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Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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BULLETIN



SSGSS

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE BULLETIN

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16th ANNUAL SEMINAR
SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
21 & 22 September 1984
Campion College, University Campus
Regina, Sask.
(see insert for further details)

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

Regina - Meetings are held in the Canadian Plains Research Center, Univ. of Regina, College West Bldg., the 4th Tuesday of every month except June, July, August & December in room 218. Doors open at 7:00pm for use of the library. Meeting begins at 7:30.

Saskatoon - Meetings are held at J.S. Wood Library from 2-4:00pm on the 2nd Saturday of each month.

Moose Jaw - Meetings are held in the library, St. Michael School, Albert St. & 11th Ave. N.W., 2nd Monday of each month at 7:30pm. Please use the South Door.

Yorkton - Meetings in the Craft Room in the Yorkton Public Library at 7:00pm every 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Prince Albert - Meetings the 2nd Wednesday of each month, 7:30pm, at the Prince Albert Historical Museum, 10 River St. E., every month except December, June and July.

South East Saskatchewan - Meets alternately at Oxbow and Carnduff Town Office, 1st Wednesday of each month at 7:30pm.

Swift Current - Meetings held the 4th Monday of the month. Contact Branch Chairperson re. location.

Pangman - Meetings held the 4th Wednesday of every month except July and December. Contact Branch Chairperson re. location.

Grasslands - Meets the 2nd Thursday of each month except July & August at the home of Alice Achter, Hazenmore.

Grenfell - Meetings held on the 1st Thursday of each month except July & August. Contact Branch Chairperson re. location.

Central Butte - Contact Branch Chairperson.

North Battleford - Contact Branch Chairperson.

Weyburn - Meetings held the 3rd Thursday of the month and are held at the RM. of Weyburn office.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

The National Genealogical Society held its 1984 Conference in San Francisco this year. The Conference was hosted by the Napa Valley Genealogical and Biographical Society, and was held from the 24 to 26 May in the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. The hotel was built in the later part of the 19th century and had been beautifully restored and tastefully redecorated in the style of the late 1880's.

Dirk Hoogeveen and I had the privilege of being able to attend the conference, representing the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. The setting was most fitting, a historic hotel in an equally historic San Francisco.

The Elevators seemed to be the place where we came face to face with people well known in genealogical fields. I renewed acquaintances with Jimmy Parker from the Salt Lake Genealogical Society. He had called on us here in Regina in 1969 to ask us about filming Saskatchewan records. We met Roger Larrieu and his wife from France. He gave an excellent talk on some history and records of his country. Anthony Camp from England was there too. We met Donna Reid Hotaling, the expert on Irish research, and Milton Rubincam, a modest mature man who seemed to be an expert on everything. While we were waiting to hear Louis L'Amour, Mr. Arthur Flegel of Germans from Russia fame came rushing by us. We delayed him even more by making ourselves known to him and assuring him that Regina would be making him welcome the latter part of June this year.

Computers are here to stay and it was very evident by the presentations given that they can and will be a must for genealogists, their societies and family associations. The NGS Computer Interest group held their first dinner during the convention.

There were so many interesting talks given that it was impossible to take in all that we were interested in. It was fortunate that two of us could attend as we could cover more of the talks for ourselves and for members of S.G.S. Failing that, Triad Professional Productions of Pekin, Il. taped all the talks and made them available during the conference. We brought back a tape by Donna Reid Hotaling on Irish research, one on France by Roger Larrieu, Louis L'Amour's talk, and a tape on NSDA Library sources. We have a list of the others that will be available for some time.

The display rooms were almost as interesting as the talks. The highlight was various computer programs on genealogy by various authors. Jonathon Sheppard books and Anundsen Publishers caught my eye as did the Preservation Emporium and Triad Taping. People in attendance at these booths deserved a medal as they seemed to be there almost around the clock. We brought back as much free literature as we could, and it will be available for perusal at the Regina Branch meetings.

Next year's NGS 5th annual convention will be held in Salt Lake from the 6th to the 9th of August. It should be a must for some of our members.

Robert H. Pittendrigh

BRANCH REPORTS

BATTLEFORD'S BRANCH:

The following are our executive elected at our October meeting:

President - Ken AITKEN
Vice-President - Elvid HALL
Sec.-Treas. - Brenda PIKE
Librarian - Denise RAMSAY

Over the summer months we completed the recording of the Battleford town cemetery. We've visited our Public Library for ideas on research material available. Larry RACICOT spoke to us on the caring of old photographs and negatives. We also visited the local Western Development Museum and were shown how to look after antiques. Currently we have a membership of approximately 15.

NOTE: Our president, Ken AITKEN resigned at our April meeting, so until new elections next fall we promoted our vice-president, Elvid HALL, to replace him.

PANGMAN BRANCH:

Summary of Pangman Branch meetings since January, 1984:

January: Marie SVEDAHN brought the "Resource List From the 1983 S.G.S. Seminar" which she had compiled and 125 copies printed. They sell for \$3.00. There were some copies put in the S.G.S. library in Regina for sale.

A motion was passed to send a donation to the Weyburn Branch.

Marie SVEDAHN showed slides of a recent trip to Norway and Britain.

February: It was decided to purchase a stamp with the words "Pangman Genealogy Society".

Several periodicals were ordered.

Marie reported she sends a copy of "Twigs and Leaves", which she writes, to several outside branches. Pangman Branch library has the newsletters in a binder.

March: Laura HANOWSKI was our speaker, and explained several points of questions. Family file cards were handed in to her.

A motion was passed to have our monthly meetings put in the "Pangman Community Calender" and subscribe to it.

The May meeting will consist of getting microfiche readers in, as Marie will bring down the IGI. The date will be changed to June 1,2&3.

April: Several people volunteered to transcribe cemeteries in their area.

A motion was made to order some Lasoille reels for the S.G.S. library; ones which would be of interest to the Pangman Branch members.

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: (from "Grassroots" - newsletter of the Grasslands Branch, April, 1984, Vol. III, No. 2)

February: working meeting to finalize plans for the workshop on March 17 and to make tentative schedule of activities for 1984.

March: Marlow ROSS, Ross Funeral Home, Assiniboia, spoke regarding registration of death and the types of records he compiles and retains at the Funeral Home.

Branch members began indexing records held in R.M.#75 (Pinto Creek) Office this month. Bev SWITZER began recording Lutheran cemeteries and records in R.M.#43 (Old Post).

April: working meeting to add to our Resource File.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH: (from "Moose Jaw Branch Newsletter", Vol. 3, No. 2)

May: Tour of the S.G.S. Library in Regina by Laura HANOWSKI.

June: Ethnic Supper - a social evening before the summer holidays. They had hoped to be able to present the films: Great Grandmother and A House On the Prairie, both available from the N.F.B.

The Moose Jaw Branch Newsletter comes out three times per year as follows: September, January and May.

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: (from "Heir Lines", Prince Albert Branch Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 2, February-March 1984)

The Prince Albert Branch in conjunction with Natonum Community College held a Basic Genealogical Training Class in February. They had 25 participants - 8 of whom were from the PA Branch. Four new members joined our branch following the class and also became members of the S.G.S.

Membership in the PA Branch now stands at 32 members.

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH

Welcome to this newest branch of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. I believe this branch boasts a membership of 14. The contact person is Verna Thompson, Box 99, Eston, Saskatchewan. Their first meeting will be held at the Eston Cemetery on August 4, 1984.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY HAS THE FOLLOWING ITEMS FOR SALE:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Family Unit Sheets, including 4 pedigree charts - 50 for | \$ 2.50 |
| 2. Seven Generation Pedigree Chart - | 2.00 |
| 3. Canadian Genealogical Handbook; JONASSON, Eric - | 16.00 |
| 4. Searching For Your Ancestors; DOANE, Gilbert - | 4.00 |
| 5. Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research; WHYTE, Donald - | 4.00 |
| 6. Resource Lists from the 1983 S.G.S. Seminar; Pangman Branch - | 5.00 |
| 7. Exploring Family History in Saskatchewan; Sask. Archives Bd. - | 3.00 |
| 8. Untangling the Tree; JONASSON, Eric - | 10.00 |

Please note: There is a \$1.00 charge for postage on any size order.

***** Prices are subject to change.*****

KEW RECORD OFFICE - We have been informed that Kew Record Office is open as of June 5, 1984.

DID YOU KNOW? - There are a number of genealogy buffs who meet in the Lloydminster Public Library the 1st Wednesday of each month at 7:00 pm. Perhaps we'll be hearing more from them in the near future.

NOTES AND NEWS

RESEARCHING UKRAINIAN ANCESTRY? - The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies 352 Athabasca Hall, Edmonton, Alberta is researching origins of Canadians of Ukrainian ancestry. This research report will be available in the fall of 1984.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION ACT - Under the Access to Information Act, which was proclaimed on 1 July 1983, an individual has the right of access to information about a person who has been deceased for more than twenty years. (National Personnel Records Centre, Public Archives Canada)

POLISH RESEARCHERS - The Archives of Personal Registry has informed one of our members that they have "the personal register from Kolomea in Galicia from the year 1862" in their collection. The fee structure of this institute is as follows:

Price List For Genealogical Research

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Initial Payment | \$20.00 U.S. | } or other
monies equiv.
to U.S. Currency. |
| 2. Hourly charge for searching | 10.00 U.S. | |
| 3. Hourly charge for copying and duplicating | 10.00 U.S. | |

Payment should be made to: Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwow Panstwowych
Narodowy Bank Polski
V Oddzial Miejski
Warszawa 1052 - 882 Typ 23
Poland.

The payment for services was made mandatory to non-residents by law #10 of the Archives Act on July 1, 1980.

Send all correspondence, documents and payments of account to:

Archiwum Glowne
Akt Dawnych
ul. Kluga Nr. 7
00-263 Warszawa, Poland

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF CANADA (founded 1966) published a quarterly "Huguenot Trails" ISSN 04441 6910 which contains articles, book reviews and suggestions for those interested in their Huguenot forebears. Brochures explaining the Aims, Purposes and Activities of the Society may be had on request. Communications should be directed to: The Huguenot Society of Canada

Box 1003, Station A
Toronto, Ontario, M5W 1G5

(submitted by Doris MEERES, Edmonton, Alberta)

CALLING ALL UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS -

Persons wishing membership for future local meetings of the U.E.L. Association of Canada please write:

Mrs. Margaret Dodson
175 McSherry Crescent
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4T 7B5
telephone: 545-0447

CONGRATULATIONS to Shawn R. MOONEY, C.G.R.S.

Shawn, a member of S.G.S., is pleased to announce that he is now a Certified Genealogical Record Searcher. His application was approved by the Board for Certification of Genealogists in Washington, D.C. and he was advised of this fact on the 24 May 1984.

A C.G.R.S. is "one who searches original and published records, has an understanding of all sources of a genealogical nature relating to the area in which he works, and provides detailed information concerning the contents of the records examined, but it is not certified to construct a pedigree or prepare a family history". He had to submit an application to the Board, including examples of genealogical research he had done for others, sample abstracts of old documents, etc.. The Board forwarded his application to three judges who studied it to ensure that he met the standard.

Shawn is the tenth C.G.R.S. residing in Canada and the only one west of Ontario. He is told that he is the youngest genealogist ever to be certified by the Board. Although these facts don't mean much to Shawn as shown by this part of his letter: "one of the judges commented, certification is an accomplishment but only the beginning - not the end".

Shawn will now be available to be commissioned to do research in the province of Saskatchewan. As of this fall he will be living in Saskatoon, where he will be close to various archives and libraries.
(All correspondence should still be sent to his address in Plenty, Sask.)

CONGRATULATIONS also go out to Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy HANDE on the birth of their twin daughters, Geoline Isabel and Mary Jean Elizabeth on 12 April 1984.

GERMANS FROM RUSSIA HERITAGE SOCIETY - Wheatland Chapter, Allan, Saskatchewan is a new chapter of G.R.H.S.. The Chapter, which was organized on 23 Feb. 1983, is the first in Saskatchewan.

ORPHANS IN QUEBEC - During the Irish Potato Famine there was much migration of the Irish to Canada, many of whom landed in Quebec. The address for information regarding the Orphans in Quebec (1847-1848 and perhaps other years) is as follows: Sr. Flore Pelchet (Archivist for the Sisters of Charity in Quebec)

2655 Rue Le Pelletier
Beauport, Quebec

(source: Moose Jaw Branch Newsletter, Vol3, No2)

SINCERE SYMPATHY to the family and friends of A.E. CHADDERTON, a new member of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, who passed away during the Easter holidays. Mr. CHADDERTON resided in Saskatoon at the time of his death. He had lived in Edmonton before moving to Saskatoon.

The following is an article which appeared in The Daily Phoenix, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, 22 Apr. 1910.

HAVE YOU SERVED YOUR COUNTRY?

THEN HAVE YOU USED YOUR LAND WARRANT?

NOW THEY ARE WORTH EIGHT HUNDRED.

Government is Looking for Over One Hundred Men Who Have Failed to File

Ottawa, April 22 - The last Gazette contains notice that warrants, entitling the grantee of his assignee to a free grant, without actual residence or settlement duties, of a quarter section of Dominion lands, containing 160 acres of the class open to homestead entry in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, which were issued some years ago by the department of the interior for services rendered in connection with the Red River Expeditions in 1870, 1871, 1872 and 1873, or for service in the North West Mounted Police to the persons hereinafter named have not yet been delivered owing to the fact that they have not been applied for by the grantees and that their addresses are not known to the department. The warrants in question will be delivered to the grantees thereof, or in the case of their death, to their personal representatives, upon satisfactory evidence being sent to the secretary of the department of the interior, Ottawa, that the applicants are entitled thereto.

The undelivered warrants above referred to are the following:

Name of warrantee, James AUSTIN, rank, private, battalion, First or Ontario Battalion of Rifles.
James ATKINSON pte. 2nd or Quebec Battalion of Rifles

Frederick AMANDRES pte. 1st O.B.R.

Geo. Henry BROWN LEE pte. 1st O.B.R.

John BISSON pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

John BROWN pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

John BELAIR pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

James BARR pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

John BUTTERWORTH pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Philippe BERGERON pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Emile BLAIS pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

John Walker BABCOCK pte. 1st O.B.R.

Francis BONNEILLE pte. 1st O.B.R.

Charles BRUNET pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Lionel BARRE pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Xavier BARRIL pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Louis Adolphe CASSAULE lt. col. 2nd Q.B.R.

John COTTER pte. 1st O.B.R.

Joseph CAVEN pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Palery COUSINEAU pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Jean CARON pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Albert CHANDLER pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Albert CARNEY pte. 1st O.B.R.

John DAVIDSON pte. 1st O.B.R.

Samuel DAVIS 2nd Q.B.R.

James DUNN corp. 1st O.B.R.

Napoleon DESROSES corp. 2nd Q.B.R.

Thomas DONOVAN corp. 2nd Q.B.R.

Michael DONNELLY corp. 2nd Q.B.R.

G. EASTMAN pte. 1st O.B.R.

William ELLIS pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Charles FORMAN pte. 1st O.B.R.

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John HARRISON pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Chas. Viney HELLIWELL pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

John HOGAN pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Joseph HOULE pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Wellington HAWLEY pte. 1st O.B.R.

Joseph HIROUX pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Andrews HENRY pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

David HUSTON pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Joseph KELLY pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

William H. LOWE pte. 1st O.B.R.

Louis LALONDE pte. 1st O.B.R.

Joachim LAFRANCHISE pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Thomas LEE pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Thos. LABBE (No. 201) pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Napoleon LAROSE pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Frederick LONGMUIR pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

Wm. MASSEY QM Sergt. 1st O.B.R.

Pierre MOISAN QM Sergt. 2nd Q.B.R.

Samuel MADDAFORD pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

R. J. MOORE pte. 1st O.B.R.

Isidore MICHAUD pte. 2nd Q.B.R.

William MURRAY pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Alfred MORGAN pte. 1st O.B.R.
 Napoleon MELANCON pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Angus MC DIARMID pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Thomas MC NICOL pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Frederick MC IVER pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 C. NILSON col. sergt. 1st O.B.R.
 Timothy O'BRYAN pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
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 Daniel RUTHERFORD pte. 1st O.B.R.
 Wm. Geo. ROGERS pte. 1st O.B.R.
 William RAY pte. 1st O.B.R.
 Alexander ROGERS pte. 1st O.B.R.
 George ROBINSON pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Charles RONDEAU pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Arthur ROY pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Louis ROSS pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 David RAY pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Robert SCOTT pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 John SEDDON pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Alfouse ST.ONGE 2nd Q.B.R.
 Pierre ST.ARMAND pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Wm. SNIDER pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Moise ST.PIERRE pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 SMITH, No. 398 corp. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Albert SEVEIGNY 2nd Q.B.R.
 Charles I. STUART 2nd Q.B.R.
 W. SINCLAIR corp. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Didier TREMBLAY pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Baron TAYLOR pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Wm. P. THOM 2nd Q.B.R.
 James TREVOR 2nd Q.B.R.
 Geo. TAYLOR 2nd Q.B.R.
 J. MC TERRERIDGE pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Thomas VANMALDER pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Ignace VALLIERE pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Geo. Henry WELLAND 2nd Q.B.R.

John J. WITTY pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 Wellington F. WALKER pte. 1st O.B.R.
 John WYATT pte. 2nd Q.B.R.
 James WARD 2nd Q.B.R.
 William CHISHOLM Expedition 1871
 Samuel LOGAN Ex. 1871
 James BOND pte. Ex. 1871
 Chas. L. M. G. CHASSE pte. Ex. 1871
 James DUNN pte. Ex. 1871
 William KELLOCK sergt. Ex. 1871
 Robert Wm. TURNER sergt. Ex. 1871
 Frederick VOGT pte. Ex. 1871
 Paul ADAMS pte. Ex. 1873
 Geo. LOGGIE pte. Ex. 1873
 William BROWN pte. Ex. 1873
 Francis PHAIR pte. Ex. 1873
 Richard BODWICK pte. Ex. 1873
 Jean BOIRE pte. Ex. 1873
 John HARRIGAN pte. Ex. 1873
 William R. JOHNSTON pte. Ex. 1871
 James MC DONELL pte. Ex. 1872
 Arthur W. SHEPPARD pte. Ex. 1872
 William STURNEY pte. Ex. 1873
 George TELFORD pte. Ex. 1873
 Francis R. WHITTAKER pte. Ex. 1871
 Joshua WALKER corp. Ex. 1873
 James WILSON pte. Ex. 1873
 William SMITH pte. Ex. 1872
 Simon TAYLOR sub-con. N.W.M.P.
 Wm. L. SPOTTEN sub-con. N.W.M.P.
 William BARNWELL s.-con. N.W.M.P.
 Robt. HEYWOOD sub-con. N.W.M.P.
 Ernest GEORGE sub-con. N.W.M.P.
 Richard GOLDSWORKEY s.-c. N.W.M.P.
 Wm. JOHNSON sub-con. N.W.M.P.
 Augustus SCHRODDER s.-c. N.W.M.P.
 James BATTERSBY s.-con. N.W.M.P.

P.G. KEYES, Secretary.
 Department of the Interior
 Ottawa, 7th April, 1910

-- Submitted by Shawn R. MOONEY

CORRECTION - Please make the following correction to the Cemetery Listings in the Bulletin, Volume 15, Number 1:

1. Henley Cemetery should read HANLEY CEMETERY
2. The surname HARD should be HART.

Thank you to Evelyn BALLARD who brought this to my attention.

RESEARCH IN SCOTLAND

presented at the 15th Annual Meeting and Seminar of S.G.S.,
Weyburn, 1983 by Elaine MCCRORIE.

There are three basic sources of genealogical information, civil registration, census returns and old parochial registers. You have access to these, here in Saskatchewan, through the Genealogical Library of the Church of Latter Day Saints in Saskatoon. I suggest you make use of this facility before you consider research in Scotland. First, because it is much cheaper and secondly, you will be better prepared to use your time to greater advantage when you go to Scotland.

· Civil registration, that is the registration of births, marriages and deaths, began in Scotland in 1855. Refer to Scottish Genealogical Research - Donald Whyte for what information is on these certificates. Note that if you get an 1855 certificate you will get a lot of extra information.

Census records start in 1841 and continue every 10 years. Actually, they began in 1801, but are merely statistical until 1841. In 1841 precise places of birth are not given.

The old parochial registers, that is the records of births, marriages and deaths, before 1855 were kept by the church clerk of the established church of Scotland. The completeness of these records vary depending on the diligence of the local minister or clerk. The records of births will give you the date of baptism, sometimes date of birth, where born, parents' names, often maiden name of mother, occupation of father, legitimate or not, private or public baptism.

The marriage entry will give the names of the parties, their residence, date of marriage or date of proclamation of bans.

The death entries are often very sketchy - name, date of death or burial, sometimes cause of death, sometimes the parents' names. Often all that is noted is the fee for rental of a mort-cloth.

There are also some non-conformist sources, again refer to Whyte.

Now to Scotland -- to Edinburgh -- the most beautiful city in the world. Stroll along Princes Street and thro' the Princes Street Gardens -- I assure you, you will be tempted to just keep exploring and will have to discipline yourself to make your way to the Scottish Record Office. The Old Register House is right there on Princes Street - designed by Robert Adams and built in 1774. This building houses legal papers and historical papers. There is a historical search room for which you can get a reader's ticket (free) upon making application.

Just beside and behind this building is the New Register House which keeps the civil registers, old parochial registers and census records. There is a daily and weekly fee for using these facilities. Even though you have already done your research of these records it's worth the money to spend a day here just to look at some of the entries in the original - but get there early or you won't get in, especially in the summer time. There are a limited number of passes issued each day and searchers literally line up each morning.

The West Register House, a former church in Charlotte Square, is the repository for modern government records, court records, industrial records, maps and plans. I have never used this facility, but will in future - they have, for example, the records of the railways and the coal mines which have been nationalized. Records of payments to miners should give me information on some of my husband's ancestors.

Now back to the Historical Search Room:

1. Testaments and Inventories

Confirmation of testaments and intestate movables date back to c1500.

In 1564 a Commissary Court was established which continued to c1825. These consist of two types, Testament Testamentary where there is an executor nominated by will and Testament Dative where there is an inventory given up by the person claiming right to the deceased person's estate.

There are indices to these records to 1800. In the 1820's the commiserate jurisdiction was transferred to the Sherriff's Court - so the wills of modern times are among the Sherriff Court Records.

2. The Register of Deeds - start in 1554 and contain bonds, protests, indentures, marriage contracts, etc.

3. Register of Sasines - transfer of property - start c1617. There are the General Register of Sasines (1617-1868) and Particular Register of Sasines which cover separate territories.

An abridged printed register exists from 1781 and there are indices to parts of older registers. Where there is no index, there may be minute books.

4. Service of Heirs - proof of an heir claiming the inheritance and exists from 1544.

5. Hearth and Poll Tax Records

Hearth money records (1690-1693) gives names of heads of households which had a hearth. Poll tax records was an extra land tax to pay debts of the army and navy and started in 1695.

Window tax - 1747-1768

Valuation Rolls - lists proprietors and tenants - 1855.

6. Various service records

7. Estate papers

8. Diligence records (debts), Letters of Inhibitions and Letters of Hornings
(public denouncements).

9. Monumental Inscriptions (some in our genealogical library).

10. Visits to cemeteries and newspapers.

I recommend these books:

Scottish Genealogical Research - Donald Whyte

In Search of Scottish Ancestry - Hamilton- Edwards

Sources for Scottish Genealogy and Family History - D.J. Steel

THE THIRD BRITISH FAMILY HISTORY CONFERENCE will be held from the 19th - 23rd of April, 1985 at Dauntsey's School, West Lavington, Wiltshire. The theme of the conference will be migration. For further details of this conference send a S.A.S.E. to: W.F.H.S. 1985 Conference
17, Baskerville Road
Swindon SN3 5DB

(source: Wiltshire Family History Soc. Journal
Number 13, Spring 1984)

SOME NOTES ON SCOTTISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES

by Robert PITTENDRIGH

It has been said that the greatest export from Scotland has been its people. That export took a high peak with the infamous highland clearances when thousands of Crofters were callously thrown out of their cottages to make way for sheep farming. Many went to the United States, New Zealand and Australia. The Earl of Selkirk (1771-1820) influenced the migration to Canada. He was deeply concerned over the destitution of the Highlanders and at the same time possessed a desire to develop British North America rather than the United States. The Selkirk settlement and its story are now very much a part of Canadian history. He was considered a genuine philanthropist.

Another person who truly had the welfare of her tenants at heart was Lady Gordon Cathcart. She fell heir to large estates in the shire of Inverness, which were some islands off the west coast of Scotland. Even before she had possession of these estates, she was concerned about the living conditions of the people on these islands.

The Saskatchewan Archives in Regina has a fair amount of interesting material on these people. A Short History of the Pioneer Scotch Settlers of St. Andrews, Sask., by James N. MacKinnon, printed about 1920 and recently reprinted by St. Andrews is well known. This Was Their Life by Margaret Kidd is also a familiar work. Guide to Records of the Provincial Secretary 1880-1960 (File #150) about the Crofters that settled in the Saltcoats area of Saskatchewan. Colonization of Scottish Crofter in Prairie West, Saltcoats 1889-1904 by W. Kent Stuart 1969 is also about the same people.

The Archives also has microfilms of Department of Interior, Dominion Lands Branch (film #R2.288 file #73194) and others on Lady Cathcart's arrangements with the Dominion Government to settle her tenants in Canada.

Lady Cathcart addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior on 28 November 1882 stating that she had resolved to encourage settlers and assist six to twelve selected families from her estates in the Western Isles. She proposed to advance £80 to £100 to each family. The first ten families arrived in 1883 at Wapella. Forty families arrived in 1884. Lady Cathcart and the North West Land Company co-financed the costs. On 2 September 1902, C.W. Speers interviewed twenty-five Crofters and they appeared to be satisfied. Mr. Speers stated that some of the older settlers had given up and settled in other parts of the province. Young people were adapting well.

In October of 1908 a special officer McIvor conversant in Gaelic visited Crofters at Killarney in Manitoba, Moosomin (Wapella), and Saltcoats. His report showed that they were progressing satisfactorily. He stated that the Crofter settlement at Wapella was entirely distinct from the scheme of Immigration under control of Imperial Immigration of 1888 onward.

We see from the records of the Department of the Interior that an application was made to the Minister on behalf of Lady Cathcart to have sums of money advanced to place certain immigrants on Dominion Lands free of expense to the Government. This report of the Committee of the Privy Council dated

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NOTE: A Crofter is one who either owns or is a tenant on a small farm, possibly up to thirty acres. He would depend on the produce of his own place and would supplement his income by fishing or working for a farmer with a large holding. A Cottar is one who inhabits a cottage on a large farm and depends on employment on that farm for his livelihood.

11 March 1884 approved that above application as well as the following:
 "Any person or persons undertaking to place immigrants on homesteads of the North West Territories free of expense to the Government, The Government in Council may order that expenses or part thereof for passage, subsistence, aid in erecting buildings or homesteads, providing implements or grain, a charge may be made upon the homestead which cannot exceed that actual cost of passage. The immigrant must acknowledge debt at Lands Office. Cannot exceed \$500.00 and interest not more than 6%"

In a Statement Shewing Liens Held by Lady Cathcart on Dominion Lands dated 30 May 1883 we see that the charges were already in effect before being approved by the Council.

1. Donald MACDIARMID	972.00	N½ 34	tp13	w2
2. Alexander M. MCPHERSON	486.00	SW 2	14	2
3. Alexander MCDONALD	486.00	SE¼	10	2
4. William MCPHERSON	486.00	SE¼	12	2
5. Lachlan MCPHERSON	486.00	NE¼	12	2
6. Angus MCCORMICK	486.00	SE¼	2	2
7. Donald MCDONALD	486.00	SE¼	4	2
8. John MACDONALD	486.00	NE¼	4	2
9. Roderick MACDONALD	480.00	SE¼	33	1
10. Donald MACDONALD	480.00	SE¼	6	1

The Regina Leader, 21 August 1884 stated that the first group of settlers set out in the spring of 1883 from the estates of Lady Gordon Cathcart and settled in the Benbecula⁽¹⁾ settlement southwest of Moosomin. The second group set out in the spring of 1884, about 100 families, some from the Cathcart estates, some from the Duke of Argyle estates and some from the Earl of Dunmore. They located along the district south of Moosomin, Wapella and Red River.

Archives sources state that the first group left Benbecula at 2PM Monday 9 April 1883 on S.S. Hibridean, transferred to S.S. Scandanavian same day. After some delay and stopovers they left Galloway at 11 AM Sunday, 22 April 1883. They arrived at Quebec 12 noon 3 May, transferred to CPR free passage west. The route was Montreal, Port Huron, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Winnipeg, Brandon. A scout party went on to Moosomin and stayed overnight, then travelled by foot to Wapella then to the Pipestone district where they chose sections of land in townships 13 and 14. They then went back to Brandon to pick up the rest of the party, left Brandon by train with newly bought oxen and wagons. Arrived at Wapella 24 May and on to Pipestone the next day.

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(1) named after Benbecula, an island of South Uist Parish, Outer Hebrides, Invernesshire. It lies between the islands of North and South Uist, is somewhat circular in outline, about 8 miles in diameter. In 1881 the population was 1,781 souls.
 Benbecula (Kallin)

SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS, 1883

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>AGE</u>
MC DIARMID, Donald Agent	Aird	Prot.	33
MAC DONALD, Roderick Factor	Lineclate	Prot.	55
Mrs. Mary (nee MC RUNY)			48
James			20
Jane			18
Donald			16
Malcolm			12
Norman			9
Mary Alexander			7
John (son of above)			30
Mrs. Christie (nee MC RUNY)			30
Marion			4
Flora			2
Mary Margaret, died enroute, buried at Brandon			1
MC PHERSON, William	Iachdar	Prot.	37
Mrs. Marion (nee MC RUNY)			25
MC PHERSON, Lauchlin	Iachdar	Prot.	48
Mrs. Christy (nee NICHOLSON)	Lineclate	Prot.	30
Donald Archie (son of Lauchlin by former marriage)			13
John Kenneth			5
Peggy			3
Mary			10 months
MAC DONALD, Donald	Torlum	R.C.	40
Mrs. Effie (nee MORRISON)			39
Joan			11
Donald Ewen (Hugh)			8
Peter			4
MAC CORMICK, Angus (d.1884)	Machdar	R.C.	56
Mrs. Marion (d.1904)			55
John			22
Peter			20
Christy			14
MC PHERSON, Alex (d.1916)	Torlum	R.C.	32
Effie (nee MACMILLAN)			24
Malcolm			9 months
MAC DONALD, Alexander	Island Flodda	R.C.	35
Mrs. Katie (nee MAC PHEE)			26

BACHELORS:

BUCHANAN, John	Lineclate	Prot.	36
MAC DONALD, Archie (Unsuccessful, went back to Scotland)	Griminich	Prot.	20
MAC KAY, Donald	Torlum	Prot.	20
MAC KINNON, Ewan	Iochdar	R.C.	35
MAC KINNON, Mary (Stopped in Ontario for a few years)	Iochdar	R.C.	30
MAC DONALD, Peter	Barra		20
MAC CORMICK, Donald (son of Angus; he was married and returned to Scotland for his family, coming back in 1884)	Vachdar		24

A SECOND GROUP OF LADY CATHCART'S SETTLERS LEFT APRIL 23, 1883:

FERGUSON, John and family of 5 persons

MAC KENZIE, Peter

MILLAR, David and family of 9

MACRAE family of Donald, Murdoch, Farquhar, Katie and Flora

All young nieces and nephews of John FERGUSON. With the exception of Farquhar, settled on Sec. 23, tp. 13, Range 2, West 2nd meridian.

SCOTTISH EMIGRANTS, 1884

	<u>FROM</u>	<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>AGE</u>
MORRISON, Ronald (d. 1915)	Borsdale	R.C.	53
Mrs. Ann			50
Angus			23
John B.			--
John Jr.			--
Mary			--
Donald			--
Jane			--
Marion (d. in 1880's)			--
Alexander (d. in 1880's)			5
MC EACHEN, Ronald (d. 1917)	Borsdale	R.C.	29
Mrs. Margaret (d. 1917)			27
Donald			4 months
MC RUNY, Malcolm (d. 1915)	Snaoishall	Prot.	43
Mrs. Margaret			35
Mary Ann			under 7
Joanna			under 7
Angus			under 7
Catherine (cousin)			under 7
Flora (cousin)			
MC KINNON, Hector (d. 1893)	Iochdar	R.C.	49
Mrs. Marion (nee MAC DONALD; d. 1919)			49
John			
Donald			
Ladhlan			
Mary			
Jane			
Neil (d. 1893)			
Mary A. (d. 1895)			
Donald John			
CAMPBELL, James (d. 1920)	Iochdar	Prot.	52
Catherine			47
Neil			17
Lizzie			--
Duncan			--
Roderick (moved to California)			10
MC DONALD, Lachlan	Iochdar	Prot.	60
Effie			44
Margaret (m. Donald MC ANSEN)			18
Mary			--
Mary Anne			--
Flora			--
Marion			--
Mary Jr.			--
Catherine			6

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>AGE</u>
MC PHEE, Ronald (widower)	Iochdar	R.C.	48
Murdoch			20
Angus			--
Neil			--
one unnamed			5
MC DONALD, Janet (widow)	Iochdar	R.C.	34
Mary			16
Jane			--
Alexandrine			--
Alex			8
MC QUEEN, Donald (m. Margaret MC DONALD in Saskatchewan)	Iochdar	Prot.	21
MC PHEE, John (m. Effie CAMPBELL)	Iochdar	R.C.	24
MC PHEE, Francis (he wandered, believed in the States)	Iochdar	R.C.	21
MC CORMICK, John	Iochdar	R.C.	52
Mary			46
Katherine (d. 1894)			12
Marion			--
Donald (moved to Moose Jaw)			--
Kate			--
Alex			5 months
MC INTYRE, Flora (widow, d. 1897)	Iochdar	R.C.	58 to 60
Mary			24
Flora			--
Angus			--
Michael			15
MC INNES, Donald (moved to Winnipeg)	Gennish	Prot.	43
Mary			37
Mary Jr.			16
Maggie			--
Malie			--
Flora			--
Christina			2
MC DOUGALL, Donald	Torlum	R.C.	30
Margaret (nee MC SWEEN)			30
John			5
James			--
Angus			1
MC CORMICK, Ronald (d. 1921)	Gramisdale	R.C.	56
Mary			32
Roderick			--
Mary (These three from Ronald's former marriage.)			--
Marion			--
Angus (died young)			--
Peter			--
Donald John			--
Christie			--
Marion (died young)			--

<u>NAME</u>	<u>FROM</u>	<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>AGE</u>
MC DONALD, John (d. 1909)	Gramisdale	R.C.	58
Flora (d. 1907)			47
Donald			26
Ronald (d. 1903)			--
Angus (d. 1900 - injuries from cyclone)			--
Mary Ann			--
Kate (d. 1896)			--
Mary			--
Roderick (d. 1880's)			--
Catherine (d. 1911 as wife of Lachlan MC EACHEN)			6
MC PHERSON, Donald (d. 1909)	Flodda Isle	R.C.	38
Ann (d. 1908)			39
Catherine			17
Mary			--
Donald John			--
Alex			--
Christie			--
MC LEOD, Donald (out of his element farming, left for foreign parts)	Benbecula		21
MILLAR, James	Aird	Prot.	47
Ann			38
Mary			21
George (d. 1920 - killed by train)			--
Thomas			--
John			--
William			5
MC PHERSON, John (d. 1808)	Flodda Isle	R.C.	75
Catherine			65
Angus			23
Mary			20
Ann (granddaughter)			16
MC CORMICK, Donald	Benbecula	R.C.	26
Ann			25
Marion			1
CURRIE, Alexander (Alasdair)	Flodda Isle	R.C.	30
(m. Ann MC KINNON, 2nd daughter of Donald MC KINNON, 1896. Ann died in 1906 after a stillbirth of their 6th daughter.)			
MC PHEE, Angus	Flodda Isle	R.C.	70
Lachlan			22
Mary			20
Lachlan (nephew)			8

MC DONALD, Donald Andrew - married 26 November 1884 to Maggie MC DOUGALL, also of Regina (From Regina Leader, 4 December 1884)

In a letter dated 21 February 1931 addressed to Mr. J.H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, from the Department of the Interior the following were asked about Crofter settlements in Western Canada:

- (1) Were the Crofter settlements a financial success? .
- (2) When did they settle in the district?
- (3) What estates in Scotland did they come from?

In answer, the settlements were a success to a large extent, they settled in 1883-1884 and were from the estates of Lady Cathcart in the Western Isles of Scotland.

In an article about a Crofter settlement north of Regina which appeared in Vol. 4, no. 2 of the Bulletin of the S.G.S. we learn about a settlement that was not a success. The article has created a lot of interest through the years and I have been able to collect a few more notes about it. It seems that some 40 families left Glasgow on 24 April 1884 for Canada. Lady Cathcart had received an application from 23 families plus applications from farm servants to emigrate to Canada. There had been an arrangement with the C.P.R. to settle these people but it had fallen through and now the Canada West Land Company was to locate her settlers, according to a report by W.B. Scarth.

The Regina Leader 25 September 1888 had a long and verbose article about these settlers. There were 40 families plus 8 or 10 other "Scotch" families, and they had two townships (each six miles square). The whole settlement consisted of about 200 men, women and children. They were mostly from Harris and had £100 advanced to them. The first and second years were poor, and in 1886 the rains came late. Some had asked Mr. Scarth to be relocated before the rains came. The late rains gave a reasonable crop in 1886; 1887 was a good year. Donald McFadyen was the most prosperous with 25 head of cattle. Ten others had 20 head each. Few crofters thought of buying a horse as they were too expensive.

The article also mentions a Mr. NEISON, as Scotsman who emigrated to New York state and married an American. He had 2 sons, William and George, and 2 daughters. He settled near Regina and now owns ½ square mile of land. Also mentioned were the BLYTHE brothers which would have been David and James. Donald MCPHERSON, a school teacher, was only within a mile of his farm. He would have been the teacher at Grampian Hills school mentioned in the article published in the S.G.S. Bulletin, Vol. 4, no. 2.

Mr. Neil MC DOUGAL, 2333 Elphinstone Street, Regina, a descendant of one of the settlers north of Regina, told me a few things his mother mentioned about days in that area. They were able to buy a plow and stove plus a few provisions from the money advanced by Lady Cathcart. Harrows were fashioned from wood, and seeding was done by broadcasting the seed in freshly plowed ground. He remembered his father being able to broadcast seed very evenly and quickly over a large area. Grain was harvested with a scythe and it was bound into sheaves without using a cord. Four or five strands of the grain was tied around a thumb then pulled around the bundle to be tied on the other side of the sheaf. Threshing was done on a platform of boards where the grain was beaten from the head with tramping feet or hand rubbing.

Men's clothing was of wool and to Neil they appeared to be their old suits used as everyday wear. On Sunday a stiff black hat was worn. Weekdays, a cloth cap familiar to the present was worn. Women wore long dresses. Men used a button-on "dickie" with their suits.

The settlers used to cut wood and take it to Regina by ox team. They would get about \$1.50 for a load which would buy a bag of flour. They had no horses. Houses were dug into the side of a hill as were the barns. The part that had to be constructed as a wall was made of poles and plastered with mud. A very strong framework of wooden poles was constructed to hold the roof. Long grasses were gathered from Boggy Creek and was used to thatch the roofs. They used a technique long used in Scotland for this. Layer after layer of grass was held in place with yellow clay dug from low places. Each

succeeding row of reeds covered the clay, making a very good waterproof roof. It was stated by the old timers that they would have lost everything they owned in the frequent prairie fires if it had not been for these earth houses.

In those years Boggy Creek flowed all year around and grew grass in areas it flowed through. In dry years the settlers had to harvest grass from the creek and haul it home. It must have been a slow process, cutting the grass by scythe, then hauling it home with the very slow ox teams.

Neil's father was familiar with "dressing" stones for buildings. Neil's sister, the eldest child in the family had died in 1891 and was buried in the Crofter's cemetery located diagonally across the road and in the next quarter section to the McDougal homestead. Neil's father very carefully "dressed" a red stone to mark the child's burial site. His mother said that Neil's father used to very frequently visit the child's grave, especially if there was a fine evening in the summer.

FOOTNOTES:

South Uist is an island and a parish of the Outer Hebrides Inverness shire.

It is 22 miles long and 7 3/4 miles wide, some 110 square miles.

The northern district is known as IACHDAR. There is a parochial church built in 1833 at the center of the parish. An established church mission at Biosdale built in 1836, another in Benbecula built in 1824, and one at Iachdar; Roman Catholic churches at Ardkenneth built 1929, Benbecula built in 1884, and a third in Erisk built in 1852, one at Bornish built in 1837, one at Dalibrog built in 1868. Population of the island in 1881 was 3,708 and of the parish in 1881, 6,890 of whom 5,532 were Gaelic speaking. The Presbyterian parish records for South Uist contain only marriages 1839-1845. (Reference: Gazetteer of Scotland ca 1900 edited by Francis H. Groome, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow.)

Flodda, also called Fladda, an island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness shire. 4½ miles in circumference. Population in 1881 was 87. There is also a Fladda in Barra Parish, Inverness shire.

FIFTH ANNUAL NGS CONFERENCE SCHEDULED - Salt Lake City will be the site of the 1985 annual conference of the National Genealogical Society. Some 5,000 genealogists nationwide are expected to attend the four-day event scheduled for 6-9 August in the Salt Palace Convention Center.

The conference, with the theme "Genealogy for All People", will feature sessions for a broad public spectrum from novice to professional. The program will include lectures on research sources in the Americas, Britain, and Europe, family history, genealogy and computers, genealogical librarianship, professional practice, and specialty presentations.

Early registration is encouraged. The fee will be \$60 through 31 May 1985 and \$75 thereafter. For additional information and registration materials write to the Utah Genealogical Association, P.O. Box 1053, Salt Lake City, UT 84110.

(source: National Genealogical Society
Newsletter, Volume 10, Number 3)

ESPECIALLY FOR THE HAGGIS EATER

by Robert L. Pittendrigh

Samuel Johnson defined oats in his dictionary as " A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people." The Scots had a reply. That is why England is famous for its horses and Scotland is famous for its people.

Oats have been the mainstay of the Scottish people for a long time. They grow well in a variety of climates but do best in cool temperate climates where there is at least 30 inches of rain a year. Poorly drained soil as well as soil with too much nitrogen will make the stalks grow as tall as five feet, which fall over or "lodge". Most oats grown today is used as livestock feed whether cut young and used for hay or allowed to ripen and fed as grain. The ten percent of oats used for human consumption is another story. We all have been filled up in the mornings when we were children with a sticky substance known as porridge. It is made from flattened groats. The groat is the oat with its hull removed. Our grandfathers used to rinse out the jugs they carried water to the fields with water that had been used to soak groats in. It kept the jugs sweet and clean. There is a chemical in groats that is an anti oxidant and prevents fats from becoming rancid. Small quantities of oat flour added to butter helped it keep longer.

To remove the hulls, the oats are heated to 180° for an hour to make the hulls brittle and they are then easily removed by either rubbing between two stone discs or by being thrown against a rubber liner in a dehuller. Oatmeal, the mainstay of all Scots, is a coarsely ground oat groats. Ground fine it becomes flour. The process of steaming the groats and passing them through rollers to produce the familiar rolled oats was only invented at the turn of the century. If the groat is cut into smaller pieces before being rolled, the resulting flakes are smaller and thinner and will cook faster resulting in a fast cooking product.

There is no doubt about a bowl of rolled oats being a nutritious product, because, of all cereals, they have the highest protein at 17%. They have more calcium and fat than other cereals. I was surprised to learn that it only became the staple food in Scotland at the beginning of the 18th century. A whole cuisine was created around this grain.

The simplest fare is crowdie which is finely ground oatmeal into which cool spring water is poured. A mixture as thin as pancake batter is eaten without cooking. Only slightly more elaborate is oatmeal porridge. A cup of boiling water per person to a handfull of oatmeal is the guide strictly adhered to. When the water is boiling the oatmeal is poured steadily into it and is stirred briskly, usually with a special stick called a spirtle. After 10 minutes of cooking the porridge is salted and allowed to stand another 20 minutes to cook further, then it is ladled into bowls and served with side dishes of milk or light cream. The cream or milk is never poured onto the porridge. It is said you should stand up to eat porridge as a standing sack fills the fullest.

The oat hulls, called sids, are soaked and fermented in water for several days to produce a starchy sediment called sowens. The first time I met this it was served with a spoonful of Rogers Golden Syrup. It had a pleasant acid taste enhanced by the sweetness of the syrup. I wouldn't say whether the product was worth all the trouble.

The very basis of that great ceremonial dish, the Haggis, is oatmeal. Modern Haggis is made of a mixture of ground meat, oatmeal seasonings and suet cooked in a sheep's stomach. Another festive dish mentioned in Scottish song is meal-and-ale. A large bowl is filled with ale and syrup is added for sweetness and oatmeal is stirred in. A ring is hidden in the mixture. The first to find it will be the first to be married.

No self-respecting Scott would eat bread with his meal. It would be oat cakes. They are made by rubbing together a "wee supply" of bacon fat and the "right amount" of oatmeal with a ½ teaspoon of baking powder and a pinch of salt with a dash of water. You end up with a rather soft ball of dough which you knead well and roll out into a round shape on a board. The almost perfect round is cut into four and cooked on a hot griddle on one side, usually until very lightly browned. They are set aside to dry out. In the hands of an experienced cook, with a bit of butter and perhaps a little syrup, they are great. Poorly made, they resemble cedar shingles.

One of my proudest possessions is a copy of a catalogue of Exhibitors to the World's Grain Show and Conference held in Regina 24 July to 5 August 1933. I also have a bronze medallion for that same event. My father's eldest brother in Scotland sent an exhibit of early oats, which I understand were a black hulled variety. My father picked the sample up after the show was over and planted them the next year. Needless to say, they were a complete failure due to the dry climate and a variety suited to a wet climate.

Two tablespoons of rolled oats (slow cooking type), a quarter cup of water, a dash of salt and one minute and ten seconds in the microwave gives me a breakfast with which I can face the morning. It isn't quite as good as the porridge that simmered all night on the back of the old wood stove when I was a child, but then does any food taste as good now as it did when we were children?

GOOD NEWS! - AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR SERVICE RECORDS AVAILABLE

The national Archives is making the American Revolutionary War service records available to the public through the Census Microfilm Rental Program.

These historically significant records along with the National Census Records from 1790 through 1910 are also available through participating libraries.

(source: Treasure State Lines, Quarterly of Great Falls Genealogy Society, Volume 9, Number 1)

GERMAN RESEARCHERS - GERMAN LOCALITY INDEX: Researchers interested in German Genealogy are invited to submit data for Vol. II of the German Locality Index. The Index is cross-referenced to enable genealogists to find others researching the same surnames and/or localities in Germany Austria and Switzerland, as well as German enclaves in Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc. For additional information and entry forms send SASE to: German Locality Index, Dept. IGS, 3813 East 41st St. Minneapolis, Mn 55406.

(source: Iowa Genealogical Society Newsletter, Volume 5, Number 3, April 1984)

THE GENEALOGIST AS DATA PROCESSOR

(The following is from a talk given at the 15th Annual Seminar of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society held in Weyburn in 1983.)

by John A. Quesnel

Genealogists are a specialized group of data processors. Although many genealogists may not have considered themselves as data processors, an examination of some of the tasks performed by genealogists will indicate the job title quite appropriate.

In this article I will first look at the terms and purpose of data processing; next consider some of the data processing activities being done by genealogists, both manually and electronically; and finally, consider how genealogical research programs for the home computer can meet some of the data processing needs of genealogists.

The words "data" and "information" are often used interchangeably, leading to confusion and misunderstanding concerning these important terms. Data are facts - raw material which must be processed to be considered information. Information is used to designate data arranged in ordered and useful form. The purpose of data processing is to evaluate and bring order to data and place them in proper perspective so that meaningful information will be produced.

All data processing, whether it is done by hand or by the latest electronic methods, consists of three general activities:

1. input (recording)
 - capturing
 - verifying
2. processing (transforming)
 - identifying
 - arranging
3. output (managing)
 - storing
 - reproducing
 - retrieving
 - disseminating

Genealogists are involved in each of these activities. For the input activity, genealogists both capture data and verify data as events and occurrences are recorded and validated. Some of this recording is based on the study of source documents; some is based on reviewing the work of others.

After the input activity, genealogists process or transform the data into information. This activity incorporates the tasks of identifying and arranging the data so as to transform them into something meaningful. Processing requires

some form of classifying data into groups or records within files. Usually this means the genealogist must arrange (or rearrange) data about particular individuals either by an alphabetic system or by a numeric system.

Output requires the work of storing, reproducing, retrieving, and disseminating the information resulting from the input and processing activities.

Storing means placing the data which contributed to the information onto a storage medium such as paper, microfilm, or magnetic disk. Traditionally the medium has been paper but the advent of the microcomputer means magnetic disks will become a significant medium, particularly within the home.

Reproducing is the copying or duplicating of data; this can be from one medium to another, often for security or backup. In the past this has been quite difficult - few of us have made hand copies of all of our research. With the photocopier, genealogists gained a valuable tool for reproducing data. The availability of a home microcomputer makes reproducing data even easier.

Retrieving entails searching out and gaining access to specific data elements from the medium where they are stored. Manual methods for retrieving data have been at best tedious. The personal computer can retrieve data more quickly and accurately than any person can, and without the need for any breaks from work.

Disseminating is the transfer or communication of information to the user. The genealogist disseminates pedigree charts, descendant charts, family sheets, biographical notes, address lists, and much more. The manual methods of preparing information for dissemination consume much time and effort. The personal computer can reduce the paperwork volume, meet demands for accuracy, and prepare timely communications. Whether a genealogist chooses manual data processing or electronic data processing, there is no escaping the data processing which forms such a large part of each genealogist's work.

The personal computer can be a great aid for any genealogist. If a genealogist does not already have a computer, he should not rush out and buy one. He should consider first the uses to which he would put any computer. After deciding these uses (applications), he should read the literature regarding genealogical applications on personal computer systems, and he should check with individuals who have programs in operation. The programs will indicate the computer systems required. The application desired should dictate the system to be purchased. Do not buy a computer and then try to find something to do with it.

Our family uses a genealogy research program called "Family Roots" (TM) from Quinsept, Inc. This particular package allows for six major programs:

1. Edit - stores basic family information for each member. It automatically stores information common to several people, for example marriage date.
2. Charts - prints three different types of pedigree charts and a chart of descendants.
3. Sheets - prints all the information on one person in a single page format, and also prints family group sheets.
4. Lists - prints alphabetized and numerically ordered lists of names.
5. Search - looks through information stored in Edit finding whatever you request, based on a variety of search criteria.
6. Text - is a "card file" system for storing notes that don't fit into the basic categories.

"Family Roots" met our specifications for a genealogy research program. For example, it allows for an unlimited number of individuals and allows us to specify such things as printer controls and paper width. Most important of all, the Quinsept system is easy to use, even for persons with very limited computer experience.

The microcomputer genealogy research program you select should:

1. meet your family's list of specifications (including budget);
2. include a comprehensive, easy-to-read manual; and
3. have updates available as programs continue to improve.

The home computer is not going to become a genealogist in your place. It will not write letters on your behalf any more than your pen or typewriter writes letters for you. It will, if you choose, relieve you of much of the tedium associated with your genealogical data processing. I enjoy being able to use this new tool to produce easy-to-update information for our family. I include the following addresses for your information as you research your roots as genealogical data processors:

- topics related to	GENEALOGICAL COMPUTER PIONEER
genealogy and computer	Posey Enterprises
use for researchers,	P.O. Box 338
professionals, families;	Orem, Utah 84057
\$20.00 (USA) for 4 issues	

S. G. S.

SEMINAR

1984

" GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND"

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER 21 & 22, 1984

**Campion College
University of Regina**

REGINA, SK



QUERY FORM

Are you at a dead-end with your research? If so, write your question(s) and mail NOW to our Research Committee. We will work on it BEFORE the Seminar. At the Seminar, look for the Research Reply Table and enquire about the answer!

Mail to: Marge Thomas, 1984 Seminar Registrar,
108 McNab Crescent, Regina, SK S4S 4B2

1984 Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Seminar -- September 21 & 22, 1984

_____ persons will attend the Seminar @ \$20.00 per person: _____
(includes Saturday lunch and all coffee breaks)
_____ persons will attend the Saturday evening Dinner @ \$7.00: _____

TOTAL: \$ _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____ Postal Code: _____

Please make cheques payable to SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY and return by September 14, 1984 to: Marge Thomas, 1984 Seminar Registrar,
108 McNab Crescent, Regina, SK S4S 4B2

S.G.S. SEMINAR 1984

- WHEN: - Friday & Saturday, September 21 & 22, 1984
- WHERE: - Campion College, University of Regina,
Regina, Saskatchewan
- TOPIC: - "Genealogical Research in England"
- COST: - \$20.00 per person
- SPEAKER: - Colin R. Chapman, Vice-President
Federation of Family History Societies,
Cambridge, England

This year we are exceptionally fortunate to be able to have a Seminar Leader from England to speak to us about English research. Mr. Chapman is a world-wide authority on genealogy, family history and related subjects, and will be on a speaking tour of Canada this fall.

The 1984 Seminar will begin on Friday night with an informal social evening from 7:00 to 10:00. We will have an opportunity to meet Mr. Chapman, meet other SGS members, view the displays, check out our queries, exchange ideas, examine the pedigree charts, etc.

On Saturday, registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. with the first session to begin at 9:00 a.m. It is tentatively planned to have four separate sessions with ample time for questions and discussion. Topics will centre around the following, but will not necessarily be restricted to them:

- British Censuses and How To Use Them
- Wills and their Jargon; Procedures and Language
of Probates; Wills and the Common Man
- Was Your Ancestor a Pauper? Was Your Ancestor a
Criminal? The English Poor Laws in Genealogical Research
- The Workings of St. Catharine's House; Other English
Jurisdictions and Record Sources

The registration fee of \$20.00 includes lunch on Saturday and all coffee breaks. There will also be a dinner on Saturday evening at an extra cost of \$7.00. Mr. Chapman will also speak to us at that time.

QUERIES: We would like everyone who has a query that they would like help with to send it in BEFORE the Seminar. These may cover any genealogical area and we will try to have the answers waiting for you when you come to the seminar. England-related problems will be passed on to Mr. Chapman for his expert advice.

- LIBRARY:** Our SGS Library will be open on Saturday and available to members who wish to use it. The IGI will be available there as well.
- PEDIGREES:** Please send in your pedigree charts which will be on display. This will enable those attending to look at the areas you are researching and talk to you in person. Contact Marie Svedahl, 3402 Clover Place, Regina for further information.
- DISPLAYS;** There will be several displays. If you would like to bring something for display, please do so. Further information available from Laura Coates, 95 Neilson Crescent, Regina S4R 7R1. Phone 543-3969 (home)
- ITEMS FOR SALE:** SGS will have our usual items for sale, i.e. handbooks, family group sheets, pedigree charts, back issues of the Bulletin, etc. Again, if you have something of a genealogical nature to sell, bring it along.
- REGISTRATION:** Please send in your registration as soon as possible to facilitate planning. The deadline for registration is September 14, 1984, but we would appreciate early receipt of registrations, queries and pedigree charts.

COLIN R. CHAPMAN

Mr. Chapman was born in Northampton, England, in the county from where the majority of his ancestors have come for over 400 years. Educated at Bedford School and the University of London, he has pursued a career in chemistry and energy technology. His career has progressed from an Assistant Chemist with the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) -- the only electricity-producing utility in England -- to Senior Chemist of the Guyana Electricity Corporation and back to England and the CEGB Nuclear Power Training Centre. He is the author of several papers on nuclear and reactor physics theory, radiochemical control, and the training of engineers, scientists and operators for nuclear power plants. He has been the recipient of several major awards and fellowships in his chosen field.

Mr. Chapman has many interests and hobbies, including music, numismatics, photography, gardening and heraldry. His major interest, however, is in genealogy and family history and he is Vice-President of the Federation of Family History Societies -- the international organization co-ordinating activities of genealogy societies world-wide whose members are interested in British ancestry. He has held several offices in that Society, and has personally founded or been a founding member of genealogical societies for Bristol & Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Herefordshire, and the City of London. He has lectured extensively on heraldry, genealogy and family history in Great Britain, Canada and the United States, including the presentation of three papers at the 1980 World Conference of Records in Salt Lake City, Utah. His many papers, articles and monographs include: "Education Records--Their Genealogical Use", "Indexing Census Returns", "National and Local Government Officials' Records--Their Whereabouts and Genealogical Value", "Understanding Wills and Probate Language", "Pre-1841 British Censuses" and the "History and Genealogical Impact of Tombstones".

- software (programs),
including Family Roots,
for many different
microcomputers
 - the authors of Family
Roots
 - computer analyst
- FIRST SOFTWARE
Peardon Systems Inc.
313 Hoffer Drive
Regina, Saskatchewan S4N 6E2
phone (306) 924-0797
- QUINSEPT, INC.
P.O. Box 216
Lexington, MA 02173
phone (617) 862-0404
- John A. Quesnel
230 McCarthy Boulevard North
Regina, Saskatchewan S4R 6A5
phone (306) 545-5672

ALBERTA VITAL STATISTICS CHANGES -

New Address: Alberta Social Services & Community Health
Vital Statistics
Texaco Building
10130 - 112 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2K4

Revised Fee Schedule - effective 1 May 1984

- \$7.00 - each certificate of birth, marriage or death
- 7.00 - each certified copy (photographic print) of a
registration
- 7.00 - a search and a report - 3-year search period per
name

When requesting genealogical searches/information the following two forms must be completed, and forwarded together to the Alberta Vital Statistics office including the prescribed fee.

1. fully complete the "Application Form for Genealogical Searches/
Information"

AND

2. fully complete the "Birth", "Marriage", or "Death" section on
the "Application For Certificate or Search" form, as well as
the bottom section of this form. Include the prescribed fee
for each 3 year search period.

*(Note: S.G.S. has a few copies of the above forms.)

MAPS - Detailed maps of small areas of SWEDEN. Also some of NORWAY and DENMARK are available. For information of availability send (in print) the name of the farm or village, its parish church and its lan or district. Enclose long SASE and mail enquiries to:
KARTOR, Box 149, Lindsborg, KS 67456.
(source: The Genealogical Helper, March/April 1984)

INTRODUCTION TO UKRAINIAN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

by John D. PIHACH

I was prompted to write this article because of a paucity of information which might assist or encourage people of Ukrainian background to undertake genealogical research. It is not an authoritative or comprehensive account but simply an introduction to the subject.

In so far as researching one's ancestors who were born in Canada is no different from the methods employed by other national groups, I will not concern myself with that portion of the task. Numerous books are available in public libraries which deal with general genealogy and one should acquaint himself with several at the outset. At some point one will come upon ancestors who were born outside of Canada. In that the first Ukrainians did not immigrate to Canada before the latter part of the last century this will normally have occurred only two or three generations ago. The crucial point enabling one to continue his research is being able to identify the exact locality where one's ancestors lived overseas.

The first place to search for records that may indicate the place of origin is at home. If the oldest relatives cannot name a specific village or parish then, possibly, some of their friends might know. A search through old documents or letters may reveal an address. If one is fortunate enough to locate a birth certificate one will at once establish three generations as the procedure was to record the names of parents and grandparents. Usually the birth certificates were written in Latin and Ukrainian or Polish so that if one is not familiar with those languages the papers might be overlooked.

If it has been determined which ancestors were born overseas but who died in Canada then a check of the death certificate might reveal the birth place. Death certificates may be obtained by enquiring at the Bureau of Vital Statistics. Other public records that can be searched include the homestead files at the provincial archives. Although they usually include only a general answer to the question of a birthplace, they are a source of a lot of information that can provide some texture to our knowledge of the first years of the immigrant's life in Canada.

The Department of Employment and Immigration in Ottawa-Hull holds records of immigrants in the form of passenger lists. The earliest documents are micro-filmed and may be borrowed through the public library. The Department has, in addition, various microfilm reels which chronicle the correspondence between various government officials on the subject of Ukrainian immigration. Included are many descriptions of the immigrants' conditions.

A large proportion of the earliest Ukrainian immigrants set sail for Canada from the German port of Hamburg. The Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah has filmed the passenger lists of all ships that sailed from that port between the years 1854 to 1934 and this provides another possible means of pinpointing a birthplace. However, one must have some idea of when the crossing occurred. If the immigrant was a homesteader often his arrival occurred shortly before his application for homestead entry.

Public and genealogical libraries have an assortment of books pertaining to immigration that often include many names. Especially useful for people whose ancestors settled in Manitoba before 1900 is: Dictionary of Ukrainian Canadian Biography: Pioneer Settlers of Manitoba 1891 - 1900 by V.J. Kaye.

Mention might also be made of The Ukrainian Canadians; A History by Michael H. Marunchak and Ukrainians in Alberta compiled by the Ukrainian Pioneers Association of Alberta. A useful source on all matters Ukrainian is the two volume Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia.

Very useful for genealogical work is having a very detailed map of the region where one's ancestor lived. Besides bringing back names that might have been forgotten it is very satisfying to be able to point to a precise spot on the map and know that to be the location of your ancestral home. One can obtain such detailed maps of Eastern Europe by enquiring at:

Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois
5819 W. Keeney Street
Morton Grove, IL, 60053
U.S.A.

Such maps can often be found at university libraries. The map room at the main library at the University of British Columbia has several series of maps of Eastern Europe that even pinpoint individual settlements.

Many of the sources mentioned will supply only a general answer to the question of birthplace. Most often this will be Galicia, Austria or Poland. These terms must be properly understood if one is not to be misled. What it refers to in Ukrainian genealogy is that part of the Western Ukraine which was incorporated into the Austro-Hungarian empire in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The main area of this part of the empire was comprised of two regions or provinces designated Galicia and Bukovina. The inhabitants were thereby called Galicians, Bukovinians, Ruthenians or Austrians to distinguish them from the residents of that part of the Ukraine which was not part of the Hapsburg empire. After the collapse of the empire in 1918, most of this region was incorporated into a reconstituted Poland and remained so until 1945 when the greater portion was reunited with the rest of the Ukraine which, of course, is now a part of the U.S.S.R.

Corresponding with those three eras are three main periods of Ukrainian immigration to Canada. The first and largest influx occurred between 1895 and 1914. The 180,000 immigrants of that period came almost exclusively from the two previously mentioned regions of Galicia and Bukovina. Beginning in the early 1920's and continuing for about a decade, the second wave brought about 70,000 people from a wider area of the Western Ukraine. The third and smallest influx was constituted mainly of political refugees who came from many regions of the entire Ukraine. Some 35,000 Ukrainian immigrants arrived in Canada in the period 1945 - 1956.

When one has thoroughly searched all the sources available in Canada it becomes necessary to pursue the research overseas. It is to be regretted that the Soviet Union generally does not assist one in genealogical work and one will not likely receive any information from the Ukraine. All that one might try for at the outset is to apply for a birth certificate at the consulate of the U.S.S.R. in Ottawa. Nevertheless, things are not so bleak because the majority of the Ukrainian immigrants originated from the Western Ukraine, which until 1945 was under Polish administration. Following the establishment of the new Polish-Soviet border at the end of World War II, which roughly corresponds to the present ethnographic border, many of the civil records of the previous Polish regime were transferred back to Poland. Polish authorities are quite co-operative in these matters and provide a genealogical research service for interested people.

At this point, one's research corresponds to that of someone who is researching a Polish ancestry and information in that respect is quite adequate. Two publications at the genealogical library in Regina provide one with a good background for undertaking further research. Polish Family Research by J. Konrad provides an introduction to Polish genealogical research. Included are a historical background of Poland, addresses of various state agencies that are involved in genealogical work and a form letter which enables one to compose short letters in Polish. Polish Family Tree Surnames by T.J. Obal lists surnames that are being researched by other people. Though most of the names are Polish, some Ukrainian ones are included. Quite valuable in this publication are hints and suggestions provided by other researchers.

Before corresponding with the archives in Poland it would be very worthwhile to contact the genealogical library of the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints to see what Polish archival and parish registers they have micro-filmed. In addition, they publish some research papers and leaflets which provide insights into this subject. Their address is:

The Genealogical Department
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150
U.S.A.

If the birthplace concerned happens to be within the present day borders of Poland one can try to get results by writing directly to the parish priest. The letter should be written in Polish and should be quite brief. A donation of five dollars is customary.

Finally, one can contact the Polish authorities and request their services. If one only wants a birth certificate he can request it at the Polish consulate in Toronto or Ottawa. If one wishes to undertake extensive genealogical research the agency to contact is:

Naczelną Dyrekcję
Archiwów Państwowych
Ul. Długa 6
Skr. poczt. Nr. 1005
00 - 950 Warszawa
Poland

The request should be specific and either typed or clearly written. One should indicate the extent of the research desired (the fees are usually 10 dollars per hour) and provide all the information that one has that may make the process easier. It normally takes a very long time before one gets any results but the work is usually quite professional.

Finally, this brief outline is not a formula for instantaneous results but simply a means for getting started. As one gets going he will be confronted with problems pertinent to his situation and will, of necessity, come to learn more about the subject. As with all other endeavors, there are really only two requirements: Begin and Continue.

SURNAME FILE - Have you sent in your information for the Surname File?

If not, don't delay any longer. This could be a very valuable research aid if everyone takes part and does his/her part! For further information on this S.G.S. project check the back cover of this BULLETIN.

THE SETTLERS OF PLENTY, SASKATCHEWAN

by Shawn R. MOONEY

The genealogical/biographical information has been extracted from the family sketches in The Land of Plenty, published by the Plenty Historical Society in 1967. Information (when given) on the settler's year and place of birth, or place of origin, as well as the date of settlement in Plenty is listed. This data is also listed for the settler's wife when it was included in the sketch. Also, any clues to the family background (e.g. "of U.E.L. stock") or information that indicated relationships has been extracted.

Should anyone find their missing "seventh cousin" in this list, they can send me a large #10 S.A.S.E., plus a small donation (loose postage stamps are fine) and I will be happy to send them photocopies of the complete family sketch(es). The Land of Plenty should be available on inter-library loan as well. My address - P.O. Box 3, Plenty, Sask., S0L 2R0.

NAME	BIRTH DATA / WHERE FROM	YEAR SETTLED
Mr. & Mrs. Wally ALDRIDGE	Churchbridge	1933
John ANDERSON	b. Peterborough, Ont.	1911
& w. Mrs. ANDERSON	b. Megantic, Que.	
Edgar Wm. ARMSTRONG	Winnipeg	1910
& w. Mary Ethel HELLOFS		
T.W. ATWELL	Regina	c.1915
Mr. & Mrs. Judson AVERY	Donnelly, Alta.	1925
Mr. & Mrs. Tom BACON	Manchester, Eng.	1903
Miss Jennie BEATON	b. Whitton, Que. (of Scottish pts.)	1912
Walter BEACH	b. Newport, Nebraska, 1890	1913
Mr. & Mrs. Leslie BANNISTER	Boston, Mass.	1919
John McDonald BARRON	b. Banff Co., Scot., 1886	1910
Mr. & Mrs. Jim BELL	Scotland	1924
Tom BLAKE	U.S.A.	1925
Jim BOLTON	?	?
Norman BOYES	?	1930
& w. Kathleen WORTH	b. London, Eng.	
Ed BOOK	?	1938
Jack BRADLEY	b. Westmorland, Eng., c.1883	1910
Wm. BRADLEY	b. Westmorland, Eng. (bro. of Jack)	1925
& w. Jessie CAMPBELL	Brandon area, Man.	
Hector BROWN	Milton, Ont.	1909
& w. Sarah VAUGHAN	Milton, Ont. (Irish)	
James H. BUCKLEY	b. Greenfield, York, Eng., 1871	1907
& w. Emma SHAW	Manchester, Eng.	
Alfred BURRAGE	Ontario	1916
W.J. "Ted" BURTON	b. Kintore, Ont.	1924
& w. Dorothy Eliz. MOONEY	b. Indian Head, Sask.	
Robt. E. BUTLER	?	1943
Nes CALVERT	?	1928
D.W. CALVERT	Ontario	1905
Lloyd BURTON	Grand Coulee, Sask.	1926
Angus CAMPBELL	b. Laid, Durness, Sutherland Co., Scot., 1882	1906
Leonard CALDER	Rosetown, Sask.	1962
Ranald CAMPBELL	b. Dunvegan, Ont.	1911
& w. Sarah MAC DONALD	Ste. Anne De Prescott, Ont.	

NAME	BIRTH DATA / WHERE FROM	YEAR SETTLED
T.A. CARSCADDEN	Ottawa	1905
& w. ? MC DONALD	Ottawa	
Stuart CARSCADDEN	Macklin, Sask.	1937
Nathanael CATHERWOOD	Grand Valley, Ont.	1906
Ernest CHADWICK	Rhode Island	1910
Philias CHALIFOUX	b. Monte Bello, Que., 1887	1921
& w. Martha Agatha TREPANIER	b. Flintore, Ont., 1892	
Joe CHARVAT	U.S.A.	1911
& w. Barbara VARILLON	North Dakota	
John B. CHARLTON	b. Owen Sound, Ont., 1863	1913
Martin CLANCY	?	?
Charles A. CHARTERS	b. New Brunswick	1908
William John COOPER	b. Woodfalls, Eng., 1889	1936
& w. Sarah Ann MORGAN		
Robert COGHILL	b. Scotland	1927
& w. Marjorie MANSON	b. Scotland	
Anthony & Wm. CHRISTMAN	Wisconsin (of German descent)	1913
Mr. & Mrs. George W. COLBY	?	1911
J.E. & Lena CORBETT	Ontario	1918
Robert Campbell CORNEIL	b. Appin, Middlesex Co., Ont.	1910
& w. Lottie HULL		
Henry CORTUS, Sr.	Holland	1916
Bud G. CRAIG	b. Qu'Appelle, Sask.	1942
Dr. CRANE	?	1923
Harry LAMBE	? (father-in-law of Dr. CRANE)	1923
John CROZIER	England	1906
& w. Martha GRAHAM	Ireland	
Charles CURTIS	b. Pendenis, Man.	1958
Robert DAWSON	Fertile, Minnesota (Civil War veteran)	1905
George DANIELS	?	1908
& w. ? DAWSON	? (daughter of Robert DAWSON)	
Adam DEVLIN	Qu'Appelle, Sask.	1922
Alex C. DEWAR	b. Apple Hill, Ont.	1906
Duncan DEWAR	Laggan, Ont.	1907
Alexr. (Sandy) DICKSON	b. Dunvegan, Ont.	c1906
& w. Joan McMILLAN		
John H. DICKENS	? (partner of Fred PIERCY)	1907
George DIXON	Grand Valley, Ont.	1906
Peter DOETS	Otter Leek, Holland	1917
& w. Jane SLINGER	Holland	
Harry DOUGALL	b. Scotland	1907
Thomas S. DOLSON	Aurora, Ont.	1915
Walter DORSETT	Smiley, Sask.	1946
Mr. DUNSMORE	Owen Sound, Ont.	1911
Tom DYKE	Iowa	1911
& w. Ida Belle WOLFE	Iowa	
Otto EK	Sweden	1912
& w. Helma NELSON	Sweden	
J.W. ELLIOTT	b. Cumberland, Eng., 1881	1910
James EWSON	Southend, Essex, England	1910
Frank E. FEELEY	b. Langdon, N.D., 1898	1934
Joe FARDY	?	?
& w. Della (MATHISON) BRIGGS	?	

NAME	BIRTH DATA / WHERE FROM	YEAR SETTLED
Archie W. FRASER	b. Coldwater, Ont., 1887	1910
& w. Mary (Minnie) Agnes CAMERON	b. Point Edward, Ont.	
John Edward FITZPATRICK	b. Bolton, Ont.	1909
John FORD	?	1927
Otto FJELD	b. Oslo, Norway, 1879	1911
& w. Cecile M. GLAZIER	Brockville, Ont.	1917
Angus FLETCHER	Melborne, Ont.	1911
& w. Agnes CAMPBELL		
George GEAR	Southampton, Eng.	1911
& w. Alice CLAYSON	Kent, Eng.	1921
Ambrose GILROY	Ontario	1910
& w. Chrissie MATHISON	Carberry, Man.	1908
Wm. Frederick GORRELL	Ontario	1912
J.A. (Glen) GLENDINNING	Moose Jaw, Sask.	1948
Russell Smith GOODWIN	b. Port Elgin, N.B., 1895 (desc. of Daniel GOODWIN who came to New England, 1755)	1939
& w. Margaret Hilda VIRGURS	Birmingham, England	
Jim and Pat GRACE	b. Bidolf, Ontario (brothers)	1907
Stan GREENAWAY	?	before 1922
William Gavin GRANT	b. Scotland, 1889	1909
Sam GRIER	Kansas	1910
William GROVES	Sussex, England	1906
Jack GUNN	?	1930
& w. Mary MC KENZIE		
William HALL	b. Monaghan, Monaghan Co., Ireland, 1880	1906
& w. Ida ROBERTSON	Garvagh, Co. Derry, Ireland	1911
A.F. (Tony) HALTER	?	1938
& w. Hazel CROZIER	?	
Tom HAYDEN	Alliston, Ontario	1917
Dominic and Joe HEALEY	Eston, Sask. (brothers)	1931
Robert HAMILTON	Ayrshire, Scotland	1906
& w. Elizabeth SINCLAIR	Scotland	1913
J.A. HANDY	Alliston, Ontario	1920
Alex (Scotty) HENDERSON	Scotland	1920
Frank HENDERSON	Nebraska	1910
& w. Laura ARTER	Newport, Nebraska	
Bill and Jim HELLOFS	Gretna, Manitoba (brothers)	1910
Oscar, Walter & Louie HANKLA	Nebraska (brothers)	1913
Lee (Lew) HOOD	b. Indiana	1919
William HOUGH	Avonmore, Stromont Co., Ontario	1911
& w. Laney Catherine LATRACE	Avonmore, Ontario	
J. Ross HOUSTON	Paisley, Ontario	1905
& w. Laura HALPENNY	Minnedosa, Manitoba	
Earl HODGSON	?	1940's
Gordon IRELAND	Ontario	1916
& w. Lena JOHNSON	Yellowgrass, Sask.	
Maurice JACKLIN	Coleville, Sask.	1940
& w. Myrtle CROZIER		
H. JENNER	"English"	1924
George JONES	b. Worchester, Eng., 1881	1905
James JOHNSTON	?	1910
Nels and Ethel JULSETH	?	1947
David Stephen JONES	London, England	1908
Eli KIESOW	?	1910

NAME	BIRTH DATA / WHERE FROM	YEAR SETTLED
Mrs. TRAYNOR	? (mother of Eli KIESOW)	1910
Herman R. KIRK	Cornwall, Ontario	1907
Reginald KIRK	b. Cornwall, Ontario, 1889	1907
Bill KING	Hong Kong	1927
Sivert A. KLEPPEN	Columbus, N.D.	1921
Bill KITSON	Grand Forks, N.D.	1929
Robert KIRK	?	1910
Jacob KOEBEL	Stratford, Ontario	1906
Jens W. LARSON	b. Denmark, 1874	1924
& w. Johanna GRIMLI	b. Norway, 1879	
Walter LANTZ	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1910
Carl LARSON	b. Minnesota	1931
Sam LEWIS	Alexander, Manitoba	1906
Mrs. Toots (LOCHEED) LOW	?	1947
Rene J. LETOURNEAU	Rosetown, Sask.	1947
& w. Gudbjorg (Burky) OLAFSON	Leslie, Sask.	
Donald D. MAC AULAY	b. Milan, Quebec, 1868	1912
& w. Isabella MC DONALD	b. Milan, Quebec	
John MAC ASKILL	?	1912
Felix MC ALINDEN	Duluth, Minn.	1913
Harry MC CARTHY	b. Grand Valley, Manitoba, 1907	1925
& w. Viola MONSON	?	
Archie B. MC CRIMMON	Kirk Hill, Ontario	1911
Jack, Hugh and Hettie MC CREADY	Ontario (siblings)	1912
John N. MAC CRIMMON	Alexandria, Ontario	1906
Neil M. MC CUAIG	Dunvegan, Ontario	1906
& w. Sarah B. CHISHOLM	Dunvegan, Ontario	
Donald Duncan MC CUAIG	b. Dunvegan, Ontario, 1888	1909
Billy MC DONALD	?	1908
Dan MC DONALD	?	1911
& w. Annie MAC DONALD	(sister of John Geo. MAC DONALD)	
Donald J. MC DONALD	Milan, Quebec	1912
John George MAC DONALD	b. Milan, Quebec	1910
& w. Flora MAC DONALD	Lake Megantic, Quebec	1910
John K. MAC DONALD	Whitton, Quebec	1912
Lauchlin MC DONALD	Ontario	?
Peter MC DONALD	b. Brussels, Ontario	1907
& w. Jessie Ann STEPHEN	?	
A.E. MC EACHERN	Pilot Mound, Manitoba	1923
Rev. Joseph Howe MAC HATTIE	Brookfield, P.E.I. (of U.E.L. stock)	1917
Thomas MC GILL	Grand Valley, Ontario	1905
John MC FARLANE	?	1908
Daniel M. MC INTOSH	b. Brooklands, Pictou Co., N.S. (son of Murdoch MC INTOSH)	1908
& w. Mary MAC LEOD	Plenty (daughter of D.W. MAC LEOD)	
George MC INTOSH	Kirk Hill, Ontario	1906
John (Jack) MC INTOSH	b. Pictou Co., N.S., 1882	1908
& w. Mabel CAMPBELL	? (daughter of Archie CAMPBELL)	
Donald MC INTYRE	Ailsa Craig, Ontario	1923
John MC IVOR	Littleton, Vermont	1911
& w. Christina MAC DONALD	Littleton, Vermont (sister of John G. MAC DONALD)	

NAME	BIRTH DATA / WHERE FROM	YEAR SETTLED
Billy MC IVOR	? (nephew of John MC IVOR)	1917
Donald W. MC KENZIE	b. Dunvegan, Ontario (son of Rory MC KENZIE)	1905
& w. Lilly MAXWELL	b. Lowe, Quebec (daughter of Jas. MAXWELL)	
Dan MC KENZIE	b. Dunvegan, Ontario	1910
James MC KENZIE	Cartwright, Manitoba	1907
& w. Jessie WALDIE	b. Acton, Ontario, 1875	
John MC KENZIE	Dunvegan, Glengarry Co., Ontario	1908
& w. Lilly MOLLOY	Sandown, Ontario	
Rory MC KENZIE	Dunvegan, Ontario	1917
Dan MC KINNON	Ontario	1907
Alex (Sandy) MC LEAN	Paisley, Bruce Co., Ontario before 1930	
J. Len MC LEAN	b. Ashfield, Huron Co., Ontario, 1896	1917
Dan MC LEOD	Dunvegan, Glengarry Co., Ontario	1905
J.A. (Jack), Angus, E.A. (Alex), Norman, Mabel MC LEOD	? (siblings)	1905
D.W. MAC LEOD	b. Orwell Cove, P.E.I. (both descendants of	1909
& w. Mary MURCHISON	b. Point Prim, P.E.I. Selkirk settlers from Isle of Skye to P.E.I.)	
Mrs. Hector MAC LEOD (nee Winnie MAC DOUGALL)	b. Belfast, P.E.I.	1915
Rory MC LEOD	Kenora, Ont. (parents Alexr & Catherine immigrants from Isle of Skye to Laggan, Ontario)	1905
Duncan Neil MC LEOD	b. Kenyon Twp., Glengarry Co., Ontario	1912
& w. Elizabeth MC KENZIE	(sister to Donald & John MC KENZIE)	
Oliver (Ollie) MC LEOD	?	1912
& w. Gladys HARRISON		
John A. MC MILLAN	Glengarry, Ontario	1906
Christina MC MILLAN	b. Dunvegan, Ontario, 1888	1909
Donald D. MC MILLAN	Glengarry Co., Ontario	1906
Duncan MC MILLAN	Dunvegan, Ontario	1906
Donald Wm. MC MILLAN	b. Dunvegan, Ontario, 1885	1908
James E. MC MILLAN	b. Laggan, Glengarry Co., Ontario, 1875 (son of D.J. & Marg. MC MILLAN)	1905
& w. Frances True CAMPBELL	b. Mayfair, Ontario, 1878	
Myles John MC MILLAN	b. Lochiel, Glengarry Co., 1858 (son of John MC MILLAN)	1906
& w. Annie MAC MILLAN	Kirk Hill, Ontario	
Archie, Chris and Peter MC MILLAN	Glengarry, Ontario (brothers)	1909
Donald Roderick MC PHEE	b. Dunvegan, Ontario, 1871	1921
& w. Mary Ann CHISHOLM	b. Dunvegan, Ontario, 1872	
Robert MC MASTER	Scotland	1935
Norman L. MAHAFFY	Kerrobert, Sask.	1923
Cecil F. MC PHERSON	Grand Valley, Dufferin Co., Ontario (son of Wm. Jas. MC PHERSON)	1906
William James MC PHERSON	Grand Valley, Ontario	1906
Archie and Myrtle MC GILL	Grand Valley, Ont., (brother-in-law & sister of Wm. Jas. MC PHERSON)	1906
Clifford MATHISON	Lake Megantic, Quebec	1908
Dave MC ROBERTS	Scotland	1907
& w. Davina ARNETT	Scotland	
Arthur MADIN	U.S.A.	1935
& w. Florence WILSON	Indian Head, Sask.	
Norman MARKHAM	Balcarres, Sask.	1924
John MASON	Law, Quebec	1912
Hjalmar MATHISON	b. Odder, Jylland, Denmark, 1891	1908
& w. Hedwig STANZEL	b. Weigelsdorf, Romerstadt, Czech, 1902	1914

NAME	BIRTH DATA / WHERE FROM	YEAR SETTLED
Vanc MATHISON	b. Odder, Denmark, 1885 (brother of Hjalmar)	1908
Tom MAHONEY	Timmins, Ontario	1916
& w. Mary MASON	?	
Mike MASON	Duluth, Minn.	1914
James Marshall MAXWELL	b. Lowe, Quebec, 1863	1910
& w. Eliz. Ann SMITH	b. Lowe, Quebec, 1871	
Gilmour Emerson MAXWELL	b. Lowe, Quebec, 1892 (son of J. M. MAXWELL)	1910
& w. Zetta Tereasa GRANT	Metcalfe, Ontario	1917
Walter MERRITT	b. Clemensport, N.S., 1880	1928
& w. Florence DYSON	Brandon, Manitoba	
Hank MESSERSCHMIDT	?	1917
Hugh MILLER	b. Grand Valley, Ontario	1907
Fred METHERAL	?	1947
& w. Wilbie SANDERSON	?	
Charles MITCHELL	Port Elgin, Ontario	1911
Mrs. Mary MOLLOY	near Ottawa, Ont., (mother of Mrs. John MC KENZIE)	1919
Thor MONSON	b. Norway, 1871	1914
& w. Daisy GRAVES	b. Minnesota, 1879	1914
Wilbert Henry MOONEY	b. Indian Head, Sask, 1898	1922
& w. Ada Cordelia MYERS	b. St. Williams, Ontario, 1896	
Bill and George MUNROE	D'Arcy, Sask. (brothers)	1922
Elmer MURK	Tompkins, Sask.	1949
& w. Elsie GUY	Hurst Green, Sussex, England	
Jack MURRAY	?	1906
& w. Margaret TILNEY	?	1916
Konrad (Pete) NAKONECHNY	Kechman, Ukraine	1918
Robert NOLAN	U.S.A.	1924
Adolph OLSON	b. Ormsby, Minn., 1893	1927
Emil OLSON	b. Ormsby, Minn.,	1919
& w. Zora THOMPSON	?	
Ole C. OLSON	St. James, Minn.	1909
& w. Violet HALL	Glascow, Montana	
Charles OSBORNE	b. England, 1879	1917
W.J. OVERHOLT	?	1928
A.M. PERCIVAL	b. Kemptville, Ontario	1910
Ed PETERS	Morden, Manitoba	1929
Fred PIERCY	Manitoba	1906
Del PLUNKETT	Ireland	1957
Jim PREECE	England	1910
J.H. (Jack) QUINNEY	Birmingham, England	1912
Thomas RAMNES, Sr.	North Dakota	1909
George RENNIE	Scotland	1906
Turner RADCLIFFE	b. Sintaluta, Sask.	1921
Charles H. RICHARDS	b. Melbourne, Ont., 1882 (of U.E.L. stock)	1910
& w. Elizabeth CAMPBELL	Rosetown, Sask.	
Jim RADCLIFFE	Indian Head, Sask.	1911
George ROBERTS	b. Kenley, Shropshire, England, 1880	1920
J.J. ROGERS	b. Alliston, Ont., 1882 (son of Jas. Albert ROGERS)	1910
& w. Mary Ellen MC CUTCHEON	Alliston, Ontario	
F. Claude ROBINSON	b. Alliston, Ontario, 1892	1919
& w. Evelyn DICKOUT	?	
Edward SYLVESTER	Keppel, Ontario	1911

NAME	BIRTH DATA / WHERE FROM	YEAR SETTLED
Peter ROBERTSON	Keppel, Ontario (related to Ed. SYLVESTER)	1916
Ed ROSS	b. Eden, Manitoba	1927
Fred ROSS	London, England	1910
A. Mac ROWAN	Orangeville, Ontario	1918
Edward ROWLAND	b. Winona, Minn., 1884 (son of Geo. ROWLAND)	1907
& w. Melisa HICKS	Michigan	
Daniel F. RUNDLE	b. England, 1847	1909
& w. Mary MC ALPINE	Strathroy, Ontario	
George ROWLAND	b. Winona, Minn., 1882 (brother of Ed. ROWLAND)	1910
Frank RUSH	?	1928
Thomas RUTHERFORD	Scotland	1906
& w. Violet HUTTON	Scotland	
George RUSSELL	Ireland	1905
Ben SAXTON	b. Caradoc, Ontario, 1874	1910
& w. Letitia MC DONALD	Ekfrid, Ontario	
Capt. R.D. (Mike) SEARL	Owen Sound, Ontario	1926
H. SCHMID	England	1911
& w. Laura LAMPMAN	?	
Andrew Hill SCOLLON	b. Richmond, Ontario, 1862	1911
& w. Elizabeth ARMSTRONG	b. Eganville, Ontario, 1866	
John SCOTT	near Brandon, Manitoba	1910
Fred SCHULTZ	b. Germany	1945
Daniel Norman SHIPMAN	b. Kempville, Ont., 1862 (of U.E.L. stock)	1905
& w. Catherine PRICE	?	
Jack SHARP	Dourswell, Bruce Co., Ontario	1907
Lewis Robison SILLARS	? (brother of Wm. SILLARS)	1915
& w. Gladys Idelle KIRK	?	
W.H. SLED	near Collingwood, Ontario	1918
William SILLARS	b. Pictou, Nova Scotia, 1885	1908
Hector SMITH	Lowe, Quebec	1910
& w. Nina Bertha WILSON	Lowe, Quebec	
Ike SMITH	Ottawa, Ontario	c1907
& w. Christina SULLIVAN	Ottawa, Ontario	
Rufus SMITH	? (relative of Hector SMITH)	1907
Alexander Whyte SMITH	Lossiemouth, Morayshire, Scotland	1928
& w. Elizabeth MAC AULAY	?	
Richard SMITH	Handel, Sask.	1961
Robert M. SMITH	b. Melita, Manitoba	1948
& w. Ethel STEWART	b. Prince Edward Island	
John STEACY	Crystal City, Manitoba	1916
Leopoldine (Mrs. Richard) STANZEL	b. Austria, 1873	1914
Ash STEPHENS	?	1931
Clarence STEWART	?	1934
Bert ST. JOHN	Saskatoon, Sask.	?
George Wesley SWAN	b. Demaine, Sask.	1948
& w. Lois FINES	Stranraer, Sask.	
John S. STEWART	b. Oban, Scotland	1906
William SUTHERLAND	b. Ramsay Twp., Lanark Co., Ont., 1870	1911
& w. Martha Ellen MORE	b. Almonte, Ontario, 1878	
Jack THOMPSON	b. Peterborough, Ontario, 1883	1908
Mr. and Mrs. TILNEY	Toronto, Ontario	1916
Harold TOOLEY	Hitchin, England	?
& w. Gladys WOOLLEY	England	

NAME	BIRTH DATA / WHERE FROM	YEAR SETTLED
Linton TOOLEY	b. Hitchin, Hertfordshire, Eng. (brother of Harold TOOLEY)	1913
Roland TRAILL	Melfort, Sask.	?
Herb TUFTS	Fairfax, Manitoba	1908
& w. Annie SWANSON	Fairfax, Manitoba	
William TYERS	b. Weston, Ontario	1909
Dorothy VAUGHAN	Kelfield, Sask.	1934
Ed and John WANKE	Nebraska (brothers of Mrs. L. STANZEL)	1914
G.W. WARD	Estevan, Sask.	1916
John F.V. WARDROP	? (father from Wiarton, Ontario) (of Irish descent)	
& w. Mary CORTUS	Stranraer, Sask. (of Dutch descent)	1942
James WEBSTER	England	1928
Ed, Ernie, Casey & Tony WEENK	Arnhem, Holland (brothers)	1910
George Alexander WESTMAN	b. Kenaston, Sask., 1920	1946
& w. Olga PAULSEN	Strongfield, Sask.	
Simon WETTESTAD	Minnesota	1929
& w. Ellen OLSON	Minnesota	
Bill WHALEN	?	?
J. WHARINGTON	?	1952
Myrtle WILKINSON	?	1921
Rev. J. WILKINSON	?	1927
Dave WILLIAMS	b. Glengarry Co., Ontario, 1880	1913
Vic WINFIELD	?	1919
& w. Bly BURNS	?	
Douglas G. WOODS	Saskatoon, Sask.	1941
& w. Maxine MC KENZIE	Plenty, Sask.	
Gordon A. WYNESS	Winnipeg, Manitoba	1918
J.W. YEO	b. near London, Ontario	1911
& w. Minnie LASHBROOK	Mitchell, Ontario	
George A. YOUNG	b. Calumet, Quebec	1909
& w. May MC CRIMMON	b. near Vankleek Hill, Ontario	
Samuel T.E. YOUNG	Kirk Hill, Ontario	1907
& w. Bessie MC CRIMMON	Fournier, Ontario	

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(source: Nipissing Branch, O.G.S., Newsletter, March, 1984)

DEADLINE FOR NEXT S.G.S. BULLETIN: Get your material, queries, etc. in before 15 August 1984.

RESEARCH TOUR TO IRELAND - Sept. 6 - Sept. 21, 1984.

\$1,725 based on double occupancy - 16 days and 14 nights in superior tourist hotels with full Irish breakfasts every morning and 7 dinners during the stay. Four days research in Dublin & 3 days in Belfast with sightseeing the remainder of the time. Limited to 20 people. Call or write for further information: Margaret Thomas, 9757 University Ave, Indian Hills Center, West Des Moines, Ia 50322, Ph: 224-4646. OR Margaret Foster, 4404 S.W. 5th. Des Moines, Ia. Ph: 285-8031.

THE WOLHYNIAN GERMANS

THEIR WORK AND THEIR DESTINY

(The following is the second of three parts of an article inherited from the editorship days of Jim Kinsman.)

When the Wolhynian Germans are discussed, it generally means that group of Russian German farmers who lived in Wolhynia from the beginning of the 1900's to World War II. In fact, Germans singly and in groups had already immigrated to the country since the Middle Ages, and these would not be allowed to cross over.

Wolhynia, since 1795 a province of old Russia, somewhat bigger than Bavaria, is the borderland between east and west Europe. Before 900 B.C., the Warager-fursten (?) from Kiev made a tributary race of the Slavs in that place, and established the Wolhynian and Galician principality. When Kiev was destroyed by the Tatars in 1240 and the Russian granddukedom retreated from Moskow, the Wolhynian-Galician principality became more independent and conducted active communication with the western European countries. Soon the Germans came to the country.

Later Wolhynia came under Latvian-Polish government. The boundary land had to defend itself for a hundred years against invasions of Tatars, Turks, and Ukrainian Cossacks. Successful generals received large estates for their services and their mercenaries were raised to the gentry, and they also settled in Wolhynia. Often the Germans were under the commanders in chief and the mercenaries. Also the German crusaders had fought in Wolhynia and the city Luzk was built by them. Also in other cities in Wolhynia and neighboring Podolien the Germans had a part as architect and commander. Before them, however, German workmen, merchants, teachers, artists and doctors came in. The cities of Wladimir and Luzk had civic rights in 1300, and in 1900 the merchants and workmen had their guilds and corporations. The grandees palaces and their established churches were mostly built by Germans. Also the famous Wallfahrta monastery near Kremenez that is so well remembered at Melk on the Donau, is the work of German masters. It would be built in 1771-1792 by Gottfried Hoffmann.

The prominent Wolhynian specialists, Luck and Karasek write, "Since the earliest times, the particular German crafts have played a part in the establishment of the Wolhynian cultural life. Perhaps the names of those will not be forgotten, who worked together faithfully in the early Wolhynian building. (Deutsche Aufbaukräfte, 1931)

Before the great German immigration, there lived side by side in Wolhynia: Ukrainians (Ruthenians) referred to as the Little Russia Russians, predominantly Urbevölkerung (?) rustics; landowners and civil servants immigrated from Russia, also formerly persecuted orthodox people; from Poland the high and low gentry of the country, the Schljechtschizen (?) from the time of the Polish domination; Jews as merchants and workmen; somewhat later than the Germans there also came Czech colonists to the country. The Tatars left and no longer counted. Some German landowners and industrialists took Russian Polish partners in preference to Germans and they also were left out of the count.

THE WORKMANS SETTLEMENT

Already in the Polish time some German workmens settlements were planned and were soon entered into. The most significant of them was Koretz (1783) planned by a Polish grandee on the Rowno-Shitomir road. It depended chiefly on the development of the successful procelain industry in Wolhynia later.

Koretz was the first German settlement with a Protestant minister and incumbency under the Warsaw church council, but it dissolved around 1823.

When Wolhynia came to Russia in 1793, the stream of immigration did not take place. The regulations guaranteed the Germans "for eternity" freedom of religion, some German schools, freedom from military service and a little jurisdiction. The settlements in Dubno and Slawuta did not last long. Only Dunajewzy in neighboring Podolien was really successful to the end.

THE FIRST FARM SETTLEMENT AND THE MOTHER COLONY

Politically as well as geographically, Wolhynia is the boundary between east and west Europe. Here is the meeting place of prairies on the east and woodland on the west, and the forming of the wooded prairies. In the south rises a spur of the Karpathians, in the north the Wolhynian Bolessje crosses over, the same Poljessje known as Wslodgebiet (Waldgebiet?). On the edge of the beautiful oak and pine woods the wild azaleas grow profusely. As opposed to her domesticated sister, her bush is thorny and her blossoms give out a magic scent. Because of her unbelievably tough root system, the settlers named her Stanydrapp.

The soil in some parts is very fruitful and agriculture and cattle breeding is most rewarding.

The climate is predominantly continental, but milder in the woodland, and there is a wealth of water from the rivers.

There were wet and dry years, but a complete crop failure was never recorded. Already in Polish times Wolhynia would be planned as a German farm settlement which could be described as successful throughout. Mennonites from the lower Danzig came to the country; these understood the controlling of the river and drainage of the swamps. They founded the colonies of Karlsvalde and Antoniendorf near Ostrog and also 7 others. After a 10 year stay, these colonists returned toward south Russia to be with people of their own faith.

The real mother colonies of Wolhynia are Annette and Josephine which were founded in the year 1816 on the old highway 6 km west of the market town of Nowogradwolynsk (Polish Zwiahel). The towns of Shitomir and Rowno lay about equal distances away.

Property in Pilipowitschi called German farmers from Bohnsack near Danzig, and families from Pfalzersiedlung in Galicia joined them.

They leased land lying outwards on the edge of the market town on both sides of the old highway, which they named for both daughters. The names remained for the colonies. Annette lay south, Josephine north of the old street.

The lease lasted for 48 years and had to be renewed every 12 years, according to the custom in Wolhynia. It was agreed that the land was hard earned, according to what happened later. Some of the colonists were turned out of their property into prepared buildings. This regulation later became common in all leasing colonies.

Each settler took possession of a piece of land of about 18 hectares. In later years, Annette became bigger and finally counted 27 farms besides the half school house. The land holdings of the colonists were in most cases 1½, 2 and 3 farms. Josephine, on the other hand, was hurt by the original construction, and gave up her school and joined that of Annette.

Because of the moist arable land, each colonist strove to lay out his farm yard on the highest possible spot, on the village street or in the middle of his land. As the settlement grew larger, most of the newer farms could only be reached through the yards of the older settlers. This explains the great irregularity of the city planning.

At first the settlers lived in earth and straw huts, as was the custom of the new settlers to the end. They immediately set out to clear the forests in order to get wood to build plank houses for the settlement. The first house of our agricultural settlement, which still stood 100 years later, was concealed under a high thatched roof; outside the dwelling there was also a cowshed, and it had an underpass for the wagon. In later times, the dwelling, cowshed, barn and wagon and implement sheds were grouped around the well.

As a rule the first permanent building of the community to be built was the school which was also used for the Sunday church services, as long as the community was too poor to build a prayer house or a church. Roadbuilding and drainage was accomplished by community work. Neighborly help in building and in harvest was given.

The Wolhynian community was not ruled or supported materially by the state. This was not a drawback but preserved the privilege that the colony could direct and govern themselves with unlimited freedom as they pleased.

The beginning was unbelievably hard. They did not know how to kill the wolves. Various kinds of fever undermined their strength, food was not varied enough. In the first years the best millet and buckwheat thrived in the new country, the beautiful wheat was developed much later. Orchards gave no fruit, only sour wild fruit, Helken (?) and Krushken (?) could be found in the woods.

From that time dates the quite incredible medical science of our mothers, who must have used the same effective method in all sicknesses, for seldom or never could they reach a good doctor.

Of that beginning time it is reported: "For a long time the two colonies (Annette and Josephine) remained and no new immigrants came because of the oppressed conditions under which the dwellers lived."

NEW IMMIGRATION AND THE FIRST DAUGHTER COLONY

The first Polish revolt in 1831 brought very welcome support to the colony. Many Germans living in Poland felt menaced by the unrest and went to Russia. Most of them settled near Rowno, in Wolnianka near Roshischtsche they established the Gnidau colony.

Also Annette and Josephine created their first daughter colonies, Blumenthal (Dermanka) and Murawe.

CHURCH AND SCHOOL

For the first ten years the church situation of the community was totally inadequate. The authorized Protestant parish was in Shitomir. In 1801 Czar Alexander I had established it as a state parish for the religious training of the Protestant military personnel and the civilians. The first pastor was Georg Burchard from Ruhl. In all the years of his service he also visited the colonies. In 1820 he recorded holding a communion service in Annette occasionally. There were the same names as later appeared 100 years later in the names of their grandchildren: Biberdorf, Drude, Muller, Rink, Rode, Ziesmann and others.

The distance that the pastor had to travel by stage coach from Shitomir to Radsiwilow on the eastern border was 302 km, a community north of the government was even farther distant. After settling the ministrations he

met with the colonists to discuss other questions. Often he could give good advice to newcomers in the country whom he had discovered on his travels. Pastor Becker recorded once that he took a message to a colony whose wanderings had taken them to another place. Family gatherings came together in this way. In the early days the colony was often visited by a Roman Catholic priest who would willingly help but did not try to proselytise. The documents were all drawn up in Latin.

Accounts of that time speak of a lowered level of the educational system, which is not to be wondered at. Only Annette and Janowka showed a notable exception (books, materials). It is also understandable that the religious life could not be satisfactory. In one colony a strong but rigid church, in another a vast indifference. In 1842 a revival movement that came out of the south Russian colonies brought a change for the better. Busch reports in his "Materialien" in 1867 that the past year for him was not unpleasant: "The schools are in such bad condition that it is surprising to find so many intellectually and religiously ruled lives in the colony. Many lay it to the fact that the inhabitants streaming together out of the various areas brought with them many people of little education but with high intellectual talents. Free recitals are the order in evening assemblies in the colonies. Even if a religious life exists in a small structure, the books, namely tracts, sermons, missionary writings will be sought. The religious life shows itself in the devotions which are held on Sunday and once or twice a week, also in careful contributions for the missions. A good religious foundation exists, it lacks only good instruction and books." In Annette the uneducated children (our parents and grandparents) were gathered under a good teacher in a sort of continuation school on winter evenings.

Education lay entirely in the hands of the pastors until the first World War. He tested and hired the teacher who, as his representative, also performed christenings and burials and held the Sunday services. Weddings only were reserved for the priest as registrar of vital statistics.

The immigrants came from various areas of the German Fatherland, and two generations had to pass before the contrast between "Prussian", Schwabian and Kaschuben was balanced. Also the church customs, habits and usages were different, and time passed until a style of life characteristic to the colonies developed, and that did not change to the very end. There prevailed, especially in the old colonies, a devout ecclesiastical life and strong puritanism. The married and family life was blameless. Drunkenness was not condoned, and there was no bar in the colony. Sexual innocence before marriage was a strong precept, as much for the young men as for young girls. Because of their thriftiness the colony remained prosperous and was spared the ideologies and social crises of the time. Their culture was, and remained to the end, an imprint of pure Christian religion. The more the colonies developed, the less they thought of moving out of the country. Their neighbors imitated their thrift and felt drawn toward them. A Polish Schljachtschize married a Hoferbin in Annette and became German; two Ukrainians settled on the edge of the colony and economized according to the way of the colonists; a Ukrainian freeholder in a neighboring hamlet married a colonist girl, and that was a great love.

There was only one particular case that cannot be held back. The colonist did not give up her German citizenship, and the Ukrainian was forbidden to convert from the orthodox religion to another one. When strangers sought to crowd into a colony by buying a farm, they met strong resistance.

According to the parish statement, the total population of the colony reached 1,200 in 1838, and in 1859 it stood at 4,825 in 35 colonies with 28 schools. It is to be noted that sometimes two neighboring colonies had a common school, so that practically none were without a school. In this connection the school statistics of Polish Novicki in 1863 is interesting. It states that from the orthodox religion, out of 17 people not more than one school child dropped out, to say nothing of the other conditions and people. On the other hand, the Germans had only 1 school child out of 6 people.

(This article is to be continued.)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT:

CHANGES IN PROCESSING REQUESTS FOR COPIES OF VETERANS' RECORDS AND PASSENGER ARRIVAL RECORDS

Effective 1 May, 1984, all requests for copies of military service records or passenger arrival records must be submitted on NATF Forms 80 and 81, respectively. After May 1 prior versions of these forms (NATF Form 26 and NATF Form 40) will not be accepted for processing. All forms other than the NATF Form 80 or NATF Form 81 that are received after May 1 will be returned.

A change in payment policies will also take effect 1 May 1984. NARS has in the past required that payment accompany requests for copies of veterans' records and passenger arrival records. After 1 May 1984 payment should not be sent with the NATF forms 80 and 81. NARS will research the request, prepare copies of any records located, and HOLD THE COPIES FOR 30 days or until payment is received, whichever is sooner. As soon as records are located and copied, researchers will receive a bill and instructions on returning their remittances.

Researchers should also submit a separate NATF Form 80 for each file (pension or compiled military service) desired. Previously researchers could ask for multiple files on one form. This change is designed to facilitate processing by the National Archives. Any one interested in obtaining copies of the NATF Forms 80 or 81 may do so by writing to the following office:

Reference Services Branch (NNIR)
National Archives and Records Service
8th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20408

JEWISH RESEARCHERS: Some pre 1800 registers of Jewish Births, Deaths and Marriages in Germany are housed at Springzak Building, Hebrew University (Civat Ram Campus), P.O. Box 1149, Jerusalem.
(source: ANCESTOR, December, 1983)

LAND OWNERSHIP MAPS: The Library of Congress has available on 105 mm microfiche many of the Library's collection of 19th century county land ownership maps. Included are 1,041 counties mainly in Northeast and North Central States and in Virginia, California, and Texas. Some Northwest maps are included, e.g. 9 maps of Washington, 4 of Oregon and 3 of Montana. About one-third of all U.S. counties are represented. Most maps were prepared between 1840 & 1900. To get more information and a list of maps available write: Library of Congress, Photoduplication Service, Dept. C, Washington, DC 20540.
(source: Waterloo-Wellington BRANCH NOTES, Vol. XII, No. 2)

NEW IN THE LIBRARY

By Laura HANOWSKI

SECTION I - GENEALOGICAL RESOURCE BOOKS (white labels)

- Genealogy -GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH DIRECTORY. 1984, 455p.
-this is the latest directory in this series
- Genealogy -LIBRARY TRENDS: GENEALOGY AND LIBRARIES. Vol. 32, No. 1, 1983
-donated by the University of Illinois Press
- Genealogy -Records and Record Preservation. 1969
-a series of LDS articles

SECTION II - CANADA (red labels)

- British Columbia -AN INDEX OF SURNAMES. B.C. Genealogical Society, 1983, 61p.
- Ontario -INVENTORY OF RECORDED CEMETERIES IN ONTARIO. Ontario Genealogical Society, 1983, 35p.
- Ontario -MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ONTARIO, 1984. 1984, 244p.
****This is a reference book. If you wish an address please send along the name of the county or organization you wish and we will look up the address for you PROVIDING you send along a stamped self-addresses envelope.
- Ontario, Peel -DIRECTORY FOR BRAMPTON, 1873-74. 1973, 141p.
- Ontario, Perth -ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF PERTH, 1982. 1982, 144p.
-includes Stratford and St. Mary's
-this is a local history as of 1982
****Because of the size we will NOT mail.
- Quebec -OUR FRENCH-CANADIAN ANCESTORS. Laforest, Thomas J., Book 1, 1983, 245p.
-Included are: Audet dit Lapoint, Berube, Blais, Blanchet, Couture, Beblois, Dionne, Fortin dit Bellefontaine, Gagnon, Lacasse, Lavergne, Leroy, Lessard, Levesque, Paquin, Paradis, Pilote, Pothier, Theaume, Rondeau, Savard, Trudeau, Vachon, Veilleux.
- Saskatchewan -LAW AND ORDER: OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE 1886-1887. Facsimile edition, 1973, 151p.
- Saskatchewan -THE NEW WEST: OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ROYAL NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE 1888-1889. Facsimile edition, 1973, 188p.
- Saskatchewan Amulet Pangman -PANGMAN AND AMULET'S PAST. Sample, Frances, 1983, 157p.
-Donated by Frances Sample.

SECTION III - UNITED STATES (orange labels)

- U.S.A. -GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. 1983, 304p.
- U.S.A. -PHILADELPHIA NATURALIZATION RECORDS. Editor, Filby, P.W., 1982, 716p.
****Reference Only. If you wish a name looked up send the name and a stamped self-addressed envelope and we will check the book for you.

- U.S.A. -WHERE TO WRITE FOR VITAL RECORDS. Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorce Records in the United States. 1982, 18p.
- U.S.A. -TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS IN MINNESOTA: A guide to the sources.
Minn. Pope, Wiley R.; Wiener, Alissa L., 1981, 228p.
- U.S.A. -RESEARCH IN PENNSYLVANIA.
Penn. -assorted collection of materials on Pennsylvania research.

SECTION IV - EUROPE (green labels)

- Europe -THE HAMBURG PASSENGER LISTS. LDS, Series C, 1976, 25p.
-a description of what the lists are and how to use them.
(The Society has ordered a run of the indirect lists on microfilm. These should arrive some time this summer.
Watch the next Bulletin for more details.)
- Europe -SOURCES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SOVIET UNION. Mehr, Kahlili B.; Schlyter, Daniel M., 1983, 39p.
****Relates present status for research in the area now within Soviet borders. Of note is the reference to areas Austro-Hungarian Empire prior to W.W.1, East Prussia and the records of German settlements of Bessarabia and Volhynia.

SECTION VI - BRITISH ISLES (yellow labels)

- Great Britain -FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES: Current Publications by Member Societies. 1984, 33p.
- Great Britain -LOCAL HISTORIANS ENCYCLOPEDIA. Richardson, John, 1974, 312p.
-Donated by the Fed. Family History Society
-**This is an excellent reference for terminology found in British documents and histories.
- Great Britain -WHERE TO FIND THE INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX IN THE
BRITISH ISLES. Gibson, Jeremy; Walcot, Michael, 1984, 36p.
-Donated by the Federation of Family History Society.
- Great Britain -SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY AND THE COTSWOLDS
Map -includes parts of Gloucester, Hertfordshire, Worcester, Warick, Northhampton and Oxford
-Donated by Celeste Rider.
- Great Britain - HISTORICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND
Map
- Great Britain -INDEX TO 1841-1871 CENSUS
Microfiche -This is a microfiche reference to the United Kingdom Census reels held by the LDS. It is a listing by location with reference to the reel and page number where the census information can be found.

SECTION VIII - FAMILY HISTORIES (929.2)

- 929.2 -HARMON'S OF YONGE STREET. Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1984. Editor:
Harmon Marie Svedahl
-This is a family newsletter which will be published regularly.
Our library will be getting the future editions as a donation from the editor.
-Donated by Marie Svedahl

BOOK REVIEW

THE SOURCE A GUIDEBOOK OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY, edited by Eakle, Arlene and Cerny, Johni; Ancestry Publishing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1984, 786p., hard cover. Price: \$39.95 U.S.

The price of this book I am sure has risen your eyebrows.

This book I have found to have more valuable information than any Genealogy resource material I have seen to date. This book will soon be known as a standard resource for anyone doing Genealogy research not only in the United States, but anywhere.

They state this is a resource book not a how-to book. The how-to function is covered in a companion volume - Ancestry's Guide to Research (Salt Lake City, Ancestry Publishing, 1984). I feel this book has a lot of how-to information and I am sure will be valuable to any beginning genealogist.

It is a book about American Genealogy and goes into detail explaining what sources are available there.

It is divided into three sections: (1) Major Record Sources, (2) Published Genealogical Sources, (3) Special Resources. There are 23 chapters, each written by a genealogical specialist. At the beginning of each chapter is an Information Guide which, at a glance, will tell you what information you can develop from the topic covered in the chapter.

The book includes a most extensive bibliography (I am sure there are between 500 and 1000 books and articles listed) which is indexed at the end of the book by author and title. In addition there are bibliographies at the end of each chapter, so you can go to other resources to find out even more about the topic covered.

One of the most valuable chapters of all is titled "Tracking Immigrant Origins". This includes a country by country aid for almost every country that had immigrants coming to America. Part of this is a very good bibliography and a list of Special Genealogical Collections (with addresses) for each country.

There are chapters devoted to Native Research, Black Ancestral Research, Asian American Research and Jewish American Research. Some other goodies are a Glossary of Genealogical Terms, an up to date list of Genealogy Societies in the United States and more.

After seeing this book I am sure you would agree that it is well worth the price for the information that is provided.

-reviewed by Garry D. Husum

GERMAN RESEARCHERS: Here are a few useful addresses from the Twin Ports

Genealogical Society Newsletter: Branching Out, Winter 1984:

- Archive for religious bodies only: Archivamt der Evangelischen, Dirche Deutschland, HANNOVER, Militarstrasse 9, Bundesrepublik Deutschland.
- For a list of regional genealogical societies: Deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft, Genealogischer Verbaende e. V., 3300 BRAUNSCHWEIG, Steintorwall 15 (Stadtarchiv), Rundsrepublik Deutschland.
- For a list of genealogical societies: Der Herold Verein für Heraldik, Genealogie, und Verwandte, Wissenschaftler, Dr. Otto Neubecker, 62 WIESBADEN, Dieselstrasse 24, Rundesrepublik Deutschland.

QUERIES

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. Please type or print your queries, especially the names of people and places.

- CASTIDAY CASTIDAY, Walter Matice, b.12 April 1840. Wife, Clarissa, b.12 November 1846. Lived in Essex Co., Ont. in 1885. They had three sons: 1. Delbert J. b.16 June 1870 - Ont.
2. Walter Matice Jr. b.14 June 1872 - Ont.
3. Durward Monington b.23 June 1878 - Ont.
They moved to Deloraine, Manitoba, then in 1911 to Parkbeg, Sask. Delbert J. (1 above) had a wife and children who stayed in Ontario. Walter Matice Jr. (2 above) had a wife, Minnie, and daughter, Lillian Gladys b.21 October 1893.
Any information on CASTIDAYS or relatives appreciated.
Contact: W.W. SMITH, Box 55, Parkbeg, Sask., S0H 3K0.
- WILSON BOUCHER Seek information of Mrs. Henry WILSON (born March Twp., Carleton Co., Ontario, 11 March 1854), nee Caroline BOUCHER, who is believed to have come to Western Canada from Wilson's Corners, near Cantley, Quebec, following the death of her husband in 1894. She had three children: Arthur Stiles WILSON (b.1888), Charles Boucher WILSON (b.1890) as well as a daughter Stella (b.1892) whom we think died of heart disease near Kenora, Ontario (Canora, Sask.?)
Contact: Mrs Mary DRIVER, Box 164, Wawota, Sask., S0G 5A0.
- BLACKWELL Wm. BLACKWELL (Gt. Grandfather) born-1819, Louth Co., Ireland, died-2 Dec. 1895. Buried at Drayton, Ont. Married twice: 1st wife - Mary ____, 2nd wife - Jane ____ born 1843. Four sons to each marriage. Some of the sons settled at Heward, Sask. in early 1900's. Jane died 18 Aug. 1894.
Want to know Wm's parents and siblings. Also information on wives. Have the son's names and families of same.
Contact: Mrs. Dorothy M. BROWN, Box 67, Saltcoats, Sask., S0A 3R0.
- CAWTHRA METCALFE In searching the maternal side of my family, I would like to have any information on CAWTHRAS or METCALFES - especially pertaining to Joseph CAWTHRA who died _____ in the area of Burks Falls, Ontario. Both families settled in that area originally, some of whom later came west to the Morse, Sask. area, others of which moved to Manitoba, or remained even in Ontario.
Please contact: Denise SMITH, 100 Atchison Cr., Regina, Sask., S4R 5J9.
- GENEVER Seek information re. Joseph (age 19, 1871 census) and Henry GENEVER (age 14, 1871 census), sons of my gt-gr-father, Reid Henry GENEVER, Incumbent of St. James Anglican Church, Pictou, N.S. from 1869-71. Reid Henry was a Missionary, sponsored by the S.P.C. and died in Barbados in 1882. It is believed that Joseph and Henry remained in Canada after their father left Pictou and may have moved from N.S. to a western province.
Are there any living decendants of these two men in Canada?
Contact: Rev. Stanley R. HASKELL, 252 Argyle Ave., Ottawa, Ont., K2P 1B9, Tel.: 233-8259

GEE Ernest, b.1897, Islington, London, England
 Harry, b.1900, Islington, London, England
 Parents: Charles and Maria GEE.
 In 1903 these two chaps were admitted to Hornsey Road Children's Home. Emigration to Canada was in 1913. Harry was thought to have been at Quill Lake, Sask. in 1921.
 Contact: Laura M. HANOWSKI, 5 Knowles Cresc., Regina, Sask., S4S 4N9.

HARVEY Henry Burton HARVEY, son of Joel R. HARVEY, born in Indiana. Homesteaded in Allan district of Saskatchewan in 1910 but was no longer there in 1921. If you know anything about this family contact: Laura M. HANOWSKI, 5 Knowles Cresc., Regina, Sask., S4S 4N9.

DICKSON DICKSON, Steedman (Benjamin) and his wife nee SMART (?). I would like any information (births, christenings, marriages, names of children, deaths, etc.).
 Contact: Bill SAWREY, 57 Panorama Drive, Nambour, Queensland, 4560 Australia OR
 Laura HANOWSKI, 5 Knowles Cresc., Regina, Sask., S4S 4N9

SOUTHWICK Miss Evelyn BALLARD, 223 Ruth St. E., Saskatoon, Sask., S7J 0K9
 HANDY would appreciate information on the parents of Patience (Handy, HANDE, HENDEE) SOUTHWICK. She was born in Mass., U.S.A., 1739
 HANDE and was the granddaughter of John Franklin, brother of Benjamin.
 HENDEE She married Lawrence SOUTHWICK.

GRIFFITH VALUATION UPDATE

The Society has now done a few Valuation searches and has had to revise the search policy because of the amount of time required to do searches if the surnames are located. It should be noted that surnames only are listed. We will continue to search each county requested at \$1.00 per county and each barony the name is located in. However, there will be a further charge to search out each parish within the barony. You will be advised about the cost of this before the search is started. It is hoped that the Valuations themselves will arrive some time this summer. For those searching in Ireland this is an invaluable resource but it is not as easy or as straightforward as the IGI to search.

IGI UPDATE

(Taken from: Yorkshire Archaeological Society Newsletter, April 1984)

"We have discovered there are listings for London: Westminster, St. Martin's in the Field and Lancashire: Heptonstall Slack, Mount Zion in Yorkshire County IGI listings."

Problem in your family tree research?

Get help in planning the next move in your genealogical research at the Prairie History Room of the Regina Public Library starting September 11, and Tuesdays thereafter from 6 to 9 pm.

CEMETERY LISTS

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN CANAAN R.M.#225. SUNKIST CEMETERY #225.2.
LOCATION: 31-21-8-3. Submitted by Evelyn BOON.

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE	NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE
ALLEN, James E		1949	59	ENDREZ, Joseph		1943	57
ALLEN, Mary E		1947	52	ENDREZ, Theresa		1934	76
AMES, Elizabeth		1925	65	FERRY, E.E.		1944	21
AMES, George W		1934	74	FITZMAURICE, Ella		1934	45
ANDERSON, baby			10 days	FOSSUM, Hans		1969	80
ANDERSON, baby		1919	7 days	HALL, Charles E		1954	71
ANDERSON, David A		1943	75	HALL, Eliza		1933	85
ANDERSON, Earl		1921	12 days	HAMILTON, Marian		1943	83
ANDERSON, Hannah		1929	58	HAMILTON, Robert		1928	71
AYERS, Mary		1919	4 months	HARLEY, Grant		1953	71
BAXTER, Robert		1962	20	HARRET, Melvin J		1928	66
BERNDT, baby		1940		HARRETT, Alice L		1944	79
BERNDT, Carl G		1948	43	HEGGIE, Alexander		1932	22
BERNDT, Carl J		1933	2 days	HEGGIE, Alexander A		1958	83
BERNDT, George		1952	78	HEGGIE, Daisy Mary		1978	75
BERNDT, Laurence C		1937	12 days	HEGGIE, Elizabeth		1965	88
BERNDT, Sarah Belle		1952	81	HEGGIE, Hugh		1962	83
BJORGAN, John J		1969	86	HEGGIE, Rachel B		1947	69
BJORGAN, Karoline		1965	73	HILL, Annie		1919	9
BLOOMINGDALE, Lenard M		1927	2 months	HILL, Fanny		1974	93
BLOOMINGDALE, Myrtle		1920	3 months	HILL, Joseph		1940	66
BRADLEY, Ellen		1972	96	HILL, Joseph		1952	49
BRADLEY, Isaac		1942		HILL, Robert		1923	
BRAITHWAITE, George		1959	78	HOUBEN, Debra E		1955	13 months
BRAUN, Bernice M		1966	42	HOUBEN, Hubert J		1975	57
BRINKIS, Anthony		1964	77	HOUBEN, John		1953	70
BROOKS, Arthur		1940	60	HOUBEN, Thursa		1921	38
BRUNNOTT, William		1960	87	HOUBEN, W		1939	59
BRUNOTT, Lucia C		1953	76	HOUBEN, William J		1980	70
BUNESS, baby		1951		HUNT, Naomi		1931	58
BURRELL, Anna Emelia		1980	89	JINSEN, baby		1933	
BURRELL, Herman		1966	79	JOHNSON, Anna		1965	78
BURRELL, Neil A.H.		1964	46	JOHNSON, Harry E		1961	76
CLARK, baby		1924	1 day	JOHNSON, Margaret		1980	67
CLARK, Edith Irene		1927	1 month	JONES, baby		1929	
CLARK, Freda		1925	32	JONES, J. Casey		1967	60
CLARK, Harold		1926	2½	KIMBLE, Levy		1918	46
CLARK, Wilfred		1920	2 months	KIMBLE, Thomas		1961	58
COLLIER, Harry A		1977	73	KIMBLE, Wilfred C		1926	3 months
COLLINS, Albert		1924	11 months	LARSON, Andrew		1932	75
CORNISH, Amelia		1929	54	LOITZ, Charles		1964	78
CORNISH, H		1917	21 days	LOITZ, Clifford		1969	27
CORNISH, Harvey L		1976	90	LOITZ, Freida		1942	86
CORNISH, Margaret		1975	84	LOITZ, John		1960	74
CORRIGAL, John Allen		1928	8 months	LOITZ, Minnie		1978	82
CULLEN, George		1928	48	LOITZ, W		1937	81
DEBLO, Anna		1922	69	LYNE, baby			14 days
ELVRUM, Inga M		1973	66	MAC DONALD, D.R.		1937	3 days
ELVRUM, Phyllis E		1945	16	MASON,		1951	71

SUNKIST CEMETERY #225.2 con't.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>AGE</u>
MASON, Alfred		1954	73	SANTY, Helen		1921	6
MAYNES, Edward Roy		1978	68	SCOTT, Albert M		1973	83
MAYNES, Mrs.		1920	90	SCOTT, baby		1947	6 months
MAYNES, Phyllis		1927	20 days	SCOTT, Diana Jean		1950	7
MC NAUGHTON, Agnes		1934	74	SCOTT, James		1921	77
MORSON, Barry S		1949	9	SCOTT, L. James		1967	50
MONSON, Dicky		1921	2	SCOTT, Olive Pearl		1981	65
MORSON, L. Earl		1956	68	SCOTT, William B		1947	66
MUNRO, baby		1949		SHIRLEY, Frank		1957	89
NUNN, Henry		1934	83	SHIRLEY, John		1981	77
OLIVER, Emma		1960	79	SHIRLEY, Mary Ann		1956	88
OLIVER, George N		1935	67	SLESSOR, Jessie			22
OSTRANDER, Dean		1961	15 hours	STILES, George S		1972	68
OSTRANDER, Thomas G		1959	65	STONER, Annie E		1945	69
PERKINS, Martha		1939	73	STONE, William		1951	72
PRIOR, Doris Erna		1968	70	SUTTON, Annie L		1948	67
PRIOR, James R		1976	89	SUTTON, J. Wilfred		1944	64
PRIORS, baby		1936		TINKESS, Arthur		1965	50
REVILLE, baby			1 day	TINKESS, J.B.		1934	65
RICE, Elizabeth		1920		TINKESS, Mrs. Ben		1951	
RICHARDSON, Mrs.		1918		TUPLIN, John Albert		1968	90
ROBBERSTAD, Brian		1957	50 minutes	TUPLIN, Sarah		1919	
ROBBERSTAD, Kathy		1959	baby	VENKER, John		1951	72
ROBINSON, David A		1952	67	VINKER, Kate		1932	43
ROBINSON, Donald J		1951	75	WEBBER, baby			3 months
ROBINSON, George		1972	76	WHITE, Benjamin C		1974	93
ROBINSON, Helen		1951	54	WHITE, Eleanor May		1972	85
ROBINSON, Howard		1924	21 days	WILLIS, Alfred		1936	70
ROBINSON, Leonard E		1946	22	WOOD, Roseanne		1937	1 month
ROBINSON, Leslie		1968	48	WOOD, Roy Leslie		1947	60
ROBINSON, Mable Jane		1928	40	WOODS, Bruce		1928	1½
RUSNELL, Norrie		1919	18	YORKE, George		1942	
RUSNELL, Weston		1936		YORKE, Mary		1941	71
SANTY, Euphemia		1934	91				

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN MONTMARTRE R.M.#126. ST. MICHAEL'S GREEK
ORTHODOX CEMETERY #126.12. LOCATION: 13-15-11-2. 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>
BISKO, Krystina	1905	1961		LASKO, Elaine	1883	1956	
BISKO, Peter	1903	1961		MOZEL, Eva	1906	1976	
BODNAR, Peter	1886	1948		MOZEL, Mike	1893	1962	
CZEMERES, Paul		1954	baby	MOZEL, Paul	1923	1960	
FRICZ, Pauline	1868	1950		PROCYK, John	1886	1945	
FRICZ, Theodore	1886	1942		PROCYK, Nick		1940 (approx.)	
HEWALO, John	1885	1971		PROCYK, Theodore	1894	1944	
KOLYNYCH, John	1902	1978		RAK, boy		1932	4 or 5
KOLYNYCH, Katerina	1898	1973		RAK, Theodore	1900	1941	
KOTYLAK, Ksenia	1903	1969		SLUZ, baby			
KOTYLAK, Peter	1894	1948		WERBESKI, Eva	1885	1966	
KOTYLAK, Philip M	1896	1975		WERBESKI, John	1879	1966	
KOTYLAK, Walter	1899	1977		WERBESKI, Irene or Ilana		1944	baby
LASKO, Paul	1885	1951		WERBESKI, Michael	1915	1974	

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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