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Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

VOLUME 15, NO. 3

1984

BULLETIN



Saskatchewan Genealogical Society

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

THE BULLETIN

Volume XV, Number 3
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Celeste D. RIDER

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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West Central	Verna D. Thompson	Box 99, Eston, Sask	SOL 1A0	

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.

West Central - Contact Branch Chairperson.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

"Is this an historical event?" asked Brad Hanowski as he snapped a picture of a group of five people gathered in his parents' backyard. We certainly hope that Brad was recording an historical event which may mark the beginnings of a Federation of Family History Societies in Canada.

The idea of an umbrella organization to tie all of the genealogical societies together in Canada has been kicking around for a few years. Laura Turnbull, the president of the Alberta Genealogical Society has put some action into this idea by sending a letter to all of Canada's genealogical societies in March of this year. The response to her letter was most encouraging. She attended the convention of the Historical Society of Germans from Russia in Regina this year, and took the opportunity to meet with the president of the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Ruth Brackman who flew in to Regina for the meeting. Laura Hanowski, Dirk Hoogeveen, and Robert L. Pittendrigh tossed a lot of ideas around with Ruth Brackman and Laura Turnbull. In spite of Robert Pittendrigh trying to play the Devil's Advocate, it became quite apparent that there is a need for an organization to tie together the various genealogical and historical groups with a genealogical interest in Canada.

Some of the advantages were that we could now advance the idea that genealogy is now a serious science and not just a hobby. A group such as proposed could lobby for a better use of records for researchers, such as census records. We could share ideas on funding and funding sources. We could co-ordinate the use of high profile resource speakers either from within Canada or from other countries. We could set up our own Board of Accreditation to accredit teachers and records searchers whose expertise is Canadian. We could have a program of resource exchange speakers which would make use of the great and varied expertise within the ranks of our own groups. We might be able to decide on a "standard" set of recording forms. We would be able to help top notch genealogical publishers stay in business by giving them good exposure.

It was apparent from this informal meeting where ideas were exchanged on every-day operations of our respective genealogical societies, that a forum of some kind is necessary to talk about our common problems.

It was agreed that such a group would have to incorporate with the Dominion Government, that a modest amount of money was necessary to look after the initial letter writing, and that we could meet about every eighteen months at one of the seminars of one of the member societies. It was also agreed that there are many historical groups who have a genealogical interest area that must be invited to join. One name study groups as well as family organizations would also be welcome. We would limit membership to groups and not to individuals. A newsletter would have to circulate within the membership, and it was suggested that each president take a turn at creating this newsletter that he would only have to do once.

The meeting was held in the Hanowski backyard on the morning of 2 July 1984.

Robert L. Pittendrigh

BRANCH REPORTS

PANGMAN BRANCH:

The April 25th meeting of the Pangman Branch was held in Ceylon in the Senior Citizens Center. This was a workshop meeting with much interest shown by those members and visitors who were present.

The next meeting, on June 1st, was held at the Pangman Recreation Center. After the meeting members familiarized themselves with the micro-fiche reader and learned about the I.G.I., the Griffith Index and Ontario Land Patentee Records. On the following two days, Saturday and Sunday, there was a workshop held at the Pangman Regional Library where members were able to make use of these records. There were 17 members attending this workshop.

The June 20th meeting was a Tour and Workday at the S.G.S. Library and the Saskatchewan Archives in Regina.

For the August meeting members were asked to bring a photocopy of a marriage, birth or death certificate which they had acquired during their research. They were each also asked to bring a short story on the person to whom the document referred. (Pangman Branch stores all presentations given at their meetings in a binder in their library - good idea!)

The September meeting will be the Annual Meeting followed by "Making use of Inter-Library Loan".

As of June 1984 Pangman Branch had a total of 22 members.

REGINA BRANCH:

Regina Branch has been in a bit of a turmoil over where its meetings are going to be held but the dust has settled and not much has changed. According to the August, 1984 newsletter of the Regina Branch their meetings will continue to be held the fourth Tuesday of each month and they will be located in the same place as in the past. The change is the Canadian Plains Research Centre has moved to the 5th floor of the Library Building, Regina Campus, and the new name of the Regina Branch meeting place is the Bilingual Centre.

"SAME place, NEW name!!"

Regina Branch is continuing the practice of holding Library Nights on the second Wednesday of each month except July and August. The doors will be open from 7:00 to 10:00 pm on these nights.

Regina Branch Fall Meeting Programs:

- Tuesday, Sept. 25: Discussion of possible projects for the coming year.
Update of the new resources received over the summer.
Chance to meet with people familiar with major areas of interest.
- Tuesday, Oct. 23: Annual Meeting of Regina Branch.
Introduction to Hamburg Passenger Lists and the Griffith Valuations.
- Tuesday, Nov. 27: "Germans from Russia Who Came from Galicia, Bukovina and Bessarabia" - guest speaker: Henry MEYER.

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH:

On 1 June 1984 a meeting was held in the Eston Library. The result of this meeting was the formation of the West Central Branch of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. The founding members of this branch are as follows:

Verna Thompson, Eston
Shawn Mooney, Plenty
Beth Cochrane, Brock
Nelda Willis, Eston
Betty Mc Manus, Madison

Doris Blood, Isham
Eileen Martsch, Eston
Helen Strutt, Brock
Lily Corson, Plenty

Their branch membership fee is \$5.00.

David Duiguid and Ed Jackson were also in attendance at this founding meeting as members of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.

They have had two meetings. At the first they transcribed Eston Cemetery. These records are now in the process of being copied and typed. At their second meeting the Netherhill and Brock cemeteries were also transcribed.

The October meeting will be in the form of a workshop conducted by Shawn Mooney. The theme will be "beginning research".

SASKATOON BRANCH:

Meeting held 15 Sept. 1984 at J.S. Wood Library: Twenty members and guests were welcomed by Chairperson, Neil Ledray. Neil reviewed our past achievements and outlined our aims and goals for the new season.

Besides the usual business we had a couple of reports:

1. Marion Ghiglione reported on the two Genealogy Classes she will be teaching in co-operation with the Community College. Marlene Mahoney and Maureen Dennis have volunteered to be Marion's assistants.
2. Dorothy Lee reported not very much had been done on our Star Phoenix Indexing Project but there were indications that more would be done from now on.

Forms were included in our last Newsletter and members were asked to list the surnames in their ancestry and include the time and area connected with these names. When these are returned Georgie Katrusik has volunteered to compile them into a booklet for distribution.

Regretfully we said farewell to two of our newer members. Robert Cannon will be returning to his native Australia after spending a year in Saskatoon and Murray Ogilvie's work is taking him to Ontario.

Programme for the day was very interesting. Members reported on their experiences in searching during the summer holidays. They were also asked to tell something about one of their grandmothers or tell the areas they are searching in.

September 16: Four members spent the afternoon recording more grave stones at Hillcrest Memorial Gardens and almost finished it. Leith Shearer went back on Tuesday and completed it so we have finished the Hillcrest Memorial Gardens and recorded 3,577 names.

reported by Evelyn Ballard, Secretary

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH:

At our January meeting Orpha YONGE gave a very interesting and informative talk on Heraldry. We completed and sent in our cemetery project.

In February, Bertha STOLSON told of her visits to Norway and Sweden and of her research there. She wore a costume that had belonged to her mother which was richly embroidered and very colorful.

At our March meeting, Florence McLAREN informed us of her research and visits to Ontario. She brought along her book for us to see and enjoy.

In April Margaret BYMOEN showed us her history from Norway and told how she obtained the information.

In May nine of our members visited the Saskatchewan Archives and then the S.G.S. Library. Our thanks go to Marge THOMAS for being our hostess there.

George HALL, a local teacher who lived and taught for a time in England, was our guest speaker in June. He told of his experiences doing research there.

We now have 11 members, and have tentative plans for the fall which include attending the Seminar in Regina and a library night.

Beulah CASWELL, president

NEWS FOR SCOTTISH RESEARCHERS.....(Taken from "The Scottish Genealogist",
Quarterly Journal of the Scottish Genealogy Society, Vol. XXXI, No. 2,
June 1984.)

FEES CHARGEABLE BY GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE FROM 1 APRIL 1984

Service

First or only extract of entry following a particular search.	£5.00
Second or any subsequent extract of the same entry issued at the same time.	2.00
Extract of entry following a general search.	2.50
Abbreviated certificate of birth.	2.50
Particular search in the indexes to the Statutory registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof.	1.60
Particular search in the parochial registers where specified entry untraced: for each period of 5 years or part thereof.	2.50
Particular search in the census records (1814-1891) where specified entry untraced: for each census searched.	2.50
General search in the indexes to the Statutory registers: per day or part thereof.	5.25
General search in the parochial registers: per day or part thereof.	3.75
General search in the open Census records (1841-1891): per day or part thereof.	4.00
Inclusive general search in the parochial registers, the census records (1841-1891) and in the indexes to the Statutory registers: per day or part thereof	£ 7.50
per week	22.50
per month	62.50
per quarter	125.00
Recording of change of name or surname	12.00
Authentication of extract for foreign government: per extract	2.50

NOTES AND NEWS

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH DIRECTORY. Johnson, Keith and Sainty, Malcolm R., editors,
Library of Australian History, Sydney, Australia.

Once again we have been invited to give our readers a chance to submit entries to the Genealogical Research Directory, 1985 edition. There is a directory entry form enclosed with this issue of the Bulletin for your use.

We now have the 1984 copy of this directory in the S.G.S. library and it has proven to be quite useful to some of our members.

If you would like further information regarding the above publication see the Book Review by Robert L. Pittendrigh on page 169 of the S.G.S. Bulletin, Vol. 14, No. 4, 1983.

CARING FOR OUR PAST: Documenting Saskatchewan's Multicultural Heritage

- October 25-27, 1984 at the Regina Inn, Regina, Saskatchewan.
- "A conference focusing on ethnic heritage records, their value as a cultural and historical resource, the need for their preservation and conservation, and their availability for research."
- The conference will include plenary sessions, workshops, displays, and tours (Sask. Archives - Regina) designed for anyone interested in preserving Saskatchewan's multicultural heritage.
- registration (before Oct. 19) fee - \$25.00/person
banquet ticket - \$10.00/delegate
\$15.00 for each additional banquet ticket
Make cheques payable to the Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan
- For further information: Caring For Our Past
100 Eden Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4T 7A5

"GENEALOGISTS...TRIPPED ON YOUR ROOTS?"

To learn what and where to search next, try the Genealogy Help service on Tuesday evenings, 6:00-9:00 p.m. in the Prairie History Room, Central Library, Regina. This service started on September 18, 1984 and runs throughout the year. This is a drop-in service to enable people needing guidance in deciding what to do next in their personal genealogical research to consult with the Prairie History Room Librarian who is an experienced family historian. For more information, call 569-7591.

BRITISH RESEARCHERS: New address for the Society of Genealogists is
14 Charterhouse Buildings
London EC1M7BA
telephone: 01-251-8799

GETTING STARTED IN FAMILY HISTORY (RESEARCHING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY)

November 7, 14, 21 - Wednesday evenings from 7:00-9:30 p.m., Prairie History Room.

Session 1: Introduction to the class and the participants
Slide presentation: "Genealogy Can Be an Adventure"
Using standard worksheets

Session 2: Saskatchewan sources of family history data
Keeping your notes organized
Using libraries

Session 3: Effective letter writing for genealogists
Numbering systems for family data
Using your personal computer in genealogy

There will be time at the end of each session for questions and discussion. If participants have suggestions for other topics contact Mr. R. Pittendrigh at 543-1435 or Mr. Ken Aitken in the Regina Public Library at 569-7591.

BRITISH RESEARCHERS:

News from the Federation of Family History Societies' "Federation News Flash", No. 12, June 1984:

Postage rises - effective 3 September 1984

first class mail-----17p (was 16p)
second class mail-----13p (was 12½p)
seamail & European rates---22p (was 20½p)
and other similar rises for heavier weights and airmail.
This does not affect the usage of International Reply Coupons,
as the exchange value of each one will still be the seamail
postage amount.

"GENEALOGY FOR ALL PEOPLE" at the 5th Annual National Conference of the
National Genealogical Society, 6-9 August 1985 at Salt Lake City
hosted by the Utah Genealogical Association.

- Early registration: \$60.00 until 31 May 1985; then \$75.00.
- For further information write to: 1985 N.G.S. Conference Host
P.O. Box 1053
Salt Lake City
Utah 84110

DID YOUR ANCESTORS COME FROM THE OUTER HEBRIDES?

Bill Lawson, 82 Keith Street, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis, Gt. Bt. wishes to hear from those whose ancestors came from the Outer Hebrides, the islands of Lewis, Harris, Uist and Barra. Please ONLY from these islands. The surnames are: BEATON, CAMPBELL, GILLIES, GRAHAM, MAC ARTHUR, MAC AULAY, MAC DONALD, MAC FARLANE, MAC GREGOR, MAC IVER, MACLAY, MACLEAN, MACLEAY, MACLENNAN, MACLEOD, MACPHAIL, MACRITCHIE, MARTIN, MATHESON, MORRISON, MURRAY, SAUNDERS, SMITH.

(source: Bruce and Grey Branch of O.G.S. newsletter, June 1984, Vol. 14, #3.)

I.G.I. SEARCH POLICY, SEPTEMBER 1984

1. ONLY MEMBERS of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society may search the I.G.I. BUT only for their own genealogical purposes.
2. Those members who wish to use the I.G.I. in person are charged a \$1.00 fee for each time they wish to search it. The Society will make prints of any of the material they wish at a cost of 25¢ per page.
3. The Society offers a search service for those members who cannot do their own. For a fee of \$3.00 we will search up to five names provided a specific location is given. Included with this fee would be a print of five pages. Additional location searches are \$1.00 per name plus one print.

We will advise you on the numbers of pages available when they go beyond the limit and will attempt to estimate the postage costs. We require a surname, the given name AND a specific location. For example: we need a specific county for England and the Scandinavian countries; a state or province for the U.S. or Canada; a duchy for Germany unless it is after 1918. Ireland and Scotland do not require a county.

***There will be a \$1.00 search fee each time that we have to pull films. The reason for this is that the volunteer doing the work has to pay parking fees both at our library and the public library to do the printing and again when the films are returned to our library.

**This policy will change as time goes on should costs increase.

GRIFFITH VALUATION RESEARCH POLICY

The Griffith Valuation Index and Valuations is the tax record or assessment of all households in Ireland during the years 1848-1864. These are valuable because the census records during this period were destroyed in a fire. The records list only the head of the household and describe the land being taxed with the amount of tax. The index lists surnames only so unless you know the county you will have a 20 county search. It is advisable to check in an Irish surname book to see which counties your surname is most commonly found. Surnames are listed by county, barony and parish which will need to be checked in turn. Spelling variations should be checked as well. The index also shows those who were there when the Tithe was taken in 1824-38. This could suggest whether people of that surname were still there after the famine when the valuations were done. For a more detailed account see: Sask. Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 1, 1984.

Searches for MEMBERS ONLY will be \$1.00 per time for in-person searches and \$1.00 per surname PER COUNTY for mail-in searches. For this dollar we would tell you if your surname is listed and in which baronies. Once we have the records we will charge a \$10.00 fee to search the records for your surname and christian name. This \$10.00 fee would cover the first two hours of research only. Should it take longer we would estimate the time and cost to continue as well as the costs for any printing you may wish to have done at 25¢ per page.

**** These records can be of great value to those who know only that their family came from Ireland because unless you know a precise location you will be unable to use records from Ireland. However, the records do take time to check and the person checking is volunteering his/her time, but the Society pays parking fees for this volunteer. It is simpler if members do their own searches but the fees for out-of-town members is still inexpensive when considering the cost of getting to Regina, parking and meals.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE S.G.S. LIBRARY.....The Griffith Valuations have arrived!!!!

ITEMS THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY HAS FOR SALE: Sept./84.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Family Unit Sheets, including 4 pedigree charts: | 50 for \$2.50 |
| 2. Seven Generation Pedigree Chart: | 1.00 |
| 3. Canadian Genealogical Handbook. Jonasson, Eric: | 16.00 |
| 4. Searching For Your Ancestors. Doane, Gilbert: | not available at this time |
| 5. Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research. Whyte, Donald: | 4.00 |
| 6. Resource Lists from the 1983 S.G.S. Seminar at Weyburn. Pangman Br.: | 5.00 |
| 7. Explaining Family History in Saskatchewan: | 3.00 |

Please Note: There is a \$1.50 charge for postage on any size order.

Prices are subject to change

RUMANIA - BUKOWINA - MICROFILM

Violet SMITH, a member of the S.G.S. has ordered one of the microfilms listed in our Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 1, 1984. She has asked me to inform the rest of the membership that this microfilm will be at the LDS Library in Saskatoon for the next 6 months.

The microfilm she ordered was #038958 and contains births (1826-1834), marriages (1857-1858), deaths (1825-1844), confirmations (1859-1890) and various certificates (1796-1829; 1869-1912) from Radautz, Bukowina, Rumania.

There have been other microfilms ordered as a result of the article published in the issue of the Bulletin noted above so be sure to inquire about them as well. The address of the LDS Library in Saskatoon is:

LDS
1429 - 10th Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Microfilms must be viewed in Saskatoon.

DEADLINE FOR NEXT S.G.S. BULLETIN: Please get your material, queries, branch reports, etc. in before the 30 November 1984 in order for it to be included in the next issue of the Bulletin.

STRAYS

The following entries were noted during a search of PAC Microfilm Reel C2924 -- Parish Records of St. Michel de Vaudreuil, Quebec (near Montreal)

24 August 1832 - Baptism of: Marie Eleonore O'HARA (born 21 August 1832)

Parents: Martin O'HARA, door-to-door salesman

Marie DOYLE

Godparents: Pierre GAUTHIER and Elisabeth DENIS (husband and wife)

16 October 1832 - Marriage of: Jeremie BOWA "working at the construction of the canal"

Son of age of James BOWA and Eleanor LEE of County of Frery (sic), Ireland (maybe Kerry??) and Judith MURPHY

Minor daughter of Thomas MURPHY and Antoinette HANAGYN(sic) also of County of Frery(sic), Ireland.

To certify freedom to marry and the consent of parents, Judith presented Timothy RYAN and Denis FAHY as having known the couple in Ireland.

5 October 1833 - Baptism of: Patrick MCKay (born 16 September 1833)

Parents: Patrick MCKAY, farmer

Catherine MCKORMICK

-submitted by Eileen CONDON, Sept. 13/84

ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY "Seminar '85" will be held on Friday, to Sunday 17 to 19 May 1985, in Toronto. It will provide opportunities for presenting and discussing genealogical interests, projects and research. The major portion of the program will consist of invited papers.

(source: "Notes From Niagara", newsletter of the Niagara Peninsula Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol. IV, No. 3, 1984.)

OTTAWA AREA CEMETERIES - queries regarding Ottawa area cemeteries can be directed to the Ottawa Branch Cemetery Coordinator, Dorothy Telyea, Box 8346, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H8 and queries for cemeteries elsewhere in Ontario to O.G.S. Cemetery Coordinator, Kenneth Collins, same address as above.

(source: M.G.S. NEWS, newsletter of the Manitoba Genealogical Society, June, 1984.)

GERMANY AND DENMARK - If you have ancestry from Schleswig-Holstein in Germany and Denmark, you are urged to write to Professor Paul C. Buchloh, Christian-Albrechts-Universitaet Kiel, 2300 Kiel, Neue Universitaet, Olshausenstrasse 40/60, Federal Republic of Germany. The university of Kiel is undertaking a project researching all descendants of the Schleswig-Holstein area.

(source: Branch Notes, Vol. XI, No. 2,, 1983. Waterloo-Wellington Branch, O.G.S.)

IN MEMORIAM

Doris MERRIS passed away on the morning of 14 August 1984. She had been valiantly fighting a brain tumour for some two years. Doris will be remembered for her active participation in the Saskatchewan genealogical Society as the recording secretary from Nov. 1972 to Dec. 1976 when her husband was transferred to Edmonton. She will always be remembered for her contribution to the Society during it's formative years, for her humour and gentle kindness. She was always interested and interested in time and talent to the formation of the Alberta genealogical Society in its formative years. Our sincere sympathy to husband Stewart, sons Ron and Len, daughters Cathy and Carol and their spouses and families.

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Hazel Margaret PURDY passed away in Balcarres on 28 July 1984 at the age of 85. She was a keen member of our Society for several years and contributed several articles on her birth district of Wascana, north and west of Regina. A lady of diminutive stature, and great energy, she attended several of our seminars contributing to our knowledge of the pioneer days in Saskatchewan. Her parents were Russell and Lena May Purdy. Sympathy to her sister Muriel Purdy of Saskatoon, her brother Herbert of Regina and several nieces and nephews.

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Mr. M.B. (Bey) GRIEVE of 965 Henry Street, Moose Jaw died on 23 July 1984. He was born in Sheldon, North Dakota on 13 Sept 1902. In 1934 he married Rita Lewis of Wynyard, Sask. From 1935 to 1957 they lived in Wynyard where they managed a hotel. Mr. Grieve was a former Councillor, Mayor, and Fire Chief of Wynyard. He was interested in sports and coached baseball there for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Grieve moved to Moose Jaw in 1957 where he managed the Dairy Queen stores until his retirement. Since then he served for a number of years as Reeve of the Hamlet of South Lake. Our sympathy to his wife Rita, son Bey of Toronto, daughter Gwen and her husband Robert Currie of Moose Jaw and their children Bronwen and Ryan.

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COMPUTERS IN GENEALOGY

Here are a few articles which may be of interest to those of you who already own a computer or are thinking about buying one:

1. "Computer Corner" by Wilf ALLAN in Relatively Speaking, Vol.12, No. 3, The Alberta Genealogical Society.

This article deals mainly with the Personal Ancestral File program which was developed and is produced by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

2. "Computer Genealogy" by Dr. Joan WALTON WHITE in The Genealogical Helper, July/August 1984.

In this article Dr. White explains the three programs which she uses on the Atari 800 with 48K memory.

3. The Colorado Genealogist, Quarterly of The Colorado Genealogical Society, Vol. 45, No. 3, August, 1984. "Computer Genealogy"

This entire edition has been devoted to the use of computers in genealogy. The following list of articles will give you an idea of the contents of this quarterly:

- An Introduction to Computers for Genealogists
- So You Think You Might Want to Buy a Computer
- Hardware Purchase: a personal perspective
- Dove In---Water's Fine!
- 1984 Software Summary
- Database Management and Genealogy
- Indexing
- The Extended Ahnentafel Format
- Genealogy Record Keeping with a word processor
- Word Processing and Genealogy
- Example Programs
- Computers and Genealogy-do they mix?
- Personal Ancestry File - A Review
- Computers are Insidiously Deceptive
- Starting a Computer Genealogy Group
- CGS Computer Group Library
- Computer Genealogy Publications
- Bulletin Boards and Data Bases
- Genealogical Societies and Computers
- Use a User Group
- What's Happening in the Field of Genealogical Computer Use

Lastly, if you are interested in finding out about the computer system for genealogists known as RELATIONSHIPS by Ken DEVON you may check the pamphlet file in the S.G.S. Library or write to the following address:

Oasys, Box 15980, Stn. F, Ottawa, Ontario, K2C 3S8

or phone Ken Devon at: 613-737-3937.

OUR ANCESTORS IN PRUSSIA

This presentation was prepared and given by Arnold M. SCHROEDER at the 15th International Convention of A.H.S.G.R. which was held in Regina, Sask. on the 29 June 1984. It is published here with the kind permission of Mr. SCHROEDER.

OUTLINE OF THE PRESENTATION:

Genealogy-

- Oral and written traditions

- Vital records in Europe by churches beginning 1500

- Civil records introduced by Napoleon to Prussia-Poland 1808

History of Prussia-

- Conquest by Teutonic Knights 1230-1410

- Knights defeated by Poland 1410-1466

- Grandmaster Albrecht Converted to Lutheranism 1525

- Beginning of Hohenzollern dynasty, lasted until 1918

- Prussia becomes the German confederation 1871

- Two World Wars, Germany defeated twice

- Prussia liquidated 1947

East and West Prussia-

- Mixture of races

- Protestant reformation, spread of Lutheranism

- Other faiths tolerated

- Mennonites, from Germany and Holland to Prussia after 1530

- Baptists, from East Prussia to Volhynia after 1865

Sources for Family History Research-

- Family members, bibles, letters, photos, etc.

- Genealogy sections of most public libraries

- Historical libraries and archives

- Newspapers and periodicals

- Genealogical Library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints

- Library and archives of the A.H.S.G.R.

The study of family history, called genealogy, is as old as the human race, and existed in the oral tradition until the invention of writing, when it became a written tradition. In earlier times the main interest was tracing the ancestry of royalty, and was often tied in with divine origins and ancestor worship.

During more recent periods, beginning around 1500, Europeans began keeping records that included everyone. One reason for this change was that feudalism was gradually giving way to the rise of new classes of citizens. Merchants, craftsmen, and tradesmen formed associations known as guilds. They were formed for mutual aid and protection from exploitation and unfair competition. Another factor that had a profound influence in the growth of the written tradition was the protestant reformation, along with the great re-emphasis on individual religion. Church congregations and parishes began keeping vital records of their members.

Many of the earlier records were rather incomplete for the purpose of tracing family ancestries. Apparently, women played a very minor role during those times, and in recent times as well, as the names of the mothers were very often not included in the birth registers. As many of the people were illiterate, their names were written as they sounded resulting in numerous variations in the spelling of their names. With few exceptions, the same christian names were used from one generation to the next. It is very confusing and frustrating for the genealogist when the records show several cousins with the same name and only their fathers, with the same names, recorded. Through the years, many of the older records have been lost or destroyed through wars, fires or floods.

Another group of records are the civil records that are a rather recent innovation. Their development throughout the world has been a very slow process, particularly in North America. One of the earliest systems in Europe was established in France in 1792 and, through the Napoleonic conquests spread to several countries nearby. One of these countries was Poland where the systematic recording of births, deaths and marriages began in 1808. Actually, Poland was not in existence as an independent country in 1808, having been divided up among the neighbouring countries of Prussia, Russia, and Austria during three partitions that took place in 1772, 1793 and 1795. Poland was off the map of Europe for 123 years, becoming an independent nation once again in 1918.

One of the countries that was ruling a large part of former Poland was Prussia where large numbers of "Unsere Leute" (our people) were living. Prussia began as a group of hunters and cattle breeders who were called "Prusi" and lived along the coast of the Baltic Sea and inland between the Vistula and Niemen Rivers. They were nature worshippers, and the use of the Christmas tree in celebrating Christmas may have originated from them. Attempts at converting them to Christianity met with fierce resistance, and the neighbouring Duke Conrad of Masovia invited the Teutonic Knights, an organization of German crusaders to conduct a crusade. The Knights accepted the invitation and in 1230, with the help of volunteer laymen recruited mainly from central Germany, they began the conquest of Prussia. After 50 years, and the extermination of the bulk of the native population, the Knights of the Teutonic Order firmly established its control over Prussia. German peasants were imported to settle in the depopulated areas. Repopulation was necessary not only because of war but because of the depletion of the population by famines and plagues combined with the almost constant requirements of military service.

By 1309, when the Order's grandmaster constructed a huge castle, and established his residence at Marienburg, East Prussia, the Order had created a strong feudal state that controlled not only Prussia but also the eastern Baltic lands, Pomerania and lands in central and southern Germany. The Order's expansion and increasing power, however, aroused the hostility of both Poland and Lithuania who joined forces and decisively defeated the Knights at Tannenberg, Gruenwald, in 1410. After suffering this defeat, its military might was broken, also, its authority and financial position rapidly declined. Unable to withstand the continual wars waged by Poland the Order was finally defeated in 1466 and ceded Pomerania, both banks of the Vistula River and Ermland to Poland.

In 1525 the grandmaster Albrecht became a Lutheran, dissolved the Knights of the Teutonic Order in Prussia and named himself first Duke of Prussia under the political control of Poland. In 1618 this territory passed under direct control of the electors of Brandenburg who were of the Hohenzollern dynasty. Through the efforts of Frederick William, the Great Elector, Prussia became independent of Poland in 1660 and continued to grow in economic and military strength. Under Frederick the Great, Silesia was seized from Austria in 1740, and West Prussia from Poland in 1772. Under Frederick William II, Prussia made further territorial gains in the second and third partitions of Poland, much of which was lost, along with other territories as a result of the Napoleonic Wars. Prussia played a prominent part in the final victory over Napoleonic France.

The postwar Congress of Vienna in 1815, returned to Prussia many of its former holdings and added parts of the Kingdom of Saxony and large areas of the Rhineland. In the next half century, Prussia and Austria became the leading states of the German confederation. Assuming leadership of the movement for German reunification, the Prussian prime minister Otto von Bismarck engaged in a showdown with Austria in the 1860's. Victorious over its rival in the Seven Weeks War in 1866, Prussia then annexed Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt-am-Main. The effectiveness of the Prussian army was again demonstrated by its victory in the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, after which the second German Reich was founded when William I of Prussia was acclaimed German emperor.

This was for Prussia the greatest period of expansion and its territory extended all across the northern parts of what is today Poland, East and West Germany, and as far south as the Main River and Czechoslovakia. After the First World War in 1919, the province of East Prussia was separated from the rest of German Prussia by a strip of formerly Prussia territory known as the Polish Corridor, designed to give Poland an outlet on the Baltic Sea. This also marked the end of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

After this, Prussia became a state of the so-called Weimar Republic and became known for its liberal government and its democratic administration. In 1934, after the German dictator, Adolf Hitler, came to power, Prussia was deprived of its constitution and legislature, and until the end of the Second World War its constituent provinces were administered as separate entities under a centralized government created by Hitler.

After the war, by an order of the Allied Control Council in 1947, Prussia was abolished as a political unit and, with the exception of East Prussia, it was partitioned into various parts of the four zones of occupation in Germany, administered by France, Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union. The north-eastern part of East Prussia was annexed by the U.S.S.R. and the remainder was put under Polish administration.

The Prussian state that was in existence over the longest period of time, in fact about 700 years, was East Prussia. A little smaller in size than Switzerland, it was located between the Vistula and Nieman Rivers along the Baltic coast as already mentioned, in what is to-day part Poland and part the Soviet Union. Immediately to the west was West Prussia which was under Polish domination from 1466 to 1772 when the first partition of Poland took place and then became another state or province of Prussia.

According to Michael J. Anuta the original inhabitants of East Prussia were the pagan Prusi, and those not exterminated by the Teutonic Knights were forced to accept Christianity. Subsequent intermarriage with the conquerors produced a mixed population which was at the same time joined by new settlers from Germany, Slavic farmers and nobility from Masovia to the south, and later on, refugees from religious persecutions. Thus the mixtures of these settlers with the Prusi over a period of 4 or 5 centuries created a new composition of the population of East Prussia. A new race was actually fused and created, and a new culture evolved that was quite distinct from the races from whence they came. There was no more appropriate designation for the total composition of the East Prussian area for these people than the designation of "Prussia".

The predominant religious faith in East Prussia, as well as West Prussia, was at first Roman Catholic as in all of Europe prior to the reformation. Largely through the influence of the reformer and leader, Martin Luther, the protestant reformation spread rapidly throughout northern Europe during the 16th century. As a result, East Prussia converted to Lutheranism along with the other Prussian states and remained Lutheran throughout its history until Prussia was liquidated in 1947. Other faiths were tolerated and became widespread in both East and West Prussia during and after the reformation.

A group known at first as Anabaptists (meaning rebaptizers) began as a radical wing of the reformation around 1525 in southern Germany and Switzerland, and spread in a few years to northern Germany and the Netherlands. This movement created a lot of turmoil and confusion especially among the peasant population in those regions. Leaders with wide-ranging biblical interpretations began spreading their messages, some even advocating the use of force including weapons and arms. Those who were opposed to violence in any form came to be called Mennonites after their chief leader Menno Simons, a Dutch reformer. The name Anabaptist was used in a derogatory sense to describe those who believed there was no biblical basis for the baptism of infants. They believed in the authority of the scriptures and a church separated from the state. The swearing of the oath was held to be contrary to biblical teachings as was serving in the military forces.

A German historian, Karl Rembert, has written about a blacksmith craftsman by the name of John Schroeder, apparently living in Muenster, who openly stood up to preach and to spread the teachings of the Anabaptists. For this reason he was arrested in December of 1533, and the whole blacksmith guild came to the courthouse and demanded the release of their fellow member. Schroeder was among those fortunate enough to escape execution, for the rejection of infant baptism was a serious criminal offence punishable by death. Thousands were cruelly tortured and put to death for the sake of their beliefs. Roman Catholic, Calvinistic, and Lutheran authorities vigorously carried out these punishments for the purpose of winning the lost souls back to the true faith. Many of the survivors fled to other parts of Europe where they were tolerated.

About this time the political situation in Poland was in their favor and both Dutch and German Mennonites settled in the Vistula Delta region near the city of Danzig, known to-day as Gdansk. From here they spread along both sides of the Vistula River as far as Warsaw, a distance of approximately 250 miles. They were welcomed because of their farming and irrigation skills and much of the land was previously swamp and waste land that they turned into profitable farms at high cost and countless numbers died of swamp fever during the first generation.

The Mennonites were able to obtain charters of privileges from the rulers of Poland and later on, Prussia, that gave them freedom of religion and exemption from military service. Eventually, becoming prosperous farmers they aroused the jealousy of their Catholic and Lutheran neighbours who pressured the rulers into issuing edicts that were more restrictive. One of these edicts was the condition that land acquisition was tied to the military service law, making it illegal to sell land to those not carrying out their duties in the military. Soon many Mennonites were landless, and when the invitation to settle in Russia came along from Catherine the Great in 1789, many of them accepted. Approximately a century later, when the universal military conscription law was passed in 1871, many Mennonites emigrated from Prussia, Poland and Russia to the United States and Canada. Most of them however, decided against emigration and were able to make arrangements for alternative non-combatant service. Some of them gave up their status as conscientious objectors and joined the regular military forces.

The Mennonites were always a minority group, and have remained as such to this day. In Germany around 1925, there were approximately 7600 Mennonites; of them 3100 were in West Prussia, 800 in East Prussia, 600 in Berlin city, 1300 in Rhine Province and the remainder in the rest of the provinces. Among the immigrations to Russia they were the third largest group behind the Lutherans who were the largest group and the Roman Catholics who were the second largest. In 1897 there were around 66,000 Mennonites in Russia. Most of them came from the province of West Prussia, the first ones arriving in 1789, and the migrations continuing into the 1800's.

For those who remained behind, the previous restrictions in the purchase of land gradually fell away. Mixed marriages with other faiths became more frequent. They were now becoming accepted as better citizens, however, in achieving this they had to surrender a fundamental article of their faith. During World War I a large percentage of the Mennonite men still took non-combatant service. However, in World War II the Mennonites of West Prussia took regular military service along with other Germans. After the war they suffered the same fate as the rest of the Germans when the entire German population in East and West Prussia was liquidated.

Another group that was part of Prussian history had its beginnings in England during the 17th century growing out of the Puritan movement and possibly some influence from the Anabaptist movement on the continent. The members of this group were called Baptists because of their method of baptism which was by immersion. The Baptist faith came to the continent largely through the efforts of Johann Gerhard Oncken who organized a church at Hamburg in 1834. Anuta in his book "East Prussians from Russia" writes that by 1856 the Baptist faith had reached mostly Lutheran East Prussia and many were converted from Lutheranism to the Baptist faith. From East Prussia the Baptist faith moved into Poland and into the Ukraine. Oncken visited much of Russia and the Ukraine in 1869 and not only preached, but helped form a conference through which Baptist churches could keep in touch with each other.

The East Prussians were farmers engaged in raising all kinds of live-stock, field crops and fruits and vegetables. They were noted for their well-bred horses which were in constant demand by the military and government officials. Their young men were also in constant demand by the military, quite often leaving the women with the heavy farm work.

The Prussian prime minister Otto von Bismarck believed very strongly in a high level of military presence which required a high level of taxation, frequent boarding of soldiers, and supplying produce and feed in addition to the horses. With the possible exception of the Rhineland, it would be difficult to find an area in Europe which had so consistently, and for such long periods of time, suffered the ravages of war as East and West Prussia. There were roughly 3 centuries of crusades when the native Prusi battled with the Teutonic Knights and their German and Polish allies. After this the region was crossed and recrossed continuously in wars between neighbouring powers, the Polish-Lithuanian combination, the Russians and the Swedes. The invasion of Russia by Napoleon after he had subjugated Prussia, again ravaged the Prussian Baltic areas. Levies were made by Napoleon on the manpower, the food, grain, cattle, horses, wagons as well as great demands for money payments.

In addition to the burden of the military, nature contributed to the continuous suffering through famine, hunger, starvation and death. There were frequent crop failures through floods, droughts and disease. Through a public works and employment program, needy people were enabled to sustain their families through these harsh years. But in the final analysis, it was the total Bismarck policy towards these East Prussians which decided many of them to seek a more peaceful land.

With the freeing of the serfs in 1861, the noblemen owning land in Russia found themselves without workers to operate their farms and estates. The ones that owned land in the Volhynian province of the Ukraine began looking for farmers in the neighbouring states of Germany and Prussia including East and West Prussia. East Prussians were especially sought because many of them knew German and Masuren which was a local native language made up of old Polish, some German and some Russian.

The people who accepted the invitations of the nobles went as farmers and workers without government help, but did not become Russian citizens. The Prussians preferred to retain their German citizenship. This got them into difficulties with the Russian government when the Zemstvo land control law was passed in early 1895 which made it illegal to sell to anyone but a Russian. This legislation was extended to include jurisdiction over education, public health, roads, and numerous other public services along with the power to levy taxes for such purposes.

The Russian authorities saw a threat to their nation by the presence of so many citizens of a foreign state who still maintained their allegiance to Germany. This fear and suspicion became increasingly evident as Germany under Bismarck became an Empire in 1871, and was threatening expansion into neighbouring territory. The hostility of the Russians was such that along with the limitations on the acquisition of land, and the prospect of conscription for military service of unknown length, convinced many of the Prussians that better opportunities lay elsewhere. Beginning in 1885 they began to leave their hard earned lands and possessions in Volhynia to settle in America, Canada, and South America.

Some of the East Prussians and other Germans fatefully decided to remain in Russia and submit to Russianization. Even though they accepted full responsibility of Russian citizenship including military service, they were continually looked upon as Germans and this discrimination continued right through both World Wars. Without exception, all suffered untold hardships,

lost all their possessions and those not fortunate enough to escape to the West were deported to Siberia where many of them and their descendants are living today.

Some of the difficulties encountered in tracing family ancestors have already been mentioned. Former Prussians and their descendants are to-day scattered across the whole world, many of them living in the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, very little information of interest to the family history researcher is available from there. The attitude of the Communist government towards genealogy is that it is a harmless, but non-productive hobby that is frowned upon, although not forbidden. Only two countries behind the Iron Curtain have allowed the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) to microfilm their records, Poland and Hungary. There are about 12,000 rolls of film with vital records for Poland, which includes former East and West Prussia, in their library. Their Genealogical Library has an agreement with the Main State Archive offices in Warsaw to film the vital records in their archives up to 1900. This project is expected to take years to complete. Most of the records from the former Kingdom of Poland, also former Posen, Silesia, and East and West Prussia have been filmed. Not many records are available from Pomerania, especially Evangelical church records. A personal visit to the State Archives in Poland is of no use as foreigners are not allowed to do research in them; and it is not allowed to write to them directly for information but it may be requested through the Polish embassy.

Sometimes the most obvious source for family information has been neglected. This is the family itself and the extended family to include all known relatives. Perhaps a cousin, or an uncle or an aunt has the family tree researched back into the 16th century or, on the other hand, never thought about it but has old letters, bibles or photos gathering dust in the attic. The number one rule, and also the starting point for family history research, is to contact these people, especially the older ones and copy or record everything they have that pertains to genealogy, folklore and history.

Most public libraries have a genealogy section where general information on how to carry out genealogical research is found. For more specific information dealing with the various nationalities and ethnic groups, the historical libraries and archives are a much better source of information. This is where microfilms of old church records, passenger ship lists, census records, etc., are located. Old newspapers and periodicals, some of them published in Russia, are also found here. They contain a wealth of information about individual families in the obituary columns, birth announcements, marriage and anniversary reports, letters to the editor and advertisements.

Finally, a very important source of information and becoming increasingly more valuable to the researchers is the library and archives of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia. Quite a substantial bank of information has been accumulated and is growing continually. It represents the efforts and contributions of many dedicated Germans from Russia and their descendants. As members of this organization, we are all obligated to help in the collection of information and to forward it to the archives at Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Mennonites in Europe; John Horsch

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East Prussians from Russia; Michael J. Anuta

From Catherine to Khrushchev; Adam Giesinger

The Emigration from Germany to Russia, 1763 to 1862; Karl Stumpp

Migration, Emigration, Immigration; Olga K. Miller

Family Origins in Poland; Zdenka Kucera and Marta Hall

IRISH RESEARCHERS...

BELFAST MARRIAGE INDEX: 1741-1845 (from "The Heritage Seekers", Grande Prairie and District Branch, Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol. 7, No. 2, June 1984.)

Are you having difficulties locating your ancestor's Marriage in the Belfast City area? If so, we have recently been notified that the Irish Genealogical Services can help you.

Civil Registration of Non-Catholic Marriages commenced in Ireland on April 1, 1845. From this date all Non-Catholic Marriages are indexed in Dublin. However, prior to 1845 a marriage may only be located by searching the Marriage registers of the various Churches serving the area where your ancestors lived. In a rural area this procedure would be fairly simple, but in the Belfast area the task would be quite difficult. The nineteenth century witnessed a phenomenal growth in the population of Belfast and as a consequence of this growth many Churches were built to tend to the spiritual needs of the inhabitants. Therefore, a search for a marriage in Belfast may mean a task of searching 20 or more Marriage Registers.

To assist you, the Irish Genealogical Services have compiled an Index relating to the various Protestant Churches in Belfast that have in their custody Marriage registers prior to the 1st April 1845. (Plans for a Catholic Marriage Index for Belfast: 1798 to 1864 are underway.)

For a limited time, the Irish Genealogical Services will search this index for your ancestor's marriage at a cost of 5 U.S. dollars or 3 pounds stg. Reduced rates are available for subsequent requests. For further details, write to: David McElroy, Irish Genealogical Services, 60 Ivanhoe Avenue, Carryduff, Belfast, BT8 8BW, Northern Ireland. Please enclose \$1 U.S. or 2 International reply coupons for a reply.

ONTARIO RESEARCHERS...(from "Notes from Niagara", Newsletter of the Niagara Peninsula Branch, O.G.S., Vol. IV, No. 2)

A REAL FIND: "..... the 1828 Census for Niagara is now on microfilm at the Archives and available for use. This census return was recently found among records of the Quarter Sessions Court in the attic of the Courthouse in Niagara-on-the-Lake."

PEOPLE NOT LISTED IN THE INDEX OF "SASKATCHEWAN AND ITS PEOPLE"
VOL. 2 & 3, who were born elsewhere but lived in Saskatchewan:
 (prepared by Evelyne EBERHARDT)

PAGE	Volume 2
1339	Francis J. BALL b. Ont. 1865 son of James & Sarah (EDWARDS) BALL. Fa b. Ireland, Mo b. England. m Blanche RUTAN b. Montrose, Penn.
1300	Wm A. BEYNON b. 21 Dec 1877, Ont. m Shirley CONDON native California 1909 she died 1910. m Wilhelmina HAYWARD, 3 Oct 1918.
1211	Barrett L. CLEMONS b. Bussey, Marion County, Iowa 15 Aug 1877, son of Harvey & Anna (BARRET) CLEMONS of Ohio. Fa d. Aug 1884, Mo lived in Lovilia, Iowa in 1924. m Hughena FRASER 28 June 1904.
1299	Jeremiah A. FRAWLEY b. 12 Jan 1869 Doylestown, Wisconsin, son of James & Margaret (CASEY) FRAWLEY, from County Limerick, Ireland. m Fanny LASHER 6 Nov 1890.
1346	Joseph MERGENS b. 4 Mar 1868 Shakopee, Minn. son of Peter & Elizabeth (ARNDT) MERGENS natives of Germany m Cora B. MELVIN 1892.
1344	Charles Rudolph PARADIS b. 10 May 1886 Chicago, Ill. son of Dr. Abraham & Wilhemina (MILLER) PARADIS natives of Que. m Mary Jane JOHNSTON in 1912. b. Ont.
1170	Frank J. REYNOLDS b. 2 Sept 1865 Montrose, Penn. son of Francis J. & Charlotte (STONE) REYNOLDS. Fa b. Eng. Mo b. Connecticut. m 18 Jan 1888 May CHAPMAN, Bruce mines, Ont.
1335	Adrian Anson WILLARD b. June 1886 Marshalltown, Iowa son of F.H. & Adella (ANSON) WILLARD. Fa b. Kentucky Mo b. Marshalltown, Iowa. Mo d. Sept 1899.
1237	Wellington Bartley WILLOUGHBY b. 10 July 1859 Ont. son of Johy & Margaret A. WILLOUGHBY, m Susan SMEDLEY JONES of Germantown, Philadelphia, Penn. 1892. Susan d. 1907.
1179	Joseph Polydore BEAUCHAMP b. Que. 30 Nov 1854
1213	Hon. James Thomas BROWN, b. 22 Oct 1871 Huntingdon, Que, son of Samuel & Margaret (WHITE) BROWN the former from Ireland, latter from Que, m. Aug 1902 to Alice M. LEWIS, b. Que.
1272	Joseph Jules HAMELIN b. 30 Sept 1882 St. Polycarpt, Que. son of Oliver & Eleanor (MARTIN) HAMELIN m. 5 May 1908 Stella DAVIS.
1256	Oliver Elzear MATHIEU b. 24 Dec 1853 Que. -- Archbishop of R.C. Church.

Volume 3

1568	A.B. ALLARD b. Quebec City, 25 Sept 1822 son of James & Leda (FRASER) ALLARD natives of Que. m. 9 May 1918 Margaret GILLIS MORRISON b. Skye, Scotland da of Rev. Malcolm MORRISON.
1871	William James ALLISON b. 9 June 1877 Exeter, Ont. m. Jeannette STRONG GARDINER b. Iowa m. 1910

- 1627 Francis W. BALL b. Jan 1885 Flint, Mich. son of John H. & Alice Jane (GRIFFITHS) BALL natives of Ont. m. Dec 1910 Effie Irene MCWHINNIE.
- 1691 Anson S. BARKER b. 1858 Hillsdale County, Mich. son of Peleg & Sarah (GRISWOLD) BARKER b. Palmyra, New York. m. Ida HARTLEY, Lima, Ohio.
- 2055 Dr. David BARNES b. 6 Aug. 1887 near Kansas City, Miss. son of Wm. F. & Florence (TAYLOR) BARNES. Mo b. Missouri, Fa b. Louisville, Kentucky. m. 1912 to Ruby FISHER, Missouri.
- 1783 Harold C. BINGHAM b. 7 Aug 1889 Denver, Colorado son of Peter BINGHAM of Ont. Mo Margaret (TAYLOR) BINGHAM. m. 1919 to Ann THOMSON, Moose Jaw, Sask.
- 1437 George A. BLAKELY b. 7 Dec 1896 Arnprior County, Ont. son of Robert & Matilda (PARKER) BLAKELY. m. Vinnie LEE from Johnstown, North Dakota.
- 1477 Dr. Wilfred Chlorns BLISS b. 6 Mar 1882 St. Albans, Vermont. son of Chlorns C. & Minnie (BOWKER) BLISS. m. Ida May VAN PATTEN Mar 1902.
- 1781 Harvey John BORLAND b. Mar 1885 Huron County, Ont. d. 18 Feb 1923. son of Hiram & Mary (MCNIEL) BORLAND the former a native of Bowmanville, Ont., the latter from Fullarton, Ont. m. 21 May 1913 to Charlotte Ruth SCHOLAR, Detroit, Mich. da of John W. & Ellen (BAXTER) SCHOLAR.
- 1644 Roy H. BOWMAN b. 6 May 1892 Yale, Mich. son of Rev Benjamin U. & Rachel (HALLMAN) BOWMAN. m 9 Oct 1918 to Mildred HAMILTON
- 1845 Ira H. BOWMAN b. 26 Apr 1890 Fargo, Mich m Ethel M. HUNTER, Hawarden, Sask.(native of Iowa) 21 Dec. 1913. 2nd m Ethel W. GIBSON Margaretsville, Nova Scotia, 27 Nov. 1920.
- 1590 Walter Harold BRIGGS b. 1 Mar 1889, Windsor Mills, Que. son of Arthur Allen & Alice Harriett (MAYOU) BRIGGS. m 14 Dec. 1915 Marjorie Gordon LOFTHOUSE.
- 1647 Elmer A. BRINK b. 22 May 1884 Carver, Minn. son of Andrew P. & Johanna (ANDERSON) BRINK, m Anna Catherine SHOOK 30 May 1913.
- 1824 Leonard G. CALDER b. Nashville, Tenn. 8 Sept 1870 son of Lewis & Emma (LEONARD) CALDER of Toronto, Ont. m Flossie MCKERTRICK Petrolia, Ont. 29 July 1903.
- 1908 Henry Stanley CARPENTER b. 1874 Collingwood, Ont. son of Edward & Jessie L. (SMITH) CARPENTER the former a native of Connecticut, the latter from Ont. M Jessie Ross CAMERON 1903.
- 1948 Joseph A. CAULDER b 29 Apr. 1884 Bristol, Que. m Margaret HARRINGTON da of Mr. & Mrs. Wm. HARRINGTON, East Jordan, Mich.
- 1597 Sutherland H. CURRAN b. Winnipeg, Man. Sept 1884 d. Dec. 1919 son of J.P. & Emily Grant (HAYDEN) CURRAN native of Detroit, Mich. m Sarah GOODERHAM June 1914.
- 1958 Joseph T. COOPER M.D. b. 28 Apr 1878 Plattsville, Ont. son of Joseph & Elizabeth C. (NEVILLE) COOPER. Fa native of England, Mo from Quebec City. m Muriel Ada TAIT Mar. 1907.

- 1998 John R. COWLEY b. Sept. 1882 Dundee, Scotland m Blanche SASSEVILLE of Montreal 1913.
- 1550 Thomas C. DAVIS b. Prince Albert b. 6 Sept 1889 son of Thomas Osborne & Rebecca Bond (JENNINGS) DAVIS native of Que. Irish descent. m July 1917 to Charlotte M. BRYANT, Boston, Mass.
- 1472 Major Francis J. DEMERS b. Nov 1865 Berthier, Que. son of Amateur & Olivine (GAGNON) DEMERS. m Mary Esther WHITFORD May 1893.
- 2048 Fredrick George ENGLAND b. 1880 Coburg, Ont. m Gertrude Mae FRIED, 1902 from Minneapolis.
- 2067 Alexander Gray FARRELL b. 1861 Detroit, Mich. m Isabella DICK of Ont. 26 June 1889.
- 2093 Gustave FOURNIER b. 1870 Rigaud, Que.
- 1895 Lt. Col. Albert COLEMAN GARNER b. 6 Sept 1878 Eng. m Margaret BLYTH TAIT of Montreal, Que. 31 Oct 1905.
- 1659 Edwin S. GLASGOW b. Clinton, Ont. 15 June 1889 son of George & Susan (BINGHAM) GLASGOW. Fa native of New York. m Ella BLACK b. Iowa.
- 1454 J. Harvey HEARN b. 15 Oct 1882 Sydney, Nova Scotia, son of James & Elizabeth (MILLER) HEARN.
- 1591 Edward Nicholas HOPKINS b. 1855 Oxford County, Ont. Mo Margaret (LOUCKS) HOPKINS da of John LOUCKS Pennsylvania. m Minnie LATHAM b. Eng. in 1889.
- 2036 Floyd N. IMHOFF b. 16 Oct 1888 Leipsie, Ohio, son of John J. & Margaret (SUTTER) IMHOFF. m Bertie JONES from Iowa 1912.
- 1707 Dr. Wm Wallace IRWIN b. 1882 Kincardine, Bruce Co, Ont. son of John William & Lizzie (BARR) IRWIN the former from County Cavan, Ireland, Latter from Glasgow, Scotland. m 1908 to Dora E. MCPHERSON, Saginaw, Mich.
- 1920 Edward A. JOLLY b. 6 Dec. 1879 son of David & Sarah E. (FINCH) JOLLY former native of Que., the latter native of Ont. m 1906 Florence Irene CHARTON. She died Aug. 1910. 2nd m Isabella DUFF.
- 1619 David J. KENNEDY b. Feb. 1879 St. Mary's, Ont. son of Thomas & Sarah A. (YOUNG) KENNEDY. m Margaret JONES, Lead, South Dakota. Thomas from Ont., Sarah from Ireland.
- 1625 James KENNEDY b. Nov. 1882 Cavan, Ireland son of George & Eliza (HETHERINGTON) KENNEDY m Susan Margaret GRAY 5 June 1912. Susan b. Princeton, Indiana.
- 1755 Richard L. KENNEDY b. Mar 1860 Lockerbie Dumfriesshire, Scotland d. 1900 son of Wm & Jean (LESLIE) KENNEDY m Florence May BENNETT 14 Dec 1892 da of David & Ellen (BAXTER) BENNETT Beebe Plain, Stanstead, Que.
- 1751 Henry Herbert KOHLMAN b. 23 Nov 1868 Quincy, Illinois, son of Peter H. KOHLMAN b. South Africa. Peter's parents died on board ship from South Africa. Henry m Helen WHALEN from Monroe City, Miss. -- moved to Regina, Sask., 1901.

- 1438 Henry LACROIX b. 2 Mar 1858 Sarnia, Ont. son of Gilbert & Elizabeth (CARRIER) LACROIX the former a native of Detroit, Mich., the latter from Three Rivers, Que. m Apr. 1880 to Rose Louise DECOUTEAU da of Joseph & Rose (CHAGAGNE) DECOUTEAU natives of Que.
- 1786 Edmund LEHMANN b. Apr. 1884 Hamburg, Germany son of Ernest & Amanda LEHMANN m Edith QUALMAN da of Otto QUALMAN, North Dakota.
- 1693 A.V. & Margaret (LIGGET) LINDEBURGH b. Council Bluffs, Iowa.
- 1882 Frederick F. MACDERMID b. 18 Oct 1885, Ont. son of P.H. MACDERMID and Anna (ROSS) MACDERMID m Margaret VICKERS, Sept. 1920 from Chicago, Illinois. Parents were John H. & Florence (TENCH) VICKERS, Toronto, Ont.
- 1887 John MACKLEM b. 18 June 1886 Ont. m Margaret E. SNYDER da of John & Margaret SNYDER natives of Wisconsin, son of George L. & Mary (BREULS) MACKLEM.
- 1808 Benjamin F. MARSHALL b. 12 Dec. 1844 Carlton, Ont. son of John & Sarah (BRAZEE) MARSHALL from Connecticut, Vermont. Ben died Ont. 1st m Sarah Jane PURCELL in Nebraska 1871, 2nd m Mary Jane LYONS Renfrew, Ont., Aug. 1893.
- 1574 Michael J. MCCLOSKEY b. 9 Apr 1885 Grand Falls, New Brunswick son of Wm S. & Catherine (KELLY) MCCLOSKEY. m at St. Hyacinthe, Que. 10 June 1913 to Lina CHARRON.
- 1981 Lorne Hansel MCCONNELL M.D. b. 1889 m in Minneapolis 1916 to Alma Marie ENGEN.
- 1663 Charles Edward MCCUTCHEON b. 8 Nov 1874 Kingston, Ont. son of James & Sarah (COLLINSON) MCCUTCHEON. m Maude CONROY 1913 a native of Montreal, Que. da of Henry A. CONROY.
- 1545 William B. MOORE b. 9 Apr 1888 Souris, Man. son of Stuart & Martha (PIERCY) MOORE the former from Nova Scotia, the latter from Ont. m 1915 to L.E. BOYD of Montreal.
- 1947 Stuart MUIRHEAD b. 15 Sept 1866 Ireland son of Stuart & Margaret (ROGERS) MUIRHEAD. m Georgie TABER b. Que.
- 1881 Edmund E. MURPHY b. 28 Nov. 1883 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, son of James A. & Elizabeth (CAMPBELL) MURPHY. m Irene FLOOD in 1918 b. Ont.
- 1903 Walter OSBORNE b. 23 Oct. 1884 Londonderry, Ireland son of Walter Horace & Elizabeth OSBORNE. m Rosalie Margaret LARIVIERE June 1916 da of Francis & Marie (DELORME) LARIVIERE of Que.
- 1584 Robert Samuel PARK b. 25 Sept 1841 North Montreal, Que. 1st m 1865 to Elizabeth ANDERSON from Ont. da of Rev. James Norman ANDERSON, Ormstown, Que. d. 1871. 2nd m to Elizabeth Clarrisa PATTIE, 2 Apr 1874 Hawksbury, Ont.
- 2033 Alexis E. PHILION b. Hull, Que., Dec 1868
- 1787 L.A. PAUL b. 29 June 1884 Iowa son of A.S. & Emily (BENSON) PAUL m Marion BRODERICK b. Brantford, Ont.

PAGE Volume 3 (con't)

- 1927 William G. PETTINGELL b. 13 Mar 1858 Wellington, Ont. son of Samuel & Charlotte (GREER) PETTINGELL who were born in Pennsylvania. m Mary Ethel THOMPSON, Kingston, Ont. 1900 da of J.D. THOMPSON, County of Frontenac, Ont.
- 2022 Harvey Olivier POWELL b. 24 Apr 1868 River Falls, Wisc. son of Oliver S. & Lydia (ELMIRA) POWELL. m Elizabeth KNOX.
- 1718 Rev. Cannon Francis Edward PRATT b. 30 Mar 1867 Minsterley, Shropshire, Eng. son of Philip Edgar & Clara PRATT. m 23 Nov 1899 at Leeds Village, Megantic County, Que. to Mary Eliza HUME da of Wm & Alice McCauley (JAMIESON) HUME.
- 1983 John Gordon ROBERTSON b. 1 Sept 1890 Pictou Co., Nova Scotia son of Robert S. & Jessie (MC HARDY) ROBERTSON. m 1916 Lydia A. PAULSON, Minnisota.
- 1773 Duncan J. ROSE b. Peterboro Co., Ont. m Jan 1899 Rebecca FITZSIMMONS, Bay Centre, North Dakota.
- 1770 Joseph Edward RYMAL b. 26 May 1883, Barton, Wentworth Co., Ont. m June 1913 Gertrude LOONEE b. Detroit Mich. Joseph was son of Wm & Jean (LESLIE) KENNEDY.
- 1595 Walter SIMINGTON b. 1 Jan 1876 Thamesville, Ont. m Elizabeth MATHIESON b. Montreal, Que.
- 1922 Robert SINTON b. 17 May 1854 North Georgetown, Beauharnois Co., Que. m Christina CAMPBELL MCEWEN b. Scotland.
- 1978 Ernest P. SMITH b. 27 Apr 1873 Columbia, Boone Co., Missouri son of Francis M. & Hattie J. (PEARSON) SMITH from Missouri. Fa born Boone Co., Mo born Audrain Co., Fa died 28 Sept 1921, Mo died 27 May 1906. Ernest m 3 Oct 1898.
- 1879 Beaton H. SQUIRES b. 16 Dec 1881 Newfoundland son of John & Amelia (HIPPISEY) SQUIRES. m Edith Louis GAFFIELD from Brookline, Mass. 1 Feb 1913.
- 1449 John J. STAPLETON b. Brantford, Ont. son of Andrew & Elizabeth STAPLETON. m Aug 1911 Etta Christina HAMREN from Camrose, Alberta who was born in the U.S.
- 1940 Maurice MacDonald SEYMOUR b. 7 July 1857 Ont. son of Cpt. Maurice Bain & Maria (MACDONALD) SEYMOUR. m Helen Louise LARUE, 1880, Aylmer, Que., Fa Andrew LARUE.
- 1775 Lucien TOURIGNY b. 17 July 1887 Que. son of Honore B. & Lumina TOURIGNY. m 2 Sept 1922 to Frances L. KIDD.
- 1472 John G. WARREN b. Montreal 1 Sept 1880 son of Robert & Sarah (GAGGNEY) WARREN. m Theodora BROOKS b. North Dakota.
- 2059 Benjamin D. WATCHLER b. 7 Jan 1887 Cottonwood, Minn. Fa born LeSueur, Minn. m Ruth Lucile MUNGER.
- 1562 George H. WHITLOCK son of Henry & Elizabeth (STEVENSON) WHITLOCK, Sheffield, Eng. m 24 Sept 1901 Ella Maude TRUAX b. Farnham, Que.

- 1835 Martin B. WILKINSON b. Eng. 1877 son of Wm John & Gertrude (BELL) WILKINSON. m Maude L. LINDLEY, Des Moines, Iowa.
- 1694 W.R. FRANCIS b. 1883 London, Ont. son of George Allan FRANCIS, Pennsylvania. m Ruth WILSON b. Illinois.
- 1839 James Gordon WRIGHT b. 1889 Carnduff, Sask. son of Hiram E. & Janet (BURGESS) WRIGHT, Huron, Ont. m Ruth MALE native of Savannah, New York.
- 1884 William James YOUNG b. 28 Nov 1875 Stouffville, Ont. son of James & Elizabeth (CAMPBELL) YOUNG, Pennsylvania. m at Goderich, Ont. 31 Dec 1906 to Christina GUNDRY.

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(source: O.G.S., Kingston Br. Newsletter, Vol. 11, No. 4, 1984.)

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS' ASSOCIATION of Canada in Ontario has as a bicentennial project published a new book, LOYALIST LINEAGES OF CANADA, 1783-1983. It is based on primary records submitted by hundreds of members of the Association whose applications for membership have been accepted from 1970 to 1982. It is the most authoritative collection of Loyalist Lineages ever published.

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THE WOLHYNIAN GERMANS THEIR WORK AND THEIR DESTINY

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

THE FOREST COLONY

The events of the 60th year was of great importance for the Wolhynian Germans. In Poland the second uprising against Russia was prepared, and it caused even more unrest among the Germans there than it had in 1831. In Russia in 1862, Czar Alexander II freed the farmers from serfdom. The land-owners lost their cheap laborers, the forests brought in little, and the economy was ruined. The only recovery was in selling out and moving from their estates to the German colonies. They assembled on the rocky promontory from Werben to Poland and Germany, and the government supported this action. (?) The propaganda had its effect and thousands of settlers streamed out of Poland. The highest price of land was from 11 to 16 rubels a hectare, so a few well-to-do farmers settled in Wolhynian Polessje in a circle near Shitomir and Nowogradwolynsk and established the so-named Forest Colony, that later became the church town Heimthal. Also near Rowno, a group established a new colony, also in a circle.

Concerning so stormy a migration, eyewitness E. Walter noted: Those who had no carts carried their possessions on a wheelbarrow; the mother bound her infant on top of it and hitched herself to the barrow, while a little 7-8 year old boy held on to her skirt, and side by side they jogged along.

In a humorous story the "land of Shitomir" was extolled as a true land of milk and honey.

Soon the German colonies had drawn off the following groups:

1. Lying northwest from Shitomir, with Heimthal its middle point, 117 colonies.
2. The second group established the old mother colonies Annette and Josephine with 5 daughter colonies by Nowogradwolynsk.
3. The third group established 5 settlements, lying south of these.
4. The fourth group established 16 colonies in the western part of the government at Rowno.
5. To none of these groups belonged 6 scattered farm colonies, the industrial settlement Roshischtsche-Wolnianska and one other.

In the 70th year the migration came to an end and the colonies grew only through the birth rate of their inhabitants which was very important. It has been maintained that it was greater than in any other European country.

RELIGIOUS TROUBLE AND THE CHURCH STRUCTURE

The welcome flow of immigration also brought unrest into the colonies. About this, Busch recorded in his "Erganzungen der Materialien"; With the immigrating colonists there came diverse religious elements into the existing Methodism." Of these the most important were the Baptists. They flocked to the Baptists and were baptized, and there was no more sinning if they were willing to go through the community, which was under the influence of the Diasporatitigkiet (?) of the Moravian Brothers, and through the letters of Pastor Harms to Hermannsburg in search of Baptist doctrine which would

show the right way. (?) The movement came from Hamburg, spread into Poland and from there settled down in Wolhynia.

Gradually feelings were quietened and some Baptist communities were established with ministers and choirs.

Since the pastor from Shitomir could not accomplish so much work for long, the Konsistorium in 1862 stationed a pastor in Roshischtsche, and in 1864 Heimthal joined the parish for the Forest Colonies.

EXPANSION AND LANDED PROPERTY

As a new generation grew up in the Forest Colonies, they went north and eastwards looking for land, pressing forward in the woods of Wolhynian Polessje, and founded daughter colonies in Kiewschen government, later the parish of Radomysl.

The landed estates of the colonists were mentioned by Seliwanow in the "Russischen Enzyklopadie" for the years 1884 through 1896, with 93,477 Desjatinen property and 16,971 leased land, collectively 120,388 hectares. It is to be noted that the level country made arable by the colonists is very important. Very often, when the leases of the farmer ran out after 12 years, an extension would be refused and the land taken into a settlement. The colonist would then be left with other uncultivated land.

The population in 1863 was 5,684 in 45 colonies; in 1871, 28,560 in 139 colonies; in 1889, 102,139.

The number of churches in that year was 13, and the prayerhouses - 191. That showed that there were more than 200 colonies.

In 1904, there were 124,000 people in 583 colonies; in 1914, the total population was 200,000 in 600 colonies.

THEY SETTLE DOWN (?)

Besides farming, which at Kiev and the industrial section at Kongress-polen was chiefly wheat, milk products, hog feeding, fruit and handwork flourished in the colonies. They scarcely knew wells earlier; in the cities water from the river at Wodowos driven by water (?) was brought into the houses. The colonists dug wells. Famous also were the German windmill architects, of whom it was said that they were in league with the devil, for their mills ground the wheat even with the slightest wind. Wagons with iron axles, iron plows and harrows would be produced by the Germans. Goppel (?) threshing and chaff cutters were brought in first by the colonists, but soon they were produced in plants and workshops in Nowogradwolynsk, Sokolow and other places. When the mower was invented in America, it was in use in the colonies. When the windmills were no longer satisfactory, the colonists built steam mills. The Wolhynian Germans were not lacking for trade.

In the little developed land the Germans were left to their own resources. So, they developed a great dexterity that would help in all ways of life. It was known that the teacher and organist, without any guidance, had developed into a very capable organ builder, and had made all the parts. A farmer in Rohrbach-Beresowka had built a honey extractor for his new stock of wild bees; the gear wheel was invented and molded in the smithy.

Good relations with the neighbors of foreign stock remained untroubled to the last. The Germans were respected as people to be trusted and from whom something could be learned. Luck, the noted specialist on the Wolhynian Germans, wrote: "The Wolhynian Germans not only have their mother tongue (viz. idiom or High German) but have mastered all five neighbor languages." (Die Deutschen Siedlungen in Wolhynien, 1931)

In some cases a newcomer was isolated by a particular idiom; as he could not leave, the idiom was effaced and High German replaced it.

Social relationships in the colonies were definitely sound to the last. There was no high class and no low class. The young people left the poor farm colonies and went to work for the owners, saved their wages and became farmers, with the view of becoming master of their own land.

Although in the time of the big immigration, it was easy for many of the old colonists to become rich through land speculation and to become landowners, so it went in the same way. The few who left were not real colonists and left Russia or Poland in peril. It also happened in the turbulent times that speculators wrote worthless bills of sale for settlers not strong in the Russian language. When the fraud was exposed, the fact remained that this betrayed person had to buy and pay for their land twice.

The sons and grandsons of the pioneers enlarged their cultivated farms by profits from the new oil lands, and their sons were bequeathed not a manor but a good farmstead. Property was achieved only by work. To be sure, they were not distinguished by a grand scale. A Jewish merchant on the old street told how an Annette colonist in the rebuilding of a burned house used the same material, wood from his forest.

One could say that here the German people in their "Faustly pressure" had opened up their home in order "to be safe indeed, even active -- free to live." Too much had already been said about these German people but a quite impartial critic, Rob Crosset, wrote in the "Frankfurter Rundschau": "In them at present there is a condition of understanding in their hearts and excellence in their thoughts." In such a huge growing colony, ten clergymen were now provided for the churchly work and the conducting of the educational system.

To the parishes: Shitomir, founded 1801; Roshischtsche, 1862 and Heimthal, 1864, were added: Tutschin 1888; Nowogradwolynsk 1889; Wladimir-Wolynsk 1891; Emiltschin 1896; Luzk 1899; Rowno 1902; Radomysl; Gouv. Kiew, 1901.

Government pastors in Shitomir were, from 1801 to 1930: von Ruhl, Becker, Stelz, Wasem, Barth and Deringer.

All other dates about Shitomir and even more so about the other parishes are inaccurate, and only the names of those pastors will be given that the oldest of us still know or who are still living: in Roshischtsche officiated: Kerm, Hoffmann, Henke; in Heimthal: Johannsen, Rink, Uhle; in Tutschin and Rowno: Althausen; in Luzk: Schlupp, Kleindienst; in Wladimir-Wolynsk: Torinus, Schon.

Around the hundred year turning point, when the economy of the colonies stood at its highest, a great cultural movement started among the young people. After a 7 year effort, a teachers training school was established in Heimthal, which would take care of the colonies in the provinces of Wolhynia, Podolien, Kiev, Poltawa and Tscherigow. It opened in 1904.

From Heimthal and some other colonies went forth a whole multitude of teachers, missionaries, foreign preachers and others. Annette alone placed 1 teacher, 2 headmasters, 1 doctor and 3 priests.

SIGNS OF THE STORM

Soon after the accession to the throne of Alexander III in 1881, there began a flow of anti-German feeling, and the Germans in Wolhynia felt its effect first of all. Now, as formerly, champions of the human race worked off their irritations preferably on the defenceless, harmless people. Freedom from compulsory military service had been lifted in 1871. Now the advertising of land to colonists was impeded and often forbidden. The school was still a true German church school but was placed under the supervision of Russian school inspectors, and in addition a Russian headmaster would be placed over the German teacher.

Before all the rising generation were allowed to settle in Kaluga near Moskow the colonists wanted some of it. (?) They hoped to know less of the Russians. A certain Panslavic press, which did not stand in good repute with the proper Russians continually gave horrible reports about the colony in Wolhynia. It was even maintained they were placed there by the Kaiser as planned, and already at Kremenzen there were over 300,000 spies and traitors.

This low down malice in a once so free country that had such noble regulations made life hard for the colonists. Many, especially the young people, cold shouldered Russia and went to America.

Sometimes by suggestions and committees in the highest places in Petersburg mischief was averted.

The year 1905 began with the first revolution, which brought a new constitution, and at first, let the colonies breath freely. Almost at once, however, things became even worse than before when the colonies were economically strong.

Agriculture was the important reform decreed by Prime Minister Stolypin. The Ukrainian farmers without land or with poor land would be settled according to the model of the German colonists. Created for this purpose, the agriculture bank bought preferred colony farmland from the estate owners who had cultivated it from the beginning. (?) The perplexed colonists were evicted. This continued until Stolypin was murdered.

THE EMIGRATING OF THE DISPOSSESSED

Many of the dispossessed went to America. There was another alternative, they could work their way up in the greater community, especially in the Baltic states. An eyewitness reported in his book, published in Munich in 1915, about this great and grandiose undertaking: "We follow the fate of these Wolhynian colonists, expelled without justice to the East Lake province."

After scouts named by the colonists were sent to make a personal inspection, the property owners sent agents from Wolhynia to the advertised places. At the beginning came buyers and renters as well as a number of slaves (viz. many former renters who were quite destitute and would be known only as labourers). By thier outward appearance, their financial circumstances had become very different, all were with many small children. They were people of nature who had never known service and it was hard to live under discipline. At

home they were accustomed to doing what they wanted to do and what they considered good, and now they were going to work according to regulations. The field worker and his wife were in a state of shock.

It seemed very bright and well decorated in the dwellings of the colonists (after the owner or renter was turned out. The author)

I believe that the farm hands soon advanced to renters, that the half corners (renters who delivered half of their harvest as rent, The author) soon became destitute, but after a few years made progress and were contented; that the wealthy farmer grew in prosperity under the strange conditions is proof of their efficiency. Baron von Manteuffel-Katzdangen, who had settled 2,500 Wolhynian Germans through his own goodness, wrote: "In 5 years the land was completely cleared (15 hectares) and well built; on their own section they had 6 to 8 cows, 2 horses and small livestock --- on the flat wooded country they were awakening into blooming life."

This inflexible energy of the farm colonists, the stubborn diligence of them and their families, their frugality and their ability to have many children, gave rise to a quick growth of working capital. So in five years the poor colonist became a well-to-do farmer and paid out his buying price many times in the five years. The second colonizer in Kurland, S. Broederich, an expert on the Lithuanian rule, told us once how one of his colonists built his house. From the felling of the trees to the ridgepole, he had made it all with his own family, without calling in outside help. He had to buy nails for the fastening of the planks and he had to buy window glass from the merchant. It became a beautiful house and cost him a total of 5 rubels.

In Livonia was the big colony of Heimthal, so called after the home colony in Wolhynia, with its own parish and school.

since 1912, 20,000 Germans from Wolhynia had been settled on 40,000 hectares of land in the Baltic provinces.

About half of the Russian Germans immigrating toward Germany were Wolhynian Germans, and of them it would be written: "Through its Colonizing Committee, for 8 years Prussia had settled German Russians in the Eastern frontier parts of Germany." In 1909 the "Princely (Royal?) organization for German returnees" was set up. Through its efforts, from 1909 to the outbreak of war (1914), 4,799 families and 2,094 single people, a total of 25,724 persons were brought back to the homeland. They have Barvermogen (ready cash?) of 9,901,402 for transportation. Overall the Colonists Commission settled 5,400 families in the Eastern frontier parts.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND THE DEPORTATION TO SIBERIA

In World War I the Russian regime waged a war of extermination against the German colonists. On February 2, 1915, Czar Nicholas II decreed the so-called Liquidation Law that was used chiefly against the Wolhynian Germans. According to this law the colonists would be dispossessed of all their land holdings. They would be given compensation through certain papers which would be redeemed after 25 years.

The second year of the war drew to a close and the situation on the front was threatening. The West Wolhynians were ready to join the German troops. Then came the order and within a week, on July 15, 1915, the Wolhynian Germans were banished from their homes and deported to Siberia. The order was carried

out very harshly. Only families whose father or son was in the field were allowed to stay on their farm. Moreover they would not be exempt from war service by this exile, and some were taken out and sent to the Turkish front without returning to their relatives on their farm.

About 150,000 colonists were deported, the rest found themselves under German garrison.

The dispossessed received no receipt for the property they left behind. They dared not sell the ripened harvest, nor sell any stock cheaply in order to have a little money for the trip.

Ruthenian farm families who would be able to cultivate them well, were placed on the farms of the colonists. There were 4 families to a farm, and they tore down 3 of the abandoned homes for firewood, to avoid the inconvenience of felling it in the woods or orchards.

After the Revolution, the colonists in 1917/18 managed with much trouble to return to Wolhynia. The Ruthenians were taken back to Galicia, and the colonists restored to their rightful place by the German garrison authorities. In the most part only the colonies of the renters no longer endured. The property owners could begin again even if conditions were hard, but the renters moved farther toward Germany and became farm labourers.

The loss of life due to the dispersion was considerable. Many died on the way, more in the contaminated prisoner of war camps in Siberia to which many were taken. It is estimated that a third of the banished died.

DIVIDED WOLHYNIA

After the departure of the German troops in 1918, the Poles made war with the Bolsheviks in Wolhynia, which ended in 1920 with the Peace of Riga.

Wolhynia was divided into two approximately equal parts, the western part Polish Wolhynia and the eastern Soviet Wolhynia. In both sections the colonists worked their way up again.

In Polish Wolhynia the recognition of property titles by the authorities caused much trouble, but normal life went on. Much work was given to the completion of the church and school, also the cooperative society gained ground. Yet, progress remained with the German community to the end, and the Beresa-Kutuska was of sad fame.

Also in Soviet Wolhynia the colonies progressed under the still mild regime, and they enjoyed a short heyday. The almost unbroken German settlement at Heimthal would be explained with German official speech and German schools. Statistics of 1930 showed:

1. In Polish Wolhynia there were 48,000 Germans in over 300 colonies, and 90 schools.
2. In Soviet Wolhynia there were 51,000 Germans who also established 90 schools.

BETWEEN WARS

After World War I, 50,000 Wolhynian Germans were brought back to a place near Wolhynia, others with the help of relatives went to America. After 1918

about 30,000 lived in Germany as farm laborers, a small number found shelter in camps. We organized ourselves into a farm union, from which a guild grew. German and American churches, as far as possible, supported our work. From America we received a big donation from the country people so that we were able to give help at the outbreak of famine on the Volga.

Of prime importance to us was to help the farmers to regain their own farms. Very important was the joining of the Work Study Group of the Germans from Russia and Poland whose ancestors in their childhood had been Wolhynian Germans.

We adopted three courses:

1. In America the Lutheran Immigration Board had started up, and exerted influence so that fugitives, first of the Wolhynian Germans, were offered new homes in Canada. In 1923/24, the president of the Guild traveled to America, with the result that not only the relatives of many farmers but other homeless ones were helped to immigrate.
2. We delegated the Union to negotiate with the Colonial Office (?) of the Brazilian regime, who willingly received Wolhynian Germans. Two scouts brought back friendly reports, and the work began in earnest. It was highly successful, especially friendly relatives live in the Heimthal colony in the state of Parana, named after the home colony in Wolhynia. It is a model colony and often visited by the President of the Republic and other high officials. There, and in other places, the colonies had their own land after 6 years.
3. It occurred to the presidents of the study group and the Guild to liquidate the indemnity payments for the Wolhynian German settlement in a Prussian province, especially East Prussia. These people had proved to be very good, and by their economy many of them were again masters of their own farms.

The experiments in Mexico and in the former German Southwest Africa were not crowned with success.

THE WOLHYNIAN TREK

When the Polish Wolhynians came to Russia in 1939, Germany prolonged the giving up of that colony. They ran into difficulties for it was learned there were no Germans there. When we produced an inventory of the colonies with their position and total population and also a place given them by the League of Nations, we looked hard, found 50,000 colonists and released them to Germany. Thus, the trek of the Wolhynian Germans came to an end in the very cold winter of 1939/40.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE END OF THE COLONIES

The colonists lived in Soviet Wolhynia fairly unmolested until 1930. Persecution began soon after collective farming was established. Now all the big farmers and all inhabitants who had influence were banished to Siberia and central Asia. The others, for the most part, were taken to Ukrainian Kolchosen, and replaced by strangers. Also the church was liquidated, pastors, teachers, also the church services forbidden, and the church wardens dared not remain. In Annette finally only one German family remained. The ratio was the same in Heimthal and many other colonies. Many young, fatherless

girls and many widows married Ukrainians in order to spare their relatives from evacuation. This accounts for the large number of mixed marriages in the colonies.

When the German troops occupied Wolhynia in 1941, they found no pastors, and all churches had been moved to another place or broken up, even the big wooden church at Heimthal.

The stately farmsteads of the colonists were broken up, the orchards cut down. In the middle of Kolchosa little huts had been built for the workers, and the former church clock now only called to work.

The German civil service that was set up had big plans in mind for the German people, but showed no real understanding for their racial characteristics. It was not possible to convince them that the colonists defied the liquidation of the church and the Godless propaganda and had remained good Christians, that their culture and creed were based on the Bible. It was noted that occasionally in the confirmation of one of the former Forest colonists, the same entry had been made that a Pastor Becker had made in 1836, also in 1942 in Wydumka for a great grandchild had voiced: "Answered well, always ready, is somewhat familiar with the Bible, also writes, shows a pious mind."

In 1943 the rest of the Wolhynian Germans were taken to Germany after the capitulation but again the greatest part were snatched up by the Russian commandos and sent to Asia.

WOLHYNIAN GERMANS IN THE REST OF THE WORLD

Those of the former Polish Wolhynian families who did not migrate overseas, joined in Germany the Polish German group that came from the eastern part of the Russian Germans.

Of the land people in Asia we received only sparse reports. After release from labour camps they enjoy again a true freedom to live, but do not dare return to their old homes. Also in the Hungersteppe (?) of central Asia where many had settled before the war, they have struggled through, and also have a religious life again. How big their number is they will not let be estimated.

In almost all North and South American countries there are Wolhynian Germans living, whose beginnings were in Wolhynia. In Canada there is a Lutheran Synod predominately of Wolhynian Germans, and the Wolhynian Brotherhood is the strongest represented there.

There are no more Germans in Wolhynia but there are Wolhynian Germans all over the world. With axe, hoe and plow our forefathers have cultivated a half million hectares of barren land, a land mass as big as the countries of Luxemburg and Saarland together, or as the state of Delaware.

When a Wolhynian colonist showed his property, house and yard, fields and stock, he said carefully, "All this have I conquered." These words should be a legacy to us.

GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S SCRAPBOOK

These articles were copied from the scrapbook of the great grandmother of Barbara RIES. She says there were over 140 articles on Canadian born people in the scrapbook. The following are those which mentioned areas of Saskatchewan in them:

ELKLAND PIONEER LAID TO REST MONDAY

Mrs. Mary Jane O'CAMB Has Been A Resident of This Community
for Sixty Years

Mrs. Mary Jane O'Camb, for sixty years a resident of this community, passed away at the home of her son, Lemual O'Camb, three miles southeast of Cass City, at the age of ninety years. Mrs. O'Camb has been helpless for the past three years and the illness which led to her death was of a week's duration.

Mary Jane Cross was born in Canada on June 25, 1831. She was united in marriage with Lemual O'Camb on December 2, 1853. They came to the western part of Sanilac county before the Civil War. After Mr. O'Camb received his discharge from the army, the family moved to Elkland township, where Mrs. O'Camb spent nearly all the remaining years of her life. Mr. O'Camb passed away on March 2, 1903.

Mrs. O'Camb was a member of the M. E. church and her pastor, Rev. Wm. Richards, conducted the funeral service at the home on Monday. She is survived by three children, Lemual O'Camb of Cass City, Mrs. Sarah Ashton of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and Mrs. Mary Van Conant of Saginaw. Relatives from a distance in attendance at the funeral were Mrs. Van Conant and two children of Saginaw.

MRS. J. W. YOUNG

Word was received Tuesday morning that Mrs. J. W. Young passed away at her home in Strassberg, Saskatchewan, Monday morning, September 10, 1917 at 2:30.

Miss Blanche Miller was born December 17, 1874 at Oakwood, Michigan and was united in marriage to J. W. Young in September 1890. To this union were born three children, one passing away at the age of four, the other two, Pearl and Carlton are living at home.

She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, two children, mother, Mrs. C. Miller of Kingston and two brothers Jake of Yale and Roy of Royal Oak besides a host of other relatives and friends. Mrs. Young was well known here having lived in Kingston several years and was highly respected by all who knew her.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at Strassberg.

NB Kingston is in Tuscola county, Michigan. Yale is in St. Clair county, Michigan and Royal Oak is in Oakland county, Michigan.
I have information on Pearl Young who married my uncle, Carl Westerby in Moose Jaw, Saskatchen, if anyone is interested.

DIED AT VEGREVILLE, ALBERTA

Walter R. Marks Answered Final Summons March 4.

Walter R. Mark died at Vegreville, Alberta, March 4, 1911. He was born in England in October 1837. Moved to Ontario with his parents when still a small boy. In 1850 he married Miss Elizabeth McClean of Ontario. To this union were born eight children, five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

He moved to Michigan in 1877 with his wife and children, living on a farm two miles north of Cass City. Mr. Mark also worked in the village for John Bader and David Spittler at the blacksmith trade.

Mrs. Mark died in 1887. In 1888 Mr. Mark was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary Jane Karr, who died October 11, 1910.

Eleven years ago he went to Alberta with two sons-in-law, their wives and families, making his home there until his death. He leaves to mourn his death three daughters, Mrs. John Wright and Mrs. Wm. Muntz of Vegreville, Alberta, and Mrs. N. Karr of Kingston, and five sons, Archie, Walter and John, of this vicinity, Robert of Logvalley, Sask., and Thos. of Seattle, Wash. Also 19 grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

The remains were brought to Cass City yesterday and the funeral service will be held at the home of Archie Marks this (Friday) afternoon at two o'clock.

NB Cass City is located in Tuscola County, Michigan

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hobson have returned to their home at Argo, Sask. Mrs. Hobson has spent the past year here with relatives.

FROM: The Cass City Chronicle, Cass City, Mi - ca 1920

Cass City is in Tuscola County, Michigan

Submitted by:

Mrs. Barbara Ries
6 Ivy Crescent
Sherwood Park, Alberta
T8A 1W4

TRACING YOUR LOYALIST ANCESTORS IN ONTARIO

GUIDE TO SOURCES FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE ARCHIVES OF ONTARIO

By John Mezaks

(The following article by John Mezaks is reprinted here from the original article which appeared in "THE LOYALIST GAZETTE", Vol. XXII, No. 1, June, 1984.)

The sources described below are those most frequently used and most helpful in establishing the linkage to one's Loyalist ancestors. Other sources for limited areas and periods of time do exist but they are too numerous to be listed here. For them one should ask archives staff and consult their special inventories. Searchers achieve maximum benefit from the use of archival sources if they have previously familiarized themselves with the printed materials relating to the subject. Searches are more fruitful and less time consuming when the inquirer can supply some details that will narrow the search, such as approximate birth and death dates, arrival in this Province and place of residence.

MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

1. Land Records (R.G.1)

Land records are among the most commonly used documents for genealogical research in archives. In addition to a family's original location of settlement, frequently they provide information on their background and composition of the family. Grants to Loyalists and their children are recorded in the fiats and warrants issued under the Old Regulations and Regulations concerning grants to United Empire Loyalists and Military Claimants, and a few also under the New Regulations. Their Archives of Ontario references are: R.G. 1, Series C-I-3, Volumes 1-15, 58-85, and 16-18, respectively.

Additional records may be found in the earliest land files - The Township Papers; Reference: R.G. 1, Series C-IV. Each township is arranged by concessions and lots. The papers are composed of such documents as location certificates, copies of Orders-in-Council, certificates of settlement duties and some correspondence.

Petitions of sons and daughters of Loyalists and first generation Loyalists praying for additional lands are held by the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa. The Archives of Ontario has a microfilm copy of them. Also on microfilm are the Land Books. These are the minutes of the Executive Council sitting as a land committee, and they contain information concerning the petitions. There is a second series of petitions in the Crown Lands Papers (Ref.: R.G. 1, C-I-1). These petitions were directed to the Commissioner or Crown Lands and nearly all are dated later than 1827.

2. Heir and Devisee Commission Records (R.G. 40)

The Heir and Divisee Commission was established in 1797 to review and adjudicate claims to land which had been granted by the Crown but where the original nominee had died before Letters Patent issued. Thus, the heirs, devisees or assignees of the original nominee had to apply to the Commission for a ruling on these claims. To support their claims each party was obliged to furnish sufficient documentary evidence which might include land certificates, deeds of bargain and sale, wills, documentation of births, marriages, deaths, and sworn affidavits. The Archives of Ontario has the files from 1805 to 1911 when the Commission was abolished. The pre-1805 records are in the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

3. Court Records (R.G. 22)

For genealogical purposes, the most useful of court records are those which bear on the registration and probate of wills. These fall into three main series:

Probate Court records.

The Probate Court was established in 1793 and was responsible for granting probate or letters of administration in the estate of a deceased person who left a personal estate in two or more Districts valued at £5 or more. This court was abolished in 1858.

Surrogate Courts.

The surrogate courts, one for each District or County, were established also in 1793. They dealt with the estate of a deceased person whose property was situated in only one district. After 1858, the surrogate courts had sole jurisdiction over matters relating to the estates of deceased persons. The Archives has only files that are at least 40 years old. In the case of the files for the last 40 years, researchers must contact the local Surrogate office.

Records of the Surrogate Clerk.

These are of use when the residence of a person at the time of death is unknown. They cover the whole of the province and date from 1859. An index directs a searcher to the relevant Application Book. The Application Book shows the county where the estate file is located.

4. Vital Statistics

There was no central registration of births, marriages and deaths in Ontario until 1869 when the Registrar General's Office was established. For this type of information before 1869 a researcher has to rely on church, family, and local government records.

The Archives has marriage registers kept by District Registrars, 1801-1857, and County Registrars, 1858-1869. It must be noted, however, that the registers for some districts are missing and the majority of them do not begin until 1830's. The oldest register, starting in 1801, is for Johnston District.

5. Census and Assessment Rolls

The Archives has microfilm copies of the decennial censuses for 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881. The originals are in the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa. Their censuses, however, would be helpful only in tracing descendants of the original Loyalists.

The Archives has earlier original annual censuses, also available on microfilm, for four Districts: Ottawa (Counties of Prescott and Russell, 1823-1850), Johnstown (Leeds and Grenville, and parts of Lanark, 1796-1850), Newcastle (Durham, Northumberland and Parts of Peterborough and Victoria, 1803-1850), and Gore (Wentworth, Halton and part of Brant, 1816-1850). They are of the heads-of-family type only. Frequently they are combined with assessment rolls. The Archives also has a large collection of post-1850 assessment rolls. There is a detailed listing of them by townships.

PRINTED SOURCES

6. William D. Reid - "The Loyalists in Ontario: The Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada" (Hunterdon House, Lambertville, New Jersey, 1973).

Listing of Loyalists and their sons and daughters alphabetically under the name of the Loyalist parent.

7. "Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province Ontario, 1904" (King's Printer, Toronto, 1905): United Empire Loyalists - Enquiry into the Losses and Services in Consequence of their Loyalty. Evidence in the Canadian Claims.

8. "Third Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, 1905" (King's Printer, Toronto, 1906)

This volume contains transcripts of a great variety of documents concerning the early settlements of Ontario, formation of the Land Boards, and United Empire Loyalists' grants.

9. "Reports of the Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, Nos. 17 to 20, for 1828 to 1831" (King's Printer, Toronto, 1929-1932)

These reports contain transcripts from the originals of the official Minutes of the Executive Council, sitting as a Land Committee, concerning Crown Lands in the Province of Upper Canada. They contain numerous references to land grants to the Loyalists. These minutes are commonly known as the Land Books.

They are arranged as follows:

Report for 1928: Land Books A and B Quebec, 1787-1791

Report for 1929: Land Book A, 1792-1796

Report for 1930: Land Books B and C, 1796-1797

Report for 1931: Land Books C and D, 1796-1798

10. "The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1798-1884". (Ross Publishing Company, Toronto, 1885).

It contains a copy of the U.E. List, preserved at that time in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto.

11. Archives of Ontario Computerized Lands Records Index

Hardcopy printout available in the Archives' Reading room. In addition, researchers can purchase microfiche copies of the listings.

The close to 240,000 entries, many of them for grants to Loyalists, contain person's name, land location, type of transaction, and its date. They are limited only to the original alienation of land resulting in the Crown patent or deed. The Index to Patents is not incorporated into this system and must be used separately at the Archives. All subsequent conveyances made after issue of patent are registered in the local Registry Office.

Tracing one's ancestors is a painstaking and time consuming undertaking. It is hoped that the above notes will be of some assistance.

NEW IN THE LIBRARY

By Laura HONOWSKI

SECTION I - GENEALOGICAL RESOURCE BOOKS (white labels)

Genealogy -MAJOR LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD, A Selective List. Steele, Colin, 1976, 479p. Donated by Celeste Rider.

SECTION II - CANADA (red labels)

Alberta -OVER 2,000 PLACE NAMES OF ALBERTA. Holmgren, Eric J. and Patricia M., 1973, 240p. Donated by Celeste Rider.

Saskatchewan -PEOPLE NOT LISTED IN THE INDEX OF "SASKATCHEWAN AND ITS PEOPLE, Vol. 2 & 3. Compiles by Eberhardt, Evelyn, 1984, 41p
Donated by Evelyn Eberhardt.

Saskatchewan, Lashburn -HISTORY OF ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH, LASHBURN, SASKATCHEWAN, 65th and 75th Anniversary. 1974 and 1984 publications.
Donated by Judy Venables.

Saskatchewan, Mawer/
Darmody -MAWER MEMORIES AND DARMODY DAYS. 1984, 424p. Donated by Vic Beck.

SECTION III - UNITED STATES (orange labels)

U.S.A. - FSM CATALOG, Vol. 1
-a listing of Federal Census Records, State and Special Census Records and Federal Mortality Schedules on microfilm.
American Genealogical Lending Library, 1983, 476p.
***This book lists microfilm (38,076 reels) which can be purchased for U.S. \$9 per reel. If members wish to purchase reels and later donate them to our Society we can issue an income tax receipt for that donation provided you have a sale bill to show how much you paid for them. Reels are listed by state and then by county within the state.

U.S.A. -1910 FEDERAL POPULATION CENSUS. A catalogue of microfilm copies of schedules. National Archives Trust Fund Board, 1982. Donated by Judy Fischer.

U.S.A. Microfiche Godfrey C. -1890 LOUISIANA VETERANS CENSUS INDEX, A - Zoder,
Donated by Index Publishing

SECTION VIII - FAMILY HISTORIES (929.2)

929.2 Archer -ARCHER QUARTERLY, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1983. The Archer Family Newsletter. Donated by Ken Aitken.

929.2 Arnold -THE DESCENDANTS OF BENIDICT ARNOLD IN CANADA. Arnold, J.R., 1984, 100p. Donated by J.R. Arnold.

929.2 Ivall -IVALL'S OF SCOTLAND. Bymoen, Margaret Ivall, 1983, 67p.
Donated by Margaret Bymoen.

929.2 -RUSSELL REGISTER, Vol. 6, No. 1, 1983. Russell Family Newsletter. Donated by Ken Aitken.

BOOK REVIEWS

EARLY UKRAINIAN SETTLEMENTS IN CANADA, 1895-1900, Dr. Josef Oleskow's Role in the Settlement of the Canadian Northwest. KAYE, Vladimir J.;
Published for the Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation by University of Toronto Press, 1964.

Dr. Vladimir J. KAYE has given Ukranian researchers a veritable gold mine of information in this book. It is obvious that he has spent many hours in researching all the details he has written about.

He begins by explaining the confusion which existed as to what "Ethnic Name" these immigrants were to be called because they were referred to as Austrian, Galician, Bukowinian, Ruthenian and finally Ukrainian.

Part I of the book tells about Dr. Josef OLESKOW's role in the immigration movement of Ukrainian people to Canada. Part II discusses, in detail, all of the Ukrainian settlements in Western Canada: Stuartburn, Dauphin, Pleasant Home, Strathclair and Shoal Lake, Yorkton and Rosthern Regions, and Edna-Star. He goes into great detail and gives background information on each settlement plus many lists of names of the early Ukrainian homesteaders in each area. He even goes so far as to give the name of the village that each person came from in some cases.

The book ends with 29 short biographies, a detailed bibliography, an index of surnames and an index of place names.

All in all this is an excellent source of information for anyone with Ukrainian family roots and one book which is well worth reading.

Another book written by Dr. KAYE which may be well worth checking into is THE DICTIONARY OF UKRAINIAN CANADIAN BIOGRAPHY: PIONEER SETTLERS OF MANITOBA 1891-1900. Ukrainian Canadian Research Foundation.

For further information on this book see: GENERATIONS, Vol. 4, No. 3, 1979 for an article written by Eric JONASSON.

- reviewed by Celeste Rider

FOLLOW-UP:

"THE AMAZING GALLAGERS IN CANADA" or in this case "THE AMAZING BECKS"

One of our members, T.V. BECK, purchased a copy of "THE AMAZING BECKS IN CANADA" and has reported that he found the book to be as described in S.G.S. BULLETIN, Vol. XV, No. 1, p. 41 with the name Beck substituted for Gallagher and of course a Beck Directory at the end. Of the Becks listed he, of course, was one. However, many of his line were not listed. Vic is pleased to report that he returned the book and did receive his money back within a short period of time.

THE DESCENDANTS OF BENEDICT ARNOLD IN CANADA. ARNOLD, J.R.. Published by J.R. Arnold, 7 Conger St., Peterborough, Ont., K9H 4Y7, March 1984. 100 leaves, charts, pictures, maps, appendix. Price not quoted. Photo-copy, 8½ X 11, spiral bound.

Benedict ARNOLD was one of Canada's Loyalist heroes according to sources that were written in Canada or Britain. These sources may suggest that his loyalties were misdirected during his earlier years when he was one of the America's third most brilliant and skilled generals. If we read American history they state he was one of their most famous traitors.

On 24 August, one hundred and eighty years ago, Benedict Arnold's second wife, Margaret SHIPPEN, died and with her died the secret of when and why he decided to change sides during the American Revolution. On reading his biography we find that his wife and her parents were all Loyalists, and it was shortly after his marriage to Margaret SHIPPEN that his thinking turned towards changing his allegiance.

This most interesting history begins with William ARNOLD, ancestor of Benedict Arnold, who arrived in Massachusetts Bay 24 June 1635. The family record was started by this man and was kept over a period of 223 years covering six generations. This record was discovered by Isaac N. ARNOLD, president of the Chicago Historical Society in 1878, in the hands of Mr. P.A. MC EWAN of Windsor, Ontario.

The author does not take sides as to whether Benedict was a traitor or a loyalist. There is an all too short biography of Benedict, no doubt because he has been adequately written about by many authors. Benedict was not a popular man with his fellow loyalist neighbours in New Brunswick, as many regarded him as a traitor. His seemingly arrogant and aristocratic manner didn't help. He was certainly a very brave and intelligent person. Peggy, his second wife, only survived him by three years, dying of cancer after paying off considerable debt and seeing to the education of her children. It is too bad that her parents are not mentioned.

The most interesting part of the book for me was the mention of the family of Leslie G. ARNOLD and his family who settled near Glen Ewan, Saskatchewan in 1912. I remember being at a genealogical meeting at Oxbow many years ago and being introduced to a member of this well respected family, and being told that this person owned some of the artifacts that belonged to Benedict. The family still lives in that area.

John Richard ARNOLD has collected a lot of material. The biographical material is too short, particularly on the senior families. Some families did not provide Mr. Arnold with dates and places, only names. Each section gives sources at the end of the section. The numbering system is the Modified Register System and is easy to follow. The photo-copy pictures are poor. This fine work could have been greatly enhanced by the addition of a good index.

This donation to the S.G.S. collection will add a valuable segment of social history to that library.

- reviewed by Robert L. Pittendrigh

A HENDER FAMILY HISTORY. BEVERIDGE, May Henders, Regina, 1984. Printing by Administration Center, Sask. Sports, Graphics by Susan Henders, Typing by Kathy Tkach. 8½ X 11, 250pp, handsewn and taped with pajco lexide cover. \$16.50 post paid from Mrs. Jean Henders, 130 Deergrove Crescent, Regina, S4S 5M1. Pictures, maps, charts, index.

This story began around the kitchen table at Pathlow, a hamlet near Melfort, Sask. in 1955. It was the year of Saskatchewan's Golden Jubilee. The whole family was involved with preparations to honour early pioneers. The son of May and Tom was in grade twelve and had devised special stage lighting for one of the events. Besides, they had a real pioneer in their household. She was May's mother, Beatrice (Swain) HENDERS who had come to live with them after her husband's death in 1935. Grandma carried on an extensive correspondence with friends and relatives in eastern Canada. She frequently received copies of "The Canadian Statesman", a newspaper published in Bowmanville, Ontario. One issue contained a story about a William SWAIN and his brother, John, who came from County Wexford, Ireland in 1818 to Ontario. John SWAIN was Beatrice's grandfather and she had known him well.

May is the granddaughter of Richard HENDERS and Phoebe EVANS, both from Ireland. May's parents were married in 1899 at Oxbow, N.W.T.. May was born in the district of Boscurvis, south of Oxbow.

Related families covered in this history are: Henders, Evans, Wylie, Swain, Grandy, Philp and Thornton.

May has done an excellent job of finding and recording all kinds of information about each and every member of the family. The text has been carefully written and rewritten until she found it satisfactory. She was advised by the "Writer in Residence" at the Regina Public Library that quite often the story behind how you found the information is sometimes more interesting than the story itself. She has made good use of this advice. It has paid off to carefully find the best method and not rush into the production of this excellent family history. Sorry that May has chosen not to use a numbering system.

May and Tom are now retired. Tom was a United Church Minister and has many stories to tell about the years he spent serving the many points in Saskatchewan. Both May and Tom have been very active in the S.G.S. and have contributed to that group in many ways. Tom is also a keen member of the Saskatchewan Natural History Society.

- reviewed by Robert L. Pittendrigh

WILLIAM AND ISABELLA MASSON CAMBELL Of Hastings County Ontario, Their Ancestors and Descendants. LINDNER, Margaret D. Leslie. Edited by Genieve B. Baker, photography by Robert H. Lindner. Budgate Press, Ypsilanti, Michigan, copyright 1983. xvi, 319pp. hardcover.

This very well done family history traces the family from Inverness-shire, Morayshire and Nairnshire in Scotland in the late 1600's, to Hastings Co., Ont. in the late 1830's, and from there to most of the Canadian provinces, eight states and four foreign countries. It encompasses up to thirteen generations. This book will serve as an effective tool for any member of this family who is searching for his ancestors.

The inspiration for this book came from the author's mother, whose interest in family history deterred her from ever discarding any family memorabilia, and from the 1932 Campbell Centennial Reunion, which kindled in the author a life long interest in the family's past. The stories told at the reunion seemed even more real amid the surroundings of the original Campbell Homestead.

Members of the S.G.S. who are planning a family history would be well rewarded in reading this book. The numbering system is the Modified Register System. Relationships are easily plotted when this system is used. Pictures, maps, documents and charts are clearly reproduced. there is a reasonable amount of biography for each and every individual. An excellent book donated to the S.G.S. by Margaret D. Leslie Lindner.

- reviewed by Robert L. Pittendrigh

IVALLS OF SCOTLAND. BYMOEN, Margaret Ivall. Published by Margaret Ivall Bymoen, #5-320-13 Avenue N.E.; Swift Current, Sask., S9H 2W1. Second printing, 1984. Preface, index, charts, photos, maps. Cardstock, stapled and taped, 8½ X 11, 67pp, no cost stated.


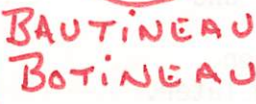
The IVALL family settled in Argenteuil, Quebec before 1851. Anne GAULD with her husband James DEY had three children in Scotland before they came to Canada. They brought with them a small child by the name of Alexander IVALL, who was likely from a former marriage of Ann GAULD, and was born ca.1832. In 1850 James IVALL married Jane KERR. Making a living was a demanding affair, and it was the custom for the men to leave the family and find employment in either road building or the bush during the winter. Alexander took the oldest son with him to work on the Carillon Dam. When fall came he sent the son home with the horses and said he would follow later. He never did return home. Many years later they heard of an old man of that name living in Sutton, Quebec. He died there in 1911. It has been a family mystery why he never returned home and chose to live and die alone.

Margaret has done a fine job of collecting biographical material on her family and putting it into a readable form. The combination of letters and numbers used is a recognized numbering system that is widely used. The pictures are acceptably clear. The excellent index concludes a well done family history that will be a useful bit of social history donated to the S.G.S. library collection.

- reviewed by Robert L. Pittendrigh

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.

- NESS NESS, Arther, born 1889 Minnesota moved with parents about 1910 to Canada, parents settled at Carrot River. Arther married a divorced woman, Grace WESLEY prior to 1920. They farmed in the Tompkins/Rosegay area. Need date of marriage, place, location of farm, etc. Please contact: Ginny SWARTZ, P.O. Box 505, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308 USA.
- WESLEY WESLEY, John Willard Sr., born England, wife Elizabeth WEISS/WESS, born England. Son John Jr. born Canada 1849. Would like the location, dates of their marriage, deaths and location John Jr. birth, were there other siblings? Please contact: Ginny SWARTZ, P.O. Box 505, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308 USA.
- WESLEY WESLEY, John Jr., born Canada 1849. Married Amanda MINEAR/MANIER born 1862 Indiana. Amanda's family moved to Michigan, 1872. Daughter, Grace born 1888, Sunidale, Simcoe Co., Ont.. Where were they married and when? Other siblings, John and Amanda moved to Minnesota 1903. Please contact: Ginny SWARTZ, P.O. Box 505, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308 USA.
- PARTLOWE PARTLOWE, Ebenzer born Canada, wife Thankful _____ born New York. Need birth dates, marriage dates, death dates, locations. Son David Lake PARTLOWE born 1803, Vermont. Son Ephriam born 1798 in Canada. Ebenzer believed to be "boatman". Please contact: Ginny SWARTZ, P.O. Box 505, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308 USA.
-  BOTTINEAU
BOUTINEAU
-  BAUTINEAU
BOTINEAU
- JOSEPH CHARLES, French Canadian, had three wives and many children including Pierre, Serve, Louis, etc.. Would like to correspond with anyone working on this surname. Family tradition has Joseph Charles as son Stephan BOUTINEAU, French Huguenot of Boston, Mass. area. Please contact: Ginny SWARTZ, P.O. Box 505, Alexandria, Minnesota 56308 USA.
- GALBREATH Matilda WALLER (b. 1835 Ireland) m. John GALBREATH/GALBRAITH (1835-1878) 17 September 1853 Peterborough, Ontario. They settled in Turnberry Township, Huron Co., Ontario. After John died, she married Frances BURNIE/BIRNIE c1881. GALBREATH family came to Moosomin, Sask. c1881. (William James b. 1859, m. Elizabeth HARRIS in Moosomin, d. June 1934 Moosomin; John "Jack" Wesley b. 1864, m. Sarah Jane HAYS; Henry "Harry" Tait b. Jan. 1871, m. Mary Ann COGHLAN, d. Aug. 1924; Robert Thomas b. Aug. 1873, was a baker, lived in Maryfield). Seeking info. re. Matilda re. birth, marriage and death dates and places. Please contact: Mrs. Noreen S. ANNETT, 3835 Haro Rd., Victoria B.C., V8N 4A6.

COGHLAN
LEWIS John COGHLAN m. Delight LEWIS January 1871, Frankville, Kitley Twp., Leeds Co., Ont.. Came to Sask. c1882. On a homestead entry there were witnesses: Robert T. LEWIS and George C. LEWIS. Any relatives of Delight? John and Delight lived at Fairmede, N.W.T. April 1891-94. When John died in 1920, the residence was in Vandura, Sask.. Seeking b. dates of John and Delight (places: Ont.).
Please contact: Mrs. Noreen S. ANNETT, 3835 Haro Rd., Victoria, B.C., V8N 4A6.

LEIER
GERIEN Tracing family history of Marten LEIER and his wife Magdalena GERIEN. He passed away in 1918 and she in 1934.
Please contact: Mrs. R.E. SMITH, Box 31, Mildred, Sask., S0J 1V0.

BRECKENRIDGE Noble Ira BRECKENRIDGE, b. 13 April 1879 at Marmora, Hastings Co., Ontario. In 1897 he moved from Ontario to the Northwest Territories. The next year he was living north of Weyburn, Assiniboia, N.W.T.. Noble married Amelia Ann HOLMES on 25 December 1902 at Weyburn, Assiniboia. His parents, Charles Henry and Victoria Evangeline (SWITZER) BRECKENRIDGE moved to Weyburn in 1902 from Ontario. What I want to know is where the BRECKENRIDGE's lived in Weyburn during the period of 1900 to 1935? Did Amelia Ann (HOLMES) BRECKENRIDGE work at the first post office in Weyburn? I also would like a copy of the first licence given to Noble and Amelia BRECKENRIDGE in Weyburn.
Please contact: Cyril BRECKENRIDGE, 717 Coteau Avenue East, Weyburn, Sask., S4H 0G9.

DOUGLAS I am looking for a John DOUGLAS, born 1824 in Coldingham Parish, Berwickshire, Scotland. His wife was the former Agnes COWEN born 1827. They are believed to have settled on the western border of Saskatchewan before 1870.
Please contact: Ellen BAAL, R.R. 2, Sherrill, Iowa 52073.

RAE I am looking for anyone who has a RAE in his Scottish line, from Toronto, Ont. or from the Glasgow, Scotland area. Any information will be appreciated.
Please contact: Ellen BAAL, R.R. 2, Sherrill, Iowa 52073.

ANDERSON I would like to correspond with anyone who has an ANDERSON ancestor who resided in Glasgow, Scotland in the early 1800's.
Please contact: Ellen BAAL, R.R. 2, Sherrill, Iowa 52073.

JOINES
JOENNES
JAINES I am wanting information on Ole JOINES/JOENNES/JAINES, b. mid-1800's, probably alive in 1945, living in the Regina area 1900-1920, probably earlier and later than that. He had eight children one of whom was Albert. Parents were Lou and Anna. A brother, who immigrated in 1883, lived in Dane Co., Wisconsin (my great-grandfather).
Please contact: Lois RIVERS, 3401 N. Sherman Ave., Madison, WI 53704, U.S.A.

BAAL Would like to correspond with anyone who has a BAAL in their family line - any country, any time period. Especially need ancestors in United States, France, Holland, Austria, and Russian dependencies. 1600 to present.
Please contact: Ellen BAAL, R.R. 2, Sherrill, Iowa 52073.

CEMETERY LISTINGS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN WELLINGTON R.M. #97. TYVAN CEMETERY #97.1 IN THE COMMUNITY OF TYVAN. LOCATION: 32-12-13-2. Submitted by Mr. and Mrs. Myles KINNEY.

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE	NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE
AINSWORTH, baby		1915		DODSON, Allan Lloyd		1919	baby
AINSWORTH, John		1918		DODSON, Myrtle	1922	1938	
AINSWORTH, Nellie		1912		DRAPER, baby boy			
ALGER, child		1912		DUNLOP, Charles Stewart	1865	1951	
ALLEN, Jemima	1859	1924		DUNLOP, Marion	1865	1943	
ALLEN, Robert	1859	1945		ENGLEBRETON, baby			stillborn
ANNIS, Roy James	1891	1911		FISHER, Clara	1896	1912	
ARMSTRONG, John Leslie	1909	1913		GILLIES, Dugald	1874	1954	
ASHBAUGH, Emma	1884	1964		GILLIES, Grace	1876	1947	
ASHBAUGH, Frank H.	1882	1961		GILLIES, John Dugald	1911	1960	
BABCOCK, Albert Leslie	1888	1979		GREEN, baby		1917	stillborn
BABCOCK, Sarah Elizabeth	1897	1979		GUY, Ellen	1864	1910	
BAKER, Edmond Robert Griffith	1879	1917		GUY, James	1858	1930	
BARTLETT, Electa Alive	1875	1918		HAGAR, Eva Gail	1883	1912	
BARTLETT, Florence Neva	1901	1919		HASTINGS, baby		1914	
BARTLETT, Ralph D.	1901	1962		HILL, John	1874	1944	
BARTLETT, Stanley Oscar	1868	1956		HILL, Mary C.	1876	1955	
BEDFORD, Edith Amy	1888	1917		HOBAN, Olga		1906	
BEDFORD, Ogle Roy	1885	1921		HOFFMAN, Dorothy Eileen		1924	
BEGGS, Eliza				HOLMES, John Gordon	1922	1922	
BEGGS, Silas				HOLMES, John J.	1885	1938	
BIRD, Edith Minnie		1944		HOUSTON, Donald W.	1898	1941	
BIRD, Harold	1875	1969		HOUSTON, Helen	1861	1946	
BIRD, May Ann	1875	1961		HOUSTON, Mary	1888	1970	
BIRD, Reginald	1877	1933		HOUSTON, Stewart	1863	1927	
BIXENMAN, Ada E.	1909	1969		HUDDLESTON, Margaret	1899	1926	
BIXENMAN, baby		1921	stillborn	HUTCHINSON, Ada Isabella	1884	1953	
BIXENMAN, William J.	1894	1963		HUTCHINSON, Arnold Duncan	1911	1926	
BORKOWSKI, Elfreda J.	1913	1914		HUTCHINSON, Richard W.	1873	1948	
BORKOWSKI, Johannah		1922		IRVIN, baby		1910	
BORKOWSKI, Louisa C.		1922		JOHNSTON, Keith	1907	1926	
BORKOWSKI, William	1873	1946		JONES, baby		1921	stillborn
BRATLUND, baby		1935	stillborn	KINNEY, Bert Earl	1872	1967	
BRATLUND, Elmer	1883	1905		KINNEY, Cora Lila	1874	1948	
BRATLUND, Herbert	1891	1952		KINNEY, Earl William	1900	1923	
BRATLUND, Kate	1859	1950		KISSACK, baby	1905	1905	
BRATLUND, Peter	1855	1915		KISSACK, child	1905	1909	
BUCHAN, Bertha	1889	1960		LA ROSE, Albert Percy	1879	1973	
BUHLER, Emelia				LA ROSE, Arthur B.	1886	1963	
CAMERON, John	1870	1941		LA ROSE, baby		1911	
CAMERON, Minnie	1876	1952		LA ROSE, Gertrude A.	1893	1977	
CONNERY, Alexander F.	1891	1966		LEES, baby		1919	stillborn
COONS, George	1878	1919		LEES, James	1874	1923	
DAY, Mary Ann	1879	1966		LEES, Margaret Ann	1878	1964	
DAY, Thomas C.	1877	1949		LEHMAN, Eva	1883	1974	
DAVIS, Amelia	1898	1923		LEISHMAN, Richard Lawrence		1916	
DE BRUIN, baby		1928	stillborn	LEWIS, Martha Jane	1884	1967	
DICK, George A.			baby	LIGGETT, John	1861	1920	

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE	NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE
LIND, James	1892	1977		RICHARDSON, Gertrude		1913	
LOWE, Vera Margaret		1917	baby	RICHARDSON, Lottie		1912	
MAGUIRE, Arthur	1849	1940		SCHIER, Benjamin H.	1883	1973	
MARSH, Edith Estella	1881	1973		SCHMIDT, Helen Amelia		1922	
MARSH, George Pierce	1886	1950		SCHMIDT, Karl E.F.	1917	1918	
MENZIES, Margaret	1864	1949		SHARP, Myrtle May	1894	1923	
MERRIAM, Albert A.	1859	1949		SHELDON, Joseph	1839	1911	
MERRIAM, Annie Margaret	1896	1978		SHIREMAN, George H.	1858	1923	
MERRIAM, John Wellington	1890	1974		SHIREMAN, Harriett	1861	1933	
MERRIAM, Sarah E.	1865	1941		SHIRLING, Dale H.	1940	1977	
MERRICK, Mrs.				SHIRLING, Wallace C.	1903	1974	
MILLAR, Rev. Frank	1870	1908		SIMPSON, Donald	1905	1906	
MOHAN, John	1848	1931		SMITH, Alfred Henry	1886	1957	
MORGAN, Everett		1906	baby	SMITH, baby		1932	
MORGAN, Vernon	1912	1939		SMITH, baby		1950	
MORRIS, John	1843	1911		SMITH, baby boy		1960	
MORRIS, Maggie S.	1876	1931		STEVENSON, Ethel Jean	1901	1905	
MORRIS, Mary	1876	1931		STEVENSON, William Cameron	1905	1906	
MORRISON, Elizabeth	1851	1917		STOUT, Edna May		1910	baby
MURPHY, Ora		1910		STOUTENBURY, Edgar	1898	1920	
MUSSELMAN, Ada	1890	1937		SUNDERLAND, Charles Wm.	1864	1943	
MC DONALD, Eunace E.		1927	baby	SUNDERLAND, Elizabeth V.	1873	1933	
MC DONALD, Daniel C.	1857	1940		SUNDERLAND, Margaret	1907	1912	
MC DONALD, Elizabeth	1861	1936		SUNDWALL, Nona Karen	1948	1949	
MC DONALD, Jessie	1871	1947		THOMPSON, Anna Bell	1884	1968	
MC DONALD, Robert D.	1867	1920		THOMPSON, William	1868	1938	
MC DONALD, Ruby M.	1904	1971		TRUEMAN, Ella	1876	1954	
MC EWEN, Annie M.	1873	1966		TRUEMAN, Fred P.	1882	1960	
MC EWEN, Henry	1870	1944		TRUEMAN, Myrtle I.	1887	1967	
MC EWEN, Lester A.	1910	1929		TRUEMAN, Roy S.	1885	1956	
MC INNIS, Jessie B.	1887	1972		TULLY, Joseph	1853	1937	
MC INNIS, Margaret A.	1926	1950		TULLY, Mary	1854	1939	
MC KEAND, Dorothy B.	1849	1921		TULLY, Vera B.	1889	1919	
MC LEAN, Donald	1915	1916		VANDEGRINTEN, Eva	1912	1980	
MC LEAN, Levina E.	1893	1918		VANDEGRINTEN, John	1868	1951	
MC RAE, Daniel W.	1881	1967		VAN DRUNEN, Clara M.	1889	1923	
MC RAE, Sarah A.	1881	1965		VOSPER, Frances	1873	1910	
NAPPER, Clifford	1898	1959		VOSPER, Harold E.	1868	1911	
NAPPER, Neil	1901	1978		VOSPER, William A.	1879	1908	
NERUSAK, William				WADGE, Edith M.	1902	1918	
NEU, Joseph	1899	1965		WAGNER, John	1880	1918	
OLMSTEAD, Arthur				WHITE, Bertha (Dolly)	1906	1915	
PARKER, William		1908		WHITE, George R.	1912	1913	
PATRICK, William	1907	1955		WHITE, Harold	1902	1927	
PATRICK, William James	1946	1949		WHITEHEAD, Andrew	1873	1918	
PAUL, Corinne Lois	1929	1930		WILD, Charles J.	1887	1972	
PAUL, Craig D.	1926	1930		WILD, Hannah	1859	1946	
PAUL, Maynard	1915	1942		WILD, William, Jr.(?)	1883	1936	
PAUL, Moses	1876	1933		WOODS, Charles	1875	1966	
POLLOCK, baby		1910		WOODS, Christina	1874	1952	
RANDLE, William				WRIGHT, Edmund F.	1877	1949	
RAPEER (RAPER), Willaim G.	1851	1922					
REDDING, Richard	1909	1974					

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN WELLINGTON R.M. #97. CEDOUX R.C. CEMETERY #97.2.
LOCATION: 20-11-14-2. Submitted by Mr. and Mrs. Myles KINNEY and Mr. and Mrs. Jack ARNOT.

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE	NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE
ANDREWS, Sophie	1832	1916		JANECZKO, Andrew	1909	1909	
BARANOWSKI, Aloyzy		1918		JANECZKO, Stanislaw	1854	1924	
BORYS, Anna	1867	1954		KASZYNSKI, Vincent	1903	1973	
BORYS, Daniel	1864	1931		KOPEC, Frank	1934	1938	
BORYS, Gregory	1889	1919		KOPEC, S.P. Maryia	1874	1950	
BORYS, Mrs. J.	1908	1934		KOPEC, S.P. Wojcieck	1859	1935	
BORYS, Michael Henry	1914	1976		KOT, Carol Gail	1950	1959	
BUKOWSKI, Joseph S.	1868	1942		KOT, Dale Anthony	1954	1955	
BUKOWSKI, Stephanie	1909	1916		KOT, Georgina Ella	1932	1965	
CHINSKI, John	1872	1950		KOT, Mary Anna	1965	1965	
CHINSKI, Mary	1875	1961		KRYSKON, Martina M.	1906	1978	
CHINSKI, Walter	1906	1968		LECK, Agnes	1871	1966	
CHOWANIEC, Johan	1866	1949		LECK, John	1906	1974	
CHOWANIEC, John	1926	1926		LECK, Mary	1907	1972	
CHOWANIEC, Zofia	1870	1943		LECK, Walenty	1866	1951	
CHRUSKOWSKI, Maryanna	1868	1943		LIPOWIECKI, John	1891	1963	
CHRUSTOWSKI, Antoni	1866	1951		LIPOWIECKI, Mary	1897	1918	
CHRUSTOWSKI, Austin	1910	1910		LIPOWIECKI, Sofia	1868	1913	
CHRUSTOWSKI, Joseph	1907	1910		LIPOWIECKI, Thomas	1855	1941	
CHUCHRY, J.	1859	1939		LIPOWIECKI, Tinnie	1911	1965	
CHUCHRY, Jacob	1900	1930		LITERSKI,			
CHUCHRY, R.	1874	1941		LUCYK, Alma			
CIASNOCHA, Martin	1877	1959		LUCYK, Antonina	1902	1903	
CYTULSKI, John	1858	1916		LUCYK, Carol	1913	1914	
CYTULSKI, Konekunda	1862	1927		LUCYK, Jeneva Monica Dutchak			
FORBES, Celia Mary	1911	1979		LUCYK, Edna	1877	1972	
FORNAL, Catherine	1884	1909		LUCYK, Leslie David	1948	1950	
FORNAL, Frank	1865	1947		LUCYK, Mary	1912	1912	3 mths.
GALL, Frank	1874	1940		LUCYK, Nicholas	1868	1945	
GAWEL, Jacob	1879			LUCYK, Peter	1899	1975	
GAWEL, Mary	1887	1974		LUCYK, Rudy			
GAWEL, Robert	1941	1945		MUS, Anna	1911	1967	
GLAB, Larry John	1948	1951		MUS, Annie	1863	1931	
GOCKI, Francis	1871	1947		MUS, John	1874	1936	
GOCKI, John	1866	1951		MUS, Joseph		1945	baby
GOCKI, Maciej	1855	1916		MUS, Joseph John	1904	1961	
GOCKI, Rosalia (Rusalia)	1854	1912		MUS, Sophia		1919	
GOSKI, Anastasia	1890	1956		NIKOLEJSIN, John	1858	1926	
GOSKI, Antoina J.	1907	1979		NIKOLEJSIN, Lena	1914	1972	
GOSKI, Joseph W.	1905	1974		NIKOLEJSIN, Ruzalia	1870	1956	
GOSSKI, baby		1923		OGIEGLO, Eddie	1928	1937	
GOSSKI, Stanley		1922	7 mths	OGIEGLO, Joseph	1900	1940	
GUNIA, Andrew	1902	1978		O'KRANCY, Katherine	1888	1975	
GUNIA, Anna	1900	1968		PETRASZ, Mary	1904-05	1923	
GUNIA, Irene	1895	1949		PIWOWARSKI, Baltizar	1923	1957	
GUNIA, John B.	1881	1946		PIWOWARSKI, Frank	1916	1961	
GUNIA, Louis	1893	1964		PIWOWARSKI, Lawrence	1878	1941	
HALLICK, Michael	1882	1958		PIWOWARCZYK, Albert	1876	1971	
JANECZKO, Agneszka	1853	1962(1916?)		PIWOWARCZYK, Apalonia	1878	1956	

CEDOUS R.C. CEMETERY #97.2 Continued

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE	NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE
PIOWARCZYK, Walter	1903	1972		TOKARZ, Anthony J.	1898	1961	
POLCZYNSKI, Valentine	1871	1945		TOKARZ, Helena		1931	
PYRET, Michael	1888	1965		TOKARZ, Jan	1866	1913	
REGINALD, John Joseph	1964	1971		TOKARZ, Johnny	1918	1919	
SCHNEIDER, John J.	1909	1977		TOKARZ, Monica	1925	1925	
SEITZ, F.		1927		TOKARZ, Rosalia	1866	1932	
SEITZ, S.		1927		WAWRA, Walter	1889	1971	
SKLAR, Justin	1880	1953		WAWRO, Catherine	1901	1943	
SKLAR, Paul	1892	1976		WAWRO, Sophie	1873	1964	
STEFANIUK, Nastia	1871	1942		WAWRO, Thomas	1870	1944	
STEFANIUK, Panko	1855	1933		WAWRO, Wesley	1906	1958	
STEIGEL, Claudia Antoinette		1945		WILKIE, Delores		1937	baby
SWIADER,	1869	1950		WILKIE, John A.	1910	1940	
SWIADER, Antonia	1869	1938		WILKIE, Rose M.	1911	1970	
SZOSTAK, Angells	1883	1958		ZYLA, John Stanley	1898	1962	
SZOSTAK, Francis	1852	1938		ZYLA, Stefania	1911	1926	
SZOSTAK, Victoria	1866	1916		ZYLA (SZYLA), Anna	1876	1957	

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN WELLINGTON R.M. #97. RAINTON (formerly WORCHESTER) CEMETERY #97.4. LOCATION: 8-10-13-2. Submitted by Mr. and Mrs. Myles KINNEY and Mr. and Mrs. Jack ARNOT.

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE	NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE
BACKWITH, H.G.				JONES, John James	1853	1943	
BECKWITH, Mabel Linnie	1893	1918		JONES, Martin	1893	1925	
BELL, David Moore	1886	1919		JONES, Mary Jane	1853	1937	
BEST, Violet Lucille		1918	1	JONES, St. David	1892	1968	
BLOODGOOD, Dorothy May		1920	1	JONES, Walter	1902	1948	
CARLSBERG, Elmer Vernon		1920	4	KERSLAKE, Margaret Marie		1919	
CARLSON, Mrs. Lotten	1849	1937		KILBACK, baby	1943	1943	
CARLSON, Otto	1867	1937		KRADOVILL, Jean Ora (Ora Jean)		1921	
CHISLETT, Robert	1915	1915		KRADOVILL, Manley	1914	1969	
DORNIAN, George	1918	1918		KRADOVILL, Robert William	1970	1970	
DORNIAN, Mary	1918	1918		KRADOVILL, Terrie Lynn	1970	1970	
GAMMON, William	1863	1937		LOWE, Margaret	1918	1918	
GEISS, David P.	1888	1925		LOWE, Victor	1919	1919	
GEISS, Francis	1847	1931		LOWE, William E.	1916	1916	
GEISS, Renetta		1944		MC NEIL, Catherine Rebecca Dennison	1836	1914	
HAILSTONE, Frank	1896	1978		MC NEIL, Ethel May	1893	1978	
HAILSTONE, Henry	1865	1952		MC NEIL, Frederick A.	1869	1955	
HAILSTONE, Hannah	1866	1923		MC NEIL, James Edward	1874	1937	
HARDY, baby		1915		MC NEIL, Malcolm	1832	1917	
HARDY, Ida May	1877	1921		MOE, James	1939	1939	
HARDY, Lewis Putman	1880	1944		NELSON, Hulda Olivia	1889	1916	
HART, Edwyna E.	1896	1941		NELSON, Ingeborg	1855	1946	
HART, Ross O.	1887	1959		NELSON, John Alget	1881	1951	
HEDBURG, Anna	1859	1942		OLSON, baby	1923	1924	
HEDBURG, Olaf	1857	1921		OLSON, Clara	1917	1919	
HENNING, Mary	1915	1915		PEDERSON, Ester	1918	1918	
HOGNERUD, Alma	1892	1928		PEDERSON, twins		1923	3 days
JOHNSON, Emil	1889	1956		PEDERSON, Wallace M.	1918	1925	
JONES, Amos John	1886	1963		RENAS, Tami		1959	
JONES, Elmer	1896	1971		ROMMAN, Mathias	1866	1940	

RAINTON (WORCHESTER) CEMETERY #97.4 Continued

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>AGE</u>
ROMMANN, Amanda	1874	1950		TALLMADGE, Celestia M.	1864	1925	
SCHLIE, Herman	1864	1943		TALLMADGE, Clayton A.	1889	1945	
SCHLIE, Williemia	1854	1923		TALLMADGE, Lewis H.	1860	1916	
SKULMOSKI, baby	1943	1943		TOLLEFSON, Charlie	1887	1969	
SMITH, baby	1915	1915		TOLLEFSON, Mary	1888	1974	
SMITH, Opal	1920	1920		WALKER, Max (Richard M.)	1890	1957	
SORENSEN, Albert	1911	1958		WILTSE, Manley	1856	1956	
SPAFFORD, baby	1915	1915		WILTSE, Mary	1859	1949	
SUTHERLAND, Shona		1957		WOLFE, David	1857	1932 (1952?)	
SYMES, Ida	1883	1921					

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN WELLINGTON R.M. #97. COLFAX COMMUNITY CEMETERY #97.3. LOCATION: 26-11-15-2. Submitted by Mr. and Mrs. Myles KINNEY.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>	<u>AGE</u>
ACORN, Madeline Margaret		1925		DEVITT, Delo Irene		1925	
BARTLETT, Heather M.	1948	1948		FERRER, C.	1844	1936	
BARTLETT, James Henry	1925	1925		GIBBONS, baby		1930	
BARTLETT, Ronald Muir	1943	1945		GIBBONS, Sarah E.	1866	1960	
BLOW, Arthur	1910	1976		GIBBONS, William	1856	1944	
BORNHOLDT, baby boy		1917 stillborn		HART, Helen Jane	1882	1940	
BORNHOLDT, baby girl		1918 stillborn		JENKINS, Frank Capenhurst	1902	1959	
BRAITHWAITE, Wh. H.		1918		JENKINS, Rhoda Louisa	1902	1962	
BROWN, Clara L.	1879	1937		JENKINS, W.T.H. (Bert)	1895	1931	
BROWN, Della Irene		1925		KUTT, Delmer	1914	1918	
BROWN, Phyllis Marion	1924	1927		LEACH, Janey Elizabeth			7 mths.
BROWN, William Edward	1922	1930		LEACH, John Charles		1918	1yr9mths
BROWN, William Henry	1873	1956		LEACH, John Ernest			baby
CAMPBELL, A. Glen		1950		LEACH, Mory Riluca		1922	
CAMPBELL, Angus M.	1841	1916		LENNOX, Emily Emma	1882	1954	
CAMPBELL, Glenna Ellen	1962	1962		LENNOX, William	1858	1939	
CAMPBELL, Jack	1877	1960		MUIR, Archibald		1929	
CAMPBELL, Malcolm	1884	1957		MUIR, John R.	1902	1972	
CAMPBELL, Katherine	1880	1950		PEARCE, Gracia R.	1910	1976	
CAMPBELL, Margaret	1845	1932		SCHWINDT, Elmer A.	1914	1968	
CAMPBELL, Margaret D.	1888	1929		SCHWINDT, Joyce May	1940	1942	
CLARK, Della N.	1881	1944		SMITH, Harvey Hollister	1866	1931	
CLARK, John R.	1880	1958		SMITH, Jean R.	1877	1962	
COOK, Ame				SMITH, Leonard E.	1874	1945	
COOK, Emma				WHITE, Maxine B.			

LITHOUANIAN ANCESTRY? - "The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture Library and Information Center is located at 4012 Archer Avenue, Chicago, IL 60632. It was founded in 1966. Subjects: Eastern European history, genealogy, heraldry, numismatics, Lithuanian philately, antique weapons and fire arms, wine and cookery, Lu(i)thuanian history, Lithuanians and their works, art and archeology. Services available include interlibrary loans and copying. Library is open to the public. Publication: Museum Review - bimonthly." (Source: Branch Notes, Waterloo-Wellington Br., O.G.S., Vol. XI, No. 2, 1983)

OFFICIAL RESEARCH POLICY OF SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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

RESEARCH POLICY:

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

I.G.I. SEARCH POLICY, January 1984

1. ONLY MEMBERS of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society may search the I.G.I. BUT only for their own genealogical purposes.
2. Those members who wish to use the I.G.I. in person are charged a \$1 fee for each time they wish to search it. The Society will make prints of any of the material they wish at a cost of 25 cents per page.
3. The Society offers a search service for those members who cannot do their own. For a fee of \$3 we will search up to five names provided a specific location is given. Included with this fee would be a print of five pages. Additional location searches are \$1 per name plus one print.

We will advise you on the numbers of pages available when they go beyond the limit and will attempt to estimate the postage costs. We require a surname, the given name AND a specific location. For example: We need a specific county for England and the Scandinavian countries; a state or province for Canada and the U.S.A.; a duchy for Germany unless it is after 1918. Ireland and Scotland do not require a county.

4. This policy will change as time goes, should costs increase.

SURNAME FILE -- PRE-1900

1. Submit as many names as you have with as much information as you have about each name, preferably with all the information as shown below.
2. Use first and middle names.
3. Put children's names on back of card. If they have families submit cards for them also.
4. If you type, please type your cards as shown on 3X5 file cards.
5. If you are unable to type your own cards PRINT the information in the same format and we will type the cards for you.
6. Be sure to include your own name and address and notify us of changes in the future.
7. If you wish us to check the file for names, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you expect a reply.

SMITH, John Henry

b. 3 October, 1854, Brighton, Ontario

p. John James SMITH, Mary ROSS

m. 10 August, 1875, Colborne, Ontario

BROWN, Margaret Ann

d. 27 January, 1910, Regina, Saskatchewan

Fred SMITH

Box 23

Regina, Sask.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Box 1894

Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3E1

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