February 12. The program is co-sponsored by the Regina Public Library and the S.G.S. Regina Branch.

Howard ATKINSON, president of the Yorkton Branch, sent along a list of their new officers with a note that they plan a Study and Instruction meeting. Good luck, Yorkton, and we hope it results in added membership.

(Mrs.) Bernie ERESMAN, librarian of the S.G.S. Moose Jaw, has forwarded a brief history of their branch along with biographical sketches of former officers by Eve SPENCER. They will be used in a tribute to our builders in future issues. No new items have been received from Saskatoon or R.M. 3 & 33.

LET'S THINK IT OVER

In some way or other the year 1980 has special significance for each of us. For one thing it is the first year of a new decade. Perhaps it is the influence of becoming more metric minded, but doesn't entering a new decade give each of us a little added spark of hope for the future?

Those of us living in the province of Saskatchewan are celebrating, along with our sister province Alberta, our 75th birthday. Seventy-five years in the family of Canadian provinces. We have been richly blessed by nature - for which we are truly thankful; but what a great debt we owe our pioneer ancestors. The celebrations planned throughout the province provide us with an opportunity to pay tribute in some way to the hardy, courageous founders of our heritage.

For members of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society 1980 is a bit special too. Our organization is just past ten years old and with issue of the Bulletin (Volume XI No. 1) we launch our journal into its second decade. The Bulletin is the organ, the voice, of the S.G.S. When one peruses past issues, one is struck with the same sense of pride and achievement that we have about our province. Of both we can say "Our founders built well".

An enthusiastic membership throughout the past ten years deserves much credit for the Society's success, but like any successful organization our society has been fortunate to have had over the years a goodly number of individuals who have generously given of their time and talent. While we say thank you to everyone who has in any way contributed to S.G.S. we feel there are some deserving of special mention.

It is our hope to bring to the attention of our present readers the names and contribution of those whose special effort in the past has helped to make our Society what it is to-day.

OUR FOUNDERS

In this issue of the bulletin we would like to pay tribute to our very first founders.

On February 1969 a meeting was held in the Regina Public Library which resulted in the formation of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. The idea that there should be an organization to aid genealogists was not a spur of the moment thought. For some time previous some people had been talking at work and at social functions about their interest in a "family tree". The value of an organization was tossed about but as in so many cases there was more talk than action. Calling the first meeting and directing the formation of the Society was largely through the efforts of Mr. Duncan RAND, Mr. Peter HANLON, and Mrs. Helen BOOMER.

Twenty-seven people attended the meeting - not all became members of the new Society, and a few who did remained active only a short time. We

value the support they gave in those formative years. Six people who were at the founding meeting still are and have continuously been members. They are:

Helen BOOMER
Edna DENNIS
Lucille DION

Anne HALL
Hazel MILLAR
Robert PITTENDRIGH

Others who joined during the first year and have kept their membership continuously since are:

Ethel ARNOT
Jack ARNOT
A.F. DALES

Eva MEIN
Gilles NADON
Adeline VOGELGESSANG

They are, indeed, worthy of our special thanks and commendation.

From its formation date the S.G.S. looked forward to publishing a bulletin. Fourteen months were to pass before this hope was realized. In April 1970 Volume one, Number one was in print and has been published continuously since. Mr. Duncan RAND was the first editor. It seems fitting to print here a paragraph from Mr. RAND's first editorial because it so well sets forth the aims and ideals of our founders -

"The Bulletin, as the organ of the Society, will exist first and foremost as a periodical for the publishing of members' work; reprints of seminar addresses and other genealogical publications from other sources will appear from time to time. Such specialty pieces as cemetery listing, news of local histories, and genealogical book reviews can also be expected. Through all, the publication exists to serve the Saskatchewan genealogist, most of whose work is unpublished or unbegun."

Over the years the Bulletin has had several editors. All have striven to turn out a publication in keeping with the aspirations of our founders.

Perhaps the greatest change to the Bulletin over the years has been the adoption of a new cover design. The cover design of the first two volumes consisted of four line-rectangles with the words SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY. Our present design appeared for the first time on Volume three, Number one - February 1972. The figures representing the family, the pillar denoting continuity and strength, enclosed by an outline of the province have become a distinguishing exterior feature of our magazine. For this very interpretive design we are indebted to Mr. G.G. HENDERSON, Graphic Artist with AV-Services, Regina Campus.

MAILBOX

Two letters received for the mailbox point out how the unexpected can add to the delight and pleasure of our hobby.

Mrs. Isabel RAMSAY of Weyburn writes;

May I share a family coincidence with you? Last summer a tourist from Oregon camped beside a family, the mother of which is related to me on my mother's side. The Oregon people stated that their name was ARGUE and that they were doing a family research. Whereupon my cousin told them

that she would introduce them to a relative of hers whose maiden name was ARGUE. So the "Oregon Argues" met my sister in Regina who suggested that they write another sister of ours who lives in Winnipeg as she had more records and information.

My Winnipeg sister shared her letter from the "Oregon Argues" with me. It was all about American born people and I had not thought even remotely possible that there was a family connection - we had though our people very much from Ontario, but my Winnipeg sister was able to put the "Oregon Argues" right on the branch of the family tree.

Naturally we are delighted to have found another relative, particularly one interested in family research.

* * * * *

Mrs. Mel Turner of Parker Avenue, Regina writes:

I started researching the two surnames NOTT and GAYLORD in May 1979.

My father's name was NOTT and he was adopted at an early age by William and Ruth BRIGHT. His second name was GAYLORD and when adopted it was changed to GLENN.

About twenty-five years ago his real sister located him here in Canada. He had been born in Minnesota. Also through her we found out that GAYLORD was the surname of his grandmother.

While looking through the Genealogical Helper magazine, I found the name and address of a man in California who was researching the surnames NOTT and GAYLORD. When I contacted him we found our NOTT lines did not connect up. One thing we did have in common was the GAYLORD line. He had it researched back to 1585 in England. What a lot of information I was able to get by writing a couple of letters.

BOOK REVIEW

Matthews, C.M. Your Family History and How to Discover it.
Lutterworth Press, London 1976 £3.95 144 pp

At first the book appears to be like so many others written on English research - just a rehash of what has been said before. This is partly true, but the author mentions small things that are not mentioned in other like works. For instance, the index of deaths gives ages after 1865; that the census of 1851 was 30 March - the 1861 census on 7 April and 1871 2 April. The author emphasizes copying all details from any reference you may find. There are many more small details worth watching for. The work is illustrated with line drawings, map, 8 photos, sample alphabets and sample "trees".

Constance Mary Matthews covers some fifteen facets of genealogy including how to begin, keeping your records, reading old documents, names. In the appendices is a most important section entitled "Advice to Visitors from Overseas".

Here she gives a few sentences of advice that could save many people time and money. There is a particularly good list of addresses for libraries, museums, county record offices and archives for England, Wales, Scotland and Eire.

The author was born in New Zealand where her father was dean of Christchurch Cathedral. Later as the wife of a housemaster at Haileybury College, she found time to research deeply into the history of the locality. She is an active member of the Society of Genealogists.

For searching an English background, this work is well worth while reading. You will likely end up buying it.

R.L.P.

Simcoe and County Pioneer Historical Society - Pioneer Papers, Mika Publishing, Belleville, Ont. Hardcover 164 pp. First printed 1908 - Reprint 1974.

The inclusion of this book in the Canadian Reprint Series No. 68 is indeed fortunate for the genealogist since it was for many years "out-of-print" and only available at a few libraries.

It is a substantially bound volume covering a half century of Simcoe County history, following its first settlement in the 1830's.

The book contains a selection of manuscripts written near the end of the century by men who had been first residents. Included are the recollections of Ge. Sneath, S.L. Soules, W.H. Hewson, Rev. Thomas Williams, Henry O'Brien K.C. and many others.

Most of the manuscripts tell a similar story - that of hardships, courage and fortitude of the early settlers. It tells too of the abundance of fish in the streams and wild life in the woods, supplying the settlers with food and clothing. The first settlers came from England, Ireland, Scotland and the French settlements of Lower Canada. A group of coloured people who had escaped slavery in the U.S.A. settled in Oro. Of most interest and value to genealogists is the section Notes of Barrie's First Residents before 1837 by Sneath, Soules, Hewson and others.

There is a history of St. James Church. Its Cemetery is well recorded. St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church and cemetery is likewise recorded.

There are too many individuals named to make mention of them in this review. For anyone who had ancestors living in Simcoe County at this period of time, the book is an invaluable source of information. To others it would be of little special value, although the stories relating to life of the pioneer are interesting even if similar to stories of life in most other pioneer communities. The book is available at the Regina Public Library.

P.K.

We should all be concerned about the future because we will have to spend the rest of our lives there.

-- C. F. KETTERING

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY SEMINAR

- 1979 -

The eleventh S.G.S. Seminar was held at the University of Regina Friday evening and Saturday, October 26 and 27.

Friday evening members and guests gathered in the Canadian Plains Research Centre. Registration started at 7:00 p.m. and the period from seven to eight o'clock was spent renewing acquaintances, socializing and looking over the display. The fine collection of genealogical materials assembled under the direction of Laureen SEITZ, Regina Branch, drew a lot of attention. Out-of-Regina members unfamiliar with the library had an opportunity to examine the S.G.S. collection of books, periodicals and atlases to discuss the library with librarians Judy THOMPSON and Laura HANOWSKI. Vic BECK was on hand with back issues of the Bulletin and some members picked up early issues at the bargain price.

At eight o'clock members assembled for a talk by Dave PICKERING of the Moose Jaw Branch. Mr. PICKERING'S topic was Photographs: Their Care, Identification and Dating. The speaker used some well-preserved 19th Century photographs to illustrate the type of process, and identification as to approximate date. Along with many suggestions for proper handling and storage, the speaker warned of the danger of exposure to heat, light and acid-containing storage envelopes.

Saturday's program centred about the theme:

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE PRAIRIE WEST

By publishing the papers presented during the Saturday session, the Bulletin aims to bring their content to the many readers who because of distance were unable to attend the seminar.

The theme was introduced in a talk given by Mrs. Jean LAMOUR, Senior Historical Researcher, Saskatchewan Archives Board.

Mrs. LAMOUR was followed by Mr. Wayne BULLOCK, librarian and genealogist whose topic was: Doing Genealogical Research in the U.S.A. Fortunately for those present, but unfortunately for Bulletin readers, Mr. BULLOCK'S presentation was oral and visual, making it difficult to reproduce in print. However, it is hoped that a summary along with the many reference given by the speaker will appear in a future issue of the BULLETIN.

The afternoon session took the form of a panel discussion: Immigration into Western Canada via U.S.A. by Scandinavians, Netherlanders and Ethnic Germans. Panel members were: Dr. Adam GIESINGER, Vic BECK, D'Arcy HANDE and Dirk HOOGEVEEN. After some good-natured repartee among themselves, the panelists got down to presenting their papers. Their material which was very informative was made more enjoyable by humorous interjections not included in the actual paper.

The fifty-seven members who attended the Eleventh Seminar heard some fine papers that involved a great deal of research. Your executive will soon be making plans for "Number Twelve". Watch the next bulletin for an announcement.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT IN THE PRAIRIE WEST

by Jean Lamour

paper prepared for the S.G.S. annual seminar held October 1979

Manifest destiny, the idea that it was the destiny of the new, somehow purer nation, the United States of America, to spread her democracy, her government, her way of life across North America, had hastened the Canadian Government into the acquisition of her western hinterland, before it was claimed by her neighbour to the south. In 1870 this area became part of Canada. However little was known of the land in question. How much of it was suitable for cultivation? How would it be linked to the heart of Canada? How would it be governed? These were all questions which had to be answered before much settlement was possible. The key to settlement was a railway link which was completed in 1885--thanks to Louis RIEL and the rebellion. An earlier Pembina branch had linked the Red River Settlement to Minnesota cementing American contacts with western Canada.

American traders had slipped across the border for the lucrative trade in furs in the days of Hudson's Bay Company rule and continued their commerce both into Red River and from Fort Benton on the Missouri north to Fort Whoop-Up and Edmonton. These were not the stable settlers which the Canadian Government wanted, and law and order in the form of the North West Mounted Police discouraged the influx of these free traders. Nevertheless some stayed to establish commercial ventures.

The real settlers of the land were the farmers. The Canadian Government bent every effort to encourage farmers to move west offering the lure of free homesteads of 160 acres and (at times) another 160 acres as preemptions for only \$3.00 an acre. Where else could such bargains be obtained? Yet settlers arrived only in small numbers. The Government sent agents into most of the States of the Union and to Britain and mainland Europe with exhibitions, lantern slides and pamphlets speaking in glowing terms of the "Golden West". Still the flow of settlers was but a trickle. What could be wrong?

Part of the lack of response was the world economy which was depressed for much of the early period until 1896 when conditions improved. In America there was plenty of free land much more accessible for settlement, and in a better climate. Not until the 1890's did this land disappear. Even then new areas were placed on the market as Indian Reserves were confiscated and as more marginal land was opened. However, as the message "Go West young man, Go West" sent more and yet more farmers from the Eastern States into the west, land in America became scarce. These Eastern farmers had money to offer good prices for the land, tempting many mid-westerners to sell out and move on to the cheap homesteads or comparatively cheap land for sale in Canada. Tenant farmers found their rents rising in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa, until they too looked to the cheaper land in Canada, and the possibility of ownership. These factors all disposed the American farmer to move north.

To encourage him in this thought, not only the railway companies, land companies and religious and ethnic societies, but also the Canadian Government bombarded him with information and shining visions of a better life. The Canadian Government had 24 full time agents working in the United States in 1901, with over 270 sub agents. The agents were paid salaries of \$65 to \$75.00 per month; the sub agents were on commission being paid \$3.00 and \$2.00 each for men and women respectively, over 18 years of age and \$1.00 each for children.

An agent was assigned an area--a state or more--which he covered speaking to farmers groups or to anyone who would listen. He attended all of the local fairs talking to the farmers about free land in Canada. Advertisements were run in all of the local papers, with a clip out coupon to send to the local agent for further information. Once the agent had obtained the names he would send brochures, contact several people in an area to form clubs, and through various methods he would stimulate that interest in Canadian land.

Another method was providing booths and exhibits at local fairs showing produce grown in Canada. Those who stopped to view would be given pamphlets and encouraged to consider the opportunities. At first the emphasis was directed towards dispelling the idea that Canada was only ice and snow. Yet despite these efforts, some visitors came equipped with heavy coats and caps in mid-summer. Later the emphasis was upon the rapid transformation from raw homestead to wealth comfort and happiness.

When a group became interested, the next step was a proposal that one of their number should tour Western Canada to see for himself this land of riches. Usually the tours were arranged at a bargain rate, although sometimes they were free. Rarely did men return from these tours without having filed on some land, or having purchased land from a railway or land company. Sometimes they were sent back by the group to file on homestead lands for others.

In 1898 the Government and the C.P.R. Collaborated to take members of the American Newspaper Association on their first Western Canadian tour. Past press antagonism had shown the need for cordial relations. They were taken on the grand tour up to Winnipeg for American Day at the fair. Sleeping cars and dining cars gave them the best accommodation as they were wined and dined across the prairies, stopping here and there to talk to early American settlers. They were even taken to Banff and Lake Louise to see the tourist spots of the West, and then home to the United States to write of what they had seen. On later tours the newspapers were asked to pay the cost through advertising, which they gladly did.

On tours led by agents the participants were asked to write letters to the agent describing what they had seen. These were collected, edited and published in pamphlets or in newspapers. What better endorsement for Canadian lands than the praise of local American farmers?

One of the early government agents was W.A. WEBSTER, stationed in Aberdeen, South Dakota. He had established an American settlement at Sheho Lake in 1891. The problems of this settlement in the early years were typical of many. The railway line ended at Yorkton, 50 miles east of the colony and the land office was at Saltcoats, 70 miles away. Some had not filed on their lands as they could not face the long trip with oxen. Why had they settled in such an inconvenient spot? The railway company had promised to build to Sheho Lake the next year, but it was not until 1903 that the railway reached that settlement.

Another problem noted in his records was the quarantine placed on cattle. They had to be left at Gretna Manitoba (later at points in Saskatchewan) and were sometimes ill cared for or perhaps reacted unfavorably to alkali water. This quarantine also involved an extra journey to retrieve the herd. Some settlers had been told that the animals could fend for themselves and had prepared neither shelter nor feed, losing some of their stock in winter.

In October 1892, WEBSTER wrote about his efforts and his problems.

"The Exhibition came to hand this afternoon. I opened the big box containing the grasses and carried them into my office. If you had seen the crowd that gathered on the street to see; it made their mouths water.

However, then he added, "I have 10 cars of emigrants' effects ready to ship and I can't get a car."

Webster died the next year, before the problems he encountered were straightened out. The press had been antagonistic to him, as had local businessmen and clergymen. They claimed that he was depopulating the land. Nevertheless he was one of the government's more successful agents. They rewarded his wife with \$210 on his death--the salary which he had not been paid while he was ill.

Another successful agent was W.V. BENNETT at Omaha Nebraska, covering Nebraska and parts of Iowa from 1895. The largest number of settlers which he sent were going to Alberta, but he also sent groups to Rosthern and Duck Lake, Yorkton and Wynyard and to the Moose Mountain area and Alameda, Estevan and Carnduff. In addition, a few settlers stopped along the C.P.R. main line as the group went on to Calgary, Edmonton and other points.

Many of these settlers were people of means. BENNETT's supervisor wrote that he was sending a good class of settlers, citing Mrs. ROSE as an example.

She is an English lady and quite wealthy. She has her sons to take up and buy land She asks if duty will be charged on her paintings (one of which is valued at \$500.00) and also if her diamonds can be taken in free.

The year 1902 saw the potential for a large influx of American settlers for land between Regina and Saskatoon. The William PEARSON Land Company purchased 700,000 acres (some said one million) on both sides of Long Lake in that year. His scheme was to take his prospective clients cruising up the lake in a combination hunting, fishing and gala time atmosphere, when they might buy land from him at profitable prices. He purchased a steam boat on the Rainy River, bringing it by flatcar to the lake. Here he had it elongated and christened the "Welcome" for his 1905 tour. It sank. Refitted and refurnished as the "Lady of the Lake", it proved little better in 1906. However, as the "Qu'Appelle" in 1907 and later it served him well in inducing men of means to purchase land along the Lake.

E.J. MEILICKE of Minnesota claimed that it was he who recognized that the land north of the Valley on to Saskatoon was fertile and rich. It had been largely ignored until 1902. He had come up as part of a tour, being shown land around Rosthern, Duck Lake and Dundurn. He bought 40,000 acres, much of which he then sold to other Americans. He claimed that he sold only to experienced farmers, most of whom made good. However, he protested that politicians bought up the land when he showed that it was good, so that prices were raised to the genuine farmer-settler.

His complaint was against the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company which bought up 250,000 acres from the government and 450,000 acres from the railroad. It brought in train loads of Americans who settled along the Davison, Craik Dundurn line. The company promised to break the sod on every farm so that it was ready for planting. They were appealing to the farmer with means. Their advertising slogan was:

You can leave home after Easter, sow your grain and take in the harvest and come home with your pockets full of money in time for Thanksgiving dinner.

Did it ever work out that way?

Settlement was hampered in the early years by lack of railroads. The main C.P.R. line across southern Saskatchewan was completed by 1885 and the line to Prince Albert from Regina, in 1890. In 1890 also the Manitoba and North Western Railway extended from Manitoba as far as Yorkton where it remained for some time not being finally linked through Saskatoon to the Alberta border until 1909. In 1892 the Canadian Pacific had a branch line from Melita to Estevan. The "Soo" line was completed to Moose Jaw in 1893, while another branch line from Manitoba to Arcola reached Regina in 1904. In the north a line from Swan River reached Prince Albert in 1906. The line through Kamsack and Canora reached North Battleford and Lloydminster in 1905, two years after the Barr colonists. Settlement generally followed the railroads although a few hardy souls anticipated these railroads, homesteading prior to construction. Some, as the Sheho colony were left waiting for years.

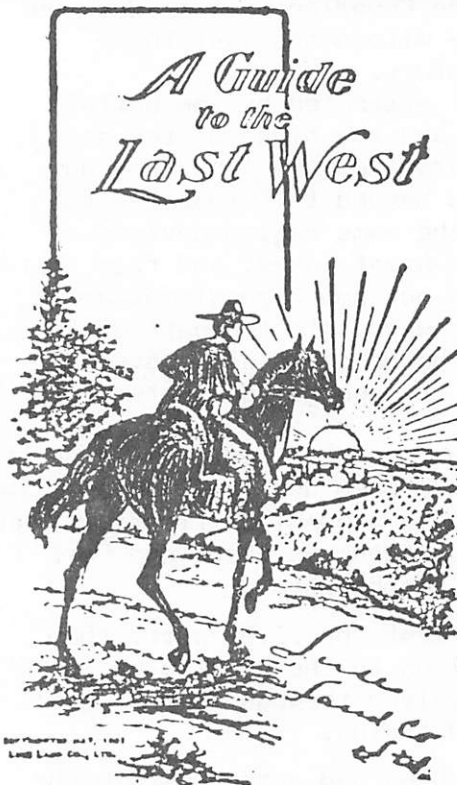
How many Americans came in during this period? It is difficult to tell. Agents overestimated the numbers they sent and not all who came, stayed. Many came overland and unless they homesteaded, there was no record. Even the homestead records would be inaccurate as many listed by their European nationality may have been in America for some time. In addition, as we have seen not all of the settlers homesteaded, many purchased farmsteads. Nevertheless, 1,307 Americans filed for homesteads in 1900. These numbers increased rapidly to 10,942 in 1903, then fluctuated around that number until the war, when immigration dropped. In 1910 homestead entries numbered 12,813, the largest number for the period. Although some homesteaders were batchelors many were family men so that Americans homesteading in the prairies may have numbered 52,000 in 1910. If we include figures for Canadian Americans it would be around 56,000. Although settlement increased again after the war, only 1318 Americans made entry for homesteads in the year ending March 31, 1920.

These settlers came from most States in the Union, including Alaska, but by far the largest number was from North Dakota, followed by Minnesota. A considerable number of homesteaders came from South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and from Washington ranked in that order in most years.

Economically the American was preferred even over the British for settlement on the prairies. The "green horn" Englishman with no knowledge of farming, much less dry land farming, experienced great difficulties and often drifted to the city. Many of the Europeans, although farmers, had neither money nor the language, both of which would ease the difficulty of pioneer life. On the other hand the American spoke the same language and had the same culture, fitting easily into the established society. In addition, he had experience at dry land farming and was more likely to succeed at that enterprise in Canada. To top all of this, he had the funds for food, clothing shelter and for the equipment necessary to farm effectively. "Only Farmers

Need Apply" was the caption on many advertisements for settlers for Western Canada, but the American farmer was a preferred settler. Instead of claiming the land for America the land claimed him for Canada.

* * * * *



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W. E. St. John, Manager State
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HARRY KLEIN, HARRY MOSS, Fieldmen.

HASTINGS, NEB.

1908

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION ROUTES INTO CANADA

by Myles KINNEY

THE RED RIVER ROUTE

There is no one living in the interior of the Canadian West to-day who did not arrive, or whose ancestors did not arrive within the last three hundred years - more probably during the past century.

Out native Indians wandered in from the East attracted by the buffalo which provided their basic needs. The fur trade and the hides of the same beast attracted the first white men. Waterways provided the link from our northern park and lake region to Hudson's Bay and beyond to Europe for the English fur traders. The French fur traders of the same region devised an intricate land and water route to the head of the Great Lakes, and from there by water to their Montreal headquarters. Because our southern plains are a part of the great Central Plain that extends southward into the part of the great Central Plain that extends southward into the United States, overland and river routes to the south provided the first transportation system into and out of the prairie region.

By 1850 American settlement was pushing into the North Central region of the United States. St. Paul which two years before had been described as a village trading with the Indians had almost overnight become a populous frontier town with a busy river port. There was no habitation between St. Paul and Fort Garry in Rupert's land five hundred miles to the north west.

During the next three decades St. Paul was first the river port, then the railroad center that linked most of our prairies to the outside world. Transportation between Fort Garry and St. Paul evolved through four stages: ox cart, stage coach, river steamers and railroad trains.

The two wheeled ox cart first created at Pembina had served within the Red River Settlement for the past fifty years. It was now to become the vehicle for transporting furs and buffalo hides out and general merchandise back to the Settlement. Constructed entirely of wood and sturdily built each cart was hauled by a single ox and could carry a load of a thousand pounds. They were known far and wide as the Red River cart and the route they followed to St. Paul was called the Red River Trail.

From St. Paul the trail followed the east bank of the Mississippi River to just beyond its junction with the Crow Wing. Crossing the narrowed Mississippi here it then followed the north bank of the Crow Wing a distance of thirty miles before crossing, and then pushing on another thirty-five miles to Ottertail Lake. At this point it turned sharply to the north proceeding in a north westerly direction passing close by the present site of Detroit Lakes, Crookston, Thief River and on to Pembina. Here the trail crossed the Red River and proceeded northward to Fort Garry following the west bank.

The carts travelled in well organized trains which averaged about twenty miles a day. They put up at regular camping grounds. Cart trains usually departed Fort Garry during the months of May-June and made the return trip in August-September. In 1855 five hundred carts made the trip - the most on record for one year. They would be strung out over most of the length

of the route. While hides and provisions were transported by ox cart passengers could make they journey much faster by stage coach, but with only little more comfort.

In the winter of 1858 Anson NORTHUP of St. Paul dismantled a steamboat, formerly used on the Mississippi, and hauled it from Crow Wing across country on sleds to the Red River. Christened the "Anson Northup" it was also known as the "Pioneer". After operating two years the "Anson Northup" was replaced by the larger "International". In 1861 there was regular boat service from Fort Garry to Georgetown and stage coach from the latter point to St. Paul. Ten years later James J. Hill's Red River Transportation Company was providing both overland and river service. His river boat "Selkirk" compared to the "Anson Northup" was a luxury cruiser. The same year the Great Northern Railway connected Moorhead with Duluth on the Great Lakes. A journey could be made from Fort Garry to Montreal in fourteen days with some degree of comfort.

The improved transportation system came just at the time that the province of Manitoba was created out of Canada's newly acquired North-West.

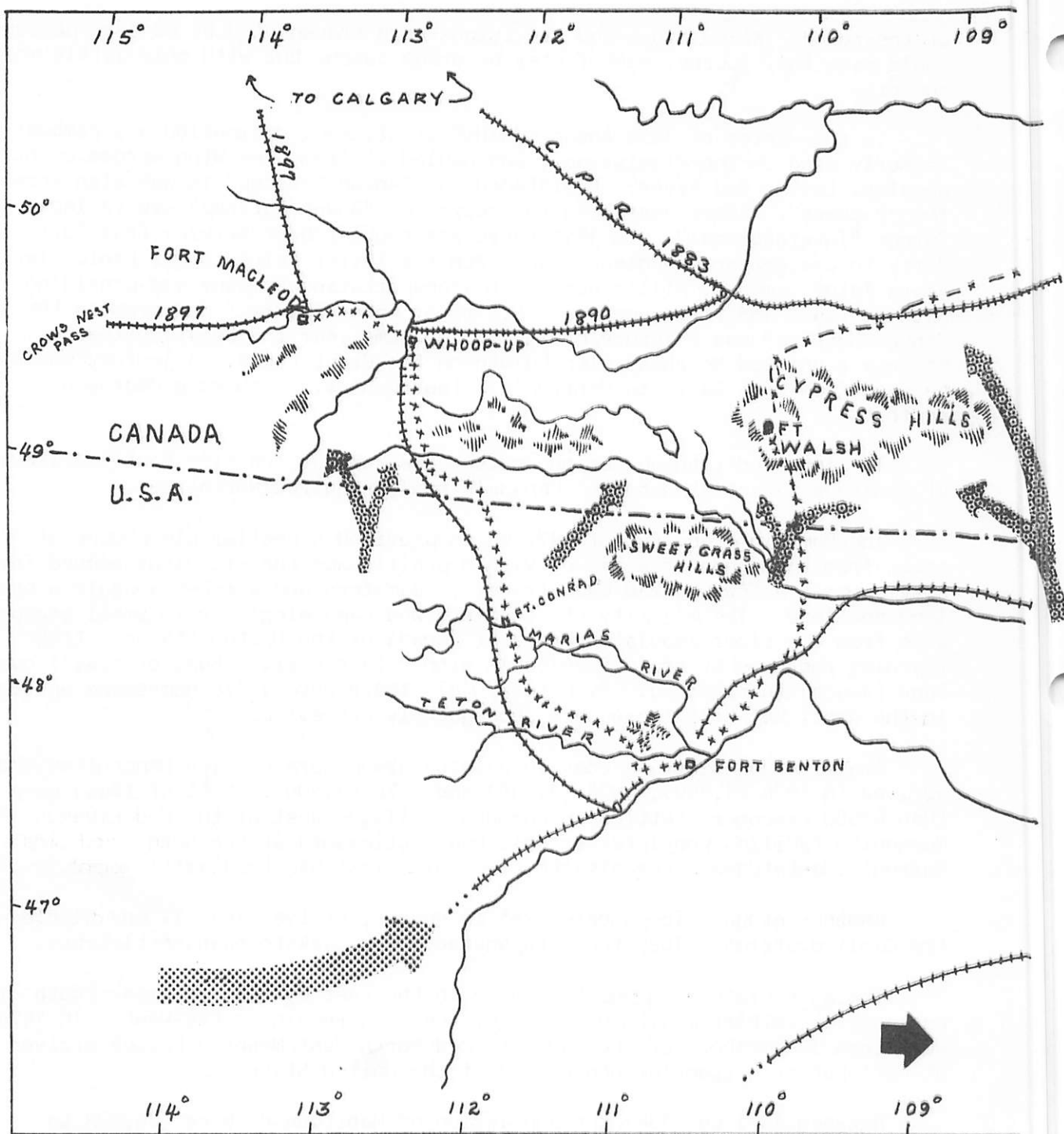
The Dominion Land Act of 1872 which provided a settler his choice of 160 acres from thousands of acres of virgin prairie was the stimulant needed for settlement. A few who had been traders, teamsters and whiskey smugglers became land settlers. The majority of newcomers who came singly or in small groups were from the older populated areas of Canada or the United States. After reaching Moorhead by train they could either take a river boat or travel over land (Wagon) to Winnipeg. By October 1874 there were 1,376 homestead entries in the West, but half these were subsequently cancelled.

The first settlers to come in a large group were Russian Mennonites who arrived in 1874 (1,500), 1875 (3,500) and 1876 (1,500). Most of these more than 6,000 newcomers settled in communal villages west of the Red River. The Mennonite families who later established settlements at Rosthern and Swift Current, Saskatchewan, originated from this first Manitoba settlement.

Another group - Icelanders, 285 in number, arrived in 1874 and settled in the Gimli district. They too, propagated later Saskatchewan settlements.

The most historic group to arrive in the West by the Red River route did not come as settlers, although many of them did remain in the West. In 1874 more than 300 members of the newly formed North West Mounted Police arrived at Fort Bufferin from Toronto by way of the United States.

Between 1871 and 1881 the population of Manitoba doubled (24,228 to 62,260) but the days of overland and river transportation into Manitoba were numbered. In 1878 the first railroad in the province was built to connect Winnipeg with St. Paul. The following year rails reached Winnipeg from Eastern Canada and in 1881 Winnipeg had regular freight and rail service with the East. Boat and overland travel on the Red River Routes was soon to be a memory.

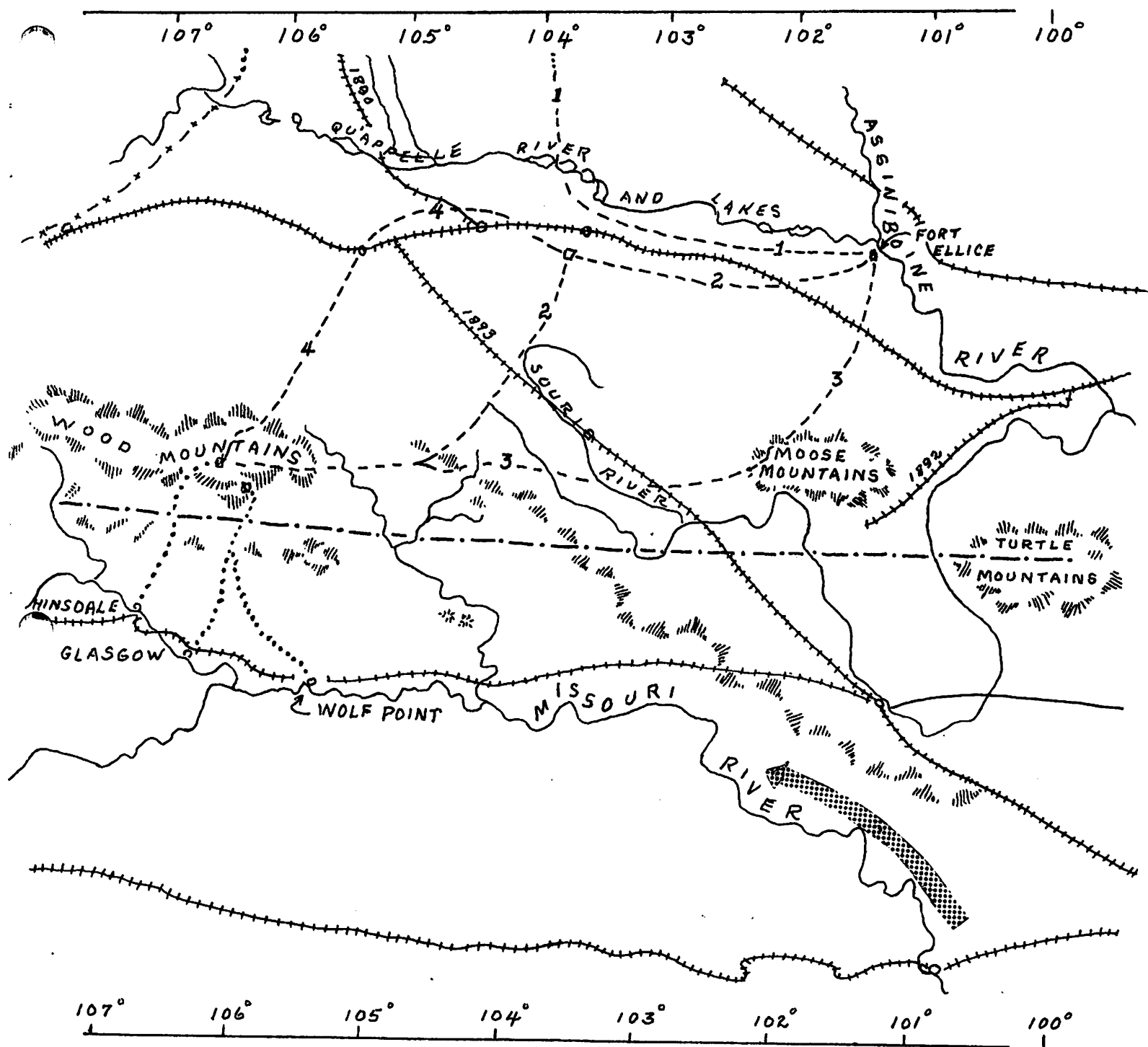


The Whoop-Up and
Fort Walsh Trails x x x x x x x x

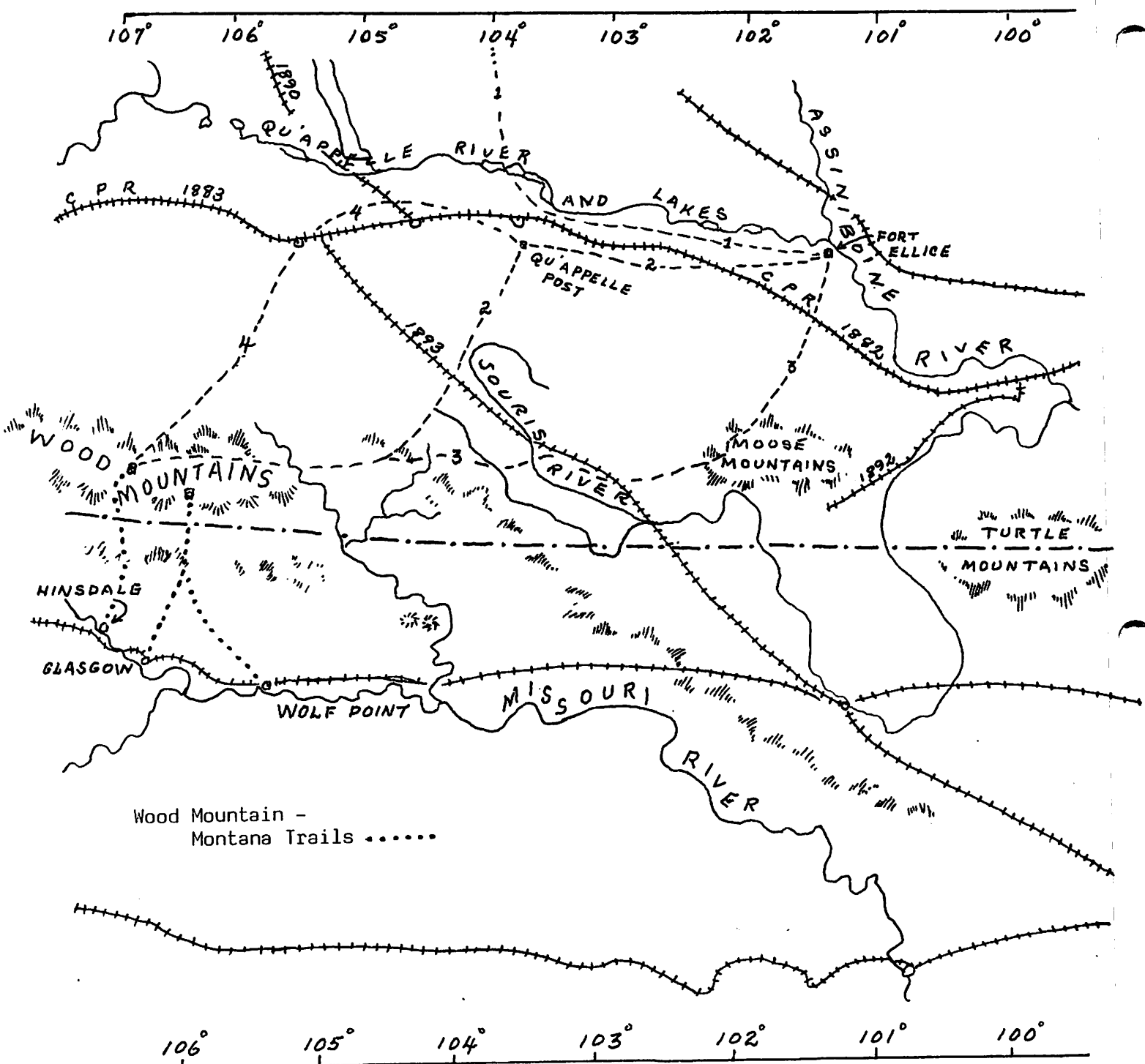
Ft. Carlton - Fort Walsh Trail
Via Swift Current - - - - -

Railroads in operation 1897 + + + + +

CATTLE DRIVES [shaded area]



Sometimes the shallow-draft stern wheelers had to fight their way up the Missouri. All who knew the watercourse referred to it affectionately as the "Great Muddy". A visitor's description, "A little too thick for a beverage and a little too thin for cultivation" seemed rather apt.



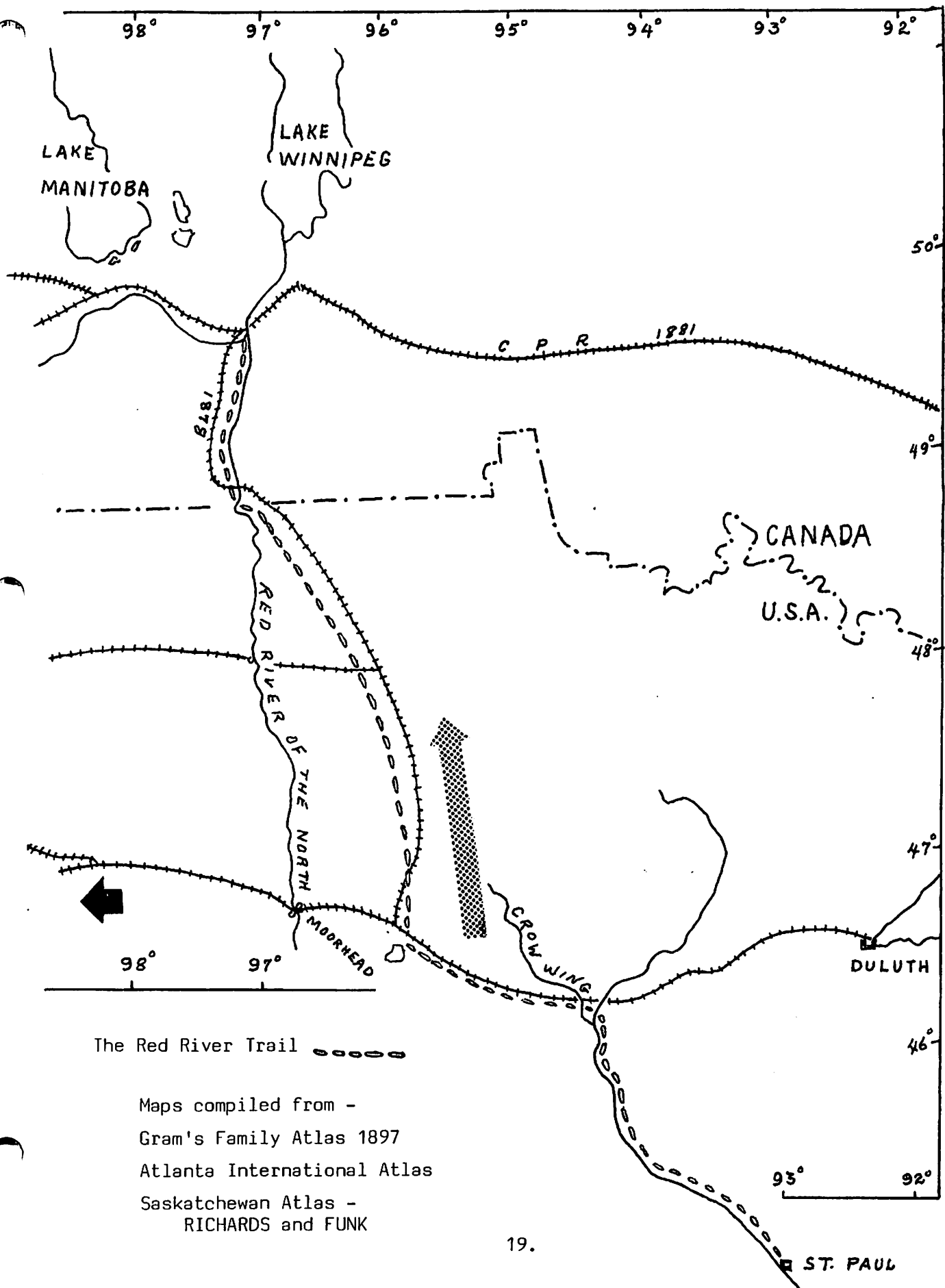
Canadian Plains Trails

1. The Carlton Trail -
Fort Garry to Edmonton
2. Ft. Ellice - Ft. Walsh Trail
via Qu'Appelle & Wood Mts.
3. Ft. Ellice - Wood Mt. Trail
via Moose Mts.
4. Qu'Appelle - Wood Mt. Trail

References:

Minnesota History, Vol 33 No. 7 (1953)
Whoop-Up Country, SHARPM Paul
Flashback Canada, BRADLEY and DOUGLAS

Railroads in operation 1897 ++++++



THE MISSOURI RIVER - FORT BENTON TRAILS ROUTE

By the middle 1840's explorers and traders had pushed across the Great American Plains to the foothills of the western mountains.

In 1846 the American Fur Company founded Fort Benton on the Missouri River to trade with the Blackfeet Indians. Year by year navigation progressed a little further up the Missouri, finally reaching Fort Benton in 1859. Each year thereafter, until the railroad came, boats reached Fort Benton with goods for trade with the north-west Indians, supplies for the trappers and traders, and with emigrants. They returned down the river laden with buffalo robes and furs.

Fort Benton became the headquarters of two companies that gained near monopolistic control of merchandising and transportation in the North-West. They were the I.G. Baker Company and T.C. Powers. At a later date three Conrad brothers bought into the Baker Company. The names Baker, Powers and Conrad were without a doubt the best known in this part of the continent. Each of these companies developed its own trade empire with the inhabitants of this vast area, and a connection with the outside world through merchants in St. Louis and New Orleans.

These two companies dominated the economic life north of the Canadian border until the Canadian Pacific Railway reached Calgary in 1883. First they traded with Indians, traders and wolfers; later with the North-West Mounted Police and ranchers. Their wagon train hauled provision and equipment in; furs out. When the buffalo herds had been depleted, they went into the cattle business and entered into a contract with the Canadian Government to supply beef to the N.W.M.P. and Indians. Not about to return with empty wagons, they started to transport coal from the Lethbridge area back to Benton.

Traffic from Fort Benton to and from the area that is now southern Alberta was over a route known as the Whoop-Up Trail. The trail was known by that name because it led to an American post of the same name located close to the present site of Lethbridge.

The trail followed the most favorable terrain. It crossed rivers and streams at fordable points. It kept to firm land by following the bench of hills and coulees. From the Fort the trail kept to the south bank of the Tenton River a distance of 18 miles crossing at what became known as Captain NELSE'S place. It then proceeded north-westerly toward Fort Conrad which was reached just after crossing the Marias River. Leaving Fort Conrad the Whoop-Up Trail passed slightly east of the present site of Shelby. It then swung up the coulee that stretches north to the Canadian border. After crossing the Milk River the trail zig zagged over the rolling prairie skirting sloughs and circling hills and on to Fort Whoop-Up.

With the arrival of the North-West Mounted Police in 1874, the American "whiskey traders" vacated Fort Whoop-Up. Fort Macleod was built 30 miles to the west as the first police headquarters and became the new northern terminus

of the "Whoop-Up" Trail, but it was only a short time until the traders' empire expanded to include Fort Calgary and eventually on to Fort Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan River.

When the N.W.M.P. established Fort Walsh in the Cypress Hills a vigorous overland trade developed between the Police and Indians of that region with the Fort Benton traders. A trail soon led from Benton to Fort Walsh and then on to Fort Carlton on the North Saskatchewan.

Provisions and people passed along these trails in carts, buckboards, prairie schooners, stagecoaches and wagons. Long trains of wagons drawn by oxen hauled the freight. Such a caravan of wagons was called a Bulltrain. Three heavy wagons hitched in tandem were drawn by six to twelve yoke of oxen. A Bulltrain usually consisted of eight to twelve such outfits. A wagon boss was in charge, and a bull-wacker either on foot or horseback ranged back and forth swinging and cracking a long whip to urge along a lagging beast. Freight weighing from three to five tons filled each wagon with a single train representing an investment of twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. With good luck a distance of fifteen miles could be accomplished in a day. There were many trail hazards of which crossing rivers and swollen streams could be the most disastrous through delay or damaged merchandise. Runaway teams took a heavy toll. And the uncertainty of northern weather was ever present - to say nothing of intense heat, alkali water, dust and insects.

During the years of the last two decades of the 19th century the short grass prairie region that had so recently fed millions of roving buffalo was becoming range land for immense cattle herds. Most of these herds had their origin in the United States. For various reasons American cattlemen found it practical and profitable to establish herds on the unoccupied Canadian range. The majority of ranches north of the international border were started by Montana cattle companies and ranchers. They were stocked with cattle driven across the border, chiefly from Montana, some from as far south as Texas and west as far as Oregon.

Between 1858 and 1863 a military road was cut through the mountain wilderness connecting Fort Benton to Fort Walla Walla near the Columbia River. The road was intended to speed troops to trouble spots in Indian Wars. Instead it became an artery of trade and settlement providing a connection between Fort Benton and Fort Vancouver on the Pacific.

Just how many of our pioneer settlers entered Canada over these routes will never be known. Whiskey traders and wolfers entered but were never encouraged to stay. A notable exception was D.W. DAVIS, a Baker Company employee at Fort Whoop-Up who served as a member of Parliament at Ottawa from 1887-1896. The cattle ranches required skilled labor and depended on Americans to supply it. Undoubtedly a large number of American cowboys, freighters, coachmen and miners settled down to permanent life in Canada. The first group of settlers to arrive in what is now Alberta from the United States was a number of Mormon families from Utah led by Charles Cardston. They settled at Cardston in 1887 and founded what was to become Canada's largest Mormon Community.

Just as the coming of the C.P.R. to Winnipeg had ended Western Canadian economic ties with St. Paul, so did the arrival of the C.P.R. at Calgary in 1883 destroy the commercial empire that had developed between Fort Benton and all points north.

TRACING YOUR AMERICAN IMMIGRANT

ANCESTORS IN THE PRAIRIE WEST

* * * *

We are pleased to print in this issue the text of the addresses presented by the four panel members to the S.G.S. annual seminar held October 1979.

* * * *

GERMAN-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

by Adam GIESINGER

In the thirty-five year period following the American Civil War, from 1865 to 1900, three and a half million Germans migrated to the United States from the Reich. The offer of free land in Lincoln's Homestead Act of 1862 attracted German farmers, many of them land-poor, especially in southwest Germany. Lucrative opportunities in the rapidly growing American cities attracted German artisans and factory workers. Alluring advertising by steamship companies and by the rapidly expanding American railways, with transportation and land to sell, re-enforced the picture of a paradise in the New World. The German immigrants of this era settled in Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and in later years in the more western states.

Along with these Germans from the Reich, beginning in 1873, there came Germans who had lived in Russia for 50 to 100 years. They came from the Volga, the Black Sea, and Volhynia through the 1870's, the 1880's and the 1890's. Like many of the Reich Germans, they were land-hungry and rapidly occupied large tracts of virgin land in Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and northern Colorado. We have no exact statistics, but their numbers must have reached 100,000 by the end of the century.

By 1900 most of the good farmland in the midwestern states was occupied and the rapidly growing German-American population, of both of these groups, began to look northward for new opportunities in the vacant lands of western Canada.

In August 1902 Mr. F. J. LANGE of St. Paul, Minnesota, who had a lifelong interest in settling German-Catholic immigrants among people of their own kind, after a futile attempt to find homesteads in Minnesota for 17 German immigrant families, decided to try the Canadian West. The result of his efforts was the founding, that same year, of the German-Catholic community of Windthorst in southern Saskatchewan.

Also in August 1902, four men from Minnesota, the Benedictine Monk, Father Bruno DOERFLER, of Collegeville, H. J. HASKAMP of St. Cloud, M. HOESCHEN of Freeport, and H. HOESCHEN of Melrose, set out on a trip through western

Canada to find a suitable settlement site for large numbers of German-American Catholics looking for good farmland. The delegation travelled through Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, finding nothing that appealed to them until they arrived at Rosthern, from which they were taken by horse and buggy to a largely unoccupied area about 40 miles to the southeast. This region, in which the towns Bruno, Cudworth, Humboldt, Lake Lenore and Watson are now located, was considered suitable for their purposes. The German-American Land Company, headed by HASKAMP and the HOESCHENS, bought land available for purchase in the region and late in the year 1902 the first 26 settlers arrived from Minnesota. The Catholic Colonization Society, headed by F. J. LANGE, mentioned above, undertook to bring the desired settlers into the chosen area.

In January 1903 two Benedictine monks, Alfred MAYER and Bruno DOERFLER, the latter a member of the delegation of 1902, visited Bishop PASCAL of Prince Albert, in whose diocese the chosen settlement area lay, and obtained permission from him to establish a monastery in the area, whose monks would have religious jurisdiction over the Catholics to be settled in 50 townships of the region. In May 1903 the first group of monks arrived and erected the beginnings of a monastery dedicated to St. Peter, from which the region was thereafter called St. Peter's Colony. Before the end of that year 600 families, mainly from Stearns County, Minnesota, had been brought in by the Catholic Colonization Society and Catholic parishes had been established at Leofeld, St. Peter (Muenster), Annaheim, Dead Moose Lake (Marysburg), and Engelfeld. Settlers came not only from Minnesota, but from Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas and other states. By 1906 all free homesteads in the area had been taken and the German-American Land Company began to dispose of its holdings. The majority of the settlers were second-generation Americans, whose fathers had come from the German Reich in the era following the American Civil War. By 1911 there were 6000 German-American Catholics in St. Peter's Colony, with 9 Catholic parishes and 14 mission stations served by Benedictine monks.

By 1903 there was a stirring of interest in western Canada also among the Germans from Russia who had settled in the Dakotas in the 1880's and 1890's. In 1903-1904 they began to send landseekers into southern Saskatchewan. The Allan district, southeast of Saskatoon, was first visited in 1903 and settlers began to come in 1904-1905. The Holdfast district, northwest of Regina was visited in 1904 and movement from North Dakota began in 1905. In both cases the newcomers were mainly Catholics who had come to the United States some years before from the Black Sea region in southern Russia. The major movement of these people from the Dakotas to Saskatchewan, however, took place in 1905-1907 to a 77-township region west of Saskatoon near the Alberta border, which was given the name St. Joseph's Colony. F. J. LANGE of the Catholic Colonization Society of St. Paul was again the leader in promoting the settlement. He was ably assisted by two German Oblate priests, Father Joseph LAUFER and Father Theodor SCHWEERS, to whom the pastoral care of the newcomers had been entrusted by Bishop Pascal.

The first settlers from North Dakota arrived in St. Joseph's Colony in the spring of 1905. By the beginning of the year 1907 there were 581 German families in the area. From 1908 onward the original settlers were joined by Germans coming directly from Russia and from other parts of Europe. At the census of 1911 there were 5300 Germans in the Colony and 55 of the 77 townships had German majorities. There were German-Catholic parishes then at Leipzig, Handel, Revenue, Tramping Lake, Grosswerder and Salvador.

While the majority of German-Americans of both Reich and Russian groups who came to Saskatchewan were Catholics, there were German Protestants who followed the same route to this province.

As early as 1902 E. J. MEILICKE of Minnesota visited the Dundurn district south of Saskatoon, then considered suitable only for ranching, and bought 40,000 acres of prairie land, which he thought suitable for grain-growing. In September of that year he brought in two special coach loads of experienced Minnesota farmers, mainly Germans but including Norwegians and others, whom he settled on his land. Many others followed the next year and soon established themselves in the area.

About 1905 German-American Lutherans settled near Esk and Lanigan. Even earlier German-American Baptists settled at Nokomis. Luselund in St. Joseph's Colony was founded in 1908 by Lutheran Germans from Nebraska, most of them originally Volga Germans. These were brought to Saskatchewan by the Luse Land Company, which had bought up large tracts of land in St. Joseph's Colony some years before and was now offering it for sale at a much higher price.

This was a common pattern in the early years of this century. Enterprising Americans came to Canada and bought up large areas of land at low prices in unoccupied parts of the west. Then by artful advertising in American newspapers they attracted settlers to come to Canada to buy their land at much higher prices. Some of them made fortunes in the process, but the settlers were not always well served.

German-Americans formed about 15 per cent of the American immigration to Canada. Many of them have maintained contact with their relatives in the United States. Collaboration in gathering genealogical information and writing family histories is therefore relatively easy.

In genealogical research all these people have the problem of discovering their ancestral home in Germany. For those whose forefathers migrated directly from Germany to the United States the information should be available from records at their former American home. For the Germans from Russia the resources of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia are available. This society, of which I am the current president, collects genealogical data from its members and makes the information available to other members. For those of our people who originate in the Black Sea region (which is the largest group of those in Saskatchewan), we have the 1816 census records in the book by Dr. Karl Stumpp, The Emigration from Germany to Russia in the Years 1763 to 1862. This census list gives the ancestral home in Germany for nearly all of the families then settled in southern Russia. Knowing the ancestral home, one can pursue ancestral research by using the microfilm resources of The Genealogical Society of Utah or by visiting Germany.

Notes

The most comprehensive book on the Germans in western Canada is in the German language. It is: Lehmann, Heinz, Das Deutschtum in West Kanada, which is in process of being translated into English. The German edition is out of print.

For information regarding Germans from Russia, write to:

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia
631 D Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68502.

DANISH-AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

by T. V. BECK

From very early times until 1700 Denmark was basically an agricultural nation. Few people lived in towns and there were few shifts in population. Most of the people were tenant farmers who were, for the most part, bound both by law and by custom to manorial lords. A large part of their produce and a specified number of days of work each year were paid to the Lord for rent, and for protection in times of war or depression.

The lord of the manor was all powerful, he could require tenants to serve as soldiers, move them from one farm to another as he saw fit, and even sell them if he so wished. If the tenant improved his lot by hard work or thrift he was in danger of losing it all. He was in danger of receiving serious punishment if he attempted to flee.

Under the laws of the day no provision was made for inheritance and most of a farm peasant's worldly wealth reverted to the manorial lord upon his death. The church was strong and required tithes and the state levied heavy taxes. Under these conditions there was little movement from one area to another and generations were born, lived, and died in the same area. Thus the tracing of families of that era, particularly the peasant group is reasonably easy. The upper classes, tradesmen, free holders, and craftsmen, were much more free to move about and are more difficult to trace. It was not until 1788, following the enactment of legislation which abolished compulsory residence, that most people began to move more freely. Farmers were able to become freeholders and soldiers were no longer drafted by feudal lords.

During the early part of the 19th century few emigrants left Denmark but because of the establishment of a new constitution in 1849 emigration increased.

During the latter part of the nineteenth century Denmark saw considerable change. Large scale imports of grains from North America and Russia because of improved transportation caused large drops in grain prices in Denmark. This caused a movement toward a more diversified agriculture in which animal production became more important as well as crops to support such production. Dairying, hog production and egg production, much of it on a co-operative basis, began to place Danish agriculture in a strong exporting position. Under these conditions many people were forced into towns and villages. In 1870 approximately 10% of the people lived in urban areas. By 1910 40% were in urban areas.

Nation-wide economic problems in the latter half of the century, coupled with poor harvests caused an increase in emigration which reached its peak in 1882. Approximately 300,000 persons of a population of approximately 1.78 million (about 17%) emigrated between 1870 and 1914, most of them to North America. Approximately 10,000 left in 1882 and only slightly less in 1902. It is probable that the majority of those leaving before the turn of the century made their way to the United States.

Frank M. PAULSEN in his cultural study entitled "Danish Settlements on the Canadian Prairies, Folk Tradition, Immigrant Experiences, and Local

History" states "One should bear in mind that most of the original Danish settlers in the Prairie Provinces did not come directly from Denmark but rather from the United States, to which they had originally immigrated". His paper is mainly a study of the survival of Danish customs and native folk traditions in Canadian Danish settlements, and most of the information which follows is taken from that source.

PAULSEN describes, five Danish settlements in Western Canada; at Dickson, Standard, and Dalum in Alberta, Redvers in Saskatchewan and Ostenfeld in Manitoba. The Dickson Alberta group is the oldest Danish settlement in the Prairie Provinces. It had its beginnings in Omaha, Nebraska in 1902 when a group of Danes who had left Denmark in the 1890's were intrigued by the offer of homesteads in Canada as advertised by the C.P.R. They sent two of their number to Innisfail, Alberta to investigate. They found land some ten miles west of that town to which a number of families emigrated beginning the following spring.

The church has always been strong in Denmark and the pastor in Omaha established the Dickson congregation in Omaha to assure that the church would be carried to the new colony.

There were, in the Danish Lutheran Church in America, two main factions. The Grundtvigians were liberal in their biblical interpretations but fervent in their concern to maintain Danish traditions. They were often called the "Singing" or "Laughing" Danes. The Inner-Mission or Beckian group, championed by Wilhelm BECK in Denmark, adhered to a more literal biblical interpretation and were less concerned with Danish traditions. They were often called the "Kneeling" or "Crying" Danes because of their religious zeal.

The Dickson colony was the Inner-Mission Group and the church played a strong part in the community. Though pressure for English language church services began with agitation by the younger generation in the 1930's, this was not totally accomplished until the 1950's.

The Standard, Alberta, Danish settlement is located approximately 45 miles east of Calgary. Immigrants to that area came from the Kimballton--Elkhorn area in Iowa. Lured by advertisements of the C.P.R. and a 1,700 acre block of land set aside by that agency for a Danish settlement, they arrived in 1910. The church was organized in 1911 and, as in Elkhorn, allied itself with the Inner-Mission group. The colony thus moved rapidly away from Danish traditions. By the mid 1920's the word "Danish" was dropped from the name of the congregation and English was used in services.

The Dalum, Alberta Danish settlement is located between Calgary and Drumheller. It was settled by Danes mainly from Minnesota. As indicated previously, the Grundtvigian faction of the Danish Lutheran Church, though liberal in its biblical interpretation, was fervent in its support of Danish culture. In 1887 F.L. GRUNDTVIG, son of Bishop GRUNDTVIG for whom the faction was named, established the Dansk Folkesamfund (Danish Folk Society) in the United States to perpetuate Danish traditions among Danish settlements throughout the country. It also undertook to establish new Danish settlements. The settlement at Dalum, Alberta was one of those. Settlers arrived in the area from 1917 to 1920. Although mostly bachelors they established a church and the first pastor established a GRUNDTVIGIAN type Danish Folk High School which operated until 1935.

Perhaps most interesting to those of us from Saskatchewan is the Redvers settlement. Unlike the other settlements, its establishment was purely secular. Although the first Danish settler, Simon HJRTENSS, arrived in 1902. the first Danish congregation was not organized until 1920 and the first church was not built until 1925.

Simon, as an eleven year old, emigrated with his family from Denmark to South Dakota in the early 1890's. He came to Canada in 1902 on a scouting trip, took up a homestead in the Alida-Redvers area, and returned to the United States. He returned the following year and was later joined by his father and three brothers. The stories of the reasons for, and the circumstances of, his coming to Canada vary. Most involve a variation of a story that his horses strayed from the farm in South Dakota and were traced by him to the Redvers area. Variations contain fortune tellers, Norwegian wizards, and other highly questionable details.

Simon is claimed to be responsible for bringing some 300 Danish people to the Redvers-Alida area through his connection with Niels Damskov, the Danish Immigration Chaplain in Winnipeg and three trips to Denmark in the 1920's. Many of the immigrants came directly from Denmark. Many did not stay but a large number of people of Danish origin remain in the area.

The Ostenfeld settlement in Manitoba was started by Pastor Niels DAMSKOV, who was Danish Immigration Chaplain in Winnipeg at that time. As indicated earlier, many danes were sent by him to the Redvers settlement. In 1926 he arranged for a block of land to be set aside thirty miles southeast of Winnipeg. It was purchased by seventeen Danes. By 1939 only two of the original settlers remained.

In addition to those Danes who immigrated to the Danish settlements outlined, there were many more who immigrated singly or in groups to various parts of the prairie provinces from the United States. There were many who came directly from Denmark. Many were artisans and craftsmen who formed a part of the cosmopolitan population of our prairie cities. Others, some of whom were from farming backgrounds, but many who were not, settled on the land to become a part of the farm population. Most were hardworking and thrifty and tended to quickly drop their Danish traditions and blend into their newly adopted communities.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS - Much of the information presented herein was taken from the following:

- (1) Danish Settlements on the Canadian Prairies, Folk Tradition, Immigrant Experiences and Local History - Frank M. Paulsen -- National Museums of Canada 1974.
- (2) Major Genealogical Record Sources in Denmark. Series D, No. 5 - The Genealogical Society. Salt Lake City, U.S.A.
- (3) The Story of Denmark - Stewart Oakely. Faber and Faber Ltd. - London

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NORWEGIAN - AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

by D'Arcy HANDE

For those interested in tracing the history of their Norwegian family from the Canadian Prairies back to Norway, it is good to have first of all some basic idea of the history and trends involved in the immigration process with this national group.

First, let's look at a few important historical dates to keep in mind:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 968-1003 A.D. | Leif ERICSSON and Bjarni HERIULFSON, Norwegian vikings, reached the eastern coast of North America <u>via</u> Iceland and Greenland. A few short-lived settlements were established. |
| 1397 | Norway, Denmark and Sweden were joined under one king by the Union in 1523 and the Norwegians in 1814. However, Norway was not fully independent until 1905. |
| 1630 | The first of a few Norwegian families settled among Dutch emigrants in New York. |
| 1740 | A group of Norwegians settled with German Moravians in Pennsylvania and later in 1753 with another Moravian group in North Carolina. |
| 1825 | The first independent migration from Norway to America in modern times was led by Cleng PEERSON. They settled in New York. Some of this group moved on to Illinois in 1834. |
| 1837-38 | Norwegians settle in Missouri, Indiana and Wisconsin. |
| 1840-49 | Emigrants from Norway begin populating Iowa, Texas, Utah, Michigan, Washington and California. |
| 1850-70 | Norwegians homestead in Minnesota and the Dakotas. |

By 1900 there were 962,000 people of Norwegian origin in the United States. The states with the largest number of Norwegians were Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota. These people were induced to the United States mainly by the offer of free homestead land by the American government after 1862.

After homestead lands grew scarce in the American west, young people in the United States and Norway turned their eyes towards Canada. The Dominion government first opened up the Prairie region for settlement in 1872, but it was several years before the land survey was complete and the railway brought in the thousands of homesteaders.

The first Norwegian settlements in each of today's Prairie provinces were in 1887 at Brown, Manitoba, in 1893 at Bardo, Alberta, and in 1903 at Glen Mary, Hanley, Langham and several communities in southeastern Saskatchewan. However,

prior to these dates there were other scattered settlers of Norwegian origin in the region. Norwegian emigration to the Canadian Prairies was small until the turn of this Century. In 1900 there were only about 1000 settlers here who were born in Norway. But this number climbed steeply until it reached about 17,000 when the World War broke out in 1914. The War drastically reduced immigration, but in the 1920's another wave of immigrants came to Canada, this time mainly from Norway itself rather than from the United States as was previously the case. In 1931 there were 22,000 native Norwegians on the Prairies. Today there are over 100,000 Norwegian-Canadians in the three Prairie provinces.

In searching for genealogical information on Norwegian relatives in Canada, the best sources will be homestead files kept by the respective provincial archives, and Norwegian Lutheran church records kept either by the individual congregations or by the Archives of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, 247 First Avenue North, Saskatoon. The E.L.C.C. has an official history giving much of the background of Norwegian settlements. It is called Adventuring for Christ by G. O. EVENSON (Calgary, 1974).

Besides the usual genealogical sources in the United States such as vital statistics, census, probate records, etc., those interested in Norwegian ancestry would be wise to contact the Rolvaag Memorial Library, St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota, 55057, and the Norwegian American Historical Museum, Decorah, Iowa, 52101. Three reference books that would be especially helpful for historical and genealogical purposes are History of the Norwegian People in America by O. M. NORLIE (Minneapolis, 1925), History of the Scandinavians and Successful Scandinavians in the United States by O. H. NELSON (Minneapolis, 1893; 2 vols.), and Normaendene i Amerika by M. ULVESTAD (Minneapolis, 1907; 2 vols.). The last of these, although in Norwegian, is exceedingly valuable because it contains comprehensive lists of Norwegian settlers in the United States. All three of these books are available at the Lutheran Theological Seminary in Saskatoon.

Basic references on doing genealogical research in Norway are How to Trace your Ancestors in Norway by J. H. OLSTAD and Gunvald BE (Oslo, 1971), which is available from Norwegian embassies; The Scandinavian Genealogical Helper (Logan, Utah, 1969-71; 3 vols.); Genealogical Guidebook and Atlas of Norway by Frank SMITH and Finn A. THOMSEN (Logan, Utah, n.d.); and research papers on Norwegian genealogy published by the Genealogical Society of the Mormon Church in Salt Lake City.

Despite the slight barriers of language and different naming customs among Norwegians, once these are overcome genealogy is very straightforward and enjoyable. Anyone whose ancestry is part of this rich heritage will find it most worthwhile to delve into their colourful past.

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St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minn. has a very fine collection of Norwegian genealogical data for any person who has Norwegian ancestors in a five state area - Minnesota, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

DUTCH - AMERICAN IMMIGRATION

by Dirk HOOGEVEEN

(This is an enlargement on the talk given by Mr. HOOGEVEEN at the seminar in October 1979)

Emigration from The Netherlands has never been in very great numbers. Also, many statistics have confused the Dutch with the Deutsch either by misunderstanding or by intent. This confusion has made it almost impossible to establish exactly how many people of Dutch origin live in Western Canada. For the purpose of this article Western Canada is composed of three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. An attempt will be made to estimate the number of people of Dutch descent who live in this region during the various census years. (Wherever possible the official figures of Stats-Canada have been used). It is believed that all figures after World War II are correct, and therefore only figures up to that time have been discussed. Actually, the period 1920-1940 have been omitted as well. During that period only about 6,000 to 8,000 immigrants entered Canada.

Another difficulty which exists is the number of immigrants returning to their country of origin, or immigrating elsewhere. By various experts that number has been placed at about 30%, but there is no way of determining this exactly. After 1880 emigration was not as definite as before that time, although Since 1880 the "modern" steamboat has made ocean travel a pleasure cruise compared to the "steerage" accommodation which prevailed before that time. After 1880 emigration was not as definite as before that time, although that stigma still lingered in many peoples thoughts. It usually was only a matter of money, or political or other reasons why a return trip was not made. In order to place the Dutch immigration to Western Canada in historical perspective, a discussion of immigration from The Netherlands to North America will be given first.

Emigration of the Dutch to the North American continent started in the early 1600's. At that time the New Netherlands Company founded New Amsterdam, now called New York. Emigration to this colony continued until its fall to the English in 1664. It is estimated that there were about 7500 Dutch people in the colony at that time. Although a few migrant still went to the New World later, emigration was almost dormant for about 150 years. At the census of 1790 there were about 100,000 people of Dutch descent in the United States, which is about 3.4% of the total population. Except for a few Dutch Empire Loyalists who went to Canada, these can be considered all of the Dutch in the New World at that time. If any of their descendants came to Western Canada they undoubtedly are recorded as citizens of the United States and not as being of Dutch descent.

When the Napoleonic era in Europe was over, the desire to emigrate from The Netherlands increased dramatically, and history tells us that emigration took on proportions then. There is no single reason for this emigration but many factors played a role.

From 1700 to 1800 the populstion of Holland had increased significantly just as it had in most of Western Europe. In 1800 it may have been about 1.5 million. This increased to 5.1 million in 1900 and approximately 14 million in 1979.

At the Congress of Vienna the map of Europe was redrawn under the cover of restoration. The French Revolution had resulted in new ideas infiltrating across Western Europe and national identities coming to the fore because of the French invasions. The Congress of Europe did not return stability to Europe which the sovereigns had counted on, nor did universal peace return to the continent. Instead, ideas were diverse and resulted in bloody clashes. In this struggle the Liberals prevailed and the bourgeois, having the power as well as the control over the economy, built fortunes on the misery of the masses. The result was abject poverty and unemployment in many parts of Europe.

The Industrial Revolution, in progress before the French Revolution, accelerated even more with the coming of the railroads. The rapid development of "capitalism," as well as the Agricultural Revolution, created mass migration from the rural areas to the cities. In this way a large "proletariat" was created. Physical wretchedness and moral standards boiled over in 1848, resulting in anti-bourgeois movements all over Europe.

It was only in 1813 that Holland became a kingdom under Willem I. The King tried to exert undue control over the Dutch Reformed Church and as a consequence the conservatives in the church seceded. They were persecuted by means of severe discrimination and social ostracism. A few crop failures and animal diseases created extremely poor conditions and induced the population to move either to the cities or elsewhere. Although its effect was not as severe as in Ireland, the potato famine was also evident on the continent.

It is estimated that, during the period 1820-1880, about 80% of the people of Europe left their traditional homes ~~whither~~ for the cities or elsewhere. We may not think of it that way, but for most of these people conditions were such that it made little difference where they went. About 5% of migrants emigrated. Their number amounted to 40 million, of which 35 million went to North America. It is contended that these emigrants did not "go to" but rather "went away" from their miserable conditions. Although religion made some people emigrate, especially circa 1845, economic conditions were the underlying motive in most cases, and that motive remained strong even after 1880.

Now we return specifically to the Dutch. In 1901 there were about 95,000 Dutch born in the United States, of which 60,000 lived in the Mid-western States (including Michigan and Wisconsin). The total number of people of Dutch descent is unknown. However, some of these Dutch-born re-emigrated to the Canadian Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta). Some of them were counted as Americans and some as being of Dutch origin. In 1901 the three Prairie Provinces counted 1639 persons of Dutch origin, of whom 385 were Dutch born (1639 is .4% of the prairie population in 1909). The total number of Dutch origin in Canada was 33,845 or .6% of the Canadian population of that year. Immigration direct from The Netherlands, from the Mid-western States, as well as from other parts of Canada increased the number of people of Dutch origin on the prairies considerably. In 1911 they numbered 8488, of which 2494 were born in Holland. With the outbreak of World War I in 1914 there was a sudden and dramatic increase of people of Dutch origin. Many German speaking people (e.g., the Mennonites) claimed to be of Dutch origin during the 1916 census instead of their previously claimed origin. This was again the case in 1921 but in 1931 the number had decreased somewhat, while during World War II the same thing occurred again. By 1951, when the first great influx of immigrants of many nationalities had taken place since the war, a return to traditional reporting gave a better and more realistic picture in that census. By 1951 the first great influx of immigrants of many nationalities

since the war had taken place, a more realistic picture of it is presented in that census as people returned to more traditional reporting. If census tract #15 in Saskatchewan is taken as an example (Saskatoon/Prince-Albert) it can be seen that in 1921, 5,833 persons claimed Dutch origin and 11,669 were of German origin. This would mean that 12.5% of the Dutch on the prairies lived in this area in 1921, or 5% of all the Dutch in Canada. In 1971 in the same area there were 2,390 people of Dutch origin and 19,920 of German origin; this means that 2.1% of the Dutch on the prairies are living there, which is .6% of the total Dutch in Canada. The latter figure is considered realistic when it is taken into account that after World War II many Dutch settled in that area.

The confusion in nationalities or origins is not entirely to blame on the reporting. Official census taking also contributed to the error. As an example, on the Census of the Prairie Provinces, 1916, it states under the heading, "Inability to speak English" that 1507 Dutch who were unable to speak English were counted as German in the 1911 census.

Also under the same heading we read: "In taking the census of the Prairie Provinces in 1916, the enumerators were instructed, in recording the origins of the people, to return each person as being of the origin of the father; consequently, when persons of British races married women of alien origin the children of such union were recorded as English, Irish, Scotch, etc. racial origin, as the case might be; the result being the children are in many cases reported as speaking a foreign "mother tongue" and English or a mother tongue not consonant with the racial origin given. Also in a few cases the ancestral language, Gaelic or Welsh, was entered as the mother tongue. The number reported speaking these languages were classified as English speaking. Dutch immigration into North America over the 100 year period, 1820-1920, is estimated to be approximately 181,200. About 75% arrived after 1880, as shown in the following tabulation:

1820-1830	2,500 (both U.S.A. and Canada)
1841-1860	20,000
1861-1880	26,000
1881-1901	29,100
1902-1920	89,600 (U.S.A.)
1892-1920	<u>14,000 (Canada)</u>
	181,200

Between 1892 and 1920 it is estimated that about 14,000 immigrants settled in Canada, coming directly from The Netherlands. Others of Dutch descent undoubtedly came via the Mid-Western States. The ones from the Mid-Western States came especially in the first 15 years of this century. They founded several colonies such as Cramersburg (near Shackleton) and Amsterdam, Sask. Both these colonies disappeared. The colony of Cramersburg was founded by Dutch Market Gardeners who came from near Chicago. These families had sons who were of draft age and in order to avoid the draft these families settled in Saskatchewan.

On the basis of trends a new estimate for 1921, 1931, and 1941 was made for the people of Dutch origin as well as those of German origin. The figures for these years for people of German origin for all of Canada are 445,000,

500,000, and 560,000 instead of the statistical figures of 294,635, 473,544 and 460,000 respectively. Using these new figures the people of Dutch origin on the prairies and in Canada are as shown in the following tables. In these tables the figures which were calculated by the author have been underlined.

PEOPLE OF DUTCH ORIGIN IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Year	# people Dutch origin per Stats-Can	# people of Dutch origin New Calc.	Population Prairie Provinces	Dutch as percent of prairie population
1871		<u>43</u>	43,228	<u>.1</u>
1881		<u>176</u>	87,775	<u>.2</u>
1891		<u>658</u>	219,305	<u>.3</u>
1901	1639	<u>1639</u>	419,412	<u>.39</u>
1911	8488	8488	1,328,121	.64
1921	46,857	<u>32,165</u>	1,956,082	1.64
1931	63,317	<u>50,995</u>	2,353,529	2.17
1941	95,527	<u>78,485</u>	2,501,905	3.14
1951	101,544	<u>101,544</u>	2,547,770	3.99
1961	132,635	132,635	3,178,811	4.17
1971	112,905	112,905	3,542,361	3.19

PEOPLE OF DUTCH ORIGIN IN CANADA

Year	# people of Dutch origin per Stats-Can	# people of Dutch origin New Calc.	Population Canada, per Stats-Can	Dutch as Percent of population
1871	29,662	29,662	3,689,257	.86
1881	30,412	30,412	4,324,810	.70
1891		<u>32,130</u>	4,833,239	.66
1901	33,845	<u>33,845</u>	5,371,315	.63
1911	55,961	55,961	7,206,673	.78
1921	117,505	<u>81,000</u>	8,787,949	.92
1931	148,962	<u>120,000</u>	10,376,786	1.16
1941	212,863	<u>175,000</u>	11,506,655	1.52
1951	264,267	<u>264,267</u>	14,009,429	1.89
1961	429,679	429,679	18,238,000	2.36
1971	425,945	425,945	21,569,000	1.97

PEOPLE BORN IN THE NETHERLANDS

Year	# of people in prairies (Dutch)	# of people of Dutch origin	% of Dutch born origin	% of Dutch in prairie provinces
1901	110	1639	.07	.026
1911	2494	8480	29.38	.188
1921	3791	32,165	11.79	.194
1931	5135	50,995	10.07	.218
1941	4109	78,385	5.24	.164
1951	10,348	101,544	10.19	.402
1961	27,907	132,635	21.04	.878
1971	24,815	112,905	21.97	.700

NOTES

1. Immigration figures U.S.A. from "Dutch emigration and immigration records, 1820-1880" by Prof. Robert P. SWIERINGA, Kent State University.
2. Figures in tables obtained from Stats-Can information.

Railroaders ? ? ?

Was your ancestor an American Railroader? If so, you may want to contact: United States of America, Railroad Retirement Board, 844 Rush St. Chicago, Ill. 60611. They have pension information and will answer queries about an individual, if you provide information. Be sure to send International Reply Coupon.

Regina, The Street Where You Live is on sale at Regina Public Library locations throughout the city. The book edited by Dorothy J. Hayden, is a historical look at Regina through its street names. The book sells for \$5.00.

QUERY

LAWLEY Charles LAWLEY, Apt. 22, 10604 - 114 Street, Edmonton, Alta., T5H 3J9 is seeking information on LAWLEYS in the period 1880 to 1890 who lived in the Carnduff area of SK. His grandfather Charles LAWLEY b. in England 1870 came to Canada age 16 to help his uncle who farmed at or near Carnduff. The uncle was either John or George LAWLEY. Any help appreciated.

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TALES BY PRAIRIE SETTLERS

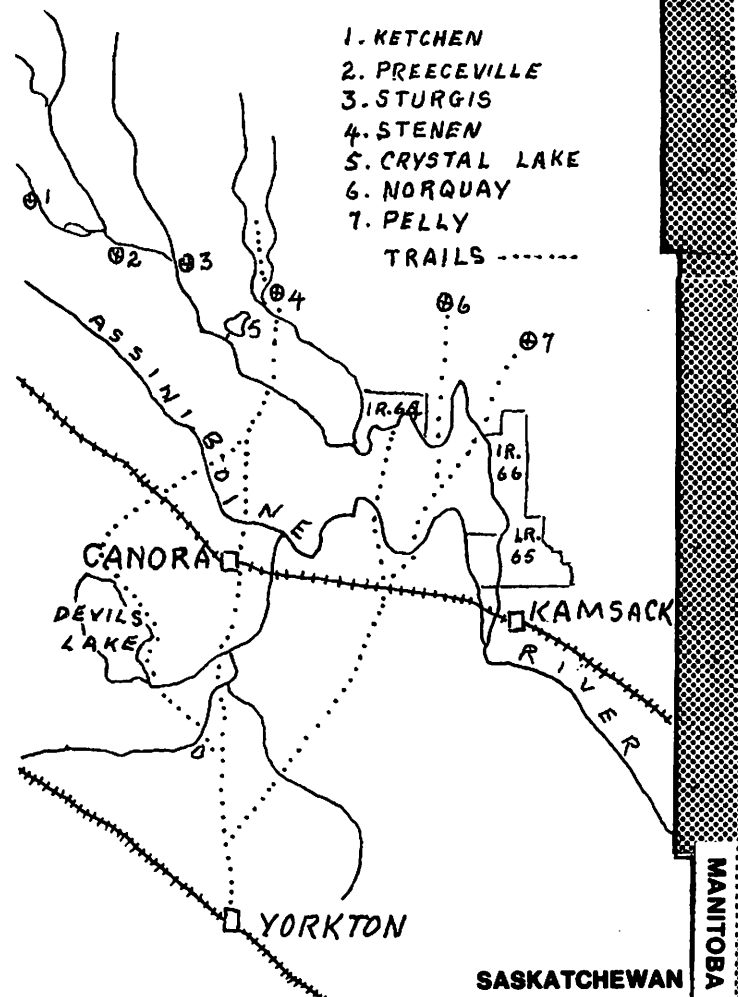
To conclude the theme American Immigration to the Prairie West we are pleased to print excerpts from TAPE-RECORDER TALES as told to interviewer Pat ARMSTRONG and printed in the R.E.A.D. magazine of Sturgis, SK. The accounts are by people who were themselves immigrants from the United States in the early years of this century. The accounts have been edited to give only those parts of their story that relate to the trip to their new home and to early homestead experience. For anyone wishing to read the entire story the dates of publication in R.E.A.D. magazine is given.

as told by--

Mr. Tom RONGVE who entered his hundredth year a few days after the interview in May 1975 (Published June 1976).

We came to Canora at the end of March 1905. I remember that pretty well. When we got in there we missed seasons, you know. We were told that the snow would generally go the last of March, and it did this time, too - but then the frost had gone out too before we got up here and there was no road. There was just lumber trails to travel on, and we couldn't use the wagons. So we were in quite a fix. The GIBNEY family at that time were down in what they called Eden Valley; and they helped us out. If we hadn't got some help we'd have lost the stuff we had because we had cattle and horses and some pigs.

We had four carloads of stuff on the train, you know. Well, we weren't supposed to bring any pigs in from down in the States, but we didn't know that until we started off and we had four nice ones, one apiece. Well, we decided, by golly . . . we figured they'd just take the pigs away from us, you see, and not pay us anything for them. We didn't know. So anyway, we had them cows along, milking too, and so we fed the pigs when we found out about this; and the day we were going across the Line there was the inspectors looking over things. Well, anyway, we had wagon boxes, and I remember we turned one upside down and we had the pigs in there and give them plenty of sweet milk, all they could drink; and of course that made them real quiet. They didn't grunt or anything. The inspector came along. This Carl WILLIAMS, he had an awful rough dog, vicious, a bulldog I guess. I remember we had that dog in the same car as the pigs. The inspector come along and I remember it well. He just come up pretty close to the door and this dog showed his teeth at him--and we never seen no more of him.



Willard (my son) was two weeks old when I left for Canada. The women came up that same summer, 1905. We got log houses built; we put a shingled roof on. We could get shingles lots nearer than Canora. FULTON & MANN were lumbering from up north of us, way up about 30 miles. They had shingles and stuff -- using it yet; they're putting grain into it now.

We had all kinds of trouble breaking, most of it with a walking plow. Sometimes, you know, it would be too wet. That happened a lot of the time in the middle of summer. When we should be breaking, it was too wet and we'd have to postpone it. Sometimes I know I tried -- well, the rest of them did too--as we got it upside down so we could harrow it and disc and that, why it would grow a crop anyhow.

The time I planted wheat in March was a funny thing; that was the best wheat I ever raised. The 28th of March it was--0, nice weather. I remember the dust was flying just like it was the middle of springtime. I put the wheat in, and after it came up so I could see the rows, there come a snowstorn--about six, eight inches of snow! Well, of course I was kicking myself for being fool enough to sow wheat on the 28th of March, and other people were laughing at me, too. Anyway, the snow went away. I thought it would kill the wheat, you see, but it didn't; it was there just as nice and green as could be. I hauled this wheat to Stenen. I had quite a lot of hauling. I hauled in a little wheat--I forget how much wheat it was--but anyway, it graded up in good shape, Number 2. He said it would grade No. 1 but he didn't have a No. 1 bin! Anyway I got a little money out of that; I got a little money out of the wheat, I know.

We organized to build Kopje School, the first school that was in the municipality, I think. I was always chairman of the board. I used to have to do quite a lot of running around. By golly, it was a funny time. all right, them days. Kids had to walk a long ways. We got teachers from England. Chris H. ATKINSON taught there a long time.

I remember one bad winter. It was 62 below that morning when I left Canora; I knew that...There was a fellow came into Canora that morning. He was froze to death! And the police wasn't going to let people go if they had far to go. I had a long ways---but I had left the wife alone. There was another homesteader near me, just half a mile. When I went away like that, he'd come and do my chores. We didn't have very much to do then--a few cattle, things like that. Well, anyway, I started off and it was so cold! Maybe you remember in Winnipeg years ago before they got the trucks and that, they was driving horses on the drays? Well, we used to hear of them dropping dead, you know. They'd freeze their lungs if they'd trot them. So I didn't dare to try and trot them at all. My wife was home alone and the fellow, he wouldn't be over that evening, you know, because he'd figure I'd be home. So, there I was; I had to keep on going. O, I didn't suffer any. I had a good fur coat that I'd brought with me and I had that on, and I had moccasins so I didn't freeze my feet. I could walk if I got cold---It was 30 miles from Canora. To leave the team walk, it would take all day, you know, because in the winter time the days were short; ain't much daylight. I remember I just got home when it was getting dark. I thought maybe it would be too much for the team because they hadn't anything to eat or drink since they left Canora--all day, you know. I put them in the old log stable and then I went in to see how they was in the house. I remember they was worrying about me, too. Anyway I went out again--and that was the first time I'd ever seen the like of that. I went in to unharness the

horses and fix them up; and they were bleeding at the nose. I never saw a horse do that before. And I hadn't taken them another step out of walking. Of course I had heard of this all right, so it didn't worry me very much. I let them out the next morning. I thought maybe they would be done for, but they were all right.

Visiting? Well, there was close neighbours, you know---It was the worst for the women folks, because we'd be logging and poking around in the daytime, but they would be home of course, inside.

* * * * *

As told by-- Tom DURHAM

(Published January 1976)

There was a big gang of us came in from the States, 170 miles out of St. Paul, Minneapolis. There was 30 carloads shipped up of machinery, cattle, what-have-you, and we came in here in 1904, and unloaded at Yorkton. We were in what they called the Immigrant Hall. There was foreigners in there from different countries, and the Durhams, Reagans, Fitzpatricks, and -- O, Lord I couldn't begin to mention how many--and the big ambition with them all was this: To come up North where we're living now. We unloaded at Yorkton on the fourth of May in 1904 and homesteaded in the neighbourhood of 2½ miles north of Crystal Lake. We had a lake there on the farm called Pike Lake. And then our good friends the Armstrongs came up there.

My father's name was Marshall. There were 2 boys and my sister Etta. My mother and Mrs. Armstrong were always close friends and helped each other. In them days no one kept track of "you owe me so much" or "I owe you so much". We didn't live that way. Wonderful neighbours!

The first two years we lived in a log house with no floor in it---just ground. No money to buy lumber. Yorkton was our closest trading post. It would take three days to go to Yorkton with a pair of young horses and a lumber wagon. Dad and Mother used to go there every couple of months, I guess, for groceries and that. It would take three days to make the trip. They'd go the first day as far as the Shauer place. That's twelve miles out of Yorkton. They would stay there over night, sleep under the wagon, on into Yorkton to do their buying, and come back there the same night, and then journey from there home the next day.

Horses came after the mules played out. You couldn't buy a mule in this country; they brought those mules up from the States. Old Man Wilson drove his mules up with a covered wagon from Iowa. He come up in 1903; he beat us all here. And that log house he built on the hill by Crystal Lake is still there as a landmark, and it's still in good shape. He was a druggist in Iowa. The railroad went through here (Stenen) in 1912. From here to Swan River, and then I believe it would be '14 or so when it come in from Yorkton and Canora; and that was called the Grand Trunk. They built a beautiful big station right where the old hospital is there in Canora now--but that's demolished now.

I took out a license to become an auctioneer in 1922. I used to go to a great auctioneer, Sam Evans, go around to his sales; and I believe I started out when he left here and went to the States. I had my share of sales--had lots of opposition. We sold horses and machinery - no tractors in them days. No one had much money to spend. Money wasn't the boss then. I haven't cried a sale now for about two years; I'm not interested in that any more; I've had my day.

CELEBRATE SASKATCHEWAN

1980 is here and Celebrate Saskatchewan Committees throughout the province are in the final stages of their plans to celebrate our 75th Birthday.

Activities planned by the communities listed below (also see Vol. 10 No. 3 and 4) vary a good deal, but all are intended to fulfill the same purpose: to remember our heritage and honor the pioneers.

Some intend to create a cairn and plaque honoring the builders of the community. One plans a homecoming celebration and has a unique way of helping people remember the occasion while at the same time raising some of the money required. They are offering for sale one square centimeter of municipal land with the purchaser getting an "old time" certificate of title to his newly acquired property. Nearly all the communities listed plan a local history or update of a previous one. Most of these contain family histories. Again we urge our members to submit family data if a community in which you have lived is preparing a history.

ADANAC	Send family history to Mrs. Paul Greenwood, Adanac, SK SOK 0B0.
BROOKSBY	Willow Creek R. M. Celebrate Saskatchewan Committee, Box 67, Brooksby, SK, SOE 0H0.
CENTRAL BUTTE	Contact Mrs. Irene Berry, Box 91, Central Butte, SK, SOH 0T0.
CLIMAX	Mrs. Bob Kirk, The Stone Diggers Historical Society, Box 171, Climax, SK.
EDENWOLD	Edenwold Celebrate Saskatchewan Committee, Box 23, Edenwold, SK, SOG 1K0.
ETAPLES S.D.	(Including Piapot Soldier Settlement) Contact J. Lemon, R.R.1. Zehner, SK, SOG SK0.
EXCELSIOR R.M. 166	Historical Committee, Mrs. Clarine Hermanson, Box 65, Stewart Valley, SK, SON 2P0.
GLENAVON	Mrs. P. Leech, Box 210, Glenavon, SK.
LANDIS	Bushville - Pinwherry Homecoming Committee, Mrs. Parker Hart, Box 183, Landis SK, SOK 2K0.
LOMOND R.M.	(Villages of Colgate, Goodwater and Maxim) Contact Dorothy Bakusko, Goodwater, SK.
LOCKWOOD	Mrs. B. Hummanson, Box 122, Lockwood SK, SOK 2R0.

MACKLIN	Celebrate Saskatchewan Committee - Contact Miss Gerry Batey, Box 93, Macklin, SK.
MOUNTAIN VIEW R.M.	Including village of Hershel, contact Mrs. Shirley Cruickshank, Herschel, SK.
NAICAM LAC VERT	Contact Mrs. Mary Leffler, Box 234, Naicam, SK, SOK 220.
RAYMORE	Alne J.G. Cameron, Raymore, SK, SOA 310
RUTHILDA	Celebrate Saskatchewan Committee, Elizabeth Prescesky, R.R.1. Maymont, SK, SOM ITO.
SHELLBROOK	The Foxdale S.D. contact Foxdale Reunion Committee, Box 8 site 7 R.R.1. Shellbrook, SK, SOJ 2E0.
SNOWDON	Write Betty Pagan, Box 132, Snowdon, SK, SOJ 2K0.
SPIRITWOOD	Belbutte/Baupause Historical Committee, Mrs. Betty Johnson, Box 503, Spiritwood, SK, SOJ 2M0.
SUCCESS	Mabel Yourex, Box 29, Success, SK, SON 2R0.
WYMARK	The Yellow Lake History Group, contact Mrs. Agnes Hunter, R.R.1. Wymark, SK.

LOCAL HISTORIES IN THE PRAIRIES

Lists of local histories that have been published in each province are available upon request from the following source:

MANITOBA	Manitoba Historical Society, M211-190 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. R3B ON2.
SASKATCHEWAN	Bibliographic Services, Provincial Building, 1352 Winnipeg Street, Regina, Sask.
ALBERTA	Mrs. Jo Toon, Provincial Museum Archives of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Ave., Edmonton, Alta, P5J 2G7.

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Spruce, Swamp and Stone is a history of pioneer Ukrainian settlements in the Gimli, Manitoba area.
Order from M. Ewanchuk, 828 Borebank Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3N 1G4

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QUERIES

FOWLER

Donald M. FOWLER of 319 First Avenue, Brockville, ON, K6V 3B8 is trying to establish contact with descendants of John and Jane (Prud'homme) FOWLER who came to Cobourg U.C. from Yorkshire, England in 1850. He is particularly interested in the line of their son Edwin FOWLER, b c.1850 d.1900 at Headingley, Manitoba. He would like to hear from anyone with the FOWLER name in Western Canada.

ALDOUS HOLLAND COLLINS McAVOY KERBY

Donna M. ALDOUS, Box 1257 Meadow Lake, SK, would like information on her grandparents, John HOLLAND and Elizabeth Teresa (Bessie) COLLINS who came from Stirling, Ontario in the early 1920s to Saskatchewan. Any information on this line which includes a Margaret McAVOY and a Mary KERBY from same area in Ontario would be appreciated.

MARSHALL CRUNN

David G. MARSHALL of 4003 Gordon Road, Regina, SK, S4S 6G6 is looking for all references to the family name CRUNN. He states that the name seems to have died out as no living CRUNNS can be located. The family lived in Pembrokeshire, Wales. Any information would be appreciated.

TEDDER BROWN WATSON

Lynne TEDDER, Box 787, Mackenzie, B.C. would like to contact anyone having information on the ancestral relations of Luterh Case BROWN and Elizabeth Ann WATSON, firstly of Dungannon, Ontario and then of Pheasant Forks, Saskatchewan.

OYLUCK SZATKOWSKI HENNIG HENNICK

Mrs. Madeleine CYLUCK, 432 Linden Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2M 0N6 wishes to contact someone who may be working on or knowing anything about these families from around Regina or Findlater.

HARMESON HAZARD MADISON MARTIMER

Mrs. R.H. HARMESON, 1806 S. Anderson, Urbana, Ill. 61801 U.S.A. needs information on the two brothers of her husbands father.

1. George HARMESON who had a dau. Edith, a Mrs. HAZARD, who lived at Arborfield, SK at one time. George lived at North Surrey B.C. He was born in 1868, had wife Sarah, b. 1896 known as "Em". 1900 - Illinois Census listed dau. Matilda b. 1891, dau. Mary b. 1895. There were other children including a Lester.
2. The other brother's name is unknown. On old pictures the names Frank, Mort, Edith, Grant and Joan appear. A James MADISON or James MORTIMER b. ca.1855 is listed - also listed is a Francis b. ca.1860. No one knows who they are. Calgary and Humboldt as well as Arbordield are mentioned in records. Would appreciate any clues.

Extracts from
McPHILLIPS' Alphabetical and Business Directory
of the District of Saskatchewan, N.W.T.

1888

Thanks to Dorothy HAYDEN of the Regina Public Library's Prairie History Room, we are publishing the lists of names contained in the directory mentioned in the title. Many of the people have sketches written about them, and most of the communities and organizations have a preamble that is worth reading if you have people from the towns listed. The material will be presented in this and following issues of the bulletin, the concluding list will give information on the various religious denominations, societies and government officials.

PRINCE ALBERT

Adams, Horace, clerk Steward Bros'.
Agnew, T. J., hardware merchant.
Agnew, A., clerk T. J. Agnew's.
Anderson, Geo., laterh.
Armstrong, Robert, painter.
Ashby Paul, painter.
Auld, Miss M., milliner.
Atwater, H. W., insurance agent.
Badgsley, J. A., labourer.
Baker, Thos. E., of Hurd & Baker,
carpenters.
Baker, Miss, school teacher.
Baker, Fred, of Walters & Baker,
general traders.
Bain, Hugh U., physician.
Bain, Alex., watchman.
Ballentine, Hector, lumberman.
Ballentine, Archibald, lumberman.
Ballentine, William, Lumberman.
Bartlett, W. H., carpenter.
Bear, Henry, labourer.
Bear, Jas., labourer.
Bear, Wm., labourer.
Beaudry, A., labourer.
Begin, J. V., Inspector, N.W.M.P..
Betts, John F., of Betts & Gwynne.
Bishop, W. H., cook.
Bishop, W. J., carpenter.
Bird, Geo., carpenter.
Bostwick, Thos.

Bradley, Dennis, labourer.
Bratnober, R. H., harness-maker.
Brewster, Stephen, of Brewster &
McKay, advocates.
Brinkman, J., labourer.
Brown, Geo. T., of Brown & Peard,
bricklayers.
Buckley, R., auctioneer.
Burns, R., printer, Times office.
Byrnes, Chas., teamster.
Campbell, J. M., general trader.
Campbell, Rev. A.
Campbell, Duncan.
Canu, E. J., stationer.
Carter, E. J., carpenter.
Clarke, Hon. L., Chief Factor H. B.
Co.
Clark, A. H., druggist.
Clinch, F., clerk J. M. Campbell's.
Cockrell, G., carpenter.
Cockrell, Wat., carpenter.
Collings, Rev. Mother, Superioress
St. Anne's convent.
Cook, --., homestead inspector.
Coombs, J. M., conveyancer.
Courtney, T. plasterer.
Courtney Jas., carpenter.
Congden, R.G., bricklayer.
Curran, --., inspector public works.
Cuthbert, A. R., Inspector, N.W.M.P.

Dallas, J., saloonkeeper.
 Davidson, G. S., junior trader H. B. Co.
 Davidson, A. C., H. B. Co. clerk.
 Davis, T.O., general trader.
 Davis W. T., of Russell & Davis,
 butchers.
 Davis, J. O., peddler.
 Deacon, R., blacksmith.
 Delagorgendierre, C., clerk supreme
 court.
 Dickinson, C., painter.
 Dillworth, Wm., teamster.
 Dixon, Wm., labourer.
 Dommeau, Rev. Pere, O.M.I., in-
 cumbent St. Anne's (R.C.) church.
 Donaldson, Samuel, of Donaldson
 & Penbridge, props Grand Union
 livery.
 Dowling, Wm., lumberman.
 Drain, Wm., engineer.
 Duffy, Dennis, clerk Wm. Stobart
 & Son's.
 Eden, H. H., bookkeeper Russell &
 Davis'.
 Farney, Wm., blacksmith.
 Fawcett, Wm., carpenter.
 Fiddler, Jas., labourer.
 Fish, W. R., general merchant.
 Flett, Rev. James, B.D., professor,
 Emmanuel College.
 Garson, Jas., labourer.
 Garvin, H.B., of Garvin & Holmes,
 carpenters.
 Genereau, Alex., labourer.
 Gerrond, Jas., of McIntosh & Ger-
 rond, brewers.
 Giles, Wm., engineer Moore, Mac-
 dowall & Co's mill.
 Giveen, Chas., carpenter.
 Glass, Wm., labourer.
 Goodfellow, Blain, cabinetmaker.
 Goodfellow, R. T., confectioner.
 Gordon, James, teamster.
 Gougeon, Xavier, labourer.
 Gunn, W.R., M.A., advocate.
 Gunn, D. S., carpenter.
 Gunn, D.J., Teamster.
 Gunn, Wm., labourer.
 Gwynne, R., of Betts & Gwynne.
 Gouldhawk, W., gunsmith.
 Hamilton, Rev. Alex., Presbyterian
 minister, r parsonage, cor Church
 and First sts.
 Hamilton, Chas., carpenter.
 Hannafin, Joseph, deputy-sheriff.
 Harkness, H., teamster.
 Hart, J. R., H. B. Co. clerk.
 Hudson, Albert, H. B. Co. clerk.
 Holmes, Archibald, of Garvin &
 Holmes, carpenters.
 Hughes, O. E., sheriff of Saskatche-
 wan.
 Hurd, Joseph, of Hurd & Baker,
 carpenters.
 Hurst, D., engineer.
 Hutchinson, F., teamster.
 Howard, Rev. W., Methodist minis-
 ter.
 Jackson, T. E., druggist.
 Jardine, Rev. R., M.A., B.D., D.S.,
 incumbent St. Paul's Presbyterian
 church.
 Johnson, J. L., hardware merchant.
 Kerr, Frank, carpenter.
 Keenan, Henry, Sergt. N.W.M.P.
 Kennedy, Wm., trader.
 Knowles, Joseph, of Macarthur &
 Knowles, bankers.
 Landry, Narcisse, labourer.
 Landry, Julien, labourer.
 Landry, Alex, labourer.
 Laing, Alex., blacksmith.
 Loudon, A., of Moore, Macdowall &
 Co., lumber merchants.
 Love, Geo., labourer.
 Lovell, J., blacksmith.
 Lyons, Miles, teamster.
 Macarthur, James, of Macarthur &
 Knowles, bankers.
 Macaulay, John, junior chief trader,
 H.B. Co.
 Macdowall, D. H., M.P., of Moore,
 Macdowall & Co., lumbermen.
 Mack, James, H. B. Co. miller.
 Mackay, Rev. J. A., D.D., warden
 and divinity professor, Emmanuel
 College.
 MacIise, W. V., crown prosecutor.
 Magovern, L., pensioner.
 Mair, Chas., sr., general trader.
 Mair, Chas., jr., clerk Chas. Mair,
 sr's.
 Mair, Richard, freighter.
 Mair, Jno., trader.
 Maveety, J. D., proprietor Prince Albert
 Times.

Manly, Thos., lumberman.
 Markley, A.W.R., insurance agent.
 Meagher, P. F., dentist, b Queen's.
 Miller, Samuel.
 Mills, George, clerk.
 Millward, Jas. labourer.
 Mitchell, Hillyard, manager Wm.
 Stobart & Son's.
 Moffat, Jas., farmer.
 Muir, Andrew, labourer.
 Mosser, Alex., labourer.
 McBeath, Geo., of Neilson & Mc-
 Beath, props Victoria livery.
 McBeath, Adam, teamster.
 McColl, Henry, baker Hugh Mc-
 Cougall's.
 McColl, Isaiah, blacksmith.
 McDonald, John A., butcher.
 McDonald, John, market gardener.
 McDougall, Hugh, baker.
 McGinn, R., H.B. Co. clerk.
 McGregor, D., carpenter.
 McGregor, D. A., carpenter.
 McGuire, Hon. T.H., judge supreme
 court Saskatchewan district.
 McIntosh, Jas., brewer, of McIntosh
 & Gerrond.
 McKay, Ven. Archdeacon George,
 B.D.
 McKay, Mrs. George.
 McKay, Jas., of Brewster & Mc-
 Kay, advocates.
 McKay, Albert, clerk J. M. Camp-
 bell's.
 McKay, J. D., Clerk Wm. Stobart
 & Son's.
 McKay, Joseph, jr., interpreter N.
 W.M.P.
 McKay, Joseph.
 McKechnie, T., carpenter.
 McKenzie, Wm., teamster.
 McKenzie, Norman, clerk J. L.
 Johnston & Co's.
 McLean, Mrs. W., widow late Lord
 Bishop McLean.
 McLeod, Kenneth, labourer.
 McLeod, Saml., shoemaker.
 McLeod, Geo., clerk T. D. Davis'.
 McNabb, Adam, C. E.
 McPhail, J. R., hardware merchant.
 McPhillips, Henry T., printer and
 journalist.
 McTaggart, John, dominion lands
 agent.

Neil, N. lumberman.
 Neil, D., carpenter.
 Neilson, Grahame, of Neilson &
 McBeath, props. Victoria livery.
 Neilson, Hugh, carpenter.
 Neilson, Andrew, carpenter.
 Newitt, C.A., clerk J. R. McPhail's.
 Nilson, John, trader.
 Olson, Olaff.
 Oram, Thos., prop Queen's hotel.
 Ouillette, R., clerk Wm. Stobart &
 Son's.
 Page, C. E., photographer.
 Parker, T. H., H. B. Co. clerk.
 Parker, --., Sgt. N.W.M.P.
 Parks, Archibald, trader.
 Peard, Henry, of Brown & Peard,
 bricklayers.
 Pembridge, D., of Donaldson &
 Pembridge, livery keepers.
 Perry, A. B., Supt., F Div. N.W.M.P.
 Peters, W. H., government architect.
 Peters, Frank, carpenter.
 Peters, Louis, carpenter.
 Peterson, Douglas, contractor.
 Pritchard, R. J., rancher.
 Pollock, David, prop Central hotel,
 King-st.
 Porter, A. E., physician.
 Porter, George, tinsmith Thos. J.
 Agnew's.
 Powers, T., plasterer.
 Pruden, John H., labourer.
 Rankin, E., Government telegraph
 operator.
 Reed, Lestock, D.L.S.
 Riley, Wm., labourer.
 Robertson, Peter, farmer.
 Robinson, Alex., of Robinson & Robinson
 tailors.
 Rice, Thos., lumberman.
 Rogers, Hugh, carpenter.
 Ross, Harold E, assistant inspector
 Weights and Measures.
 Ross, R., mailcarrier, Nesbit-st.
 Russell, Geo., of Russell & Davis,
 butchers.
 Sanderson, J., millowner.
 Saunders, J. P., trader.
 Sayers, Mrs. J., laundress.
 Schmidt, Louis, assistant Dominion
 lands agent.
 Shannon, Wm., of Shannon & Mc-
 leod.

Shannon, Henry, labourer.
Shannon, H., jr., teamster.
Shannon, John, teamster.
Shea, Frank, carpenter.
Sinclair, James, tailor.
Sifton, A. L., M.A., L.L.B., advocate.

Smith, Fred., tinsmith.
Snell, John, teamster.
Soles, James, carpenter.
Sproat, Alex., registrar.
Sproat, A. A. B., H. B. Co. clerk.
Spence, Alexander, labourer.
Stewart, John, of Stewart Bros'.
Starforth, H., r Emmanuel college.
Stanley, H. S., labourer.
Stevenson, Jas., trader.
Stewart, Alex., lumberman.
Stewart, Alex, jr., bookkeeper J.

M. Campbell's.

Stull, J. F. A., public school teacher.
St. Louis, Albert, carpenter.
St. Louis, Louis, clert W. R. Fish's.
Sutherland, Geo., plasterer.
Swanston, Thos., capitalist.
Tait, Wm., rancher.
Tait, Joseph, farmer.
Taylor, Bernard, limeburner.
Taylor, James, limeburner.
Thereaux, Ed., teamster.
Thompson, Robert, painter.
Thompson, Chester, brickmaker and millowner.
Thompson, Angus, teamster.
Thompson, Alex., farmer.
Thorpe, Patrick, labourer.
Toole, John, labourer.
Waggoner, D. J., Crown timber agnet.
Walters, Henry, of Walters & Baker, general traders.
Way, R. B., jeweller.
Westwood, A., clerk.
Wetherby, --., blacksmith.
White, James, prop White's restaurant.
Wigmore, R. C., of R. C. Wigmore & Co., general traders.
Wigmore, Joseph, clerk R. C. Wigmore & Co's.
Williamson, D., labourer.
Woodman, Charles, saloonkeeper.
Woodman, H., of Woodman Bros.

Wright, Rev. A. A., Anglican missionary.

Valee, Louis, labourer.
Veinette, Alex., labourer.
Veinette, Roger, labourer.

PRINCE ALBERT (LOWER FLAT)

Beads, Jacob.
Beads, William.
Brooks, Thomas.
Boylan, Abram, farmer.
Boylan, George, farmer.
Byrnes, Edward.
Byrnes, Peter.
Campbell, George.
Carter, Walter.
Coombs, Joseph.
Cherry, Frank.
Clark, W. W.
Cunningham, J. W., farmer.
Frank, William.
Fraser, Peter, farmer.
Giveen, R. W.
Halpin, Herbert.
Halpin, Henry.
Harkness, Wallace.
Harper, Robert.
Harper, William.
Harper, Thomas, farmer.
Hutchinson, Vincent, farmer.
Humphries, Thomas.
Isbister, Adam.
Island Lake School.
Keenan, John, farmer.
Limothe, Thomas, farmer.
Loucks, Albert.
Loucks, H. T.
Loucks, William.
Lyons, Myles, farmer.
Marcell, John, sr.
Markley, Gervais.
Matheson, John.
Miller, Richard.
Miller, George A.
Milligan, D., farmer.
Miller, William.
Mowat, Peter.
McBeath, Morrison.
McBeath, Robert.
McBeath, William.
McBeath, George.
McBeath, Adam.

McFadden, John, rancher.
 McFadden, Thomas.
 McKeen, John.
 McKeen, Samuel J.
 McKenzie, John.
 McLeod, Donald.
 Nelson, George.
 Nelson, John.
 Porter, Henry.
 Plante, Henry.
 Plaxton, William.
 Reid, Henry.
 Reid, George.
 Reid, Blain.
 Rogers, Thomas.
 Sanderson, Francis, farmer.
 Shannon, Daniel.
 Skelton, Henry.
 Slater, J. C.
 Smith, John.
 Smith, E. W.
 Spencer, William, snr.
 Spencer, Edward, farmer.
 Spencer, Wm., jr., farmer.
 Stewart, Archibald, farmer.
 Stainer, William.
 Stevens, George.
 Sutherland, Alex.
 Sutherland, George.
 Thompson, John, rancher.
 Thompson, Wm.
 Thompson, James, rancher.
 Thompson, George.
 Toole, John.
 Vanluven, Solomon.
 Williamson, Thomas, farmer.
 Young, Capt. C. F.

PRINCE ALBERT (RED DEER HILL)

Adams, Joseph.
 Adams, James.
 Adams, Robert.
 Adams, Joseph.
 Adams, James.
 Anderson, David, sr.
 Anderson, John M.
 Anderson, John H.
 Anderson, W. H.
 Anderson, Joshua.
 Anderson, David.
 Anderson, C. T., farmer.

Anderson, Joseph, farmer.
 Atwater, Rev. H. W., teacher Lindsay school.
 Ballentin, David.
 Bannerman, David.
 Bennett, A. E., n.
 Boylan, Wesley.
 Boyland, Geb., sr., farmer.
 Brass, Peter, sr.
 Brass, Peter, jr., farmer.
 Brass, Alexander, farmer.
 Cameron, Angus.
 Cameron, James.
 Cameron, Daniel.
 Cameron, Henry, farmer.
 Cameron, John.
 Campbell, Archibald, farmer.
 Campbell, Angus.
 Campbell, Alexander, farmer.
 Cook, Charles.
 Corrigan, Joseph.
 Corrigan, Thomas.
 Craig, William.
 Craig, James.
 Craigie, William.
 Cusator, George.
 Cusator, James, farmer.
 Custer, James, farmer.
 Demarais, Jean, farmer.
 English, Robert.
 Fiddler, J. E.
 Fiddler, Edward.
 Fiddler, Peter, jr.
 Fiddler, Thomas, farmer.
 Fiddler, William, farmer.
 Flett, William.
 Flett, James, farmer.
 Flett, Andrew, jr.
 Flett, George.
 Flett, John, sr.
 Flett, John, jr.
 Foulds, William.
 Foulds, John, snr.
 Foulds, Alexander.
 Foulds, John, jr.
 Fox, Michael.
 Gaddy, William.
 Giles, Robert.
 Glaister, George.
 Harkness, George.
 Harkness, Henry.
 Hatrick, Robert.

Hodgson, John, farmer.
Hodgson, Joseph, farmer.
Hodgson, William.
Hodgson, Albert.
Hourie, Alexander.
Hourie, E. G.
Hourie, John, farmer.
Hourie, Peter.
Hourie, Robert, farmer.
Inkster, George.
Inkster, A., jr.
Isbister, R. H.
Lambert, Joseph.
Lyttle, William.
Miller, Thomas.
Monkman, Henry.
Mackie, James.
Morrison, Angus.
Morgan, Robert, farmer.
McCloy, Thomas, farmer.
McDonald, John.
McDonald, Angus.
McDonald, John.
McFarland, Joseph.
McIvor, Roderick.
McLoughland.
McLoughlan, Peter, farmer.
McLoughlan, Miles.
McNiven, John.
McNabb, Charles.
Proctor, George.
Pacquin, George.
Pacquin, Henry.
Pacquin, Joseph, jr.
Pacquin, William, sr.
Pacquin, Charles.
Pacquin, John.
Pacquin, William, jr., farmer.
Pacquin, John James.
Pacquin, Gilbert.
Pacquin, Joseph, sr.
Regnald, D. C., famer.
Renne, Thomas R.
Robertson, James L., farmer.
Ross, Hugh, farmer.
Sanderson, David, sr.
Sanderson, George, sr., farmer.
Sanderson, William, farmer.
Sanderson, George.
Scott, Thomas.
Sinclair, Peter.
Shaw, Charles.
Shipman, Samuel.
Smith, Jackson

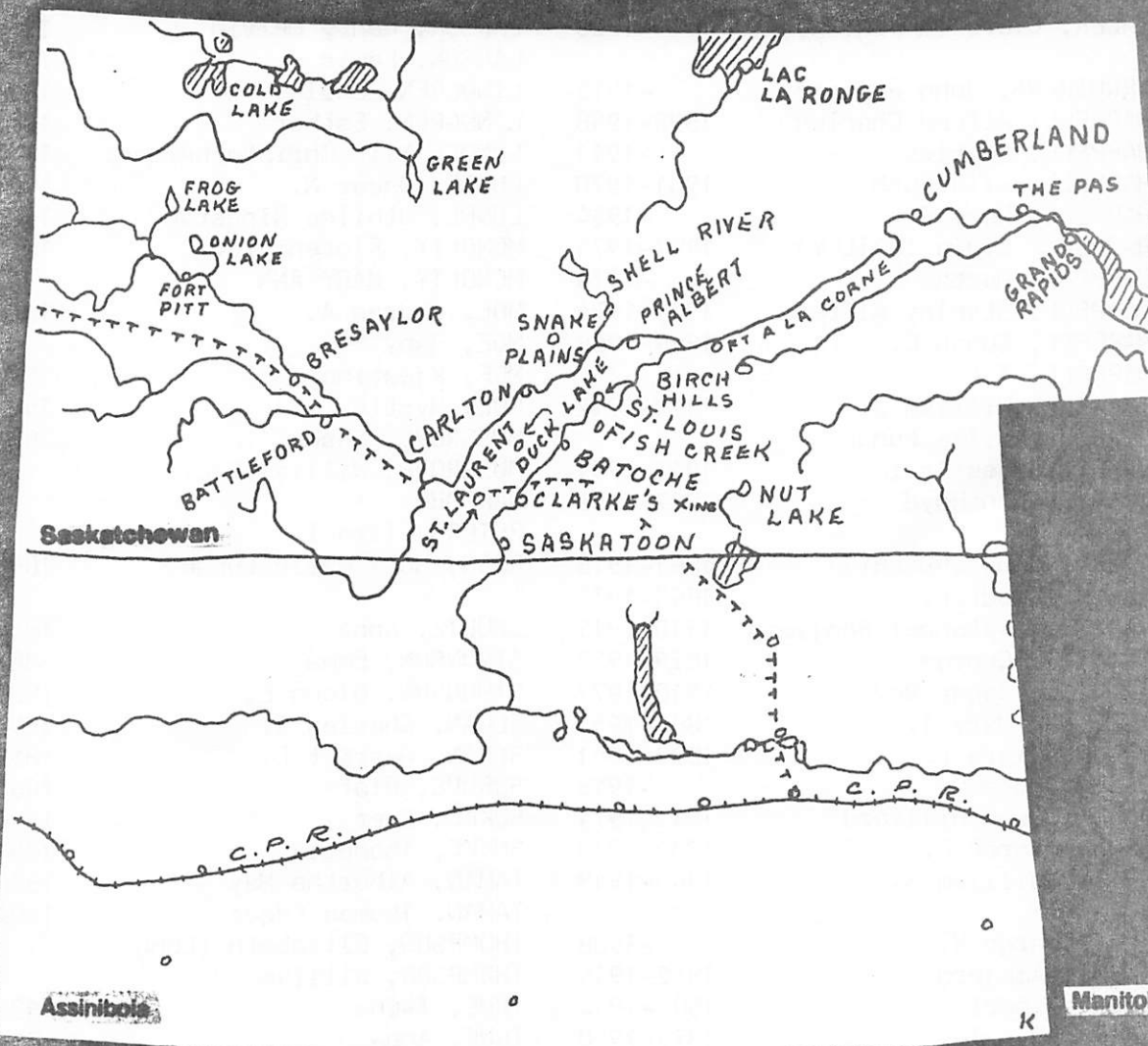
Spencer, George C.
Stansfield, Alex.
Stevens, William.
Sullivan, Daniel.
Stucliffe, John, farmer.
Swain, Thomas.
Tait, Andrew.
Tait, Robert.
Tremain, Richard.
Turner, John.
Ward, Harry.
Whitford, Andrew, farmer.
Woodcock, Edward, farmer.

PRINCE ALBERT (HALCRO)

Adams, Charles.
Adams, P., farmer.
Attrick, John.
Beddome, John.
Bird, C. G., snr.
Bird, C. G., jr.
Bird, Nicholas, farmer.
Bird, John.
Bird, W. G., farmer.
Brass, Peter.
Brewster, B. R.
Brown, James.
Boswell, Robert.
Bovette, Ambrose.
Campbell, P.
Cook, Benjamin.
Cook, J. S.
Cook, Edward, farmer.
Cromartie, William.
Cunningham, J.
Donald, John.
Dubrae, A.
Dubrae, Alexander.
Dunlop, W. S.
Erasmus, William, farmer.
Gerrond, Wm., schoolteacher.
Giveen, S., farmer.
Grey, John.
Gordon, J. H.
Halcro, Joseph.
Halcro, H.
Halcro, William.
Halcro, Thomas.
Hamilton, James.
Hourie, T., farmer.
Irvin, John.
Massey, John, farmer.
McBeath, Alexander.

McKay, John.
 McLeod, M., farmer.
 McNabb, D.
 Northcote, John.
 Ormond, James.
 Peibles, R.
 Pride, Philip
 Pride, George, farmer.
 PUCKAHN Postoffice.
 Robertson, Wm., sr.
 Robertson, George.
 Robertson, William, jr.
 Spence, Andrew.
 Spence, Edward.

Stevens, Wm., snr.
 Stevens, Robert.
 Stevens, Wm., jr, farmer.
 Sutherland, Edward.
 Sutherland, Jas., farmer.
 Sutherland, Charles, farmer.
 Thompson, Geo., jr.
 Tait, George.
 Taylor, Edward, snr.
 Taylor, Edward.
 Taylor, George.
 Whitford, George.
 Whitford, G. T.
 Work, Peter.



CEMETERIES RECORDED

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN CORMAN PARK RM 344
Submitted by Leith SHEARER.

FIRST SASKATCHEWAN LUTHERAN CHURCH CEMETERY #344.11
LOCATION: NE 10 - 38 - 8 W3

ANDERSON, Agnes	1885-1939	HUNT, Mary	-1917
ANDERSON, Andrew N.	1922-1926	HUNT, Robert	1894-1913
ANDERSON, Chester Alvin	1919-1920	JOHNSON, Nellie	1895-1913
ANDERSON, Clarence	1892-1971	LANDES, Robert E.	1878-1932
ANDERSON, Marcus	1897-1944	LARSEN, Edith	1936-1949
ANDERSON, Marit	1859-1929	LARSON, Anna Rebeka	1880-1968
ANDERSON, Otto	1891-1967	LARSON, Annie M.	1904-1958
ANDERSON, Severt G.	1852-1926	LARSON, Baby	-1918
ANDERSON, Shirley A.	-1948	LARSON, Ethel M.	1919-1919
AUNE, Marie	1888-1970	LARSON, Hans W.	1872-1952
BAHLER, Clara (ANDERSON)	1894-1920	LARSON, Henry Melvin	1901-1972
		LARSON, Lewis	1903-1973
CARRUTHERS, John Wallace	-1915	LINDGREN, Emil	1876-1959
CHAPPELL, Alfred Charles	1890-1958	LINDGREN, Esther	1906-1922
CHAPPELL, Charles	-1911	LUNDE; Nils Christopherson	1863-1933
CHAPPELL, Ella Ruth	1901-1970	LUNDE, Oscar N.	1895-1965
CHAPPELL, Hary E.	-1954	LUNDE, Othilde Ringstad	1865-1931
CHAPPELL, Lydia (BAILEY)	1887-1974	MCNOLTY, Florency W.	1909-1909
CHAPPELL, Martha	-1914	MCNOLTY, MARY ANN	-1948
CHAPPELL, Stanley Alfred	1919-1974	MOE, Andres A.	1866-1921
CHAPPELL, Susan E.	1869-1968	MOE, Baby	-1930
CHAPPELL, T.		MOE, Kjestine	1865-1940
CHAPPELL, William J.	1872-1942	MOE, Myrtle C.	1905-1966
CONBOY, Camilla Lunde		MUSGROVE, Susan	1879-1921
CONBOY, James Irvin	1917-1931	MUSGROVE, William Cecil	-1905
CONBOY, John Boyd	1887-1966	OAKFORD	-1931
		PETERS, Israel	-1904
DAHLEN, Anna (HUSEBY)	1861-1918	ROSS, Nora Marie Lunde	1899-1931
DAHLEN, Knudt E.	1863-1935		
ELIASSEN, Natanoel Benjamin	1910-1911	SHULTZ, Anna	1857-1910
FARTHING, George	1879-1957	SIMONSON, Emma	1883-1977
FARTHING, James Roy	1910-1977	SIMONSON, Olous E.	1882-1957
FARTHING, Mary I.	1886-1951	SLOAN, Charles S.	1853-1922
GORDON, Clara E.	1877-1941	SLOAN, Harriet E.	1857-1923
GORDON, John G.	-1919	SORHUS, Olaf	1864-1931
GORDON, John Hilliard	1913-1974	SUKKE, Ever	1848-1928
GORDON, Veron E.	1934-1935	SUKKE, Thonetta	1857-1933
GORDON, William A.	1863-1949	TAMAN, Albertha May	1886-1956
		TAMAN, Thomas Edgar	1884-1968
HALL, George W.	-1908	THOMPSON, Elizabeth (Long)	
HAMBRE, Ambjorg	1852-1916	THOMPSON, William	
HAMRE, Albert	1882-1914	THUE, Twins	1926-
HAMRE, Evan T.	1875-1950	THUE, Anna	1866-1940
HAMRE, Shirley F.	1946-1946	THUE, Helge L.	1869-1937
HAMRE, Tona	1883-1968	THUE, Louis	1873-1940
HAMRE Torger, H.	-1924	THUE, Maria	1878-1939
WALKER, Thoman Edward	-1914	WILLMER, John W.	-1908
WESTAD, Ole	1883-1958		

HENRIETTA (DOUKHOBOUR) CEMETERY #344.12
LOCATION: SE 5 - 39 - 9 W3

ANTIFAEV, George William	1854-1919	POPOFF, John David Ellory	1944-1969
ANTIFAEV, Gertrude Esovoloff	1903-1971	POPOFF, Mary	1862-1945
ANTIFAEV, Mary William	1853-1930	POPOFF, Peter S.	1886-1969
ANTIFAEV, Michael G.	1881-1933	POPOFF, John	1856-1943
ANTIFAEV, Nellie	1887-1969	POPOFF, Polly	1858-1941
ANTIFAEV, Steve G.	1883-1958	REMIZON, Hazel	1939-1956
ANTIFAEV, Susie	1887-1950	REMIZOFF, Mike	1910-1976
BONDEROFF, Dora	1877-1974	REMIZOFF, Nick	1880-1942
BONDEROFF, Nick N.	1917-1920	REMIZOFF, Sarah	1880-1949
BONDEROFF, Peter N.	1920-1934	REPIN, William	1888-1939
BYRLINSKI, Erma Grace	1951-1951		
BYRLINSKI, Nicholas	1905-1974	SADOWSKY, William	1901-1939
CHUDYK, Marjorie	1909-1970	SADOWSKY, Rita	-1927
CHUDYK, Winnifred L.	1914-1972	SAVENKOFF, Timothy	1893-1965
		SEMENOFF, Annie L.	1897-1943
DEMOSKOFF, Alex A.	1915-1976	SEMENOFF, Hanna	1862-1939
DEMOSKOFF, Alex S.	1887-1956	SEMENOFF, Hresha	1862-1942
DEMOSKOFF, Bella		SEMENOFF, Mike M.	1893-1935
DEMOSKOFF, William	-1976	SEMENOFF, Savely H.	1897-1940
FEDOSOFF, Annie	1892-1943	*SHERSTOBITOFF, Billy	1932-1933
FEDOSOFF, Frank	1906-1941	SHERSTOBITOFF, John P.	1902-1964
FEDOSOFF, J.		SHERSTOBITOFF, Marce J.	1929-1943
FEDOSOFF, Nick	1885-1947	SHERSTOBITOFF, Mary Alexis	1910-1974
HARELKIN, Daniel Alexander	1953-1974	SHERSTOBITOFF, Peter Petrovich	1878-1930
HARELKEN, Helen	1901-1970	SIROTA, Nasta W.	1902-1973
HOLOBOFF, Helen	1907-1932	STRELIOFF, Frederick A.	1887-1932
KASTRUKOFF, Gary William	1952-1971	STRELIOFF, John F.	-1924
KINAKIN, James G.	1900-1950	STRELIOFF, Nastey	-1929
KONKIN, Mary	1921-1968		
LATTA, Fred	1904-1973	TARASOFF, Alex J.	1928-1933
LOVICK, Pearl (KINAKIN)	1889-1970	TARASOFF, Ella John	1885-1954
		TARASOFF, Evan J.	1866-1926
MALOFF, Alex	1890-1950	TARASOFF, Fred E. J.	1906-1975
MALOFF, Fannie	1834-1926	TARASOFF, Mary M.	1867-1968
MALOFF, Ivan Ivanovitch	1872-1924	TARASOFF, Mercedes A.	1945-1975
MALOFF, Margorie	1868-1970	TARASOFF, Nasta	1885-1961
MEATTIN, B.	1858-1925	TARASOFF, Polly	1904-1976
MEAKIN, Dora	1873-1945	VERESCHAGIN, Violet	1894-1952
MEAKIN, Kerry W.	1957-1975	VERESCHAGIN, William P.	1890-1947
MEAKIN, Metrow	1871-1948	ZIATSOFF, Constance W.	-1933
MEAKIN, Susie	1862-1944	ZIATSOFF, George A.	1938-1938
OSATCHOFF, Anna	1877-1962	ZIATSOFF, Mary	1884-1936
OSATCHOFF, Brian William	1949-1951	ZIATSOFF, Tina	1902-1935
OSATCHOFF, Tena K.	1908-1973	ZIATSOFF, Wasyl	1881-1961
OSATCHOFF, Wasyl S.	1879-1942	*SHERSTOBITOFF, Catherine	1876-1960
POPOFF, George F.	1857-1941		

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EVANGELICAL MENNONITE BROTHERN CEMETERY #344.13

LOCATION: SW 4 - 39 - 7 W3

DOERKSEN, Helena	1883-1974	PETERS, Abram M.	1902-1950
DOERKSEN, Rev. Jacob R.	1879-1940	PETERS, Charles M.	1948-1953
DUECK, Johnny	-1922	PETERS, Francis J.	1932-1932
DUECK, Rufus	-1940	PETERS, Mrs. Peter P. (BUHLER)	1865-1940
ENS, Gerald Wayne	1959-1959	PETERS, Robert L.	-1934
FAST, Abram	1909-1909	SCHIERLING, Bernhard	1879-1968
FAST, Cornelius	1899-1941	SCHIERLING, Willard R.	1938-1938
FAST, John C.	1876-1960		
FAST, Johnnie	1917-1953	THIESSEN, George	1924-1927
FAST, Maria	-1921	THIESSEN, Jacob	-1926
FAST, Margret	1879-1948	THIESSEN, Marie	-1933
FAST, Sukkau		THIESSEN, Ester	-1922
FAST, Tena	1903-1913	THIESSEN, Jacob A.	1879-1964
FRIESEN, Bertha	1917-1917	THIESSEN, Margaret	1882-1948
FRIESEN, Henry J.	1885-1969		
MILLER, Chad Marlon	1974-1976	WARKENTIN, Dietrich H.	1882-
NEUFELD, Susie (FAST)	1920-	WARKENTIN, Katherine	1885-1971
NEUFELD, Walter	1918-1969	WHEELER, Ethel J.	1933-1933
		WILLEMS, Heinrich	1849-1928
PANKRATZ, Henry H.	1887-1966	WILLEMS, Maria	1849-1952

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MENNONITE BROTHERN CEMETERY #344.14

LOCATION: SW 26 - 38 - 7 W3

DYCK, Elisabeth	1873-1923	LANDRES, Matilda	
DYCK, Jacob	1877-1956		
EWERT, Jacob	1853-1936	PENNER, Tina Cornelius	1882-1920
EWERT, Maria	1853-1937	PETERS, Alvina	1876-1943
		PETERS, Mary	1920-1920
JANZEN, Ida	1890-1942		
JANZEN, Peter A.	1885-1967	THIESSEN, Katherine	1869-1934
LANDRES, Elizabeth			
LANDRES, Harry I.		WIENS, John J.	1915-1935

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EARLY CANADIAN LIFE

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FAMILY UNIT

CHART NO. _____

HUSBAND _____	WIFE _____
Son of _____	Daughter of _____
and Wife _____	and Wife _____
Birth Date _____	Birth Date _____
Place of Birth _____	Place of Birth _____
Death Date _____	Death Date _____
Place of Death _____	Place of Death _____
Residence _____	Residence _____
Occupation _____	Occupation _____
Church _____	Church _____
Other Wives _____	Other Husbands _____
Date of Marriage _____	Place of Marriage _____

[illegible]

SOURCES:

PEDIGREE CHART

PART NO. _____

Continued
On Chart

RT FORM JMH1978

Sources And References
On Reverse

Number 1 On This Chart
Is Same Person As
No. ___ On Chart ___

2 _____
b. _____
b.p. _____
m. _____
d. _____

1. _____
b. _____
b.p. _____
m. _____
d. _____

3 _____
b. _____
b.p. _____
d. _____

Compiler _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Date _____

4

b. _____

b.p. _____

m. _____

d. _____

8

b.	_____
b.p.	_____
m.	_____
d.	_____

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b. _____
b.p. _____
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10

b.	_____
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2

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b.p. _____

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b. _____
b.p. _____
d. _____

14

b. _____

b.p. _____

m. _____

d. _____

15 _____
b. _____
b.p. _____
d. _____

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