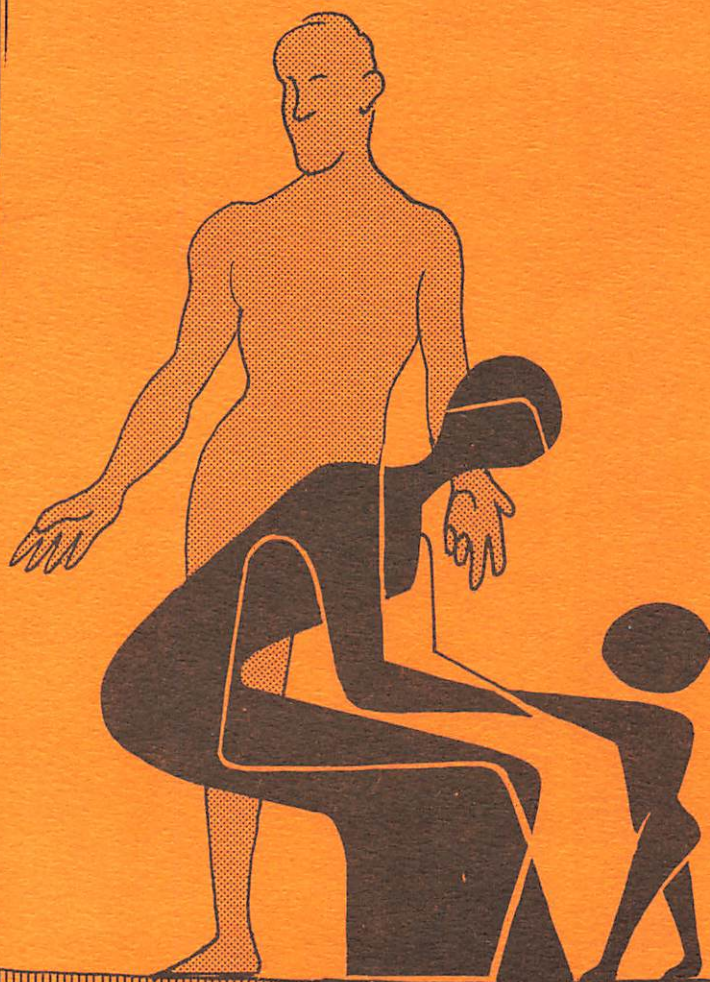


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# *Saskatchewan* GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 18, NUMBER 1  
MARCH 1987

BULLETIN



CSGS



## SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 1894, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, 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 members' queries;
4. to establish ties with other genealogical societies for exchange of ideas and information, etc.;
5. to establish seminars and workshops on genealogical research and methodology.

The "BULLETIN" is published quarterly. Deadlines for material presented for publication will be: 15 February, 15 May, 15 August, 15 November. Material should be sent to the Editor in a form for immediate use if possible. Manuscripts should be fully referenced and signed.

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OPINIONS expressed in articles by contributing writers do not necessarily represent the point of view of the S.G.S.

MEMBERSHIP is for the current 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 of up to sixty (60) words in length for a fee of \$5.00.

MEMBERS' INTERESTS is published for members only.

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

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BIGGAR: Contact Mr. R. CHAMBERLAIN (948-3638) re. meeting time and place.

CENTRAL BUTTE: Meetings held the 3rd Wednesday of each month (except July, August & December) at the home of Fran POLLOCK.

CRAIK: Meetings held the 3rd Monday of every month at 7:30 p.m. in the Oral History Room, Craik.

ESTEVAN: Meetings held the 2nd Monday of each month, 7:30 p.m. in the Estevan City Hall, downstairs meeting room.

GRASSLANDS: Meetings held the 2nd Thursday of each month except July & August in the home of Alice ACHTER.

GRENFELL: Meetings held the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 8:00 p.m. (except July & August) at the Friendship Centre.

KINDERSLEY: Meetings held the 4th Monday of each month in the Kindersley Plains Library.

MOOSE JAW: Meetings held the 2nd Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. (except holidays) at St. Michael's School Library, Albert St. & 11th Ave. NW. Please use the south door.

PANGMAN: Meetings held the 4th Wednesday of each month (except July & December) at 7:30 p.m. in the Committee Room of the Recreation Centre.

PRINCE ALBERT: Meetings held the 2nd Wednesday of each month, except December, June & July, at Prince Albert Historical Museum, 10 River St. E.

RADVILLE: Meetings held the 2nd Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Elks Hall basement.

REGINA: Meetings held the 2nd Monday and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the S.G.S. Library, Room 201, 1870 Lorne Street (except June, July, August & December).

SASKATOON: Meetings held at Albert Community Center, Clarence Ave. & 12th St., Room 10 on the 2nd Wednesday of each month except July & August. Library open: 6:30 p.m. Meeting starts: 7:00 p.m.

SOUTHEAST SASK.: Meetings held the 1st Wednesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. alternating at Oxbow Library and Carnduff Town Office.

SWIFT CURRENT: Meetings held the 4th Monday of each month.

TRIANGLE: Meetings held the 3rd Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Kipling High School.

WEST CENTRAL: Meetings held the 1st Tuesday of each month (except July & August) at 10:00 a.m. in the Eston Branch, Wheatland Regional Library (north end of Eston Elem. School).

WEYBURN: Meetings held at the farm home of Charmaine & Harvey JOHNSON on the last Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

YORKTON: Meetings held the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Craft Room, Yorkton Public Library.

S.G.S. LIBRARY PHONE NUMBERS: 522-3651 (local 707)  
359-9707

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

"BULLETIN"

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Celeste D. RIDER

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Secretary's Report....

.....by Marie Svedahl

We are already well into 1987, and it is time for my second report on the inner workings of our Society - the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.

These past few months the top concern of the SGS Board of Directors has been the budget and the money needed to maintain our genealogical endeavours.

Have you, our members and readers, stopped to consider the kind of money needed to run a society such as ours? We rent space for a library (717 square feet) which houses 220 book shelf feet of books and other reading material, three micro film readers, eight micro fiche readers and two full time staff who man the place 8-4:30 five days a week. Let me assure you that your annual subscription fee of \$15.00 does not begin to support our library. I would not be far wrong in suggesting that the Bulletin, which you receive quarterly, with all it's costs for typists, printing & postage, uses up the majority of the money you pay in membership dues, leaving little to spend on other SGS needs.

Some of you who have been SGS members for many years will remember, much better than I (I joined the Society in 1979), the days when all the money that was available for the Society's use was what was paid by the annual subscription fees. Of course it didn't cost as much to print each issue of the Bulletin back then, but then, don't forget the annual membership fee was only \$5.00 a year. Like all such societies, the SGS worked out of members homes, the few library books were kept by one member and lugged to meetings. The library itself grew from donations of money and books from individual members. In 1973 the opportunity arose to house our library in a corner of the Canadian Plains Research Center at the University of Regina. Members could now browse on their own during the week, or make an appointment to meet the librarian at the new facility.

SO - when did we move from the "corner lot" into the "big league"? And more importantly, how did we do it?

The SGS has been very fortunate in having some very knowledgeable and entrepreneurial members on the Board of Directors, who, although they were researchers of old documents and the happenings of times past, also had an eye and an appreciation for the present day business world. Through the years the SGS applied for and received a few government grants, usually to cover travel costs for a Director to attend a meeting or genealogical conference, or for the Librarian to purchase some books. With the advent of lotteries in Canada and the organization of the Trust (Sask. Sport Trust) to oversee the distribution of lottery funds to cultural and recreational groups, some one on the SGS Board realized that we, as a Society, fell under the definition of a cultural society.

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## NOTES & NEWS

### SASKATCHEWAN RESEARCHERS

Nancy POCHIPINSKI, S.G.S. member, has a copy of Tecumseh on the Prairies (Forget, Heward, Stoughton) and Pioneer Ways to Modern Days (Carrot River and district).

She would be glad to search them for interested persons upon receipt of an S.A.S.E. You may contact her at:

P.O. Box 397  
Carrot River, Saskatchewan  
S0E 0L0

\* \* \* \* \*

### SOME SASKATCHEWAN NEWSPAPERS

Lloydminster: "The Times" and "The Booster"

Lashburn: "The Lashburn Comet" - 12 March 1908 to 14 November 1957. There are several copies missing. These are in the Lassburn library. They are not indexed but are in order according to date/year.

Maidstone: "The Maidstone Mirror" is put out weekly.

Thank you to S.G.S. member, Judy VENABLES, for this information.

\* \* \* \* \*

### LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORY PROGRAMS

The Regina Public Library is offering these free programs in local and family history research. All programs are held in the Central Library, 2311 - 12th Avenue. Pre-registration is advised as enrollment in each program is limited. For pre-registration and further details, call 569-7591.

"Prohibition in Canada" -

Thursday, 19 March, 2:00 p.m., Public Meeting Room.

A slide presentation surveying the development of the temperance movement in Canada from 1820 to 1920, showing a century of struggles and successes of an important social reform movement in our history. This is a program for seniors.

"Effective Correspondence for Family Histories"

Thursday, 9 April, 7:30 p.m., Prairie History Room.

Learn how to write effective letters to libraries, archives, historical and genealogical societies, and individuals. A practical system of keeping track of correspondence will be explained.

"Discovering the History of Your Old Regina Home"

Thursday, 30 April, 7:30 p.m., Prairie History Room.

This program for the amateur house historian will introduce a number of sources that can help in researching the history of older Regina homes.



### HAVE A QUESTION ABOUT YOUR GENEALOGY?

Learn what and where to search next. Try the Genealogy Help Service, Tuesday evenings from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. at the Regina Public Library, Prairie History Room, 2311 - 12th Avenue, Regina.  
phone: 569-7591.

\* \* \* \* \*

### SASKATCHEWAN SONGS

I would like to request your assistance on a project to collect songs written by Saskatchewan authors, artists and musicians. This includes songs written about Saskatchewan by artists from other places, and those by Saskatchewan artists who have moved to other provinces or abroad.

I am interested in all types of songs; published or unpublished. Songs written by professional musicians and those by us "regular folks" including: folksongs, labour songs, peace songs, women's songs, ballads, blues, ditties, rhymes, unique Saskatchewan variations of songs from other places; songs about our history, events; new tunes, old tunes; songs you'd sing in your livingroom and those best sung out behind the barn; even those which are best not sung at all!

I am interested in discovering what we are singing and writing about.

With your assistance, I hope to collect as many songs as possible in the next few months, via letter, phone, interview and tape. With the author's permission, this material will form the basis for a collection of Saskatchewan songs. I intend to use this material to complete my M.A. thesis in Canadian Plains Area Studies. The thesis will be a study of images and themes in the compositions of Prairie songs. When complete, the song collection will be placed in the Saskatchewan Archives.

If you can spare a few moments to share your work; to dust off your old song books, hum a few bars and assist with this process, please contact me at the following address and we can arrange a time to meet:

Jan Knowles Brian  
#8-2206 Cornwall Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 2K9

or call collect to: (306) 522-3874  
(306) 757-1226

I appreciate your assistance and suggestions and look forward to hearing from you.

\* \* \* \* \*

### VARTY FAMILY REUNION

A reunion for the descendants of Christopher VARTY is being planned for 1988 in Ontario. We would like to contact the descendants of Margaret VARDY ANDERSON and Nancy VARTY LOUCKS who are believed to reside in Saskatchewan.  
Please contact:

Mrs. H.T. VARTY  
P.O. Box 33  
Winlaw, British Columbia  
VOG 2J0

\* \* \* \* \*

## MORE JEWISH SURNAMES

(Continued from Volume 17, No. 4 of the S.G.S. "BULLETIN" - December 1986)

### BASKIN, BASHKIN

This is a matronymic surname - named after a mother. The core is the given name Bas Yah - daughter of God. Imperfectly articulated, it was pronounced Bashya.

As many female given names were modified to import affection especially for a little one (as Ruthie for Ruth and Suzette for Susan), Bashya became Bashke, as Dvorke for Devorah and Chayke for Chaya. To this was added the suffix "in" to denote the natronymic, as in Dvorkin and Rivkin. Thus Bashkin signified the offspring of Bashya.

The same process underlies many matronymic surnames, for example:

Yudaskin from Yehudith (Judith).

Dinkin from Dinah.

Zlotkin from Zolote (gold in Polish).

Chanin from Channa (Hannah).

Malkin from Malkah (queen in Hebrew).

Lakin from Laya (Leah).

### ROTHCHILD

In the crowded rows of houses in the Jewish ghetto a house was identified not by a number but by an escutcheon upon which were painted or carved pictures of animals or bird or other objects which bore some affinity to its owner. A wolf would denote a descendant of the tribe of Benjamin, symbolically associated in the Bible with Z'eev (Hebrew for wolf). So, similarly, a lion identified a descendant of the tribe of Judah (from Aryeh-Hebrew for lion).

One family adopted an escutcheon painted red. It was described as Roth Schild (red shield).

Its illustrious descendants, who founded bank branches in Germany, France and England have endowed the name with distinction far removed from its humble origin.

### PASHT

Wolfe and Fania Ingber, of Montreal, have written me a very interesting letter which I gratefully acknowledge. They point out that Mr. Ingber's surname means ginger and that his home town in Poland was a centre for spice merchants, many derived from an assortment of spices. The English name Spicer is from the same source.

They enquire about the origin of Mrs. Ingber's maiden name Pasht. She was born in Lutsk in the western Ukraine. They suggest that it may be an acronym, like Besh't (Ba'al Shem tov). I admire the suggestion as inspired and intelligent, but I can find no support for it. My view is that it derives from Pasztet which is the Slavonic word for pastry and which is related to the familiar Italian word pasta. It would bring it into line with names like Pashtitski and Pashtatski.

I can find no place in the Ukraine that resembles Pasht. There is a town in northern Hungary called Paszto although it is considerable distance from Lutsk.



#### KUPFERBLUM - CHUEN

Jack Kuper of Toronto writes me that his original name was Kuperblum (copper flower in German). He tells me that a namesake, Harold Cooper (formerly Kupferblum), has a number of copper pots with the letter K imprinted on them - confirmation that the name is vocational in origin.

He couples this information with an enquiry about his mother's maiden name Chuen. He speculates that it may be a variation of Cohen or Huen.

I am inclined to associate it with the Polish word Szunny (pronounced choony), which means active or busy. From it is derived the word Czyiniene which means a dealer or businessman. for a definitive answer, one would have to trace the original name which may have been transformed in pronunciation or spelling.

#### KAMINKER - LAPIDES

Kamien, the Polish word for stone, is the source of the surname Kamin, as is its German equivalent Stein.

I received an interesting and illuminating commentary from an old college friend, Ben Kaminker, a Toronto architect about his surname that I feel impelled to share with my readers.

On a recent trip to Israel, I decided to drop in (accompanied by my wife and an Israeli friend) on a cousin with the identical name as myself who lived in Ranana.

When we arrived at the address, we discovered it was an apartment building and there was no "Kaminker" on the list of tenants in the lobby. My Israeli friend said "Come with me" and led us unerringly to the right apartment.

Later, I asked him "How did you know where to go?" He answered: "It is simple. You told me your cousin was in the diplomatic corps. Diplomats are required to Hebraicize their names. In Russia (my friend was born in Russia) there is a stoney area called Kamen or Kamensk, so Kaminker means the man from this stoney area. As soon as I saw the name 'Ben Sela' (rock in Hebrew) I knew immediately this was your cousin."

The name Kaminker may refer to a person who lived in a stoney place or it may denote the occupation of a stonemason. - Kamieniarz in Slavonic, Steiner and Steinhauer in German and Lapides from the Latin.

My thanks to you Ben for a fascinating contribution to The Name Game.

#### DREVNIG - HARNICK - HOLTZMAN

Bill Drevnig, president of Pennington's couturier to buxom matrons ("breite baalhabostes" in Yiddish) is a descendant of lumber kings. Drevinia is Polish for a lumber yard and Drewniak (pronounced drevnyak) is a wood cutter.

The Russian equivalent is Harnik, surname of the eminent Toronto radiologist, Dr. Louis Harnick, while in Yiddish it is Holtzman, (Goltzman) the surname of the well known Winnipeg lawyer.

#### SCHEIBER - STEINER

Susan Lewis sent me a note of appreciation and an enquiry about her parents' surnames. Scheibe in German has many meanings - disc (like an emery wheel), a slice (of bread or meat), a honeycomb, the face of a clock, a coil of rope and a pane of glass. This yields a variety of choices, but the original name (if it was abbreviated) might help. Scheiber may also be an inhabitant of the Austrian town of Scheibenhutte. It may also be a misspelling of Schreiber (a scribe or writer) or Scheider (a refiner) as in Goldscheider.

Steiner is easier. It comes from stein, the German for stone. It may indicate residence in a stony city (like Stoney Creek) or a gemologist who traded in precious stones (Edelstein).

#### FRACKT

Joe Frackt of Montreal has written me of his abortive efforts to trace his name. In providing me with the details of his search he says that "all this and half a buck might buy you a cup of coffee." His father's original name was Fracht which he changed to Frackt. This is a valuable clue.

Fracht in German and Slavonic means freight. My educated guess is that his ancestor was a carter. It is reflected in the Jewish surname Furmann. I should like to dignify the name as a cartage agent or trucker but the likelihood is that his equipment consisted of a horse and buggy rather than a fleet of transport trucks and trailers.

I should like to acknowledge the request of Mrs. E. Fracht of Montreal for this information.

#### CUTLER

Hilary Cutler asks the origin of his name. He informs me that the original name was Kutlyar, which sounds French to him.

Kotlarz is Slavonic for coppersmith (Kupferschmidt, pronounced Coopersmith in German). In Jewish the name represented Scharansky, is an illustrious bearer of this name.

It is not to be confused with Cutler - a manufacturer of knives, which in German is Messerschmidt.

#### RAPPAPORT - LURIA

The Jewish community in Italy is one of the oldest on the European continent. Jews lived in a hospitable environment and many in the Hebrew community distinguished themselves for their contribution both to Italian and Hebrew culture.

One of the most famous sons was Rabbi Menachem Ben Jacob Ha Kohen, a prominent physician of Porto (Verona), who was known as Rappaport. Rappa is thought to have been derived from the Hebrew rofeh (doctor), Porta was his native city - hence Rappaport.

Other surnames of Italian origin are: Bassin from Bassano; Florence from Firenze; Lurie, from Luria; Romano and Romanelli from Rome; Soncino the well known name of a Jewish publisher.

Luria was the surname adopted by a learned rabbi, who was known as Marenu Ha Rab Shimon Luria and by the acronym MaHaRSall.



#### JAVITS

Jacob Javits, for many years a Republican senator of New York, died recently after a distinguished career in which espoused liberal causes against the mainstream of his party's philosophy. His unusual surname merits comment.

Yavitz was a name coined by an illustrious rabbi, Jacob Emden. It was an acronym for Jacob (Yaakov) Ben Tzvi. The late Senator Javits added lustre to the name by his significant contribution to the progress of liberalism in the United States.

#### SAVLOV

I recently had a chat with my good friend, Lou Savlov, in the Primrose Club steam room and discovered that he was almost a "landsman". His folks came from a town in Latvia about 50 miles from Riga. Mine came from Dvinsk (now Daugaypils) about 100 miles down the Dvina River from Riga. Since he did not know the origin of his surname, I promised to explore it.

I have concluded the name is Zavilov - the son of Zavil (the suffix "ov" denoting a patronym as in Davidov, Rubinov, etc.). Zavil is authoritatively held to derive from the name Samuel. It may be a diminutive form of the Hebrew name Zeev ("wolf"). I prefer the former because Lou is neither little nor a wolf.

#### KARTEN

Matilda Grossman enquires about her father's name, Karten. Karten is the Yiddish word for playing cards or sheets of paper, or parchment. There may, however, be an association with the name Kortner, which is a tanner of goat skins.

Since the spelling and pronunciation undergo changes from time to time, it might be useful to search for documents which may disclose some deviation from the present name and explore further.

#### RUMAK - SOBOL

Today we visit the Polish zoo to examine the names in the animal kingdom which appear as Jewish surnames: Belkin - squirrel; Bobrow - beaver; Borsuk - badger; Kot - cat; Lis - fox; Rumak - steed; Sarna - deer; Sobol - sable; Szop(pronounced Shop) - racoon; Wol - ox.

#### FISCH - OKUN

Today we cast our net in the sea and examine our catch to identify Jewish surnames which we have fished out: Fisch - fish (ryba in Polish); Karp - carp; Hecht - pike (szczupak in Polish); Rekin - shark; Walfish - whale. Rybak is Polish for fisherman.

And let us not overlook the delicacy which we enjoy with a bagel and cream cheese; Lachs - German for salmon.

#### LEITER - ENGEL - STERN

The eminent endocrinologist, Dr. Lawrence Leiter, boasts a surname that emanates from the Frankfurter Judengasse - a house name depicted by the insignia of a ladder. It probably represented an aspiration to attain greater heights. The neighborhood also displayed the insignia of an angel (engel) which was also very popular.

Other favorites were Stern (star) and Himel (sky). They undoubtedly have a spiritual connotation-striving upward towards heaven.

#### GASCO - LANDES

Isaac Gasco of Toronto writes on behalf of himself and a large Gasco family in Montreal that the name was prolabley adopted by Marranos who escaped from Spain to France.

Gascogne is a province in the south of France north of the Pyrenees which abutted pain. It was accessible by water over the Golfe de Gascogne. Hence the surname Gasco.

Another French province adjoining Gascogne was Landes which may very well account for its popularity as a Jewish surname.

#### WALLLENDER

Joy ruth Menderson of Halifax has made a valuable contribution to my inventory of names. She informs me that her maiden name Wallender is from the German word wollaendler ("wool merchant"). Another form is Wollman.

I commend her for her reserach and preservation of the origin and meaning of her family name. All too few of us seek out this information which will be lost when our parents and grandparents are gone. We should, while opportunity avails, heed the sage advice of our forefathers - "Ask your father and he will tell you; your grandfather...and he will explain."

Her letter also points up the subtle changes in names when immigrants adopt the spelling and pronunciation of names they assimilate into a different culture. Frequently the changes are imposed, rather than chosen, by and immigration officer who either untutored or benevolent.

#### MALOWANY

Mrs. Samuel Schwartz of Toronto (nee Charlotte Malowane) enquires about the meaning of her maiden name.

Malowany means painted or colored and is Slavic counterpart of Farb and Farber, which was associated with the dyeing industry in which Jews were engaged. It is an interesting coincidence that by marrying Samuel Schwartz, her surname remains color oriented.

#### KIDECKEL

Murray Kideckel, a Toronto chartered accountant, and I have a client in common which brought me into contact with him. Having the curiosity of a cat, I discreetly enquired as to the signifigance of his unusual surname. His response was intriguing and impels me to share it with my readers.

The first chapter of Genesis describes the creation of the earth including the Garden of Eden, which was watered by a river which branched off into four tributaries. One of them is the river Tigris. In Heberew, the river was called Chidekkel.

Having proudly recited the origin of his surname, Murray then confessed that it was not really the name of his ancestor, but one which was adopted to effect an exemption from military service. That's the game of the name.

#### CHEIFETZ - KEYFETZ

My colleague Carl Keyfetz, well known in Toronto for his valuable work with youth, seeks confirmation of the meaning of his name as related to him by a Christian client- "a jewel, something precious or desirable." Right on!

The root of the name is Chofetz - to desire, and it has been superlatively iterpreted to extend to the most precious thing that



one could desire.

It appears in different spelling like Keyfetz, the surname of Ben who is a jewel in the communal and literary strata of Canada, and Jascha Heifetz, the violin virtuoso, who together with Carl have given the name considerable lustre.

#### DUBIN - KREVER

The Ontario Court of Appeal is enriched by two distinguished jurists - Justice Charles Dubin and Horace Krever.

Dubina was a Jewish centre of learning in Lithuania, which boasted of the Dubiner maggid - a celebrated preacher. From Dubina we get the names Dubin, Dubiner and Dubinsky. David Dubinsky was a noted labor leader in the United States.

The surname Krever comes from Krivoy Rog, a town northeast of Odessa in the Ukraine. By a remarkable coincidence, Borish Krivy, who is the executive officer to the chief justices of the Supreme Court of Ontario owes his name to the same source.

#### SAVLOV

##### (Corrigendum)

I am indebted to my learned and perceptive critic and friend, Ben Kayfetz, for his review of my recent commentary on the surname Savlov.

He confirms my conclusion that the name is derived from the given name Zavel, which is a nickname for Samuel to Zamvel to Zavel. He also suggests that a similar process yielded the name Zangwell, the familiar surname of Israel, a noted English writer. While there is authority to support his suggestion, my own inclination is to ascribe it to the Heberew word Zangvill, which means ginger and is the equivalent to Imber and Ingber in German.

He notes that the given name couplet Shmuel - Zanzvil, points out their twinning, as does Shlomo - Zalman, which combines the Hebrew and Yiddish names for Solomon.

However, he takes issue with my alternative suggestion that Savlov may have emanated from the Hebrew name Ze'ev (Wolf), although I did not consider it apt to describe Lou Savlov, who is a rotund lamb rather than a little wolf. I stand corrected and throw my alternative suggestion to the wolves. Thanks, Ben!

#### LUBELSKY - GLUSKEN - NISKER

Lubelski is a town in the province of Lubelskie in Eastern Poland. It was the surname of one of Toronto's pioneers who managed the clothing manufacturing department of Eaton's, who gave employment in the needle trade to many immigrant Jews at the turn of the century.

Glusk is a village in the suburbs of Lublin in Poland in the Province of Lubelskie, from which Ira Gluskin, analyst for Brown, Baldwin, Nisker Limited, Stockbrokers, derives his name.

The Nisker of that company is Mac Nisker, the stockbroker, who owes his name to the Town of Nisko, also in Poland, some distance south of Lubelski and Glusk.

#### PELTS - FUTTERMAN - KERZNER

The fur trade in Toronto was mainly in Jewish hands a generation ago. They brought with them to Canada the skill and experience which had been developed by Jews in Europe. This reflected in a number of Jewish surnames which are related to the fur trade.

Peltzman and Futterman meant furrier in Yiddish. The Polish equivalent was Kerzner, Kushner and Skornik. Furs generally were described as Rochwerg.

Examples of the varieties of fur are: Mink-Mink, Morder; Otter-Otter; Beaver-Biber; Sable-Sobol; Fox-Fuchs; Raccoon-Washber, Szop; Lamb-Lam; Leopard-Lempert; Muskrat-Shnoit; Squirrel-Veverke; Badger-Borsuk.

#### ERLICK - NEEMAN

Probity is a cardinal virtue in the Hebrew culture. It gives rise to a series of names that describe the character of its bearer like Honest John.

Ehrlich means honorable. Wortsman and Ehrenwort both mean trustworthy and designated the custodian of the funds of the Kahal.

Neeman was translated into the German, Kassirer, and the Slavik, Wernick, to describe the trusted repository of communal funds.

#### JESION - GESTERN

Morris L. Jesion asks me to settle a family debate about the meaning of his surname. One contending interpretation is that it is the Polish word for autumn. The other claim is that it means an ash tree.

According to my dictionary Jesion is an ash tree. The word for autumn is Jesien. Oddly enough, and to make matters more confusing Jesionka is an autumn overcoat. I congratulate both contenders for their awareness.

He further enquires about his mother's maiden name which was Gestern. This means "yesterday" in German. I would speculate, however, that the name may be derived from Esther. The matronymic surname Estrin may have been Hestrin, which became transformed into Gestrin, because the Slavs substitute G for H (Gurowitz for Hurowitz).

#### SHANKMAN - KREPSCHMER

Ray Shankman, of Montreal, enquires about his surname. He has two versions of its meaning "saloon keeper" and "gift giver".

Schenk in German is a tavern. Schenker is a bartender and Schenkman sells wines and spirits. Weinschenker (anglicized to Winesanker) and Weininger dispense wines. The Slavon equivalent for inkeeper is Karczmark. In Yiddish it's Kretchmer.

Kruger runs a roadside pub where he plies his customers with beer out of a crock (Krug).

Schenker also means donor or giver in German but a Schenkman is not a philanthropist. He spreads good cheer for a profit.

#### BIEDERMAN

In a witty poem, the 19th century poet, Thomas Hood, after observing that "men once were surnamed for their shape or estate" concluded:

"But now when the door-plates of misters and dames are read, each so constantly varies.

From the owner's trade, figure and calling surnames seem given by rule of contraries."

A Grossman (big man) may be small and a Goldhar (gold haired) may be a brunette. Kaganovitch (son of Cohen-the priestly tribe of Aaron) was a member of the atheistic politburo.

It is a refreshing, therefore, to see the tradition of a surname perpetuated. One of my colleagues in the legal profession is a man of scrupulous integrity and is the rightful heir of a worthy forebear surnamed Biederman - man of honor. I do not hold it against Ronald Biderman that he spells his name a little differently.

#### KLAPPER - KLOPPER - KLAPP

Most surnames denote virtues that extol the ancestor. In the area of communication you find Singer(singer), Dichter(poet), Magid(preacher), and Sprachman(linguist).

A notable exception is the name Klapper and its variants. In German, Klapper is a gossip. Its derogatory implication probably explains the infrequent incidence of this surname, probably, because those who inherited it, were prone to shed it or alter it.

Surnames became mandatory in 1785 by a decree of Emperor Joseph of Austria as part of his program of emancipation. Choice was limited from an authorized list of German names with a prescribed tariff. The most expensive ones were those of flowers and precious metals, like rosen and Gold. For those who failed to register in time, officials arbitrarily handed out contemptuous names like: Szelkopf-donkey; Stinker-malolorous; Trinker-drunkard; Fresser-glutton; Goldlust-lust for gold.

#### GREIF - DRACHE

I have previously referred to the Frankfurter Judengasse - the Jewish street where houses were identified by insignia rather than municipal numbers. The illustrious surname Rothchild (red shield) springs from this source.

A number of shields depicted animals like fuchs (fox) and Lamm (lamb). Others owed their origin to mythology and have endured as surnames in current use.

Greif is the German for griffin, a fabulous animal having the head and wings of an eagle and the body and hind quarters of a lion. The Polish word is Gryf.

Drache is German for dragon - a mythical winged monster, part serpent, part crocodile, usually represented as breathing out fire.

By coincidence, after I had written for the foregoing, I received a letter from Dr. Cyril Gryfe of Toronto reciting Graif and Grajf as alternative spellings of his surname, but which have the same pronunciation as the German Greif and Polish Gryf. It is possible that the name comes from Gryfice, a town in Poland, but I prefer its identification with the majestic eagle and the mighty lion.

#### BEILIS, SHIFRIN

The technique of adopting a surname after a mother instead of a father is rather unique in Hebrew nomenclature. Although far out-numbered by patronymic surnames like Abraham, Jacob and David, there are nevertheless many Jewish surnames that derive from the given name of a mother. Most of these end in "in" as in Rivkin, Rachlin, and Zeldin. Some end in "es" like Hendes, Kalles and Chernes. It is in this category that we find the name Beiles. Mendel Beiles was the subject of a false accusation in Russia of having killed a Christian child to extract its blood



for ostensibly ritual purposes.

Beiles - is the child of Beile - (from Beile - beautiful).

Shifre was an equivalent given name (from Sharif - Hebrew for beautiful) and from it comes the matronymic surname Shifrin.

#### STARKMAN, RIESENMAN

In many jurisdictions, when the adoption of surnames became mandatory by law, there was a restriction against adopting a distinctively Jewish name.

This posed a dilemma to a person named Samson, who was forbidden from assuming his own name. A logical device was to perpetuate the name by association.

The biblical strong man yielded the name Starkman (German for strong man) or Riesenman (German for giant), Kraft (power) or Macht (might).

By the same process: Solomon (from shlomo - peace) became Fried; Simcha (from the Hebrew for happy) became Freud; Baruch (from the Hebrew for blessed), became Selig.

-----oOo-----

Helen Dorothy Haselhurst GREENALL  
1905-1986



We were saddened to learn of the death of Helen Greenall in her sleep on 15 December 1986 in her 81st year. A long time resident of Tower Gardens in Regina, she recently lived in Regina Pioneer Village. Helen was born in Balgonie where she took all her schooling. Following training at Regina Normal School she taught several years, mainly in the Avonhurst/Edgeley/Regina districts. During the Second World War she was employed at 2 A.O.T.S. Pearce, Alberta. Upon her return to Regina she accepted a position with the Land Titles Office and remained there until her retirement from the position as Deputy Registrar in 1971. She was active in the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society from its beginning where she acted as a Director and Librarian for several years. She will be remembered for housing the total library in her suite, and cheerfully and dutifully carrying several boxes of books to meetings.

Helen was predeceased by her parents, Arthur Richard GREENALL and Maude Dorothy (nee BROWN) GREENALL, both in 1933. She leaves to mourn her brother Richard, Brownsville, Texas and Balgonie; sister-in-law Leila GREENALL; nephew Arthur (Carole) GREENALL of Winnipeg; niece Alice POWELL, Regina; numerous great nieces and nephews and four great great nephews. Her extended family of Nell BAIRD and Nell's three children, Gerry (Marg), Sarnia, Joanne (Reg) WHITEHOUSE of Vancouver, and Doreen (Warren) MITCHELL. Funeral service was held on Wednesday 17 December 1986 in Speer's Funeral Home in Regina. Burial was in Regina Memorial Gardens.

# MEMBERS' INTERESTS

ANCESTOR'S NAME & NAME OF SPOUSE	YEAR OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH	SUBMITTED BY:
DAVIDSON, John Franklin m. JACKSON, Elvara	1930 1932	Saskatchewan Saskatchewan			Roma (COLLINS) DAVIDSON Box 241 Perdue, Saskatchewan S0K 3C0
DAVIDSON, John m. BROWN, Vera	1908	Co. Aberdeen, Scotland			
DAVIDSON, Alexander m. CARLE, Jessie	1867	Co. Aberdeen, Scotland	1960	Saskatchewan	
DAVIDSON, John Matthew m. ROBERTSON, Jessie	1838	Co. Aberdeen, Scotland	1910	Scotland	
DAVIDSON, Nathaniel m. LAURIE, Isobella	c1800	Co. Aberdeen, Scotland	c1850	-	
JACKSON, Richard A. m. CLARKE, Lillian	1895	Ontario	1980	Saskatchewan	
JACKSON, Thomas m. ELSOM, Emma	1851	Ontario	1925	Ontario	
JACKSON, Stephen m. STANTON, Ann	1818	Co. Northumber- land, Scotland	1858	Ontario	
BROWN, Franklin G. m. CROZIER, May	1889	Ontario	1963	Saskatchewan	
BROWN, Samuel m. WEBB, Elizabeth	1841	Ontario	1893	Ontario	
BROWN, Joseph m. TODD, Agnes	c1811	Co. Monaghan, Scotland	1891	Ontario	
LEE, Frank m. DELLER, Mamie	1895 1905	Lincs., England Ontario	1980 1983	Saskatchewan Saskatchewan	Miss Dorothy Wilma LEE 29-320 Clarence Avenue S Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 1H6
LEE, John m. MILLNS, Ada Jane	1859 1867	Ntt., England Ntt., England	1948 1934	Saskatchewan Saskatchewan	
DELLER, David m. LAPP, Ethel Alberta	1868 1880	Kent, England Ontario	1916 1965	Ontario Saskatchewan	
LEE, William m. YOUNG, Olive	1826 1834	Ntt., England Ntt., England	1884 1912	Ntt., England Ntt., England	
MILLNS, John m. NICHOLSON, Elizabeth	1825 1834	Linc., England Linc., England	1882 ?	Ntt., England Ntt., England	
DELLER, George m. SAXTON, Sarah Ann	1837 1836	Essex, England Kent, England	1920 1908	Ontario Ontario	
LAPP, William m. PARSONS, Helen (Ellen)	1849 1851	Ontario Ontario	1890 1940	Ontario Saskatchewan	

ANCESTOR'S NAME & NAME OF SPOUSE	YEAR OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH	SUBMITTED BY:
LEE, William	1797	Ntt., England	?	England	Miss Dorothy W. LEE (continued)
m. HEATHER(HATHER), Monica	1791	Ntt., England	?	England	
YOUNG, John	1789	Linc., England	1876	Ntt., England	
m. HUNTER, Grace	1802	Linc., England	1850	Ntt., England	
MILLNS(MILNES), William	1799	Linc., England	?	England	
m. CONYERS, Mary	1801	Linc., England	?	England	
NICHOLSON, Thompson	c1800	Linc., England	?	England	
m. GENTEL(GENTLE), Elizabeth	1803	Linc., England	?	England	
DELLER, William	c1800	England	1887	Ontario	
m. TART, Sarah	c1804	England	1841	Essex, England	
SAXTON, Henry	1811	Kent, England	?	Kent, England	
m. DAVIS, Sarah	c1812	Kent, England	1850	Kent, England	
LAPP, Charles Henry	1816	Ontario	1837	Ontario	
m. BADGLEY, Jane	1818	Ontario	1901	Ontario	
PARSONS, Joseph	1810	England	1868	Ontario	
m. CURTIS, Virtue Millicent	c1814	England	1858	Ontario	
LEE, William	1765	Leic., England	1836	Ntt., England	
m. SHELTON, Eleanor	1776	Leic., England	1840	Ntt., England	
HEATHER(HATHER), John	1762	Ntt., England	?	?	
m. FISHER, Mary Elizabeth	?	England	?	?	
YOUNG, Edward	c1750	Linc., England	1835	Linc., England	
m. FAULDING, Sarah	c1756	Linc., England	1829	Linc., England	
HUNTER, John	1772	Linc., England	?	?	
m. WILSON, Grace	?	?	1841	Lincs., England	
MILLNS(MILNES)(MILLNES), William	c1775	Ntt., England	1841	Lincs., England	
m. BROWNLOW, Mary	?	England	?	England	
CONYERS, William	c1772	England	?	England	
m. WRAGG, Elizabeth	c1777	England	?	England	
GENTEL(GENTLE), Edward	?	England	?	England	
m. LISTER, Mary	?	England	?	England	
SAXTON, Henry	1779	Kent, England	?	England	
m. KERSHAW, Sarah	c1780	Kent, England	?	England	
LAPP, Samuel	1789	N.Y., U.S.A.	1871	Ontario	
m. KELLER, Katherine	1789	N.Y., U.S.A.	1859	Ontario	
BADGLEY, Rosel/Rozel	1795	N.Y., U.S.A.	?	Ontario	
m. CLARK(E), Pauline	1798	U.S.A.	?	Ontario	
PARSONS, Richard	?	England	?	?	
m. ? , Betsy	?	England	?	?	
LEE(LEIGH), Joseph	1729	Leic., England	?	Ntt., England	
m. MARSHALL, Jane	?	England	?	England	

ANCESTOR'S NAME & NAME OF SPOUSE	YEAR OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH	SUBMITTED BY:
SHELTON, Francis m. WISEMAN, Ann	1746 c1750	Leic., England Leic., England	? ?	Leic., England Leic., England	Miss Dorothy W. LEE (continued)
HUNTER, William m. ? , Ann	? ?	? ?	? ?	Leic., England Leic., England	
LAPP, Jeremiah m. SMITH, Amy	c1750 ?	U.S.A. U.S.A.	? ?	Ontario Ontario	
KELLER, John Zacharia m. NASCHAUD, Anna Maria	? ?	U.S.A. U.S.A.	? ?	? ?	
BADGLEY, Anthony m. ?	1768	N.Y., U.S.A.	?	U.S.A.	
CLARK(E), Freeman m. ? , Lydia	1773 1777	N.Y., U.S.A. N.Y., U.S.A.	1835 1871	Ontario Ontario	
BEAL, Frank m. REVITT, Edith	1875 ?	Yorkshire, Eng. Yorkshire, Eng.	1918 ?	Laura, Sask. ?	Mrs. Dorothy REVITT P.O. Box 1192 Prince Albert, Sask. S6V 5S7
TERNES, Peter m. BACHMEIER, Veronica	1875 1882	Romania Bess., Russia	1978 1967	Saskatchewan Saskatchewan	Rosemary MACK P.O. Box 303 Bienfait, Sask. S0C 0M0
TERNES, Anton m. MIILLER, Elizabeth	c1850	Bess., Russia Bess., Russia	1933	Romania Romania	
TERNES, Michael m. FAHNRICH, Elizabeth	1828	Germany	1880	Romania	
BACHMEIER, Johannes m. LAUTERBACH, ?	c1850	Bess., Russia		Romania	
MIILLER, Mathias m. WIITSCHIK, ?	1826	Bess., Russia	1878	Romania	
MIILLER, Ludwig m. ? , Barbara	c1802	Germany		Germany/Russia	
MACK, Joseph m. MAIER, Katherine	1863	Bess., Russia	1951	Saskatchewan	
MACK, Joseph m. KELLER, Margaretha	c1840	Bess., Russia		Russia	
MERKLINGER, Jacobus m. WINTER, Angeline	1873 1876	Russia Bess., Russia	1950 1947	Saskatchewan Saskatchewan	
MERKLINGER, Jacobi m. GOTZ, Catherina	c1840	Germany	c1880	Russia	
WINTER, Karl m. KOPP, Faustina	1849	Bess., Russia	1920	Saskatchewan	



## BRITISH CENSUS RECORDS

Presented by Colin R. CHAPMAN  
at the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Seminar '84  
held in Regina, Saskatchewan

If you read the average textbook on censuses in general you will find that they say the first censuses conducted in Britain were in 1841. Some books go further by saying the first usable one was in 1851, and a few textbooks do concede the fact that we began conducting censuses in 1801. They say all of the early censuses have been kept and are very valuable. In any case, we have conducted censuses way before 1801. I want to share with you a few examples of censuses that were conducted before 1801, just to whet your appetite more than anything else. I'll then share with you one or two that have taken place in 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831 and I will then stop because the information in the 1841, 1851 and later censuses is readily available. The information on the earlier censuses (ie. population listings, names of people) is not so readily available.

Just by way of an introduction to censuses in general let me remind you that censuses have been conducted for hundreds, in fact, thousands of years. Some of you will remember that in about 1200 B.C. all men over 20 years who were fit to fight were required to register according to their families. We have in the fourth book of Moses, the book of Numbers in the Bible, a record of a census being conducted when the Lord told Moses to go out and count the people.

The Romans conducted about every five to fourteen years. When Governor Sarenious came, in about 1618, a census was conducted. There was almost an open revolt at the prospect of people being called up.

The first British census which has names in it was the Domesday Census. It was conducted in 1086, and is of names of landowners only (adult males) and was conducted according to the number of plow lands they had. A plow land varied in size depending on the geography and the topography of the area but it was about 120 acres. It was an area in which a plow team (8 oxen) could plow in an agricultural year. Although there are names on it, what is important for you, who are perhaps struggling with your ancestors in the 1800's, is that for you to be fully aware of, and steep yourself in the history of the locality where your ancestors came from.

Something that the British Family History Federation tries to instill into researchers is that genealogy on its

own is pretty boring. There is nothing worse than just a list of births, marriages and deaths. You produce a pedigree and what do you do with it? You write it up, you perhaps draw up a large chart, you stick it on the wall at home and then you bore all your friends with it when they come to visit you. That's not very inspiring. We believe you should go much further than that. You do need to do the genealogy to produce the pedigree as a framework but on that we advocate everybody should hang some family history - social conditions at the time in which your ancestors lived. What sort of clothes did they wear? What sort of house did they live in? Where did they fit into the social structure of the community? Were they landowners or were they working for somebody else? Did they hold a position such as the church warden or an overseer or some other position in the rural or urban community? We fully believe that if you have identified an area where your ancestors came from, whether it be a city, a tiny village community, a township or a hamlet within a tiny, tiny parish you should find out as much as you can about that area.

It is useful to know about these population listings (some have names and some have only numbers) even though you haven't got back to 1086 yet because they help you find out something about the area. One of their values is that you can see whether the community has grown recently or perhaps it has contracted for various reasons, such as the growth of the railways or the buildings of canals and roads. Those methods of communication have changed throughout the years. So for 1086 you can, from the number of adult males, work out what was the total population. It is divided into villings - those who had 60 acres and owned one half a plow team (4 oxen), borders - those who had 15-30 acres and owned 2 oxen, or serfs (who in fact were far more wealthy than our idea of them being the lowest of the low) - had 5 acres and 1 oxen. That is how the people are identified in this census.

There were numerous returns for England (same applies for all of Britain) because over the years both the Church and the State (and by the state I mean either a government which is a pure democracy or a monarch acting as a dictator) from time to time conducted censuses or took lists of names of people for various purposes, normally for the purposes of raising money for the church, the monarch or for fighting wars. Because we fought wars we also needed to know exactly how many people we could draw on so there were several censuses conducted of able-bodied people particularly between the ages of 15 and 50 or 15 and 60 depending on the time period as to when people remained able-bodied. So we will find, in a lot of the examples which I am going to be talking about, the names of people listed for the purposes of raising money

or actual numbers of people who were "able" to go and fight for one reason or another.

There were very, very many returns of taxation starting really in the 1200's. A typical example of one conducted in 1237 is in Latin. Many have been transcribed and translated.

From about the early 1300's there were a lot of what are known as lay subsidy rolls (taxation lists). They were grants as a method of raising revenue by the Tudor and Stuart monarchs. These weren't an annual taxation but a tax that they raised when they ran short of money. One particular taxation act could be granted to bring the necessary revenue and they could spread the payment over a year or more. The original method of keeping the record was to write it out on a bit of parchment and instead of dividing it into a book they got the next bit of parchment and just sewed the next bit to it and sewed the next bit to that and so on until it got a bit long so they rolled it up. That's how it became known as a subsidy roll. There were a whole lot of these lay subsidies which were bound into rolls for 1290, 1294, 1296, 1297, 1301, 1306, 1307. You can see by these dates that they did not occur annually, but occurred every time that they ran short of money. It was done nationwide and so there are things like this for every county but no county, because of the way records were kept, has a complete list for all the years so there were quite a few gaps; and, of course, there were a lot of people, like today, who evaded the tax, so they won't appear on these records. A lot of these rolls have been transcribed, translated and published. A lot of places where these can be easily found are in the publications of local history societies which have, over the years, transcribed and published them and many of them have been translated as well. You can get copies of these through inter-library loan through the Regina Public Library. If you want to look at the originals when you're over in England you can do so. They are generally in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane.

From 1377 to 1381 we had another war crisis and poll tax lists, which were just another way of raising revenue, came about. On these, names of the taxpayers appear. The ones in 1377 are very good because people hadn't quite realized yet what was going on. In 1379 they realized that they could get caught for one of two things and so for that one and the 1381 poll tax there is some evasion. They are all in Latin unless they are from Northumberland where the list was conducted and compiled in French. Everybody over the age of 14 appears in that census. The ones for 1377 are fairly complete. The ones for, in particular, Oxford and Colchester, Hull, Carlyle, and London are exceptionally good. They are very well listed

and identified. Another useful thing about the 1379 and 1381 censuses is that the rate at which they paid was graded socially and so it gives you an idea of where your ancestors fitted into the social scheme of things. The receipts, which you have access to, have got the names of the taxpayers and the amounts they paid. Again, from this you can do a calculation as to what the total population was which is useful in a proper survey of the area where your ancestors lived.

But, these were not really censuses in the terms in which we know them today where they are a total listing of population. We've really got to wait until 1520 for the very first census that was conducted and it was only conducted for part of the city of Coventry.

From 1524 to 1525 there was another series of lay subsidies on top of the tenth and fifteenth part that was already being paid by these other methods of taxation. There were three ways in which the 1524 to 1525 subsidy was arranged: one was on the capital value property, the second was on landed income and the third was on wages. Where the assessment rolls survived they provide a directory of the upper, middle and lower classes and are near enough to the earliest parish registers to serve as some basis for genealogical tree planting. (The earliest parish registers need not have started until 1538.)

There is another census which is a detailed census for 1532 to 1533 for the Archdeaconry of Stafford. In 1545 a detailed census was conducted for Kidlington in Oxfordshire.

There was a nationwide taxation levied in 1549 - a sheep tax - for those who owned sheep. It lists their names and the numbers of sheep that they had and again it gives you an idea of their wealth and their background.

There was an Ecclesiastical return of families conducted, a nationwide survey, in 1563. This gives the number of families of every diocese in England. The originals of this are in the British Museum Library.

The Census of 1565 in Kent (area of Canterbury and immediate surrounding area) has the names and ages of householders and their wives, the number of children, the number of servants and the number of dogs and hogs they kept.

The 1575 census of Poole in Dorset (pops back and forth between Dorset and Hampshire depending on the boundaries), was taken on May 5, 1757. The original of that was found by accident recently in some old records in the public library.

There is a period from 1592 to 1691 when the church became concerned about the number of people who weren't attending



services or were attending other sorts of services and were, in fact, not complying with the regular worship of the established church which by this time had become Protestant. Remember that until 1534 the church in England was the Roman Catholic Church and so the established church was of the Roman faith and came under the Pope in Rome until Henry VIII started making changes in the religious ideas resulting in the change from being a Roman Catholic country to a country with the Protestant Church being the established church generally. So, we have got Recusante rolls giving the names of people during this period.

For 1617 if any of you have ancestors from Devon and in particular from the village of Coleridge, for some unknown reason they decided that they would raise a bit of revenue to look after Turkish prisoners of war. As a result there is a subscription list which gives all the households of that village. There was for Taynton in Oxfordshire another list of people for 1662. A whole other series, a complete census was conducted in Ealing, Middlesex by the Public Record Office. One page from that census is of the school and gives the names and ages of the pupils and the school master.

There are many other listings:

1603 - is a transcription from the Archdeaconry of Bedfordshire;

20 May 1620, 1621, 1630

-are three censuses for the village of Coganhough in North Hamptonshire. The advantage of this one is that the many who conducted where all the A's are together, B's are together and so on. This particular parchment in those days and they just packed everything in as is shown by the one or two baptisms tucked in at the bottom.

1628 - The man who conducted the 1620, 1621 and 1630 censuses also conducted one in 1628 which is quite interesting because he indexed the above three by surnames which may indicate that everyone was known by their christian names rather than their surnames.

Protestation returns, 1641 and 1642, were pretty well nation-wide. As an example, the one for the village of Swineshead in Bedfordshire was a list of people, all males over 18, who vowed to maintain the true reformed Protestant religion and to look after his majesty's royal person and properties of parliament. You have the people who signed who were in favour of this. Those who didn't want to sign are also listed. So, not only have you got, on the eve of the civil war, the

names of the people in that village, but you know which side they were on because those in favor signed one page and those who were against signed on another tape. This is very useful in terms of history of the country as a whole.

Poll tax returns for 1689 give lists of names of people and may be found in county record offices. These record offices have hundreds of these returns which people seldom look at. They give the names of the head of the household, whether he had a wife or not, and the number of children if there were any. This helps you to identify which family was your ancestor and which was the cousin or uncle.

Another method of raising revenue was based on the number of fireplaces or hearths you had was called the Hearth Tax. This came into effect in 1662. These give names of people and how many fire hearths they had. By the number of fireplaces you can see the size of the house they lived in give you an idea of where your ancestor fit into the social structure of the community. Someone who is fairly affluent may have 25 fireplaces whereas others may have had only one.

Bills of Mortality are useful. A Bill of Mortality for 1665 of London gives the names of the parishes, how many people were dying and what they were dying of. For example, consumption caused the deaths of 4,808, drowning - 14, lethargy - 14, teeth and worms - 2,614, vomiting - 56, plague - 68,000, poisoning - 1, grief - 46, burned or scalded - 8, aged - 1,500 and distracted - 5.

We started to get interested in censuses around this time. You can see that from the 1500's censuses were conducted here and there around the country but it wasn't a nation-wide effort. They tried to introduce a census in 1676 suggesting that the people send in the numbers of inhabitants, those who were married and unmarried, widows, age, number of families, and number of hearths. So, they were trying to bring together these various population listings and censuses. But the whole idea was a total failure because people distrusted it. One for 1694, which was a National Taxation Act, went through to 1706. There was also a tax for war revenue. There was, around that same time, a tax on births, marriages and burials registered and so you will find a big gap in the parish registers and your ancestors could very well be the ones that are in that gap.

There were also, around this time, censuses for Nottinghamshire and from Clayworth in particular, giving a very detailed listing for 1676 and also 1688. If you've got ancestors from Goodnestone

in Surrey there was one for 1676. There was also a detailed census for 1684 for Childers Corton in Warwickshire. There is also one for Melville in Darbyshire conducted in 1695. It was around and available at about the turn of the century but has now disappeared.

Then we thought of another way of raising revenue, for 1731, although it was started in 1696, through a tax on the number of windows a person had called the Window Tax and if you go around some of the places in England today you will see where some of the people avoided paying that tax by blocking out their windows by bricking them in. It went on until 1851 but no one really paid it much after the mid-1700's so the government eventually gave up. Again you can get an idea of where people fitted into the social scheme of things because it gives the names and the number of windows.

Then they tried to introduce a proper census with a bill that went before Parliament for not only conducting a census but for having births, marriages and deaths and the poor receiving alms in every parish. This is Potter's Population Bill of 1753. But people started to write pamphlets protesting against it. One of the points of the Opposition was:

"What signifies genealogy to poor laborers and manufacturers when, there are twenty to one of those to whom genealogy may be of use?

Yet are all to pay the priest of the parish?"

In other words, the ordinary person - keep your nose out of your genealogy. It's only of use to the noble classes. So, because the censuses may be used for genealogy this was a reason for not having a census. Another reason for the failure of Potter's 1753 Bill is that they had remembered Satan stood up against Israel and provoked David to number Israel. David then conducted a census and the wrath of God came upon the children of Israel. The people of England had no desire to have the wrath of God coming down on them in 1753 and so the census was abandoned.

There were numerous other essays on population going on but a very detailed census conducted for the village of Carthington in Bedfordshire in 1782 gives a page to each household and included information such as: name of the occupier, birthplace and date, his age in years, months and days, names of children, wife, her birthplace and age in years, months and days, also listed people who were normally in the house but were away the day the census was conducted and told where they were, visitors (known as inmates), where they were born, age, wife, and children of inmates and so on.

I have already mentioned Bills of Mortality. Well, they continued and one for North Hampton in 1788 shows what some of these people were dying from.

We at long last come to the Act of Parliament, December of 1800, which introduced the actual 1801 census. Here are the questions that were asked in this census:

- How many inhabited houses are there?
- How many persons within the limits of the parish?
- What number of them are in agriculture, trade, manufacture or handicrafts? (So you get a breakdown of trades and occupations)
- How many baptisms and burials there were, going back 100 years
- How many marriages in the parish from 1754 up until that year (1800)?
- Anything else that you feel can explain the answers you got. (In other words, was there a big increase in marriages, or deaths, etc.)

So, that 1801 census, if these six questions were answered in detail, is absolutely superb. In fact, some people, in order to be able to get that census information together, took all the names, took the exact ages and listed them person by person. When you hear that this early census has only got numbers or that the information has been destroyed, that isn't true for every parish, although it is true for many parishes, but do inquire.

There is another listing and there are a lot of these around. This is a list of people (this one between the ages of 17 and 55) for the purposes of getting the militia together. This one was in 1805 for the Napoleonic Wars. This gives lists of people, what they did, what their age was and whether or not they had volunteered for the militia. An example of one of these is the Constable's List for the village of Harrold in Bedfordshire. These exist for most parishes for the whole country for that time.

The 1821 census for the village of Silzer in Bedfordshire is listed by heads of household so you have numbers of people within the household.

The May 28, 1821 census in the village of Flitton in Bedfordshire was all mixed up in the overseer's book. They put these earlier censuses just anywhere - on a handy bit of paper or book they happened to have in the parish. This particular one has part of the vestry minutes of 1816 as well.

In 1836 we had the act which brought in the registration of births, marriages, and deaths. Civil Registration actually began July 1, 1837.



Just because the national censuses were being conducted it didn't mean to say that people didn't still conduct other ones such as the detailed census for 1837 for the village of Conquest in Bedfordshire. You have the names of the people, house by house, their ages, and then some details about where they moved to and where they came from.

I hope I have given you the idea that censuses have been conducted from the time of the Bible but to be more realistic with names of people in Britain, since 1086; that some of them are very detailed; that some of them have been conducted on a nation-wide basis, some have been conducted just for tiny hamlets, some for parts of cities, some for parts of towns but wherever you're thinking of doing your research, do have a look. The county record is really the first place to start. See if they have got any detailed censuses. They are available and they should also be in a position to tell you of others that pertain to that county that may be in national repositories such as the Public Record Office or the British Museum.

Happy hunting in your censuses!

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LEBRET HISTORY BOOK

The Lebret History Book Committee is collecting material for a History Book, which will include ALL past and present residents of the area - from pre-settlement, the homesteaders, to today. Included will be family histories, community history, agriculture, businesses, sports, Church, OMI, public school Q.I.R.S., military service, the depression - up to today.

Please send us your family histories, community happenings, pictures (black and white or color) and other interesting items. Anecdotes, art work and poetry are also welcome. (Please print your name in pencil on all material.) All pictures and documents will be returned.

We want all the material to the Committee by June 30, 1987 for 1988 publication!

For further information write to: Lebret History Book Committee  
Box 13  
Lebret, Saskatchewan  
S0G 2Y0

\* \* \* \* \*

NEW ADDRESS: Societe de genealogie de Quebec  
C.P. 9066  
Sainte-Foy, Quebec  
G1V 4A8

\* \* \* \* \*

## FAVOURITE FAMILY STORIES

(Thank you very much to the many members who have volunteered a bit of their time to write and submit their "Favourite Family Story" for publication in the "BULLETIN".

It is not too late to get your story in if you haven't already sent it. Stories will be printed in the order in which they are received and may be subject to editing.)

### MY FAVOURITE FAMILY STORY - submitted by Eileen W. (SKUCE) ZAMULINSKI

The marriage service had ended and the young couple were ready to go to their new home. As their friends laughingly blocked their progress John asked his bride, "Are you ready, Mary?"

She replied, "Yes", so John urged their horse forward until it jumped over the wall and they were away to begin their married life together in County Cork, Ireland, about a hundred years ago.

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### MY PARENTS - submitted by Gladys (MITCHELL) PETRAR

My father, Wm. MITCHELL, was born 19 February 1887 in Tombeagh, Hacketstown, Co. Wicklow, Ireland. He was the oldest of a family of thirteen and, like so many families of that time, a small farm was unable to support them so he emigrated to Vancouver, Canada in 1912. He lived with an aunt, a Mrs. RUDDICK, and acquired a job as a tram conductor. We do not know how long he resided there. The next recorded place of work was near Red Deer, Alberta (no dates) where he worked as a ranch hand for a Mr. STAPLETON for three years.

Drought conditions forced him to leave and he arrived in Tate, Saskatchewan and then Dysart, Saskatchewan with only a team of horses and a wagon. He became a hired farm hand for John GRIFFIN, who was also from Ireland, and then rented S-33, Tp-24, R-15, W 2nd near Gardner School around 1921 for two years. With the purchase of S-6, Tp-25, R-15, W 2nd in the McDonald Hills school district he was ready to settle down. This land was purchased from Mrs. POOLE and her son, Reg, who kept a lot of cats.

In 1926 he returned to Ireland for his bride, Susan WHITE, (b. September, 1894) of Bartle, Kiltegan, Co. Wicklow. They were married in March 1927 in St. Peters, Kiltegan and sailed for Canada two weeks later. Susan, an only daughter with two brothers, lived a sheltered life in the large farm home where seaside holidays were taken for granted. Her parents were saddened to see her leave. Before embarking by ship from Belfast they visited relations en route to bid their goodbyes.

They arrived at their Saskatchewan home in the "bush" in the early spring. It didn't take long for loneliness to set in. Susan cried many times for her homeland, commenting that "she wouldn't want her parents to see her now". In the evenings she would sit outdoors and play Irish tunes on her concertina to remind her of home.

In March 1928 Gladys was born, with Mrs. Alice ADAMS as the midwife. When Gladys began to walk Susan was afraid she would wander away in the bush, become lost and be devoured by the wolves (probably meaning coyotes). It was suggested to let her play in the wagon box. This she did, first laying linoleum in the bottom. A beautiful red velvet dress with a white collar was her favorite outfit for Gladys.

April 1929 heralded the arrival of another baby girl, Vera, who had very poor health. That summer there were pleasant family outings at Humby's Lake with the JESSUP's and WAKEMAN's. Suddenly, on 5 October 1929, Susan became ill, was rushed to Cupar hospital by team and wagon, and died, leaving a very sorrowful husband and two little girls.

The following month, November 1929, Vera died at the home of the WAKEMAN's who were caring for her at the time. Bill ADAM, son of the midwife, Alice ADAM, tells this story. He was the hired man for my dad at this time.

One morning when Mrs. WAKEMAN wanted to feed Vera, she wouldn't eat. So they placed her back in the hanging basket or cradle in the front room. Checking on her later, it appeared she may be dead so they called in their hired man. He placed a mirror over her mouth and, seeing no steam or fog appear from her breathing, pronounced her dead. Mrs. WAKEMAN phoned my father, who purchased a small casket and then drove by team and sleigh with Bill ADAM to pick up the body.

Vera was buried 11 November 1929 at the foot of my mother's grave, one month after her death.

Even though my father remarried and had a second family, he must have silently mourned my mother's death. On his death bed, June 1948, he called for his "Susan".

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#### New Book

THE BERGTHAL COLONY second edition, revised by William Schroeder, Winnipeg, CMBC Publications, 1986. (Bergthal Historical Series No.1)

The Bergthal Colony was founded in 1836 in the Ukraine, but between 1874 and 1874 the entire colony was transplanted to Manitoba. This book details the early years of the oldest Mennonite daughter colony in Russia and examines the mass immigration to the Canadian prairies and the colony's first few years in Manitoba. The book is illustrated with many photographs and maps.

This volume is an expanded revision of the 1974 edition and the first in a projected series on the Berthaler people. Coming soon is a book on the history of the Bergthal Church in Saskatchewan. Copies are available at \$10 from CMBC Publications, 600 Shaftsbury Boulevard, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3P 0M4.

NEW IN THE LIBRARY

March 1987

SECTION I \_ \_ \_ GENEALOGY (white labels)

Genealogy            GENEALOGICAL COMPUTING. Periodical. Vol. 2,  
#1 & 2, 1982.  
- Donated by Ken Aitken.

Genealogy            WRITE IT RIGHT, Barnes, Donald R., Lackey,  
Richard S. 1983, 124p.

SECTION II \_ \_ \_ CANADA (red labels)

Canada                JUVENILE IMMIGRATION 1870 - 1932  
Public Archives of Canada Finding Aid.  
18p., 1986.

Canada                LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS OF CANADIAN  
INDIAN BANDS. 50p, 1980.

Canada                PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA: RESEARCH BULLETINS  
  
#66 - Company Order Books As Source of Informa-  
tion on History of British Soldier ca. 1760 -  
1815. 1977, 12p.

#98 - Destruction of War Department Records.  
1978, 6p.

#166 - Employers and Domestic Servants in Urban  
Centres: The 1871 Census. 1981, 14p.

Donated by Ken Aitken.

Canada                SALTED AND BRAIDED BREAD: UKRAINIAN LIFE IN  
CANADA. Balan, Jars. 1984, 152p.

Donated by David Obee.

Canada                SURVEY OF PRINTED LITERATURE ON FRENCH - CANADIANS  
IN US. Reprinted from "Lost In Canada". 8p.

B.C. Burns            STUMPFARMS AND BROADAXES. Mould, Jack. 1976,  
Lake                   148p.

Donated by David Obee

B.C. Skeena           MEMORIES OF THE SKEENA. Wicks, Walter. 1976,  
215p.



Donated by David Obee.

Manitoba

LIBRARY HOLDINGS LIST OF MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY - 1984, 91p.

SUPPLEMENT TO HOLDINGS - 1985, 27p.

Donated by Manitoba Genealogical Society.

Ontario  
Brant

BRANT COUNTY NEWSLETTER - Vol. 6 #s, 1985 & 1986

Donated by Florence McLaren.

Ontario  
Bruce  
Brant Twp.

BRANT TOWNSHIP CEMETERY RECORDINGS - 1986, 138p.

Donated by Jack Horning.

Ontario Grey  
Euphrasia

EUPHRASIA TOWNSHIP CEMETERY RECORDINGS - New England. Con 6, Lot 9 - 5p. Temple Hill - 8p.

Donated by Donna Johnson.

Ontario  
Grenville

PIONEER PEOPLE AND PLACES EARLY GRENVILLE, Vol. 3, 32p., Vol. 7, 12p.

Donated by Madge Crawford.

Ontario  
Grenville  
Augusta

BLUE CHURCH CEMETERY, near Prescott 1980, 42p.

BISSELL CEMETERY, 14p.

Donated by Madge Crawford

Ontario  
Grenville  
Bastard/  
Kitley

LEHEIGH CEMETERY, Kitley. Con 10, Lot 22. Livingston, Mildred R. & Edwin A. 1980, 16p.

Donated by Madge Crawford.

Ontario  
Halton/  
Peel

INDEX TO THE 1871 CENSUS OF ONTARIO - Halton/Peel. 1986, 128p.

Donated by Wayne Pawlak.

Lanark

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN PERTH COURIER Abstracts and Index.

Vol. 7 - 1910-1914, 1985, 363p.

Vol. 8 - 1915-1919, 1985, 642p.

Donated by Evelyn Eberhardt.

Lanark  
Lanark'  
Village

SOME RECORDS FROM LANARK VILLAGE, LANARK COUNTY, ONTARIO

- Register of Marriages in St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, 1858-1905, 22p.
- Marriages May 1905-1908, 2p.
- Baptism Lanark Presbyterian Church, 1831-1862, 14p.

- Death Records, 1900-1910, 4p.
- Donated by Evelyn Eberhardt.
- Lanark  
Perth PIONEER CEMETERY - Craig St., Perth. 1982, 52p.
- Donated by Evelyn Eberhardt.
- Lanark  
Perth SCOTCH PINE CEMETERY, near Perth, Ontario.  
1982, 22p.
- Donated by Evelyn Eberhardt.
- Leeds/  
Grenville FAMILIES OF LEEDS & GRENVILLE
- Vol. 2 - 1984, 28p.
- Vol. 3 - 1985, 12p.
- Donated by Madge Crawford.
- Leeds/  
Brockville BROCKVILLE - OLD PROTESTANT, Established 1861.  
1984, 110p.
- ADDENDUM TO THE BROCKVILLE CEMETERY. 1986,  
46p.
- BROCKVILLE CEMETERIES - St. Peter's Anglican  
and the Old Catholic. 1986, 151p.
- Donated by Madge Crawford.
- Leeds/  
Elizabeth-  
town - CONNECTING THE STONES - 1985, 17p.
- #19, ELIZABETHTOWN TOWNSHIP CEMETERIES -  
1984, 26p.
- MANHARD CEMETERY - Lot 7. Con 5.
- HOWARDS CEMETERY - 1976, 8p.
- Donated by Madge Crawford.
- Leeds  
Front of Leeds  
and Landsdowne- FRONT OF LEEDS CEMETERIES
- Union Cemetery - Lot 4, Con 4. Landsdowne  
1985, 53p.
- St. John's R.C. Cemetery at Gananoque - 1984,  
40p.
- Landsdowne "Ebenezer" Cemetery. 1982, 33p.
- Some Township of Leeds & Landsdowne Front  
Cemeteries. 1982, 19p.
- Donated by Madge Crawford.

- Ontario  
Leeds  
Rear of  
Leeds and  
Landsdowne
- REAR OF LEEDS CEMETERIES
- Lillies Baptist Cemetery - 1985, 30p.
  - Oak Leaf (Holy Trinity Anglican). 1981, 19p.
  - Village of Lindhurst Cemetery - 1981, 15p.
- Donated by Madge Crawford.
- Ontario  
Leeds  
Rear of  
Yonge &  
Escott
- REAR OF YONGE AND ESCOTT CEMETERIES
- Glen Buell, Glen Elbe & Old Holmes Cemeteries - 1981, 23p.
  - Abandoned Barber Cemetery - Lot 4, Con 9 1976, 7p.
- Donated by Madge Crawford.
- Ontario  
Muskoka/  
Parry Sound
- MUSKOKA PARRY SOUND GENEALOGY GROUP NEWSLETTER
- Vol. 1 #1 and Exchange.
- Ontario  
Nipissing
- NIPISSING DISTRICT BRANCH - OGS. 1985
- Exchange
- Ontario  
Northumber-  
land
- COBOURG STAR. Births, Deaths and Marriages 1831-1849. 1985, 151p.
- Donated by Dorothy Lee.
- Ontario  
Renfrew  
Chatataque  
Twp.  
Mt. St.  
Patrick  
Microfilm
- ST. PATRICKS, MT. St. Patrick, Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths to December 31, 1910
- Vol. 1 Indexed
    - Mt. St. Patrick 1846-1851
    - Dee River Brasher February 7, 1936
    - East Barnby - 1836
  - Vol. 2 May 2, 1866 - May 18, 1878
  - Vol. 3 August 25, 1878 - September 27, 1889
  - Vol. 4 September 1889 - February 26, 1908
- Donated by Eileen Condon.
- Ontario  
Simcoe
- PIONEER HISTORY OF MIDHURST - 1975, 122p.
- Donated by Barb Onstad - Olynuk.
- Ontario  
Toronto
- TORONTO TREE. Periodical.
- Exchange. November 1986 &
- Ontario  
Wentworth  
Hamilton
- HAMILTON PAPERS
- Hamilton Express - 1836, 1839

Hamilton Journal & Gore District - 1839  
Hamilton Journal & Express: 1841-1853

Quebec

GUIDE DU CHERCHEUR CENTRE D'ARCHIVES DE QUEBEC  
1985, 37p.

Donated by Eileen Condon.

Quebec

- The next 4 books are most useful to those searching in Quebec. Jette, Tanguay. Drouin etc. all make reference to marriage contracts by notaries - BUT these indexes also contain all other transactions that were recorded - land, estate inventories, sales, contracts.

INVENTAIRE DES GREFFES DE NOTAIRES DU REGIME FRANCAIS

1. Index to Vol. 1-8, 1974, 280p.
2. Vol. 24. Nominal Index and brief descriptions of all records for 2 Montreal notaries: 1973, 282p.

Andre Souste - 1745-1769.

Jean-Baptiste Janvrin-Dufresne - 1733-1750

3. Vol. 25. Nominal Index and Descriptions of Documents of Francois Lepailleur 1733 - 1739 in Montreal area. 1973, 384p.
4. Vol. 26. Nominal Index and Descriptions of Documents recorded by 8 notaries in Trois Rivieres. Page 255-257 lists all notaries which have been published in Vol. 1-26 published in 1975. 1975, 257p.

Donated by Eileen Condon.

Quebec  
I'lle d'  
Orleans

VISITING I'ILLE D'ORLEANS - Letourneau, Raymond.  
1983, 32p.

Has information on early families.

Donated by Grace Samborn.

Quebec  
Saint  
Hyacinthe

INVENTAIRE DES ARCHIVES DU SEMINAIRE DE SAINT -  
HYACINTHE

Inventory of the Archives in St. Hyacinthe college relative to history in the area. Plus 2 microfiche  
1978, 24p.

Donated by Eileen Condon.

Sask.

COMMUNITY AS CLASSROOM: A teachers practical guide to oral history. Gebhard, Kryzysztow.  
1985, 28p.

Donated by Sask. Archives Board.

Sask. - 1932 Combined Provincial Telephone Directory.  
DO NOT LEND

Sask. NOTABLE SASKATCHEWAN WOMEN 1905-1980. 1980,  
36p.

Sask. WAGON TRAILS TO BLACKTOP - 1983, 392p.  
Bethune  
Donated by Jo McIntyre.

Sask. BIGGAR INDEPENDENT - Obituary Index. 1984-85  
Biggar  
Donated by Biggar Branch.

Sask. ROOTCELLAR: Newsletter of Kindersley Branch  
Kindersley SGS. Vol. 1, #1 May 1986.

Sask. EARLY SETTLERS & HISTORY OF KYLE AND WHITEBEAR  
Kyle/ DISTRICTS. Gillanders, Alex. 1968, 21p.  
Whitebear  
Donated by Lena Lange.

Sask. POORMAN HISTORY - 1886-1986. 1986, 63p.  
Poorman  
Donated by Shirley Gerlock.

Sask. DIAMOND JUBILEE OF REGINA WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB  
Regina  
- Sixty Glorious Years 1921-1981. 1981, 20p.  
Donated by Beth White.

Sask. MARRIAGE REGISTER 1919-1961 R.C.M.P. Chapel  
Regina Regina  
Donated by R.C.M.P. Museum

Reference Only

Sask. WETMORE REUNION 1985. 1985, 64p.  
Regina  
Donated by Lorne Tate.

SECTION III -- UNITED STATES (orange labels)

U.S. CIVIL WAR GENEALOGY. Sweitzer, George K.  
1982, 64p.  
Donated by Jude Fischer.

DESTINATION AMERICA: Emigration to America  
Jones, Maldwyn A. 1976, 256p.  
Donated by David Obee.

U.S. HANDWRITING OF AMERICA RECORDS  
- 3 articles. E. Kay Kirkham. 73p.  
Donated by Jude Fischer.



## MEMBERS' INTERESTS

"MEMBERS' INTERESTS" gives members the opportunity to let others know about the families they are researching.

If you would like to be included in this listing please complete the following form as outlined in the directions given below:

1. Begin with the ancestor closest to you and work backwards in time.
2. Put surname and given name of ancestor, birth date and place, and death date and place in the appropriate places on the form. Please use the year only (not the complete date). Also, list only the province, state or county and the country under the place of birth or death.
3. Use only maiden names for all females.
4. List only your direct ancestors. DO NOT include sisters, brothers, aunts, uncles, etc.
5. In the event that one of your ancestors was married more than once, list only the spouse that was your direct ancestor.
6. If you don't know the exact date (year) use a circa date (i.e.: c1700 or c1650, etc.) to give others an idea as to approximately when your ancestor lived.
7. Remember to include your name, address and postal code. Also remember to inform us of any changes in your address.
8. Please TYPE or PRINT your forms.
9. Please send completed forms to:

Members' Interests  
S.G.S. "BULLETIN"  
P.O. Box 1894  
REGINA, Saskatchewan  
S4P 3E1



## MEMBERS' INTERESTS

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

TOWN / CITY: \_\_\_\_\_

PROVINCE: \_\_\_\_\_

POSTAL CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

ANCESTOR'S NAME (& NAME OF SPOUSE) (surnames & given name)	YEAR OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	YEAR OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH



SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING AND WORKSHOPS

28 March 1987

Royal Canadian Legion  
Regina Branch #1  
1820 Cornwall Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan



PARKING: There is four hour parking in the parking lot at Saskatchewan Drive and Smith Street. (You will need \$1.25 in quarters for the parking meter. See map on reverse of this page.)

REGISTRATION FEE: \$7.00 to cover the cost of the luncheon.

PROGRAM:

- Board of Directors Meeting
- Annual Meeting
- Luncheon
- Saskatchewan Council of Cultural Organizations Workshop
- Member Funding Workshop

SILENT AUCTION:

Items are needed for the Silent Auction so please sort through your genealogical resources and supplies for items which may be of use to other genealogists which you no longer use such as:

- books, old newsletters
- photocopies of old maps
- genealogical charts
- or anything of genealogical value.

(The S.G.S. Library will receive all proceeds from the Silent Auction.)

CONSIGNMENT TABLE:

Items for the Consignment Table must be labelled with your name, address and your asking price.

(The S.G.S. Library will receive 10% of the proceeds from this table.)

BOOKS AND SUPPLIES:

All available books, supplies and back issues of the "BULLETIN" currently being sold by the S.G.S. will be available.

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM BY MARCH 16, 1987 TO: S.G.S. Annual Meeting Committee  
P.O. Box 1894  
Regina, Sask., S4P 3E1

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

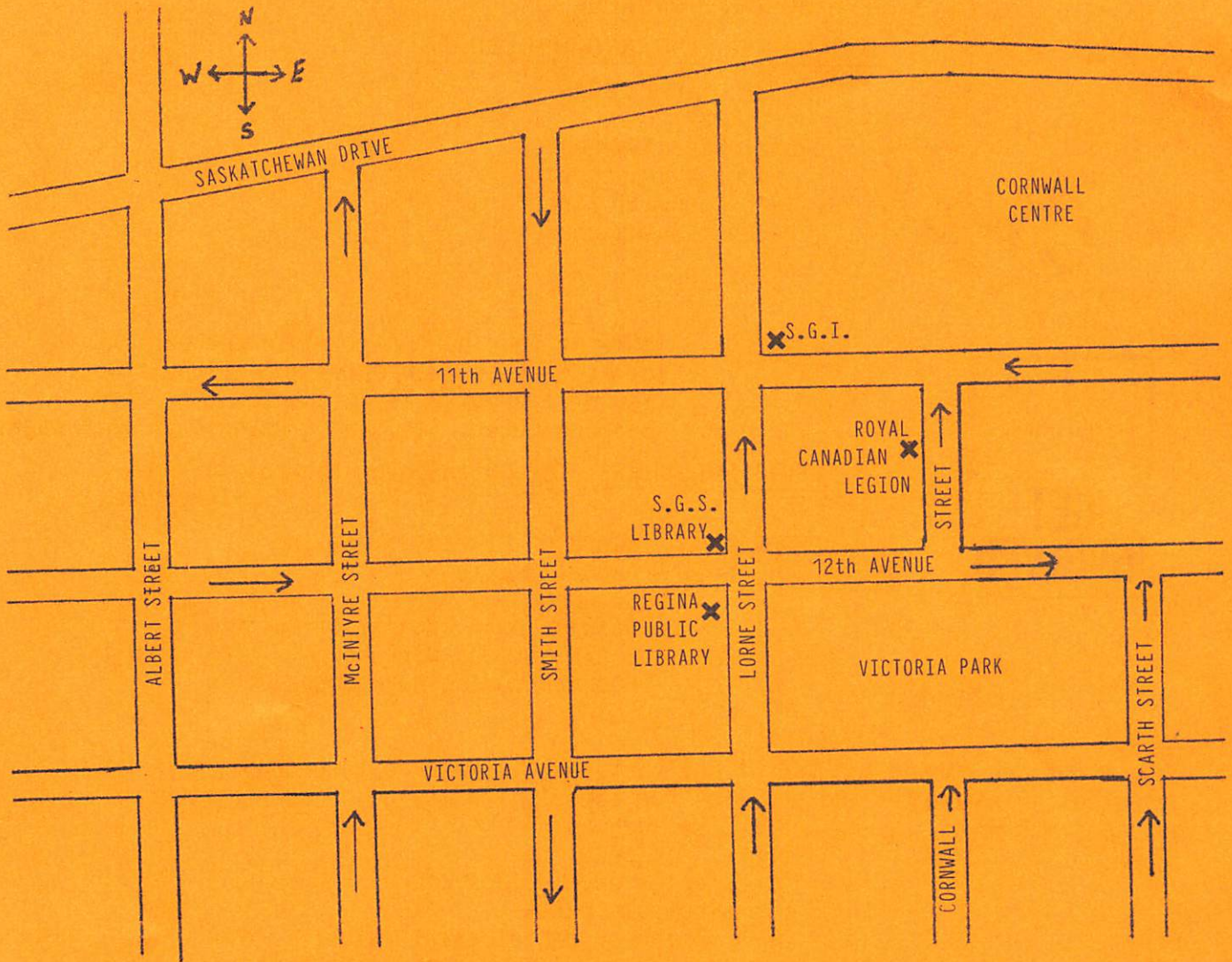
BRANCH (if applicable): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Yes, I plan to attend the Annual Meeting and Workshop Day.

\_\_\_\_\_ I have enclosed my cheque/money order for \$7.00 to cover the registration fee.



MAP OF DOWNTOWN REGINA



SHOW THE DIRECTION OF ONE WAY STREETS

- U.S.  
Illinois      GUIDE TO ILLINOIS CENTRAL ARCHIVES IN NEWBERRY  
LIBRARY - 1851-1906.
- Mohr, Caroline Curtis, 1951, 210p.
- Donated by Sask. Archives Board.
- U.S.  
Nebraska      GUIDE TO THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION OF THE STATE  
ARCHIVES - 1974, 292p.
- Donated by Sask. Archives Board.
- U.S.  
Penn.      GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH PUBLISHED IN PENNSYLVANIA  
ARCHIVES - 1978, 25p.
- Donated by Jude Fischer.
- U.S.  
Penn.      GUIDE TO PENNSYLVANIA GENEALOGICAL SERVICES -  
1983, 32p.
- Donated by Jude Fischer.
- U.S.  
Penn.      MAPS SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA - 1920
- Donated by Jude Fischer.
- U.S.  
Penn.      PENNSYLVANIA HER COUNTIES, HER TOWNSHIPS AND  
TOWNS - 1980, 40p.
- Donated by Jude Fischer.
- U.S.  
Yukon      YUKON ARCHIVE RESOURCES
- Dalton Trail - a bibliography of sources  
available at Yukon Archives. 1985, 21p.
  - Genealogy Sources available at the Yukon  
Archives - 1985, 11p.
- Donated by Sask. Archives Board.

SECTION IV\_ - GREAT BRITIAN AND IRELAND (yellow labels)

- G.B.      MIDLANDERS WHO MADE HISTORY - Tann, William
- Vol. 1 1600-1800, 1973, 96p.
- Vol. 2 1800-1973. 1974, 96p.
- Donated by David Obee.
- England  
Leicester  
Map.      ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP
- #31.11 - Leicester (N.E.) - 1913
- England  
London  
Maps.      ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS
- #5 - Mid Finchley - 1894
- #18- Kenwood & Golders Hill, 1894

#30- Stoke Newington, 1894  
 #38- Kentish Town & Camden, 1913  
 #46- Willesden Junction, 1894  
 #54- Plaistow, 1894  
 #58- East Acton & Wormholt, 1913  
 #59- Notting Hill, 1914  
 #61- The West End, 1914  
 #64- Stepney & Limehouse, 1914  
 #72- North Hammersmith & Bedford Park, 1912  
 #89- Kennington & Walworth, 1914

Surrey  
 Haslemere  
 Map.

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP. Haslemere/Hindhead 1981  
 Donated by Laura Hanowski.

Yorkshire  
 Map.

ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

#237.16 - Goole, 1905  
 #290.13 - Wickersley, 1901

Ireland

IRISH FAMILY HISTORY MAGAZINE

Australia & New Zealand. "The Irish Link"  
 September, 1986.

Donated by Eileen Condon.

Scotland

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND  
 Smith. Frank. 1973, 10p.

Reprint: Sask. Bulletin Vol. 4 #2, 1973.

Scotland  
 Perth  
 Balquhidder  
 Microfilm

OLD PAROCHIAL REGISTER: Balquhidder, Perth.  
 1696-1820.  
 Vol. 1 - Births - 1696-1819  
           - Marriages - 1710-1819

(marriages recorded among baptisms)

Vol. 2 - Marriages - 1724-1819  
 Vol. 3 - Baptisms - 1820-1854

Donated by Evelyn Eberhardt.

# SECTION V \_ \_ \_ EUROPE (green labels)

Europe

ANTHROPONYMY IN THE POMIANYK OF HORODYSCE OF  
 1484. Gernus - Tarnawechy, I.I. 1965, 80p.

Good book on origin and development of many  
 given Ukrainian names.

Donated by John Pihach.

Czechoslo-  
 vakia

NASE DEJINY: The magazine of Czech Genealogy  
 and Culture. Vol. 5 #5, 1986.

Donated by Eileen Condon.

France THE FLIGHT OF THE HUGENOTS. 9p.

Donated by Shirley Gerlock.

Germany KARTEN-VERZEICHNIS. (Topographical Maps for Sale).

1. Hessisches - 1985/86, 43p.

2. Rheinland pfalz, 1985, 68p.

Donated by Peter Wyant.

Germany GERMAN GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH AIDS

- a series of articles.

#### SECTION VI -- GENEALOGIES

Geer GEER FAMILY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

(Gear, Geer, Geere, Gere). Vol. 3 #2, 1986.

Donated by Geer Association.

McLeod FAMILY HISTORY OF JAMES MCLEOD AND SARAH FISHER AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. 1981, 59p.

Donated by Velma Beyette.

Nesbitt NESBITT/NISBET SOCIETY. Vol. 4 #4, 1986.

Donated by Nesbitt Society.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### MESSAGE FROM THE LIBRARIAN:

- Special thanks to all those who have made postal donations, especially to those who live in Regina and are able to come in and borrow books in person.
- Remember - the library is now open most days over the lunch hour. (Call ahead to be sure - 359-9707.)
- Thank you for getting your library books back promptly.
- New books are starting to arrive daily - if you know of any new books on European research please get in touch.



## ATTENTION ALL WRITERS!

The Saskatchewan History & Folklore Society announces its second creative writing contest for prose and verse in three categories:

Juniors (to 12 years)

Teens (13-18 years)

Adults (19 and over).

### Rules for the 1987 Contest

1. Entries must deal with Saskatchewan history.
2. Maximum length: verse: 40 lines; prose: 1500 words.
3. Entries must be the original work of the contestant, not previously published, and not entered in another contest before the completion of this one.
4. Entries should be double-spaced on 8½x11 inch paper, typed or neatly written.
5. Each entry should have a cover page containing: contestant's name and address; title of the entry; category (eg. Junior-Verse). No identifying name or other mark should appear on subsequent pages.
6. Each entry must be accompanied by a two-dollar fee. More than one entry per contestant will be accepted.
7. Closing date: April 15, 1987. Entries postmarked after that date will be disqualified.
8. Entries will be returned to contestant only if accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
9. Judges reserve the right not to award a prize where no entry of suitable merit has been received.
10. Entries should be mailed to:  
Patricia G. Armstrong  
S.H.F.S. Literary Convenor  
Box 179  
Sturgis, Sask. SOA 4A0

### Prizes

FIRST: publication in FOLKLORE with payment at going rates.

SECOND: An appropriate book.

THIRD: An award certificate and a one-year membership in S.H.F.S.

THE SASKATCHEAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY HAS THESE ITEMS FOR SALE:

	Qty.	Cost
Family Unit Sheets -pkg of 50 including 3 pedigree charts	\$2.50	
1891 Census Forms - pkg of 20-----	1.00	
Four Generation Pedigree Charts -pkg of 50-----	2.50	
Seven Generation Pedigree Chart -----	1.00	
Canadian Genealogical Handbook.JONASSON,Eric-----	16.00	
Exploring Family History in Sask. Sask. Archives Ref.Series	3.00	
Untangling the Tree. JONASSON,Eric.-----	10.50	
Genealogy in Ontario: Searching the Records.MERRIMAN,Brenda	10.00	
Wright it Right. BARNES & LACKEY -----	8.00	
Cite Your Sources. LACKEY,Richard S.-----	7.00	
Surrogate Court Records at the Archives of Ont. SHEPARD,C.J	3.00	
Loyalist Lists: Over 2,000 Loyalist Names and Families from the Haldimand Papers. FITZGERALD,Keith-----	8.00	
Historical Directory of Saskatchewan Newspapers, 1878-1983-	4.00	
Historical Sketch of St. Peters Parish and the Founding Colonies of Rastadt,Katharinental & Speyer--	3.00	
Were Your Ancestors Front Page News? ----- (Arlene Eackle had this book at the 1986 Seminar)	7.70	

For research in England we also have FEDERATION OF FAMILY HISORY SOCIETIES publications as follows:

How to Read English Documents -----	5.50	
Beginning your Family History -----	1.50	
Current Publications by Member Societies-----	1.50	
Bishops Transcripts and Marriage Licences -----	1.50	
Census Returns on Microfilm -----	2.00	
Directory of Family History Projects Co-ordinators -----	1.00	
Forming a One Name Group -----	1.00	
How to Tackle Your Family History -----	.50	
Marriage Census & Other Indexes for Family Historians-----	1.50	
Probate Jurisdictions (2nd.edition)Simplified Guide -----	2.75	
St. Catherine's House-----	2.25	
Quarter Session Records for Family Historians-----	1.50	
Somerset Wills From 1858-----	2.25	
Register of One Name Studies -----	1.25	
World War I Army Ancestry-----	3.25	
Accomodation Register -----	1.00	
Location of British Army Records -----	4.00	
Family Historian's Enquire Within -----	5.25	
Hearth Tax -----	2.80	

BACK ISSUES OF THE "BULLETIN"-----	1.50	
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ON SALE NOW - WHILE QUANTITIES LAST:

Hearth Tax -----	2.25	
Location of British Army Records -----	3.20	

***NOTE: Please add \$1.50 for postage on any size order---	1.50	
Total of Order		

Prices listed subject to change.

## BACK ISSUES OF THE "BULLETIN"

- 1970-V1, #3 Cemetery Recording; St. Nicholas Kennell Anglican Church Cemetery; Correspondence Records.
- 1971-V2, #4 B.M.D. records in Sask.; Marchwell Tombstones; Dalesboro Cemeteries.
- 1975-V6, #4 Eastern Europe.
- 1976-V7, #2 United Church Archives; Land Survey System; Wascana Church & Cemetery.
- #3 Survey System; Craik United Church Burial Register; Bicentennial.
- #4 Survey System; Banat, Romania; Drinkill Genealogy.
- 1977-V8, #2 Fratautz, Vulkowina; Craven Lutheran Church; Scottish Genealogical Conference.
- #3 Black America Genealogy; Sunny Valley History; What's in a name.
- #4 Patagonie Welsh; Mennonite Research; Holland & Scotland; Native Research.
- 1978-V9, #3 Henderson's Regina Directory 1904; R.M. #102 Leader Post Names Cont'd.
- #4 Beaubien History; Ottawa Cemeteries; Leader Post Cont'd.
- 1979-V10, #4 3 Generation Visit to Norway; R.M. #406 Cemetery.
- 1980-V11, #1 German, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian Immig; American Immig to Canada.
- #3 BEVERIDGE Research trip to England, Ireland, Scotland, Isle of Man Ballard & Lynn families of Sask.
- #4 Printing Your Gen. District of Sask. Directory 1888.
- 1981-V12, #2 Oral History; Legal Considerations: Western Canada Sources cont'd
- #3 Germans from Russia; Icelandia-Canadian History & Gen.
- 1982-V13, #1 Resources of Public Archives; ENGEL trip to Germany.
- #3 History of Qu'Appelle NWT; Build. Basic Geneal Library.
- #4 Index
- 1983-V14, #1 BMD Qu'Appelle Progress 1886-90; Regina Public Library; Lee Family in Engl. Manitoba Archives Publications.
- #2 SGS Archives, Library, Cemetery Project; Bulletin.
- #3 French Immig. to Canada & the West; Funeral Home info.
- #4 Gen. Research in Ont. Sherwood United Church.
- 1984-V15, #1 IGI; Ont. Land Recs Index; Griffith Valuation; Wolhynian German Settlement: Microfilms, Bukovina.
- #2 Research in Scotland; computers; Ukranian Res; Wolhynian Gers.
- #3 Ancestors in Prussia; Wolhynian Germans cont'd Loyalist Ont.
- #4 Computers; Indirect Hamburg Pass. Lists; Can. Passenger Lists; Germans from Galacia, Bukovina & Northern Bessarabia.
- 1985-V16, #1 Germans from Galacia, Bukovina & Bessarabia; Loiselle Marr. Index; Genealogy in France.
- #2 Loyalists; Gen Research in Quebec; Gen. Lib. Salt Lake
- #3 Home Children Life in Aberdeen; Bibl. for Ukranian Res.
- #4 Home Children cont'd IGI Prince Albert bus tour.
- 1986-V17, #2 Family Registry
- #3 Obtaining Military Records; Emigrants to Ont. & Que. West. Isles. Reg. Orders 2d Lanark Militia 1837,

NOTE; Space does not permit a complete list of contents of each issue. All issues contain queries, book reviews, branch reports, library updates.

\*Anglican Church Registers

Diocese of Ontario

(Leeds, Grenville, Frontenac, Lennex, Addington, Prince Edward)

90 Johnson Street

Kingston, Ontario K7L 1X7

Some pre 1861 in Anglican Church Archives, 600 Jarvis Street,  
Toronto, Ontario, M4Y 2J4

Leeds/Grenville Volume 11 #7, 1986

\*Norwegian Immigrants

St. Olaf College Library

Northfield, MN 55057

Rowberg File: Collection of obits from Norwegian language  
newspapers 1914-1960. Indexed. Persons of Norwegian birth.  
from Iowa Hawkeye Heritage Vol. 7 #6, 1986

\*Illinois State University

Old State Capital

Springfield, IL 62706

- \$5 fee to check birth, marriage, death notices from Illinois  
newspapers, biographical sketches in county histories or other  
family information in library.

XX Need to year. This is \$5 per individual from Iowa Hawkeye  
Heritage Vol. 7 #6, 1986

\*Trying to locate a Canadian place name or decipher the spelling  
of a Canadian location? Send SASE to: Secretariat, Geographical  
Names, 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E9.  
from Prince George Tree Tracer, October 1986

\*London Dungeon Ancestors Club consists of people who can trace  
their ancestry back to rogues and mutineers and heretics who  
were hung and drawn and quartered, tortured, branded, burned  
and any way mutilated and put to death during the Middle  
Ages. Or, those whose ancestors did the hanging, quartering,  
torturing, branding, etc.

For details on organization send 2 International reply coupons  
along with your name and address to:

The Secretary

The London Dungeon Ancestors Club

28124 Tooley Street

London SE1 2SZ UK

from: Alberta Family History Societies Quarterly, Vol. 7 #2, 1987

## THE GOPHER HOLE

Do you have a research problem you don't know how to solve?  
Have you come to a dead-end and don't know where to go from there?

Well, why don't you pose your question(s) to our readers?

Surely someone out there has an answer or an idea to help you out of  
your "GOPHER HOLE"!

Please send your questions and/or answers to:

"THE GOPHER HOLE"  
c/o "BULLETIN" Editor  
P.O. Box 1894  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 3E1



If you have the answer to a question please cite the source of your  
information, if possible.

### QUESTIONS:

- 87-1. Where is (was) Pumpkin Center, Saskatchewan?
- 87-2. From where can one obtain information about an ancestor who was a  
post-master in Saskatchewan?
- 87-3. How does one go about getting family information from Nakel and the  
province of Posen in Eastern Europe?

If you have the answer to any of these questions please mail your reply to  
the above address and it will be included in the next issue of the "BULLETIN".

\* \* \* \* \*

### CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE - TEMPORARY CLOSURE

The period of closure will begin on 1st September 1987 and by 1st January  
1988 it is hoped that a definite date of re-opening will be known. The closure  
is due to structural alterations including additions to searchroom, office  
and strongroom accommodation. It is expected that the closure of the office  
will be for approximately six months.

\* \* \* \* \*

### CARNDUFF GAZETTE POST NEWS

William E. HENDERSON has indexed the births, marriages and deaths  
from 1953-1980 in the "Carnduff Gazette Post News". He is willing to check  
this index for a S.A.S.E. You may contact him at:

P.O. Box 68  
Carievale, Saskatchewan  
S0C 0B0

\* \* \* \* \*

# TRACING THE NATURAL PARENTS OF ADOPTED CHILDREN

by Colin Rogers

(This article is the first of a series of Factsheets on family history related topics which are to be produced by the Federation of Family History Societies. Copies of this Factsheet are available from Mrs. Pauline Saul, 31 Seven Star Road, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 2BZ, England, for a S.A.E. and postage.)

Adoption as a legal process was begun in this country on January 1, 1927. Anyone "adopted" before that date was really fostered, and the paragraphs which follow do not apply to them. (Tracing the natural parents of a fostered child is a very difficult and specialist exercise.)

## 1. DISCOVERING THE IDENTITY OF NATURAL PARENTS

There is a formal procedure laid down in the Children Act (1975) whereby an adopted person over the age of 18 years can exercise their right to obtain a copy of their original birth entry. Although many already know the identity of their natural parent(s), it is important nevertheless to go through this procedure. It is described in a pamphlet entitled "Access to birth records", obtainable from the Registrar-General, your local Social Services Department, or an adoption society.

In brief, you should apply to the Registrar-General, on the appropriate application form, for a copy of your original birth entry; this request cannot be refused, but counselling must be provided for those adopted before November 12, 1976. To suit your convenience, this counselling can be at St. Catherine's House (10 Kingsway, London); in the Social Services Department of the local authority where you now live; or in that where your adoption order was made. The counselling is designed to alert you to some of the main personal problems consequent upon your application, but the counsellor may also be able to give you information about your parents, including address, at a date later than that of your registration of birth; further information about the circumstances of your adoption; and whether your parents are known to have expressed a desire to meet you.

Contrary to popular belief, it is not illegal for a natural parent to try to trace an adopted child, but there is little official help for them to do so. Some natural parents, therefore, simply register their willingness to be approached by their child(ren) with the Registrar-General or with a Social Services Department.



2. DISCOVERING THE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF YOUR NATURAL PARENT(S)

This exercise can range from very easy to virtually impossible! The quickest way is to visit the last known address in order to make enquiries from residents, neighbours or relatives to see if anything can be gleaned by word of mouth.

If no such help is forthcoming, there are several documentary sources of addresses which are open to the public. Most important of these are the national indexes of birth marriage, and death; the addresses are:

England and Wales: General Register Office, St. Catherine's House, 10 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6JP.

Scotland: New Register House, Edinburgh, EH1 3YT

Ireland: Oxford House, 49-55 Chichester Street, Belfast, BT1 4HL

As most adoptees have been born illegitimate, it is important to discover whether the mother has subsequently married, and, alas, some parents will be found to have died. National indexes of wills for England and Wales are available to the public in your nearest District Probate Office.

Local libraries and record offices should house current and back copies of the local electoral registers. Current telephone books are in most public libraries, recent ones in the largest, and complete collections in British Telecom library and in the British Library. Many trades and professions have directories of members, published regularly.

Several public and private bodies, such as banks, are prepared to forward unaddressed mail to clients whose whereabouts they know, though many (eg. the DHSS) will not do so if they know that adoption is involved. The Salvation Army will not help, either, in adoption cases.

Making first contact with natural parents can be particularly traumatic, and is often best done through a third party. Advice on this and many related matters is given to its members by NORCAP, the National Organization for the Reunion of Child and Parent, 49 Russell Hill Road, Purley, CR2 2X8.

The access to birth records provided by the 1975 Children Act extends only to those who have been adopted. For anyone else - their own children, for example, or other relatives - recourse must be had to Section 20 (5) of the 1958 Adoption Act, which permits an application to one of three courts (the High Court; the Westminster Court; or the court where the adoption order was originally

made) in order to gain access to some of the information in the relevant files. Each case will be treated individually and, one hopes, sympathetically, by the court concerned.

- C.D. Rogers (author of The Family Tree Detective)  
November 1985 (for the Federation of Family History Societies)

#### READINGS:

Devan, H.K. & Parry, N.L. The Children Act, 1975, Butterworths, 1979.

Rogers, C.D. Tracing Missing Persons in England and Wales, (provisional title)  
Manchester University Press. to be published 1986

Toynbee, P. Lost Children, Hutchinson, 1985

Triselitois, J. New Developments in foster care and adoption, R & K P 1980

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#### CLAN MAC ARTHUR SOCIETY

The Clan MacArthur Society in Canada has been in existence for one year. The Society is anxious to have members throughout the country. (So far, I am the only member in Western Canada.) One of the advantages of belonging is that members have free access to a trained genealogist.

WHO MAY BELONG? All persons having the name MacArthur, however spelled. All persons directly connected by marriage or descent. If you fall into this category, why not join today - membership fee is \$15.00 per year. The International Gathering of the Clans is meeting in Halifax in June. Here is an opportunity to meet other MacArthurs and exchange ideas. For further information and application form contact:

Clan MacArthur Society in Canada  
c/o Iain MacArthur  
Commissioner for Canada  
R.R. #5  
Orangeville, Ontario  
L9W 2Z2

If you decide to become a Clan member, I would appreciate hearing from you too - so if it is not too much trouble, please drop me a line - Sheila Hatzitolios, 32 Champ Cres., Regina, Saskatchewan, S4R 5B6.

\* \* \* \* \*

## RESEARCHING LOYALISTS AND EARLY SETTLERS IN ONTARIO

(This article by Norman Crowder is reprinted here from the "Ottawa Branch News", newsletter of the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, Volume XIX, Number 4, July, 1986.)

Most Loyalists started to come to Ontario in 1784 and other settlers came shortly afterward; both groups had at least one thing in common - they wanted land that they could call their own and they wanted it free or at least cheap. The needs of the Loyalists were met by substantial grants of free land, the size being based on rank and the number of dependants. Other early settlers were given 200 acres, later reduced to 100 acres. One special benefit for the Loyalists was that their children also were entitled to free grants of 200 acres - the boys when they became 21 and the girls at 21 or earlier upon marriage.

As a rule requests for land were made in writing and were called petitions; hundreds of these have survived and are held by the Public Archives in Ottawa. Petitions from the parents and first settlers contain minimal data for genealogists. On the other hand, the petitions from children of Loyalists are rich in detail, not only the name of the father and the nature of his service but also, in the case of the daughters, the name of the spouse. After the war of 1812 the petitions usually provided some information on the wartime activities of sons, father and husbands. The late William Reid of the Archives of Ontario collected data from many of the childrens' petitions and compiled them to show parent-child and spouse relationships; after his death his notes were published as **THE LOYALISTS IN ONTARIO: THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN LOYALISTS**; - despite omissions and some errors it is a very useful compilation.

Petitions held by the Public Archives are on microfilm and have been indexed. Researchers may obtain them on interlibrary loan through local libraries with microfilm readers. Initially request the appropriate reels of the index by specifying the surnames of interest, which will then make it possible to request reels with the appropriate petitions.

Petitions rarely indicate the location of the land that was obtained but they are generally annotated with the date of the decision which authorized the grant - known as the date of the Order in Council. The Archives of Ontario has produced on microfiche a comprehensive index known as the Computerized Land Records Index (CLRI) covering several hundred thousand grants, sales or leases of Crown land to Loyalists and other settlers. The index is in two parts - one by name

of township and in sequence by concession and lot number showing who received each parcel of land; and the second, of more interest to genealogists, in sequence by name of recipient and what he or she received. To be sure of the link between petition and location, see that both bear the same date of the Order in Council; on the CLRI entry look for an 8 under DATE ID and the Order in Council date under ISSUE DATE in the reverse order, eg. 18280305 means 5 March 1828. For Loyalists and their children the column TRANS TYPE will usually show FG (free grant) and TYPE FG UE (United Empire Loyalist), SUE (son of UE), DUE (daughter or UE) or OR (old regulations). All public libraries in Ontario with microfiche readers were given a set of the CLRI and many other institutions such as universities and the Public Archives also have this index.

Once you have the location of the settler you are in a much better position to take advantage of land records. Land transactions often offer useful information such as the name of a spouse, the death of an owner, wills with a wealth of data, distress sales, etc. Recently I solved a genealogical puzzle when the land records yielded a 'vesting order' - a court decision which settled a squabble over some land among the descendants of the original owner.

A second type of useful document is held by the Archives of Ontario in its series of Township Papers arranged by township, concession and lot. If you write or visit the Archives in Toronto to consult these records you may find some correspondence from or about your ancestor or other documents in which he is named. To illustrate, I found a document showing that one of my ancestors had been given land for military service during the War of 1812.

With a specific location you can then undertake research of census records more effectively and gain information about family members, relationships and, very important, religion. Knowing the family's religious persuasion can save a lot of time in looking through the right records. The Public Archives has many parish registers available for interlibrary loan on microfilm and they are listed in a free booklet entitled CHECKLIST OF PARISH REGISTERS 1981. An even more comprehensive listing is in Coderre and Lavoie's LIST OF PARISH REGISTERS HELD AT THE PUBLIC ARCHIVE OF CANADA; it may be purchased from the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 8346, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3H8. It also mentions many published books in the National Library and they can generally be obtained on interlibrary loan.

One final note about the Loyalists - some took advantage of the British offer to compensate them for their losses and filed claims, which usually show their place of residence before the American Revolution, their losses and suffering during the war, and some details of their military service.

The Public Archives has these claims on microfilm. The Archives of Ontario published an extensive report in 1904 and many of the older established libraries still have this two volume report. It is now available on microfiche from the Archives of Ontario, which has also published a supplement in book form entitled LOYALIST SETTLEMENT 1783-1789 by W. Bruce Antliff.

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#### Hudson's Bay and Provincial Archives Inter-Library Loan Program

The Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, has announced the establishment of an inter-library loan program of the Company's microfilmed records. Approximately 1,900 reels of 35mm microfilm are now available through libraries and archives which have microfilm readers and are willing to participate in the loan program. Requests for reels can be made using any recognized inter-library loan request form, or through the Envoy Messaging System, Code HBCA.PAM.

Microfilmed records of particular interest to environmental scientists, researchers in the humanities, and compilers of family histories include the journals and correspondence of over 200 trading posts for the period 1703-1904; the pre 1870 records of Governors of Rupert's Land; numerous journals of travel and exploration 1703-1904; minute books and correspondence of the London Headquarters 1671-1904; and lists of officers, servants, and contracts 1774-1904.

A finding aid for the inter-library loan program, produced on two reels of micro-film has been deposited in a number of Canadian University Libraries, Legislative Libraries and Provincial Archives.

Records now being micro-filmed include Commissioner's Office in Canada 1871-1910, which will be added to the inter-library loan program when filming is completed. Further information is available from Inter-library Loans, Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, 200 Vaughn Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3C 1T5, (204) 945 4949.

(From Canadian Plains Bulletin, Vol.14 No.4)

## S.G.S. BRANCH NEWS

### WELCOME!

### TRIANGLE BRANCH (NEWS RELEASE)

The organizational meeting of the Triangle Branch of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society was held on Saturday, 17 January 1987 in the Kipling High School. There were 10 charter members present, along with two directors from the S.G.S.: Roger WOOFF (President) and Bob PITTENDRIGH (Past President) and Laura HANOWSKI (S.G.S. Librarian).

A major item of business was the choosing of a name which would reflect the wide area represented by the members of the branch. Roger WOOFF and Bob PITTENDRIGH outlined the various legal and traditional reasons for being called a genealogical society rather than a family history society, which had been our original choice, although the purposes of the two are identical. After some discussion a motion was made to call the group the Triangle Branch of the S.G.S.

A slate of officers was presented and accepted for the 1987 term: Donna BOX of Peebles (Chairperson), Marilyn WILL of Kennedy (Vice-Chairperson) and Audrey TENNANT of Kipling, (Secretary-Treasurer). Other officers will be appointed as necessary. Betty BURTON and Lane ENGLUND will draft a set of bylaws for the members' approval at the February meeting. Donna BOX and Lane ENGLUND will represent the Triangle Branch at the S.G.S. monthly board meetings.

The S.G.S. directors explained that it is necessary to be a member of the parent group before joining any branch of the S.G.S. The S.G.S. annual memberships are \$15.00 per family with a discount to \$12.00 for senior citizens. It was decided by the Triangle Branch to charge a \$5.00 annual membership fee to cover postage, stationary, and telephone expenses and to make a semi-annual newsletter possible. This was followed by an outline of the history of the S.G.S., advantages of being an individual member of the S.G.S., and the benefits of being a branch. Laura HANOWSKI explained that the S.G.S. library of 5,000 volumes is the largest genealogical lending library in Canada. For instance, from January to April, 1986, 1,250 people visited the library in person to consult books, to read microfilm and microfiche, or to purchase genealogical charts or books - and - 3,000 books were mailed out to members.

The meeting was followed by a potluck supper. A slide-tape presentation "Genealogical Sources in Regina" was shown by Roger WOOFF to conclude an informative afternoon.

The regular meetings of the Triangle Branch will be held on the third Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Home Economics room of the Kipling High School. Interested persons are welcome to attend two meetings before buying a membership.

It was decided by the group to request that the eight hour Community College class - "Introduction to Genealogy" - taught by Mr. Ken AITKEN of Regina, be offered at the Kipling High School on Friday and Saturday the 6th and 7th of March 1987.

For more information please contact: Lane ENGLUND 763-2340  
Donna BOX 697-3165  
Marilyn WILL 538-2233.



REGINA BRANCH NEWS - reported by Robert W. MAY

Branch contact person: Robert MCWILLIE, 404 Broadway Avenue, Regina,  
Saskatchewan, S4N 0Z9 or phone: 352-6846

Branch program plans for 1987 include two themes:

1. A series on research sources such as archives, museums, history societies, etc.
2. Some member sharing through titles such as - My Immigrant Ancestor, My Most Difficult Ancestor, The Family Black Sheep, etc.

When the branch has two meetings per month programs are alternated between North America and Overseas research topics.

For the upcoming program on "My Immigrant Ancestor" members are being asked to write a referenced 1-2 page story. Several category prizes will be awarded to stimulate interest. The stories will be collected and placed in a file for library reference.

The branch is experimenting with a Sunday afternoon (2:00 - 4:00 p.m.) library opening once per month during January, February and March.

Membership as of January 31, 1987: 115 (19 new members)

- reported 2 February 1987

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH NEWS - reported by Debbie ORR

Branch contact person: Rick ORR, 164 MacDowall Crescent, Prince Albert,  
Saskatchewan, S6V 6N3 or phone: 764-5307.

Meetings: 12 November 1986 - Video presentations on resources available through the LDS and on the US census. Film from N.F.B. on pioneer women.

14 January 1987 - Videotape of Arlene EAKLE's keynote address at the Annual Seminar in October.

Indexation continues of births, marriages and deaths in Prince Albert "Times". Library visits also continue. Attending in Waskesiu in February. Attended at Melfort in December 1986.

Several new members since November meeting: Clyde STEAD, Connie CHAHARYN, Veronica FERCHUK, and Edna BECKER.

- reported 22 January 1987

## QUERIES

*[QUERIES of reasonable length (50-75 words) are published gratis for members. Non-members may submit queries for a fee of \$5.00 per query. Please TYPE or PRINT LEGIBLY on regular letter paper. Be sure to include first name, location, and a date (even if it is an approximate date) for each surname. DO NOT ABBREVIATE. Please state CLEARLY what information you are seeking.]*

BROWN  
KERR  
FRASER  
RUTHERFORD

Alexander BROWN (b. c1817, Scot.) and Janet KERR (b. c1820, Scot.) came to Canada c1861 with family of: son Alexander and three daughters, the middle one being Janet (b. 1848, Scot., m. Alexander FRASER, 1870). The son, Alexander, settled in Winnipeg and was co-founder of BROWN & RUTHERFORD, a planing mill and sash and door company. What were the names of the other two daughters? Who did they marry and who are their descendants? Also who are Alexander BROWN's descendants?  
Please contact: Margaret I. HILDERMAN, 167 Williston Drive,  
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4X 1C5.

MAC KENZIE  
FRASER  
MALCOLM  
DAVIDSON  
PEFFERS  
WATSON  
DOWD  
HOUSTON  
CHISHOLM

Duncan MAC KENZIE (b. 1826, Scot., d. 1900, Ontario, Can.) m. 1856 to Margaret FRASER (b. c1832, Scot., d. 1897, Ontario, Can.).  
Children: Janet (Jessie) b. 1857, Hamilton, Can., m. Thomas MALCOLM;  
Annie b. 1858-59, Hamilton, Can., m. Alexander DAVIDSON;  
Isabella b. c1861, Perth Co., Ontario, m. Thomas PEFFERS;  
John b. 1865, Perth Co., Ontario, m. Margaret DOWD, 1894;  
Donald b. 1869, Perth Co., Ontario, m. Margaret M. FRASER, 1898;  
Helen Jean b. 1871, Perth Co., Ontario, m. Benjamin HOUSTON, 1899;  
Duncan b. 1875, Perth Co., Ontario, m. Myrtle CHISHOLM.  
Parents, Duncan and Margaret MAC KENZIE, were married in Hamilton, Canada. They moved to Perth Co., 1860 and raised their family there.  
Any information appreciated.  
Please contact: Margaret I. HILDERMAN, 167 Williston Drive,  
Regina, Saskatchewan, S4X 1C5.

TURNER  
THOMPSON/  
THOMSON  
WOODMAN  
PARKER  
BEADS  
ANDERSON  
GOODFELLOW  
MC KAY  
MAC DONALD  
GOODLAD  
BARTLETT

Great grandmother Emma TURNER (b. 1841, Cumberland House) married John THOMPSON/THOMSON, a Hudson Bay factor. Emma had siblings:  
Fanny (married WOODMAN)  
Harriet (married PARKER)  
Peter (married BEADS)  
Phillip (married ANDERSON)  
Sarah (married GOODFELLOW)  
John (married MC KAY)  
Nancy (married MAC DONALD)  
Mary (married GOODLAD)  
Hannah (married BARTLETT)

I would like to correspond with any descendants or anyone who has knowledge of these families.

Please contact: Mrs. Pearl WESTON, Box 489, Gull Lake, Saskatchewan,  
SON 1A0.

CLOSE

Herbert Morrison CLOSE died 15 December 1936. Funeral at Parkside, Saskatchewan. Brother was Rev. C.B. CLOSE of Saskatoon. Who were their parents? Any information on this family appreciated. Please contact: D.W. TOMLINSON, 26 Doncaster Drive, Bramalea, Ontario, L6T 1S7.

MC KEE  
WILSON  
FERRIER  
WHITE  
HUNTER  
ABERDEEN  
CLOUGHLEY  
SHERMAN

Mary MC KEE (b. 24 October 1840, d. 17 September 1922). Parents: Henry and Charlotte ( ? ) MC KEE of Lot 16, Con. 1, Mulmur Twp., Ontario. Marriage 1.: George WILSON (b. c1837, d. 15 April 1873, Mulmur Twp. Issue: George; Charlotte (FERRIER); Eliza Jane (b. c1865, m. Jim WHITE); John (b. c1869); Possibly another daughter - Sarah (b. c1823, Co. Down, Ireland, d. c1894, Ontario). (John's first wife: Mary Jane CLOUGHLEY daughter of Robert and Rachel (ABERDEEN) CLOUGHLEY. Issue: 9 children.) Issue of John and Mary (MC KEE) HUNTER: William John (b. c1878, d. 19 August 1958, Guelph, Ontario. Marriage 1.: Margaret Alcinda ? ; Marriage 2.: Mrs. Mary Louise SHERMAN. Issue: ? ; Margaret Sophia HUNTER (b. 1883). (See following query).

HUNTER  
DELANEY  
GILLIES  
MC CREARY  
MC KEE

Margaret Sophia HUNTER (b. c1883, Mansfield, Ontario; daughter of John and Mary (MC KEE) HUNTER. Married Robert Orville DELANEY (b. c1879, Ontario, d. 7 November 1917). Margaret d. 28 September 1961. Both died and buried - Toronto. Issue: Robert Orville DELANEY (b. ?, d. ?, m. Donelda GILLIES, daughter of ? and Edna MC CREARY, Issue: Douglas and Susan); Myrtle Edna Louise DELANEY (b. ?, d. ?, family - ?).

I would like to make contact with any relations of these families or anyone having knowledge of same.

Please contact: Mrs. Beryl SUETTA, 763 Rink Avenue, Regina Saskatchewan, S4X 1S2.

LANG  
LITZENBERGER  
HERR  
KRUEZ/CROSS

Searching for information on my husband's (Harold LANG) grandfather: Martin LANG (b. 10 October 1866, d. 11 June 1914, buried at Goodeve, Saskatchewan) was a farmer in Gassendorf crownland, Galicia. Son of Johann LANG and Elizabeth LITZENBERGER. Martin LANG married Dorteia HERR (b. 21 June 1874, Odessa, d. 17 April 1946, buried at Lintlaw, Saskatchewan) in Stryj, Galicia on 19 February 1895 in a Lutheran parish. She was the daughter of Martin HERR and Karolena KREUZ (CROSS in English). Martin HERR later farmed in Grabowic.

Martin and Dorteia LANG emigrated to Canada in the spring (March?) of 1906 and homesteaded at Duff, later moving to Neudorf. I would like any information on Martin LANG and Dorteia HERR, such as their brothers, sisters, how many? Also any information on Johann LANG and Elizabeth LITZENBERGER or on Martin HERR and Karolina KREUZ.

Please contact: Harold and June LANG, Box 187, Pilot Butte, Saskatchewan, S0G 3Z0.

CHADWICK  
BEWELL

Mary Elizabeth CHADWICK (b. 1881, Mottram, Cheshire). Married W.F. BEWELL in Creelman in 1906. Two children. Any information on this family would be appreciated. Please contact: Mrs. V. KOZELETSKI, 4565 Discovery Drive, Campbell River, British Columbia, V9W 4Y1.

BEATTIE  
CHADWICK  
VAN KOUGETT

Harriett CHADWICK (b. 1879, Mottram, Cheshire) married A.E. BEATTIE, in Valleyfield, Quebec. Moved to Saskatoon c1900, had six children. Last known address in 1938 was 335-5th Avenue, Saskatoon. Edith BEATTIE (b. 1905, Saskatchewan) married VAN KOUGETT in December, 1933, Prince Albert. Any information on this family would be appreciated.

Please contact: Mrs. V. KOZELETSKI, 4565 Discovery Drive,  
Campbell River, British Columbia, V9W 4Y1.

MC LEAN  
MC DOUGALL

Donald MC LEAN (b. 1836, Isle of Mull, Scotland) son of Donald MC LEAN and Catherine MC DOUGALL. Emigrated with family in 1851 to Bentinck Twp., Grey Co., Ontario. Thought to have settled around Boscurvis, Ass. Any information regarding this family would be appreciated.

Please contact: Neil D. MAC DONALD, 293 Burnett Avenue,  
Willowdale, Ontario, M2N 1W2.

RIEL  
LE FEBURE

I am seeking information on the parents of Moise RIEL (b. 1860, Canada) and his brother, Frank and a sister, Adelaide (LE FEBURE) who, I believe, were also born in Canada. Any information on this family would be most welcome.

Please contact: Al RIEL, 2054 Risdon Road, Concord,  
California 94518  
OR Celeste RIDER, 4112-4th Avenue, Regina,  
Saskatchewan, S4T 0H5.

THEONGEN  
THOMPSON  
BRENNELIEN

Fingar (THOENGEN) THOMPSON (b. ca. 20 June 1859 Nesbyen Hallingdal, Buskerud Amt, Norway; bap. 31 June 1859, Nes Church Nesbyen, Norway; confirmed 28 May 1876, Nes Church Nesbyen, Norway. He came to the United States in 1881 to grand Forks County, Dakota Territory. Family history has it that he went to Canada c1900, and has never been heard from since. At that time he was not married. His parents in Norway were Thomas Thomasen THEONGEN and Kari Eriksdatter BRENNELIEN. Any information would be appreciated.

Please contact: Doris M. TRANBY, Rt. 2, Box 75, Berthold,  
North Dakota 58718.

TOOKE

Jeremiah TOOKE (d. between 1907 - 1912). Bricklayer, emigrated to Canada (possibly from Ipswich, Suffolk, U.K.) in spring/summer 1907 and died shortly thereafter, perhaps in the Battlefords or Delmas area. Buried in a pauper's grave. Grandson in England most anxious to locate grave and other details of his Canadian stay and death.

Please contact: Peter S. WYANT, 116 Mikkelson Drive, Regina,  
Saskatchewan, S4T 6R5.

HEPBURN  
SIMINGTON  
DRENNAN  
MORIS  
FLATER

James Morris HEPBURN immigrated to Saskatchewan from Dresden, Ontario with Della Drusilla SIMINGTON. They lived in the province for 53 years. They owned a livery barn near Chaplin, also a machine outlet in Mortlach around the 1930's and a pool hall in Rockglen. Any information regarding the family would be greatly appreciated. Susan DRENNAN, Margaret FLATER, and Mary Jane MORIS from Ontario are also in this line of the family tree.

Please contact: K.W. ARDIES (granddaughter of J.M. HEPBURN),  
7730 Rayside Avenue, Burnaby, British Columbia,  
V5E 2K8.

CURRY  
MONTGOMERY  
SMITH Thomas CURRY (b. c1864-65) m. Sarah Jane MONTGOMERY, 15 March 1899 in Amaranth Tp., Dufferin Co., Ontario. Two known children: Wilfred (b. 27 November 1899 at Amaranth) and Eliza (b. 10 February 1903 at Amaranth). At present it is not certain whether father, Willaim CURRY, was still alive when sons moved West. He could have been in late 60's or early 70's at least. Catherine SMITH, his second wife, was about 15 years younger.  
Please contact: Kenneth SMITH, 204-949 Simcoe Street North, Oshawa, Ontario, L1G 4W3.

MC INTYRE  
CURRY Donald MC INTYRE, son of Roderick David MC INTYRE and Marth CURRY. Roderick David (b. in Boisdale, Cape Breton) m. Martha 24 January 1910 in Regina. She died 8 February 1946 in Regina. Rod died in Alberta in 1960. Seeking information on Donald MC INTYRE and his whereabouts.  
Please contact: Mrs. Florence MC INTYRE PALMER, 603 Mariposa Place, North East; Calgary, Alberta, T2E 5V9.

TESKE Gustave TESKE immigrated to Canada in April 1892 from Nakel, Prussia, province of Posen. Homesteaded south of Lemberg - NW¼ 32-19-9 W2. Would like information on Nakel and the province of Posen. How do I go about getting family information from this part of Eastern Europe? Would like to hear from anyone doing research on this name. Are there any relatives out there? Would like to find names of other original homesteaders in T19 R9.  
Please contact: Joan MEYER, 7 Norris Road, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 5N1.

OSCHEFSKI/  
OSCZEWSKI/  
OSCZEWSKI/  
OCZEWSKI Searching for information on Joseph OSCEFSKI (b. 16 May 1896 in Radaute, Bokovina). Came to Canada in early 1900's, m. Marie BURGHARDT, 20 July 1914 in Southey, Saskatchewan. Last known information - he resided in Kirkland Lake, Ontario in 1940. Mechanic and welder by trade. Believed to have lived and died in Ontario. Any information anxiously wanted.  
Please contact: Joan MEYER, 7 Norris Road, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 5N1.

GALBRAITH  
WALLER GALBRAITH, Robert Thomas (b. 1 August 1873, Turnberry Twp., Huron Co., Ontario) youngest of children, baker/tinsmith, lived in Maryfield, Saskatchewan, had 2(?) sons - Robert and Ernest(?). He was not married in 1891. Parents: John and Matilda (WALLER).  
Please contact: Noreen S. ANNETT, 683 Richmond Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia, V8S 3Y8.

VANSTONE  
GALBRAITH VANSTONE, Tressa Ethel (nee GALBRAITH - b. c1867-70 in Huron County (?), Ontario(?), no children, lived in London, Ontario. Parents: John and Matilda GALBRAITH.  
Please contact: Noreen S. ANNETT, 683 Richmond Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia, V8S 3Y8.

# REMEMBER

A PROBLEM WELL STATED IS A PROBLEM HALF SOLVED.

- (Unknown)

# CEMETERY LISTINGS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF DEATHS AND BURIALS IN USBORNE R.M.#310. DRAKE VILLAGE CEMETERY #310.1. LOCATION 14-32-22-W2. SUBMITTED BY ANITA LORNER, MARGARET STEPHENSON, KATHLEEN FROESE, and KIRBY FROESE.

NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE	NAME	BIRTH	DEATH	AGE
BARBER, Jessie		1962		GIBNEY, Doris		1977	
BARBER, Thomas		1962		GIBNEY, Frank		1976	
BARKER, Anthony		1974		GIBNEY, Edith		1962	
BERGEN, Anne Marie		1975	baby	GIBNEY, James		1961	
BERGEN, baby		1956		HAMM, Edgar			
BERGEN, Emma		1930	child	HAMM, Edna			
BERGEN, George		1947		HARMS, baby		1921	
BERGEN, Helen		1948		HARMS, baby		1923	
BERGEN, Hertha Anna		1935	baby	HARMS, Mary		1973	
BERGEN, Katherina		1948		HEFFNER, Katerina		1941	
BERGEN, Nettie (Neta)		1931	baby	HEIDE, Henry		1973	
BOLDT, Arthur	1931?	1931?		HUTCHENCE, Annie E.		1965	
BRANDON, A. E.		1947		ISAAK, Abraham		1943	
BRANDON, George M.				ISAAK, Anna		1935	
BRANDT, baby				ISAAK, Helen		1933	
BRANDT, Emma				ISAAK, Helena		1940	
BRANDT, KATHERINA	1873	1913		ISAAK, Jacob John		1957	
BRANDT, William		1932		ISAAK, Katherina		1956	
BUHLER, Eizzie		1975		ISBISTER, William		1918	
BUHLER, Susie		1937		JACKSON, Bessie Marie		1922	
BURMAN, female adult		1926		JANTZ, Agens		1948	
BURNS, Alexander M		1969		JANTZ, Cornelius		1969	
BURNS, Garda Mary		1971		JANTZ, Elizabeth		1945	
DONEY, Louise				JANTZ, Jacob H.		1921	
DYCK, Henry A.		1929		JANTZ, John J.		1920	
DYCK, John A.		1947		JANTZ, Katherina		1957	
DYCK, Margaretha		1952		JESCHKE, Linda Laura		1932	baby
EDIGER, John		1966		KENNEDY, Dugald		1932	
EDMUNDS, Larry Gordon		1944	baby	KING, Douglas H.		1931	baby
EDMUNDS, Mary Katherine		1944		KING, Eric		1918	baby
ELIAS, Elizabeth		1926		KING, Grant		1918	baby
ELIA, Hohn J.		1972		KING, Lela M.		1948	
ELIAS, William J.		1930	child	KING, Mary Ann		1931	
ENNS, John		1932		KING, Mary Rebecca		1943	
EPP, Henry		1926		KING, Morley Vernon			
FRIESEN, Agatha		1967		KING, William		1918	
FRIESEN, Jacob		1966		KLASSEN, Anna		1973	
FRIESEN, Rev. John J.		1969		KLASSEN, baby		1933	
FRIESEN, Katherine		1948		KLASSEN, John A.		1927	
FRIESEN, Katherine		1963		KLIEVER, Rudolf		1932	baby
FUNK, Adolf			baby	KRAHM, baby		1942	
FUNK, Anna		1954		KREHBIEL, Morris		1957	
FUNK, Ezra		1962		KREISE, Emilie		1972	
FUNK, Gilbert Frank		1938	baby	KREISE, Julius		1939	
FUNK, Helena		1962		LANGILLE, Lizzie			
FUNK, Jacob H.		1951		LARSON, Joyce		1976	

DRAKE VILLAGE CEMETERY #310.1 (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>
LASKOWSKY, Jacob		1976		SCHROEDER, Lydia Ottilia	1942		
LEESON, baby				SCHROEDER, Marie	1940		
LEESON, baby				SCHROEDER, Ottilia	1976		
LONGERMAN, (no name)				SCHROEDER, Stella			baby
MANKE, Nene Violet	1941			SCHROEDER, Werner	1935		
MARTENS, Emma	1970			SCHROEDER, Mrs. William	1949		
MARTENS, George G.	1970			SHEA, Elizabeth	1942		
MARTENS, Maria	1935			SHEA, Ida	1931		
MARTINS, Marie	1924			SHEA, John	1943		
McFARLAND, Isabella	1938			SHEA, Thomas			
McFARLAND, Robert J.	1962			SIEMANS, Agnes	1955		
McGEE, Henry				SIEMANS, Henry J.	1961		
McGEE, Jane	1942			SIEMENS, Agatha	1967		
McLAREN, Gladys	1970			SIEMENS, Helena (Lena)	1942		child
McLAREN, John	1939			SIEMENS, Jacob	1942		
McLAREN, Robert	1974			SIEMENS, Reinhold	1932		baby
McLAREN, William	1960			SKIDMORE, Emily Clara	1934		
McLEOD, Ross		child		SKIDMORE, Gertrude			
McVINNIE, John	1922			STACK, Ralph	1953		
MEHAFFEY, George	1957			STENSON, Vivian Patricia	1965		
MEHAFFEY, Harold Dennis	1932		baby	SLATTERY, Edward S.	1952		
MILTON, Maynes				STEPHENSEN, Earl	1918		child
NEUFELD, Agatha	1929			STRONG, April Victoria	1952		
NEUFELD, Eizzie	1934			STRONG, John	1948		
NEUFELD, Katharina	1942			STRONG, John Hugh	1957		
NEUFELD, Katherina	1950			STRONG, Pricilla	1977		
NEUFELD, Mary	1974			STRONG, Sylvia Mary	1929		
NEUFELD, Waldemar	1979			THOM, baby	1940		
PAUL, Isabella	1928			VILLETT, Hazel			baby
PAUL, Lillian Mary	1932			VOGT, Annie	1943		
PAUL, W. J.	1947			VOGT, Bernhard P.	1939		
PENNER, Raymond Merlyn	1970			VOGT, Eva	1971		
PHILLIPS, Edna May	1938			VOGT, Katherina	1953		
PHILLIPS, Elizabeth Ann	1953			WEIBE, baby	1932		
POPE, Alec	1967			WEINS, Jacob A.	1939		
POPE, Jessie	1956			WEINS, Susanna	1965		
READ, G. H.	1946			WELKER, Harold Gustav	1953		
READ, Hannah	1922			WELKER, Norman Rae	1974		
REMPLE, Karl H.	1935		baby	WILSON, baby boy	1939		
RONALD, David K.	1931			WILSON, Dorothy Joan	1957		
SADLER, Margaret Elizabeth	1934			WILSON, John Stewart	1937		child
SADLER, Pearl			baby	WILSON, Lily NEWTON	1945		
SADLER, Tom W.	1923			WILSON, Robert	1961		
SAWATZKY, Susie	1927			WILSON, William	1953		
SCHROEDER, Ella			baby	WILSON, William	1965		
SCHROEDER, Agatha Margaret	1959			ZENERT, Betty Bernice	1941		baby
				ZENERT, Earl Douglas	1970		baby
				ZENERT, Jackie Eli	1970		



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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
BY -LAWS

revised  
October 1986

ARTICLE 1: MEMBERSHIP

1. Any person may become a member of the Society upon application for membership and payment of the prescribed membership fee.
2. Any member may withdraw from the Society at any time by notice to the Society but upon withdrawal the member shall not be entitled to a refund of any portion of the fees he may have paid.
- 3.a. Any person who is a member of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society shall be eligible to seek office subject to conditions of 3b.
- b. Staff members who regularly receive a wage or salary are entitled to attend board meetings but shall not have voting privileges.
4. A membership shall include all members of the immediate family living in one household and shall entitle the holder to one copy of all publications, notices of meetings and other announcements of the organization.

ARTICLE 11: MEMBERSHIP FEES

1. The membership fees shall be set by the Annual Meeting of the S.G.S. and may be collected by each Branch with fees forwarded along with the membership list, to the Society. Individuals may send their membership fee directly to the S.G.S.
2. A Senior Citizen's membership fee may be set by the Annual Meeting at a rate lower than the ordinary membership.
3. Any Branch may levy such additional fees upon its members as may be prescribed by the Branch.

ARTICLE 111: DIRECTORS

1. The Board of Directors shall consist of:
  - a. A President, one or more Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Membership Secretary and Archivist elected at the Annual Meeting.
  - b. At least six other Directors elected to a three year term, with two retiring each year.
  - c. An Editor of publications, a Librarian and Treasurer appointed by the Board.
  - d. A Representative from each Branch, chosen by that Branch.
  - e. Certain functions may be assigned by the Board of Directors to elected Directors as needed; e.g., assistant Editor, Bulletin distribution.
  - f. The immediate Past-President shall be a member "ex-officio".
2. A retiring Director shall be eligible for re-election.
3. Directors retiring from office shall be deemed to hold office until the conclusion of the meeting at which they retire.
4. The Directors shall meet together for the dispatch of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they may determine.
5. Notice of a Board of Directors' meeting shall be given to the Directors at least one week prior to the date of the meeting; however the Directors may meet on regular dates without notice or may by unanimous consent, meet at any time or place.
6. A minimum of seven members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of a meeting of the Board of Directors.
7. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to appoint such committees as it deems necessary from time to time to carry on the business and achieve the aims of the Society.
8. Any member of the Board of Directors is expected to attend 50% of the properly called meetings. Any Board member not meeting these requirements may be replaced at the discretion of the Board, and by the Board.

ARTICLE IV: NOMINATIONS, ELECTIONS & VOTING.

1. The Nominations Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors.
2. Nominations for any position in the Society must be submitted to the Nomination Committee at least ten days prior to the date of the election.
3. The Nomination Committee may itself nominate persons for office.
4. Nominations shall be allowed from the floor at the Annual General Meeting.
5. Should any office become vacant between Annual Meetings, the Board of Directors shall appoint a replacement for the remainder of the term.
6. Parliamentary procedure should be followed as outlined in "Bourinot's Rules of Order".

ARTICLE V: DUTIES OF OFFICE.

1. The President shall preside at all general meetings of the Society and at all Board of Directors meetings and shall be an "ex-officio" member of all committees.
2. In the absence of the President, a Vice-President shall perform the duties normally performed by the President.
3. The Recording Secretary shall record the Minutes of the Society and be responsible for correspondence.
4. The Membership Secretary shall maintain the file of all members and supply a copy to the S.G.S. office.
5. The Archivist shall be responsible for filing and storing of all pertinent documents relating to the Society's activities, including Minutes of past meetings.
6. The Treasurer shall handle the financial affairs of the Society and shall keep records in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.
7. The Editor of publications shall be responsible for publication of any periodicals or newsletters that the Board of Directors shall order from time to time.
8. The Librarian shall be responsible for the purchase and care of all Library materials, documents, manuscripts, etc. and for the circulation of such among members.
9. The Board of Directors shall be responsible for arranging the audit of the financial records and to arrange the approval of such records by the general membership in compliance with the Non-Profit Corporation Act.

ARTICLE VI: MEETINGS.

1. The fiscal year of the Society shall coincide with the calendar year and the Annual Meeting shall be held each year at a place and on a date set by the Board of Directors.
2. A special general meeting of the Society may be called by the President as necessary but shall be called when a written request is submitted by at least ten members.
3. Notice of meetings shall be given to members by means of letters, posters or advertisements as shall be directed by the Board of Directors.
4. All members personally present shall constitute a quorum at any general meeting of the Society.
5. Voting shall be by ballot in the case of election of officers, and by a show of hands in other cases, except where a ballot is requested by at least three members.

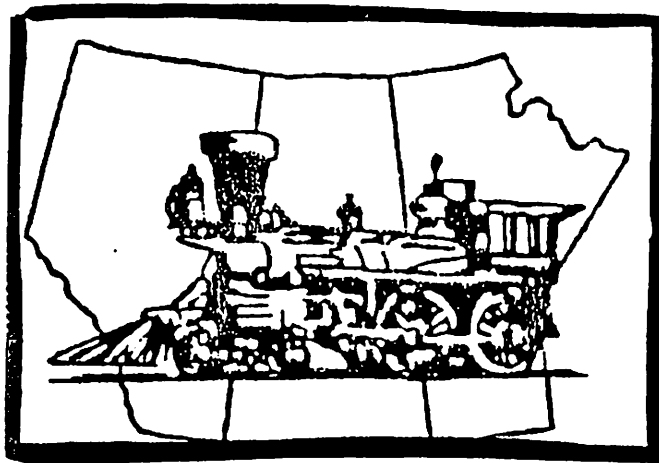
ARTICLE VII: SEAL.

1. The Seal of the Society shall be in the custody of the Recording Secretary or other person as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and all papers or documents required to be sealed on behalf of the Society shall be sealed in the presence of the President and the Secretary or of other such persons as may be designated by resolution of the Board of Directors.

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# **PRAIRIE PORTRAITS of the PAST**



## **ALBERTA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

### **SEMINAR '87**

**MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA**

**Continental Inn**

**APRIL 3, 4, and 5, 1987**

**Keynote Speaker: Dr. Howard Palmer**

Department of History University of Calgary  
"Immigration Into The Prairie Provinces"

**Workshops:**

European Boundary Changes, Mennonites,  
Scotland and Wales, Family Histories,  
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Photo's and Documents, LDS Resources

**Fees:**

Pre-registration: \$35.00

After March 16, 1987--\$40.00

Non-members: Additional fees of \$5.00

**For Further Information Write to:**

**SEMINAR '87 COMMITTEE**

**P.O. BOX 971, MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA T1A 7G8**

**PHONE: (403) 526-4504**



## SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICY

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society will do basic searches of Saskatchewan sources for a \$10 fee plus a stamped self-addressed envelope or 1 International Reply Coupon if you live outside of Canada.

Sources checked include:

1. Homestead index and file
2. Obituary index and file
3. Cemetery index
4. Newspaper index

If a location is known or found as a result of the above check we will also check:

1. Local and school histories
2. Henderson and telephone directories if they exist for that location
3. The Archives card index

If a specific date of an event such as a birth, death or marriage is known we will check the local paper to see if there is a note made of it. Please note that not all editions of all newspapers are preserved.

You will receive a written report of the research that has been done noting all the sources checked. In addition a note will be made of all items which could be of interest to you to have copied along with the charges for such copying. NO COPYING would be done until the correct fee plus the postage costs had been paid. The current fees are: 25¢ per page for paper to paper copies and 50¢ per page for micro-film to paper copies. Remember it takes as long to do a successful search as an unsuccessful search. Your chances for a successful search may depend on how accurately you are able to describe the search you wish to have done.

These searches are done by knowledgeable volunteers. Should you require a more indepth search done the Society can supply you with the names of volunteers who could do this work for you.

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### IGI SEARCH POLICY:

1. ONLY MEMBERS of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society may search the IGI BUT only for their own genealogical purposes.
2. Those members who wish to use the IGI 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¢/page.
3. The Society offers a search service for those members who cannot do their own. For a fee of \$4.00 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 USA 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.

\*\*\*For further information on the IGI consult: S.G.S. BULLETIN, Vol.15, No.1, 1984.

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### 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.



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. There is 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 her/his time, but the Society pays parking fees for this volunteer. It is simpler if members do their own searches but the fee for out-of-town members is still inexpensive when considering the cost of getting to Regina, parking and meals.

For a more detailed account of the Griffith Valuation see: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society BULLETIN, Vol. 15, No. 1, 1984.

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#### POLICY FOR USE OF THE INDIRECT PASSENGER SHIP INDEX AND LISTS:

There will be a \$1.00 per time charge for members to search these records in person, but the Society will also do searches for out-of-town members. The fee for this will be \$10.00 to check the Index and Lists. This will include up to 2 hours of searching. We will also advise on printing costs should we find your names on the list. Printing will cost 25¢ per copy. It takes two copies for each page of film.

The lists generally give surname, christian name, all who travelled as one household with their ages, original home, state or country of origin, plus their destination in North America. All are written in German but are fairly easy to read.

For a more detailed description check our book: HAMBURG PASSENGER LISTS or the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society BULLETIN, Vol. 15, No. 4, 1984.

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ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE SHOULD COSTS INCREASE.

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#### SURNAME FILE

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 3"x5" file cards.
5. If you are unable to type your cards PRINT the information in the same format & 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.

EXAMPLE:

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. HOH OHO



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