



Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

VOLUME 14 NO 3

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1983



SS-GSS

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 publication of the Society and which would include articles on genealogical research etc., and which would serve as a vehicle for member' queries;
- (4) to establish ties with other genealogical societies for exchange of ideas and information, etc.;
- (5) to establish seminars and workshops on genealogical research and methodology.

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

ARTICLES published in the S.G.S Bulletin may be reprinted freely, except for copyright material reproduced from other sources. A credit line will be appreciated. A copy of the publication containing the material is requested.

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 1983 calendar year at \$15.00 per family, \$12.00 for senior citizens. Subscription to the BULLETIN is concurrent with membership.

QUERIES of reasonable length are published gratis for members. Non members may submit queries up to sixty (60) words in length for a fee of \$5.00.

A limited number of back copies of the Bulletin are available. Please write for quotations.

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

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

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE BULLETIN

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Typist: Celeste D. RIDER

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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| North Battleford | Ken Aitken | Box 244, North Battleford | S9A 2Y1 | 445-9101 |

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 West Bldg.
The fourth Monday of every month except June, July, August and December in room 218. Doors
open at 7:00 p.m. for use of the library. Meetings begin 7:30 p.m.

Saskatoon---Meetings---in Room 109 Art Building, University of Sask., meetings held Wednesday evenings
at 7:00 p.m.

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---in the Craft Room in the Yorkton Public Library every third Tuesday in the month.

Prince Albert---Meetings---second Wednesday of each month, 7:30 p.m., Heritage Museum from September
to November and January to May.

S.E. Sask.---Meetings---alternately at Oxbow and Carnduff, Town Office, first Wednesday of each month
at 7:30 p.m.

Swift Current---Contact Branch Chairperson

Pangman---Contact Branch Chairperson

Grasslands---Meetings---held 2nd Thursday of each month except July and August in the Rink Waiting
Room in Hazenmore.

Grenfell---Contact Branch Chairperson.

Central Butte---Contact Branch Chairperson.

North Battleford---Contact Branch Chairperson.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Because we live in Saskatchewan, very few if any of us live where our ancestors did. The question is very often asked, "Shall we travel to the Old Country to do genealogical research?" One of the pleasures of doing genealogy is that it can be used as an excuse to travel - if one really needs an excuse!

The urge to see our ancestors' surroundings is certain to be associated with an interest in family history. For me, it was especially rewarding to discover cousins of varying degrees of distance that I had never known to exist. When one first meets, then one is not really meeting a stranger because from the start you have something in common.

It adds another dimension to your appreciation of your ancestors to know not only their history, but the area they lived in. It does give one a strange feeling to find the millhouse of an ancestor occupied by a stranger who has no idea of the history of the house, to find the mill pond long filled in, and to arrive just in time to find the last remaining evidence of the mill operation, a mill stone being broken up and carted away.

One friend travelled to Scotland to the area of his parents and was directed to a household whom he was told, could answer all his questions about a common ancestor. After about an hour of very courteous negative answers they went on their way. A few days later they were told their host had an aged mother who was in her bedroom at the time of their visit who could have answered all their questions.

To visit these places one must be equipped with a background of sound research on the families concerned, a camera to photograph everything from grave stones to people, buildings, documents and to copy yet other photos. A tape recorder to interview relatives if only just to preserve their voices for posterity. The more you know about your ancestors beforehand, the more the visit to the old land will mean.

Should the opportunity to go to a family reunion come up, do it. If you are the type that enjoys organizing things, then go ahead and do it. Reunions are more meaningful if held close to the place with all kinds of family historical connections: the family farm or the hometown's old site.

Sad to say not everyone can go home as many families are scattered so widely that they no longer have a place to call their old home, no place to focus their attention. Perhaps one has to be selected or created. Maybe the one who is the family switchboard, the custodian of the family records, stories and legends can be selected as the focal point of the clan gathering. If people are there, the historical ties can be reforged so the younger folk can learn of the struggles and victories of their family. To renew the sense of belonging to something permanent in our very mobile, rapidly changing society is a good reason to "Go Home Again".

Robert L. Pittendrigh

NOTES AND NEWS

A recent note from Mary Jo Burroughs of West Plains, Missouri said that any of our S.G.S. members who wish to advertise or place queries for the surnames they are researching in Missouri may write to the following address and they will be printed in their newspaper free of charge.

Address the queries to: Margaret Briscoe
302 West Maple
West Plains, Mo 65775

and ask that they be printed in her column, "The Family Tree".

Gladys Petrar would like to thank the following people whose co-operation she depended upon to compile the cemetery lists of R.M.#217, Lipton as they appeared in Volume 14, Number 1, 1983 S.G.S. Bulletin:

1. McDonald Hills cemetery - Lorne and Elsie BARKWELL
2. St. John the Baptist Ukrainian cemetery - John J. BUBYN
3. Village of Dysart cemetery - Bert and Tess BOLINGBROKE
4. St. George Romanian Orthodox cemetery - Steve STAN

POLISH GENEALOGISTS - A note found in the newsletter of the Manitoba Genealogical Society stated: "A founding meeting for those interested in organizing a Polish Genealogical Society of Manitoba was held May 25th. For more information, contact Ed Dobrzanski, 502 - 246 Roslyn Rd., Wpg. R3L 0H2, Phone 284-7690." This was in the July 1983 newsletter.

FRENCH CANADIAN GENEALOGISTS - Congres de la Societe Genealogique Francaise a Montreal les 7, 8, 9 octobre 1983 a 1'U.Q.A.M.
For more information write to:

Societe Genealogique Can. Francaise
C.P. 335 - Succ. Place d'Armes
Montreal, Que.
H2Y 3H1

or contact Celeste Rider at 867 Princess St., Regina, Sask., S4T 3Y1

SCOTTISH GENEALOGISTS - Birth, Marriage and Death Registration Search Fees have increased at the General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh, EH1 3Y4.

For inclusive general search in Parochial Registers -
per day or part thereof: from L6.50 to L7.00
per week or part thereof: from L15 to L18
per month or part thereof: from L45 to L50
per quarter or part thereof: from L90 to L100

I would like to extend a special thank you to Hilda DALE who has given up her job as Editor of the S.G.S. Bulletin in order to help the Craik community prepare their local history book for publication. You did a great job. Good luck with your new project.

"GENEALOGICAL RECOURCES AND YOU"

15th ANNUAL PROVINCIAL SEMINAR of the SASK. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

This is a reminder to all you family historians that the time for our annual Seminar is fast approaching. The date and place are as follows:

Friday and Saturday, October 21st and 22nd

in Weyburn at Church of Christ, 1115 1st Ave. N.E.

If you haven't already done so, you will find the Registration form (a green insert) in the June Bulletin. The Pangman Branch, who is this year's host, would greatly appreciate an early registration to facilitate banquet and other arrangements.

To recap briefly this years plans for the Seminar, the theme of which is "Genealogical Research and You", we are attempting to make more use of our local people and to stress the sharing of our members' knowledge on genealogical research. Various S.G.S. members have graciously accepted the invitation to instruct Workshops in the fields of their special interests. We have scheduled ten different Workshops, two of these will be repeated a second time to give greater opportunity for members to attend. All instructors have been contacted and with one or two exceptions, all have replied that they will be happy to share their knowledge of their chosen topic with the rest of us. We expect to hear from the unconfirmed Instructors any day now.

The other portion of this year's Seminar is something entirely new and it is where the "You" of our theme comes in. It was found that there was a wish amongst many members for more time and opportunity to talk to fellow members about their own research. Consequently, we are setting up Round Table Discussions, each table dealing with a different country, where members can get together and pool their resource information. What would this information be? Perhaps you have an address where you have obtained topographical maps of Scotland, or you used the services of a Researcher to check Norwegian census records, or the address of a family history society in Australia. Any one of these might be just the address that one of your fellow members needs, but hasn't known how to obtain it. By sharing what you have on your particular countries of interest, you will also be making contact with people who are concerned with these same areas, which in turn, could lead to more co-operation in the future. So please, do come prepared to give, as well as receive, help.

VERY IMPORTANT!!! When you send in your registration for the Seminar, do circle or check the countries you would be interested in discussing. These countries are numbered on the back side of your registration form. Our committee will be tabulating the results of these to decide when and if certain countries should be scheduled.

The Seminar will close with a Banquet and speakers on Saturday evening. The following is a tentative agenda, the official one, which we shall be following, will be handed to you as you register at the Seminar.

Friday, Oct. 21st - Seminar - Church of Christ - Weyburn, Sask.

6:30 P.M. - Registration and Displays
7:30 - Workshop: I.G.I. with Laura Hanowski
8:30 - coffee break
8:45 - Round Table Discussion (5 or 6 tables)

Saturday, Oct. 22nd

8:30 A.M. - Registration & Displays
9:00 - Welcoming Addresses
9:15 - Workshops: Computers
I.G.I. with Laura Hanowski
Beginning Genealogy with Dirk Hoogeveen
10:15 - coffee break
10:30 - Workshops: Computers
Publishing with Ken Aitken
*10:30 and 11:00 - 2 or 3 Round Table Discussions
11:30 - 6 or 7 Round Table Discussions
12:00 - Lunch
1:00 - Workshops: England with Ken Aitken
Archives Research with Don Herperger, Sask. Archives
Numbering in Genealogy with Bob Pittendrigh
2:00 - Workshops: Scotland with Elaine McCrorie
Germans from Russia with Ken and Elaine Engel
Photography
3:00 - coffee break and commencement of S.G.S. Annual Meeting
6:00 - Evening Banquet and Entertainment

Pangman Branch of the S.G.S. extends an invitation to all who are interested in their families' past to join with us in Weyburn on Oct. 21st and 22nd. You needn't be a S.G.S. member to come to the Seminar, just send in your registration fee and come along. For more information contact:

Janice Trenouth, Radville - 869-2817
Heather Fellner, Pangman - 442-4330
Marie Svedahl, Pangman - 442-4745

BRANCH REPORTS

CENTRAL BUTTE - May 30 - six members attended the meeting. Discussions on cemetery recording.

June 5 - five members recorded the Rolling Prairie Cemetery in the R.M. of 194, Enfield.

Next meeting scheduled for the end of August.

THE INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX (I.G.I.)

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has acquired a copy of the 1981 edition of the International Genealogical Index (I.G.I.) which was formerly known as the Computer File Index (C.G.I.). The I.G.I. lists names found in the computer at the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Genealogical Society of Utah).

The following countries are included:

| Description | | No. of Fiche |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| England Region A | Includes Bedford, Berkshire, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cheshire, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, and Essex | 510 |
| England Region B | Includes Gloucester, Hampshire, Hereford, Hertford, Huntington, Isle of Man, Kent, Lancashire, and Leicester | 478 |
| England Region C | Includes Lincoln, London, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, and Northumberland | 636 |
| England Region D | Includes Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Shropshire, Somerset, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Wiltshire, Worcester, and York | 797 |
| British Isles Region E | Includes Channel Islands, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales | 564 |
| Denmark Region F | Includes all counties of Denmark | 83 |
| Finland Region G | Includes all counties of Finland | 338 |
| Iceland Region H | Includes all counties of Iceland | 4 |
| Norway Region I | Includes all counties of Norway | 66 |
| Sweden Region J | Includes all counties of Sweden | 117 |
| Central European Region K | Includes Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hesse-Darmstadt, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Prussia, Saxony, Switzerland, Thuringia, and Wuerttemberg | 714 |
| Southern European Region L | Includes Albania, Andorra, Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Medieval States, Monaco, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, and Yugoslavia | 68 |
| North America Region M | Includes all of the United States, District of Columbia, and all of Canada | 756 |
| Central and South America Region N | Includes Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Caribbean, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guiana, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela | 266 |
| Miscellaneous Region O | Includes Afghanistan, Algeria, Arabia, Atlantic Islands, At Sea, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burma, Cameroon, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Indian Ocean Islands, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pacific Islands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portuguese Timor, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, USSR, Vietnam, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe | 65 |

The I.G.I., which is published on microfiche, contains approximately 66 million names from over 90 countries. Each fiche contains about 357 frames or pages with up to 60 names per page. The names listed are of deceased persons only and are for periods from the early 1500's to about 1875, although there are some more recent entries. Baptisms out number marriages. It does not include all the information known about an

individual but it does identify each person with a batch number that can be traced to the original input source.

The I.G.I. can be used for at least four purposes:

1. To find genealogical information.
2. To avoid duplication in research.
3. To determine if someone else is searching a given line. This is done through checking the batch number given in the last two columns.
4. For L.D.S. Church members to determine the dates temple ordinances were performed for deceased family members.

The names in the I.G.I. come from several sources but one of the main ones is the original or compiled records of births, christenings and marriages that have been extracted and indexed in the Mormon extraction programmes. Included with the I.G.I. is a microfiche copy of "Parish & Vital Records Listing" that shows which records have been extracted for each area and the time period. The listing is alphabetical by country.

The I.G.I. is not an original source of genealogical information but can be most useful to researchers. Be sure to check the input sources. These are contained in the Batch and Serial Sheet columns which are the last two columns on the microfiche. We have a copy of the "I.G.I. Batch Number Index" on microfiche which gives an explanation of the various batch numbers and how to trace the original information.

To use the I.G.I. you need to know the following information:

1. Name
2. Date of the event - can be approximate
3. Place of the event - town or city
 - the state or province in the U.S. or Canada
 - the county in England and the Scandinavian countries
 - the kingdom or duchy as it existed from 1871 to 1918 in Germany

To find the correct fiche:

1. Check for the region you require.
2. Look for the name that starts each fiche. These are arranged alphabetically within each region.
3. Once you have the fiche remember
 - each fiche has names listed alphabetically but where there are more than one listing of the same name entries are listed in chronological order.

| | | |
|-------------------|------------|------|
| ie. BROWN, Jane | Christened | 1753 |
| BROWN, Jane | Christened | 1755 |
| BROWN, Jane | Married | 1757 |
| BROWN, Jane | Christened | 1812 |
| BROWN, Jane Alice | Christened | 1650 |
| BROWN, Jane Mary | Christened | 1816 |
4. Check all spelling variations although names that are similar can be arranged together - ie. Pearce, Pierce, Peerse, etc. If a surname is listed under a different spelling a cross-reference will direct you to a standard spelling.

- Given names are arranged by exact spelling so you need to check all spelling variations - ie. William, Wm., Will, Willy, Bill, Billy.
- Names with more than one part may appear as one name - ie. SanJuan as Sanjuan, and names with prefixes may appear without the prefix - ie. Von der Walde as Walde.

Each fiche has the following information:

| | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Evaluation mark. Means that some part of the entry has been evaluated and may have been altered. | Name of parents or spouse of individual | Date of the event | LDS baptism date | Source of input. Can be traced to obtain information. |
| Name of IGI region | Name of IGI locality, such as state, country, or county | Place of the event | Page no. (Use this number when requesting printed copies.) | |
| Name of person uniquely identified | Type of event: A - adult christening B - birth C - christening D - death or burial F - birth or christening of first known child (in lieu of marriage date) M - marriage N - census S - miscellaneous W - will or probate | Date of this edition of the IGI | LDS endowment date and temple | LDS sealing date (for sealing to parents except when event-type is marriage) |
| Sex: M - male F - female H - husband W - wife | | | | |

| COUNTRY: ENGLAND | | COUNTY: LINCOLN | | AS OF DEC 1980 | | PAGE 3,958 | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| NAME | SEX | M | MALE/F | FEMALE/H | HUSBAND/W | WIFE | |
| FATHER/MOTHER OR SPOUSE | | TYPE | EVENT DATE | TOWN, PARISH | B | E | S |
| BRADBURY, MARY | | F | S | 01FEB1624 | HECKINGTON | | |
| BRADBURY, MARY | SAULE/ | F | S | 01FEB1624 | HECKINGTON | CLEARED | CLEARED |
| BRADBURY, MARY | ROBERT SAULE | M | M | 08AUG1736 | CLAYPOLE | | UNCLEARED |
| BRADBERRY, MARY | WILLIAM KIEPE | M | M | 05SEP1742 | ROPSLEY | 27SEP1975LD | 11MAR1980HA |
| BRADBURY, MARY | VALENTINE BRADBURY/ANNE | F | C | 12NOV1745 | HALTON MOLEGATE | 23JUN1973AL | 02MAY1972SL |
| BRADBURY, MARY | WILLIAM BRADBURY/SAHAH | F | C | 22APR1818 | HAXEY | 27APR1972OG | 12NOV1975LD |
| BRADBURY, MARY | WILLIAM BRADBURY/FANNY | F | C | 26JAN1825 | GAINSBOROUGH | 15JUN1972OG | 29NOV1973AL |
| BRADBURY, MARY ANN | THOMAS BRADBURY/JANE | F | C | 23FEB1802 | LINCOLN, ST PETER AT GOWTS | 18AUG1972OG | 21JUL1972OG |
| BRADBURY, MARY ANN | FRANCIS BRADBURY/ANN | F | C | 21AUG1803 | LINCOLN, ST PETER AT GOWTS | 14FEB1969MT | 15NOV1972OG |
| BRADBURY, MARY ANN | FRANCIS BRADBURY/ANN BRADBURY | F | C | 26MAY1840 | HAXEY | 07MAR1966LG | 14FEB1969MT |
| BRADBURY, MARY ANN | JOHN PAUL BRADBURY/NANCY | F | B | 29JAN1842 | MOULTON NEAR SPALDING | 02JUN1973WZ | 05SEP1973NZ |
| BRADBURY, SUSANNA | JOHN BRADBURY/SUSAN | F | C | 26MAY1845 | SKELLINGTHORPE | 04MAY1973PV | 12JUL1973PV |
| BRADBURY, THOMAS | AMY TRAVICE | M | C | 13FEB1608 | HAXEY | 04AUG1972OG | 11MAY1978OK |
| BRADBURY, THOMAS | THOMAS BRADBURY/JANE | M | C | 25OCT1815 | GAINSBOROUGH | 09NOV1972OG | 08NOV1972OG |

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has signed an agreement with the Genealogical Society of Utah that states that the information contained in the I.G.I. will be used by OUR MEMBERS ONLY in connection with THEIR OWN RESEARCH and that we must not supply information to professional researchers or genealogists for use in their paid work. It is not possible for us to differentiate between the two classes of request so we trust you not to abuse the service or it is likely to be withdrawn by the Genealogical Society of Utah.

There will be a \$1.00 charge for each use of the I.G.I. by those members who do their own research. This money will be used to purchase equipment such as readers, storage cabinets and more micro-fiche. Prints can be made by the Society at a cost of 25¢ per page provided the fiche number, name and page are listed.

For those members who are unable to do personal research the Society will offer a Search Service which will be done by a Society volunteer under the following conditions:

1. Search fee - to be paid in advance - \$3.00 which will include the search and up to a 5 page print-out and postage. Limit of 5 names per \$3.00 fee.
2. Should there be more than 5 pages of print-out you will be advised of the number and cost - 25¢ per page.
3. We need to know:
 - (a) Name
 - (b) Date
 - (c) Location - town/city, county/province/state
4. Mark "I.G.I. Search" on outside of your envelope.

COMPUTERS - COMPUTERS --- (NEWSLEAF, Ontario Genealogical Society, Volume XIII, Number Two, June 1983)

Dave Bulford #5746 answers in response to the request for information concerning the use of computers in genealogy. His friend, Michel Mathieu, has developed a computer program called "MicroROOTS" designed to run on either a 40 column or 80 column Commodore Computer. It requires a dual disk drive and of course a suitable printer, which represents an investment of approx. \$3500. Dave & Michel would like to get in touch with anyone else who shares this dual interest of computing and genealogy. The address is R.R.31, Wawa, Ont. P0S 1K0.

Anne Baines #2726 recommends a publication called "Genealogical Computing" (5102 Pommeroy Drive, Fairfax, VA 22032) which is published bi-monthly and reviews software and shares programs for anyone interested in genealogical computing.

Doug Reith #8060 enclosed an article on Computers & Genealogy from the January 1983 issue of "Personal Computing" entitled "Computing your Family Tree" by Rita Parker. It states in the heading "The modern craze of tracing family histories has become another application for the personal computer. And the question is whether word-processing or data-base management software is best for the budding genealogist." The address of PERSONAL COMPUTING is P.O. Box 2942, Boulder, CO 80322.

HOW FUNERAL INFORMATION IS APPLICABLE TO GENEALOGY

by

Bob Lowrie (*)

A funeral commemorates in praise and gratitude the life of one who has died and underscores our faith in a life which transcends the grave. In addition, it offers a systematic and organized way of expressing grief at the time of death. The funeral helps the bereaved by providing a climate for mourning.

The presence of the body gives identity and purpose to the service.

A public funeral gives the community a chance to offer its support and share the sorrow of the immediate family of the deceased. A private funeral limits those who may attend.

A funeral is a unique event in the life of a family. No two are exactly alike. The funeral is one of the few personal events and ceremonies to which no one is invited but all may attend. In a very real way, the funeral not only recognizes that a death has occurred, but is testimony that a life has been lived.

The traditional funeral involves the staff, facilities and the equipment of a funeral home for an average period of three to four days. It includes, among other details, removal of the deceased from the place of death, obtaining registration of death, medical and burial permits, arranging chapel or church for services, embalming, care and arrangement of flowers, acknowledgment cards and other staff services. The funeral cost is generally determined by the services provided and the casket selected. It should also be understood that funerals are available to anyone in need and where circumstances warrant, at a minimum cost which includes specifics as indicated above and a simple cloth covered casket.

We, the funeral directors, will also point out that there can be extra disbursements for some of the following: cemetery and/or cremation charges, mileage beyond a radius, flowers, honorarium for clergyman and soloist, transportation if a common carrier is involved, funeral announcements, telephone or telegraph tolls, outer receptacles.

The funeral service itself is usually held in the church or funeral chapel. Many denominations prefer that the services for church members be held from their own church.

In the event of a death and burial at a distant location or in the circumstances where, (due to accident) the body is not available or where disposition has been made earlier through burial or cremation, a service may be held in a church or funeral chapel. Such a service is referred to as a memorial service (Service of Remembrance) and is usually held within a few days of the death. The funeral director may participate in the memorial service arrangements if requested. This will depend on the wishes of the family concerned.

(*) Mr. Lowrie is a funeral director with Helmsing-Forsberg Funeral Chapels 2210 College Avenue, Regina, Sask. This is the text of a talk Mr. Lowrie gave to the Regina Branch of the S.G.S. June 1983. We thank him for kind permission to use his talk in the Bulletin.

How funeral information is applicable to genealogy: At a funeral arrangement counselling session (either at the time of need or during a prearrangement) the vital statistics and data is obtained as follows:

1. The deceased's full name: John Edward SMITH
2. Permanent address: #209 2323 Fictitious St.
Anywhere, Saskatchewan.
3. Birthplace: Someplace, Ontario, Canada.
4. Birthdate: 1 January 1900.
5. Occupation (or retired from): Dairy farmer.
6. Employer: Self-employed.
7. Marital Status:
Single _____ Married _____ Widowed _____ Divorced _____
8. Spouse's name (and maiden name) Jane Doe BROWN.
9. Father's name: Frederick John SMITH.
10. Father's birthplace: London , England.
11. Mother's name (and maiden name) Helen Rae WILSON.
12. Mother's birthplace. Aberdeen, Scotland.
13. Social Security Number: 626-032-381
14. Indian Only;
Name of Band: Poorman's Reserve.
Treaty Number; #408
15. Other related data:
Disposition of Body - burial or cremation. Interment of ashes or to be scattered or other disposition.
Date of burial or disposition (month, day, year)
Name and address of cemetery, crematorium or place of disposition.
Name and address of funeral director or person in charge of remains.
Date of death and when and where registered.
16. List of members of the immediate family (and spouse):
Wife - Jane
Daughters- May (and Bob)
Humphries of Toronto, Onatario
Joanne (and Mike) Fletcher of
Squamish, B.C.
Son - Peter (and Leanne) Smith
of Regina, Sask.
6 grandchildren and 10 great
granchildren.
Brothers- Lorne (and Marie)
Smith of London, England. Bill
(and Maggie) of Leeds, England.

We feel that funeral home records are beneficial to your society as they are easily accessible and as accurate as families can recollect. If you are tracing your family tree or just studying genealogy as a point of interest, please contact the provincial librarian of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society and as a result of her close interaction with us at the funeral home she will be most knowledgeable of what is kept on file. This allows a common pivot point for the fact finding of an ancestor and disallows the mass confusion and inconvenience that numerous calls to a funeral home might entail. We want to make genealogical information as accessible as possible but not a hinderance to our staff with each inquiry. I hope this information has been beneficial as we hope to work closely with the secretary of your association to add one more avenue of fact found knowledge to the study of genealogy.

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Chalmers-Wesley United Church of Canada

PLEASE NOTE (regarding: Contents of Back Issues of Lost in Canada)

You must order these directly from Joy Reisinger at 1020 Central Ave., Sparta, Wisconsin 54656. Check note at the beginning of the article. Our library has Vol. 5, No. 3, 1979 and from Vol. 8, No. 1, 1982 to the present. We will continue to get it in the future.

UK & IRISH CERTIFICATES -
ADDRESSES & CHARGES

(The following information is current as at June 1, 1983.)

| Country of Birth Marriage or Death | Application to be addressed to | Fee for full certificates of birth death or marriage | Return Post Paid Mail |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| England & Wales Birth Certificates | The Registrar-General General Register Office Smedley Hydro, Birkdale Southport MERSEYSIDE PR8 2HJ | L9.60 | N.A. |
| Death & Marriage Certificates | General Register Office St. Catherines House 10 Kingsway LONDON WC2B 6JP | L9.60 | N.A. |
| Scotland | Registrar-General New Register House EDINBURGH EH1 3YT | L4.60 | 35p |
| Northern Ireland | Registrar-General Oxford House 49/65 Chichester Street BELFAST BT1 4HL | L3.50 | 35p |
| Irish Republic | Registrar-of-Births Custom House DUBLIN 1 | L2.50 (Ir.) | 50p (Ir.) Ir. as in Ireland |

Note: The above information appeared in Ancestor, Vol. 14, No. 7, June 1983

Pangman Branch of the S.G.S. puts out an interesting little newsletter, "Twigs & Leaves". I found this little tidbit in their copy of vol. 3, no. 6.

Mortcloths: A mortcloth was a large black velvet cloth usually ornamented with white. Its purpose was to cover the coffin from the time the body was placed inside till the interment. This custom dates mainly from the 17th & 18th centuries. The Mortcloth Dues were the rent charges which went to supplement the church funds, for example the adult cloth would cost 12½p, and a child's 5p. In many early parish records the accounts stating amount of "Mortcloth Dues" are the only records to be found for an ancestor's death.

(*NOTE: The following is a verbatim transcript of an oral lecture given by Dr. A. N. Lalonde.)

FRENCH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND TO THE WEST

presented at the Annual Meeting and Seminar, Regina, 1982

by Dr. André N. Lalonde, Associate Professor of History, University of Regina

The immigration of French-speaking settlers to North America took place over a substantial period of time, beginning in 1608 and ending with the outbreak of the First World War in 1914. The trend of settlement over the course of this three-century period can be further subdivided into three distinct phases: the first phase extended from the beginning of French settlement in New France in 1608 until the Conquest of the colony by the British in 1759; the second phase immediately followed the revolutionary upheaval, known as the Commune, in France in 1870; the third and final phase lasted from approximately 1885 until 1914, and was largely the result of the efforts of various priests and immigration companies to attract settlers to the Canadian West.

Over the course of the entire period in question, approximately 100,000 French-speaking settlers immigrated to the New World, and a conservative estimate suggests that they have at least 10,000,000 living descendants. However, in spite of the relatively small number of original immigrants, those attempting to do genealogical research in this area face unique problems, which result from the large period of time involved, the immense geographical distribution of the settlers, the ongoing process of assimilation, and the confusion resulting from changes in family names. A few examples will suffice to indicate the nature of these difficulties. To begin with, during the French régime, which lasted for approximately 150 years, the area of settlement included Newfoundland, Acadia (the Maritimes), New France (Québec), French Louisiana and the French Caribbean (Martinique, Guadeloupe, etc.). Approximately 10,000 immigrants settled in New France, and the rest in the vast expanses of territory in between. The distances involved, and the poor parish records in the initial stages of settlement make genealogical research difficult. Research is complicated for those with Acadian ancestors, since the Acadians were dispersed throughout the British colonies following their expulsion from their homes in 1713. Furthermore, from 1860-1930, approximately 800,000 French-Canadians emigrated to the United States, as a result of economic hardship and a lack of arable land in their native province. A large number of these emigrants became totally assimilated into the anglophone majority which surrounded them, often to the extent of anglicizing their names, i.e., "Noël Trudeau" would be literally translated into "Christmas Waterhole". Hence, many of their descendants have surnames which in no way reflect their French heritage.

The relatively small (10,000) number of immigrants to the principal area of French settlement, New France, during the 150 year tenure of the French régime was the result of a number of factors. To begin with, immigrants faced the uninviting prospect of a long and hazardous ocean voyage in small ships where sanitary conditions were very poor. Shipwrecks and disease contributed to a mortality rate of approximately 10% amongst prospective immigrants. Those who survived the transit of the Atlantic faced serious hardships upon their arrival. The climate was severe, and the winters long and bitterly cold, when compared to the relatively temperate climate of France. War was endemic during this period, and the colonists were repeatedly called upon to ward off attacks from the English colonies to the south, and the fearful depredations of the Iroquois. The economic prospects of the colony were also bleak, when compared to other areas of French settlement, particularly the

Caribbean. Immigrants in New France in the early days had two alternatives - the fur trade, which required a cash outlay beyond the means of most of the colonists, and which was in any event a government monopoly and thus illegal to all but a handful, or farming, which required at least three years of back-breaking labour to clear the land before a degree of self-sufficiency could be guaranteed. In the interlude, colonists were dependent on supplies imported from France. The government, aware of the need for colonists, frequently resorted to exiling condemned poachers and smugglers to Québec, a practice which did little to improve the already unsavoury image of the colony in France. Upon the fall of New France, Voltaire remarked that France was well rid of the "few acres of snow" which had never been more than a drain on the royal treasury of France. Even the term "Canada", we suspect, means "land where there is nothing".

What then was the nature of the hardy few who ventured to New France? For the most part, they came from the northwestern region of France - Normandy, Brittany, le Poitou, le Maine, la Saint-Onge and la Perche, areas which had a tradition of fishing and sailing. Today, 65%-75% of French-Canadians can trace their origins to this region. In fact, family names frequently reflect the locale from which the settlers originated. "Lalonde", for example, is the name of a region in France, "La Vallée du La londe", in Normandy.

It might be expected, considering the agricultural nature of the economy of New France, that the vast majority of settlers would have been peasants. However, this is not the case. At least 40% of the immigrants were artisans. The government offered special incentives to individuals from this class, hoping that eventually the colony would become economically self-sufficient. The economic situation which existed in France at the time did not offer much hope for prospective artisans. They were obliged to train as apprentices for up to seven years, before they qualified for the exam which, if passed, would allow them to become Master Tradesmen. Access to this exam was extremely limited, and prospective butchers or clockmakers, for example, were frequently unable to write the examinations unless they were related to, or were able to bribe, someone who was a leader of the guild in the community. The Crown responded to this situation by promising that any artisan who worked at his trade for three years in New France would be considered a Master Tradesman if he decided to return to France. Thus, many artisans were tempted to try their luck in the colony. Furthermore, while the French peasant was generally very poor, he was more readily equipped to survive the hardships which resulted from economic fluctuations or famine than his urban, artisan counterparts. During periods of famine, for example, the price of wheat might rise by as much as 150%, while wages would frequently increase by no more than 50%. Thus while the artisans enjoyed a higher standard of living than the peasants during times of economic prosperity, they were much more susceptible to starvation during periods of economic crisis and famine. As well, the artisans were more mobile per se than the peasants, having no property, and thus were more likely to try and improve their lot elsewhere during periods of recession.

The second largest group of immigrants to the colonies consisted of soldiers, who made up roughly 30% of total immigration to New France. The best example of this form of immigration is found in 1665, when an entire regiment, "Le Régiment de Carignan-Salières" was sent to defend the colony. The enthusiasm of the officers for the move is demonstrated by the fact that they resigned "en masse". The King was forced to refuse their resignations, and to provide the regiment with the latest armaments, and a distinctive uniform. As well, the pay of soldiers stationed in New France was doubled - the government neglected to inform them that the cost of living was at least twice as high as

that of France itself. The government also offered "seigneuries" (land and a title) to officers who decided to stay in the colony, and who could convince some of their men to stay with them. In the end, about 400 of the soldiers in the 1,100 man regiment elected to stay in the colony, and many French Canadians today are direct descendants of the men who came to Canada with the "Régiment Carignan-Salières".

In all pioneer societies, the vast majority of the original settlers are men, and New France was not an exception. In order to provide for natural growth, and also to stop the alarming number of illicit liaisons between settlers and native women, the Church and the government in New France searched for ways to encourage women to immigrate to the colony. One solution was to send out orphaned girls who had been raised in convents in France. Approximately 1,100 of these young women, euphemistically known as "les filles du roi" (daughters of the King), were eventually sent to New France. The method by which marriages were arranged was unromantic, but effective. The Intendant of the colony would be informed when a shipload of young women was to arrive, and would pass a law obliging all bachelors to stay in the city of Québec. Upon the arrival of the ship, the unmarried men would assemble at the dock, and pick a wife from amongst the disembarking women. A priest would then immediately perform the wedding ceremony. The young women had no choice in the matter, but if you look at the birth rate in New France, which eventually became the highest of any population of European descent, or anywhere in the world for that matter, not all of the marriages could have been unhappy. A large number of French Canadians today will find one of the "filles du roi" amongst their maternal ancestors.

It was noted earlier that some criminals were exported to New France. In some cases, the crimes committed were minor ones, such as poaching on land reserved for nobles or the Crown, or smuggling salt, the price of which varied from region to region in France. However on one occasion, in 1727, a shipload of hardened criminals - murderers and thieves - was sent to the colony. This caused an uproar, with the Governor, the Intendant and the Bishop, all fearful for the morals and well-being of the other colonists, protesting to the government in France. The practice was discontinued, but those doing genealogical research should be warned that they may find that some of their ancestors have unsavoury backgrounds.

These, then, were the types of people who immigrated to Canada during the French régime. Because of the relatively small number of original immigrants, genealogists will often encounter considerable difficulties in trying to pinpoint a specific ancestor, since there are comparatively few French surnames. As an example, there are a dozen columns of "Lalondes" in the Montréal telephone directory, amongst whom are 19 "Robert Lalondes". However, while such a repetition of names creates confusion for those doing genealogical research, it often allows one to locate the original area of settlement of a specific ancestor. For example, the surname "Tremblay" is relatively rare in Montréal, but is extremely common in the Chicoutimi-Lac-St-Jean area. The original Tremblays settled in this northern region of Québec, and since there was relatively little mobility in the early days of settlement, their descendants make up a large percentage of the population of this area. The same phenomenon can be found throughout the province. In many graveyards, you will find only three or four different surnames, yet in the neighbouring villages, the family names will be completely different. In most cases, the wife moved to her husband's village, thus his name would continue in that area, while her own would disappear.

A further complication arises from changes in the family name which resulted from the conferral of titles of nobility. No French nobles immigrated to Canada, so the government, in attempting to establish a comparable social system in the colony, would confer a title on a colonist who had in some way served the Crown. For example, Charles Le Moyne showed outstanding bravery in fighting the Iroquois, and was granted a "lettre de cachet" which allowed him to add the title "de Longueuil" ("of Longueuil", a district on the outskirts of Montréal) to his name. He was then known as Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil. However, only his eldest son could inherit the title; the others were granted titles of their own. Amongst the sons of Charles Le Moyne we find the following names: Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil (the eldest), François Le Moyne de Bienville, and Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville. Over the course of time, the family name was often dropped, and some of the descendants of the original Charles Le Moyne now refer to themselves as "de Longueuil", or simply "Longueuil", while others now bear the names "Iberville" or "Bienville". One well known example of this can be found in the history of the Canadian West - the explorer Pierre Gaultier is better known today as Pierre de Lavérendrye, although "de Lavérendrye" was only a title bestowed upon him.

Because of the prevalence of the same family name in a given area, the settlers often had nicknames to help distinguish one from another. Since there might be four or five "Pierre Tremblays" in one town, one might be referred to as Pierre Tremblay "dit" (called) Jolicoeur, which gives a clue to his personality. "Jolicoeur" means "beautiful heart", thus we can infer that this particular Pierre Tremblay was an amiable young man. Again, however, genealogists can be confronted with problems arising from this situation, since often the offspring would drop the original family name, and simply keep the nickname. Pierre Tremblay, for example, might have descendants known as "Tremblay" or as "Jolicoeur", yet both families can trace their lineage to the same ancestor. Other French Canadians might be surprised to find that they have ancestors of nationalities other than French. For example, a young Englishman by the name of "Rising" was captured by the French, and was adopted into the community. His name was spelt phonetically, and became "Raizenne". His descendants can be found in the Windsor, Ontario area. In cases such as these, it is frequently impossible to trace one's ancestry any further, since it is unlikely that any records will indicate the place of origin of the individual in question.

There are two useful sources of information for those doing genealogical research. The Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes, by C. Tanguay, and the Dictionnaire by A. Godbout list the names of all 10,126 immigrants to New France until the Conquest in 1759. As well as the name of the original immigrant, these sources often give his place of birth in France. However, neither source lists the origins of settlers in Acadia, which was a separate colony. Individuals with surnames such as "Robitaille, Robillard, Chiasson, and Le Blanc", to list just a few, may be sure that their ancestors immigrated from France, but since they settled in Acadia, they will not be found in either Tanguay or Godbout.

For almost 120 years after the Conquest of New France, until the early 1870's, there was virtually no French immigration to what is now Canada. Then, following the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-71, there is a minor upsurge in immigration from France. Approximately 3,000-4,000 immigrants fled to Canada from the provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, which France had been forced to yield to Germany. As well, a number of French citizens moved to Canada to escape the revolutionary upheaval of "La Commune" which immediately followed

the war. These immigrants, however, were not well-received by the French Canadians. The influence of religion and the clergy had declined dramatically in France, while it had grown in Québec. The new-comers from France were often anti-clerical, and were viewed with disdain by the French Canadians, who referred to them as "the garbage of the cities of France". As the political situation of France stabilized, this wave of immigration was reduced to a trickle.

The efforts of the Canadian government and the Roman Catholic clergy, particularly the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Monseigneur Taché, to settle the newly-opened areas of Western Canada resulted in the third and final wave of French-speaking immigration to Canada. The clergy in the West hoped to populate the region with settlers from Québec. Ironically, the area was viewed as a wilderness in Québec, just as Québec had been considered a wilderness in France two centuries before, and the Roman Catholic clergy in Western Canada met with little co-operation from their counterparts in Québec. The hierarchy in Québec was more interested in encouraging its citizens to settle in other areas of the province, such as Tamiskaming, Abitibi, and the Ottawa valley, or, failing that, in northern Ontario. Others, such as the Curé La belle, who were favourable to settlement in Western Canada, felt that a cautious policy should be adopted. They feared that French Canadians settling in the West would be isolated and assimilated, and suggested that a string of settlements, following the C.P.R., should be established. In this, they were partially successful, and we can trace a line of French settlement through northern Ontario stretching towards the West - Mattawa, Vernier, Warren, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Blind River, and so forth were all originally settled by French Canadians from Québec. However, this was a slow process, and the available land in the Northwest Territories was fast disappearing. Approximately half of the French Canadians now living in the Prairie provinces can trace their antecedents back to Québec.

Disappointed in Québec, the clergy in the West turned its attention to the United States. As we noted earlier, almost one million French Canadians left Québec to settle in the United States during this period, and the clergy hoped that it could entice them to repatriate in the Northwest Territories. However, few of these expatriated French Canadians proved willing to exchange the security of their jobs in the industrialized regions of United States for the hazards of farming in the Canadian West, and while some towns, such as Laflèche, Courval and Coderre in Saskatchewan were established by settlers from the United States, this potential source of immigrants largely failed to materialize.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy was reluctant to repeat the experience of the 1870's, but it was eventually decided to recruit settlers from the French-speaking areas of Europe - France, Belgium and Switzerland - although considerable discretion was to be used in choosing suitable candidates. Communists, atheists and other such undesirables were not welcome. Keeping these restrictions in mind, the clergy made strenuous efforts, but conditions in Europe were not favourable. The economy in France was industrializing rapidly, with the result that many French citizens were moving to the cities where they were sure to find work, and were unwilling to try their luck abroad. Their places in the rural areas were quickly taken over by French-speaking Belgians, who were little more inclined to remove to Canada. The Canadian government, while not opposed to French immigration, was influenced by the economics of the situation. It cost approximately \$12.50 to recruit a settler from France or Belgium, while immigrants could be found in the British Isles, Scandinavia or Central Europe at a cost of only \$4.50 per capita. In

spite of the problems faced, there was a slow but steady stream of French-speaking immigration to the West, and towns such as Saint Brieux, Ponteix, Cantal and Bellegarde were established by settlers from Europe. This movement peaked in 1907-1908 when 2,671 Francophone immigrants arrived, slightly over half of whom came from Belgium. However, in the same year, more than 145,000 settlers arrived in the West from other parts of Europe, and as a result French-speaking citizens in Western Canada have always been a very small minority.

A number of sources are available to those who are conducting genealogical research on French Canadians in Western Canada. The best source is undoubtedly the archives of the Archdiocese of St. Boniface, which included all of the Northwest Territories at the time. Church records in Québec also provide a good source for research, but they are not always complete. In some cases, fires have completely destroyed church records. As just one example, when my mother applied for a Widow's pension, she was informed that she did not exist - she was baptized in the parish of Sainte Cecile in Trois-Rivières. However, the church burned down, and I was obliged to testify that she was my mother, and she did indeed exist. It should be kept in mind as well that the various church records are private, and are not available to the public, except by request. Passenger lists for ships bringing immigrants to Canada during this period are fairly complete and provide another primary source for research. As well, two excellent books, The French in the Canadian West, by Donatien Frémont, and The Conquest of Canada by the Normans, are available. They provide a great deal of information concerning the names and origins of French-speaking settlers in the West and Canada as a whole.

ENGLISH RESEARCHERS- Please note - Cornwall Record Office, Truro, Cornwall, England will be closed for a minimum of three months from 1 November 1983 in order to carry out a major re-organization. They hope to be able to continue to answer written and telephone enquiries during this period. Write, with a S.A.S.E., for notification of re-opening. ("Newsleaf", Vol. 13, No. 2, June/83.)

ALBERTA RESEARCHERS- The new address for Alberta Vital Statistics is:
3rd Floor, Hillhurst Bldg.
301-14th Street N.W.
Calgary, Alberta.

but please note: The provincial government has opened an office in Calgary to serve that community's needs. If there is a rush to receive a certificate it will be typed there in Calgary. If not, as in the case of mailed requests, those requests will be forwarded to the main office in Edmonton to be processed. As a result, it would be to your advantage to mail your requests directly to the Edmonton office at 10405-100th Ave, Edmonton, Alberta. State in the request that the certificate is needed for genealogical purposes and what relation the person is. The cost is still \$3.00 per certificate or three years search. ("Newsleaf", Vol. 13, No. 2, June/83)

NORWEGIAN RESEARCHERS- The Norwegian Historical Data Archives were started by the University of Tromso in 1981 to computerize 18th and 19th century source material. They can offer valuable source material to aid genealogists in the US and other countries when tracing Norwegian ancestors. Contact: Norwegian Historical Data Archives, University of Tromso, Box 1040, N-9001 Tromso, Norway.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN ELCAPO R.M.#154. EASTMAN (or LE CAIN) CEMETERY # 154.3 in the community of Grenfell.
LOCATION: 2 - 19 - 7 - 2. Submitted by Judy Silverthorne.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Birth</u> | <u>Death</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Birth</u> | <u>Death</u> | <u>Age</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|
| BEIBER, Anna K | 1893 | 1893 | | MOORE, K. R. | 1853 | 1895 | |
| BEIBER, John | 1894 | 1894 | | MOORE, Thomas S. S. | 1851 | 1907 | |
| BEIBER, Margaret A | 1897 | 1898 | | NIEBERGALL, Dortha | | 1909 | 69 |
| BEIBER, Paulinah | 1899 | 1914 | | NIEBERGALL, Ena | 1913 | 1916 | |
| DONNELLY, Adam | 1845 | 1928 | | NIEBERGALL, John Wesley Derby | 1897 | 1898 | |
| DONNELLY, Alexander | 1882 | 1913 | | NIEBERGALL, Lena | 1901 | 1917 | |
| DONNELLY, Ethel | 1914 | 1914 | | PARKER, Richard | | 1903 | 33 |
| DONNELLY, Johnston D | 1854 | 1936 | | PERKINS, Agnesa | 1905 | 1926 | |
| DONNELLY, Nancy | 1825 | 1912 | | PERKINS, Albert P | | 1979 | 66 |
| EASTMAN, George W | | 1892 | 77 | PERKINS, Albert Perry | 1964 | 1970 | |
| EASTMAN, Hannah | | 1910 | 83 | PERKINS, Baby | 1911 | 1911 | |
| EASTMAN, Samuel Beck | 1850 | 1938 | | PERKINS, Laura | 1898 | 1913 | |
| GOODWIN, George W | 1874 | 1942 | | PERKINS, Violet | 1897 | 1892 ? | |
| GOODWIN, Mabel B | 1880 | 1940 | | PHILIPS, Edward Theodore | | 1902 | |
| HAUK, Carl | 1903 | 1960 | | PHILIPS, Mildred Eastman | | 1905 | |
| HAUK, Jacob J | 1896 | 1959 | | PILLER, George | 1827 | 1904 | |
| HAUK, Lloyd | | 1942 | | PILLER, Katharine | 1892 | 1932 | |
| HOUCK, Elizabeth | 1891 | 1892 | | PILLER, Magdalene | 1856 | 1932 | |
| HOUCK, Frank | 1869 | 1911 | | PILLER, Norman | | 1931 | baby |
| HOUCK, Henry | | | | PILLER, Pearl | | 1929 | baby |
| HOUCK, Johanna | 1870 | 1956 | | PILLER, Philip | 1889 | 1962 | |
| HOUK, Amelia Catherine | | 1907 | 10 | PILLER, Sophie | 1895 | 1965 | |
| JOHNSON, Janet | 1832 | 1904 | | PILLER, William | 1892 | 1964 | |
| JOHNSTON, Benjamin Ziba | 1830 | 1917 | | REDMAN, Alice Louisa | | 1913 | 44 |
| JOHNSTON, Helena | 1866 | 1954 | | REDMAN, Francis Wm. | 1868 | 1915 | |
| JOHNSTON, William A | 1857 | 1945 | | RING, Elizabeth | 1862 | 1931 | |
| JOHNSTONE, George B | | 1897 | 6 weeks | SCHOPPE, Katharina E | 1914 | 1945 | |
| LE CAIN, Adna Norman | | 1917 | 68 | SCHWEITZER, Henry | 1854 | 1915 | |
| LE CAIN, Franklin J | 1879 | 1945 | | SCHWEITZER, Henry | 1877 | 1962 | |
| LE CAIN, Frederick | 1893 | 1894 | | SCHWEITZER, Leopold | | 1909 | 2 |
| LE CAIN, Harold | 1904 | 1905 | | STRATECHUK, Anton | 1889 | | |
| LE CAIN, Homer B | 1852 | 1943 | | STRATECHUK, Lena | 1890 | 1963 | |
| LE CAIN, John H | 1888 | 1952 | | WEINHEIMER, Baby | 1942 | 1943 | |
| LE CAIN, Louisa A | 1860 | 1931 | | WEISBRODT, Jacob | 1881 | 1942 | |
| LE CAIN, Lucinda Eastman L. C. | 1845 | 1941 | | WELESCHUK, Pearl | 1862 | 1944 | |
| LE CAIN, Maude Ellen Emma | 1895 | 1945 | | WELESCHUK, William | 1858 | 1898 | |
| LOWENBERG, Clarence Grant | 1937 | 1942 | | WERTH, August | 1890 | 1899 | |
| LOWENBERG, Elizabeth | 1872 | 1980 | | WILLIAMSIN, Irene | 1916 | 1937 | |
| LOWENBERG, John | | 1903 | 10 months | WOLF, Jacob | 1882 | 1899 | |
| LOWENBERG, Frau Mary | 1887 | 1912 | | WOLFE, Frederick | | 1902 | 6 months |
| LOWENBERG, Mary | | 1901 | 19 | ZORN, Eleonore Anweiler | (13 Sept. 1862 | 1931 - d. 5 years) | |
| MAUER, Phillipina | | 1898 | 50 | ZORN, Johan Ferdinand | | 1917 | |
| MONTHEY, Katherine | 1893 | 1980 | | | | | |

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN MONTMARTRE R.M.#126.
 HOLY GHOST UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY #126.14. LOCATION: 28-14-10-2.
 Submitted by Bertha Wilson.

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Birth</u> | <u>Death</u> | <u>Age</u> | <u>Name</u> | <u>Birth</u> | <u>Death</u> | <u>Age</u> |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| BABENSKY, Mike | 1908 | 1950 | | MELNYK, Peter Paul | 1948 | 1948 | |
| BAGAN, Stephen | 1895 | 1941 | | MERYCHKA, (Melyan) or William | | 1944 | |
| BARABASH, Eva | 1878 | 1926 | | MERYCHKA, Shirley | | 1946 | |
| BULA, Fred | 1879 | 1971 | | MONASTERSKY, Katherine | 1902 | 1938 | |
| BULA, Mary | 1860 | 1922 | | OMETUCK, Henry | 1925 | 1928 | |
| CHAY, Mary | 1882 | 1972 | | OMETUCK, Nickelena (or Lena) | 1927 | 1928 | |
| DASKO, Katherine | 1890 | 1971 | | OMETUCK, Teddy (or Theodore) | 1924 | 1938 | |
| DASKO, Paul | 1886 | 1941 | | PROCYK, Peter | 1930 | 1930 | |
| DUSYK, Harry | 1914 | 1942 | | RAPITA, Sophie | 1911 | 1966 | |
| DUSYK, Steve T | 1915 | 1918 | | ROMANOW, | | 1935 | 73 |
| DZIUBA, John | 1893 | 1918 | | ROMANOW, Andrew | 1881 | 1920 | |
| DZIUBA, John Henry | 1933 | 1933 | | ROMANOW, Cecilia | 1929 | 1980 | |
| DZIUBA, Mike | 1903 | 1981 | | ROMANOW, Daniel | 1882 | 1957 | |
| DZIUBA, William | 1895 | 1969 | | ROMANOW, Daniel | 1917 | 1973 | |
| GILEWICZ, Anna | 1864 | 1951 | | ROMANOW, Frank | 1890 | 1970 | |
| GILEWICZ, Eva | 1873 | 1942 | | ROMANOW, John | 1913 | 1930 | |
| GILEWICZ, Fred (or Theodore) | 1874 | 1937 | | ROMANOW, John | | 1933 | baby |
| GILEWICZ, John | 1896 | 1954 | | ROMANOW, John L | 1948 | 1974 | |
| GILEWICZ, K | 1890 | 1934 | | ROMANOW, Mary | 1893 | 1980 | |
| GILEWICZ, Michael | 1903 | 1954 | | ROMANOW, Mike | 1902 | 1946 | |
| GILEWICZ, Murray | 1938 | 1938 | | ROMANOW, Molly | | 1948 | 64 |
| GILEWICZ, Sophie | 1906 | 1979 | | ROMANOW, Rosalia | 1881 | 1934 | |
| GILEWICZ, William | 1906 | 1967 | | ROMANOW, Stephen | 1926 | 1926 | |
| GORNIAC, Bernice Joan | 1942 | 1942 | | ROMANOW, Steve | 1899 | 1970 | |
| GORNIAC, Daisy | 1885 | 1941 | | ROMANOWICH, Helen | 1897 | 1953 | |
| GORNIAC, John | 1885 | 1962 | | ROMANOWICH, John | 1889 | 1974 | |
| HRYCAK, Philip J | 1931 | 1934 | | SENGA, Mary | 1870 | 1944 | |
| KACZMAR, K | | 1921 | | SENGA, Woytko | 1870 | 1942 | |
| KACZMAR, Ksenia | 1883 | 1943 | | SHARBER, Dmetro | 1870 | 1941 | |
| KLAPAK, Henel | 1899 | 1976 | | SHEWCHUK, Julia | 1904 | 1972 | |
| KLAPAK, John | 1900 | 1958 | | SHIPLACK, Anna | 1887 | 1927 | |
| KLAPAK, Joseph | 1887 | 1945 | | SHIPLACK, Ksenia | 1861 | 1926 | |
| KOTYLAK, Alex | 1928 | 1961 | | STOPANSKI, Anastasia | 1879 | 1953 | |
| KOTYLAK, Edna | 1892 | 1939 | | STOPANSKI, Andrew | 1928 | 1980 | |
| KOTYLAK, Fred | 1907 | 1971 | | STOPANSKI, Andy Billy | 1929 | 1947 | |
| KOTYLAK, Harry | | 1914 | 22 | STOPANSKI, Elizabeth Ann | 1949 | 1949 | |
| KOTYLAK, Henry | 1927 | 1969 | | STOPANSKI, Eva | 1925 | 1926 | |
| KOTYLAK, John | 1865 | 1933 | | STOPANSKI, Julia | 1918 | 1936 | |
| KOTYLAK, Katherine | 1899 | 1928 | | STOPANSKI, Leonard | 1938 | 1938 | |
| KOTYLAK, Mary | 1868 | 1936 | | STOPANSKI, Mary | 1887 | 1963 | |
| KOTYLAK, Mary | 1896 | 1975 | | STOPANSKI, Mary | 1927 | 1928 | |
| KOTYLAK, Peter | | 1926 | | STOPANSKI, Peter | 1881 | 1942 | |
| KOTYLAK, Peter | 1929 | 1962 | | STOPANSKI, Wasyl | 1877 | 1961 | |
| KOTYLAK, Steve | 1896 | 1961 | | | | | |
| LESHKO, Bill | | 1921 | 16 | | | | |
| LESIUK, Ivan Peter | 1961 | 1961 | | | | | |

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN MONTMARTRE R.M.#126.
ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL GREEK CATHOLIC CEMETERY #126.8. Location:
33 - 14 - 11 - 2. Submitted by Bertha Wilson.

| Name | Birth | Death | Age |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|------|
| CHOUCHICK, John | 1885 | 1963 | |
| DRANYCKI, George | 1881 | 1973 | |
| DRANYCKI, Olena | 1898 | 1970 | |
| DUSYK, Eva | 1887 | 1962 | |
| DUSYK, John | 1885 | 1957 | |
| DUSYK, John A | 1913 | 1969 | |
| DUSYK, Michael | 1919 | 1944 | |
| DUSYK, Peter | 1915 | 1972 | |
| DUSYK, Victoria | 1933 | 1975 | |
| DUSYK, William | 1929 | 1980 | |
| FLAMAN, Anne | 1906 | 1973 | |
| GORNIAK, John | 1910 | 1960 | |
| HONCHER, John | 1889 | 1913 | |
| HONCHER, Tena | 1888 | 1965 | |
| HRYCAK, Fred | 1898 | 1969 | |
| HRYCAK, John | 1894 | 1980 | |
| HRYCAK, Mike | 1922 | 1976 | |
| HRYCAK, Olga | 1905 | 1959 | |
| HRYCAK, Olga | | 1955 | baby |
| KACZMAR, John | 1890 | 1959 | |
| KACZMAR, Onofri | 1923 | 1969 | |
| KATCHUK, Anastasia | 1890 | 1965 | |
| KISIL, Maria | 1899 | 1967 | |
| KLEIN, Katarzyna | 1882 | 1954 | |
| KOTYLAK, Anna | 1912 | 1965 | |
| KOTYLAK, Dymetry | 1886 | 1970 | |
| LAPUSNIAK, Bill | 1892 | 1958 | |
| MACKNAK, Baby | | 1975 | |
| MACNAK, Sylvia (Sally) | 1946 | 1977 | |
| MALNYK, Andrew Nicholas | 1943 | 1976 | |
| MELNYK, John | 1936 | 1979 | |
| MELNYK, Nickolas | 1887 | 1965 | |
| NAKONECZNI, Mike | 1902 | 1972 | |
| PROCYK, Steven | 1902 | 1958 | |
| PROCYK, William | 1898 | 1975 | |
| ROMANOWICH, Irene | 1895 | 1969 | |
| SOROKA, Theresa Rose | 1961 | 1961 | |
| SYDORKO, Eugene Garth | | 1963 | baby |
| SYDIRKO, Maria | 1839?? | 1971?? | |
| TELICH, Dmytro | 1882 | 1962 | |
| WARWARUS, Barbaryb | 1884 | 1972 | |

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN MARIPOSA R.M.#350.
BROADACRES CEMETERY #350.3. LOCATION: - 34 - 21 - 3.
Submitted by Clara Gustafson.

| Name | Birth | Death | Age |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| BROTZEL, Amant | 1885 | 1946 | |
| BROTZEL, Jacob | 1880 | 1936 | |
| BROTZEL, Katherine | 1920 | 1953 | |
| BROTZEL, Marianne | 1882 | 1944 | |
| FREHLICK, Karl Ludwig | 1852 | 1934 | 82 |
| FREHLICH, Margaret | 1850 | 1930 | |
| FROEHLICH, Elizabeth (GETZ) | 1879 | 1972 | |
| FROEHLICH, Matthew | 1891 | 1946 | |
| GERMAN, Anton | 1873 | 1940 | |
| GERMAN, Harold | 1930 | 1939 | |
| GUTENBURG, Moritz | 1889 | 1953 | |
| KOBLE, Magdalena | 1881 | 1961 | |
| KOPP, Elizabeth | | 1946 | 57 |
| KOPP, Joseph M | 1911 | 1955 | |
| KOPP, Peter | | 1942 | 56 |
| LINDERMAN, Peter H | 1913 | 1962 | |
| LINDERMAN, Victoris | | 1938 | |
| LORENTZ, Joseph | | | |
| MEIER, Michael | 1893 | 1973 | |
| MUCK, David M | | 1945 | |
| MOCK, Joseph | 1868 | 1931 | |
| MOCK, Monica | 1872 | 1934 | |
| REITHER, Thekla | 1881 | 1958 | |
| SCHAN, Andrius | 1874 | 1952 | |
| SCHAN, Mariana "Ell" | 1878 | 1944 | |
| SHELL, Clifford J | 1944 | 1962 | |
| SHELL, Frank | 1921 | 1938 | |
| SHELL, Gale Lynn | 1948 | 1948 | |
| SHELL, Gertrude | 1889 | 1947 | |
| SHELL, Joseph | 1856 | 1939 | |
| SHELL, Joseph | 1887 | 1968 | |
| SHELL, Margaretta | 1854 | 1952 | |
| SCHWAB, Andrew | 1881 | 1934 | |
| STOLZ, Peter | 1917 | 1933 | |
| SCHWABS, Cecilia | | | |
| VOLK, Sebastian | 1884 | 1962 | |
| WELLER, Donald George | 1954 | 1954 | |
| WELTER, Joseph | 1877 | 1957 | |
| WELTER, Magdalena | 1873 | 1956 | |
| WIRACHOWSKY, Joseph | 1889 | 1954 | |

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN BIRCH HILLS R.M.#461. ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CEMETERY #461.3. LOCATION: 4 - 7 - 27 - 2.
Submitted by June Kelly.

| Name | Birth | Death | Age | Name | Birth | Death | Age |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-----------|----------------------------|-------|---------|--------------|
| ADAMS, Alvin G | 1912 | 1965 | | BANNERMAN, Lawrence | 1905 | 1969 | |
| ADAMS, Ann Heywood | | 1898 | 83 | BANNERMAN, Norman Hugh | | 1896 | 2 months |
| ADAMS, Anna | | 1916 | 66 | BANNERMAN, Stanley | 1808 | 1970??? | |
| ADAMS, Babies (2) | | | | BANNERMAN, Wilfred | | 1903 | 1 month |
| ADAMS, Baby (Ruth Eliz.?) | | 1907 | 1 day | BANNERMAN, William | 1869 | 1926 | |
| ADAMS, Baby boy | | 1908 | stillborn | BARTON, Baby | | | |
| ADAMS, Benjamin | | 1887 | 1 month | BROWN, Eva | | 1909 | 11 |
| ADAMS, Christina | 1848 | 1929 | | BROWN, Robert Owen | | 1929 | 7 days |
| ADAMS, David John | 1883 | 1966 | | BRUCE, John James | | 1918 | 50 |
| ADAMS, Earl Emerson | | 1916 | 1 year | CODNEY, Florence | | 1929 | 44 |
| ADAMS, Elizabeth Bruce | 1848 | 1926 | | COLGAN, Charles | | 1912 | 52 |
| ADAMS, Emma Jessie | | 1925 | 33 | COOK, Alfred Melfort | | 1901 | 1 month |
| ADAMS, G. | | 1933 | 85 | COOK, Bertie | 1896 | 1898 | |
| ADAMS, Gordon Dearl ? | 1938 | 1941 | | COOK, Graham | | 1913 | 2 months |
| ADAMS, Horace Douglas Garnett | | 1911 | 1 day | COOK, Katie | 1881 | 1898 | |
| ADAMS, J. W. | 1877 | 1948 | | COOK, Maria L | | 1923 | 47 |
| ADAMS, James | 1844 | 1925 | | COOKE, George | | 1912 | 4 days |
| ADAMS, James Edward | 1877 | 1898 | | CORRIGAL, Lyle | 1927 | 1930 | |
| ADAMS, James George | 1869 | 1956 | | DEMERALS, Harold | | 1894 | 3 months |
| ADAMS, Joseph | | 1903 | 61 | DOW, Flora | 1876 | 1963 | |
| ADAMS, Robt | | 1918 | 69 | DOW, V. K. | 1919 | 1920 | |
| ADAMS, Russell | | 1937 | 17 | FIDDLER, Mary Ellen | | 1898 | 16 |
| ADAMS, T. H. | 1880 | 1967 | | FLETT, Dora | | | |
| ADAMS, Mrs. T. H. | 1885 | 1964 | | FLETT, M.E. | | | |
| ADAMS, Thomas | 1866 | 1893 | | FOULDS, Babies (2) | | | |
| ADAMS, Vera | | 1915 | 10 days | FOULDS, Elizabeth | | 1920 | 57 |
| ADAMS, Walter | 1923 | 1924 | | FOULDS, Geo. Wm. | | 1916 | 30 |
| ADAMS, Warren Haywood | | 1912 | 16 months | FOULDS, John | 1830 | 1903 | |
| ANDERSON, Archibald G | | 1897 | 7 | HODGSON, Joseph Clayton | | 1917 | 2½ months |
| ANDERSON, Ben | 1883 | 1905 | | HOURLIE, Alfred Joseph | | 1926 | 63 |
| ANDERSON, George | 1890 | 1892 | | HUTCHINSON, Daisy Margaret | | 1917 | 8 months |
| ANDERSON, Harry | 1886 | 1892 | | JOYCE, Children (3) | | | |
| ANDERSON, Jim | 1859 | 1907 | | JOYCE, Clara | 1879 | 1958 | |
| ANDERSON, Joseph | 1892 | 1892 | | KIRKNESS, Katherine | | 1899 | 29 |
| ANDERSON, Lillian | 1886 | 1892 | | KIRKNESS, Minnie Laura | | 1895 | 1 |
| ANDERSON, Marie | 1865 | 1945 | | LORENSON, Carrie | 1870 | 1944 | |
| ANDERSON, Mary | 1885 | 1885 | | LORENSON, Martin | 1868 | 1947 | |
| ANDERSON, Mary Jane | | 1908 | 32 | MAHOOD, Paul Lindsay | | 1899 | under 1 year |
| ANDERSON, Raymond Richard | | 1930 | 11 months | MAIN, Margaret Morgan | | 1920 | 33 |
| BADGELY, E. B. | 1881 | 1945 | | MAIN, Sidney | | 1912 | 2 |
| BADGLEY, J | | 1932 | | MCAULAY, Estella | 1918 | 1919 | |
| BANNERMAN, Baby | | 1901 | | MCAULAY, Percy | 1914 | 1930 | |
| BANNERMAN, Barbara Jane | | 1907 | 9 weeks | McFARLANE, Joseph | | 1918 | 81 |
| BANNERMAN, Flora Jane | 1877 | 1957 | | MC LAUGHLIN, David John | | 1894 | 1 |
| BANNERMAN, Harold Oliver | 1929 | 1944 | | MC LAUGHLIN, Peter James | | 1891 | 1 |
| BANNERMAN, Henry Breckenridge | | 1914 | 14 months | MC LAUGHLIN, Michael | | 1923 | 59 |
| BANNERMAN, Hugh Gordon | | 1911 | 9 months | MC LEAN, Nancy | | 1915 | 58 |

ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CEMETERY #461.3 continued

| Name | Birth | Death | Age | Name | Birth | Death | Age |
|--------------------------|-------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|-------|---------|---------------|
| MC NEVEN, Margaret May | | 1902 | 1 | READ, Mrs. John | | 1928 | |
| MOBERLY, Walter Brydes | | 1915 | 15 months | READ, John Landon | | 1925 | 35 |
| NELSON, Elizabeth | | 1909 | 27 | SINCLAIR, Daisy | 1918 | 1970 | |
| PERRIN, Samuel | 1864 | 1927 | | SINCLAIR, Eliz. M | 1893 | 1922 | |
| POCHA, Agnes | | 1901 | | SINCLAIR, Florence | | 1899 | under 1 year |
| POCHA, Alex Gordon | | 1899 | 23 | SINCLAIR, Florence May | 1899 | 1935 | |
| POCHA, Alfred | 1905 | 1921 | 18 days | SINCLAIR, James | | 1937 | baby |
| POCHA, Archibald | | 1975 | | SINCLAIR, Robert | | 1929 | 1 |
| POCHA, Babies (3) | | 1898 | | SINCLAIR, Sidney J | | | |
| POCHA, Baby | | | | SINCLAIR, William | 1889 | 1961 | |
| POCHA, Charles | | 1904 | | SMITH, Alfred H | 1864 | 1930 | |
| POCHA, Christie | | 1916 | | SMITH, Alfred W | 1907 | 1925 | |
| POCHA, Clala | 1930 | 1903 | 8 months | SMITH, D. J. | 1894 | 1924 | |
| POCHA, Clifford Harvey | 1940 | 1931 | | SMITH, David | 1888 | 1918 | |
| POCHA, Elizabeth | | 1941 | | SMITH, Ellen | 1896 | 1918 | |
| POCHA, Ethel Eliz Ellen | | 1918 | 73 | SMITH, Flora Margaret | | 1902 | 4 months |
| POCHA, Eva | | 1919 | 11 | SMITH, Mrs. J. | 1837 | 1912 | |
| POCHA, Eva | | 1899 | 1 | SMITH, Jackson | 1827 | 1911 | |
| POCHA, Eva | | 1911 | 1 day | SMITH, John | | | |
| POCHA, Florence | | | | SMITH, Mary Eveline | | 1903 | under 6 years |
| POCHA, George Brandon | | 1916 | | SMITH, Mary M | 1875 | 1931 | |
| POCHA, Gilbert | | 1916 | 70 | SMITH, Mathilda Louisa | | 1903 | 6 months |
| POCHA, Mrs. Gilbert | | 1918 | 87 | SMITH, Roderick James | | 1895 | 5 months |
| POCHA, Gladys | | 1910 | 2 weeks | SMITH, Victor Kenneth | | 1902 | 1 |
| POCHA, Gordon Leonard | | 1909 | 14 months | SMITH, William | | 1904 | 6 months |
| POCHA, John Geo | | app. 1912 | 30 | SMITH, Wm. | 1855 | 1936 | |
| POCHA, Harriet | | 1916 | 78 | STEVENS, Mabel | 1898 | 1972 | |
| POCHA, Harvey O | 1900 | 1957 | | SWAIN, Elizabeth Dora | | 1899 | 1 |
| POCHA, Henry | | 1911 | | SWAIN, Mary Jean | 1872 | 1845??? | |
| POCHA, Henry Charles | | 1923 | | SWAIN, John Robert Pocha | | 1920 | 30 |
| POCHA, Henry Percival | | 1914 | 8 months | TAIT, Flossie Elona | | 1903 | under 2 years |
| POCHA, John | | 1916 | 82 | TANNER, Douglas | | | |
| POCHA, Joseph | | 1896 | 100 | TANNER, Ethel | | | |
| POCHA, Joseph Moberly | 1934 | 1935 | | TANNER, Mervin | | | |
| POCHA, Lloyd Harvey | 1926 | 1931 | | TATE, Agatha | 1902 | 1902 | |
| POCHA, Louise Roxena | | 1919 | 45 | TATE, Allen Selwyn | | 1919 | 3 months |
| POCHA, Lucille Annabella | | 1942 | | TATE, Andrew | 1850 | 1912 | |
| POCHA, Martha Helen | | 1919 | | TATE, Andrew Tomlinson | 1905 | 1907 | |
| POCHA, Mary Elizabeth | | 1922 | 14 | TATE, Ann | 1885 | 1885 | |
| POCHA, Mary Lapointe | | 1895 | 82 | TATE, Bertha May | 1916 | 1917 | |
| POCHA, Mildred May | | 1908 | 4 1/2 months | TATE, Clara Emmaline | 1881 | 1903 | |
| POCHA, Robert James | | 1911 | 35 | TATE, Elizabeth | 1852 | 1897 | |
| POCHA, Roland Alexander | 1903 | 1940 | | TATE, Eva Marie | 1810 | 1912 | |
| POCHA, Roland Dale | 1950 | 1974 | | TATE, Elma Lena | 1901 | 1922 | |
| POCHA, Sidney George | | 1910 | 1 day | TATE, Eugene | 1876 | 1919 | |
| POCHA, William | 1859 | 1953 | | TATE, Lena | 1887 | 1899 | |
| POCHA, William | | 1917 | 6 | TATE, Lily Violet | 1904 | 1922 | |
| POCHA, Mrs. William | 1874 | 1948 | | TATE, Marie | 1878 | 1966 | |

ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CEMETERY #461.3 continued

| Name | Birth | Death | Age |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| TATE, Robert William | | 1922 | 67 |
| TATE, Robina Ellen | 1883 | 1883 | |
| WORK, Eliza Ann | | 1894 | 36 |

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN BIRCH HILLS R.M.# 460.
WINTON CEMETERY #460.3. Location: 9 - 48 - 23 - 2. Submitted by
Jacqueline Bretter-Weldon, Serena Berg and Reta Sorenson.

| Name | Birth | Death | Age |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| AGNEW, Baby | | 1917 | |
| AGNEW, William Arthur | 1873 | 1958 | |
| ARCHIBALD, Charlie | 1894 | 1962 | |
| ARCHIBALD, Mabel | 1903 | 1978 | |
| BACON, George R. | 1887 | 1964 | |
| BACON, Martha (Delilah) | 1900 | 1969 | |
| BAKER, Pearl Olive | 1940 | 1943 | |
| BRAATEN, Eric | | 1931 | |
| CHANDLER, Dale H | 1945 | 1945 | |
| CLARNO, Martha J | 1868 | 1951 | |
| CLAUSEN, Clarence | | 1966 | 61 |
| CLINE, Peter | 1891 | 1967 | |
| DORAN, James | | 1938 | |
| ELLISON, Hazel Wessel | 1897 | 1977 | |
| ELLISON, Phoebe Graves | 1898 | 1922 | |
| ELLISON, Richard Mills | 1885 | 1976 | |
| ELLISON, Sophia Havelock | 1846 | 1926 | |
| FAGRIE, Infant | | 1921 | |
| FJELD, Carl | 1886 | 1965 | |
| FJELD, Elda | 1890 | 1957 | |
| FJELD, Edwin C | 1916 | 1968 | |
| FJELD, Halvor | 1881 | 1957 | |
| FJELD, Infants (3) | | | |
| FJELD, Josephine | 1895 | 1978 | |
| FJELD, R | | 1960 | 3 |
| FJELD, Shirley Ann | | 1935 | 2 |
| GUNDERSON, Ole | | 1935 | |
| HARPER, Jane Mary | | 1959 | 83 |
| HARPER, Jessie Ann | 1912 | 1951 | |
| HARPER, Thomas, Sr. | | 1942 | 77 |
| HARPER, Thomas David | 1904 | 1976 | |
| HEGLAND, Jacob | 1904 | 1976 | |
| HOLLAND, Infant | | 1936 | |
| HOUNSELL, Adeline | 1862 | 1930 | |
| HOUNSELL, Alice | 1916 | 1918 | |
| HOUNSELL, James B | 1856 | 1948 | |
| HOUNSELL, James R | 1887 | 1974 | |

| Name | Birth | Death | Age |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-----|
| HOUNSELL, Milo T | | 1916 | 33 |
| HOUNSELL, Susan | 1889 | 1922 | |
| HOVERSON, Hover | 1885 | 1940 | |
| HOVERSON, Mary Hazel | 1892 | 1969 | |
| HUNT, Richard | 1864 | 1951 | |
| HUSEBY, Marvin | 1894 | 1972 | |
| ISBISTER, Peter | 1887 | 1965 | |
| KNIGHT, Susan A | 1866 | 1938 | |
| LEALOS, Infants (2) | | | |
| LEALOS, Myrtle | 1903 | 1927 | |
| LOWE, Charlotte Olive | 1892 | 1977 | |
| MANSON, Alex | 1886 | 1970 | |
| MANSON, George Raymond | 1918 | 1971 | |
| MANSON, Iva Beatrice | 1890 | 1959 | |
| MANSON, Leslie Dawn | 1964 | 1968 | |
| MANSON, Paul | | 1944 | |
| MANSON, Tracy Lynn | 1964 | 1968 | |
| MCKINNON, Mary Agnes | 1896 | 1977 | |
| MCKINNON, Robert | 1892 | 1972 | |
| OSMUNDSON, Anette | 1879 | 1955 | |
| OSMUNDSON, Knut | 1872 | 1939 | |
| PETERSON, Infant | | 1936 | |
| SCALES, Johanna Otilda | 1889 | 1942 | |
| SCALES, Mary Jean | 1873 | 1929 | |
| SHELDON, John | 1852 | 1939 | |
| SHORT, Byron Elford | 1892 | 1973 | |
| SMITH, Child | | 1931 | |
| WESSEL, Albert "Fritz" | 1958 | 1971 | |
| WESSEL, Carrie A | 1872 | 1963 | |
| WESSEL, Ed C | 1868 | 1938 | |
| WESSEL, Grace Ethel | 1922 | 1965 | |
| WESSEL, Mathilda R | 1902 | 1974 | |
| WICK, Arthur Gust | 1905 | 1973 | |
| WICK, Elmer T | 1906 | 1971 | |
| WYANT, George (Shorty) | | 1944 | |

QUERIES

DODDS Mrs. Beulah TURRIFF, 2648 E. 1st Ave., Vancouver, B.C.,
V5M 1A5 is looking for descendants of George DODDS and
DODS Christine GUNN who moved to Saskatchewan around 1882.
Their children's names are Thomas, Daniel, John, Catherine,
Ellen, George, Alexander and David.

WHEELER William Joseph WHEELER, son of Nelson and Theresa ? WHEELER,
b ca 1851 Oakville, Ontario, m. Harriet HARRISON at Picton,
HARRISON Ontario 1877. 1881 census lists William and Harriet and
a daughter, Elizabeth, living in Denbigh, Lennox and
Addington Co., Ontario. It is believed they moved to
Saskatchewan. Any information appreciated. Reply to:
Mrs. Harry Hammar, Box 651, Ames, Iowa 50010 USA.

RUDY Mrs. E. D. Hahn, 12 Dundana Ave., Dundas, Ontario, L9H 4E6
would like any information on her uncle, Josiah RUDY. He
resided in Melville for a number of years until he passed
away on 12 February 1947 in Regina. He had been in the
Army during the 1914-1918 war as an architect she believes.
At one time he was listed as a Structural Engineer and had
an office in the Alexandra Block in Regina.

REVIEW

SOURCE MATERIALS TO THE STUDY OF THE GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND ONOMATOLOGY OF
THE FAMILIES NOWAK AND NOVAK, AND OF THEIR SURNAME: 1340-1850 by
Dr. W.S.W. Nowak, Memorial University of Newfoundland.

Abstracts and Conclusions:

This paper deals with the history of an old European surname. The first records about it already appear in the 14th century. The paper presents evidence that the spelling of the name was not standardised and varied from country to country and also from one century to another. The name is exceedingly common - the author believes that it is used by some 200,000 persons resident in all continents. At the same time, the surname gives one no clue as to the social and economic status of the owner, past or present. The bibliography shows that the users of this surname ranged from grave-diggers to aristocrats, from paupers to millionnaires. The name is thus sociologically interesting. Finally, the author, in writing this paper, had some purely academic objectives in mind. Most studies of surnames adopt either a purely genealogical, i.e. a family tree approach, or a linguistic one, whereby they evaluate the name on its onomastic merits. Thus, in selecting a bibliographic system of source-material analysis, the author aspired to be innovative and hoped to formulate a new methodology in name research.

(*Note - This paper will be available through the S.G.S. Library soon.)

NEW BOOKS IN THE SGS LIBRARY

Laura Hanowski

SECTION I - GENEALOGICAL RESOURCE BOOKS (white labels)

- Genealogy - AUTHOR AND EDITOR AT WORK: MAKING A BETTER BOOK.
Stainton, Elsie Myers
- Genealogy - CITE YOUR SOURCES: A Manual for Documenting Family
Histories and Genealogical Records. Lackey, Richard S.

SECTION II - CANADA (red labels)

- Canada - ROLLS AT THE PROVINCIAL (LOYALIST) CORPS, CANADIAN
COMMAND, AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD. Fryer, M. B.;
Smy, W. A.
- B.C. - SURNAME INDEX - 1983. Victoria Genealogical Society
- Manitoba - HELP WANTED "QUERIES WITHIN" - 1982. Dauphin Genealogical
Society
- Manitoba - SURNAME INDEX TO 1870 CENSUS OF MANITOBA AND RED RIVER.
Jonasson, Eric
- N.S. - CATALOGUE OF PUBLISHED GENEALOGIES OF NOVA SCOTIA FAMILIES.
Marble, Allan E.
- Ontario - DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, 1836-1850.
McKenzie, Rev. Donald A.
- Ontario - DEATH NOTICES OF ONTARIO. Reid, W. D.
- Ontario - COUNTY MARRIAGE REGISTERS: HALTON COUNTY, 1858-1869.
Halton Hancocks, E.
- Ontario - MARRIAGES HUNGERFORD TWP. REGISTERS: HASTINGS COUNTY,
Hastings ONTARIO, 1876-1926. Piper, Allen D.
- Ontario - PEOPLE OF PEEL: INDEXES TO GENEALOGICAL SOURCE MATERIAL.
Peel Speers, Jan; Mann, Trudy
- Ontario - COUNTY MARRIAGE REGISTERS: WELLINGTON COUNTY, 1858-1869.
Wellington Britnell, W. E.
- Ontario - LOOKING BACK: THE STORY OF FERGUS THROUGH THE YEARS
Wellington 1833-1983. Vol. 1 and 2.
- P.E.I. - FAMILY HISTORY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: A GENEALOGICAL
RESEARCH GUIDE.
- Sask. - PENSE COMMUNITY 1882-1982. Pense Historical Committee
Pense
- Sask. - THE LIGHT: Saskatoon Normal School Year Book
Saskatoon For the years: 1935, 1941, summer 1946, 1946, 1947, 1949,
1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1959,
1960.
- Sask. - MINGLING MEMORIES: A History of Wapella and Districts.
Wapella Wapella History Book Committee.

SECTION III - UNITED STATES (orange labels)

- U.S.A. - FAMILY NAMES OF HUGENOT REFUGEES TO AMERICA. Lawton, J. M.
U.S.A. - MUSTER ROLL JAMES SHAW CO. in the 1st BATTALION, NEW JERSEY
VOLUNTEERS, STATEN ISLAND - 1778-1779

SECTION VI - BRITISH ISLES (yellow labels)

- Scotland - DISCOVERING YOUR SCOTTISH ROOTS. Alwyn, James.
Scotland - INTRODUCING SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH. Whyte, Donald

SECTION IV - EUROPE (green labels)

- Europe - MAP OF BUKOVINA - from Census of 1910
Rumania

The following books have been replaced in the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Library. They had been held by the Saskatchewan Archives Board for safe-keeping.

SECTION VIII - FAMILY HISTORIES (929.2)

- Bawden - PETER BAWDEN AND FANNY KINGDON
Bingaman - GENEALOGY OF THE BINGAMAN FAMILY
- John BINGAMON and his first wife Judith SNIDER and
his second wife Elizabeth CLEMENS.
Boak - BOAK FAMILY CHART
Bolingbroke - BOLINGBROKE, ARNOTT, MILLER FAMILY TREE
Connell - THE STORY OF A PIONEER FARM BOY ON THE PRAIRIE. Connell,
Gordon F.
Connell - STORY OF THE CONNELL FAMILY TREE. Connell, J. Gordon
Crouse - CROUSE FAMILIES: BRADSHAW, GRIEVE & McTAGGART IN NAPANNE.
Dering - GEORGE DERING FAMILY TREE
Doerksen - FAMILY CHART OF HEINRICH DOERKSEN AND SAARA NEUFELD, first
wife, and CATHARINA DUECK, second wife.
Emmerson - EMMERSON FAMILY
Ferguson - FERGUSON - Bennett Chart
SHANNON _ Ferguson Chart
Fonstad - LIFE HISTORY OF SIMON FONSTAD
Fonau - FONAU (VONAU), John
Frymire - FRYMIRE FAMILY TREE
Gilbert - PROGRAMME SOUVENIR DE 3ieme CENTENAIRE DE L'ARRIVEE DE
JEAN GILBERT AU CANADA 1646-1946
Grahame - GRAHAME FAMILY TREE
Heath - THE FAMILY OF JOHN HEATH
Hillaby - THE HILLABY FAMILY
Hird - HIRD FAMILY HISTORY

Kirkham - KIRKHAM FAMILY HISTORY
 Kirkland - DOWN MEMORY LANE WITH THE KIRKLANDS
 Lindskoog - LINDSKOOG FAMILY TREE
 Lowes - THE LOWES FAMILY
 Marlin - GEORGE MARLIN & NANCY FLEMING FAMILY TREE, 1825-1966. 1971.
 Marsden - MARSDEN FAMILY TREE
 MacDonald - KENNETH MacDONALD FAMILY TREE
 McGillivary - SHORT HISTORY OF DUNCAN MCGILLIVARY 1826-1908
 Myers - MYERS, MEMORIES OF HIS FAMILY HISTORY, October 1, 1881 - August 11, 1961.
 Rondot - DESCENDANTS OF PIERRE RONDOT
 Salmond - SALMOND AND PALMER FAMILY CHARTS
 Sharrard - THE DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM SHARRARD who emigrated to the U.S. from England in 1760. U.E.L., came to Canada after American War of Independence. Died 1825.
 Smith - SMITH AND BROWN
 Snyder - SNYDER FAMILY - Morley D. SNYDER
 Stang - STANG FAMILY TREE
 Sullivan - SULLIVAN - GRANT
 ARMSTRONG - BUCHART
 ARMSTRONG - LAMOTHE
 Thompson - HISTORY AND FAMILY TREE for Robinson THOMPSON & Eleanor JOHNSON. 1837-1966. 1971.
 Ulrich - ULRICH FAMILY TREE
 Webster - WEBSTER FAMILY
 Yerex - YEREX FAMILY

The following items are available in the library only. If you wish a name checked, send name and s.a.s.e.

Sask. - WRIGLEY'S SASKATCHEWAN DIRECTORY, 1921-1922
 Ontario - BIOGRAPHICAL SCRAPBOOKS

This consists of 89 volumes on 32 reels of microfilm of clippings from Toronto newspapers from 1911-1967. The subjects are all Canadian or of Canadian significance, emphasis on the Toronto region although many provincial and national figures are included.

CORRECTION

Rose - Should be listed as: CANADIAN ROSE ROOTS. Mooney, Shawn.

MARRIAGES PERFORMED BY REV. JOHN GAY McKECKNIE , 14 Dec.1893 to 17 Jan 1900

Taken from marriage license book stubs now in possession of Ann Kidd, 693 Dalgliesh Drive, Regina, granddaughter of Rev. McKecknie. Numbers 1 to 8 were registered in Regina while Rev. McKecknie served the Longlaketon field for the Methodist Church. Numbers 9 to 25 were registered in Wolseley, all in the North West Territories. The fees paid to the minister were entered at the bottom of each page. Total fees collected for the twenty five ceremonies was \$124.00. By kind permission of Ann Kidd.

1. Bridegroom Wm. McCUAIG Bride Mary McLEAN
 Age 33 widower Age 27 spinstress
 Residence Keewatin Residence Longlaketon
 Birthplace Simcoe, Ont. Birthplace Bruce Co.
 Profession Miller Profession
 Parents Duncan & Janet McCUAIG Parents Donald & Annie McLEAN
 Denomination Presbyterian Denomination Baptist
 Witnesses Angus McDUGALL, Sarah McLEAN
 Date of marriage 14 Dec. 1893. (Mrs Kidd has a picture of this couple taken at Rat Portage Ont.) Fee \$10.00

2. Bridegroom William HAMILTON Bride Caroline COONEY
 Age 45 bachelor Age 30 spinister
 Residence Lumsden Residence Wascana
 Birthplace Fergus, Ont. Birthplace Peterborough, Ont.
 Profession Farmer Parents George & Esther COONEY
 Parents Alexander & Ellen HAMILTON Denomination Methodist
 Denomination Methodist
 Witnesses James W. BROWN, Maggie M. COONEY
 Date of marriage 1 August 1894. Fee \$5.00

3. Bridegroom Isaac COUTTS Bride Jane WILKIE
 Age 26 bachelor Age 29 spinster
 Residence Pense District of Assa. Residence Carssdale, Assa.
 Birthplace Grey Co., Ont. Birthplace Bruce Co., Ont.
 Profession Farmer Parents Donald WILKIE & Flora CAIRNS
 Parents Alex'r COUTTS & Ann ROBIE Denomination Presbyterian
 Denomination Presbyterian Denomination Presbyterian
 Witnesses Donald WILKIE, Jessie Eliza HOUSE
 Date of marriage 19 Sept. 1894. fee --

4. Francis Charles INGRAM Eliza Cameron McBrais(?)HAMILTON
 32 bachelor 20 spinister
 Carssdale, Assa. Carssdale, Assa.
 Unst, Scotland Unst, Scotland
 Farmer
 John INGRAM & Francis WISD(AN)? Wm. Cameron HAMILTON &
 Presbyterian Margaret Ellen EDMONSTON
 Presbyterian
 Witnesses James INGRAM, Horace D. SAXBY, Ellen Isabella HAMILTON, Edmonston SMITH.
 Date of marriage 26 Sept 1894. Fee \$2.00

5. William McDONALD
30 bachelor
Moose Jaw
Perth Co. Ont.
Farmer
Alexander McDONALD &
Sarah Jane VRADENBURGH (?)
Methodist
Witnesses Me. E.E. McDONALD, Sarah Hannah GODSON
Date 22 May 1895 fee \$5.00
- Ellen Driskel GODSON
20 spinstress
Moose Jaw
Bruce Co. Ont.
John GODSON & Johanna
SULLIVAN
English Church
6. James LANDER
35 bachelor
Craven
Scotland
Rancher & farmer
John LANDER & Helen POMPHREY
Presbyterian
Witnesses Catherine C. MORTON, Alex. Scott DUNCAN
Date 14 Nov. 1895 fee \$5.00
- Janet Elliot DUNCAN
32 spinster
Ardrossan, Scotland
Scotland
Thomas DUNCAN & Euphemia
POMPHREY
Presbyterian
7. Archie McDOUGALL
35 bachelor
Longlaketon
Argyleshire, Scotland
Farmer
Archie McDOUGALL & Mary GALBRAITH
Presbyterian
Witnesses Thomas FOSTER, Lizzie FOSTER
Date 4 Dec. 1895 fee \$5.00
- Kate DOWSE
29 spinster
Silton
Croft, England
Wm. DOWSE & Mary WALLER
Church of England
8. Donald John HOWE
27 bachelor
Regina
Carleton Co. Ont.
Farmer
Robert HOWE & Ellen McDONALD
English Church
Witnesses Thos. J. McNEICE, M.S.S. McKECHNIE
Date 3 Jan 1896 fee \$5.00
- Mary HOOD
21 spinster
Regina District
Huron Co., Ont.
Henry HOOD & Mary Ann
HARVEY (?)
Presbyterian
9. John Alexander MITCHELL
33 widowder
Indian Head
York Co. Ont.
Carpenter
James MITCHELL & Elizabeth ROGERS
Presbyterian
Witnesses T.E. ROBINSON, J.M. MITCHELL
Date 24 June 1896 fee \$5.00
- Sarah Matilda THOMPSON
20 spinster
Indian Head
Hull, Que.
William THOMPSON &
Eliza O'HARA
Presbyterian

10. Alexander Stewart LINNELL
35 bachelor
Summerberry
Grey Co.
Farmer
Joseph LINNELL & Nancy CRITTENDEN
Baptist
- Sarah WALTON
34 spinster
Summerberry
Oxford Co.
- Robert WALTON & Mary
LOWES
Baptist
- Witnesses M.S.S. McKECHNIE , Nate V. CARMICHAEL
Date of marriage missing fee \$2.00
11. Angus John McPHAIL
35 bachelor
Wolseley, Assa.
Huron Co.
Miller
Archibald McPHAIL & Jane STIRLING
Presbyterian
- Margaret Eliza THOMPSON
24 spinster
Wolseley, Assa.
Great Village N.S.,
Robinson THOMPSON &
Elenor JOHNSON
Presbyterian
- Witnesses Charles McPHAIL, Carrie THOMPSON
Date of marriage 29 Dec. 1896 fee \$5.00
12. John Gibson SEXSMITH
25 bachelor
Wolseley
Desoronto, Ont.
Farmer
Michael SEXSMITH & Caroline BROWN
Presbyterian
- Kathleen Jane THOMPSON
19 spinster
Ellisboro
Ottawa Co., Quebec
Charles THOMPSON &
Jane MITCHELL
Presbyterian
- Witnesses David SEXSMITH, Mary J. STEWART
Date of marriage 20 October 1897 fee \$5.00
13. James McCALL
28 bachelor
Greenville, Assa.
Penicuik, Scotland
Farmer
Wm. McCALL & Jane WILLIAMSON
Presbyterian
- Louisa HILL
21 spinster
Wolseley
Manchester, England
John HILL & David
STOKES
Presbyterian
- Witnesses Maggie HILL, John McCALL
Date of marriage 3 Nov. 1897 fee \$5.00
14. George Alex'r MOODIE
26 bachelor
Wolseley
Rusk View Ont.
Mason
William James MODDIE &
Hester HUNTER
Presbyterian
- Alberta Grace BOMPAS
19 spinster
Wolseley, N.W.T.
Manitoba
Alfred Brandon BOMPAS &
Jane Mary PRICHARD
Presbyterian
- Witnesses William HAILEY, - ggie BRYCE
Date of marriage 15 Dec 1897 fee \$10.00

15. Samuel Ryerson CORROTHERS
27 bachelor
Sintaluta
Middlesex Co. Ont.
Teacher
John CORROTHERS & Harriet BRATT
Methodist
- Clara Maude KING
18 spinster
Sintaluta
Huron Co., Ont.
- William KING & Eliza Jane
BLAKELEY
Presbyterian
- Witnesses Edwin KING & Jennie CORROTHERS
Date of marriage 25 Dec. 1897
16. Samuel JOLLY
31 bachelor
Ellisboro
Kirkcudbright, Scotland
Farmer
Samuel JOLLY & Ann H. GIBSON
Presbyterian
- Marjorie Anna BALFOUR
18 spinstress
Hill Farm
Wingham, Ont.
Robert BALFOUR &
Margaret ELLIOT
Presbyterian
- Witnesses Ada COOK, James G. JOLLY
Date of marriage 1 June 1898 fee \$7.00
17. John Roderick SMITH
26 bachelor
Kenlis
Glengary Co. Ont.
Carpenter
William SMITH & Ann McDONALD
Presbyterian
- Annie Celista BEARDON
21 spinster
Kenlis
Parry Sound Ont.
William BEARDON &
Jane BODEN
Presbyterian
- Witnesses Matilda HARDIE & Agnes B. BRYCE
Date of marriage 6 June 1898 fee \$5.00
18. Hiram Alferd LOTT
26 bachelor
Kenlis
Hastings Co., Ont.
Farmer
James Wilson LOTT & Harriet Almida MUNN & Catherine KUGAN
Methodist
- Minne Adele FRASER
21 spinster
Wolseley
Stratford, Ont.
William Benjamin FRASER
Presbyterian
- Witnesses Warid FRASER & S. -- GARRATH
Date of marriage 1 March 1899 fee \$10.00
19. Earnest ROYLE
36 bachelor
London, England
Farmer
Charles ROYLE & Emily WHITE
Presbyterian
- Mary Anne KENNY
40 widow
Hill Farm
Ottawa District, Quebec
James THOMPSON &
Matilda MULLIN
Presbyterian
- Witnesses Richard THOMPSON & Agnes B. BRYCE
Date of marriage 4 April 1899, the manse, Wolseley fee \$5.00

20. John Watson JOLLY
26 bachelor
Hill Farm
Kirkcudbright, Scotland
Farmer
Samuel JOLLY & Anne H. GIBSON
Presbyterian
Witnesses James G. JOLLY & Elizabeth E. BALFOUR
Date of marriage 28 June 1899 fee \$5.00
- Fanny BALFOUR
20 spinster
Hill Farm
Huron Co., Ont.
James BALFOUR &
Jane BILL
Church of England
21. Walter GUTHRIE
30 bachelor
Adair
Perth Road, Ont.
Farmer
David GUTHRIE & Annie MUCKL
Presbyterian
Witnesses W.J. COPELAND & Annie C. GUTHRIE
Date of marriage 5 July 1899 fee \$5.00
- Isabella McNABB
19 spinstress
Adair
Ontario Co. Ontario.
Thomas McNABB &
Carlotta ROBINS
Presbyterian
22. David Henry SEXSMITH
28 bachelor
Wolseley
Richmond, Ont.
Farmer
Michael SEXSMITH & Caroline BROWN
Presbyterian
Witnesses Mary Jane THOMPSON & John MARTIN
Date of marriage 6 Dec. 1899 fee \$5.00
- Agnes Mary DONALD
19 spinster
Wolseley
Aberdeenshire, Scotland
Alexander DONALD &
Rachael BOTH DE
Presbyterian
23. Alexander THOMPSON
24 bachelor
Hill Farm
Gatneau, Quebec
Farmer
Charles THOMPSON & Jane MITCHELL
Presbyterian
Witnesses Alfred E. THOMSON & Letty WADDELL
Date of marriage 20 Dec 1899 fee \$5.00
- Mary Lacinia MIDDLETON
24 spinstress
Wolseley
Markham, Ont.
George MIDDLETON &
Ann Jane MARTIN
Presbyterian
24. William Taylor BARBER
33 bachelor
Adair, Assa. N.W.T.
Dufferin Co. Ont.
Farmer
Samuel BARBER & Annie TAYLOR
Methodist
Witnesses Joseph BARBER & Gertrude HILL
Date of marriage 3 Jan 1900 fee \$ 0
- Mabel Gerdrude GRANT
18 spinstress
Wolseley
Colchester Co. N.S.
Charles GRANT &
Agnes McCOUL
Presbyterian

25.

Edward H. CURREN
32 bachelor
Hill Farm Assa.
Russell Co. Ont.
Farmer
James CURREN & Elizabeth HAN
Church of England

Ellen Jane CURREN
31 spinster
Hill Farm Assa.
Napean (?) Tp. Carleton
Co. Ontario
William SWAN &
Ann WILSON
Church of England

Witness M.S.S. McKECHNIE & William CURREN
Date of marriage ----- fee \$3.00

NOTE: Assa. was the abbreviation for district of Assiniboia, an area that covered about one half of the present southern area of the province of Saskatchewan.

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Monetary Values.

by D.W. Hills.

In order to get some feel for the value in present day terms of the sums of money referred to over the centuries in such contexts as bequests in wills, the purchase and sale of land and houses, and tax and poor rate payments, I have been in touch with the Central Statistical Office of the Cabinet Office.

The CSO has kindly given me information about movements in the General Index of Retail Prices and its inverse, the purchasing power of the pound: the Index has been compiled only for the last 20 years - since 1962. It is constructed by collecting prices each month and weighting together their movements according to a given pattern of expenditure by households, which is revised annually. Because of cultural changes in the pattern of consumers' expenditure, comparisons over long periods can only be regarded as approximate. Indeed, CSO points out that over periods during which the pattern of expenditure changes considerably, and when the current pattern includes purchases of many goods and services which were not available at the earlier date, such comparisons should perhaps be treated as only impressionistic.

For making longer term comparisons, the CSO draws on a variety of sources. From 1938 and the period 1946 to 1962, it uses an index derived from what is known as the Consumers' Expenditure Deflator. This, broadly, is calculated from the national accounts of total expenditure by the whole of the population of consumers, and therefore covers a wider field than the Retail Price Index. For the period 1914 to 1938, the pre-war Cost of Living Index is used. No official indices are available for earlier years, but various economists have calculated price indices back to 1750. The CSO has used these to compile a continuous price index of the purchasing power of the pound since 1750, which it uses when it needs to give an approximate current value to the pound compared with years before 1914. However, because this index is the result of linking together several indices on different bases and measuring price changes of different groups of commodities, the index can only be taken as showing very approximate price movements over the whole period.

The CSO has provided all these indices using as a base January 1974 = 100. I have recalculated some of them at 5 year intervals, to bring them up to date by using January 1982 as a base. My versions are set out in the attached table. This shows in Column 'A' an INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES (January 1982 = 100), and in Column 'B' the INTERNAL PURCHASING POWER OF THE POUND (January 1982 = 100 pence). I have also shown as a matter of interest in Column 'C' the FALL IN THE VALUE OF THE POUND since 1750, using that year as the base.

The reservations set out above about the degree of reliance which may be placed on these figures must be stressed, and strictly speaking, the figures (particularly those in Column 'B'), should be drastically rounded off. But they give the best indication available of how the value of money has changed since 1750.

To find the present day (January 1982) value of a sum of money in an earlier year, multiply that sum by the figure shown in Column 'B' against that earlier year.

| | Column 'A' | Column 'B' | Column 'C' |
|----------|--|---|---|
| | Index of Retail Prices (January 1982 = 100) | Purchasing Power of £1 (January 1982 = 100p) | Purchasing Power of £1 (1750 = 100p) |
| 1750 | 2.1 | 47.62 | 1.00 |
| 55 | 2.1 | 47.62 | 1.00 |
| 60 | 2.3 | 43.48 | .91 |
| 65 | 2.7 | 37.04 | .78 |
| 70 | 2.6 | 38.46 | .81 |
| 75 | 3.0 | 33.33 | .70 |
| 80 | 2.6 | 38.46 | .81 |
| 85 | 3.0 | 33.33 | .70 |
| 90 | 3.2 | 31.25 | .66 |
| 95 | 4.0 | 25.00 | .52 |
| 1800 | 5.7 | 17.54 | .37 |
| 05 | 5.5 | 18.18 | .38 |
| 10 | 6.1 | 16.39 | .34 |
| 15 | 5.3 | 18.87 | .40 |
| 20 | 4.9 | 20.41 | .43 |
| 25 | 5.1 | 19.61 | .41 |
| 30 | 4.2 | 23.81 | .50 |
| 35 | 3.7 | 27.03 | .58 |
| 40 | 4.7 | 21.28 | .45 |
| 45 | 3.9 | 25.64 | .54 |
| 50 | 3.5 | 28.57 | .60 |
| 55 | 4.4 | 22.73 | .48 |
| 60 | 3.9 | 25.64 | .54 |
| 65 | 3.7 | 27.03 | .58 |
| 70 | 4.0 | 25.00 | .52 |
| 75 | 4.0 | 25.00 | .52 |
| 80 | 3.7 | 27.03 | .58 |
| 85 | 3.3 | 30.30 | .64 |
| 90 | 3.2 | 31.25 | .66 |
| 95 | 2.9 | 34.48 | .72 |
| 1900 | 3.1 | 32.26 | .68 |
| 05 | 3.2 | 31.25 | .66 |
| 10 | 3.4 | 29.41 | .62 |
| 15 | 4.4 | 22.73 | .48 |
| 20 | 8.9 | 11.24 | .24 |
| 25 | 6.3 | 15.87 | .33 |
| 30 | 5.7 | 17.54 | .37 |
| 35 | 5.1 | 19.61 | .41 |
| (38) | 5.6 | 17.86 | .38 |
| (46) | 9.5 | 10.53 | .22 |
| 50 | 11.5 | 8.70 | .18 |
| 55 | 14.2 | 7.04 | .15 |
| 60 | 16.0 | 6.25 | .13 |
| 65 | 18.8 | 5.32 | .11 |
| 70 | 23.5 | 4.25 | .09 |
| 75 | 43.4 | 2.30 | .05 |
| 80 | 84.9 | 1.18 | .02 |
| '82 Jan) | 100.0 | 1.00 | .02. |

DWH
May 1982.

Good News!!! - Restrictions have been lifted on access to name indexes to Passenger arrival records in the custody of the National Archives in the United States. Now available for the first time: Baltimore 1897-1957; Gulfport, Miss. 1904-1954; New Bedford, Mass. 1902-1954; New Orleans 1900-1952; New York 1902-1943; Philadelphia 1883-1948; Portland, Maine 1893-1948; and Providence, RI 1911-1954. ("Newsleaf", Vol. XIII, No. 2, June 1983.)

OFFICIAL RESEARCH POLICY OF SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 1894
Regina, Sask.,
S4P 3E1

RESEARCH POLICY:

1. All requests for genealogical information must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope in Canada and an International Reply Coupon from abroad.
2. All requests should be clearly and precisely stated.
3. The correspondent will be informed of and required to pay for xeroxing costs and additional postal and mailing fees before any material is sent.
4. Non-member requests will be handled if the information desired is readily available by consulting our card files or if the writer asks for advice only.
5. Members are entitled to a more in-depth search than non-members.
6. More complex requests that involve checking of archival, public or Legislative Library records will be undertaken for a \$10. fee, paid in advance. Remember, an unsuccessful search takes as long as a successful one.

SURNAME FILE -- PRE-1900

1. Submit as many names as you have with as much information as you have about each name, preferably with all the information as shown.
2. Use first and middle names.
3. Put children's names on back of card. If they have families submit cards for them as well.
4. If you type, please type your cards as shown on 3x5 file cards.

SMITH, John Henry

b. 3 October, 1854, Brighton, Ontario

p. John James Smith, Mary Ross

m. 10 August, 1875, Colborne, Ontario

Brown, Margaret Ann

d. 27 January, 1910, Regina, Sask.

Fred Smith
Box 23
Regina, Sask.

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