

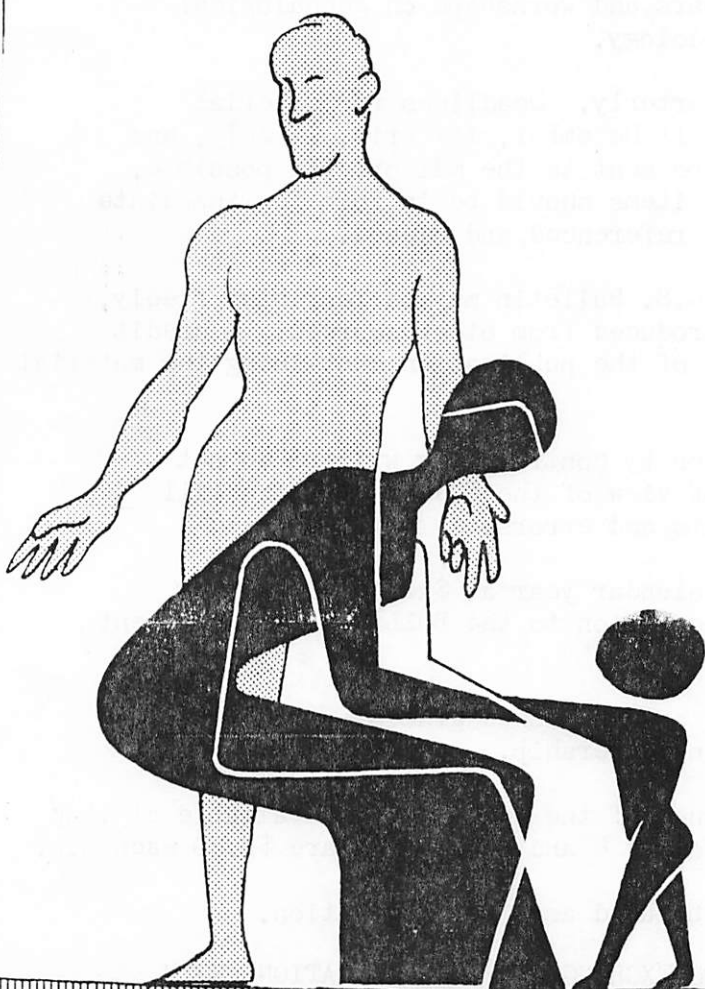


# *Saskatchewan* **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

**VOLUME 12 NO.2**

**1981**

**BULLETIN**



*SSGSS*

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

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

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

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

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

MEMBERSHIP is for the 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.

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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.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE BULLETIN

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TYPIST: Hilda M. Dale

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ATTENTION MEMBERS:

The Annual Meeting and Seminar of the SGS will be held in Saskatoon October 23 and 24 at the Co-operative College of Canada (Western Co-op College) in Sutherland. Residence and eating facilities are available there. Cost of accomodation and meals will be approximately \$14. per night and \$14. per day for meals. More information on guest speakers and program content will follow in the September Bulletin. Plan to attend! Members, visitors, and interested persons are welcome.

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The International Genealogical Workshop, New Brunswick. Time: Sat., Sun., Mon., August 1, 2, and 3, 1981. Location: Provincial Archives of New Brunswick U. of N.B. Campus, Fredericton, N.B. Interchange of information on Genealogy and Local History.

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St. Louis Genealogical Society's 12th Annual Fair. June 20, 1981.

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Dakota Pioneer Chapter invites you to participate in the Tenth Anniversary Convention of Germans from Russia Heritage Society. All activities will take place in the Rhinehalle at the Kirkwood Motor Inn, July 10, 11 and 12, Bismarck, N.D. For further information contact Donna Vander Worst 512 Second Street, Bismarck, ND 58501 Tel: (701)255-4136

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The annual gathering of the O'Mahony and Mahon(e) families and their friends takes place on Sunday, August 16th, 1981 at Dunloe Castle, Killarny, Co. Kerry, Eire. All connected by name, blood, marriage and affection are cordially invited to attend this 29th Clan Rally. Dunloe is one of the 14 castles the O'Mahony's once possessed in Counties Cork, Kerry and Limerick and this site is considered to be in one of the most beautiful spots in Ireland. The O'Mahony Journal, published annually, for members of this ancient family will be available. For further information write to: Mr. Peter Tynan O'Mahony, Ardnalee, Putland Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow, S. Ireland, or Merrill Gribbons 202 Cardigan Street, Guelph, Ontario, N1H 3Z9.

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Plans for the Saskatoon Week, July 19 to 24 of the vacation-on-campus, 1981 Prairie Canada Summer Program are now final as are those for Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Saskatoon week will feature five series of lectures. One series will be devoted to Prairie Poetry; one to the Prairie Landscape encompassing geology, plants, animals, ecology and land use; another series to Archaeology including information on techniques of archaeology and archaeological sites as well as information about pre-historic prairie inhabitants; a fourth series to Saskatchewan folklore and

oral history itself and a general overview; and the fifth series deals with Ethnic settlements between the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers--particularly Ukrainian, French and Metis, German and Mennonite and English Temperance. Optional tours to Batoche, Fort Carlton, Mennonite and Ukrainian settlements. Complementary programs will be offered in Winnipeg from July 12 to 17 and at the University of Alberta in Edmonton from July 26 to 31. Children's programs for the 6-12 year age group will be planned if sufficient interest is shown. For further information contact M. Evelyn JONESCU, Director, Canadian Plains Research Center, U. of Regina, Regina, Sask., S4S 0A2 584-4758.

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TO PEOPLE RESEARCHING IN MARYLAND OR VIRGINIA, U.S.A.

Two books have recently come to our attention that might possibly be of interest to someone working in the Maryland or Virginia areas of the U.S.

I. The Descendants of Col. Giles Brent

Capt. George Brent

Robert Brent, Gent

Immigrants to Maryland and Virginia. This book was written by Chester HORTON BRENT, published in 1936. The index lists allied family names as: CURD, DOGGETT, EDMONDS, FLEET, LAWSON, NUTT and WALE.

II. The Descendants of Hugh Brent

Immigrants to Isle of Wight County, Virginia 1642. This book was written by the same author as the first, published about 1946. Notes from some Diaries (1793-1909) of the Piedmont section of Virginia. Some allied families shown with the addition of BEEETHLAND, BERNARD, BUNTING, HATHAWAY, NEVIL, NEWTON, SAVAGE and VAUGHAN. These books are of limited editions published privately. Inquiries should be addressed to SGS Box 1894, Regina, Sask. S4P 3E1. This information was submitted by Louise FARRAH 31 Laval Drive, Regina, Sask., S4V 0G9

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PLEASE NOTE :

Group sheets are available from the SGS at \$2.50 for a pack of 50, PostPaid.

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Marie SVEDAHL of Box 119 Pangman, Sask, Sask., SOC 2C0 sends this note that may interest some of our readers: "Our local history book, From the Roughbark to the Buttes which covers the Municipality # 69 Norton, is due to come off the press in mid-June. If any of your readers things one of their ancestors might have lived in this district, I would be only too glad to check the index for them. I also have at my disposal the local history books on Ceylon, Parry, and Yellow Grass and would be willing to check them as well. The only cost would be a stamped self-addressed envelope.

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WELCOME?

A sincere welcome to PANGMAN, the newest Branch of the SGS. (See more under Branch Reports).

## BRANCH REPORTS

### YORKTON

Yorkton Branch held three meetings as of the start of 1981.

1981 officers are: Chairman--Hendrika BLOMMAERT  
Secretary--Donna ST. LOUIS  
Treasurer--Jode VAN CAESEEELE  
Librarian--Helen A. NORMAN  
Cemetery Project Convener--Howard ATKINSON

Our Branch membership is down this year, however, we are busy trying to create more of an interest. Our January meeting got things rolling with a lively show of suggestions; among them the suggestion of a guest speaker for our future meetings. It was decided to have one of our members start off with a talk of her own experience for our February meeting. This presentation was given by Dianne NORMAN on the Orkney Islands of Scotland. Of course, it was very informative and brought some response. Our March meeting is planned to provide us with a speaker from the library. We are also continuing our family tree searching and cemetery recording.

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### PANGMAN

The Pangman Branch was formed in January 1981 and have at present 12 paid up members, plus 2 or 3 more persons who have expressed an interest. The February meeting consisted of a report by one of our members on research done at the Ontario Archives and on some of the sources to be found there. In March members told about the different names they were researching. A few of the members had done some local digging to see what kind of sources we had in our community. April featured a slide presentation on Scotland, presented by 2 members who had been overseas a few years ago. In May we plan to go to Regina and tour the Sask. Archives, the Public Library and the Saskatchewan Genealogical Library.

Marie SVEDAHL

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### TO ALL BRANCHES

We are interested to learn what activities our other branches are involved in. PLEASE SEND REPORTS TO THE EDITOR, SGS Box 1894, Regina.

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## SOURCES FOR FAMILY HISTORY IN WESTERN CANADA

Eric Jonasson

(Continued from Volume XII No. 1, 1981)

### Sources Relating to Finances and Personal Property

Every family historian undoubtedly possesses a desire to know more about the financial situation of his ancestors. While it would be interesting to examine the income statements of ancestors, these records are comparatively recent in origin and it will be some time before they will be made available to family historians if at all. Then again, it is very likely that our immediate ancestors probably did not have to pay an income tax until the beginning of the Second World War. Therefore, in order to obtain a general idea of our ancestors' personal worth we must turn to other sources.

Certainly the oldest records which indicate personal property are the censuses and these only cover the Red River area of Manitoba. Compiled under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company, they contain a fairly detailed description of the major possession of each family. These are available for the years 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1838, 1840, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1849, and 1856, the last of which is only a fragment of the total enumeration. Another census following a similar format was compiled for the French Catholic Parishes in Manitoba in 1868. Other than these records there are very few sources which provide this type of information during the early years of settlement in the west. More recent returns will also provide similar information.

As the population of the west grew, policies were established which allowed local areas to organize in order to initiate and finance certain projects beneficial to the entire community. The records created by the municipal governments formed as a result of these steps are perhaps the best source for financial information on individual residents. However, their value is not solely restricted to this one aspect.

The earliest records which may be considered municipal in nature are those of the Council of Assiniboia, through which the area around the present city of Winnipeg, Manitoba was administered during the fur trade era. The minutes of the Council 1832-69 can be found in HBCA and PAM and contain many references to local residents. Unfortunately, no purely financial or tax records are included. (17)

Of all municipal records, the most valuable to the family historian are those relating to licensing and taxation, although others such as local council minutes and correspondence should not be discounted. A variety of tax records have appeared and disappeared since the advent of municipal government. The general tax rolls and assessment rolls contain a wealth of information on the personal and real possessions of residents, their value, and taxes paid. The assessment of personal property can provide some of the most interesting material. But, personal property tax was found to be generally awkward and untenable in the west and early in the 20th century this tax was gradually replaced by other methods which were easier to assess and collect - an unfortunate development for family historians. For researchers whose ancestors were involved in their own businesses in towns and cities, the records of business licenses and the business tax rolls (business tax was first introduced in the west in 1893 in Winnipeg) may provide some background on the duration and success of their enterprises. All four provinces also levied poll taxes and/or required statute labour from its residents

and some Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C. towns and cities even collected income taxes. To these can be added delinquent tax rolls, foreclosures, land sales, and other records-most of which relate to taxation in one form or another.

All western provinces initiated the municipal process by passing legislation which permitted local residents to petition for self control within their communities (18). Systems were gradually devised regulating the size and growth of municipal units, especially for the rural areas of the provinces. Manitoba extended the right for local self-determination in 1871 and after experimenting with several forms of regional governments, settled on the present system of rural municipalities and local improvement districts in the late 19th century. Local government was slower to develop in Alberta and Saskatchewan, both of which have their roots in the old North-West Territories. Although an ordinance in 1884 provided for the establishment of rural municipalities, it proved too expensive and was altered in future legislation. In 1898, another ordinance established units designated local improvement districts, each of which covered one township. These districts were increased in 1903. After Saskatchewan and Alberta became provinces they retained the original structure created by the territorial government although Alberta later consolidated these units into larger counties and municipal units. In British Columbia, geography was the primary restrictor on municipal development and structure. With the exception of urban areas and a few rural areas, municipal affairs in the province have largely been the responsibility of the provincial government. As a result of this centralization of authority, records are also more centralized and somewhat more uniform in nature. (19)

The system in B.C. produced an unusual municipal official in the person of the 'government agent', who represented municipal authority in areas under the jurisdiction of the provincial government. This individual was extremely versatile, carrying out a variety of functions including stipendiary magistrate, gold commissioner, mining recorder, water commissioner, issuer of marriage licenses, assessor, tax collector, and even policeman. His records often contain a complement of records equal to the diversity of his position.

Records of municipal organizations can be found in all provincial archives. In PAM and SAB records are not extensive, but PAA has embarked on an ambitious program of acquiring municipal records and some date as early as 1892 (2). BCPA also has an extensive collection of municipal records (144 reels microfilm) covering the general period 1888-1924.

Some larger urban centres have now established their own archives to house their accumulated papers. These include Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, and Winnipeg. Other cities have chosen to place their records in the various provincial archives.

Wills and probate records, while providing valuable information for family reconstruction, are particularly important in determining the financial position and possessions of ancestors at the conclusion of their lives. These records are among the earliest of all western documentary sources, predating even the land records.

For the earliest wills, the records of the Hudson's Bay Company at HBCA must be consulted. The Officers and Servants Wills 1763-1921 contain wills, administrations and other related documents such as books of accounts for deceased annuitants, and are alphabetically indexed. There is also a register book of wills and administrations of Proprietors (shareholders) of the Hudson's Bay Company for the period 1717-1869.

Although some wills and probate papers can be found in the collections of the various provincial archives, the majority are still in the custody of the regional court houses in each province. Some provinces, however, do maintain a master index of probates, arranged alphabetically by year, which is usually kept at the surrogate or probate court in the provincial capital. Most collections of probate records in western archives are comparatively minor in scope, except at BCPA. This archive retains substantial probate material for the period 1858-1902, although these records are not absolutely complete and only represent a portion of the sources for that period.

Copies of wills which effect real property can also be found in the various land registration offices throughout the west. While they are generally duplicates of those filed with the surrogate court, in some instances they may be the original documents. Areas where the registry system has been operative often contain the original wills if they relate to land matters. Therefore it can be beneficial to contact land offices in the event that death occurred during the registry system period.

There are other sources which can furnish financial details, some of which have already been discussed and others which will be discussed. Those included here represent the major sources only. Individual investigation will uncover many others.

#### SOURCES RELATING TO THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY AND THE FUR TRADE ERA (21)

Some of the records which have already been discussed relate to the fur trade era in some way or another. However, most of the major records of this period must be examined in a separate category in order to more fully appreciate their value, usefulness and availability.

Prior to 1870, the history of the Canadian west is essentially a history of the fur trade and fur companies, in particular the Hudson's Bay Company, (HBC) and virtually all settlers and traders in the area either worked for or had contact with these companies at some time or another. Information, both major and minor, on many inhabitants of the northwest can be found scattered throughout the vast archival collection of the Hudson's Bay Company, but a degree of patience is required in order to locate references to ancestors in the available papers (22).

The historical records of the company can be found in HBCA although copies of microfilmed records can also be found in other repositories (23). Classified records before 1871 have been microfilmed and work is progressing on the post 1871 documents.

The Headquarters Records of the company are composed of incoming and outgoing correspondence, minutes, ledgers, legal papers and other documents relating to the activities and operations of the London office. Also included in this section are the records relating to company employees and principals. As a general rule, each separate collection is alphabetically indexed either as a collection or by each volume

within a collection, and includes: Lists of Servants 1774-1841 (provides general information on each plus comments on character), lists of Commissioned Officers 1821-1903 (includes information on pensions drawn by retired officers); Servants Contracts 1780-1926; Servants Character Records 1822-32 (includes individual service records); Staff Records 1851-1905 (includes individual service records, plus birth information); Officers and Servants Ledgers 1719-1909 (contains detailed information on the accounts which employees had with the HBC); Canadian Servants' Ledgers 1815-62 (also includes date of death if the employee died while still in service); Commissioned Officers' Ledgers 1822-80; Fur Trade Servants' (discharged and deceased) Ledger 1822-74 (contains accounts of servants no longer employed by HBC, with notations on date of death and other particulars); Papers Relating to Pension and Benefit Schemes 1711-1863 (includes papers concerning proposed pensions and benefits for HBC servants and their dependants); Stock Ledgers 1681-1863; and other papers.

The section housing the Records of Allied and Subsidiary Companies contains the Servants' Contracts of the North West Company 1798-1822, which was the major competitor of the HBC in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. (In 1821, these companies amalgamated under the name of HBC). However, these records are few in number and greater success in locating material on North West Company employees may be achieved by using the material in the PAC or in the various published lists of North West Company engages. Records relating to the Montreal traders during and after the French regime can also be found at PAC. Additional records dealing with fur trade employees during the period 1670-1822 are located at the Judicial Archives of Montreal, with those for 1788-1822 being indexed in the Rapport des Archives du Quebec (1929-33, 1942-47).

One very important source, yet one which is vastly underused, are the Post Records of the HBC and the other fur companies. These include journals, correspondence, books, accounts, reports, servants' lists and accounts, engagement registers and a variety of other documents relating to the operation of each fur post. In the case of the HBC, the pre-1871 records for a total of 374 posts have been microfilmed and are available at HBCA. These records are not indexed and therefore must be examined post by post for the desired references. However, considering that many of the journals contain summaries of the daily operations of the post, occurrences, arrivals and departures of visitors, and other useful information, the time spent searching through them can be very rewarding. Records of other fur companies are not as centralized nor as complete and are generally found in a variety of archives and repositories.

Other records exist which relate to subsidiary companies of HBC or to the independent settlers residing around the fur posts. For the Red River area, registers exist which provide information on the accounts maintained by local colonists at the HBC post and are similar to those of company employees. Records of businesses such as the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company (1839-1921), the Assiniboine Wool Company (1829-36), the Red River Tallow Company (1832-33) and others contain land sale documents, lists of subscribers and wills of proprietors. Information on the settlers at Red River can also be found in the "Selkirk Papers" and the papers of the various governors and residents of Assiniboia, many of which are in the collections of PAC.

The HBC records can be supplemented from a variety of sources.

The records relating to Half Breed Scrip and the claims of Original White Settlers (1870-1900) can provide considerable background information on early families. These records and their indexes, are found in PAC. Most archives also hold collections of private papers, journals, diaries and other documents of the fur traders in the Northwest, all of which can be very profitable.

Information on the original inhabitants of the west--the native peoples--is sparse for the earlier periods as none of these groups possessed a written tradition (the Cree, however, did acquire an alphabet in the 1840's). While some material can be found in the HBC records and some has been deposited with other archives such as PAC, the majority of the most easily available and comprehensive records are still retained by the federal Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Information from the Indian Register (includes vital data, enfranchisements and other pertinent material) and from the various treaty paylists (also includes vital data) can be obtained from Registrar, Indian Register and the Genealogical and Archival Research Unit respectively. Both are located at Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 400 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4.

#### SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONAL INFORMATION

The sources which have previously been examined constitute the most important or at least the most reliable sources in terms of content, availability or chance of success. Though other sources may be regarded as secondary in nature to these, they can be extremely valuable none-the-less in illuminating specific aspects of an ancestor's life and deserve at least a mention, if only briefly. Many of these sources can be found in provincial and local archives, in the PAC, or in the government agencies and departments which initiated their creation. Unless otherwise indicated, the records discussed below can be found in local and provincial archives.

School Records (24): The earliest schools in the western provinces were administered either by the church or by private individuals. Some records such as school censuses or annual returns have been centralized to a certain degree. However, most records are still retained by the individual school units or by the provincial departments of education. These include such sources as attendance registers, teachers contracts and lists, examination results, and other similar material. Records of universities are retained by each university, all of which maintain an archives for their material.

Court Records (25): The history of the judiciary in the west resembles the development of municipal government in many ways. Early justice was administered by the HBC and later by the provinces and territories as they were created, with B.C. establishing its own unique administrative policy influenced by its geography and economic differences. The records kept by the court system include such diverse aspects as civil cases, criminal cases, minor offenses, inquests, bankruptcy, guardianship, as well as oaths of office for major and minor court officials, to name but a few. Some records are highly organized and indexed while others are not. Most records, however, are still in the custody of the various courts although some have been transferred to provincial archives. One of the best centralized collections of court records is at BCPA in which records date from 1858 to the early years of the 20th century and comprise not only of the Superior Court records but those of the County Court as well.

The court records deposited in other provincial archives are equally as varied but often do not surpass the BCPA in extent or have their availability to researchers limited by some restrictions on their use. Records of the provincial police for Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C. can be found in part or in whole in PAA, CAI, SAB and BCPA. Considering the restrictions imposed and the limitation of coverage, it is perhaps most prudent to contact either the pertinent court house or the Attorney General's department in each province before consulting the provincial archives. Several other aspects deserve special mention. In B.C., gold commissioners and mining recorders often held court to settle disputes arising within their jurisdictions. The resulting documents and records created by the judicial activities of these officials (1858-1950, generally), can be found in BCPA, which also holds many other records created during the early years of settlement in that province. Early judicial records for Manitoba (1844-72) are housed with PAM.

Military Records: Western Canada does not have an early military history of the same magnitude as that of eastern Canada. Although records do exist, the majority of them relate primarily to local regiments which served in the first or Second World Wars, as well as some militia units. Records on early militia units in Manitoba and on troops sent to the area in times of trouble can be found at PAM and the records of early local militia units in B.C. are held by BCPA, but these are generally few in number and sparse in content. The SAB has some records and lists of the veterans of the North West Rebellion of 1885. Records relating to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and its predecessors can be found at PAC or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Museum, P.O. Box 6500, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3J7. The majority of military records, however, are held by PAC or various federal government departments and a general explanation of their availability and content can be found in Eric Jonasson: The Canadian Genealogical Handbook (1978).

Immigration Records (26): Many researchers automatically think of ship's passenger lists when the subject of immigration records surfaces. Although these records are extremely useful and have been collected during the entire era of western settlement, they are not the only source open to the family historian (27). Numerous lists, reports and other material can be found in the files of the Department of the Interior or the Immigration Branch, Department of Agriculture and may furnish interesting details to the ancestral biography. These records are deposited in PAC, although microfilmed copies can be found in the provincial archives. Other records also exist in the collections of the colonization departments of the railway companies at the GAI (for C.P.R.) and the Archives of the Canadian National Railways (P.O. Box 8100, Montreal Quebec, H3C 3N4). Other immigration records which were created by a number of private and governmental agencies can also be found in provincial archives although these are often limited in scope and small in size.

Citizenship Records: These records, which indicate time and place of naturalization as a Canadian Citizen in addition to other personal information, are found primarily at PAC.

Business Records: These records may contain only scant information or may contain a wealth of material depending on the thoroughness used in their

compilation of in the extent of their preservation. Most business records today remain in the hands of the businesses themselves or their successor companies, although some have been turned over to various archives. The registrations of businesses in each province are generally handled by a separate "Companies Branch" of the provincial government, most of which still retain the historic documents. A few have been transferred to provincial archives (SAB). Most of these government registrations only provide basic information on businesses and their owners.

Employment/Professional/Trade Records: Occupational records are still largely retained by their originating authority, whether a company, a professional association or a trade union. Therefore, each should be contacted where applicable. The records themselves can provide a wealth of background information when or if they can be found. The best preserved are the records relating to the civil service, many of which can often be found in the provincial archives. The place of employment and occupation of individuals who resided in large cities is best determined from the published city directories, in particular those published during this century.

Other Sources: There are numerous other sources which can supply additional material to the ancestral file but most are minor in contrast to those previously discussed. Some examples of the variety of material include: the records of motor vehicle registrations and allied documents 1904-1929 (BCPA), the Saskatchewan Department of Public Works "Crazy File" 1909-31 (SAB) containing letters from cranks, the records of the Saskatchewan Women's Christian Temperance Union 1890's-1960's (SAB), the pension records of the City of Calgary Fire Department 1934-50 (BAI), the records of the agricultural societies in the various provinces (SAB, GAI, PAA), register books of cattle and horse brands (SAB, GAI), and registers of changes of name 1916-50 (PAA). All have a place in the research process but as a result of their dispersion and limited scope are often overlooked.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Western Canada is rich in historic resources for the family historian and although most material is of recent origin some does approach 300 years in age. While records are generally dispersed throughout a variety of archives and repositories, most ancient sources have been acquired by the major provincial archives or the PAC. Because of its recent history, the records which have been preserved for western Canada more fully touch on all aspects of the lives of pioneers than similar records in other parts of the country. Scarcity of information on individuals primarily occurs only when the researcher leaves the jurisdiction of western Canada and commences investigations in the eastern provinces or in foreign countries, with the possible exception of those ancestors who settled in the west before 1870. For most, the wealth of a treasure trove of information is limited only by the researcher's imagination and investigative efforts.

#### APPENDIX A: MAJOR ARCHIVES (28)

Public Archives of Canada (PAC), 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Provincial Archives of Manitoba (PAM), 200 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0P8 (also houses the Hudson's Bay Company Archives (HBCA).)

Saskatchewan Archives Board (AB), Library Building, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2, and Murray Memorial Building, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0W0

Provincial Archives of Alberta (PAA), 12845 - 102 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5N 0M6

Glenbow-Alberta Institute (GAI), 902 Eleventh Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2R 0E7

Provincial Archives of British Columbia (BCPA), Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4

Archives Branch, Northwest Territories, Prince of Wales Building, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X1A 2L9

Archives of the Yukon Territory, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Y1A 2C6

#### APPENDIX B: MAJOR GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R4

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Box 1894, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0A0

Alberta Genealogical Society, Box 3151, Station A, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2G7

British Columbia Genealogical Society, Box 94371, Richmond, British Columbia V6Y 2A8

#### APPENDIX C: VITAL STATISTICS OFFICES

Office of Vital Statistics, 104-401 York Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0V8

Division of Vital Statistics, 3211 Albert St., Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A6

Division of Vital Statistics, 10405 - 100 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 0A6

Division of Vital Statistics, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, British Columbia V8V 1X4

Registrar General of Vital Statistics, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories X0E 1H0

Registrar General of Vital Statistics, Box 2703, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Y1A 2C6

#### APPENDIX D: LAND RECORDS OFFICES

Address correspondence to the Land Title Office (L.T.O.) or Land Registry Office (L.R.O.) at the appropriate location:

Manitoba: Land Titles Offices at: Boissevain ROK OEO; Brandon R7A OP4; Dauphin R7N 1K7; Morden ROG 1J0; Neepawa ROJ 1H0; Portage la Prairie R1N 1N8; Winnipeg R3C 3L6.

Saskatchewan: Land Titles Offices at: Battleford SoM 2A0; Humboldt SOK 2A0; Moose Jaw S6H 4P1; Prince Albert S6V 1B3; Regina S4P 3V7; Saskatoon S7K 3K5; Swift Current S9H 3V5; Yorkton S3N 2Y4.

Alberta: North Alberta Land Registration District, Land Titles Building, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2T3; South Alberta Land Registration District, Calgary, Alberta T2P 0Y8.

British Columbia: Land Registry Offices at: Kamloops V2C 1E5; Nelson V1L 5P9; New Westminster V3M 1C9; Prince George V2L 4V8; Prince Rupert V8J 1B3; Vancouver V6Z 1S4; Victoria V8W 1B4.

Northwest Territories: Registrar of Titles, Northwest Territories Land Registry District, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

Yukon Territory: Registrar of Land Titles, Box 270c, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory Y1A 2C6.

#### APPENDIX E: JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Contact the Clerk of Court, Court House, at the appropriate location:

Manitoba: Central Judicial District, Portage la Prairie R1N OS4; Duphin Judicial District, Dauphin R7N OJ7; Northern Judicial District, The Pas R9A OK6, Flin Flon S8A 1J7, and Thompson R8N 1S7; Western Judicial District, Brandon R7A OP9; Eastern Judicial District, Law Courts Building, Winnipeg R3C OV7 or St. Boniface R2H OG4.

Saskatchewan: Court Houses at: Arcola SOL OBO; Assiniboia SOH OBO; Battleford SOM OEO; Estevan S4A OW5; Gravelbourg SOH 1X0; Humboldt SOA 2K0; Kerrobert SOL 1R0; Melfort SOE 1A0; Melville SOA 2P0; MooseJaw S6H 1Y9; Moosomin SOG 3N0; Prince Albert S6V 4W7; Regina S4P 3V7; Saskatoon S7K 3B7; Shaunavon SON 2M0; Swift Current S9H OJ4; Weyburn S4H O14; Wynyard SOA 4T0; Yorkton S3N OC2.

Alberta: Court Houses at: Calgary T2P 1T5; Drumheller TOJ OY0; Edmonton (Law Courts Building) T5J OR2; Fort MacLeod TOL OZ0; Grande Prairie T8V 2R6; Hanna TOJ 1P0; Lethbridge TLJ OP6; Medicine Hat T1A 4J6; Peace River TOH 2X0; Red Deer T4N 1X6; Vegreville T08 4L0; Wetaskiwin.

British Columbia: Court Houses at: Ashcroft VOK 1A0; Atlin VOW 1A0; Burns Lake VOJ 1E0; Campbell River V9W 2P6; Chilliwack V2P 4L7; Clinton VOK 1K0; Courtenay V9N 5M6; Cranbrook V1C 2P2; Creston VOB 1G0; Dawson Creek V1G 2G7; Delta V4K 3W4; Duncan V9L 1A5; Fernie VOB 1M0; Fort Nelson VOC 1R0; Fort St. John V1J 4L8; Golden VOA 1H0; Grand Forks VOH 1H0; Kamloops V2C 1E5; Kelowna V1Y 1J2; Kittimat V8C 2H7; Lillooet VOK 1V0; Merritt VOK 2B0; Nanaimo V9R 5J1; Nelson V1L 1S6; New Westminster V3M 1C9; Penticton V2A 5A5; Port Alberni V9Y 4M9; Powell River V8A 2B8; Prince George V2L 3G6; Prince Rupert V8J 1B8; Princeton VOX 1W0; Quesnel V2J 2C1; Revelstoke VOE 2S0; Quesnel V2J 2C1; Revelstoke VOE 2S0; Richmond V6Y 1Y3; Rossland VOG 1Y0; Salmon Arm VOE 2T0; Smithers VOJ 2N0; Surrey V3S 4G9; Terrace V8G 1P5; Vancouver V6C 1P6; Vanderhoof VOJ 3A0; Vernon V1T 4W5; Victoria V8W 1B4; Williams Lake V2G 1R8.

Northwest Territories: Send Correspondence to: Clerk of the Territorial Council, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

Yukon Territory: Send correspondence to: Clerk of the Supreme Court, Federal Building, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

#### APPENDIX F: SURROGATE AND PROBATE COURT

For Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, address correspondence to the Surrogate Registrar at the appropriate Court House (See Appendix E), or to the territorial court.

For Alberta, contact the Surrogate Registrar at the Court Houses in Edmonton and Calgary (See Appendix E).

For British Columbia, contact the Surrogate Registrar, Law Courts Building, Victoria, British Columbia V8W 1B4.

#### NOTES:

(1) Eric Jonasson: "Genealogical Sources in the Province of Manitoba" Genealogical Journal (Utah Genealogical Association) 8:2 (1979) p. 94.

(2) The more readily available of the provincial histories include W.C. Morton: Manitoba: A History (Toronto: University of Toronto, 1967); James A. Jackson; The Centennial History of Manitoba (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1970); J.F.C. Wright: Saskatchewan: The History of a Province (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1955); James G. MacGregor: A History of Alberta (Edmonton: Hurtig, 1972) and Margaret A Ormsby: British Columbia: A History (Toronto: Macmillan, 1958). Other histories exist, some good and some not, which predate these volumes.

(3) Local histories are often included in larger bibliographical works or in special bibliographies such as: Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba: Local History in Manitoba: A Key to Places, Districts, Schools and Transport Routes (Winnipeg; The Society, 1976). Others are

catalogued in the collections of the provincial archives or the provincial libraries, and information on them supplied upon request.

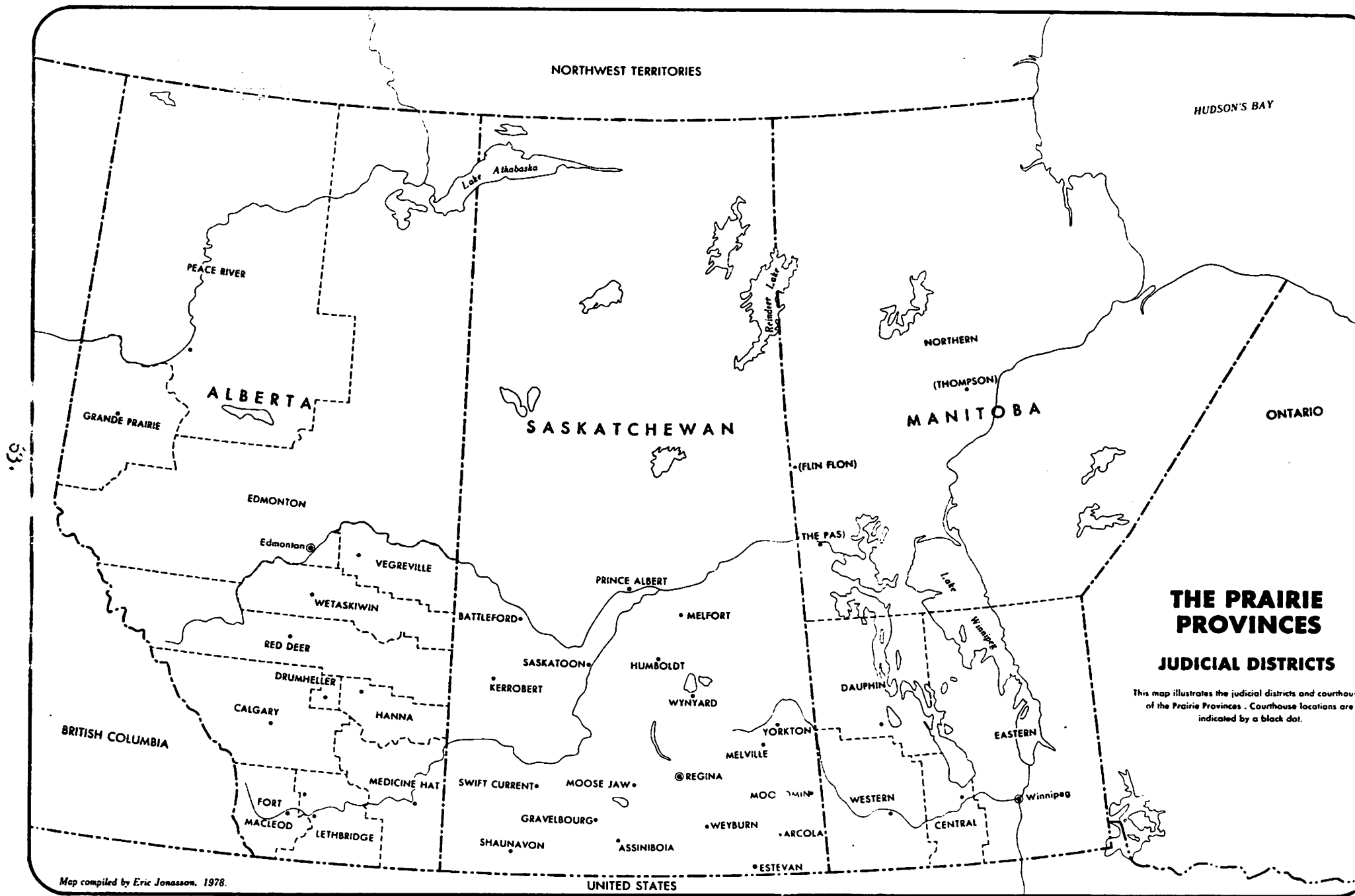
- (4) Webster's New World Dictionary: College Edition (Toronto: Nelson, 1964).
- (5) Historical discussions on civil registration, and statistical figures, are based primarily on Robert R. Kuczynski: Birth Registration and Birth Statistics in Canada (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 1957).
- (6) The Manitoba Office of Vital Statistics, for example, maintains a large collection of church records for the various settled areas of the province, some of which start as early as 1874.
- (7) Robert R. Kuczynski: Birth Registration and Birth Statistics in Canada (Washington D.C.: Brookings Institute, 1930).
- (8) Unless otherwise indicated, all pre-1871 Hudson's Bay Company records will also be found on microfilm at the Public Archives of Canada and the Public Record Office, London, England.
- (9) A general discussion of church history in the west can be found in John Webster Grant: (general ed.): A History of the Christian Church in Canada, 3 Vols., (Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1966-72). Historical discussions of the principal denominations in Manitoba can be found in A.G. Morice: History of the Catholic Church in Western Canada, from Lake Superior to the Pacific 1659-1895, 2 vols., (Toronto: Musson, 1910)-note: the French language edition of four volumes published at St. Boniface, 1921-23, is considered superior.; T.C.B. Boon: The Anglican Church from the Bay to the Rockies: A History of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land and Its Dioceses from 1820 to 1950, (Toronto: Ryerson, 1962); Farris, Markell and Smith: A Short History of the Presbyterian Church in Canada (Toronto, 1965); and J.K. Riddell: Methodism in the Middle West (Toronto: Ryerson, 1946). Histories of other denominations can be found in most standard bibliographies.
- (10) Baxter has been criticized for containing erroneous information in Canadian Genealogical sources, not without justifiable reason. However, his listings of deposited church records are quite good and reliable. Another source useful in identifying church records in repositories is Union List of Manuscripts in Canadian Repositories (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1975), and its supplements.
- (11) Some examples include: Manitoba Library Association: Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba: A Dictionary of Manitoba Biography From the Earliest Times to 1920, (Winnipeg: Peguis, 1971), and J.B. Kerr: Biographical Dictionary of Well-Known British Columbians (Vancouver: Kerr & Begg, 1890).
- (12) For example, Adrien G. Morice: Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens et des Metis Francais de l-Quest (Quebec: J.P. Garneau, 1908) for biographies of French and Metis fur traders; Vladimir J. Kay:

Dictionary of Ukrainian Canadian Biography, Pioneer Settlers in Manitoba 1891-1900 (Toronto: Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation 1975) for biographies with sources on pre-1900 Ukrainian settlers in Manitoba; and Benjamin Kristjansson: Vestur-Íslenskar Aeviskrar (Aukureyri: multi-volume) for biographies of North American Icelanders.

- (13) The SAB has instituted perhaps the most ambitious programs to gather taped interviews of its province's pioneers and residents, certainly to the benefit of everyone with a Saskatchewan background. The PAA also houses a considerable collection of similar material.
- (14) For B.C., the most definitive works are Robert E. Call: Land, Man and the Law: The Disposition of Crown Lands in British Columbia 1871-1913 (Vancouver: UBC Press 1974); Phyllis Mikkelsen: "Land Settlement Policy on the Mainland of British Columbia, 1858-1874" (MA thesis, UBC 1950); and L.A. Wrinch: "Land Policy of the Colony of Vancouver Island, 1849-1866" (MA thesis, UBC 1932). For the Prairies, the basic aspects of initial alienation can be found in Chester Martin: "Dominion Lands' Policy (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart 1973). Other specialized grants are explained in such publications and works as Archer Martin: The Hudson's Bay Company Land Tenures (London: William Clowes 1898) and Andre N. Lalonde: "Settlement in the North West Territories by Colonization Companies, 1881-1891" (PhD thesis, Laval 1969). A general synopsis of western land records can also be found in Eric Jonasson: The Canadian Genealogical Handbook (1978)
- (15) For an excellent brief discussion of early B.C. land records, see Wendy Teece: "Land Records and Maps for Genealogists in British Columbia" in Association of Canadian Map Libraries Bulletin, No. 19 (1975) p. 16-19.
- (16) For the most complete discussion of the Torrens System for the genealogist, see Eric Jonasson: "Land Registration in Western Canada: The Torrens System" in Canadian Genealogist 1:4 (1979) p. 235-142.
- (17) The minutes, as well as those of the Council of the Northern Department of Rupert's Land (HBC), can also be found in print in E.H. Oliver (ed): The Canadian Northwest: Its Early Development and Legislative Records, 2 vols. (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada 1914).
- (18) A good general discussion of municipal government (as well as discussions on judicial and educational history) in western Canada can be found in Adam Shortt and Arthur G. Doughty (General Editors): Canada and Its Provinces. A History of the Canadian People and Their Institutions By One Hundred Associates, 22 vols., (Toronto 1914), Volumes 20 and 22; and in Kenneth Crawford: Canadian Municipal Government (Toronto: U. of Toronto Press 1954). Some published and unpublished works on the municipal systems in each province also exist, such as History of Rural Local Government in Saskatchewan (Report of Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, 1955) and E.J. Hanson: Local Government in Alberta (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart 1956).

- (19) Centralized authority has produced legislation which has been very beneficial to the family historian. In 1876, a direct taxation act provided for taxes on real estate and personal property, on income, as well as a "poll tax" on each male resident of the province over the age of 18 for the support of the public schools. The "poll tax" was not abolished until 1913, and personal property remained a taxable item until 1917. Also, assessment rolls were centralized in Victoria, a move which has ensured their preservation.
- (20) The PAA finding aid "Lists of Municipal Districts and County Records" is useful not only in listing the archives' holdings by municipality, but also in providing a history of the development of each municipality.
- (21) Portions of this section have been taken from Eric Jonasson: "Genealogical Sources in the Province of Manitoba" Genealogical Journal 8:2 (1979) p. 110-112.
- (22) The best history of the HBC is the official two volume work by E.E. Rich: The History of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1670-1870 (London: Hudson's Bay Record Society 1958-59; Toronto McClelland & Stewart 1960), although there are many other popular works which may be more readily available. For the North West Company, see Marjorie W. Campbell: The North West Company (Toronto: U. of Toronto Press 1957).
- (23) See also Note (8). A general inventory of the pre-1871 records can be found in General Inventory: Manuscripts (Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada 1974), Volume 3, p. 167-300.
- (24) For a general discussion of education in the west, including historical background, see David Munroe: The Organization and Administration of Education in Canada (Ottawa: Supply and Services Canada 1976). On the historical development in each province, see such works as Mary B. Perfect: "One Hundred Years in the History of the Rural School in Manitoba: Their Formation, Reorganization and Dissolution" (MA thesis, U. of Manitoba 1978); W.H. Waite: "The History of Elementary and Secondary Education in Saskatchewan" (MEd Thesis, U. of Manitoba 1936); John W. Chalmers: Schools of the Foothills Province: The Story of Public Education in Alberta (Toronto: U. of Toronto Press 1967); and F. Henry Johnson: A History of Public Education in British Columbia (Vancouver: UBC Publications Centre 1964).
- (25) Most historical discussions on western judicial systems are generally included in general publications, although there are some works which deal with specific aspects, for example, W. Peter Ward: "The Administration of Justice in the North-West Territories, 1870-1887" (MA Thesis, U. of Alberta 1968) and D.M.L. Farr: "The Organization of the Judicial System of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, 1849-1871" (1944 - copy of BCPA).
- (26) See the author's paper "Immigration to and the Multicultural Background of Western Canada", also prepared for this Conference, for further reference to source material.

- (27) Passenger lists prior to 1900 are available on microfilm at PAC. Post 1900 records are still in the custody of the Federal Department of Manpower and Immigration in Ottawa, although those between 1901 and 1910 are due to be released to PAC during 1980.
- (28) Appendices and maps are based on information from Eric Jonasson: The Canadian Genealogical Handbook (1978)



Map compiled by Eric Jonasson, 1978.

49.

YUKON TERRITORY

ATLIN

FORT NELSON

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

This map illustrates the land registration district boundaries in British Columbia giving their respective names in large capital letters. Courthouse locations are indicated by a black dot. Those towns with both a courthouse and a land registration office are shown as a small circle.

UNITED STATES

FORT ST. JOHN

DAWSON CREEK

PRINCE RUPERT

PRINCE GEORGE

SMITHERS

BURNS LAKE

VANDERHOOF

PRINCE GEORGE

QUESNEL

WILLIAMS LAKE

ALBERTA

PACIFIC OCEAN

GOLDEN

REVELSTOKE

NELSON

KASLO

NELSON

CRANBROOK

FERNIE

ROSSLAND

CRESTON

UNITED STATES

CLINTON

LILLOOET

ASHCROFT

KAMLOOPS

SALMON ARM

VERNON

MERRITT

KELOWNA

PRINCETON

PENTICTON

GRAND FORKS

WESTMINSTER

CHILLIWACK

VICTORIA

CAMPBELL RIVER

COURTENAY

VANCOUVER

POWELL RIVER

VANCOUVER

NANAIMO

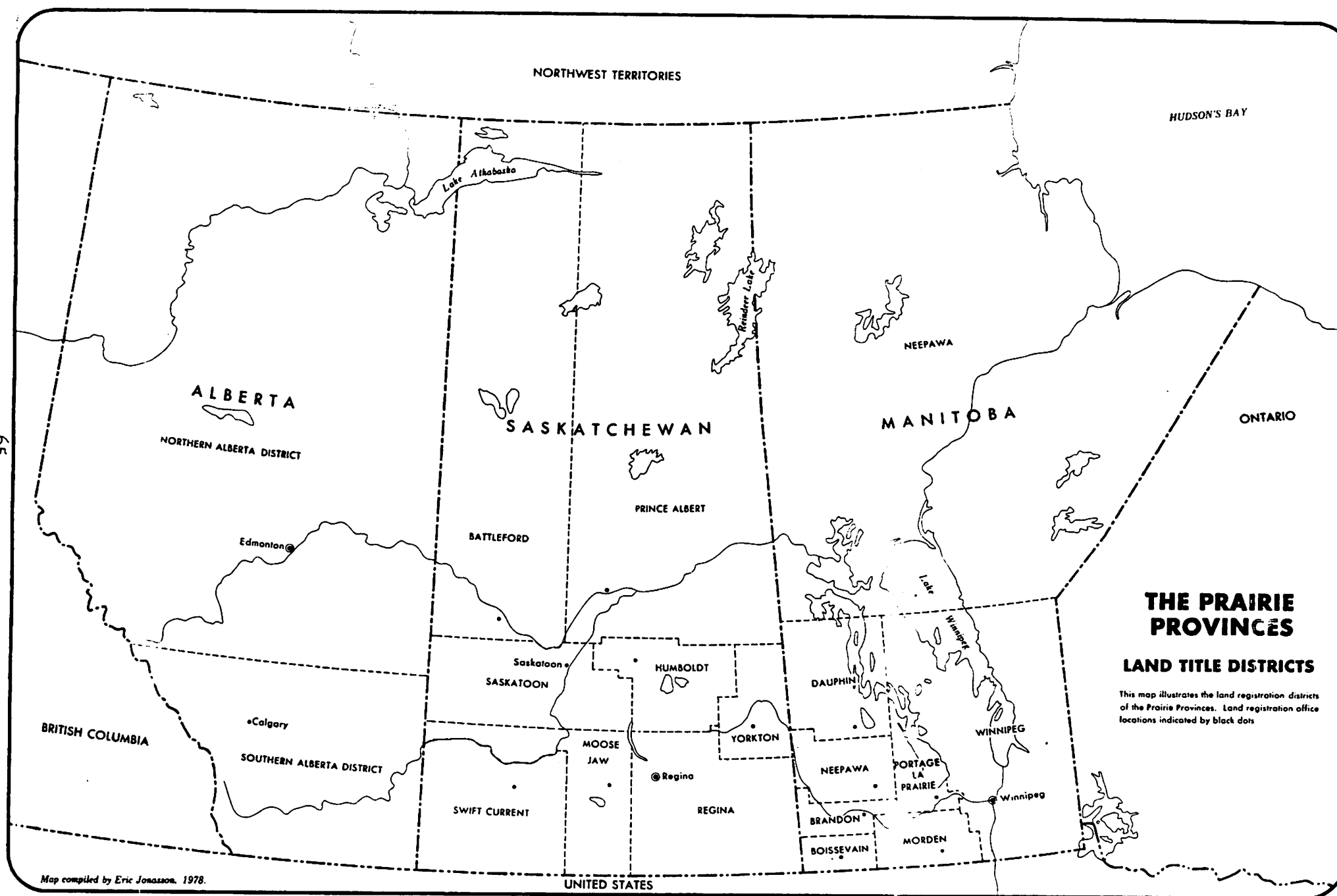
DUNCAN

VICTORIA

PORT ALBERNI

COURTHOUSES IN THE VANCOUVER AREA

DELTA  
NEW WESTMINSTER  
RICHMOND  
SURREY  
VANCOUVER



## WHAT MEAN THESE STONES?

by Susan Conly

(An edited version of this article appeared in the Western People section of the "Western Producer" Mar. 5, 1981).

It is a strange feeling, sitting on the edge of a sunken grave brushing away years of erosion and moss with a wire brush.

It all started about three and one half years ago. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society proposed a most basic aspect of Saskatchewan history which should be included in any celebration of a province's heritage--the charting and recording of its cemeteries.

In addition to preserving pioneer history, this information is much in demand as the current fever of interest in researching family histories continues.

Vital statistics previous to 1930 are incomplete, particularly those recording burials. This is understandable. Out of necessity, a shaded corner of many a homestead became hallowed ground. In other instances the future churches and towns were often located on sites other than where the first community burial plots were located.

This did seem to be a most worthwhile endeavor, and when an SOS was sent out by the genealogical society for volunteers I responded with all the holy zeal of the uninformed. The letter and guidelines that arrived from the society were my first indication that this might not be some easy-time project that could be finished up in a couple of cool leisurely afternoon sorties.

The list of suggested tools included a shovel to remove dirt (this was a most sobering first suggestion; surely volunteers were to record, not exhumed), a stiff brush, scythe, clip board, pens, pencils, old clothes, boots, thermos, insect repellent and more.

A whole new vista began to open up and, whether intended or not, this listing served a far greater purpose than that of merely the itemizing of essential tools. After reading that, one harbored no illusions. This was a project that required dedication, accuracy and many hours on some lonely gopher-mosquito-blackfly infested hillsides.

None of the cemeteries in the rural municipality of Eyehill had been recorded, so there was a wide choice of where to start. There are neat, well-kept grounds still being used, with flower beds, shrubs and trees setting the area apart in respect and honor, immortalizing the pioneer families and their contribution.

But there are others; obviously abandoned. Abandoned in a heartless word although all indications give support, surely we haven't really forsaken all those fathers and mothers, children and babies who literally gave their lives in the building of Saskatchewan. Here stood old and leaning tombstones and high dead grass thrusting through the Russian knapweed and thistles. Certainly neglected; an empty rye whiskey bottle broken against a tiny weathered wooden cross among the weeds, and a sunken grave, childsize, the catch-all for empty beer bottles and other garbage.

"Now isn't this a much better way," I thought, a few days later, winding my way through a waving field of wheat, up a hillside, to a cairn on the top.

Such a view, and what a fitting memorial. A stone cairn erected on the site of the old original cemetery, 1909-1923. And the burial plots now under a farmer's wheat field.

On a grassy knoll just west of Macklin, Saskatchewan is the site of the district's first cemetery, circa 1900. Statistics are practically non-existent. It is known that an Indian sheepherder lies under one of the unmarked grassy mounds. On a sunny, summer morning, one could almost see the band of sheep wending their way down a lonely prairie ravine of sagebrush and shrubs, past Macklin Lake, to the McCallum sheep ranch.

In Macklin's present Lakeview Cemetery, the names are more familiar. As inscriptions are copied and names recorded, it is like turning the pages of an old album with faded pictures of another time and another way of life. Steam engines, threshing crews, prairie fires, diphtheria epidemics at 20 below zero and the doctor 20 horse miles away.

Here it is, at Row 9, gravesite 49: "ELLIOTT, Dr. Francis B. 1866-1949." That's it. As simple and brief as that. That is enough. No massive block of granite or marble, however, ornate, could ever immortalize his contribution. The greatness of his heart and skill lives on in tales told and in memories.

Another name, and I recall a gentle face that the land had filled with hope and torn with pain, had changed from you to old, too soon, and in the end had claimed.

A vast amount of fun has been poked at some of the grotesque and hilarious epitaphs that appear upon tombstones in the older countries of Europe--couplets like "Always let your wind blow free/ For holding it back is what killed me." There were none in the RM of Eyehill.

A deeper pathos pervaded these first burial plots in a harsh new land. Sorrowing men and women, in the hour of their most desolating bereavement, knew that the power of God was the hope and reality in their lives and the inscriptions tend to reflect this.

The grave markers were varied. Many of the metal crosses had been forged in Prediger's blacksmith shop in Primate. A piece of marble, a field stone from the homestead, a piece of wood, a piece of metal, and with chisel or hammer and nail the bereaved themselves would carve and chip deeply, or outlining with indentations on metal, the names that must be held in everlasting remembrance. The crosses, markers and words, however crude, record tragedy and heartbreak.

Grave after tiny grave, all from the same family, then a larger grave in the same family plot bearing the inscription, "My beloved wife and infant son", and another, a husband and father, dead at 26, in a year long before family allowances and widows' pensions. The voice of the bereaved echos down through the years eloquently proclaiming the goodness and the courage

of our ancestors, of a "beloved wife," of "our darling Florence, 2 years, 5 months."

This is the year of rejoicing and celebration. But the Genealogical Society has reminded us that it is a year, too, of poignant memories. The names of Saskatchewan history are well recorded and revered, as well they should be. But on thickly wooded hillsides, or on the bleak open prairie, or on cairns in wheat fields, volunteers chart and record. With wire brush and knife, the moss, the lichen and the mildew from old sunken headstones is scraped away and there the honored names stand out once more.

Somewhere in a Saskatchewan cemetery, an old gentleman lies, far from the land of his birth. Years ago, during some of Saskatchewan's darkest days, he set a lot of us straight in our thinking. He said, and he said it very slowly, "This is the greatest land in the whole world, and don't you ever forget it", leaving absolutely no room for doubt.

These our ancestors carry the marks of their ancestors,--their courage and loyalty; and the marks of the Prairie,--their patience and their self-reliance and their resourcefulness. And, I suppose, deeper than all, the mark of their faith.

As the Lord said to Joshua centuries ago, "When your children ask, 'What mean these stones?' you shall say they are for a memorial".

It isn't wealth, oil, potash, or politics that built a province into sure greatness, ----it is people.

## REPORT OF TRIP TO CAANS CONFERENCE

R. PITTENDRIGH and D. HOOGEVEEN attended the CAANS Conference in Toronto on Friday 13 February and Saturday 14 February, 1981.

The journey was started Thursday morning 12 February and we returned Monday 16 February at 9:45 P.M.

The program started with opening words by Prof. FRENCH of Victoria College, in the Victoria College Alumni Hall, University of Toronto. About 80 people attended. The theme was a Canadian Perspective on Flemish and Dutch Culture, a well chosen title. The first two speakers Prof. A. VERMEIRRE and Prof. K. D. MCREA dealt with topics on Belgium, namely Immigration To Canada in the 19th century and The Language Question in Belgium. The immigration from Belgium to Canada is difficult to time to a geographic area as the records are lacking. Belgium had no regime crisis only economic crises. Only in the last decades of the 19th century was migration of any significance. The political and economic situation of the last century was described. Only after, in 1899 when emigrants had to declare how much money they had in their pockets when they left, were valuable records created for genealogists. Dr. Kenneth MCREA described the evolvement of the present day situation of two equal languages, Flemish and French in Belgium. The two co-existed before the French revolution at which time French became the official language of the country. Only after W.W. II, following a long struggle, was equality of language attained in law as well as daily use. Even that equality will not end the language problem in Belgium.

Prof. ZYLSTRA spoke about the Dutch Political Harmonization and Canadian Political Polarization during 1970 to 1980. He compared the two countries, Canada, a federation, and Holland a unitary state. He pointed out the differences and similarities of both countries and drew some conclusions on the evolvement of the party structures in both countries. It is striking how the development of political systems in both countries are similar.

A further twelve topics were discussed, some of which were entirely in the area of art, and one in the twinning of the cities of Toronto and Amsterdam.

Dr. R.M. SCHOEFFEL spoke on the work going on at the University of Toronto in translating, editing and publishing the works of ERASMUS, the well known Dutch thinker of the middle ages. Dr. SCHOEFFEL mentioned how several years ago he sought some English translations of ERASMUS' work because he wanted to learn more about him. To his astonishment he was able to find only one or two volumes of poorly translated texts. Further investigation revealed that scholars were encouraged to learn Latin rather than translate. The knowledge of Latin is declining at a rapid rate among the learned, so that within a few generations, important works from the past will be inaccessible. ERASMUS wrote more than the equivalent of 100 volumes, of which approximately 75 contain material of great interest to the literary and educational world. Dr. SCHOEFFEL was instrumental in obtaining the support of the University of Toronto Press, the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and co-operation of

approximately 200 scientists to translate and publish 2 to 3 volumes per year. The project will take a whole generation.

Prof. DIERICK spoke about Johan HUISINGA who was a Dutch historian and wrote about both emmigration of the last part of the 1800's and North America, which he visited only once for a short time. He was not a historian in the true sense of the word, as he made forecasts. He was really a historian of cultures. He was extremely perceptive. Most of his books have been translated and are quite often available in paperback today.

Prof. S.E. MITTLER spoke on Flemish elements in Florentine Carnival Song of the Renaissance. From the title it would appear to be a very dull subject, however, the presentation was extremely interesting in that she provided the listeners with a historical background of Florence of the late 1300 and painted a verbal picture of the leisure time of the Flemish mercenaries. They were an element in the Emperors army. She gave a translation of a carnival song containing fragments of at least four languages, one of which was Flemish.

Prof. H.S.M. COXETER, a world renowned mathematician, spoke about a personal friend, Maurits ESCHER, the famous Dutch graphic artist. Everyone has seen a copy of this extremely versatile and accomplished artist's work. One of his favourite subjects was impossible architecture. He was influenced by the Moorish architecture and it's repeated geometric patterns. Dr. COXETER was able to relate information from conversations with ESCHER.

A highlight of the conference was the reception given by the Consul General of the Netherlands together with the Consul General of Belgium on the evening of Friday.

We appreciated the opportunity of being able to attend this extremely interesting cultural conference. We hope that other members of the SGS will have an opportunity to attend similar conferences in the future.

D. HOOGEVEEN  
R. PITTENDRIGH

NOTE: Bob and Dirk will show slides and report further on their trip at the upcoming fall Seminar in Saskatoon.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS IN ORAL HISTORY METHODOLOGY: A paper presented at the Twelfth Annual Meeting and Seminar of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Moose Jaw, October 24, 1980, by Krzysztof M. GEBHARD, Sask. Archives Board.

My intention, this evening, is to talk about oral history as a research method and its various applications. I will note what we are doing in the area of oral history at the Saskatchewan Archives and also talk a bit about how a good oral history document can be produced.

To begin with, the term itself--oral history--is a misnomer: it is not history, and is not a differentiated aspect of history--such as political, economic, social, religious, and so on. Similarly an oral historian is not necessarily a historian, although he or she may be.

We are stuck with the term, because it's become generic. There have been attempts to call it "living history," "history on the hoof," "a-u-r-a-l history," "oral documentation" and sundry other variants.

Oral history is indeed difficult to define exclusively. It is far easier to talk about it than to pin down what is and what is not oral history. Sometimes it is also easier to accept anything that talks, sings or squawks into a microphone as oral history.

To define it in simple terms then, oral history is a method of collecting information based upon the personal experience of people who were participants in, or witnesses of, particular events. Today, this method of gathering and preserving such information is achieved by the use of a magnetic tape recorder.

I do not wish to imply here that oral history came into existence only when the tape recorder became available on the market. The method had been used by Greek scholars thousands of years ago. Oral history, however, did "take off" and became what can be best described as a movement, with the advent of the tape recorder.

The modern application of the methodology is credited to Allan NEVINS who was instrumental in the establishment of an oral history programme at Columbia University in the late 1940's. Since then the movement has gathered followers whose ranks include highly trained professional scholars as well as amateur local historians. Public Archives of Canada, as well as the provincial archival institutions in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Nova Scotia, and Quebec all have oral history programmes at the present time. The 350-strong membership of the Canadian Oral History Association includes historians, sociologists, anthropologists, genealogists, political scientists, librarians, ethnologists, museologists, broadcasters and medical practitioners. This diversity of the membership reflects the wide-reaching interest in oral history in Canada.

As I had already indicated, oral history is not an independent discipline. Nor is it a substitute for the mainstay historical sources such as newspapers, diaries, photographs, and manuscript collections.

Many enthusiasts devote considerable time and exhaust financial coffers interviewing on a particular area of research, only to discover at a later stage that the subject has already been documented in another form. Another problem that plagues oral history programmes is the tendency toward collecting trivial information. It is therefore important that the interviewer understands the role and application of oral history, as well as its limitations.

Oral history records are able to provide three basic categories of information that can be described as sensory, supplementary and derivational.

In referring to the first category, the sensory, one must understand that the method itself is *sui generis*--it is unique. No written document stimulates the senses and implants a human dimension to historical data as does recorded sound. The recorded interview, therefore, should be preserved, irrespective of its end use. Although it is considerably more convenient to use a typescript of the interview, the ultimate result of the transcription is that it becomes sterile and its use quite limited. The oral history transcript is neither an authentic oral record nor a bona fide written document, but a creation that can be best described as a "mutant." One must keep in mind that the sound recording contains numerous conversational characteristics which would not be available in the transcript for users interested in such verbal idiosyncracies. In conducting research at one time, I listened to a number of interviews in the Polish language. I noted customs, regional dialects and terms unique to particular areas of Poland. It was also interesting to note the influence of other languages such as English and other foreign words that were adapted by the informants. The sound recordings, if preserved in their original form, will be of value not only to the historian, but to the linguist, ethnographer, folklorist and of course the family historian.

The tape recorder is today an inexpensive instrument and should be used to record the voices and stories of family members. I personally deeply regret that I was not astute enough to taperecord the voice of my grandfather who passed away a few years ago, being in his late eighties. In his last years of life my grandfather sometimes had a bit of difficulty in remembering what he did five minutes ago, but events of fifty or sixty years past were clear in his mind. I heard the same stories of his adventures in the First World War, and of his years on a Saskatchewan farm several times but if I had recorded his narratives they would be a treasure for my children and perhaps their offspring.

We collect and preserve family photographs and consider them as an invaluable source in the documentation of family or any other history. So, too, should we collect tape recordings and not judge them always by the quality of information they contain but also for their sensory qualities.

The supplementary or complementary role of oral history is obvious and has been well utilized by archival institutions and historians in an attempt to eliminate any hiatus that may exist within a body of sources. Quite often, oral history can provide that quintessential quality to traditional research material. As early as 1930, an eminent British historian recognized that written sources relating to the 20th century could be amplified

with personal accounts. He wrote: History should be tested by the personal witness of those who took part in the crises and critical discussions... The more that any writer of history has himself been... in contact with the makers, the more does he come to see that history based solely on formal documents is essentially superficial." Therefore, the astute researcher will recognize that by juxtaposing the voice of the ordinary man with the written records of official agents, a more realistic image of the past can be reconstructed.

Oral history's third characteristic as a source material, the derivational, refers to the understanding that in some situations it may be the sole source of information. This is particularly true in the study of groups or individuals who produce a few or no written records of their activities and daily existence. It is difficult to dispute that oral history is a fundamental and sometimes only tool in the study of certain social, occupational and immigrant groups. Oral history allows the ordinary individual to record his personal values and impressions. More often than not, the immigrant's story, due to lack of inclination, opportunity, literary skill or a poor command of English, would probably remain unrecorded. However, people from all strata of society tend to leave less and less written material relating to their personal lives.

Regretfully, society is less dependent on the written word, we read less because we have our favourite programmes on television to watch, we correspond less because we have long-distance telephone communication and very few people today maintain a diary or write their memoirs.

An oral history interview in which the informant narrates his life story can be compared to a written autobiography. Because published autobiographies are usually authored by political, social and intellectual leaders, they are usually restricted to narrow spheres of interest. Oral history, used to document the life experiences of people from all segments of society, can present an overview much wider in perspective.

Critics of oral history question the validity and accuracy of the information obtained through tape recorded interviews. In fact, a good historical researcher is a good sceptic and oral history should be analyzed with a degree of caution and judged by the same standards that would apply to any other form of documentation. No documents are without bias. Written documents are quite often influenced by personal emotions or by an intense desire to justify an action. In effect, written documents are liable to be tainted with the same hue of prejudice that can be found in oral testimony.

The Saskatchewan Archives Board has long recognized the value of sound recordings as a viable medium of historical documentation. As early as 1949, a collection of audio discs containing addresses by CCF and Liberal Political leaders was deposited with the Archives. Recordings of Progressive Conservative politicians followed soon after. The first magnetic tape recording acquired by the Archives contained the proceedings of a 1951 convention of the Saskatchewan Farmers Union. The Archives collection of radio broadcasts, recordings of various functions, ceremonies and proceedings grew as each year went by.

On September 19, 1955, Lewis H. Thomas, at that time the Provincial Archivist, tape recorded an interview with Gabriel Leveille of Maple Creek.

This became the first oral history interview conducted by the Saskatchewan Archives. Leveille's story went back to the time of Sitting Bull's arrival in the North-West Territories and his encounter with Major James Walsh of the North-West Mounted Police. Over the past twenty-five years, the oral history collection at the Archives has mushroomed to 2,500 hours.

In 1973 the Department of Culture and Youth initiated the Towards a New Past Programme, actively promoting and collection oral history testimony with people of all levels of Saskatchewan society. This project was transferred to the Saskatchewan Archives Board in 1977, and has since resulted in the creation of the Saskatchewan Sound Archives Programme and the development of a comprehensive oral history programme in the province.

The oral history collection at the Archives offers a unique personal perspective to our understanding and appreciation of Saskatchewan's cultural and historical heritage. The hopes, dreams and accomplishments of transplanted immigrant groups, the culture of native peoples, and this issues related to the agricultural and commercial evolution of Saskatchewan, such as the birth of farm, labour and business organizations, have been explored. Much of Saskatchewan's history remains in living memory.

The Archives, then, is involved in the collection and preservation of sound recordings produced outside of the institution. These include broadcast material, proceedings of conferences, political addresses, and recordings of cultural and special events. We are also involved in the creation of oral history sources that reflect the experiences of the people of Saskatchewan. Each year we engage a number of individuals to interview people on a variety of subjects.

At the Saskatchewan Archives Board, oral history research has been applied to a number of areas. Many projects have been biographical; they have concerned themselves with the narrator's life story and his assessment of the role he played in the community. The interviews collected represent both the leadership and the "grass-roots" elements in the province.

Episodic projects have examined a particular historical event by interviewing a number of actual participants or observers. Two such projects carried out under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sound Archives Programme were oral histories of the Estevan Strike of 1931 and the Unionization of the Public Employees in Saskatchewan.

Other projects that examine particular practices, trades and social processes are topical .. Archives projects that fall into this category have included accounts of trapping in Northern Saskatchewan, the minerals industry and the mechanization of agriculture.

Although I must admit that use of oral history material at the Archives is low when compared to written documents it is, however, increasing. Raw material used in the preparation of two books, James McWilliams' and R.J. Steele's The Suicide Battalion about the 46th Canadian Infantry Battalion and Murray Dobbin's The One-and-a-Half Men, has been deposited in the Archives. Use of material has not been restricted to scholarly use. Oral history has been used in the writing of a play on medicare, production of audio-visual presentations for schools and popularized in a number of radio

programmes. Many requests, however, come from the relatives of persons who had been interviewed for the Archives. These requests usually appear after the death of the informant when someone remembers that "grandmother" or "grandfather" were interviewed at one time.

In our efforts to bring about an awareness of the potential of oral history we initiated a special Celebrate Saskatchewan project, "The Children and Grandparents Oral History Program," where we invited grade seven pupils from across the province to interview their grandparents about the "old Days." Many of you may ask what sort of interview a child of twelve or thirteen years of age can create. Well, our assumption is that in projects such as this, the process of gathering oral history can be as important as the end product itself. We designed the Children and Grandparents project with the view that participating students would have an opportunity to learn research skills, interviewing techniques and be provided with warm, human stories by their informants. We felt that oral history would be a pleasant break from the sometimes sterile and impersonal social studies texts. The Archives provided blank cassettes and a recorded instructional tape for the students and written directions for the teachers. Archives personnel also conducted a number of workshops across the province. Needless to say, the response has been overwhelming. 6,000 pupils registered for the program. The quality of interviews that have been returned to us has varied. Many of the children chose to conduct interviews of a genealogical nature. Some are fortunate to be members of families who have four generations living today. Great-grandparents usually remembered the names of their own grandparents which gave some children a six-generation family history to work on. These children were presented with information stretching back a full century. A guidebook for teachers on the use of oral history in the classroom, based on the experiences of the Archives with the Children and Grandparents Program, is being prepared.

Perhaps now I can turn to some of the more practical, or technical aspects of oral history--the interview. The main prerequisite for Archives interviewers is that they already know their subject and understand the complexities of the project. Furthermore, the interviewer must have the ability to understand and interpret the social milieu of the informant. The interviewer must also be sensitive, alert, patient and sympathetic toward the interviewee. Seasoned collectors, even after hours of research and preparation, have had their share of disastrous interviews.

It is imperative that oral history projects be carried out only after careful planning and preparation. Each project must have clearly defined goals and objectives. The research must be formularized within the boundaries of certain historical processes. Regretfully, rambling, haphazard and impolitic interviewing has too often characterized weekend collectors. Disorganized gathering usually results in an unmanageable, and therefore unusable, pile of information.

A sincere effort must be made on the part of the interviewer to learn as much as possible about his informant. Some of the more outstanding events in the narrator's biography, community, profession, and the history of the period should be established before the interview. Usually there exists a significant disparity in the availability of information between particular projects. Political, social, economic or religious leaders require extensive research into manuscript collections, published works, memoirs and other traditional historical sources. Without meticulous inquiry, an interview with a well-known person would result in a shallow and redundant oral history document.

In conducting research among the non-elite, a few written sources are normally available. The interviewer should, however, familiarize himself with the subject's community, neighbourhood, as well as the social milieu within which he functions.

On most occasions a preliminary interview with the prospective informant is necessary. It is advisable to schedule an informal meeting in which the purpose and objectives of the interview would be discussed between the interviewer and informant. The interviewer should obtain a brief biographical sketch and establish a good rapport with the informant during the initial contact. Subjects or persons that the interviewee does not wish to discuss should also be determined at this time. This will eliminate possible embarrassment during the taping. One must, however, exercise caution that the initial meeting not develop into an untimely interview. The narrator should not be asked to recount detailed stories until the formal interview takes place.

A comfortable place for the interview should be selected. Cold, large empty rooms and outdoor locations are not suitable. A narrator is most likely to feel at ease in familiar surroundings. A living room or study setting is usually most ideal. Squeaky furniture, air conditioners, grandfather clocks, telephone ringing, or even interruptions by a third party, can seriously detract from the quality of the interview. In order that eye contact be maintained, the interviewer should sit equidistant to a well-placed and cushioned microphone. The closer the narrator is to the microphone, the less possibility there is of picking up extraneous sounds. Most cassette recorders are equipped with a built-in microphone. Although convenient, using the built-in mike is not advisable as it has a tendency to record motor noise of the machine.

The interviewer should make certain that the equipment is in proper working order by testing it before the interview. Most likely the recorder that is available is equipped for use with either dry cell batteries or electrical current. The machine should be powered by electricity whenever possible. Batteries may be used in places where no electrical supply is available. On such occasions the batteries should always be fresh and not drained by more than an hour of interviewing.

Identify the interview by labelling the cassette and announcing on the tape the names of the informant and interviewer, the date and place of interview. It is also a good idea to keep a log book of interviews conducted for quick reference.

The interview process is more than simply asking questions. It demands concentration and the ability to listen. While the interviewer should be at ease and on friendly terms with the interviewee, he must remember that a task is to be accomplished. The interview is a serious assignment, not an opportunity for "a nice tete-a-tete." Interrupting the narrator with a stream of unending vocal acknowledgements such as "uh-huh" or "oh" is an annoyance practiced by some interviewers. To a large extent, this can be accomplished by nodding of the head, arm gestures and smiling. An experienced interviewer will listen carefully and make notes during the course of the interview. The recorder should be monitored constantly so that it is continually functioning. It is quite embarrassing to discover that

an interview has not been recorded because of jamming or other mechanical failures.

The oral history collector should remember that it is the narrator who is the star performer in the interview. The interviewer must never attempt to change the opinion of his subject or interpret matters as he envisions them. Long or multiple questions can confuse the subject. Furthermore, closed questions where the interviewer makes a statement and asks the informant to qualify it are also improper. The main objective of the interviewer is to assist and guide the narrator in the reconstruction of his story with as much accuracy and detail as possible. Be inquisitive. Probe, ask provocative questions--who? what? where? when? Use written material and three-dimensional objects as props. Refer to photograph albums, scrapbooks, newspaper clippings, heirlooms and collectables. Identify some of these and describe on tape. "Here is a photo of you as a small child with Aunt Mildred. Could you tell me something about her?" Or, "I know that this crystal punch bowl has been in the family a long time. Is there a story behind it?" Arouse emotions. Ask the narrator to recount some of his more memorable and deeply entrenched experiences. "What were your feelings when you stepped off the ship at Halifax?" "Were you not afraid to go off to war?" Be patient. Give the narrator a chance to recall certain memories. This can sometimes require a few minutes. Do not interject with another question if a brief silence occurs. Above all, if the interviewee is taking some time to remember a point, do not jump in with "Oh, that's not that important."

In concluding I must say that good interviewing skills can be learned and developed through experience. Furthermore, you don't need expensive equipment or need to be an audio technician to produce a good interview. Taking a few precautions and being well prepared should bring good results.

Store your tapes in a cool safe place, and never place them near electrical motors or leave them on the dash of your car. Select a dependable brand of cassette somewhere in the 2-3 dollar range. There is no need to spend seven dollars for a tape to record voices. So, I wish you luck as collectors of oral history and I hope that my somewhat general presentation will encourage many of you to use oral history as a research tool.

I might add that Archives staff are always available for consultation, and would be happy to conduct workshops to local groups and organizations anywhere in the province. Thank you.

## LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR GENEALOGISTS

Dale K. Beck, B.A., B. Ed., LL.B.

(This paper was presented at the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Convention October 25, 1980).

Libel has been defined as follows:

"Any written or printed words or any visible or audible matter recorded in any form of a more or less permanent nature, as eg. a statue, painting, photograph, cartoon, caricature or 'movie picture' which tend to lower a person in the estimation of his fellow men or cause him to be shunned or avoided or expose him to hatred, contempt or ridicule constitute a libel." (1)

Some questions may arise about statements such as is found on page 22 of the 1979 revision of Nordmenn compiled by D'Arcy Hande: (2)

"Peter subsequently married again to Miss Ruth Wilson in Glove, Arizona, on 6 September, 1908. Many tales persist about this second wife, all uncomplimentary. Knowing that Peter was a wealthy man, it has been suggested that the new bride's motives were not based primarily on love. It has even been suggested that the new bride's motives were not based primarily on love. It has even been alleged that Ruth poisoned Peter before he had time to draft a new Will in light of his second marriage. Although there is no evidence to support this allegation, the circumstances surrounding Peter's death, on August 5, 1911, are curious."

The above words are not libelous as they merely convey a suspicion and do not actually allege guilt. (3) In any event, section 58 (1) of The Trustees Act (4) provides as follows:

"The executors or administrators of a deceased person may maintain an action for all torts or injuries to the person not resulting in death, except libel and slander..."

Thus a genealogist need only concern himself with statements made about living relatives, and as long as a genealogist records only the truth, justification may be pleaded as a defense to any libel action by living persons. (5)

Copyright exists in any written work for the life of the author plus fifty years. (6) In Canada, this copyright attaches without a need to register. (7) A genealogist would be well advised to register copyright in any event, as another genealogist could independently search and document the same family tree. Should these works be substantially the same, the first to register the copyright may be in a position to prevent the second writer from publishing his history, as such would be a breach of the registered copyright of the other author. It is the authors' understanding that copyright in any work may be registered in Ottawa for a fee of \$25.00. If the work is published, it is also necessary to supply two free copies of the book for the use of the National Library.

The Copyright Act also provides for "any fair dealing with any work for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper

summary." (8) Accordingly any reasonable quotation from a copyright work, provided that such is properly acknowledged, does not constitute a breach of copyright.

Photographs are also original works in which copyright exists. (9) The copyright in a photograph exists for fifty years from the date of the production of the negative. (10) Accordingly, any picture taken before 1930 is now in the public domain. The copyright in a photograph is owned by the person who owns the negative. (11) Thus, a person who goes to a professional photographer to have a photograph taken should make it clear to the photographer that the negative is to be his property if he wishes to keep the copyright. In any event, permission to print the photograph may be obtained from the copyright owner and the photograph used in the history. The difficulty may be in determining who owns the copyright in a commissioned photograph.

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- (4). Revised Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1978 Chapter T-23.
- (5). 8 Canadian Encyclopedia Digest West (2d) 415-416.
- (6). Copyright Act, section 5.
- (7). Ibid, section 7.
- (8). Ibid, section 17 (2) (a).
- (9). Ibid, section 9.
- (10). Ibid, section 9.
- (11). Ibid, section 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Forbes

(by their granddaughter Mrs. George Hope of Westlock Alberta.)(Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Forbes are the parents of Elsie Hayes first husband, Evered Forbes.)

Isaac Jameson Forbes was born in Chesterfield, Oxford County, Ontario on 2 August, 1856. Mrs. Forbes was born in Wilmot County, Ontario, on 5 November, 1858. Her maiden name was Ellen Ann Lake.

Isaac Forbes was the eldest of the children of John and Jane Forbes. He was educated in the rural and Ayr public schools. After he finished his education he went to Plattsville, Ontario to learn the shoemaking trade. He had not been in Plattsville long before he met Ellen Ann Lake, and they soon became engaged.

Ellen was the youngest of the fourteen children of William and Elizabeth Lake. Mr. Lake, her father, had been a widower with seven children, and Mrs. Lake, her mother, a widow with five children. When they married they had two girls, Ellen and her sister. (Note: I think Mrs. Hope is wrong here as I am sure that Ellen was the only child born to the Lakes. E.H.)

In 1875 a book was written by Captain Butler called "The Great Lone Land." This book was about a special mission on which Captain Butler had been sent to report on the state of affairs in the Western Territories, and their march west in 1874. Young Isaac Forbes read this book and the spirit of adventure took hold of him and he decided he would join the North West Mounted Police for their next march west in 1876. He sent his application to the Secretary of State but received the reply "there are 1800 applications on file, and your name has been placed on file." Mr. Forbes then joined the Oxford Rifles No. 1 Company, thinking that military experience would help him. He was a good soldier, and with recommendations from his commanding officer, Captain Perry and two other prominent men, he made application a second time in 1877. The reply this time was, "there are 2200 applications on file, and your name has been placed on file." Captain Perry advised him to see Mr. Tom Oliver who was a Member of Parliament and the Liberal Whip. He was told to write to him during the session of parliament and he would get him taken on by the Mounted Police. He wrote the letter in March 1878 and received a letter from a Mr. Fred White, controller of the Mounted Police telling him to meet him in Toronto on the 13th of May. This he did, and enlisted for 3 years at a salary of .50¢ per day.

By this time Isaac and Ellen had been going together for six months and had been engaged for three. The day that Isaac received word that he could be taken into the R.N.W.M.P., Ellen was sitting on the front porch of her home doing fancy work for her "hope chest" when she heard her name being called, "Ellen, Ellen, I've made it." She looked up and saw Isaac racing down the street waving a piece of paper. He never stopped to open the yard gate but leaped over the four foot fence and grabbed Ellen and started dancing crazily around. He was over six feet and she barely five feet, so he had no trouble dancing her off her feet. At that time you had to be in the Force for six years before you could get married, so they made their plans and Ellen promised to wait for him.

On May 17, 1878, 65 recruits under the command of Major Walsh met in Sarnia. Each man was issued two pairs of grey blankets and one oil sheet.

They were allotted quarters on the steamboat Ontario, and on June 18, 1878, the men left Sarnia for the West, travelling over the Great Lakes, Sault Ste. Marie Canal into Lake Superior, then to Prince Arthur landing; on to Culuth, and across the prairies, of Minnesota and Dakota on the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bismarck on the Missouri River where they took the steamboat, Red Cloud, up the Missouri for 800 miles to Fort Benton, Montana. The river trip alone took 2 weeks. On their arrival two mule trains of 8 teams each were waiting for them, to carry their baggage. The 65 recruits started the 200 mile march on foot across the prairies (making about 15 miles per day) to Fort Walsh, the headquarters of the R.N.W.M.P. and the heart of the North West Territories. Here Isaac served for 5 years under Commissioner Irvin. At the end of the first three years, he signed up for three more.

On the coming of the railway in 1882, the headquarters were moved to Regina, but "A" division remained in Fort Walsh to remove about 4000 Indians to reservations at Battleford and Qu'Appelle. After the removal of the Indians from the Cypress Hills, "A" division demolished Fort Walsh in June 1883, and was moved to Maple Creek. Here Isaac remained for 14 years.

In 1884, between Christmas and New Years, the railway engineers went on strike. Scab engineers were driving the trains and the Mounted Police were riding the trains as guards. Isaac was posted as a guard on such a train. The engineer burned out the boiler near Morrow during a raging blizzard. There the train stayed until aid and food supplies came from Swift Current (40 miles away) on handcars. The 100 passengers stormed the section man's shack and practically ate him out of house and home. Meals went from .25¢ to .50¢ and then to .75¢. Isaac said he never forgot that breakdown--he had to travel back to Swift Current on the handcar in 50 below zero weather, and he thought he would freeze to death before he covered those 40 miles.

At the end of his six years service, Isaac took a 3 months leave of absence and returned to Plattsville to marry Ellen Lake, and they were married there on 6 August, 1884. Before the 3 months leave was up, trouble started with Riel and the Indians, and Isaac was called back to the West. Ellen was left behind to follow him later.

The Riel Rebellion broke out in the spring of 1885. When that was settled, Isaac built a log cabin and prepared a home for his wife. Ellen left for Maple Creek in July, 1885. Her trip took her by boat from a small town near Toronto to Port Arthur and then by train to Maple Creek. She was the second white woman in Mapl Creek.

Maple Creek was a headquarters for Indians as well as for the Mounted Police. Ellen, who had never been out of a big town before, was told not to be frightened if any Indians came to look at the "new white squaw." The cabin had only small square windows in it, and a few days after her arrival the room suddenly went dark. Looking up she saw the windows full of grinning faces that filled every inch of space. She tried to look calm and smiled back and went on about her work. When the Indians had had a good look, much to her relief they went on about their business.

Every year the Indians would hold a pow-wow at Maple Creek. The sun dance was part of the celebration and at this time the young men would endure terrible tortures in order to be chosen as chiefs and warriors. One day Ellen and the other white woman decided to go and see what went on. They saw a young Indian with ropes through the flesh on the top part of his shoulders. These ropes were then put over the branch of a tree and pulled on and the point was to find out who could stand the most pain. The two white women left hastily, and it is said that when the other lady's baby was born, it had marks on its shoulders similar to what she had seen at the pow-wow. The police soon stopped this practice and the Indians had to select their chiefs and warriors by some other means.

On May 24, 1886, the Forbes' first child, a girl was born, and because of the day she was named Myrtle Victoria. Six other children followed--Olive, William, Verna, Leighton, Douglas and Evered. All were born in Maple Creek except Evered who was born in Regina when Ellen was nearing 50 years of age. William lived only a few hours. Olive died when she was 10, from diphtheria; and Verna died at 21 as a result of rheumatic fever.

Raising a large family was none too easy a job in those days, and hand-me-downs and made-overs were the style. Mrs. Forbes had had training in tailoring and she put it to good use in making over Isaac's old uniform pants for small boys.

In May, 1897, Isaac was called to assist Staff Sergeant Cornell in getting the saddles and equipment in shape for a party going to England to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. In August of the same year he was promoted to Staff Sergeant as head saddler for the Mounted Police, and was transferred to Regina where he remained until he retired in 1913.

The number of buildings in Regina at that time could be easily counted. The Forbes' home was about 3 blocks north of the Barracks, just east of the little bridge over Wascana Creek. One of the first things Ellen did after her arrival was to get a neighbor and drive downtown in a buggy to shop at the Glasgow House. There was no paving or gravel on the streets, just the native Regina gumbo. The wheels of the buggy got so badly plugged up going down main street that the horse had to stop and rest three times. On the way home, they took to the prairie and found the trip much easier.

When the Mounties broke a horse to drive, they would hitch it to a buggy or wagon with a quiet gentle horse and then take off. My mother, Myrtle, liked to sneak off and have a ride with the Mounties after they had the horse gentled. This really brought a reprimand from Ellen. At that time a flashy team of horses was the same to young people as a flashy convertible to now to our teenagers, and the girls felt proud to be seen riding with a Mountie and his speedy team.

On January 7, 1908, when Ellen was 50 years old, their youngest son, Evered was born--21 years younger than his oldest sister Myrtle.

In 1913 Isaac was retired on pension with the rank of Staff Sergeant,

and with 35 years service to his credit. After his retirement he worked for the Robert Simpson Company as night man for 15 years. In 1926, he received a ring with the Mounted Police crest from the Sergeant's Mess for having attended 50 consecutive Christmas dinners at the Barracks. (Note: Until he died in 1941, he never missed the Christmas morning reception at the Sergeant's Mess, and another thing he never missed was the uniformed night at the Masonic Lodge even though he protested for weeks in advance how tight and uncomfortable his old uniform was). In 1935, he received the long service good conduct medal from Lord Tweedsmuir, then Governor General of Canada. In 1927, the cairn at Fort Walsh was unveiled and the four men remaining of the original Fort Walsh group were at the ceremony. Isaac was one of them.

Isaac was always handy at fixing things, and during his years at Simpsons he would bring home damaged toys from the store and fix them. I was the oldest of the grandchildren and when Grandma Forbes' Christmas package came there was always great excitement. I remember one year especially because the package had two dolls with dark brown hair and eyes and I called them my twins. They were the first brown eyed dolls I had had. There were always lots of balloons, some with squeakers and some without, and my mother was always glad when the squeaker was no more.

I visited my grandparents in 1927 for six weeks. I never saw too much of my grandfather because he was working during the night and he slept or read most of the day. My grandmother had a friend, Mrs. Perkins, who lived about half a block away, and they would play 500 rummy every night for about 3 hours. They were grand old ladies but made an odd pair. Grandmother was short and stout and had to use a cane to get about, while Mrs. Perkins was slim, tall and very agile. Grandmother and I went downtown several times on the streetcar and all the conductors called her "Grandma" and would always jump out to help her onto the streetcar. If there happened to be a new man who didn't know her, and offer to help her she would say "young fellow, give me a hand please," and it wasn't long before he was hopping down and giving her a helping hand like all the others. She always said she never wanted to die as long as her legs would carry her around, and as long as she lived, she managed to get around with her cane.

In 1932 the Forbes came to Clyde, Alberta, to visit their eldest daughter (Myrtle Green) and to see their first great-granddaughter, Joyce Hope, my eldest girl. Joyce was one year old then and Grandmother brought her a teapot, a Brown Betty all beaded on the sides, that her mother had given her when she was ten years old. My daughter still has it and uses it on special occasions. To date it is at least 98 years old. (Note: This was written in 1943). It makes a real good cup of tea too, and seems to improve with age.

The Forbes celebrated their golden wedding on August 6, 1934. The house was decorated with white and gold bells and streamers and a profusion of flowers. Over 200 guests called during the afternoon and evening. The table was centered with a three-tiered wedding cake, and neighbors and friends helped serve the guests. One of the greatest surprises of the day was the visit of the general manager and other officials of the Simpson store, who presented the couple with a grandfather clock on behalf of the entire staff.

After the reception in Regina, they left on a second honeymoon to their old hometown of Plattsville, Ontario. Ellen said, "I'm going on my golden wedding honeymoon and I'm going to have a golden time."

There was another reception for them at Plattsville, and the second half of their wedding cake was used at that. It had been very carefully packed to take with them, and as carefully guarded by Mrs. Forbes on the train. The reception at Plattsville was in the same house and they stood in the same place to have their pictures taken as they had done 50 years before.

Fifty years before they had travelled for 7 miles from Plattsville to Drumbo in a buggy behind a team of flashing white horses. This time they travelled the same 7 miles by taxi, and Mrs. Forbes said if she lived to see her diamond wedding she wanted to travel those same miles by plane or whatever was the newest way of transportation.

On February 24, 1937, Mrs. Forbes passed away from pneumonia that followed an attack of flu. Her body had become old and worn out so that she would only hobble about but her spirit was as young as ever. She always wished she would go quickly and not be a burden to anyone. She had a saying--"I hope to go to sleep and wake up and find myself dead." She is buried in the R.C.M.P. cemetery at Regina, very close to her husband and daughter.

After her death, Mr. Forbes still travelled in the summer, sometimes to visit Myrtle in Edmonton, sometimes to visit Leighton in Maple Creek and in 1939 to visit Douglas in Cleveland, Ohio. Several times he was invited to ride in the Calgary Stampede parade, and he often rode in the same car as the Indian who had been in the Riel Rebellion. Mr. Forbes was one of the oldest Mounties and the Indian one of the oldest chiefs still alive who had participated in the Riel Rebellion.. Both wore their colorful dress uniforms, the Indian's of beautifully beaded buckskin and the headdress of brightly colored feathers and Mr. Forbes' of red tunic, white pants, helmet and gloves with high black boots and a sword. This uniform is now in the Maple Creek museum at Mr. Forges special request.

In August, 1941, just a few days after his 85th birthday, Mr. Forbes passed away at Banff, Alberta. He had planned to spend a few days there before going on to Edmonton to visit Myrtle, but he suffered a stroke and lived only a few days. He went quickly as I am sure he would have wished, for he was much too independent a man to linger long and be a burden to anyone.

His old spiked helmet, his sword and Sam Brown belt rode again on the afternoon of his funeral when ex-Staff Sergeant Isaac Jameson "Ike" Forbes was buried in the R.C.M.P. cemetery. Colorfully somber was the only description to fit the cortege that passed between an honor guard of Mounties as fully military honors were accorded the old veteran of 1878. After the simple service at the R.C.M.P. Chapel, the flag-draped casket with the sword, belt, helmet, gauntlets and medals on top was placed on the gun carriage, and the gun carriage was followed by the traditional riderless horse out of the square to the cemetery. Here the Masonic Lodge conducted their service which was followed by the Last Post. (This was the most impressive funeral I have ever seen, and Mr. Forbes would have been very proud if he could have known the full military honors with which he was buried. The new section of the cemetery was about to be opened at this time and we rather expected he might be put there but they found a spot very close to where Mrs. Forbes had been buried. Ironically his son Evered (my husband) was the first person to be buried in the new section).

So ended the colorful lives of Mr. and Mrs. "Ike" Forbes, a grand old couple.

Two of their sons, Leighton and Douglas, served in the First World War, and two grandsons in the Second World War. Allan (Leighton's son) was reported missing during the raids over Hamburg and was presumed dead. Grandson Walter Green (Myrtle's son) was rejected for the Armed Services so he became a civilian pilot and flew the planes that the gunners and observers trained from. Myrtle lived on a farm at Clyde for 19 years, then moved to Edmonton where she lived until her death in 1957. Leighton was a druggist and owned and operated the Forbes Pharmacy in Maple Creek from 1924 until his death in 1958. Douglas, spent most of his life in the United States and died in Modesto, California. Evered became a teacher and was Director of Physical Education at Scott Collegiate, Regina, for 12 years before his death in 1943, at only 35 years of age.(EMH)

## CEMETERY RECORDING

by Ethel ARNOT

We have received from time to time the same two inquiries regarding our Cemetery Project-- First: What is the cemetery project?

Second: Why are we carrying out a cemetery project?

WHY?? Records prior to the establishment of the Department of Vital Statistics are incomplete. When answering genealogical research inquiries respecting burial records, it is almost impossible to furnish the replies if there were no immediately available source of information. In addition, cemetery records will provide an aspect of early Saskatchewan history that has not been recorded. There are some discouraging aspects of this undertaking; for example, cemetery stones bearing birth and death statistics for our early pioneers are vulnerable to time, vandals and the land developer. However, the undertaking of a cemetery project has been recognized (and we think with a great deal of merit) by every genealogical society in existence. Cemetery recording has been an on-going project in Scotland, England and Ontario for many years. It is simply recording the location of each cemetery, sketching or transcribing the inscriptions from the tombstone therein on a piece of paper.

Before you set out to record a cemetery, check to see if it has been already recorded. If you failed to do so and you have duplicated a recording, sent it in anyway. Better to have two than none at all. A list of cemeteries recorded to date was available at the seminar in 1980. We suggest that if the cemetery you plan to record is unattended, consider going out in the early spring before it has been covered by new growth.

When you arrive at the cemetery, draw a rough sketch or map to indicate the numbering and copying of the rows. If a copy of the official plan is **available**, make use of it, but it is not necessary. In some cemetery locations we have a single line of graves; in others we have burial lots which are comprised of a group of plots. In that circumstance, there can be four corners extending from the center of the lot. After this information has been set out, inscriptions should be listed.

The following is an outline of the information we would like to have:

1. Name of the cemetery--all names by which it may be known--official, family, colloquial. It may be possible to secure the correct name from the office of the town clerk, ministers, or clerks of churches, undertakers, older residents, town histories.
2. Location --name and number of the Municipality--also section, township, and range.
3. Name of the community.
4. Brief history--dates when it was used--name and address of person in charge, if any.
5. Ownership of the cemetery--Church ( ) Private ( ) Community ( )  
Not known ( ).
6. If a church cemetery, give name of church and denomination.
7. Condition of cemetery--Abandoned ( ) Neglected ( ) Well cared for ( )  
Approximate number of burials ( ).

Copies of a sample page outlines above may be obtained from the Secretary of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, but the necessary information can also be set out as above on a plain piece of paper.

Note--It is not always an easy matter to locate the burial records from those operating the cemetery, but every effort should be made to do so.

#### ACCURACY IN COPYING IS ESSENTIAL

The following points may help you to achieve this:

1. Try to work in pairs and check each other's work.
2. Use one line on the page for each line on the stone. Do not crowd your copy. Leave a line between inscriptions and at least 2 lines between lots.
3. Copy the inscriptions verbatim (exactly as on the stone), whether correct or incorrect. Use the same capital letters and punctuation. Copy the full inscription, omitting only poetry and/or verses.
4. Use care to write legibly (or print letters), particularly distinguishing between "e", "i", and "L".
5. Do not use abbreviations such as Jan. for January, unless it is written on the stone as an abbreviation.
6. When you are in doubt about dates...rub chalk over the inscription, and copy it down as it may be seen to be--1867 or 87 or 62?
7. When another language is used, copy it exactly as you see it.
8. Record the evidence of an unmarked grave, e.g. Row 1, Grave 3 unmarked.
9. Stones which are broken should be recorded as broken, and as much of the inscription as is legible copied. Stones which are sunken should be noted as such, and inscriptions given as is legible.
10. You may find markers (stones) with the names of several members of the same family on it. Example--JONES--Row 3 Grave 4 i) Charles 1840-1920 ii) John 1843-1900 iii) Rebecca 1845-1910
11. After you finish the first copy, check it over. The partner who did the recording can now read the stones while the other partner checks the written record.
12. If you want to take a picture of a stone--first rub chalk over the lettering to cut down the glare. A 35mm camera with ASA of 125 is best for this type of picture.

Keep in mind your comfort and the tools you may need. This list as suggested by various authorities might help: a shovel to move dirt; a stiff brush to brush away lodged dirt; a softer brush for stones that flake; a putty knife; large pieces of chalk or talcum powder to rub over inscriptions that are hard to read; a clip board; a bound notebook; pens; pencils; old clothes; boots; a hat; insect repellent; and most important, lunch and a thermos. Something else which you may find a help is a low camp stool.

Any additional information about the cemetery, clarification of data, or corrections to data that was inscribed can be made at the end of your tabulations. All sources of information should be given.

In addition to all the cemeteries in Saskatchewan, there are any number of isolated graves, (single or small groups) situated on farms throughout the province. Most of these are unmarked, as even the wooden markers have deteriorated to a point where they are unreadable. Perhaps the only source of information as to the identity of the person or persons buried there would be relatives, neighbors, or other old-timers. If a burial site such as this is known, it is important that a record be made, indicating, if possible, the names of the person buried there, with dates or approximate dates of burial or other relevant details. The exact location of the grave is important,--section, township, range. Be sure to name the source of your information.

At the end of your recordings, please give the date or dates of your work, and the names and addresses of the persons who did the transcribing.

A final copy of your inscriptions would be appreciated by the Cemetery Project Committee, c/o Secretary, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Box 1894, Regina, Sask. S4P 1E3. It is possible that a copy would also be appreciated by the town, village, or rural municipality.

It is hoped that these suggestions will help you with your cemetery recording. If you were to undertake the recording of a cemetery, your record will serve as reference material for future genealogists and historians and will grow in value through the years.

# CEMETERY LISTINGS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN BIRCH HILLS R.M. # 460. St. SAVIOUR'S ANGLICAN CEMETERY #460.2, IN THE COMMUNITY OF BIRCH HILLS. LOCATION NW8 -46-24-W2.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH DATE</u>	<u>DEATH DATE</u>	<u>AGE</u>
ADAMS, BABY			
ADAMS, CHARLES MACDONALD		1977	60
ADAMS, CONRAD ERNEST	1883	1969	85
ADAMS, GERALD CONRAD	1926	1926	3 days
ADAMS, KATHERINE	1883	1946	
ALTENBERG, OLAF L.	1884	1952	68
BAILEY, BABY		1928	
BALDWIN, CHARLES HENRY		1936	
BARNES, JAMES		1919	43
BERGSTROM, GEORGE RUSSELL	1923	1948	
BERGSTROM, JANE GERTRUDE	1899	1977	77
BIRD, ALFRED WILLIAM	1878	1944	66
BIRD, ANNE E.		1912	
BIRD, CECIL WARREN		1936	
BIRD, CHARLES GEORGE		1918	79
BIRD, CHARLES JOHN	1911	1924	13
BIRD, CHESTER ALVIN		1964	44
BIRD, CLIFFORD	1908	1930	22
BIRD, CLIFFORD ALLAN	1906	1972	66
BIRD, FRANCES ELIZABETH		1925	
BIRD, FRANK		1949	
BIRD, HECTOR	1899	1954	54
BIRD, JOHN THOMAS		1946	
BIRD, JOSEPH	1871	1945	74
BIRD, KATHERINE	1875	1950	75
BIRD, LAURA EMMA		1918	
BIRD, MARY JANE	1876	1956	80
BIRD, MILTON IRVINE		1943	
BIRD, OLIVER	1900	1935	34
BIRD, RANDOLPH	1957	1970	13
BIRD, ROBERT ALLAN EMERSON	1899	1976	
BIRD, TERENCE ADRIAN	1946	1948	
BIRD, VERA EVELYN		1927	
BIRD, WILLIAM	1869	1939	70
BIRD, WILLIAM THOMAS		1912	
BOCHYSHYN, NICK		1934	
BOULTON, HAZEL PATRICIA	1930	1931	
BOULTON, JAMES	1860	1943	83
BROWN, ERNEST	1887	1958	71
BROWN, ESTHER THEODORA	1892	1970	77
CHAPMAN, CHRISTINA EDITH		1926	39
CHAPMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES	1877	1959	82
CLARKE, CECIL PHILIP		1921	
CLIFT, JAMES HEDLEY	1867	1945	78
CLIFT, MARY JANE	1868	1934	66
CLOUSTON, STANLEY GORDON		1926	
COOK, BENJAMIN	1859	1922	63
COOK, CLARA MARGARET	1889	1916	

COOK, LAWRENCE		1909	26
COOK, SOPHIA	1864	1931	66
CROMARTIE, BABY		1934	
CROMARTIE, GEORGE ALVIN	1888	1957	
CROMARTIE, ALBERT EDWARD	1913	1957	69
CROMARTIE, HAZEL PEARL	1913	1938	25
CROMARTIE, IRENE FRANCES	1917	1917	1 day
CROMARTIE, JAMES WILLIAM	1936	1937	6 mo.
CROMARTIE, MARJORIE ADELAIDE ANNE			
	1905	1918	13
CROMARTIE, MARY ANN		1913	67
CROMARTIE, PHILIP A.	1874	1910	36
CROMARTIE, REUBEN GEORGE	1931	1933	2
CROMARTIE, SARAH ANN	1931	1963	92
CROMARTIE, VICTORIA ETHEL	1910	1912	2
CROMARTIE, WILLIAM	1841	1926	85
CROMARTIE, WILLIAM GEORGE	1867	1942	75
CROMARTIE, WILLIAM WILFRED	1905	1977	71
CUNNINGHAM, JEMIMA		1937	
CUNNINGHAM, STEWART		1945	
CUNNINGHAM, W. JAMES		1946	
DIX, EDITH	1889	1930	41
DIX, ERNEST	1868	1949	
DIX, FRANK	1866	1920	53
DIX, WALTER		1967	89
DUBRAY, ADOLPHUS	1870	1954	84
DUBRAY, BABY	1922	1922	1 day
DUBRAY, DALE ANDREW	1935	1936	
DUBRAY, MARGARET ANN	1879	1930	51
DUBRAY, RUBY JESSIE	1920	1935	14
ELLISON, BABY		1949	
FENNELL, JUDITH		1952	
FENNELL, SIDNEY THOMAS	1911	1966	55
FOLSTER, CHARLOTTE		1962	87
FOLSTER, JESSIE BELL		1908	11
FOLSTER, JOHN		1954	
GERLACH, MARY		1937	40
GREEN, JOSEPH	1878	1929	51
GUTHRIE, GRETA MARY		1912	1
GUTHRIE, JOHN ALEXANDER	1917	1918	18 mos.
HALKYARD, ANDREA JUNE		1966	5
HANNAH, H.M.	1917	1954	
HANNAH, LINDA MARIE		1948	baby
HARPER, BABY		1907 or 1910	
HARPER, NELLIE	1907		
HAWKINS, MRS. DONALD		1918	28
HILL, ANNABELLE	1890	1905	76
HILL GORDON LORNE	1887	1946	59
HILL, JOHN EDWARD	1915	1973	58

HODGSON, EMMA LUCY	1882	1948	
HODGSON, WILLIAM GILBERT	1885	1969	84
HORNSBY, JOHN GEORGE		1926	
HOUNSELL, MRS.		1930	
ISBISTER, JAMES		1910	
JOBE, ALLICE MABEL	1884	1965	80
JOBE, ALICE MARGARET	1926	1926	2 days
JOBE, BURTON	1882	1937	
JOHNSTON, JOHN		1918	77
KNIGHT, WILLIAM		1921	28
LEDOUCIER, CLARA		1918	14
LEDOUCIER, EDWARD JAMES		1918	15
LEDOUCIER, JOHN		1915	31
LEDOUCIER, JOHN BAPTISTE		1926	66
LEDOUCIER, MARGARET JANE	1861	1934	72
MACFIE, EDITH	1892	1965	73
MARCOTTE, JOSEPH EDWARD	1899	1968	68
MATTSON, ALMA JANE	1913	1948	33
MATTSON, WILLIAM JOHN AXEL	1912	1948	36
MCNABB, ALEXANDER RODERICK		1974	67
MCNABB, DAVID JAMES CHARLES	1856	1939	81
MCNABB, DAVID JOHN	1895	1935	40
MCNABB, ERNEST OSWALD	1900	1932	32
MCNABB, MARGARET ANN	1865	1953	88
MCNABB, WILLIAM CHARLES	1882	1967	85
MILLIN, LEAH E.	1908	1931	24
MILNE, HILDA MARY	1867	1964	87
MILNE, JAMES	1872	1951	
MONROE, HIRAM M.		1931	71
MONROE, MARIA		1931	
MUNROE, HUBERT		1959	59
NAZRE, PATRICIA PAMELA		1931	
NELSON, BABY		1939	
NELSON, GERTRUDE ANN		1911	
NORDLI, ENID ROSE	1919	1967	48
NORDLI, SVEN J.	1909	1977	
NORDLIE, CLIFFORD CHARLES		1946	
OMAND, ALEXANDER RODERICK	1885	1953	
OMAND, ELLEN		1925	62
OMAND, G.A. LAIRD	1887	1913	26
OMAND, JOSEPH		1919	72
OMAND, MARY MARGARET	1882	1907	
OMAND, OLIVA		1915	16
OMAND, PHYLLIS		1921	4
ORTON, DANIEL WILFRED	1905	1934	28
PATTERSON, HAROLD LEWIS	1877	1958	40
PATTERSON, HERBERT ALEXANDER	1884	1960	78
PAGGERSON, MILDRED G.	1897	1971	74
PAULSEN, ALICE		1920	
PLADSEN, GILBERT	1907	1975	
PLADSEN, KATHERINE GAIL	1940	1948	8
PLADSEN, RUBY	1912	1962	50

POOL, VICTORIA		1943	
RUNKVIST, ERIC SIGFRID	1905	1958	53
SAUNDERS, BARNARD WILKES	1865	1927	61
SHEARER, DARYL ALEXANDER	1959	1959	1 day
SIEBERT, BABY		1933	1 DAY
SIEBERT, VERNON PETER	1930	1930	3 mos.
SMITH, ALBERT EDWARD		1965	82
SMITH, ALEXANDER	1907	1974	67
SMITH, BERTHA AUGUSTINE	1867	1960	94
SMITH, JAMES	1873	1965	91
SMITH, JOHN HENRY		1907	3
SMITH, MARY VICTORIA	1883	1918	36
SORENSEN, BABY	1921	1921	
SORENSEN, JOHN	1884	1960	76
SORENSEN, JOHN H. DUGALD	1922	1927	5
SORENSEN, LAURA A.	1893	1935	41
SORENSEN, NELS		1934	
SORENSEN, PHYLLIS	1916	1921	5
SPILLUM, PETER R.	1859	1944	85
STANSFIELD, ALEX	1893	1978	
STANSFIELD, JESSIE	1892	1977	85
STOREY, MARIE	1873	1918	45
STORY, ALBERT EDWARD	1861	1949	88
STORY, MABEL	1898	1937	39
STRAIN, JAMES		1943	
STRAIN, JOHN	1878	1973	95
STRATTON, MRS, MAY ELIZABETH		1928	
SUTCLIFFE, WILLIAM EDWARD	1893	1941	48
TAYLOR, EDITH		1922	
TAYLOR, MARY	1856	1926	72
THOMPSON, HILDA ANNIE	1878	1944	66
THOMPSON, KENNETH EARL		1944	baby
THOMPSON, WILLIAM JOHN	1879	1945	65
THORNTON, ALFRED EDWARD		1938	
TURNER, ALFRED A.	1871	1964	92
WAIT, ARNOLD WILLIAM		1934 or 1937	1
WAIT, CLARENCE, A.	1888	1974	86
WAIT, MARY DORCAS JANE	1876	1944	68
WERCHUK, ALEXANDER JOSEPH		1969	85
WERCHUK, BARBARA		1958	48
WERCHUK, WILLIAM		1948	
WILDEY, ALLEN CHARLES	1946	1964	
WILDEY, FRANCIS JANE	1886	1956	70
WILDEY, GEORGE T.		1915	10 mos.
WILDEY, MARY ELLEN	1884	1919	35
WILDEY, ROBERT PERCY	1873	1955	
WILDEY, WM. THOMAS		1915	baby
WILSON, ROBERT	1865	1949	
WRIGHT, HENRIETTA S.	1871	1935	63
YAGER, ARCHIE	1897	1944	46
YAGER, RUTH EVELINA		1956	

## A NEW "SPRING" FAMILY BOOK

In February 1981 we became aware of a new book, prepared in December, 1980, on a Spring family of Saskatchewan. The book was prepared by Dr. Richard A. WILDEMAN, R.R. #2, Campbellville, Ontario, LOP 1B0, a grandson of Engelbert Jacob SPRING.

Engelbert was born in 1897 in Boudle, South Dakota, where his father was a carpenter. In 1903, Engelbert (6 years old) came to Canada with his family (and about a dozen other families) by train to Yorkton. That was as far as the railroad went in those days. So these families unloaded their possessions from the train and went 160 miles westward by wagon train (with horses) to take up homesteads. There were no roads in those days, so they just set out across the prairie. Crossing rivers and creeks was a definite problem, resulting in some near-catastrophes. They homesteaded in Watson for a time, and later in Salvador. The land he was able to buy from the Canadian government cost only \$1.60 per acre at that time. All of this and more is described in a detailed 40 page interview with Engelbert and his wife Catherine (nee HAUCK).

This book has a section on the HAUCK'S as well, since the author's grandmother is Catherine Hauck.

The oldest identifiable ancestor is Frank Joseph SPRING (born in 1836, in Germany). The book also contains several photographs, one of which includes Frank Joseph SPRING.

There are 137 pages of "family trees", listing the parents and children of each family, including birthdates and deathdates.

Finally, a very useful item is the family surname Index. This enables you to quickly find any person's name mentioned in the book, and find out the page number on which it appears.

The author indicates that there are still a few copies of this book available from the December, 1980 printing (1980 prices). Please contact the author directly at the following address, if you are interested.

Dr. Richard A. WILDEMAN,  
R.R. # 2,  
Campbellville, Ontario,  
Canada, LOP 1B0

QUERIES

FARR

Mrs. Marjorie HAGEN Group Box 11, 413 Hunt St. Weyburn, Sask., S4H-1V8 would like information on John Christopher FARR and his wife Martha and six children while they lived at Bracebridge in Muskoka district. John worked with his brother Alfred Henry FARR in the Logging Area.

START

Mrs. Marjorie HAGEN Group Box 11, 413 Hunt St., Weyburn Sask., would like information on Herbert John James START, who came from England to settle at Punnichy where he farmed until his death in 1943. Would like to hear from anyone who knew him personally. Would like more information on his family.

HELSON  
ALSON  
ELSON

Mrs. Ruth WILCOCK, 24 Hamilton Crescent, Brentwood, Essex, U.K. CM14 5Es, is seeking information on George HELSON (A 301 01 L N other possible spellings) who died at Nelson, British Columbia, on 8th December 1893, aged 55 years. George's death is recorded on the family tombstone at Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, England. George was the son of Richard and Jenny HELSON (ALSON/ELSON). Searches for death certificate, a will and 1881 Census have failed to find any record. Mrs. WILCOCK would appreciate any information on George HELSON or his descendants.

BROWN  
HARKNESS

Silas BROWN of Portage La Prairie Manitoba homesteaded Craik, Sask., Year?? M. Isabella HARKNESS, Born Glengarry Co. Ont., daughter of Wm. HARKNESS and Flora MACINTOSH HARKNESS, children Wm. Alex B. 1822, Mary B. 1819, James, Barbara, Florence, seeks information and descendants. Please contact Mrs. Lee DUNICK 904=950 Drake St. Vancouver B.C. V6Z 2B9.

SAVAGE  
DANFORTH  
GRAY  
HILTON  
HUNTER

\$100. Reward for information on Austin and Henry SAVAGE and their descendants whereabouts. Austin and Henry were born between 1833 and 1844, bro of Ebenezer DANFORTH SAVAGE, CH. of Dr. Perez T. & Lydia DANFORTH SAVAGE bron Savages Island, N. Anson Me. Perez, son of Jacob & Hannah GRAY SAVAGE: Jacob son of James Jr. & Mary HILTON SAVAGE. Austin or Henry went west, had a silver or gold mine in Va. City, Nev.? or Calif.? or ?? Contact E. Morgan SAVAGE, P.O. Box 42, Dennis Mass, 02638

GRIEVE  
REINHART

Miss Myrtle GRIEVE 209B 1419-22 St. Brandon, Man. R7B 2P3 would like information on William REINHART b. Ontario, lived at Avonlea Sask., parents were Jane GRIEVE and Wm. REINHART. Daughter Regina and Wife Kate.

BADER  
SENFT  
STRAUB

Elsie BADER (nee STRAUB) of 158 Weaver Cresc. Swift Current, Sask., S9H 4B9 would appreciate hearing from anyone who has any information on or knows of the following names: BADER, SENFT, STRAUB.

QUERIES

SCHUSTER Margaret E. SPANIER of Box 400 Fort QuAppelle, Sask.,  
SOG 1SO seeks information on George SCHUSTER who came  
SPANIER from Lemberg, Austria--Hungary via Philadelphia, U.S.A.  
to settle on the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 25-21-15 w 2nd Meridian in  
the Kronsberg district of Saskatchewan. Also required is  
information on G. SCHUSTER's son Valentine SPANIER.

LUPASTEAN Eilleen Floria Patricia LUPASTIN of 2126 Elliott St.  
LUPASTIAN Regina, Sask. S4N 3H2 has 107 pages, 55 pictures, 25  
LUPOSTEAN charts, 20 maps and 20 notes to share on the following  
LUPOSTIAN families: LUPASTEAN, LUPASTIAN, LUPOSTEAN, LUPOSTIAN  
STURZU STURZU, URSAN KIUTU, PASCAL. These families were located  
URSAN in the towns or villages of Arbore, Iaslovat, Musenita,  
KIUTU Bahrinesti, etc. in Bucovina, Romania or Austria--Hungary.  
PASCAL Eilleen also requires more information on these families  
so if there are any of our readers who are researching  
these families please get in touch with Eilleen.

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CORRECTION

In Vol. 11, No. 4, 1980 on Page 182 of the SGS Bulletin the name should have  
been PETHIC instead of BETHIC

\*\*\*\*\*

Mrs. J.P. (Eileen)CONDON of 67 Marquis Crescent, Regina, Sask., S4S 6J8  
has purchased the issue of Memoires de la Societe Genealogique (Jan-April 1967,  
Vol 18, Nos. 1 and 2) which contains the complete 1867 Census for Canada.  
(In effect, Canada at that time was Quebec (New France) only).  
She would be pleased to check for any names someone might like to ask about.  
It is written in alphabetical order and gives place of residence, age, etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

QUERIES

MANEGRE Dolores HAGERTY of 34325 Norrish Ave. RR# 3 Mission B.C.  
BOURGEAULT V2V 4J1 would like information on the following families:  
LANCIAULT MANEGRE, BOURGEAULT, LANCIAULT, HAGERTY, MCKINLEY, BRIERE.  
HAGERTY  
MCKINLEY  
BRIERE

FAMILY UNIT

CHART NO. --

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

[illegible]

**SOURCES:**

### PEDIGREE CHART

NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Continued  
On Chart

RT FORM JUN1978

Sources And References  
On Reverse

Number 1 On This Chart  
Is Same Person As  
No. \_\_\_ On Chart \_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

13 \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

BRASCHTCHNEV GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, BOX 1894, REGINA, S4P 3E1

**Compiler** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Name** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Address** \_\_\_\_\_  
**City** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Date** \_\_\_\_\_

4	b.	8	b.
	b.p.		b.p.
	m.		m.
	d.		d.
		9	

10

b. \_\_\_\_\_  
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b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
m. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

15 \_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
d. \_\_\_\_\_

FROM THE SOCIETY AT 50 FOR \$2.50