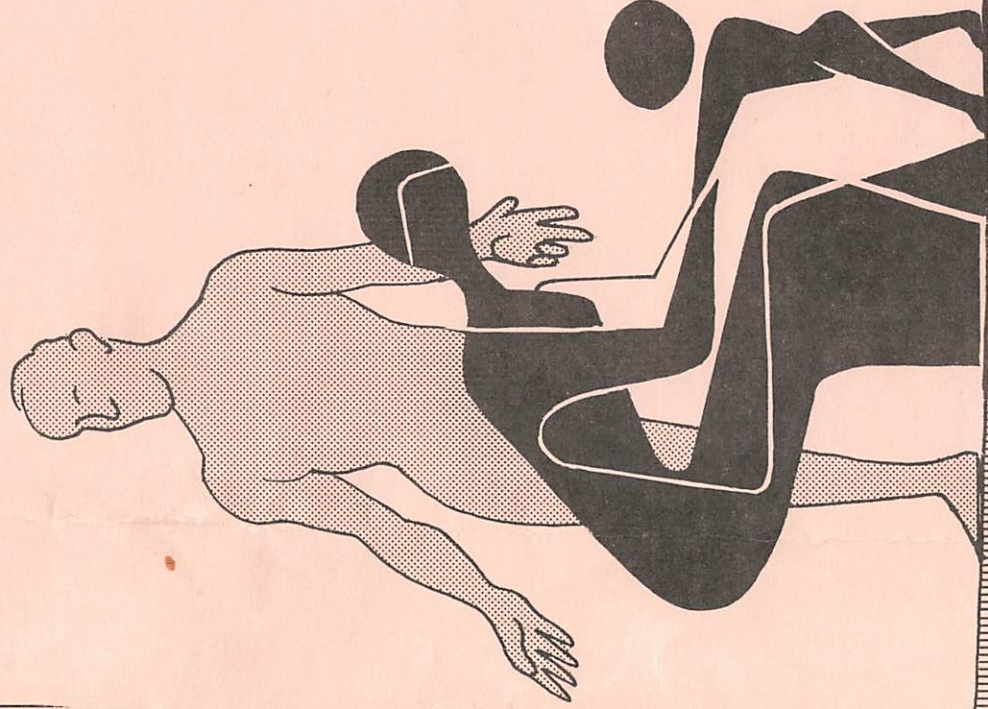


*Saskatchewan*  
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 12 NO. 1

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BULLETIN



SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
Box 1894 Regina, Sask., S4P 3E1

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

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

The BULLETIN is published quarterly. Deadlines for material presented for publication will be 15 December, 15 April, 15 July, and 15 October. All material should be sent to the Editor. If possible, all manuscripts, queries and news items should be in 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 1981 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 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.

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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 Sask., Alternate Second Saturday (2:00P.M.) and Wednesday (7:00P.M.) each month except July and August.
Moose Jaw	Meetings--in the library, St. Michael School, Albert St. and 11th Ave. N.W. second Monday of each month at 7:30 P.M.
Yorkton	Meetings--Yorkton Public Library, third Tuesday of each month at 7:00P.M.
Prince Albt.	Meetings--2nd Wednesday of each month: Heritage Museum, 7:30 P.M.
S.E. Sask.	Meetings--Alternately at Oxbow and Carnduff Town Office, first Wednesday of each month at 7:30 P.M.
Swift Current	Contact Warren Crossman--162 1st. Ave. S.W. Swift Current S9H 3H3, 773-5676.

## A MESSAGE FROM OUR NEW PRESIDENT

An increasing number of people are interested in finding out who they are and where they come from. This searching for ancestors is dependent upon a lot of people and requires certain skills. The people involved are family members, librarians and archivists, custodians of church and vital records, members of genealogical societies, and many others.

Learning the skills can be accomplished by attending family history courses offered by Community Colleges, reading books, and by taking part in activities of local branches of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. At present, there are six such branches, South East Sask. (R.M. 3& 33), Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Yorkton, and Prince Albert. There are possibilities of new branches starting up in the near future. More branches involve a greater number of people resulting in greater benefits to each individual member. It is important for all those who are interested in family history to share their time, ideas and information and work towards the common objectives of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.

These objectives are:

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 a bulletin which would be the official organ of the Society and which would include articles on genealogical research and methodology, results of the member's 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.

---Arnold M. Schroeder ✓

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EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the above message from our President was written, we have officially welcomed SWIFT CURRENT as our newest branch. We extend our best wishes and hope that their members will benefit greatly from their association with us.

\*\*\*\*\*

Our congratulations go to Dr. John ARCHER, a member of our Society, on the publication of his book, "Saskatchewan: A History" ✓

✓ \*\*\*\*\*

Special thanks go to Myles and Pearl Kinney for the excellent job that they did editing the SGS Bulletin during the past two years.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

ATTENTION BRANCHES;

The Board of Directors of the SGS wish to call the attention of the Branches to the following items:

1. From the minutes of the 1979 Annual Meeting, and repeated in the minutes of the 1980 Annual Meeting: Moved by Mr. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Webster, that the Executive and Branches of the SGS be empowered to urge the Government to open hitherto secret information such as ships' lists. Approved.

2. From the Minutes of the 1980 Annual Meeting: The Branches were asked to consider changing the dates of their annual meetings to coincide more closely with that of the SGS. This would facilitate the work of the Bulletin Editor and of the Secretary.

\*\*\*\*\*

REMINDER: To ensure that your names and the names which you are researching will appear in the SURNAMES SUPPLEMENT, please forward the form which was enclosed in your December bulletin. This is applicable especially to those members who paid their dues in November and December, as the forms went out with the December bulletin.

\*\*\*\*\*

NOTE: THE SASKATCHEWAN ORAL HISTORY CONFERENCE to be held at the University of Regina, May 1-2, 1981, sponsored by the Saskatchewan Archives Board. The aim is to gather people from Saskatchewan and neighbouring provinces who are applying oral history methodology in their spheres of interest. For further information contact Sound Archives Program, Saskatchewan Archives Board, University of Regina, Regina, Sask., S4S 0A2.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Editor wishes to draw attention to the article "An Odyssey of Canadian Archival Heirlooms Ends" (The Archivist, Public Archives of Canada, Vol. 7, No. 6, in the SGS Library). For those members of ARMENIAN, DOUKHOBOR, ESTONIAN, FINNISH, GEORGIAN, JEWISH, LATVIAN, LITHUANIAN, MENNONITE, POLISH, RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN origin: Canadian scholars and archivists have found "some 100 boxes of records" in an underground repository in the USA. It appears that the collection left Canada in 1922. Records relate to "all aspects of immigration, settlement, social adjustment, military service, and relations between Canada and Imperial Russia. The collection contains "hundreds of thousands of photographs, letters and related documents." "The immigration of the Jewish Community from Russia to Canada is exceptionally well documented." Very interesting and well worth reading. Further information can be obtained by writing to the Manuscript Division directly. The date of the opening of the material will be announced in an upcoming issue of The Archivist.

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Several indexes for periodicals and newspaper columns have been prepared at the Mennonite Heritage Centre Archives. The indexes provide assistance for finding information about persons who lived in southern Manitoba during the early decades of settlement there. Copies of some of the indexes are available for the price of photo-duplication and mailing. Further information from the Mennonite Heritage Centre, 600 Shaftesbury Blvd., Winnipeg, Man., R3P 0M4. (From CP Bulletin, Summer 1980, Vol. 8, No. 3).

SOURCES FOR FAMILY HISTORY IN WESTERN CANADA  
Eric Jonasson

Paper given at the Twelfth Annual Seminar of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Moose Jaw, 24-25 October, 1980.

Western Canada is a broad term used to identify that general portion of Canada lying west of the Great Lakes and composed of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory. Although the term is useful in quickly defining the wide geographic area, it has been over-used to such an extent that many family historians may have the misconception that the records to be found within the region are uniform and homogeneous. If only this was true!

The creation and content of records in western Canada has developed along as many different lines as there are provinces and territories. Records common in one province are non-existent in others and those common to all provinces display either subtle or dramatic differences from one province to another, influenced by local events which shaped their development. Economic and political forces have also intervened in the history of western Canada to create records which are uniform in all respects over wide expanses of the west, irrespective of present provincial boundaries. The records of the Hudson's Bay Company and the land records created during the homestead era on the prairies are examples of these exceptions.

Perhaps the greatest aspect which links western Canada together and serves to perpetuate its identity as a single unit is its history - or, more correctly, its lack of history. As an area which has only experienced organized settlement on a large scale for slightly more than one hundred years, its historical resources have not been subjected to the ravages of time and neglect which are evident in the older settled areas of Canada. Also, settlement occurred at such a rapid pace that it prompted a higher degree of organization than might otherwise have taken place, which in turn saw to the creation of a profusion of records in the desire to control the settlement process or administer the newly settled areas. This historic youthfulness is the primary reason behind western Canada's consideration as a single unit as far as family history sources are concerned.

Several factors have influenced content and direction in the preparation of this paper. The primary consideration has been to provide a general guide to the major sources which will assist researchers in constructing accurate biographies of their ancestors and kinsmen, with attention given to the historical development of various records and to their contents. It is not meant to be a genealogical guide, nor is it meant to be an inventory of family history sources. The expanse of the territory covered and the volume of records involved make it impossible to do more than touch on the major sources. In discussing the contents and historical development of various records, it has been necessary to make certain generalizations in order that all major material is covered. For records common to other areas of Canada and the United States, the discussions are limited at times to the differences in their content or administration in western Canada-the assumption being that this paper's audience is already versed in the basic tenets of family history research.

Following a brief discussion on western Canada's history and on some general information on repositories and secondary works, the family history sources will be discussed within general categories based on the primary function of each record to the researcher. Sources which fall under more than one specific category, and many do, will be discussed more fully under the category in which they are most pertinent. At all times, the emphasis rests primarily with the four provinces as these are the areas of greatest settlement.

## HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The original inhabitants of western Canada were the various tribes of native peoples who occupied the area thousands of years before the coming of white settlement. These include such groups as the Cree, Saulteaux, Assiniboine, Chipewyan and Blackfoot on the prairies; the Salish, Haida, Nootkas and Shuswaps in British Columbia; and the Inuit or Eskimo of the Arctic regions.

The first encroachments by Europeans occurred as a result of the fur trade, particularly the Hudson's Bay Company and the various independent traders from Montreal. The first permanent white settlement in the west was established almost 300 years ago in 1684 at York Factory (now in Manitoba). At first, most permanent fur trade posts clung to the shores of Hudson Bay although some temporary posts were established in the interior by the independent traders. In 1774, the Spanish became the first Europeans to explore the British Columbia coast, followed shortly by the English. In the same year the Hudson's Bay Company began to move into the western interior prodded by the fierce competition of the Montreal traders, and by the opening years of the 19th century fur trade posts were operating in all four of the western provinces. Very little agricultural or truly permanent settlement occurred during the fur trade period and, in fact it was actively discouraged by the fur companies. Most of the employees at the company posts remained only as long as their contracts were in force after which they returned to Europe or eastern Canada.

Prior to the 1860's, permanent settlement in western Canada was limited but not entirely nonexistent. In 1812, contingents of Scottish and Irish settlers sponsored by the Earl of Selkirk arrived at Red River (presently Winnipeg, Manitoba) and established the first purely agricultural settlement in the west. They joined a number of French Canadian fur traders and their native wives who had begun to settle the area at the beginning of the 19th century. Although virtually all immigration to Red River had ceased by 1820, with the exception of some retired fur traders and a few military pensioners, the descendants of this handful of pioneers provided the foundation of the future Province of Manitoba.

In 1849 on the opposite side of the western expanse, a small number of settlers began to arrive at Fort Victoria on Vancouver Island marking the beginning of settlement on the Pacific coast. With discovery of gold in the interior of British Columbia, a rush of immigration occurred that was unparalleled anywhere in the west up to that time. It is estimated that over 25,000 miners entered the interior in 1858 alone, although many only stayed a short time. Despite the fact that this influx was only temporary, it did serve to establish British Columbia as the western outpost of British colonialism.

There was a renewed interest in immigration to the west in the 1860's but it wasn't until after 1870 that it began to accelerate. In that year Manitoba was created a province and the Canadian federation acquired the North-West Territories (now Saskatchewan and Alberta). The promise of a transcontinental railroad linking British Columbia with eastern Canada coaxed the Pacific province into entering confederation in 1871. With these developments, the west was fused with the east and the course of its history became more influenced by national and international policies.

Early immigration to the prairies tended to favour Manitoba during the closing years of the 19th century, with most immigrants coming from other settled areas of Canada (notably Ontario and Quebec) and from the United States. Up to 1900 more than one half and at times up to 60% of all residents of the prairies made their homes in Manitoba at any one given time. A change in immigration policy in 1896 saw an ever increasing number of continental Europeans, especially eastern Europeans, migrate to Canada. It also marked the rush of the settlement to Saskatchewan and Alberta and lead to their creation as separate provinces in 1905. Immigrants also poured in from the United States. Large scale immigration to Canada continued until the beginning of the depression except for a short pause during the First World War. In British Columbia immigration was more gradual but also more consistent, coming mainly from Britain, the United States and other parts of Canada, although there were large influxes of Oriental immigrants prior to the First World War.

#### MAJOR ARCHIVES AND REPOSITORIES

Western Canadian records have not been centralized to quite the same extent as their counterparts in older areas of Canada nor have extensive microfilming projects been completed to preserve them and make them more available to the public. Centralizing and microfilming programs are now underway which should alter this generalization within the next decade.

Records can generally be found in three major types of repositories:

- 1) Provincial Archives and other major Archives. These include, notably, the Public Archives of Canada (PAC), the Provincial Archives of Manitoba (PAM), the Saskatchewan Archives Board (SAB), the Provincial Archives of Alberta (PAA), the Provincial Archives of British Columbia (PABC), the Glenbow-Alberta Institute (GAI), and the Hudson's Bay Company Archives (HBCA).
- 2) Regional or special archives. These include university archives, the archives of ethnic groups, local libraries and archives, as well as local historical societies to name a few, not all of which are necessarily located in western Canada.
- 3) The offices of the creators of the original records. These include such organizations as provincial government departments, municipal offices, school boards, private businesses, individual churches, and many others.

The names and addresses of some of these repositories have been included as appendices to this paper. Addresses of major Archives can also be obtained from Directory of Canadian Records and Manuscript Repositories (Association of Canadian Archivists, Ottawa 1977), and the addresses of government departments, agencies, municipal units, etc.,

can be found in such works as Canadian Almanac and Directory (annual, Toronto, Copp Clark) or in provincial government publications. Many repositories of all three types are also listed in Eric Jonasson: The Canadian Genealogical Handbook (Winnipeg 1978, 2nd Ed.), as well as providing a general guide to the genealogical holdings of each of the provincial archives.

With the exception of a few articles and brochures, there are no current published inventories to the collections of the provincial archives. For the most detailed listing of the records housed by each, researchers should consult Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories, 2 vols. (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada 1975) and its supplement. For the Public Archives of Canada collections, the General Inventory: Manuscripts and Public Records Division: General Inventory series are quite comprehensive.

#### GENERAL SECONDARY SOURCES

The examination of pertinent secondary material is a necessary preliminary to conducting family research in any given geographical area, regardless of its size. Without it, ancestors cannot be placed in the context of the times and places in which they lived. Important clues to available and possible records will be overlooked and actual biographies of antecedents will go undiscovered. (1)

Regional and provincial histories (2) provide a general overview of the historical development of the west and can furnish a greater understanding of the events that shaped its development. Local histories provide intimate details on the growth of individual communities or areas within each province, offering glimpses of life and society in times past (3). The numerous histories of various ethnic and cultural groups who settled in the west provide interesting details on the hardships and progress encountered by each when settling in the new land. Published journals, diaries, papers and recollections, a recent example of which is Barry Broadfoot: The Pioneer Years, 1895-1914: Memories of Settlers who Opened the West (Toronto, Doubleday 1976), give a more personalized view of success and failure, good times and bad, in the words of the pioneers themselves. By using these specialized histories in conjunction with original records it is possible to compile family histories which are teeming with life and vitality-living monuments to our ancestral pasts rather than dusty repositories of isolated facts.

Pertinent secondary sources can be identified through the use of available bibliographies, the most comprehensive of which are Bruce Peel: A Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces to 1953, with Biographical Index 2nd Ed. (Toronto, U. of Toronto 1973), and Dictionary Catalogue of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia (Boston: J.K. Hall 1971). Other bibliographies supplement these and can be used to a greater or lesser degree depending on need. One particularly good, yet inexpensive, single volume which deals with the west is Alan F.J. Artibise: Western Canada Since 1870: A Select Bibliography (Vancouver, U. O B.C. 1978), which is quite comprehensive for its size.

#### SOURCES RELATING TO VITAL DATA AND FAMILY RECONSTRUCTION

Family history can be regarded as an accounting of what has happened in the lives of each of our ancestors, if we are permitted to

adjust Webster's definition of the word 'history' to our own purpose (4). But in order to construct an ancestral biography we must first identify the ancestor - and this introduces the importance of genealogy to the family historian. Without genealogy and the framework of names, dates and places it provides, the family historian lacks the essential base information around which a biography can be woven.

Although most of the records which will be discussed in this paper offer some information important to pedigree extension or family reconstruction, some play a greater role than others in fulfilling this particular aspect. The records of birth, marriage and death created by civil authorities are very important to the researcher in western Canada primarily because they have existed for most of the settled history of the area.

Civil registration has developed on a provincial basis and it is important to briefly examine the individual historic developments in order to understand their availability or limitations during the early years of their existence (5). The first Act respecting vital statistics in western Canada was passed in British Columbia in 1872, although it did initially exclude Chinese and Indians. The next Act was passed in Manitoba in 1873. Both were far from successful in their implementation and for Manitoba the 1873 Act was essentially a 'dead letter'. Manitoba established a new program in 1882 which proved much more successful and the North-West Territories (including the present provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta) followed with a vital statistics ordinance in 1888. Since the enactment of this legislation civil registration has technically been in force in all regions of the west. Alberta presently reports that birth records begin in 1887 but marriage and death records exist only since 1898. British Columbia states that records begin in 1872 and Manitoba indicates that 1882 is its commencement date. Saskatchewan offers a start date of 1889. The present North-west Territories indicate that records do not predate the 1940's and the Yukon Territory advises that records begin in 1894. Almost all provinces state that they also maintain some scattered church records for the period preceding the introduction of civil registration. (6)

While it is important to know the extent of the records and a general synopsis of the vital statistics legislation in each province, it is much more pertinent to have a clear understanding of how complete the registration was during the infancy of each civil system. If the figures on the completeness of birth registrations as advanced by Robert Kuczynski (7) in 1930 can be used as a basis for all aspects of civil registration, and this will not necessarily be the same for marriages and death records which were always more complete, some general assumptions can be made. Kuczynski indicates that birth registrations in British Columbia were only 50% complete in the period prior to 1910 and during 1930 were only estimated to be 85% complete. In Manitoba, with the exception of the first few years, he regarded registration to be erratic and incomplete prior to 1920, after which it improved dramatically. Due to geographic problems and remoteness in the Territories, it is hard to say with certainty if registration is complete even to this day.

The information to be found in civil records varies tremendously

with time and place. Earlier records contain less information than present documents of the same type. The death registration is perhaps the most useful, providing capsuled vital information on an individual as well as the names of funeral directors and cemeteries from which further data on the deceased may be obtained. Marriage and birth records may provide the name of the officiating clergyman, thereby leading to a search of the church registers. The greatest problem of the family historian, however, is not in the extent of the information that was originally recorded, but in the extent of the information that the provincial authorities will release. Provinces such as Manitoba and Saskatchewan will provide photostatic copies of the original registrations, but others will not. As conditions on the release of records are perpetually changing, researchers should contact the individual provinces to determine their policies prior to ordering certificates.

There are some sporadic and incomplete records which were created or gathered by civil authorities in the west prior to the enactment of provincial or territorial legislation which made the registration of vital data a civil function. These include such material as the extracts of Anglican baptisms, marriages and burials at Red River, 1820-51, which can be found in HBCA (8). Parental information for these records are restricted to the baptisms in which only the father's name is provided. The BCPA has copies of marriage licenses 1859-67 for Vancouver Island in the records of the Colonial Secretary, as well as having some records of marriages (and sometimes births) for the Secretary, as well as having some records of marriages (and sometimes births) for the Yale and Cariboo districts from 1872 until the early 20th century. Other records of a similar nature may be found in other repositories.

For the period prior to civil registration, as well as during the early period of civil administration, family historians must rely heavily on the records kept by the various religious denominations. Although missionaries had made excursions to the west as early as the 18th century, it wasn't until the beginning of the 19th century that any denomination established a firm missionary outpost in the country. The first to make their presence known were the Roman Catholics, who founded a mission at St. Boniface (now part of Winnipeg, Manitoba) in 1818. The Anglicans (Church of England) followed two years later. These two denominations quickly established missions throughout the west, dominating religious life until the close of the century. Other denominations arrived on a gradual basis; Methodists (1840), Presbyterians (1851), Baptists (1873), Mennonites (1874), Lutherans (1875) - until each major church was represented (9).

In addition to the vital data they contain, church records can also provide considerable information on the individuals who make up the religious community. As each denomination differs in the extent and nature of its records, the individual church bodies are the best sources for an explanation of available materials. Further information can be obtained from the centralized archives of each denomination, the addresses of which can be found in Eric Jonasson: The Canadian Genealogical Handbook (1978), or in Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches (Annual, New York: Abingdon Press):.

Some records of religious orders, individual churches, and diocesan collections can also be found in provincial archives and other repositories. Fairly complete listings of pre-civil registration church registers which have been deposited in central repositories can be found in Angus Baxter, In Search of Your Roots: A Guide for Canadians Seeking Their Ancestors (Toronto: Macmillan 1978) (10). The collections of the various missionary societies, such as the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (Anglican), the Methodist Missionary Society (Methodist), and the various Roman Catholic Orders (all in PAC on microfilm), can also provide valuable historical and genealogical information and should be consulted if applicable.

Although not as important a source for family reconstruction in the west as the church and civil records, the census will undoubtedly become a more valuable resource in time. The earliest census records, which cover the period 1827-56, are primarily statistical and are more related to financial affairs than to family reconstruction. Therefore, they will be dealt with under the financial records. The census returns compiled in 1870 and 1881 are much more important in recreating the family as a unit. The 1881 census is the first which covers all of western Canada. As well as indicating the make-up of the family it provides information on its financial situation and material possessions. The 1870 census, which covers only Manitoba, is unique in that it provides the name of the father of each person residing in the province in addition to furnishing basic information on the family unit. The future holds great promise for the family historian's use of census records. To the regular decennial censuses taken nation-wide since 1881 can be added the special enumerations which have been conducted occasionally in the western provinces. Manitoba was enumerated in 1885-86 and 1896, although the former consisted only of a count of population, and the prairies as a region were enumerated in special returns taken in 1906, 1916, 1926, 1936 and 1946. As these become available, they will surely be of great interest and value to the family researcher. Another census source is the half-yearly returns and school censuses which have been compiled. These often contain some parental information on school age children. The most notable centralized collections can be found at PAM, SAB, PAA, supplemented by collections at other repositories and at the various provincial Departments of Education. Some records begin as early as the 1880's.

Before concluding this section on vital data and family reconstruction, there are a number of other sources deserving mention. The records of funeral directors can provide additional information or can be used to supplement death registrations, and may be available to family members on request. The names of funeral directors throughout the west can be obtained from telephone directories or through directories located at the offices of local funeral directors. Cemetery records can also be of great value and all genealogical societies in western Canada have now instituted programs to gather cemetery transcriptions in their respective provinces. They should be contacted for further details. Cemeteries which are administered by local municipalities or private corporations also maintain records, often with alphabetical indexes, of the burials which have taken place. These records may be available at the cemetery itself or in local municipal offices.

## SOURCES PROVIDING COMPLETE BIOGRAPHIES OR PERSONAL REMINISCENCES

It is considerably easier to construct an ancestral biography if a general outline of an ancestor's life is available, and there are many published and unpublished sources which can assist to this end.

In the event that a history or genealogy of the family has already been compiled, copies may be deposited with the PAC or the provincial archives. If it has been published a copy may be in the National Library of Canada (395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N3). There have also been a number of biographical works dealing with specific groups of people (lawyers, teachers, etc), or with ethnic groups (12).

The best and most complete collections of biographies for western Canadians are also the most scattered. These primarily consist of the biographies contained in the numerous published local histories and of newspaper obituaries, the latter being the better of the two for overall completeness. Newspapers have been published in the west since 1859 and there are few areas which at some time or another didn't boast a local newspaper or were close to a town in which one was published. As well, many ethnic and cultural groups issued their newspapers, often containing more detailed obituaries than the English-language dailies or weeklies. All provincial archives and libraries maintain excellent collections of historic newspapers and local histories and should be consulted when this information is desired. In all instances, it is necessary to know the general area in which an ancestor lived and, for obituaries, the exact date of death in order to have a search conducted. Researchers will often find that the biographical information in these pieces will vary greatly, some containing a wealth of data, others offering little or no material of value. Regardless of how complete the biographical information from these sources may be, it is almost impossible to determine its accuracy and impartiality. Therefore, any prepared biography should only be used as a guide to original records.

A family history can come to life with the stories and reminiscences of older family members. Those who begin to research their ancestral pasts early in their lives have the distinct advantage of recording this 'living' history. However, these resources are not always available for some reason or another and the search for this 'personalized' information must be conducted differently. The local newspaper offers a rich source for personal information on ancestors, although it is necessary to search these publications issue by issue. The results can be extremely rewarding - or terribly disappointing. It is purely a matter of luck. All provinces have embarked upon programs at some time designed to gather personal information on their early pioneers, ranging from standardized questionnaires to taped interviews (13). Each archives, as well as local repositories, should be contacted to determine what materials of this type have been gathered by each. Even if your particular family is not included in a taped interview, the assembled recordings can still be extremely valuable in providing basic social/economic information on various time periods and situations, thereby adding depth to your own family history. There are also a number of genealogical and biographical collections assembled by private

individuals which may provide interesting details or basic information on ancestors. Some of these include collections by researchers such as Clarence Kipling (PAC) and Charles Denney (GAI), both of which deal with Red River and the fur trade. Other collections are still in the hands of their collectors or are housed in other repositories.

#### SOURCES RELATING TO LAND, LAND OWNERSHIP, AND RESIDENCE

Records relating to land can be particularly valuable to family historians researching in western Canada. As land itself was comparatively inexpensive, especially on the prairies, and the settlers few in number at first, these records may sometimes provide the only documentation of an ancestor's settlement in a given locality. However, they are also the most scattered of family sources and can be the most frustrating and difficult to use.

Initially, all land in the west was the property of the Crown, in the right of the colonial government (for B.C. only) or the Canadian federal government (for the prairie provinces), although the prairies were the personal property of the Hudson's Bay Company for the two centuries prior to their transfer to the Canadian government in 1870. The federal government retained jurisdiction over land grants on the prairies until 1930 at which time all the remaining Crown lands were transferred to the individual provinces. British Columbia has always administered the Crown lands within the boundaries, although there are some exceptions. Many methods were utilized to alienate land from the Crown, the methods themselves being influenced by politics, geography, economics and a variety of other factors. Although it is only possible to briefly touch on the methods used and their major records, numerous publications exist which can fully explain the land grant process in the west (14).

The earliest land records in the west are those created by the Hudson's Bay Company during its proprietorship of the prairie region and the period it administered Vancouver Island in British Columbia. These records comprise copies of deeds, registers and various other land documents for Red River 1811-62 and Vancouver Island 1851-75 (including sales of Victoria town lots 1853-61) and are now found at HBCA. Copies of these can also be found, in part, at PAM and the B.C. Lands Branch.

British Columbia, which entered confederation in complete control of its resources, developed a Crown land policy independent of that established for the prairies and, as a result, has retained complete control over all the records generated. The applications for Crown lands, sales registers and other records are now in the custody of the Lands Branch, Ministry of the Environment, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C., V8V 1X5. Records are indexed by the legal description of the property. The BCPA has some miscellaneous land records, as well as an interesting manuscript F.W. Laing: Colonial Farm Settlers on the Mainland of British Columbia 1858-1871 (Victoria 1939), which lists and indexes early mainland settlers and their land holdings.(15)

Until 1930, all Crown land grants in the prairie provinces were administered by the federal government. The administration of such a vast sparsely-settled territory, together with the control resulting

from the standardized and inexpensive survey system (based on the system in use in the public land states of the United States), made it possible for the federal government to utilize prairie lands in satisfying certain political, economic, and social goals, such as the financing of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This resulted in a profusion of land grants, sales and leases, some of which were administered by the federal government and others which were not.

The major method used to alienate Crown lands on the prairies was the homestead (45% of all land alienated) and the most valuable document was the homestead application. These records provide some basic information on each applicant in addition to material on the family, improvements made to the land, citizenship, and other personal remarks. The applications and other records relating to homesteads are now in the custody of the individual provinces. The PAA and SAB hold the records for their respective provinces, while Manitoba's records are retained by Crown Lands Section, Dept. of Mines, Natural Resources and Environmental Management, 1495 St. James St., Winnipeg, Man. R3H 0W9. An alphabetical list of all patentees for western Canada 1873-1930, is available at PAC, as are copies of the Homestead Application Registers 1872-1932, the latter containing records of all individuals who applied for homesteads (41% of all applicants never patented their homesteads). Copies of these records in part can also be found in the provincial repositories.

The federal government also made sizable land grants available to private companies which in turn sold parcels to individual settlers. The largest proportion of lands granted in this manner went to the railway companies (25% of all land alienated to help finance track construction. The railway records include registers, agreements, correspondence and other papers and can be found at the GAI (for C.P.R. lands) and at the Real Estate Dept., C.N.R., 123 Main St., Winnipeg, R3C 1A3, and the PAC (for C.N.R. lands). Other grants went to the Hudson's Bay Company, records of which are at HBCA. However, these are still unclassified and, unfortunately, are not yet available to researchers. Some grants were given to private land and colonization companies on the understanding that these firms would encourage settlement. Their records can be found scattered throughout archives in western Canada or within the record collections of the railways.

All of these records are of value to the family historian, although some provide more information than others. In the course of investigations, researchers will uncover other records which may shed more light on the land transactions of their ancestors. As a closing note to Crown land records, it is fitting to mention a few of these 'additional' sources. They include timber and grazing leases, military grants, irrigation permits; and other similar documents. One particularly fascinating source is the field books of the surveyors who laid out the survey system on the prairies. Within these volumes can be found considerable information on the squatters who settled on land in advance of the survey. These books can be found in the provincial archives and at PAC.

Following the initial grant from the Crown or sale by the private company, subsequent land transactions are registered in local land offices according to one of two registration systems. The first of these systems, referred to as the Registry System, provided for the

filing of all records which related to a parcel of land. These included deeds, mortgages, release from mortgages, wills, and a variety of other documents. It can be a gold mine of information where it exists. The other method of registration, the Torrens System, minimizes the records kept to one document per transfer and unlike the Registry system, which only serves to register records relating to land, guarantees title to the land. The major component of the Torrens System is the Certificate of Title, which is not unlike a deed in nature and content. None of the other interesting documents have a place within this system. However, some information on mortgages is kept, generally as a notation on the back of the title certificate, although some offices have been known to keep the original mortgage forms. As a general rule, researchers should only expect to find the minimum documentation in an office operating under the Torrens System. All records are indexed by legal description of the property, which must be known in order to initiate a search, and the index itself contains no names, only the reference numbers of the certificates dealing with the property concerned.

Unfortunately, the Torrens System is the most prevalent method of land registration in western Canada. The first Torrens-type system was established in British Columbia in 1860 on Vancouver Island and was extended to the mainland areas ten years later. The balance of the west followed this example, Manitoba in 1885 and the North-West Territories (including Saskatchewan and Alberta) in 1886. The Registry System is still used in B.C. for a number of small complicated titles and in Manitoba for about 10% of the land holdings in the province. The Registry System was, however, the original method used throughout the west and the historic records from this period can be extremely valuable in expanding the ancestral biography (16). Local registration offices must be contacted for searches and copies of documents.

Locating ancestors on farms or in cities can be a very time consuming process. Regretably, western Canada has not produced a tremendous volume of maps and directories of great use in determining the residences of rural citizens or those in small towns. Most directories concern themselves with the larger urban centers, such as Winnipeg, Victoria, Edmonton and other major cities, although some were also produced for the smaller centers during this century. These directories begin as early as 1860 and are still published today, most on an annual basis. It is therefore possible to trace the movements of a family within a city or from city to city. Some directories were also produced listing rural residents of each province, or at least the major businessmen in each town throughout the west. Manitoba and British Columbia were the primary beneficiaries of these rural directories in the period prior to 1900. In Manitoba, for example, there are alphabetical lists of farmers in the province included in nine directories of "Manitoba and the NorthWest Territories" published in the period 1881-1901, and in the same directory series a list of farmers in the North-West Territories appears in 1888 and an alphabetical index for British Columbia is included in 1889. These rural lists do not extend too far into the 20th century. Excellent directory collections can be

found in each of the provincial archives.

While there are scattered collections of maps which show the names of landowners, there is only one major series of landowner maps produced for the west and it only covers the prairies. Directory maps similar in content to county atlases were published by the Cummins Map Company between 1917 and 1930 and cover most of the settled areas of this region. No province has fewer than two complete series. The known series include Saskatchewan 1917, 1918, and 1923. The Cummins maps, as well as other miscellaneous landowner maps, can be found at all western archives and at PAC. There are no alphabetical indexes to these map series.

The 20th century and the advent of the telephone introduced the telephone directory as a source for locating ancestral residence. Virtually all archives have collections of these directories, some as early as the 1920's. As well, the PAA has a large collection of records relating to mutual telephone companies in Alberta which contain subscriber lists and agreements. These records begin in the 1920's.

There are other records which may be considered as land or residency records. Some mining documents in British Columbia and the Yukon would certainly fall within this scope. The BCPA contains collections of miner's certificates and licenses for the general period 1876-1930, as well as the records of the Gold Commissioners and Mining Recorders 1858-1950 which include similar documents. Although the information may not indicate more than name and general place of residence, this can be important if no other records exist which supply this data. The Yukon Territorial Archives has similar records for the period 1895-1917.

Another source of residency are voters' lists and jury lists, generally unindexed and often incomplete. Many early records of this type can be found at the provincial archives.

Land and residency records can be the most varied and scattered of all sources, yet they are essential to the family historian if he is truly concerned about documenting the coming and going of ancestors or the property each possessed. The foregoing sources are indicative of the records which can furnish this information.

(TO BE COMPLETED IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN)

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THE GERMANS IN WESTERN CANADA,  
A VANISHING PEOPLE  
by A. Becker, M.D.

How many people of German extraction are there actually in Western Canada? Theoretically it should be easy to find the answer for this question in the census figures of the Bureau of Statistics. Unfortunately the census figures for this particular ethnic group are not always reliable. One cause for discrepancies resulted from the way in which the questions about ethnic origin were asked.

Table I

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF GERMAN SETTLERS IN WESTERN CANADA (1)

1. Germans from Russia.....	44%
(Black Sea, Volhynia and Volga.)	
2. Germans from Austria-Hungary.....	18%
(Galicia, Bukowina and Banat.)	
3. Germans from the United States.....	18%
4. Germans from Germany.....	18%
5. Germans from Roumania.....	12%
6. Germans from Ontario, Switzerland & South America.....	2%

If the census taker were to ask a person of German extraction living in Western Canada, "Where were you Born?", he would get one of many answers. A few would answer, "Germany," and some would say, "Austria," but by far the largest number would say, "Russia," Still others would answer, "Hungary, Roumania, Poland, Bulgaria, the Ukraine or the United States." To record the ethnic origin of these people under the country of birth would be wrong as in actual fact their racial origin was German.

The second cause for discrepancies in the census figures is related to the international situation at the time of the census. During the First World War the Canadians of German extraction lost the franchise and all German newspaper publications were banned. The racial tensions of this period had a very definite effect on the census.

Table II

ETHNIC GROUPS IN CANADA (2)

	Total					
Year	Population	Austrian	German	Dutch	Russian	Ukrainian
1911	7,206,643	44,036	403,417	55,961	44,376	75,432
1921	8,787,949	107,671	294,635	117,505	100,064	106,721

In 1911 according to the census, there were 403,417 people of German extraction living in Canada, but in 1921 there were only 294,635. Even if there had not been any immigration there should have been a natural increase rather than a decrease. During this same period, the number of Dutch increased from 55,961 to 117,505, while the number of Austrians increased from 44,036 to 107,671. The Slavic groups also showed substantial increases. (Table II.)

Table III

ETHNIC GROUPS IN MANITOBA (3)

	Total					
Year	Population	Austrian	German	Dutch	Russian	Ukrainian
1911	492,394	8,354	34,530	2,853	7,761	30,584
1921	610,118	31,035	19,444	20,728	14,009	44,129

As one may suspect, the census figures for the Western Provinces

showed similar changes. In Manitoba in 1911 there were 34,530 people of German ethnic background, while in 1921 there were only 19,444. During this same period the number of Dutch increased from 2,853 to 20,728. (Table III.)

Table IV  
SASKATCHEWAN (4)

	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
Austrian	7,636	39,738	17,061	10,655	7,220	18,983	3,845
German	68,628	68,202	129,232	130,258	135,258	158,209	180,095

The number claiming Austrian ethnic origin increased during periods of tension while the number claiming German ethnic origin decreased. (Table IV.) The reverse seems to occur in periods of peace. This switching of ethnic allegiance makes it virtually impossible to determine accurately how many people of German extraction there are living in Western Canada. By studying the statistics of mother tongue, ethnic origin and religion, it is hoped that some of the apparent discrepancies can be corrected.

Since the Germans and Austrians have a common language, it seems reasonable to add these two groups together; this gives us a total of 295,446 people claiming German and/or Austrian ethnic origin. (Table V).

Table V

1931 '5

Province	Total Population	Ethnic Origin Austrian	Ethnic Origin German	Mother Tongue German	Percentage of Germ. & Aust. Origin in each Province
Manitoba	700,139	8,858	38,078	58,219	6.7
Saskatchewan	921,785	17,061	129,232	140,009	15.8
Alberta	731,605	6,737	74,750	64,410	11.1
B.C.	694,263	3,891	16,986	12,932	3.0
Yukon	4,230	2	98	16	2.3
N.W.T.	9,723	14	39	73	0.5
	3,061,745	36,563	258,883	275,660	

The Mennonites in the pre-war period called themselves German, but subsequently many of them switched. In 1931 a total of 47,282 Mennonites had changed their German ethnic background to Dutch or Russian. (Table VI.)

Table VI  
1931 (6)

Province	Mennonites claiming Dutch Origin	Mennonites claiming Russian Origin
Manitoba	19,047	4,738
Saskatchewan	14,266	4,608
Alberta	2,060	1,675
British Columbia	761	127
	36,134	11,148

Many of the German Catholics, Lutherans and Baptists also changed their ethnic allegiance from German to Russian during the war years. If indeed their ethnic origins were Russian as they stated, their religion should be either Greek Orthodox or Doukhobour. However, 33,660 who claimed they were of Russian ethnic origin, gave their religion as Baptists, Lutherans or Roman Catholics. (Table VII).

Table VII

Religion	RACIAL ORIGIN--RUSSIAN--1931 (7)				Total
	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
Baptists	838	1,583	1,028	303	3,297
Lutherans	2,335	5,226	4,033	661	12,295
Roman Catholics	1,853	11,543	3,295	1,377	18,068
					<u>33,660</u>

This number presumably represents those who had switched their ethnic allegiance from German to Russian.

There remain to be counted the second and third generation German Canadians and German Americans, a few Germans from Switzerland, plus those who had switched to Hungarian or the Slavic groups. Dr. H. LEHMAN estimated this number to be approximately 12,000, a figure which is probably low.

#### GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1931

1. Of German ethnic origin.....	258,883
2. Of Austrian ethnic origin.....	36,563
3. German Mennonites who switched to Russian or Dutch.....	47,282
4. Catholics, Lutherans and Baptists who switched to Russian.....	33,660
5. Second and third generation who switched to British and/or Slavic groups.....	<u>12,000</u>
	<u>388,388</u>

By adding all of the previous estimations, the number of people with German background living in Western Canada in 1931 was 388,388, representing approximately 12.7 percent of the total population of 3,061,745. This is 112,728 more than the number who gave German as their mother tongue and presumably it is representative of the degree of assimilation that had occurred.

The economic depression of the thirties resulted in severe restrictions on immigration and of course, there was no immigration of Germans during the Second World War. In the post-war period of 1946 to 1970 there were 308,297 German and 65,464 Austrian immigrants who entered Canada. (8) The number of these new immigrants who settled in Western Canada plus the natural growth rate are reflected in the 1971 census. (Table VIII).

Table VIII

1971 (9)

Province	Total Population	Austrian Ethnic Origin	German Ethnic Origin	Mother Tongue German	Percentage of Germ. & Aust. Origin in each Province
Manitoba	988,250	3,200	123,065	82,715	12.7
Saskatchewan	926,245	3,845	180,095	78,885	19.5
Alberta	1,627,875	6,310	231,005	92,805	14.5
B.C.	2,184,620	9,845	198,315	89,020	9.5
Yukon	18,385	110	1,555	560	9.0
N.W.T.	34,805	60	1,339	425	2.0
	<u>5,780,180</u>	<u>23,370</u>	<u>527,365</u>	<u>341,410</u>	

The total population in Western Canada in 1971 was 5,780,180 of whom 550,735 were of German and/or Austrian ethnic origin, 341,410 of whom gave German as their mother tongue, representing a figure of 61 percent. In 1931 there were 295,446 people of German and/or Austrian ethnic origin, 275,660 of whom gave German as their mother tongue, or approximately 93 percent.

These statistics would suggest that people of German ethnic background are losing their identity and are disappearing in the melting pot of "New Canadians," a society in which the English language and culture are predominant.

#### THE GERMAN SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN CANADA

It is not intended to discuss the German settlements in Western Canada in great detail, only brief mention will be made of the larger ones.

The first Germans in Western Canada were part of a group of 100 soldiers engaged by Lord Selkirk in 1817 to protect his Scottish Red River settlement. The soldiers were part of two regiments consisting of Germans as well as a few Swiss and Italians. These soldiers had helped the English fight Napoleon in Spain and from 1812 to 1815 they were allied with Canada in its defence against the United States. The officers and soldiers had their land near the small fort and were settled along German Creek, a small tributary of the Red River, so named because of their presence there. The site of the colony subsequently became known as St. Boniface.

When the Hudson's Bay Co. and the North-Western Co. joined forces in 1821 and hostilities ceased with the Selkirk colonists, the soldiers lost their purpose and their presence was no longer required. In 1826 they moved to Galena, Illinois, where they became farmers and miners. (10)

#### THE MENNONITE SETTLEMENTS

The first Germans to settle permanently in Western Canada were a group of Mennonites who settled in Southern Manitoba. William Hespeler, a German born Winnipeg business man, was visiting his home in Baden-Baden,

Germany, in 1872. While there, he heard through the Russian Count Menschikov, that as a result of the recent regulations of the Russian Government regarding military service, etc., many of the German Mennonite people in South Russia were unhappy and wanted to leave. Hespeler related this information to the Canadian Government, who in turn sent him to South Russia to contact these people. He visited many of the Mennonite colonies and invited the people to come to Western Canada where they could set up new homes for themselves. "Having arranged for a delegation to visit Canada, he returned home where he was made a Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, and placed in Winnipeg to oversee the anticipated immigration." (11)

Subsequently a delegation of four Mennonites inspected the area in Southern Manitoba and decided that the land would indeed be suitable to start a new settlement. (12) On July 23, 1873, they negotiated an agreement with the Dominion Government which included the following provisions: (13)

1. Exemption from military service.
2. Eight townships of free land.
3. Exclusive use of reserved land by the Mennonites.
4. Full exercise of religious principles.
5. Control of their own schools.
6. Transportation credits from Hamburg to Fort Garry, of up to \$30.00 per adult.

The land reserve which contained 8 townships was located some 30 miles south-east of Winnipeg, on the east side of the Red. River. The first Mennonite immigrants from Russia arrived at the end of July, 1874. They discovered that much of the land on which they settled was marginal and some 32 families moved to the west side of the Red River soon after their arrival. In 1874 they applied for a block settlement, which was granted, and a reserve containing 17 townships was officially created by an Order-in-Council in 1876. (14) Between 1876 and 1882 about 400 families moved from the east to the west side of the river. (15) The areas became known as the 'East' and 'West' Reserves.

The immigrants continued to come in large numbers and by 1877 there were 700 families living in 38 colonies in the East Reserve, and 467 families living in 25 colonies in the West Reserve. By 1879, 6,902 people had settled in 110 colonies. (16)

The population in both reserves increased rapidly, so that in a few years there was no land available for the young couples wishing to get started. Commissioner Jacobsen stated in 1890, "the greatest grievance (of the Mennonites) is that they have not land enough for their increasing families." (17) The Canadian Government became aware of this situation and in order to prevent the migration of these people to the United States, set aside a second large area comprising some 42 townships near Rosthern, in the North-West Territories 40 miles north of Saskatoon.

The first group of Mennonite settlers, mostly young people from Manitoba, came to this new area in 1891. They were soon joined by

Mennonites from Russia who had been working on the farms of their friends and brethren in Manitoba. They were also joined by Mennonites from the states of Nebraska, Kansas and the Dakotas. The news of a good crop in 1899 resulted in a further influx of both Mennonites and German Lutherans.

On January 23, 1894 the Dominion Government reserved the even numbered sections of four townships in the Hague-Osler region for the exclusive settlement of Old Colony Mennonites from the West Reserve. The land was located along the railway line between Saskatoon and Rosthern, the odd numbered sections were owned by the railway. (18) By 1931 the number of Mennonites living in the Rosthern district had increased to 12, 708.

The increasing population and the new Mennonite immigrants coming from both Germany and Russia required the opening of yet another Mennonite settlement, this time in the south-west part of the province. In 1903 the first Mennonite settlers arrived in the Swift Current-Herbert district and by 1905 there were more than 100 families settled in the area of Main Center, north-west of Herbert. Again their numbers increased rapidly; by 1911 there were 4,598 and by 1931 there were 8,231 Mennonites in the Swift Current-Herbert district. (19)

In the post-war years of the First World War, some 1,800 Mennonite families settled in small groups in nearly all parts of Saskatchewan. However, some 200 Mennonite families from Russia settled around Rabbit Lake and Glenbush, west of Prince Albert.

Although Manitoba and Saskatchewan seemed to be the first choice for the Mennonites, some did settle in Alberta. The first group came from Waterloo, Ontario, in 1893 and settled in the Didsbury-Carstair district. In 1900 a further group from Ontario were joined by some members from the United States and settled in the Knee Hill area, east of Didsbury and in colonies near Beiseker. By 1911 there were 1,147 Mennonites in the Calgary-Didsbury district. In the post-war period, some 2,000 Mennonites from Russia and 1,500 members from Saskatchewan were accommodated in 43 different settlements. (20)

In 1894 Hutterites from Volhynia settled at Bruderheim, north of Edmonton, and at Bruderfeld and New Sarepta south of Edmonton. In 1918 Hutterites from the United States formed 12 "bruderhofe" in the area between Lethbridge and Cardston. A few more came later. By 1931 there were 8,289 Mennonites and Hutterites in Alberta. (Table IX.)

In 1907 a small group of 15 Mennonite families settled in the Okanagan Valley; their centre was Renata, from which they spread into Penticton, Kelowna and Nelson. (21) The first large group of Mennonites to settle in British Columbia came in 1926; they comprised some 300 families from Russia who were sponsored by their kin in Rosthern, Saskatchewan. They settled in the Fraser Valley with Yarrow as the centre. New members from the prairies soon swelled their ranks and they spread into the areas of Sardis, Abbotsford and vicinity. About the same time, some 29 families (approximately 300 members) settled in the Black Creek area on Vancouver Island, north of Nanaimo. (22)

In 1931 there were 1,085 Mennonites in British Columbia.

Table IX

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN WESTERN CANADA  
1931 (23)

	Baptists	Lutherans	Mennonites	R.C.
Manitoba	1,987	17,061	30,352	11,647
Saskatchewan	5,140	44,857	31,338	57,276
Alberta	4,227	28,238	8,289	17,779
B.C.	960	4,781	1,085	6,599
Yukon	0	34	3	42
N.W.T.	2	13	1	14
	<u>12,316</u>	<u>94,984</u>	<u>71,068</u>	<u>93,357</u>

Table X

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN WESTERN CANADA  
1971 (24)

	Baptists	Lutherans	Mennonites	R.C.
Manitoba	5,460	29,985	43,960	13,400
Saskatchewan	3,320	40,170	20,790	70,425
Alberta	11,955	61,285	14,310	52,930
B.C.	9,860	44,180	18,355	40,430
Yukon	70	330	40	445
N.W.T.	55	225	20	395
	<u>30,720</u>	<u>176,175</u>	<u>97,475</u>	<u>178,025</u>

GERMAN CATHOLIC SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN CANADA

There were no significant German Catholic settlements in Manitoba; small groups were intermingled with the Mennonites and Lutherans. The 1931 census showed only 5, 445 German Catholics in Manitoba.

On May 22, 1886, a group of four German Catholic families took up homesteads at Balgonie, a town in the North-West Territories, some 16 miles east of Regina. (25) They were soon joined by four more families. New immigrants continued to arrive, and by 1890 there were 24 families in the district. All of these people had come from Josephstal, a small colony of German Catholics in South Russia, 17 miles from Odessa. More families followed. What the new settlers found most difficult was the loneliness of the wide open prairies. Thirty families elected a committee who purchased the N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  S 5, T 18, R 16 from the C.P.R. on September 5, 1891, at a price of \$4.00 per acre. (26) Under clause 37 of the Homestead Act. a hamlet or colony was established in July 1894 and called St. Joseph's Colony.

More German Catholics from Russia followed and in 1890 five families settled along Many Bone Creek, near Kronau, 15 miles south of Balgonie. More families came to this district, and by 1899 there were 65 families

living in three small colonies known as Katharinental, Rastadt and Speyer. The three small colonies amalgamated in October 1916 to form St. Peter's Parish. (27)

Vibank, located 30 miles southeast of Regina, received its first group of Catholics in 1891. This group of Germans from Russia were joined in 1897 by Germans from the Banat in Hungary. In 1901 a further group of Germans arrived from the Banat, Bukowina and South Russia. In 1904 they formed St. Paul's Parish. (28)

The Odessa district slightly further east from Vibank was first settled in 1901. By 1904 there were 63 families in the area. It was served as a mission by priests from Balgonie, Qu'Appelle and Wolseley. The first modest church was built in the autumn of 1908 and dedicated to St. Wendelin. On November 14, 1914, the first resident priest, Rev. Peter Schorr, was installed and the name of the parish was changed and dedicated to the Holy Family. (29)

There were approximately 5,000 German Catholics in the seven parishes of St. Joseph's at Balgonia, St. Peter's at Kronau, St. Paul's at Vibank, the Holy Family at Odessa, the Lady of Grace at Sedley, the Immaculate Conception at Qu'Appelle and St. Ignatius at Kendal. (30)

The flood of new immigrants from Russia continued; they pushed the new settlements east and south as far as Weyburn and Estevan.

St. Peter's Parish at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, was founded in 1902 as the result of a conjoint effort by the Benedictine order of Monks, the German American Land Company and the Catholic Settlement Society of St. Paul, Minnesota. (31) Many American-born Germans, whose parents had settled in the United States between 1860 and 1880, were looking for new Homesteads in Western Canada. The problem was the scarcity of Catholic, German speaking priests who could provide for the spiritual needs of the new immigrants. Requests for help to the priests of the parishes from whence these new settlers had come, did bring results. The Benedictine order of Monks decided to investigate conditions in Western Canada with a view to selecting a location that would provide for a more or less closed colony, with a monastery in the center to act as a unifying force. (32)

A suitable location was indeed found and plans were made for immediate settlement. "The German American Land Co. entered into an agreement with the Dominion Government whereby a block of land comprising 50 townships was set aside for the colony. The company agreed to bring 500 settlers per year for three years. During this period, only those people brought in by the company or their associates, would be allowed to homestead within the limits of St. Peter's Colony. The German American Land Company bought 108,000 acres of land from the North Saskatchewan Land Company at \$4.50 per acre. This land comprised only part of the land in the colony, and only the odd numbered sections. The even numbered sections were reserved for homesteading. The Catholic Settlement Society undertook the task of providing settlers by advertising extensively in the German papers of the United States and distributing numerous pamphlets among the German Catholics." (33)

The Benedictine order supplied the priests for the colony and Prior Alfred from the monastery at Cluny, Illinois, accepted the invitation to take charge in the new settlement. The first group of 26 Catholic land seekers settled on their homesteads on October 11, 1902, aided by Father Bruno Doerfler. By December, 1902, some one thousand homesteads had been occupied and by 1906, the population had increased to 6,000. The settlers came mostly from Minnesota, but also from the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Kansas. Practically all were German Catholics; probably not more than 10 percent of the original settlers in St. Peter's Colony were not satisfied with their land because there was too much bush and shrub. With the intention of finding land to please these people, and providing homesteads for later arrivals, Mr. F. Lange decided to start a new colony on the open prairie. (35) On July 24, 1904, he drove with horse and wagon on a tour of inspection to the Tramping Lake area, west of Saskatoon, and decided that the district would be most suitable for a new settlement. (36)

This time there was no Land Company to buy up land for a closed colony as had been done at St. Peter's. However, a Catholic Colonization Society was formed at Rosthern with Mr. Lange as president and Mr. W. Bens (Bentz) as secretary, as well as three Oblate priests as members. (37) The Society realized that it was necessary to advertise the location and advantages of the new colony in all areas of prospective German Catholic immigrants, namely in the United States, Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany. They could not get any money from the Federal Government, but did induce the Canadian Pacific Railway to provide some money for this purpose. This money was not nearly enough and Mr. Lange gave all of his personal earnings to defray the expenses of the advertising. Their efforts however, were well rewarded and soon there was such an influx of German immigrants that the planned colony in reality became a closed community. The colony expanded well beyond its originally intended size and eventually covered an area of 77 townships. The official founding of St. Joseph's Colony is given as May 12, 1905, as it was on this day that the first settlers came to Tramping Lake from Saskatoon, under the guidance of Father J. Schweers. (38)

For the most part, the settlers were Germans from South Russia and the Volga who had been living in the United States for some years. There were also many Germans from the Banat, Austria-Hungary, as well as some from Germany. By 1907 there were 581 German families at Tramping Lake. The 1911 census reported 5,300 and by 1931 there were 10,099 German Catholic people in the region. (39)

The Happy Land region, located in the area 40 miles north of Maple Creek and south of the South Saskatchewan River, comprising some eleven communities centered around Prelate and Leader, was yet another large settlement of German Catholics. The community was founded in 1908 and by 1909 it comprised 500 German Catholic families. Many of the people came from South Russia via the Dobrudja.

Many smaller settlements of German Catholics were also formed; these are summarized on Table IX. Some German Catholics of course lived in the cities. The 1931 census showed 47,121 German Catholics in Saskatchewan. (Table IX).

# SMALL GERMAN CATHOLIC SETTLEMENTS IN SASKATCHEWAN (40)

Year Founded	Name of Colony	Adjacent Station	No. of German Catholic Families	Origin of Settlers
			1932	
1. 1892	Mariahilf	Grayson	250	Moldavia, Czernowitz, Bukowina
2. 1900	Maryland	Steelman	70	Banat, South Russia, Roumania, Ont. & Wisconsin.
3. 1902	Marienthal	Estevan	100	S. Russia, Roumania, Germany, N. Dakota, Ont.
	Jacobsberg Bergfeld		62	Russia, Germany, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary
4. 1903	Allan Seltz	Allan	250	S. Russia, Via U.S.
5. 1904	Claybank Spring Valley	Claybank	90	Sea of Azov, Bukowina, Bavaria, & East Prussia.
		Same	62	
6. 1904	Holdfast	Holdfast	170	Black Sea, Banat
	Wolfsheim	Raymore	180	Banat, Germany & Donau Monarchy
7. 1905	St. Pius	Windthorst	100	U.S., Germany
	Kronsberg	Dysart	100	Galicia
	Arat	Edenwold		Galicia & Bukowina
8. 1906	Horizon		70	Banat
9. 1908	St. Elizabeth	St. Boswell		Banat
	St. Joseph	Hodgeville	120	United States, Perkhams, Minn., Bukowina
	St. Mathias	Gooding		Galicia & Hungary.
10. 1910	Billimun	Same	80	South Russia
11. 1910	Rockglen	Same	65	Germany, Austria-Hungary
12. 1923	St. Boniface	St. Wallburg	100	Bavaria, Westphalia, Austria & Sask.

The above information has been summarized from LEHMANN, pp. 185-197.

German Catholic settlements in Alberta were few and small; some who had come from the United States settled at Pincher Creek in 1896. They were second generation Germans whose ancestors had originally come from Westphalia in Germany. By 1906 there were 40 German Catholic families in this community.

In 1902 a German Catholic Colony was formed at Spring Lake; these settlers were mostly from Minnesota and the Dakotas. More came and by 1932 they had increased to 180 German Catholic families living in 4 communities.

The colony of Rosenheim, located on the Alberta border, was an overflow from St. Joseph's Colony in Saskatchewan, and in 1932 there were over 1,000 German Catholics there. Smaller German Catholic settlements were located at Beiseker, Lethbridge, Morinville, Peace River, Berwyn and Battle River.

The 1931 census showed 12, 180 German Catholics in Alberta. (41)

There were no large German Catholic settlements in British Columbia. Some 60 German Catholic families settled at Kelowna and about 80 families settled at Rutland in the Okanagan Valley. Most of these people came from St. Joseph's Colony and Claybank in Saskatchewan. Some German Catholics also lived in the Fraser Valley, Vancouver and New Westminster. The 1931 census showed only 3,841 German Catholics in all of British Columbia.

#### GERMAN EVANGELICAL SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN CANADA (42)

Waldersea, located at the souther tip of Lake Manitoba, was settled by 15 German Lutheran (43) families from Galicia in 1891 and in 1896 they were joined by 114 Lutheran families from the Crimea, East Prussia and Volhynia. This same year, 90 Lutheran and 20 German Baptist (44) families from Volhynia founded a settlement north-east of Winnipeg centered around Beausejour, Thalberg and Whitemouth. Later they were joined by Lutherans from Galicia, Russia and Germany. Small groups of Lutheran families had also settled on the periphery of the Mennonite colonies in southern Manitoba.

Moosehorn, located between Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba was settled by Lutherans from Volhynia and in 1913 they also founded Friedfeld near Kamsack. Other Lutheran settlements were at Inglis, Grandview, Boissevain and Dauphin, while Baptists settled at Rose-du-Lac and Minton. Lutherans and Baptists also settled in the city of Winnipeg. In 1931 there were 16,379 German Lutherans and 1,080 German Baptists in Manitoba. (Table VIII.)

The first Lutherans in Saskatchewan came from Germany in 1884 and settled at Neu-Elsass, now called Strasbourg. In 1885 a group of Baptists from Tulcea in the Roumanian Dobrudja settled at Neu-Tulcea, now called Edenwold. This group intended to settle in Neu-Elsass but because it was so far from a railway centre at that time, they decided to form their own colony. In 1889 they were

joined by a group of Germans from Bukowina. Many more of their friends and relatives from Bukowina followed them, and by 1896 there were 65 Germans from South Russia, Poland, Galicia and Germany. These people spread into homesteads in the surrounding districts of Vibank, Earl Grey and Southey, while twenty Baptist families from the Dobrudja settled near Raymore.

Lutherans also settled in the Edenwold district in 1890 and formed the rural parish of St. John and in 1916 they founded the parish of St. Paul in the town of Edenwold.

Langenburg, located near the Manitoba border, was founded in 1885 by 27 Lutheran families from Germany. In 1890 they were joined by Germans from Eastern Europe, and soon the district expanded into 5 additional German settlements, namely, Landshut, by settlers from Lower Bavaria and the Black Sea; Hoffmungtal by Germans from Bessarabia and Galicia; Baräsina by Germans from Bessarabia, Volhynia and Kurland; Landestru by Germans from Galicia, and Riversdale by Galician Germans. By 1931 there were 2,031 Germans in the district, nearly all Lutheran. (45)

Ebenezer, located north of Yorkton, was founded in 1887 by Baptists from Volhynia and the Volga. The settlement enlarged as new members arrived and by 1889 there were 100 German families in the district. By 1931 there were 6,604 Germans in the nine districts of Yorkton. (46)

Neudorf was founded in 1890 by Lutherans from Galicia who had settled at Dunmore, Alberta and Grenfell, Saskatchewan in 1888, but because of complete crop failures in those areas, they had moved to Neudorf. They were joined in subsequent years by more Lutherans from Galicia. The expanding community eventually occupied most of twelve townships. By 1931 there were 2,842 Germans in the Lemburg-Neudorf district.

In 1904 Lutherans settled in Melville and district; 60 families were from Bessarabia, 20 families from Galicia and five from Germany. More settlers came and by 1931 there were 1,178 Germans in the town of Melville, and 1,700 Germans in the surrounding farm district.

Other Lutheran settlements were Lipton, Cupar, Markinch, Southey and Earl Grey. In the area between Lipton and Earl Grey, there were approximately 3,600 Lutherans. Smaller Lutheran settlements were located at Gartenland near Quill Lake, and Prairie Rose near Dafoe, both settled by Volhynian Germans while Jansen was settled by Volga Germans. Smaller Lutheran settlements were also scattered throughout the province; Luseland had 100 Lutheran families, St. Boswell 180 families, Bateman 130 families and Yellow Grass 80, while Regina had 190 Lutheran and 60 Baptist families. Lutherans also formed the largest number of Germans in Saskatoon. The 1931 census showed 41,059 German Lutherans and 1,499 German Baptists in Saskatchewan. (Table IX)

The first German Lutherans to settle in Alberta were Gustav Neumann and Carl Schoening. They had come from Ontario and settled at Pincher Creek in 1882. They were joined by other German Lutherans in 1884, and in 1896 by some German Catholics from the United States.

Many Germans from Galicia and Russia had settled in colonies (e.g. Rosenthal, Josephsburg) in the Dunmore district south of Medicine Hat in 1889. Because of severe drought all but two of the families moved north to colonies near Stony Plain, Fort Saskatchewan and Wetaskiwin. The Galician Lutheran Germans established the colonies of Hoffnungsau and Rosenthal near Stony Plain 30 miles west of Edmonton, and Josephsburg near Fort Saskatchewan, 20 miles northeast of Edmonton, while the Russian German Lutherans founded Heimthal at Rabbit Hill, about 12 miles south of Edmonton, just west of the present station of Nisku.

New immigrants from Galicia, Volhynia and Russia arrived every year. Soon all the land around Stony Plain was occupied and the settlers overflowed into the surrounding districts. They were joined by Germans from the United States and Ontario and by 1897 the regions of Stony Plain, Spruce Grove and Golden Spike were completely filled. Josephsburg also grew and by 1897 there were 40 families in the colony. The largest German Lutheran settlement developed around Wetaskiwin, south of Edmonton and along the Canadian Pacific Railway connecting these two points.

Lutherort, just south of Edmonton, now called Ellerslie, was founded in 1892 by Lutherans from Volhynia, while Leduc was settled by Baptists from Volhynia in 1893. Volhynian Germans also settled at Hay Lake and Bittern Lake north-east of Wetaskiwin, at New Norway, Bashaw, Forestburg, Galahad and Castor to the south-east, at Hobbema, Bismarck, Thorsby, Brightview and Patience to the west and south-west. Blumenau, now called Stettler was founded in 1903 by German Lutherans from Switzerland.

In 1913 Lutherans from Wurtemberg, Germany, settled at Westlock, Dapp, Fawcett, Newbrook, Styal, Junkins and Speers, all located north, north-west and west from Edmonton, and at Tomahawk and Little Volga in the south-west. Another large group of Germans came in 1927 and settled at Barrhead, Stettin, Freedom, Mellowdale, Monola, Mystery Lake, Bloomsbury, Meadowview, Rockfort Bridge and Mayerthorpe, while others settled at Flatbush, Edson, Rosevear, Pinedale, Sunnybrook and Warburg. Most of the later settlers came from Germany and Poland and were joined by members from the United States and the southern parts of the prairie provinces. In 1931 there were approximately 11,000 Germans, mostly Lutheran, within a 40 mile radius of Edmonton.

In 1911 Germans from Bessarabia and the United States settled a block of 30 townships south of Medicine Hat which included Irving, Walsh, Newburg (previously Josephsburg), Elkwater, Thelma, Growan, Gros Ventre, Little Plume, and Wisdom.

The Peace River district was the last to be settled. Lutherans from the United States first settled at Waterhole, four miles south of the present village of Fairview in 1916. Sexsmith to the south was settled in 1920. A heavy immigration into the region southwest of the village of Peace River started in 1926 when Lutherans settled at Grimshaw, Berwyn, Whitelaw, Bluesky, Hines Creek and Clear Prairie. They also settled at Deadwood, North Star and Notikwin in the north and on both sides of Burnt River, Spirit River and Northmark in the south. Further settlements occurred at Sexsmith, Grand Prairie,

Wembley, Hythe, Wanham, Hart Valley, Peoria, La Glace, Clairmont and Rivertop. The area was served by nine Lutheran ministers.

Lutherans also settled in the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. The 1931 census showed 27,551 German Lutherans and 2,165 German Baptists in Alberta. (Table IX.)

In British Columbia German Lutherans lived in the Fraser and Okanagan Valley, in the interior at Trail, Nelson and Creston, in the north at Prince George and Kamloops, and on Vancouver Island at Duncan and Courtney. The 1931 census showed 4,470 German Lutherans and only 35 German Baptists in all of British Columbia.

The settlements described in this report were the oldest and largest. There were however, many small German settlements throughout the prairie provinces.

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NOTES:

- (1) H. LEHMANN, Das Deutschtum in Westkanada, p. 93.
- (2) Canada Year Book, 1948-1949, p. 154.
- (3) Canada Census 1931, Table 61, p. 1182. Table 82, p. 1194.
- (4) Canada Census figures for each year.
- (5) Canada Census, Table 61, p. 1182, Table 62, p. 1164.
- (6) Census 1931, Bulletin XXXV, Religious Denominations by Racial Origin. (LEHMANN, p. 136).
- (7) Census of Canada, Vol. I, Population Summary 1931, pp. 924-945.
- (8) F. HAWKINS, Canada & Immigration, Table XII, p. 58.
- (9) Census of Canada 1971, Table 34.
- (10) LEHMANN, op. cit., pp. 41-47.
- (11) F.H. EPP, Mennonites in Canada, p. 187.
- (12) E.K. FRANCIS, In Search of Utopia, pp. 45-46. The delegates were David Klassen, Jacob Peters, Heinrich Wiebe & Cornelius Toems.
- (13) EPP, op. cit., p. 192.
- (14) Ibid., p. 211.
- (15) Ibid., p. 219.
- (16) LEHMANN, op. cit., p. 151.
- (17) Ibid., p. 153, Sess. Pap., 1890. No. 6. pp. 145-148.
- (18) EPP, op. cit., p. 312.
- (19) LEHMANN, op. cit., p. 172.
- (20) C.A. DAWSON, Group Settlement, Ethnic Communities in Western Canada, Vol. VII, p. 101.
- (21) K. STUMPP, Heimatbuch, 1963, p. 86.
- (22) EPP, op. cit., p. 304.
- (23) Seventh Census of Canada 1931, Vol. I, Summary Table 42, pp. 793-97.
- (24) Canada Census 1971, Table 19, pp. 5-10.
- (25) A. ZUMMERMAN, Zum Fünfzigjährigen Jubiläum, Anton and Joseph Diwold, Johann Kuntz and George Eckert, p. 8.
- (26) Glenbow Foundation, C.P.R. Land Sales Series, Vol. 109.
- (27) H. METZGER, Geschichtlicher Abriss, St. Peter's Pfarrei, p. 141.
- (28) P. ABELE, Der Brundung, St. Paul's Kirchengemeinde, p. 10.
- (29) F.K. GEREIN, History of Odessa, pp. 10-12.

- (30) LEHMANN, op. cit., p. 187.
- (31) P. WINDSCHIEGL, Fifty Golden Years, 1903-1953, pp. 7-9. Members of the German American Land Co. were H. J. Hascamp of St. Cloud, Moritz Hoeschen of Freeport and Henry Hoeschen of Melrose, Minnesota. Members of the Catholic Land Settlement were F.J. Lange and Costello.
- (32) Ibid., p. 7.
- (33) Dawson, op. cit., pp. 286.
- (34) Dawson, op. cit. pp. 286-287.
- (35) LEHMANN, op. cit., p. 180. There seems to be some confusion as to who originated the idea of a new colony. In Sess. Pap. 1906, No. 27 II p. 114, Mr. Speers, chief immigration officer stated, "In August 1904, I recommended a new location for the German people, who had placed 1000 families on the Quill Plains. Mr. F.J. Lange, who had settled this district, inspected the new territory at my request, which proved highly satisfactory and he has already placed a large number of German families in the new district."
- (36) Siberne Jubilaum, p. 21.
- (37) Ibid., p. 25. Fathers J. Laufer, A. Suffa, and J.W. Schulte.
- (38) Ibid., p. 6.
- (39) LEHMANN, op. cit., p. 184.
- (40) LEHMANN, pp. 185-197.
- (41) LEHMANN, pp. 223-224.
- (42) LEHMANN, op. cit., pp. 225-237.
- (43) Hereafter referred to as Lutherans.
- (44) Hereafter referred to as Baptists.
- (45) LEHMANN, op. cit., p. 206.
- (46) Ibid., p. 207.

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(The above article was taken from a publication of the Canadian Catholic Historical Association, 1975).

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- ✓ Other articles on Germans in S.G.S. Bulletins are:
- Eleanor WAGNER, "Immanuel Lutheran Church Craven Sask., 1911-1971." Vol., 8, No. 2.
  - B. BENJAMIN, "Some of Our Own From Fratautz, Bukowina." Vol., 8, No.2.
  - Dr. A. GIESINGER, "German-American Immigration." Vol. II No.1.
  - M. BARTOLF, "Two Lutheran Churches Celebrate 60 Years." Vol., 9, No. 3.
  - Dr. A. GIESINGER, "The Background of the People of German Origin in Sask." Vol. 9, No. 2.
  - Michael BARTOLF, "Historical Notes on a Parish in Banat, Roumania." Vol. 7, No. 4.
  - Paul ABELE, "History of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Parish, Vibank, Sask." Vol. 6, No. 2 & No. 3.
  - B. BORIS, "Visit to Regina by K. Stumpp and J.S. Height." Vol. 4, No.4.
  - D. PUFFALT, "The History of the 'German-Russian' Ethnic Group." Vol. 3, No. 1.
  - Dr. A. BECKER, "Germans from Russia in Western Canada." Vol. 4, No. 4.

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## FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

With the surge of interest in Family History in the United Kingdom, several years ago The Federation of Family History Societies was formed to assist and co-ordinate the work of societies and other bodies interested in Family History, Genealogy and Heraldry.

The Federation now has more than 120 member societies. Each County/Shire, in the United Kingdom now has a Family History Society. Members of the Federation also include overseas Genealogical Societies.

The Federation has established the Guild of One Name Studies, to accommodate those specializing in single surname research. It publishes a journal, "The Family History News and Digest" twice a year, which provides a valuable index to published genealogical material by member societies. The journals prove to be a valuable source to research material.

The Federation has various publications available; the "Register of One-Name Studies", "Forming a One-Name Group", "Aids for the Genealogists" and "Notes on Recording Monumental Inscriptions."

Copies of the current "Family History News and Digest" can be obtained by writing to-- The Federation of Family History Societies, Postal Sales Department, 96 Beaumont St. Milehouse, Plymouth, Devonshire, U.K. PL2 3A3. Cash with orders--95p plus 25p surface mail or 50p airmail. Anyone interested in more information on the Federation of Family History Societies, or in joining a Family History Society in the U.K. can write to --Mr. Colin CHAPMAN, General Secretary, Federation of Family History Societies, The Dovers, Cambridge, GLOUCESTER, U.K. G12 7AN. Include a self-addressed envelope and 2 international postal coupons.

## ENGLISH FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

Those of us doing English research will find being a member of a Family History Society to our advantage. The various Societies have many projects underway. Some Societies have been more successful in their projects than others. Some of the projects started are: compiling a marriage index, indexing 1851 census returns, (I have found these indexes can be used with L.D.S. microfilm of the Census), and recording cemeteries.

Each Society publishes its own journal. Most Societies publish their members interests and the names of the members who are willing to do research.

The cost of obtaining certificates at G.R.P. St. Catherine House, London by post is very high. When you are a member of a Family History Society, there are fellow members who are willing to obtain certificates for you in person, thus saving you many dollars.

For members of a U.K. Family History Society, the Federation of Family History Societies maintains an accommodation register for the U.K. to provide over-night accommodation to fellow family historians. The Federation suggests a charge of £3.00 per night plus £2.00 for an evening meal per person. Many of the Family History Societies ask their overseas members to let them know if they plan to visit the U.K. as they have members that are willing to take fellow members around.

## NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL DIRECTORY

The National Genealogical Directory was first published in March 1979 and contains some 20,000 family names being currently researched. A supplement has now been published in September 1980 containing a further 23,000 family names. Another edition of this Directory will be published in 1981. The cost of the 1981 edition will be f3.50, and anyone can have their interests included, up to a maximum of 20 surnames free. As this is a subscription volume, payment must be made in advance to obtain a copy. Deadline for entries is 30 June 1981. Members of the SGS interested in subscribing to the 1981 edition of the National Genealogical Directory can write: Michael J. BURCHALL, Editor, National Genealogical Directory, 4/33 Sussex Square, Brighton, East Sussex, U.K. BN2 5AB.

## ISLE OF WIGHT

The County Record Office, 26 Hillside, Newport, Isle of Wight--now has an index to all the surviving registers of the island parishes. Marriages have been indexed up to 1873 and baptism and burials up to 1858, apart from a few pre-1600 Newport entries.

## DEVONSHIRE MARRIAGE INDEX

The Devon Family History Society is commencing a marriage index. Initially the index will cover parishes not covered by Boyd or Fursdon for the period 1812-1837.

## COAST GUARD INDEX

Mrs. Eileen R. Stage, 150 Fulwell Part Avenue, Twickenham, Middlesex, TW2 5HB, has started to keep an index for Coast Guards. At present she is seeking information from other family historians on Coast Guard families.

## THE PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY

The Society of Genealogists is publishing an Index to the Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1750-1800. Two Volumes have been published so far; Vol. 1, A-Bh, 414 pages, f6.00, Vol. 2, Bi-Ce, 428 pages, f5.00. Anyone interested in obtaining one or all Volumes of the index can write to: The Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, U.K. SW7 4JX. Correspondence welcome with SGS members interested in the National Genealogical Directory. (Stamped self-addressed envelope please). I have the 1979 (20,000 surnames) and the 1980 (23,000 surnames) editions. Please advise Surname and Town/Shire. I also have an application form for the 1981 National Genealogical Directory, which I will photocopy for those interested in subscribing. S.A.E. and 10p per copy.

submitted by Mr. R.W. Chamberlain,  
Box 1143,  
Biggar, Saskatchewan,  
S0K 0M0.

**AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN KELVINGTON, R.M. #366  
GREENWOOD CEMETERY #366.1 IN THE COMMUNITY OF KELVINGTON. LOCATION:  
24-37-11-2. SUBMITTED BY: MRS. ANDY NORDMARKEN.**

NAME	BIRTH DATE	DEATH DATE	AGE
AGNES, Alex			
BECKSTRAND, Obed			
BECKSTRAND, Ole			
FOLAND, Matt			
HANSON, Gus			
HANSON, Hartvick			
KJELGREN, Britt (Mrs. O. G.)			
KJELGREN, Clifford	1912	1912	
KNUTSON, Clarence			
KNUTSON, Sabina			
LEACH, Baby			
LOMAS, Baby			
LUND, Baby			
MACDONALD, Baby			
NORGARD, Alfred			
PAULSON, Mrs. Paul			
PETERSON, Baby			
PETERSON, Gus			
THOMPSON, Clarence	1904	1917	
THOMPSON, Emma Johnson	1863	1929	
THOMPSON, Sever	1858	1936	

WALTON, Mrs. George

**AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN PONASS LAKE R.M. #367  
SAINT FRONT CEMETERY #367.1. LOCATION: 19-39-15-2.  
SUBMITTED BY: MRS. RENEE MONTES.**

NAME	BIRTHDATE	DEATH DATE	AGE
BERTONGINI, Ferd., Jr.		1929	3 Months
BOUCHARD, Lillian (Messier)		1926	29
DÉPOT, Christophe		1929	72
DÉSAULNIER, Marielle		1931	7 Months
HOAR, Thérèse		1930	6 Days
KAYE, René		1929	5½ Days
LECLER, Vve Al Thérèse		1922	
MOISAN, J. Narcisse		1920	2½ Months
MONTES, Florian L.		1929	44
MONTES, Mme. Elorian		1921	
PICTON, Marie		1930	46
PLAMONDON, Ferd.		1929	79½
PLAMONDON, Lucien		1925	5
PRÉVOST, Frédéric		1925	32
PRÉVOST, Léontine		1919	18
PRÉVOST, Marie-Anne (Bourque)		1916	24
RICHARD, Cleophas		1931	75
SANDRON, Mathieu		1915	
SCOTT, Lucien		1931	5 Months

## BOOK REVIEWS

Camp, Anthony J.: Everyone Has Roots An Introduction to Genealogy.  
1978 Pub. by Paperback Division of W.H. Allen & Co., Ltd., 44 Hill  
Street, London W1X 8LB.

Anthony J. Camp is the Director of Research at the Society of  
Genealogists in London.

Unfortunately, only hard cover versions of this book are  
available in Canada and the U.S.A. The paperback is available in  
Britain, Australia and New Zealand only. I borrowed this copy from  
a Presbyterian minister friend.

Anthony Camp's books are always worth reading. They are  
interesting, informative and easy to read. In the first chapter  
he discusses the Roots phenomenon and how people are pouring into  
Britain and other countries seeking their roots. More people have the  
means and time, and increasingly the ordinary person has come to know  
that there is as much to be discovered in his background as that of  
any other person. Camp discusses family traditions, false pedigrees  
and people who ran away from schools like Eton, the tens of thousands  
of heiresses that ran away with grooms or servants. There is a grow-  
ing interest in other things connected with the past, with antiques,  
local history, heraldry and archeology.

The chapter on Sources goes over the usual sources in Britain  
for genealogy. Besides mentioning some very old published sources,  
a description of church records, civil registration, there is a full  
description of the poor relief that the local parishes were obliged to  
look after. Wills are also described. He also mentions how one should  
choose a professional genealogist.

There is a most interesting chapter on forgery and deception.  
The great Marquis de Ruvigny (died 1921) authored five volumes  
enumerating the descendants of Edward III and of the Jacobite  
Peerage based on a seventeenth century marriage that did not take  
place. In the 1820's a man working in the York Probate Registry  
inserted two fabricated wills among the genuine ones at York to prove  
he was a senior representative of the ancient house of Percy. The  
distribution of prospectuses on history books of certain families  
which are never produced was a popular scheme of fraudulent genealogists.  
The never failing racket of selling "genuine" Family Name Crests has  
been going on for years. The tartans of Scotland are also subject to  
the whims of the market. Their popularity seems to have stemmed from  
King George IV visit to Holyrood which was skillfully staged by Sir  
Walter Scott; the majority of modern tartans date from that time.

A most interesting chapter on names follows an interesting line  
of thought, therefore we really can't tell exactly where our surnames  
came from and why.

Mr. Camp describes some of the most interesting challenges he had  
as a researcher in Chapter 9. One was to find the descendants of Sir

Thomas Masterman Hardy, a friend of Nelson's, and to invite his descendants to a launching of a trawler to be built and named after him.

A section on professional genealogy suggests that many people will tackle a family history without any qualifications whatsoever, except enthusiasm. People without previous experience, without knowledge of record sources and sometimes without the mentality capable of handling the infinite names and dates, will possibly produce a hodge podge of traditional statements, guesses, misinterpreted and misplaced records interspersed with actual proven facts.

There are twenty-four pages of bibliographical notes, and a veritable goldmine of titles in this book.

Robert L. Pittendrigh ✓

Matheson, Del: Reunion: East O' the Sun (In the S.G.S. Library, for use in the library only).

Del Matheson has published his family history--a dream of all genealogists. This history includes many letters written by the author's grandmother to her family back home in Norway. It also features stories of the past written by various family members.

Reunion is interesting for various reasons. First of all, it is a very well done family history complete with family group sheets, pedigree charts, pictures and copies of original documents. Secondly, it gives a brief history of Norway and examples of Norwegian life through drawings and stories. Thirdly, Reunion tells, through the grandmother's letters, the life of the homesteader in Wisconsin and Minnesota at the turn of the century.

Anyone interested in Norwegian research should benefit from Matheson's book.

Laura Coates

The Lindenbach Lineage -compiled by Larilee Lindenbach Hotson, printed and bound in Thunder Bay, Ontario. 1980. ✓

This large, beautifully bound hard covered book is the story of Valentine Lindenbach Sr., and his descendants. Valentine was born in Hliboka, Bukovina, Austria, in 1857, and came to Canada in 1903, settling near Balgonie. He and his first wife, Caroline Wendling, had 4 children all born in Bukovina. Caroline died of tuberculosis, and Valentine married again, in 1895, to Margaret Hertz, and they had 6 children, 2 born in Bukovina, and 4 more after coming to Balgonie.

Very interesting stories have been written by the families of these 10 children, 61 grandchildren, and numerous great-grandchildren. There are hundreds of pictures from their homesteading days right up to the present, also pictures, maps, and information about Bukovina.

The book was researched, compiled, and typed by a granddaughter of

the original Valentine Lindenbach-- ----- Larilee Lindenbach Hotson, of Thunder Bay, Ontario, and was distributed at the first Lindenbach family reunion at Edenwold, on 5 and 6 July, 1980. The hundreds of people attending from all across Canada had an exciting weekend, making friends with relatives they hadn't known existed up to that time. The descendants of each of the 10 offspring wore colored ribbons to show which branch of the family they belonged to.

This excellent book should have had the pages numbered, and the hundreds of names indexed. Also, I think a brief family pedigree would be useful to locate the various families. However, my understanding is that Mrs. Hotson nearly ran out of time in having the book ready for the July reunion.

I believe copies of the book are still available at \$35.00 each.

Hazel Millar

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Editor's Note; re: above book report:

The following information is taken from the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church Record in Radautz, Buckowina (Romania). Vol. III A., Page 100 Number 189: Ludwig Schaffer, wagonmaker, and Katharina Lindenbach, farmer's daughter, were married by Pastor Edward Karch at Old Fratautz on 15 Oct., 1865. Katharina Lindenbach was listed as being born in 1847 at Kolomsa, Galizien (Galicia). Her parents were Philipp Lindenbach and Katharina Weber. Her brother was the Val Lindenbach Sr. mentioned in the book The Lindenbach Lineage. Witnesses at the wedding were Peter Wolf, shoemaker in Satulmare and Mrs. Glass, colonist in Old Fratautz. Katharina Schaffer, nee Lindenbach died 25 March, 1910, at North Southey, Sask., and was the first person buried in the North Southey cemetery.

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#### QUERIES

PETTIT        Mrs. Marjorie Robbins, R.R. #1, Harley, Ontario, NOE 1E0,  
is searching her father's relatives who settled near Grand  
HOBSON        Coulee Saskatchewan before W.W. I. Two brothers named  
PETTIT came from France to Grand Coulee. Their sister  
Eliza PETTIT (died 14 July, 1920, aged 65 years in London,  
England). A son of the above Eliza and Henry, William  
John HOBSON worked for the PETTIT brothers at Grand Coulee  
before 1912. He then went to St. Mary's, Ontario to  
enlist in 1914. Any information on the PETTITS would be  
sincerely appreciated.

# QUERIES

HARRISON Doreen & Barney T. Kuchinka, Box 130, Macoun, Sask. SOC 1P0, seek information on the following: Thomas MORGAN M. HARRISON, b. March 1875, married circa 1895 to Hannah MORGAN of Wrexham, N. Wales, at Platt Bridge, Lancashire, England. Resided in Abram parish, Lancs, in 1903 and came to Canada and Estevan, Sask. 1913. Anyone with information re: ancestors of the above, relatives in England or descendants of brothers Noah and Arthur HARRISON who resided Vancouver B.C. please contact the above address.

KLEIN Mr. Allan C. Fry, 430 Howard Ave., Duncan B.C., V9L 3M8 would like information on family of John KLEIN, b. 1833 d. 1919. He has information on children Oscar, Jacob, John, Charles, Lizzie. Needs information on Arthur, Elenora, Theodore and Bertha.

McCARTY Mrs. F. McLeod, Box 87 Dilke Sask., SOG 1C0, seeks information on great-grand parents Jerome and Ann ( FARNHAM) McCARTY who resided on Con. 8, Lot 19, East Gwillimbury Twp. York County, Ont., according to 1871 census. (Note: in Historical Atlas Jerome McCarty farmed on Con. 3, Lots 2 & 4 of East Gwillimbury). Is Jerome related to (Radselar) (Rosallur) McCarthy who settled on Con. 3, Lot 2 in 1828? Alfred, son of Jerome and Ann McCarty homesteaded near Glen Ewen N.W.T. in 1898 and later resided in Carnduff, Sask.

BALLENDINES Mrs. Mary M. Lee, 1416-8 Ave. S.E. Calgary, Alberta, T2G ON3 would like to know the history of a Roger ROWLAND GOULET, the second husband of Caroline ROWLAND. In 1863, Caroline ROWLAND( 1842-1922) married Peter BALLENTINE who died at Battleford, in what is now Sask. Caroline then married Roger GOULET. Caroline died at Battleford in 1922. Would Roger GOULET have died there too? In William Bleasdel Cameron's book The War Trail of Big Bear appears a picture of Louis GOULET. Was he the father of Roger? There are three BALLENDINES I cannot identify, Samuel BALLENDINE, George BALLENDINE, Peter BALLENDINE. Were they brothers? Were they the sons of George BALLENDINE (b. 1807, bur. 1875 at St. Andrew's) and Jean (Jane) Black? Peter BALLENDINE was born 10 Dec. 1836 at Cumberland House. Died 10 Dec. 1885 at Battleford. Samuel BALLENDINE died 1903 at Bresaylor, Sask. One account says he was born at Red River circa 1833. Samuel married Elizabeth ? at Red River in ? They had two children, George , bap. 8 May, 1864 and Jane Mary, bap. 12 April, 1866. Who was Elizabeth? When did she die? Samuel later married Flora Chatelaine. George BALLENDINE was born at Cumberland House in 1834 and died 24 Aug. 1906 at St. Andrew's. Any help appreciated.

MOONEY Shawn Roy Mooney, P.O. Box 3, Plenty, Sask. seeks the following: Birth date, death date and middle name of Reginald MOONEY, eldest son of Wm. Thomas and Mary MOONEY. He was born and died in Indian Head, Sask. Born between 1895 and 1898. Died on Christmas Day, 1902, 1903, or 1904 of diptheria. Any information would help.

EERTMOED Mrs. Peggy Adams Russell, 16 Hialeah Drive, Bartonville, Illinois U.S.A. 61607, would like to contact descendants of her uncle Bernhard (Ben) EERTMOED and his wife Helke (Hilda) Schipper who came to the Regina area circa 1904 or 1905 from Pekin Tazwell County, Illinois U.S.A. They originally came from Campen, Emden, Germany in Ostfreisland. They had ten children, some born in U.S.A., some in Canada: Fred, Ben, Christine, Emma, Frank, Grace, Irma, Hilda, Bernadine and ?. The above Ben's father was Frederick A. Eertmoed, b. Jan. 1843, Campen, Germany, died May 1906, Regina. Any help appreciated.

VAN OS Mr. Tom Van Os, 2511 Austin Ave., Coquitlam, B.C. V3K 3S2 would like to find what became of the following persons:

MILLAR Jessie Esther Van Os (nee Millar) b. 21 May, 1890, South Durham, Quebec, wife of Edward Van Os b. 28 Aug. 1889 (separated circa 1926). She lived in Regina from 1932-1947 at 1174 Albert St., and taught school at Sunny North 1938, 39, 40, Regina Beach 1942, 43, Findlater 1944, 45, 46, Gray 1946, 47, Parry 1943, lost track of her 1947. Had two daughters, Irene b. 29 Sept. 1915, was hairdresser 1933-39 in Regina at 2207 Albert St., lived at 2229 Smith St., lost contact 1939, and Jessie Adella b. 29 April 1917, was steno in Regina 1933-1941, lost contact 1941.

BENJAMIN Laura Coates, 95 Neilson Crescent, Regina, Sask., S4R 7R1 requires information on her great, great grandfather, George WALLACE BENJAMIN. He married Malvina Elizabeth ALEY, (SAGENDORF) ALEY, on 4 July, 1865, probably in Ulster County, New York. Their only child, William Seymour BENJAMIN, was born 10 Sept., 1866 in New York County, New York. As the couple separated when the child was very young, nothing is known of George.

JONES Mr. Robert Jones, 82 St. Augustine's Ave. South Groydon, Surrey, CR2 6JL England, seeks information on Hugh C. JONES --great grandson of Philip JONES (b. Chester, England, 1822, d. Innisfail, Alberta, 1896).

MILLER Mrs. Judi Montgomery, Enterprise, Ont., K0K 1Z0, wishes help with the following: Joseph MILLER (b. 31 Oct., 1852) was buried in the family plot at the United Church in Laura, Sask., in 1922. His wife Mary Ann Cox (B. 25 Dec., 1858) was also buried there in 1938. Judi wants to

COX

know if there are any additional MILLER'S or COX'S buried there and if anyone is doing research into these families. She would be happy to correspond with them.

HÖÖK  
HÖK  
HOOK  
HOK  
HOEK  
HAWK

Dr. Åke E. Sambergs, Fagerangskarna 62 S 12232 Enskede, Sweden, would like help in tracing the descendants of two brothers Johan HÖÖK and August HÖÖK born in Norberg, Sweden, in 1866 and 1882 resp. Johan b. 11 June 1866 and his wife Albertina Oberg b. 17 April, 1862 emigrated to North America, 1 July, 1893 and were believed to have farmed in Alberta where they had nine children. One daughter may have been "Rovena". One child may have gone to Chicago as the sender has an envelope post-marked there without address of sender. August Leonard HOOK b. 27 Sept. 1882, with his wife Selma Viktoria Bergman, b. 1 Sept. 1882 emigrated to Canada, he in 1907, she in spring of 1908. She brought children Karl Leonard, b. 14 Sept., 1903 and Anna Sofia HÖÖK, b. 23 Aug., 1906. One other child may have been born in Canada. Last correspondence was from Kenora dated Aug., 1909. Believed they moved further west, possibly Sask. Name may have been anglicized to HÖÖK, HOEK, or HAWK. Any help deeply appreciated.

LYNCH  
KILLOH  
FEATHERSTONE  
WILSON

Mrs. Ross Killoh, Box 105, Mannor, Sask., SOC 1RO would like more information on her grandparents who were George LYNCH, son of Andrew LYNCH and his wife Henrietta (Hetty) Dean, b. 11 May, 1868 at Port-du-Fort, a small settlement in Clarendon, now known as Shawville, all in the County of Pontiac, province of Quebec, and Mary Eliza WILSON, daughter of John WILSON and his wife Isabella FEATHERSTONE, b. 4 Aug., 1881, or 1882 in Carlton County. Also lived in Onslow Ont., which may have been where she was born. We are not sure of her birth place.

GEORGE  
PANNABECKER  
PANABAKER  
PENNYPECKER

Isabelle George, Box 175, Arcola, Sask., SOC OGO would like information on the PANNABECKER-PANABAKER family who were descendants of a Canadian immigrant to the U.S.A. Samuel W. PENNYPECKER, Governor of Pennsylvania at the turn of the century did some writings to record the family history as mentioned in the book Pannabecker - Panabaker by Cornelius Arthur Panabaker, pub, 1967. Any suggestions welcomed.

CASSADY

Mr. Michael Cassady, 6215 67th Court, Riverdale, Md. 20840 U.S.A. is attempting to trace an ancestor James CASSADY, who moved from Iowa in the 1880's to take up a Canadian land grant. He does not know the exact area in Sask. James CASSADY was born about 1844 in Ohio, his wife Kate born about 1847 in Missouri. They had two children, James E. born in 1871 and Mary E. born in 1873. Any help appreciated.

FITZGERALD Mrs. Mildred Eaton, 10017-11th Ave. N.W. Seattle, Washington, U.S.A. 98177, is conducting research on the FITZGERALD family who settled in the Grenfell area of N.W.T. in 1882. The family consisted of Mr. & Mrs. Robert Minnelt FITZGERALD, their family of Waller, Rex, Alfred, Edward, Robert, Gerald, and two daughters. There was also William, a brother of Mr. FITZGERALD and two sisters, Maggie and Georgina. Alfred was found dead, killed it was believed by a kick from a horse. Rex homesteaded, then moved to Kelowna to buy an orchard. Robert went to Calgary. Gerald homesteaded, the farm being still in the family. He contributed to the organization of the municipalities in 1905. Waller married a Miss Cunliffe, daughter of Lieut. Col. Cunliffe and they had six children, Dennis, Doreen, Molly, Pat, Brian and Terry. Dennis attained a high position as an agricultural adviser to the U.S.A. government. Mrs. Eaton's husband is the grandson of Robert who went to Calgary. Details of Robert's life after leaving Grenfell are vague except that he had three children, Nina (husband's mother), Robert Desmond, and Lorna. Any information on the descendants of R.M. FITZGERALD and his origins in Ireland, also, details on Robert of Calgary would be appreciated.

REIMER Lois Bergen, 2431 25th St. S.W. Calgary, Alberta, T3E 1X5, requires information regarding: Jacob REIMER, b. 2 Feb., 1858 in Russia, married 16 Dec. 1879 to Anna HARDER, died 10 July 1939 at Blumenthal, Sask.

HARDER Also require information regarding his wife, Anna HARDER, born 12 March, 1860 in Russia, died 9 Oct. 1935 at Blumenthal. They had eleven children including triplets who died at birth. Only one daughter, Elisabeth, reached adulthood.

BERGEN Also information required regarding: Peter BERGEN, born 15 June, 1832 in Russia. Married Maria Rempel. Died 17 Sept., 1902 in Osterwick, Manitoba. Maria Rempel born 7 March, 1833, died 8 Sept. 1904 at \_\_\_\_\_. Emigrated to Canada in 1876. He may have had a first wife named Kate Berg.

BOSWELL Margaret D. Campbell, 4020 Lakeview Ave., Regina, Sask. S4S 1H9 wishes exchange of information as to the following families: Rev. Dr. Edward Jukes BOSWELL-son of John BOSWELL and Ann Marlow JUKES, born 1799, Gosport, England, died in Kingston, Ont., 1879. Married Elizabeth BOSWELL, daughter of Walter BOSWELL R.N. and Catherine CREASE.

JUKES

CREASE CAMPBELL--Duncan Fraser-son of ? , born Ont. ? 1832, died Cypress River, Man., 1988. Married Euphemia YOUNG in Ont., born Ont? 1837, died Cypress River, Man., 1930. Came to Man. 1880 from Blyth, Ont. Inform. as to brothers, sisters and parents required.

CAMPBELL

YOUNG

# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As At December 31, 1980

<u>ASSETS</u>		
Cash in Bank		\$ 2,512.23
Due from Regina Branch		10.00
		<u>\$ 2,522.23</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Deferred Credits:		
1981 Membership Fees paid during 1980	\$ 827.00	
1981 Subscriptions paid during 1980	<u>121.00</u>	
		\$ 948.00
Due to Regina Branch		3.00
Due to Library Account		3.36
Excess of Assets over Liabilities		<u>\$ 1,567.87</u>
		<u>\$ 2,522.23</u>

# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

### STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

As At December 31, 1980

#### RECEIPTS

Membership Fees:			
1979 Fees		\$ 12.50	
1980 Fees		3,555.00	
1981 Fees		<u>827.00</u>	\$ 4,394.50
Branch Membership Fees:			
Regina Branch	\$ 117.00		
Yorkton Branch	<u>2.50</u>		
		119.50	
Less Transferred to Branches		<u>116.50</u>	3.00
Institutional Subscriptions:			
1979 Fees		\$ 12.50	
1980 Fees		100.50	
1981 Fees		<u>121.00</u>	234.00
Sales:			
Bulletins		\$ 134.45	
Group Sheets, Handbooks etc.		670.10	
Books		<u>845.75</u>	\$ 1,650.30
Grant from Saskatchewan Sports Trust			3,600.00
Miscellaneous:			
Repayment of grant made to the Regina Branch in 1978		30.00	
Donations		7.50	
Premiums on U.S. Remittances		15.34	
Duplicating costs charged to Members		13.50	
Over-remittances by Members		23.00	
Other		<u>.95</u>	90.29
			<u>\$ 9,972.09</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS			1,616.62
Cash on Hand and in Bank January 1, 1980.			<u>\$ 11,588.71</u>

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
GENERAL ACCOUNT  
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
For The Year Ended December 31, 1980  
DISBURSEMENTS

Bulletins:			
Duplicating	\$1,269.52		
Postage	627.28		
Typing	187.00		
Labels and Tape	6.69		
Index Cards	12.40		
			\$ 2,102.89
Library:			
Periodicals	\$133.46		
Books	\$306.49		
Postage	61.85		
Binding	36.60		
Tape	49.09		
File Cards	15.87		
Duplicating	5.50		
Labels	4.00		
Other	3.78		
		\$ 616.64	
Less Refunds		22.69	
			\$ 593.95
Administration:			
Postage	\$ 213.22		
Membership Lists and Kits	70.98		
Audit Fee	45.00		
Long Distance Telephone Tolls	36.73		
Miscellaneous Office Supplies	31.03		
Letterheads and Envelopes	28.20		
Business Meeting Refreshments	27.50		
Membership Fee	25.00		
Room Rental	25.00		
Membership Application Forms	21.59		
Post Office Box Rental	20.00		
Brochures	20.30		
Duplicating	15.07		
Forms Design and Drafting	15.00		
Other	20.35		
			\$ 614.97
Cemetery Project:			
File Cards	\$ 31.42		
Filing Cabinet and Box	76.36		
Postage	6.00		
			\$ 113.78
Purchase of Genealogical Forms and Supplies:			
Handbooks	\$744.24		
Pedigree Charts	122.67		
Family Newsletter	578.88		
Group Sheets	172.49		
Basic Guides	24.35		
		\$1,642.63	
Less refund Re Family Newsletter		578.88	
			\$ 1,063.75
Purchases made on behalf of Regina Branch:			
Newsletters	\$ 13.27		
Business Meeting Refreshments	70.00		
		\$ 83.27	
Less Reimbursements		73.27	
			\$ 10.00
Travel Expense	\$ 386.60		
Less Reimbursement from Library Account		386.60	
			Nil
Over-remittance returned to Members			23.50
Library Acquisitions chargeable to Library Account	\$1,802.18		
Less Refunds		248.54	
			\$ 1,553.64
Transfer of a portion of the Sask. Sports			3,000.00
Trust Grant to Library Account			\$ 9,076.48
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			2,512.23
Cash in Bank December 31, 1980			\$11,588.71

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
LIBRARY ACCOUNT  
STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES  
As At December 31, 1980

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 705.92
Due from General Account	<u>3.36</u>
	\$ <u>709.28</u>

LIABILITIES

Excess of Assets over Liabilities	\$ <u>709.28</u>
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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
LIBRARY ACCOUNT

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
For The Period May 30, 1980 to December 31, 1980

RECEIPTS

Transfer from General Account on May 30, 1980	\$ 3,000.00
Bank Interest	\$ <u>121.24</u>
	\$ <u>3,121.24</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Library Acquisition	\$2,071.12	
Less Refunds	<u>42.40</u>	
		\$ 2,028.72
Travel Expense		<u>386.60</u>
Total Disbursements		\$ 2,415.32
Cash in Bank December 31, 1980		<u>705.92</u>
		\$ <u>3,121.24</u>