

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) was formed in February, 1969 with the following aims:

1. to promote the study of genealogy and genealogical research within the province of Saskatchewan.

 to build up a library of genealogical guides and handbooks, reference sources, and family and local histories which would be available to all members.

3. to publish the "BULLETIN" which would be the official publication of the Society and which would include articles on genealogical research, etc., and which would serve as a vehicle for member's 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.

Membership is for the current calendar year at \$20.00 per family, \$17.00 for senior citizens. Subscription to the "Bulletin" is concurrent with membershhip.

Donations to the SGS may be used as a charitable tax deduction.

Other organizations are invited to exchange their publications with the "Bulletin".

This organization receives funding from



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC. THE BULLETIN

Editor: Marie Svedahl	Vol.20 No.1 March 1989
Assist.Editor:	ISSN 0048 9182
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DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN: 15 May 1989
Material received after this date will be held over until next issue.

THE "BULLETIN" is published quarterly. All submitted material will be considered for publication, however the Editor has the option of editing, reserving or rejecting any submissions. Manuscripts must be fully referenced and carry the writer's signature. Please advise the the Editor if the material has previously appeared or been submitted to another publication.

The Bulletin does not accept paid advertisments. Book reviews and limited advertising will be done gratis on DONATED BOOKS, to be printed at the Editor's judgement.

Neither the SGS nor the Editor are responsible for errors of fact, nor for opinions expressed by contributors to the Bulletin.

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.

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#### From the President

Although the first quarter of the year is almost gone, I would like to wish all members a happy & prosperous 1989, and may your genealogical research be rewarding in every way.

I was recently reviewing the events of 1988 - those activities that make the SGS a significant contributor to the Cultural Community in Saskat-chewan. While it is gratifying to reflect on the successes of the past, it is the future that holds the greatest excitement. The services that members are familiar with will, of course, be continued but in addition the SGS will be introducing a new program - "Promotional Tours". Under this program knowledgeable speakers will be available to conduct workshops in conjunction with promotion of the SGS, its resources and branches. Some of these Tours are already scheduled. Watch for more information in the months ahead.

Roger Wooff SGS President

Many members (27%) took advantage of the questionaire (on the reverse of the 1989 membership renewal form) and gave their opinions and suggestions about our Society.

Gallop and other political polls do this sort of thing all the time to garner public opinion on a wide variety of subjects. We decided to do our own polling. Our Society wished to learn if the needs of our members were being met, and to pin-point member's individual areas of research. We had planned in this issue to have a report on the outcome of our "Genie Poll" however space is limited (due to the necessity of including items which pertain to our up-coming AGM) - so do watch for the report next edition.

And again, due to space limitations, two or three of your favourite series/articles have had to be omitted. Don't worry though, they will return in June!

A new series has evolved from what began in the December edition as new items of genealogical interest at the Regina Public Library. We are calling this series "On the Shelves at Public Library", and we hope to be able to share information about various libraries in Saskatchewan. Most libraries have some individual and unique holdings: did you know that the Weyburn Public Library holds microfilm copies of the 1881 census for Ontario? or that Moose Jaw has some of the 1861 census? We hope to bring you more of this type of information in the coming months.

One last thing: An assistant editor is needed to help with the Bulletin. Would you like to be part of this rewarding work? Contact me....

#### **UP-COMING EVENTS:**

5-12 Mar. - Salt Lake City Trip.

18 Mar. - SGS Promotional Tour to Battleford
22 Apr. - SGS AGM in Regina
6 May - SGS Promotional Tour to Central Butte.
14-15 Apr. - Alberta Gen. Soc. Seminar at Red Deer.
2-4 June - Ont. Gen. Soc. Seminar at Wellington.
20-22 Oct. - SGS Seminar at Melfort.

#### SCOTTISH RESEARCH WITHOUT LEAVING TOWN

#### by Robert L. Pittendrigh

A very satisfying aspect of family history research today is that you can now do most of it from your home. By writing letters, telephoning and making trips to various local libraries, most of the search of offical records can be done without leaving the city. We in Regina and Saskatoon are quite fortunate in that we have access to two Family History libraries, one, the provincial Genealogical Society and the Family History Branch of the LDS church. As well we have access to one of the better interlibrary loan systems in the world. When I mention Family History Library I am speaking of the LDS Branch Library. When I mention SGS Library, that is the library of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society in Regina.

Before embarking on research of sources outside the home, the astute family historian will contact and interview as many relatives as possible, in particular the elderly ones. One may discover that there is a certain amount of material already available on the family. Perhaps a family history has been written and is listed in the Genealogical Library Catalogue (GLC) or in a collection of a local Genealogical Society. Search also Joan Ferguson's book Scottish Family Histories Held in Scottish Libraries. Search the Genealogical Helper too. Search the Family Registry either in the Prairie History room of the public library or the Family History branch library. It is updated frequently.

Ken Aitken of the Prairie History Room of the Regina Public Library has an excellent article in Vol. 19, No.2 page 72, June 1988 SGS Bulletin on Some Bibliographic Sources For "Finding Published Family Histories".

It is essential to read a good book or two on Scottish research. Familiarize yourself with sources of information available in Scotland and what portion of that information is available in the local SGS library and the Family History Library.

Maps are a necessity. You will notice that Scotland was divided into New Regions in 1975. For the most part, researchers will refer to the old areas and the names of parishes within those areas. The term "Highlands" and "Lowlands" is used to describe an area divided by the Grampian Mountains which more or less run north and south in the center of Scotland. The Highlands are on the west and the lowlands on the east side. Lowlanders have always spoken their own very descriptive and colorful version of English, and the Highlanders have spoken Gaelic. The lowlands tend to be a very rich agricultural area and the highlands are hilly rocky and desolate given better to sheep farming or grazing, and therefore given to greater emigration. It is well not to concern yourself with clans and

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heraldry at the onset of your research, even though it is a fascinating and interesting subject.

It is always a good idea to try to get a parish map of the county from which your folk originated. These maps are readily available from the SGS library, or from the Scottish Family History societies listed on the handout. Have a look in a copy of Groome's Gazeteer of Scotland for a description of the parish your folk were from. It is in the Family History Library in the section called 100 books, or you can see me and I will xerox information on your parish from either a 1845 or a 1900 copy I have. If you ask at the Family History Library, the librarian on duty will find this book on microfiche for you.

In family history research you are always working from the known to the unknown. That is the name of the game. You will be using standard methods of mapping your research goals such as pedigree charts, family unit sheets and perhaps various versions of drop charts. When you approach a genealogical librarian, try to have all your research results to date, however little, neatly entered on these forms. These librarians are accustomed to working with pedigree charts and family unit sheets. They can quickly get a picture of research accomplished and can suggest the direction of future research.

As you unearth evidence, one has to keep a critical mind as to the value of the information. It is impossible to prove a pedigree absolutely correct. Only at best it can be proved beyond reasonable doubt. Was the record created at the time of the event or years later? Is the document original, a microfilm copy, a typewritten copy, or a manuscript copy of the original? Are there other sources that prove your evidence? Can you disprove your evidence?

There are two very special indexes that one will turn to immediately. One is the IGI (International Genealogical Index) for Scotland and the other is the Old Parochial Registers for Scotland or OPR. The IGI was for the whole of Scotland in the 1982 version and is by county in the 1984 & 1988 version. The OPR is by county as of 1986, and does not seem to be available in the Family History Libraries now. Both should be used as an index and their sources be consulted for further information. We will talk about the parish registers later, the source of most of the IGI information.

The census records give valuable information such as birthplace, ages, relationships and other members of the family. Perhaps it is not always accurate, but it does give you a place to start. The first of use was in 1841, and are available through to 1891. The 1841 is not as detailed as later ones, but nevertheless it is useful. It gives the name and surname of each member of the family, sex, occupations and if born in the county or not. It give ages over 15 in multiples of five - the next multiple lower - 39 would be 35. The next years, from 1851 to 1891, give the relationship to the head of household, a description of farm or business and number of men, women or boys employed, as well as marital status, age, parish of birth and address. The Census Register gives the

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film numbers as well as the street indexes. You must have the parish name before searching the census. Street addresses can be obtained from marriage, birth or death certificates, or from postal directories. Look in the Parish and Vital records for references to street address for the larger cities in Scotland.

Not only is it interesting to know the dates each census was taken, but it can be most useful in deciding if further searches are necessary.

 1841
 7
 June
 Monday

 1851
 31
 March
 Monday

 1861
 8
 April
 Monday

 1871
 3
 April
 Monday

 1881
 4
 April
 Monday

 1891
 6
 April
 Monday

If an event, such as a marriage occurred before one of these dates in the year of a census, you know it will be necessary to look elsewhere than in the bride's home. Usually it is well to scan the whole parish as the census was taken on a Sunday evening and picked up on Monday. Someone may not have been at home on the Sunday night.

The civil registration is the most important post 1855 records to search. This is the recording of marriages, births and deaths by the government or civil authority. In Scotland this began on 1 January 1855. The certificates for that year were more complete than any other since. Birth certificates give the given and surname of the child and baptismal name if there was one, names of the parents, with mother's maiden name, when and where married, other children born to the mother (sometimes named), age and birth place of parents, informant and where registered. Later years give somewhat less information but are still very valuable.

Available from the Family History Library system is the index of births, deaths and marriages to 1955. Marriage indexes for females from 1855 to 1864 are arranged in alphabetical order under the married surname with the maiden surname name in brackets.

Death indexes for females after 1865 are arranged in alphabetical order, once under the maiden surname and under the married name with the maiden name in brackets. There is an additional index at the end of each year. There are some neglected entries that were registered from 1860 to 1868 and cover a period back to 1820.

Before ordering certificates from the Register General, New Register House, Edinburgh, check to see if the actual certificate is available on microfilm from the local Family History Library. They are available from 1855 to 1875 and 1881 to 1891. If you already have the name of the individual, the name of the parish, the certificate number can readily be obtained from the appropriate index. On this microfilm you will see the actual pages from the registrar's register. By scanning the whole film you may discover other relatives. I have a habit of taking note of other individuals whose names interest me such as Pittendrigh, Cardno or Catto. This habit has paid off in many ways.

The Presbyterian Church is the established church in Scotland, the one that was at one time supported by the government. Most, if not all of

it's existing records previous to 1855 are in the Register House in Edinburgh. These are the records that are a major source of pre 1855 information. The date of commencement varies from parish to parish, but usually begin in the late 1600s. Larger centers such as Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen begin in the 1500s.

Earlier records give the christening date without the age of the child and the father's name along with witnesses. Mothers are not mentioned until much later, unless the child was born out of wedlock. The reputed father is almost always named. Usually the father's place of residence was given. Marriage records give the name of the bride and groom and the place of residence, which is usually the parish. Sometimes the marriage date is not available only the date of banns, which does not mean the marriage took place. Burial dates are not recorded until rather recently. Sometimes the fee for a mortcloth was recorded in earlier registers. (The mortcloth was a fancy cloth usually donated by a wealthy parishioner used to cover the kist (casket) of the deceased at the funeral service.)

When searching a film of parish records it is worthwhile to carefully search all the film, as some information may be there that will be of use, such as a list of the burials in the local cemetery without dates, or late entries. I found a long list of burials on the end of a film on the parish of Fyvie. It was just a list of burials in the cemetery with no dates. It proved useful in identifying the areas from which several Pittendrighs had originated. The parish records of Scotland are all on microfilm and are available from Salt Lake to any Family History Branch Library of their system. To find what is available for your parish see Bloxham's book, Key to the Parochial Registers of Scotland. This book also gives the parish number which is needed to order census film.

You may find two call numbers for the parish registers. The Scottish records were among the first to be filmed by the LDS church in the 1940's. At that time it was found that many of the books had been too tightly bound and some information could not be photographed. In recent years it was decided to rebind them, and the LDS was allowed to refilm when the volumes were taken apart, before being rebound. It is well to try to use the new call number as you will receive the newer version.

There are some minutes of the Kirk sessions on microfilm too. If you can find some for your parish, they may be very useful, and often amusing.

There are many events during the history of Scotland that caused the parish registers to be incomplete. In about 1783 to 1793 a tax was put in place for every entry made in a parish register. As a result the number of entries declined markedly. The events such as christening and marriages no doubt took place, but the people were simply too poor to pay the fee to be "registered".

Any church other than the Presbyterian is referred to as Non-conformist churches. This includes the various splinter groups of the Presbyterian Church, the Episcopal Church, Roman Catholic, Quakers, etc.

If you do not find your people in the parish where you think they should be, it may be worthwhile searching the surrounding parishes or the Non-conformist records in your parish. Groome's Gazeteer mentioned before

will list the surrounding parishes and tell you the names of Non-conformist churches in your parish. Smith's Gazeteer will show you the surrounding parishes too.

As the burial records are rather poor before about 1800, it is essential that one search the records of the local cemeteries. Fortunately the cemeteries in Scotland are very well kept, and many local family history societies are busy recording them and publishing the results. The SGS has copies of these monumental inscriptions as they are published. Be aware of the fact that the copiers cannot always decipher the weathered inscriptions accurately. These monumental inscriptions (often cited as MI) are coming out so fast that the SGS finds it difficult to be made aware of the latest. If you are aware of one that the SGS does not have, please be sure to check with Laura. This brings me to another source that I have not mentioned.

There now exists several local Family History Societies, one of which is the North-East of Scotland Family History Society. I have found them to be a great help as they will forward your interests to other people searching your names, as well as publish your queries. The SGS has current copies of some of the journals of these groups as well as the journal of the Scottish Genealogy Society. The North East of Scotland Family History Society is active in Aberdeenshire in recording various cemeteries. I bought two of their latest cemetery recordings, one of Tyrie and the other of Pitsligo. Both have proven to be a gold mine of information. Three years ago I spent a few minutes in the Pitsligo cemetery, a huge place. As I entered the front gate I turned left to take a picture of the old church and the new one behind it. If I had turned right, I would have stepped on the three stones that cover the bones of about two centuries of relatives! Like monumental inscriptions elsewhere, they may not always be correct but as a place to start they cannot be beat. It is part of the challenges of Family History to evaluate every bit of evidence, to decide if it is in error or essentially correct.

By belonging to the local family history society that is in the area of interest in Scotland, you will be made aware of other publications such as the parish registers of the Episcopal Church. The records of the Episcopal Church in Aberdeenshire are being published by A. Strath Maxwell, a Mormon living in Aberdeen. Many of my relatives belonged to the Episcopal Church, and it was a puzzle as to why they were not Presbyterians. The reason was fairly simple. The Laird on whose land my people were tenants was an Episcopalian.

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COMMITTEES ACTIVE: We would like to bring to your attention the activities of two of our SGS committees. I'm certain you will be pleased to learn -- first: to celebrate the SGS 20th Anniversary this year, a project is under way to collect "family histories" on your ancestors who came to Saskatchewan, see p.32for more details. This is an opportunity to begin "doing something" with all that data you have been collecting on your These stories will be stored at the SGS Library, and some will be family. printed in the Bulletin (if permission is granted). Also, there is the future possibility the stories could be published in book form. - second: The Publication Committee has two projects currently on the go. The long awaited up-date to the Library List was held up due to computer problems, but will be published later this year. Work is now commencing on a publication to contain listings of our member's interest, also to be completed later this year. Your in-put will be needed - see p.C for full details. Publication Chairperson --> Rae Chamberlain, is asking that anyone who has some spare Box 1143, Biggar, Sask. SOK OMO time and an IBM compatible computer, to please contact him. Here is an opportunity

to be a part of the publishing process, please don't hesitate.

PASSENGER INDEX: Passenger lists for ships arriving in Quebec City 1865-1869, have been indexed. If you think your ancestor arrived during that time period, write --> The NAC also has pictures of most ships of that time period, which they will copy.

Service Section, National Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St. Ottawa, Ont. K1A ON3

- "Notes & Views" Leeds & Grenville Br. OGS. v.14 #10 1988 - p132. (copied from Sudbury Br. OGS)

EARLY ONTARIO NEWSPAPERS: National Archives in Ottawa, have a collection of early Ontario newspapers in which they will do a search and copy obituaries. You must supply them with the name, locality and date of death. They will search a two week period. Minimum charge \$2.00 per order or \$.50 per copy. Use the address given with above news item.

- same as above.

FOUND IN CONSULAR DISPATCHES: When the death of an American citizen occurs while traveling or residing overseas, the death record is sent home by the American Embassy or Consulate in that country. This was ordered by an Act of 1792, and the resulting records are to be found at the National ARchives in Washington.

- as above, p131.

G,

MORE ON PREVIOUS ITEM: The Bulletin Editor would like to direct your attention to p 29 this issue, where we have reprinted a letter from Statistics Canada sent in response to a search request of the 1940 National Registration records (as reported in the "Wartime Registration" item, in the N & N section of the December 1988 issue of the Bulletin). You will note that, because of the overwhelming number of search request, Statistics Canada has felt it necessary to increase the amount of their search fee. As an added NOTE: I would like to thank our SGS member who sent us this letter. I would urge readers who make use of hints given in the Bulletin, to pass along their results that other readers may judge how worthwhile the Unfortunately your Editor does not have the time to check each source before printing it in "NOTES & NEWS", we rely upon you to tell us if things aren't exactly as advertised - or hopefully, even better than advertised!

ENGLISH ENTERTAINER INDEX: The Society --> Sheffield & District FHS. is compiling an index of entertainers born before 1920. Each person will be indexed under original and stage name. They are requesting that information include: name of parents; places & dates; type of entertainer; and whether a photo

Hon. Sec. Mrs. M.P. Dunn. 359 Baslow Rd. Sheffield. S17 3BH England

and further information is available. If possible data should be sent on 5X3 inch file cards.

1989 HISTORICAL WRITING CONTEST: They --> Sask. History & Folklore Society have announced their 1989 historical 1860 Lorne St. writing contest for prose and verse in Regina, Sask. S4P 2L7 three categories: Juniors (to 12 years) Teens (13-18 years) Adults (19 and over). The closing date is 31 May 1989. For further information regarding contest rules, etc., please contact the above.

PRESERVING AMERICA'S HERITAGE: This is a project begun in 1988 to preserve and automate nine million General Land Office Records which date back to These records are at the Eastern States Office in Alexandria, Virginia and are the official records of all public land surveys and transfers in the 13 public-land states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, & Wisconsin. It is expected to take four years to complete, with an automated Land Information System in operation in 1993.

NGS Newsletter, v14 #6 1988 p149.

VOTER'S LISTS: Canadian voter's lists for the years 1935-1974 are available on micro-film from NAC, Federal Archives Division RG113.

- "Cariboo Notes" Quesnel Br. BCGS. v5 #3 1988

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IRISH SPINNING WHEEL INDEX: In 1796 the Linen Manufactures gave a grant, called the Flax Seed Premium to Irish farmers to encourage them to grow flax. The grant was based upon the number of acres of flax grown by individual farmers. The surviving returns have been indexed and published as the "1796 Spinning Wheel Survey of Ireland" - an index of Irish farmers throughout the country. The article mentions that these are available on micro-fiche "at the Branch Library" - which could mean the LDS Branch Library or the Ottawa Branch Library. If interested in this index, you should check your local LDS Library to see if they have it available.

- "Ottawa Branch News" Ottawa Br. OGS. v21 #6 1988

EMIGRATION FROM NE SCOTLAND: Bill Ramp -->
is gathering information pertaining to
emigration from North-East Scotland
(Aberdeenshire/Banffshire/Moray) to
settlement in the area of Hamilton, Ont.

Bill Ramp,
c/o Peter Robinson College,
Trent University,
Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7B8

He is especially interested in chain migration - where family/groups came out to join friends/relatives already settled there. He is willing to share information.

- Newsletter for Hamilton Br. OGS. v19 #5 1988 p56.

LDS FILMING: Current filming projects of the Genealogical Society of Utah: - microfilming of USA World War 1 draft registration cards (24 million). - naturalization records at National Archives in Bayonne, Philadelphia & Chicago.

- passport applications at National Archives in Washington.
- "Newsletter" of Fed. of Gen. Societies v11 #11 1988.

HALBERTS INC. IN TROUBLE: The USA postal service on 31 Oct. 1988, filed a petition against Sharon Taylor & Halberts Inc. of Bath, Ohio, alleging breach of a consent agreement entered into in 1985. The petition alleges that this company continues to misrepresent that the books it sells "consist primarily of the story of the particular family name listed in the solicitation".

- "NGS Newsletter" v14 #6 1988 p141.

AHNENPASS AVAILABLE: During the Nazi Regime in Germany, each family was required to prepare an Ahnenpass, which listed from three to six generations of ancestry. The Genealogical Society of Utah have microfilmed 671 reels of these passes for the area of Mittelfranken (in Bavaria) in the Brenner collection.

- "Relatively Speaking" Alta. GS, v16 #4 p130.

LITHUANIAN ANCESTRY: For information on genealogical societies in Lithuania, write to Tveskes Draugija (Homeland Society).

Teviskes Draugija, 232600 Vilnius, MTP - 8, Tilto skg. 8/2/ LTSR Lithuania

- "Newsleaf" OGS, v18 #4 1988

VOLHYNIAN RESEARCH: Interested in German ancestry from the Volhynian area now in the Ukrainian SSR, just east of the Polish border? Contact Ron Neuman for information regarding a research group.

Ron Neuman, 9504 Austin O'Brien Rd. Edmonton. Alta. T6B 2C3

- "<u>Newsleaf</u>" OGS, v18 #4 1988

GLASSMAKER'S INDEX: This gentleman --> is compiling information on Glassmakers in any area of Britain. He will search his records if you send a SASE + an Int. Reply Coupon.

Mr. B.J. Hardyman, 26 St. Anne's Drive, Coalpit Hearth, Bristol England BS17 2TH

- "The Genealogist" official journal of the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies. v5 Sept. 1988

THE ARCHIVIST: The Nov/Dec. 1988 issue featured "Charitable Organizations", and had articles covering New France's Brothers Hospitallers; the role of charitable organizations in immigration to Canada; collection of records from B'nai Brith; an early English group, "The Aborigines Protection Society"; the Canadian Lutheran World Relief.

FRENCH ANCESTORS: If you had French speaking ancestors living in Ontario you may be interested in this ---> society which is devoted to research on French speaking settlers of Ontario. Write for info on member-ship fees and publications.

Societe Franco Ontarienne D'Histoire et De Genealogie, Case Postal 720, succ. B. Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5P8

- "Newsleaf" OGS Nov. 1988

.......

EARLY PHOTOCOPIES: Made with the "wet" process will fade with time, warns a reader. She discovered some photocopies made c1982 had faded so completely that nothing could be read. It is suggested that pertinent info be recopied before the original becomes unreadable.

- "<u>Family Tree</u>" vol.4, #10 p.13.

MILITARY ANCESTOR: This lady --> is indexing names of soldiers found in Public Record Office's W097 records. Records are arranged by regiment for the years 1760-1913, and cover soldiers who

Miss S.L. Davis, 18 Manor Road, East Molesey, Surrey England K78 9JX

were discharged to a pension. The index, for 1855-1872, is being created to enable an individual soldier to be traced even when his regiment in unknown. At present there are 27,000 names in the Index, one third of whom were born in Ireland. It is hoped by March 1989 to have completed the A-D portion of the Index.

"Cleveland Family History Society" vol.4 #1, January 1989.

OCCUPATIONS BACK THEN: We are always interested in the lives of our ancestors, including what they did for a living. Because the same occupation today entails far different duties than what it did a century ago you may find interesting a series that is being run in the Wiltshire Family History Society periodical. The original of the series was a 1811 "Book of Trades", which details methods and equipment used in various occupations. July 1988 issue dealt with the carpenter, and the next issue was to be about the sawyer.

LOCAL HISTORIAN: New York State law provides for a local historian in each town, city, village and county in the state. Send SASE --> Albany, NY for address of historian in your area of interest.

State Historian, State Education Bldg. USA

- "B.C. Genealogist" v17, #4 December 1988 p61.

1881 CENSUS: Plans are "a-foot" to index the English 1881 census. Organized by the British Genealogical Record Users Committee, it is hoped to complete the project by 1991. Eventually the index will be available on microfiche with a format similar to the IGI.

- "Wiltshire Family History Society" July 1988 p34.

FESTIVAL OF THE DESCENDANTS: For info concerning the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the Charlottetown Conference, please contact --> If you are descended from the Fathers of Confederation - then this committee is looking for you, and would like to invite you to participate in the festivities planned in PEI for 1989.

Rick Coles, Chairman, Festival of the Descendants, P.O.Box 2000, Charlottetown, PEI C1A 7N8

Tel:902-368-5500

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY: From the time of its formation in 1816 until 1921, 81,000 young men were recruited into the Constabulary (RIC). In the beginning most recruits came from the southern counties of Ireland, later the majority were from England. These young men, 18 to 25 years, were both Catholic and Protestant. The Registers of Service are very informative, although not indexed they are organized by year of recruitment. Available on 31 micro-film rolls from LDS Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

- "Ottawa Branch News" Ottawa Br. OGS v21 #4 1988 p47

FOR SCOTTISH CERTIFICATES: Address all correspondence to this address --> Staff will do a five year search of civil records, do searches in OPRs, and census. Send enquiry regarding fees, with SASE. There are daily search fees for in-person searches and to use some records you must book well in advance.

The Registrar General,
General Register Office for
Scotland,
New Register House,
Princess Street,
Edinburgh, Scotland EH1 3YT

- "<u>Family Tree</u>" vol.4, #10 p31.

JEWISH ROOTS: This society --> has a computerized index of names and towns; and the names of the people who are researching them. Service is free to members. Membership \$10.00 (US funds).

Jewish Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 6398, New York, NY USA 10128

- Newsletter of BC Gen. Society vol.13, #6 December 1988

IRISH RESEARCH: A non-profit genealogical researching agency, they have completed 7000 searches, and answered 20,000 letters. Their answers have dealt with info from all parts of Ireland.

The Secretary,
Ulster Historical Society
68 Balmoral Ave.
Belfast, Ireland
BT9 6NY

- "British Columbia Genealogist" vol.17, #4 December 1988 p71.

ACTORS SOCIETY: In reply to a query on resource sources on actors/entertainers in London, this address was given --> Several books were also listed as likely reading.

British Music Hall Society | 1 King Henry Street, | London, England | N16 8LT

(Ed. Note: Does anyone know if there is a similar society in Canada, particularly the Toronto area?)

- "Family Tree" vol.4, #10 p13.

Continued from last issue.

#### ROOTS AND ROUTES OF SASKATCHEWAN

- by Regina Branch SGS Research Committee.

WHO WERE THESE SETTLERS AND WHY DID THEY COME:
To answer the last part of that question first - there were two basic reasons for immigration to the Canadian prairies: economics and lack of freedom. These were the basic reasons, although few cases were ever simply one or the other.

In some instances the economics involved were simple, families caught in a situation where there was no visible hope of improvement, eg. a young farmer in Ontario, with a number of growing children, who could see no room for future expansion of his 50 acre farm. The opportunity to obtain 160 acres of free land for only a \$10.00 registration fee would seem to be the answer to all their problems.

A more extreme example of the economy playing a roll in decision making is where people came from a life of near serf-like conditions, sometimes coupled with heavy taxation. In Hungary there had been periodic slumps in farming, and in manufacturing and mining; wages were low; heavy taxes; and compulsory military service.[1] For those who could raise sufficient funds to bring their families to Canada, the free lands in Western Canada must have seemed like a dream.

We can relate to these dreams and feelings if we consider more recent migrations. Or remember 20 or 30 years ago when the young people of Saskatchewan left to work on the Alberta oil rigs? Some will recall when the farmers of southern Saskatchewan, defeated by the

dust and drought of the 1930's "pulled up stakes" and headed north to the less drought-effected areas of the province. Whether Canada's unemployed migrating toward

 "Three Generations: The Hungarian Colony at Stockholm, Sask."

by Paul Santhe D.D. p12.

the current boom-area looking for work in the 1980s - OR - the day-laborer in 1900 who came to Saskatchewan to obtain "free" land - they had one thing in common. They were people who wished to better their lot in life and were willing to go look for it.

Many of our Scandinavian settlers came to this country for the very simple reason that there was no employment available in their home areas. Today, if there was a new country opening its doors to settlers as Canada was doing a hundred years ago, don't you think that many of our friends, and even our own families. would seriously consider emigrating?

Brochure circulated by the Canadian Northern Railway to induce settlers to come to western Canada.

- Saskatchewan
Archives Board.
Pamphlet File:
Immigration &
Emigration File #6.
Booklet "The Last
West"
by George Dodds.



The majority of our Saskatchewan boys who found work in the Alberta oilfields did so on a temporary basis. Most felt that as soon as they had earned enough money they would return home and do what they had always wanted - take over the family farm or open a garage in the next town. Each had their own dream. The same motivation lay behind the Chinese laborers who, in the 1880's, came to Canada to work on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad through the mountains. The Chinese economy was poor and the wages offered by the Canadian railroad company were undreamt of by the average Chinese, although in truth the Canadian workers considered the wages too low for the dangerous work involved. The lure of "high" wages brought 17,000 Chinese men to Canada.

Because it was to be only a temporary job, an opportunity for them to become financially independent and then return home, they did not bring their wives and families. And, in 1885 when the job was done, many of the Chinese laborers did return home, just as many of our boys returned to Saskatchewan after making their "nest egg" on the oil rigs. Likewise, in both cases, there were those who did not return but that is where the similarity ends. Our boys stayed on in Alberta through choice, a good job or for whatever reason. The majority of Chinese who stayed in Canada had no choice. They simply did not have sufficient funds to return home, and were stranded in Canada.

Many of these "stranded" Chinese found work along the ocean front in Vancouver. Others found their way eastward to the small towns and cities of Saskatchewan where they found work in restaurants, as domestic servants, as laundry and railroad workers. The plight of these men was further complicated by prejudice from their fellow workers and by government red tape which restricted their families from coming to Canada. In 1909 there were 162 Chinese living in Moose Jaw, Sask. - all males.[1] At the time of the 1921 census there were at least a dozen females counted amongst the Chinese community. Obviously some of the Chinese immigrants had decided to make their home permanently in Canada and had been able to pay the \$500.00 head tax to bring their wives over.

Lack of freedom was the other major reason for emigration. A variety of freedoms were involved: religion, politics, speech. We will briefly deal with a few examples.

In the 19th century many European countries had compulsory military service. For some religious groups, such as the German Mennonites in Russia, this presented a major problem.

A couple of generations earlier thousands of German people had accepted the invitation from the Russian rulers to settle and farm on the Steppes of Southern Russia. They had been given certain assurances in a decree issued in 1804: - land for each family (about 50 to 250 acres).

- exemption from taxation for ten years.

1. "The Ethnic Study of the Chinese Community of Moose Jaw, Sask."

SGS BULLETIN 17 DECEMBER 1988

- exemption from military service for all time.
- freedom of religion.
- complete administration autonomy. [1]

The Germans who migrated to Russia at that time included Roman Catholics, Lutherans and Mennonites in about equal numbers. Later, in 1871, the withdrawal of the special privileges effected all these people but the Mennonites found the compulsory military service particularly offensive. They were a peace loving people who did not believe in bearing arms, and in consequence of this conflict nearly 18,000 chose to emigrate to North America. Most settled in the mid-west United States and in Manitoba. Later some of both groups came to Saskatchewan.

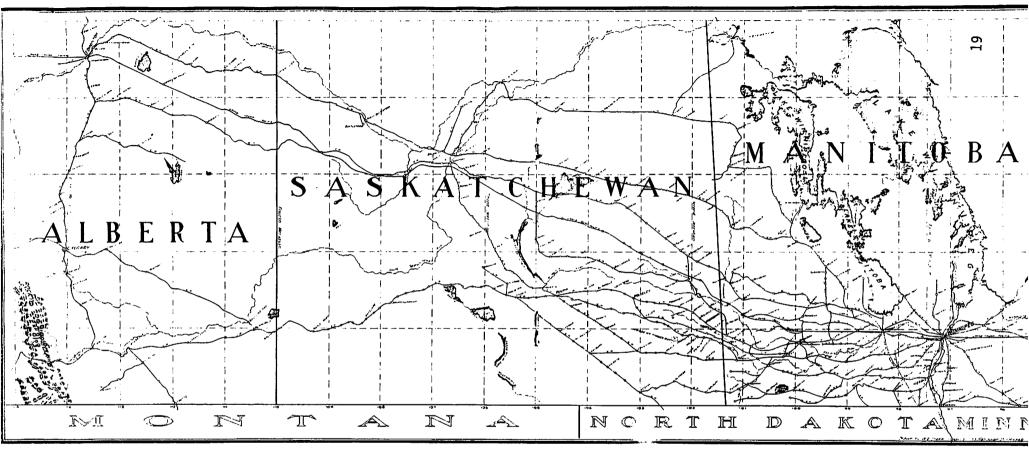
Another group with German origins, the Hutterites, were driven from Germany because of their religious and pacifist beliefs. They settled in Hungary and Southern Russia where they were given exemption from military service. Later when that exemption was lifted they, like the Mennonites, found themselves forced to leave. They immigrated to the USA, settling in South Dakota and Oklahoma. Even here they did not find peace. With the coming of the First World War they suffered much humiliation and cruel mistreatment because of their German origins and their pacifist beliefs. In 1918, 2000 of these people came to Canada, one group settling at Laird, Sask.[2]

A further example of lack of freedom can be illustrated by the emigration of refugees from Sudetenland in 1939. Officially called "German-Czechs", the Sudetens fled their homes in Czechoslovakia when Hitler invaded in 1938. Their departure was sudden. Leaving all their belongings behind the majority of the people had only the clothing they had on their backs. These people did not want to leave their homes but to remain would, in many instances, have meant death or imprisonment because of their democratic beliefs. They were political refugees, just as today we have the Boat People from Vietnam and the Tamels from Sri Lanka. The Sudetens, too, faced the reluctance of foreign governments to accept them as immigrants. Finally it was arranged and 1,053 Sudetens came to Canada, 516 settling near St. Walberg and Loon Lake in north Saskatchewan.[3]

I have said that the basic reasons people immigrated were the lack of freedom and the economy. Consider - if you have a good income and enjoy your work, if you have freedom to worship as you please, and the freedom to express your political beliefs - then you are not likely to consider moving to a strange new land to face unknown hardships. The problem was that in the latter part of the 19th century there were very few countries

- 1. "The German Canadians, 1750-1937" by Gerhard P. Baseler.
- 2. Ibid.
- 3. "The Refugee Settlers" by J.Elster.

Map Showing the Prairie Provinces of Canada, with Railways, Meridians, and Principal Towns, Rivers and Lakes



Notice the network of railroads in Southern Manitoba and Southeastern Saskatchewan. This is proof positive of the superior character of these districts.

lines cross the continent through all kinds of country, but feeders are built only where there is business.

DAVID M. McLEAN LAND COMPANY, Ltd., 153-155 La Salle Street, CHICAGO

Dealers in Choice Manitoba and Saskatchewan Lands Exclusively

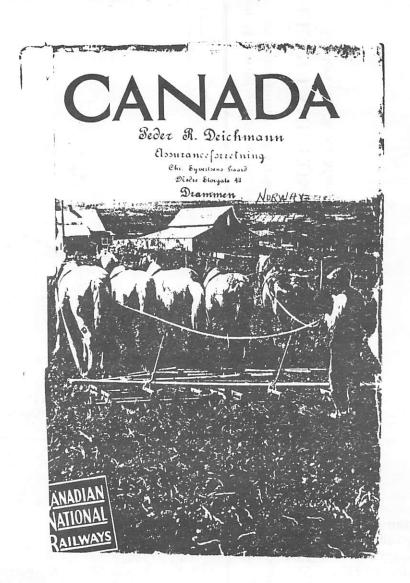
This map -->
is copied from
land company
brochure c1910.

Sask. Archives Board Pamphlet File: Immigration & Emigra which could claim those kinds of benefits for all its citizens. Therefor we find that nearly everyone in Europe and Asia had reason to consider emigration. Some elements of the population of Eastern Canada and the United States could be included in this picture. Everyone wanted a better life than the one they presently had.

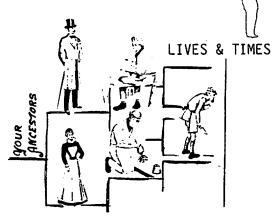
Before your ancestors came to Saskatchewan: Where and under what conditions were they living? Can you imagine the dreams, the discussions - and the arguments! - that erupted with the first news of the free lands in Western Canada? How did YOUR ancestor first learn of these lands? Was it by way of a handbill? Perhaps one distributed by a railroad company to promote sale of their lands (lands which they had received from the Canadian government in payment for building the railroad).

Brochure written in the Norwegian language for distribution in that country.

- courtesy of Amelia Fedje, Regina.



continued page 54





Continued from last issue....

Edward Perkins story about life as it was in Wales more than a century ago.

Contributed by David Marshall, Regina.

The middle of the previous century was famous for its Religious Revival, but the middle of the 19th century was famous for its Revival in Learning and Philosophy, and it seemed as if the age of Faith would give way to an age for Research. Consequently some farmers became knowledgeable and enlightened; in a word I fail to see any improvement since then, in the farmers of today. The only improvement is that there is a general improvement in farming, especially amongst those we call "small farmers". In those days, many of these "small holders" were ignorant, cruel and lazy. In old age their situation became far worse than it had been even when young.

I have asked a craftsman who knew some of these small farmers how they managed to live when they became too old to cultivate their bit of land. "Oh", he said quite casually, "They live, then starve, then die". When they failed to work, begging was shameful, then they'd hang around for a year or two and die for the want of food. I am glad to say there is an obvious improvement in the state of these small farmers today.

I know of a village where there are four small farmers, and you won't find better in the whole of Britain.

When I was young, the days of the ox as a working animal were over, but their harness, i.e. the yoke and the loop were put carefully away and kept for emergencies. Many times when I was in school in St. Davids I saw a team passing on the road to Porthclais (a tiny seaport, 7 kms. south) to get a load of lime. I also saw them used for ploughing, but this was But it was quite common to see a bull in the "shafts" with a horse. The late Mr. Harries, Trefacwn, continued to work a bull and horse together in a cart or plough, until his death, about forty years ago I never drove an ox myseslf, but I heard many yarns about them from my father and grandfather. There was no difficulty in breaking them in as working animals. The yoke or collar was put on a pair of oxen and they were left for a couple of hours. Then they were put in front of the (rustic) cart, with two farm horses in front of them, and there'd be an oxdriver - a man or a woman, as a driver for the plough. These would have a difficult time. Today if the ploughman (or woman) is unable to do his work properly, the horses suffer, but in those days it was the driver who They were nagged along in the right direction and often a few clotches thrown at their heads (the oxen's heads). Some men today are a bit awkward, often lose their tempers when ploughing, although they have Therefore I can well understand the best possible ploughs these days.

that ploughing with that primitive old plough was a taxing experience for the most able and patient of men. When ploughing a tough piece of land, and it could be tough in those days, because it wasn't turned over well enough, they'd put two horses and four oxen in the plough, and as well as the ploughman and ox-driver, they'd have another man sitting on top in order to keep the plough firm and steady in the ground.

Farming in my grandfather's day was poor (method) and wasteful. prepared a field for growing wheat - they often burnt the surface. it was used until the soil became too improvished to grow anything except Then the field would be left empty, except for a few seeds which would fall from the grass. Their knowledge and treatment of animal ailments was also very poor, even in my young days. On every farm, one to two or even more milking cows would die from a disease called "pwd". Sometimes as many as half of the (beef) cattle on the farm tuberculosis. would die of the "warren" i.e. blackleg. These were carefully skinned for the sake of the few shillings they could get for the skins. carcasses were burnt in a special part of the farm, hopefully ddestroying the germs, but the smell was terrible. The accepted these losses philosophically, believing that Fate was responsible and not their own Their methods of treating horses weren't much better. remember many farms where eight or ten of the horses - I'm sure that more than half of the horses in the locality had "brokenwind". suffered from "jibbers".

How did we live?

We've heard a great deal about the "blackbread" recently. Well the bread which I and my contemporaries had was much blacker because it was made from barley, not rye, but I believe that my stature is proof (to be seen) that it was not such a bad thing for developing bones and muscle. This bread required a great deal of know-how to make it tasty and digestible and generally it was well-made, but there were exceptions. When this was the case, it was difficult to hire farm-labourers. I remember one place where there were seven or eight workmen and not a skinny one amongst them. no, even if they were poor, they were just as mindful of their rights as men in this enlightened age. If the soup was "off" or the milk burnt, they would remain at the table until the (chief) maid had prepared another meal for them. The old proverb that "God provides the food and the devil the cook" was often quoted!

The first stage of preparing the wheat for bread making was to send a load to the mill to be crushed and baked. This load would consist of 10 or 15 sacks, according to the number of mouths there were to feed. They'd be certain to send enough to last for 12 or 13 months. Then, when it had been prepared, the chief maid and perhaps an old and respected farm-hand (there was usually one on every farm) would go there. They started very early in the morning with a basket of food in their hands. Then after supper, all the young unmarried men and women would take another basket of food to them and a pitcher of drink. The news would get around that this place or that, was baking that night, and the labourers and maids and other young people would go to the mill, and it would be an evening of

entertainment, playing and courting.

When a good-living and righteous farmer sent his load to be baked his sons and their friends would gather there, and together with some innocent fun there'd be interesting discussions on these everlasting questions about Theology, the intellect of mankind, God's supremacy, the coming of sin into the world, and so on.

After baking the corn was left to cool, and the housewife and her chief maid, who'd probably been with the family all her life, would proceed to the mill. Here the housewife would supervise the miller "hulling" the corn, and then she'd go home, leaving her maid to empty the flour as it came down the mill, and with the help of the miller she'd pour it into sacks ready to be carried home. In the meantime everything would be cleaned very thoroughly. Then, when the flour was brought home, it was poured into a container and pounded into a very fine flour. In this way they prepared enough flour to make a year's supply of bread. Then about Fair Day, or St. David's Day, (1st March) they would do the same with the oats. So they would have enough ingredients to make bread, soup, porridge and pudding for a whole year.

Meat was also prepared to last the whole year. A bull or one or two cows was slaughtered, depending on the size of the family. Parts of the meat were pickled, but the best cuts were dried then stored in an upstairs storeroom. Bacon was prepared in the same way as it is today, but they didn't think it worthwhile to kill a pig unless it weighed between 20-30 stones (280-420 pounds). After slaughtering a pig and salting or drying the meat, everyone would sing "Hob y deri dando" without worrying about "Free Trade" or "Tariff Reform" because a meal then was not dependent on imported foodstuffs.

It would not be out of place if we had a look back at the kitchen tables of It must be remembered that the Methodist Revival had taken place a hundred years previously and it had by then a firm hold on the people and their lives. Sunday was kept as a very Holy day, and for an early breakfast they had tea, sweetened with honey which had been collected the previous summer, together with a slice or two of bread and perhaps a little butter. Milk was very scarce in winter. Before breakfast the maid had prepared the fire (made of bricks of coal) and placed a large This had to be done by seven o'clock. cauldron of water on it. services started between 9 and 9:30, so soon after breakfast there's be a lot of rushing around washing and changing ready for the service. o'clock or half past, the whole family would be outside ready to walk the two or three miles to the service, with the exception of the children who were too young to walk, and the maid whose turn it was to stay at home This maid then would wash and change and wear a sparkling white apron with a pair of shiny black boots or clogs on her feet, ready to Her work was not hard because everything possible had prepare the dinner. been prepared the day before. A large piece of bacon, together with a bone of dried beef had been cut and put on a dish ready to be cooked. vegetables were all peeled and the leeks had been chopped; the goose was in the oven, so that all the maid had to do was place it in front of the

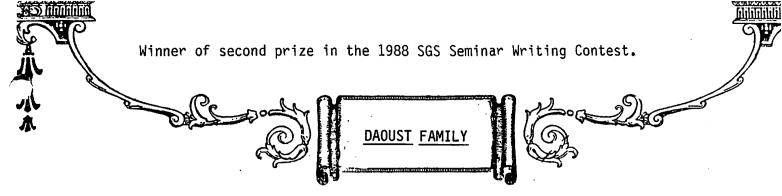
mother. The maid had plenty of time then to read from her Testament, which she did unfailingly, probably from the Gospels. About 10 o'clock she'd put the flour in the soup, and perhaps a "pudding" which could be made from a variety of things such as peas (pudding) barley or oats. This hour was a very enjoyable one for my brother and me, because by now (parts of) the goose were roasted and Mary (the chief maid) took three wooden platters and shared this together with some of the fat, with some bread, and this made a more delicious (or tasty) lunch than the highest duke ever had, at least he wouldn't have enjoyed it anymore than the three of us did.

I must explain here that every farm, whether small or large, had a flock of geese and because they didn't sell for a good price, and because their feathers and wings were so useful, there was always a goose in the oven on Sundays, from the end of September to St. David's Day. As I've said before, nothing at all was bought if possible, so the goose fat was used as If a cow had "warren" she would be moved with goose fat, or if the children had the shivers, or a sore throat, goose fat on a piece of flannel was the remedy - this was an important use of flannel. let us return to the soup cauldron. By now it would be 12 o'clock; the meat would have boiled by then and it was transferred, together with the liquid to a smaller cauldron and placed on a shelf by the side of the fire Then there's be room in the big cauldron for the potatoes to keep it hot. About 1 o'clock the family arrived home and everyone would and greens. have a dish of this tasty and nourishing soup. This would be followed with the meat and potatoes.

This custom has continued until today, with this difference, that warmed-up soup, followed by either cold meat, or cheese with a pudding, is the main meal for the following two days. On Wednesday the big cauldron would be on the fire again and food would be cooked for two more days! Then on Friday, warm bread fresh from the oven would be the main meal, together with something to drink. Then for the Saturday meal, all the meat that was left over during the week would be cooked, together with vegetables to make a "lapscows" (a kind of mixture) and this was delicious. This then with a little variation was the kind of food we ate in winter.

In summer, milk cooked in a half a dozen different ways would replace the "pudding" and we had sheep's butter instead of cheese. I must add that herrings were quite often eaten with this pudding (of vegetables). This then was the usual diet from week to week except during holidays and harvests, and I can honestly say that no-one complained as long as the food was cooked well. Hundreds of times when at school in Solfach (Solva - 6 klm. south), I would look forward eagerly to a Saturday when I could enjoy myself at the table of friends in Pwll Caerog.

- to b	e continued.
00	



By Faith Stepp. Torquay, Sask.

Daoust family written by Ovila Daoust, my grandfather's brother.

In the year of 1770, two brothers, one of which was our great grandfather, came to Canada from France as stowaways and landed on the St. Lawrence River near Quebec, Canada.

There being no settlement in that part of the country at that time, the two boys wandered for a week or so into the woods and became separated. To our knowledge, one of the brothers was never heard of again. The other brother, our great grandfather, finally reached the city of Quebec, Canada where he was arrested by French authorities. He gave his name as Daoust, his first name I cannot recall. He refused to give the authorities any information as to his entrance into Canada, and as a result, he was held prisoner or four months.

After his release he settled in Quebec and was the first man to install and operate a sawmill and flour mill. The mills were the old style flat stone type.

No information regarding the marriage of my Great grandfather or his immediate descendants was available. However, it is known that my grandfather had nine children, one was my father, Alexandre Daoust who was married to Angele Mallette and they had eighteen children.

Alexandre Daoust was born in Quebec, Canada on December 23, 1844 and Angele Mallette was born on January 11, 1851 at Riguard, Quebec, Canada.

I must mention here, that just recently I received information through our local library from Quebec library with microfilm data, stating that Alexandre and Angele were married on September 24, 1867 at Riguard,

Quebec. His father was Francois and his mother was Judith Ranger. Angeles' parents were Amable Mallette and Angele Cyr.

I had written to the Catholic parish at Woolsley, Saskatchewan, Canada to get information on my great grandfather's death and burial. I received a prompt reply from them translated from French to English. Alexandre passed away on August 19, 1924 at 81 years of age and Angele passed away April 4th, 1942 at 90 years of age at Seattle, Washington, USA. The nationality of both of the parents of this family was French and a very little Irish.

Angele and Alexandre left Canada March 19, 1880 for Marinette, Wisconsin, USA. They lived there for one year and seven months. They then moved to Waverly, Minnesota, USA. After two years at Waverly, they moved to Crookston, Minnesota, USA and lived there for about a year.

On September 29, 1884, they moved to a farm in the Turtle Mountains in Bottineau county, North Dakota, USA, and lived there until November 22, 1904. Many hardships were encountered during their stay in the Turtle Mountains. They then moved to a farm NE 28-2-10-W2, in Outram, N.W.T. Canada. After a few years they sold the farm and resided with their children.

Dacise Joseph Daoust, my grandfather was the twelfth child born to them, on November 4, 1886. He was born at Bottineau, North Dakota USA.

At the age of sixteen he began earning his own living. His first employer was Mr. Charles Currie of Willow City, North Dakota, USA for whom he herded sheep and worked in the coal mines at Williston, North Dakota, USA. Then he moved to Willow City, North Dakota USA where he was employed on a farm until 1904.

He left by bicycle to file for a homestead in the Outram, Saskatchewan area. When he reached Deloraine, Manitoba he had the misfortune of falling and breaking his handle bars. He then had to dip into his savings (a total of \$45.00) and purchase a train ticket to Estevan, N.W.T.

The ground was covered with snow when he chose to homestead the south W-32-2-10-W2. It had been described to him by his father as a beautiful, level land with just sufficient rock to make a foundation for his house. Dacise discovered that after his foundation was made, there still rocks to be picked.

He farmed with both oxen and horses. In his early farming days he purchased a very good ox for \$95.00. The crop had been a failure so the ox had to be mortgaged. After the ox wintered, the mortgage claimed him, leaving Dacise minus the sower to do his spring work. He worked at various jobs between the years 1905 and 1909.

In the spring of 1909, he returned to his homestead and began farming.

On September 13th, 1909, Dacise and Mathilda Duff were married at Marienthal church, Saskatchewan, Canada and were the first couple to have their names in the church register. The former register was burnt in a church fire.

They encountered many hardships during the first few years of their life on the homestead. Two of their greatest misfortunes was the loss of their home by fire, and the destruction of a good crop. He then was forced to leave the homestead and work out in order to earn a living. During his absence his wife remained alone on the homestead and took care of the farm, using oxen to plow the fields.

They moved to a farm in the Solheim School District in 1917.

During the years of 1911 to 1931 their crops and the prices they received for them were between fair and poor. One year the crops would be fairly good and he would realize a fair profit from them, while the crops from succeeding years would not yield enough profit to pay for the seed which was put into it.

In 1917 Dacise worked on the telephone lines, hauling poles from Outram to keep the digging crew supplied.

People visited more freely in those early days. Card parties and dances were a common form of entertainment. The bachelors would often go to these on skis. The Daousts were often called upon to supply the music. Dacise played his violin and Mathilda would accompany him on the piano. This piano was given to Mathilda from her father when she was in grade six or seven. It is still in use and belongs to the Dewell Linn family.

Grandpa often used to tease Grandma, saying that her funny bonnet she wore to church is what attracted him to her. They had four children born, Leona born on February 5th, 1912, Emma, August 15th, 1914, Leon, May 22, 1916. Arthur February 8th, 1919 died in infancy. They also had a foster child, Leo Mazur, born on February 20, 1921. Leo Mazur died in a car accident on June 5th, 1965.

They weathered the thirties, enduring many hardships. The children herded cattle from slough to slough, spending the day with them to keep them from wandering. When signs of a sandstorm could be seen they would rush the cattle home as quickly as possible. Their son, Leon, farmed this same land until he retired and it is now owned and farmed by Leon's son, Gaylord.

The Daoust's retired to Torquay, Saskatchewan in 1944. They spent many happy, busy years there. If not taking in boarders, they were remodelling some old house. they also raised chickens and had a bountiful garden every year.

On September 14, 1959 Dacise and Mathilda celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary, with a ten o'clock mass and a noon luncheon in their home for relatives and close friends. They prepared the meal themselves. They

also had a four o'clock reception in the Torquay Memorial Hall followed by a dance.

In 1968 they moved to Creighton Lodge in Estevan to a three room suite where they always had lots of food for whoever came to visit and play cards. Dacise liked whist and Mathilda liked canasta.

They had the best of health in their lives and had the good fortune of coming back to Torquay to celebrate their 65th wedding anniversary at an open house in Sacred Heart Church.

In the year of 1978 they decided to really retire, they gave up cooking and house keeping and moved to a suite near the dining room in the Lodge. Mind you, there was always a cookie and refreshments on hand. Their greatest joy was company and a good game of cards.

We, the grandchildren of Dacise and Mathilda, prepared a History Book combined with Grandma's hand written recipes for their 70th wedding anniversary. The Daoust families were with them to celebrate their 74th wedding anniversary.

They always were young in ideas and we greatly appreciated all they did for us.

When health was failing them they moved to the Nursing Home in Estevan (1981). Grandma lived to the age of 93, and passed away quietly in her sleep on October 25, 1983.

Grandpa was in good health until near the time of his death. He lived to celebrate his one hundredth birthday with many relatives and friends. A video was taken at this time, something he never dreamed possible. He loved to have you drop in for a visit with a surprise, such as a maple walnut milkshake, fresh carrots, cucumber and fresh fruits or baking. He still played rummy and bingo and loved to reminisce back to the good old days.

I happened to be with him for a couple of hours the day he passed away and I know that he knew who was with him, even in pain he visited well. Grandpa passed away on November 18th, 1986. At this time he had 20 grandchildren, 53 great grandchildren and five great great grandchildren.

Mrs. Stepp included with her story, copies of marriage certificates from the National Archives of Quebec, also land records on the land that Alexandre Daoust and his son farmed in Saskatchewan.

#### WAR REGISTRATION RECORDS

After reading about the records in the December 1988 Bulletin SGS Member, Heather J. Howard, wrote to Statistics Canada, requesting information from the War Registration Records. She thought our membership might be interested in the letter she received as a result.

Statistics Canada Ottawa, Canada January 13, 1989

Dear Mrs. Howard

This is further to your letter of January 10, 1989, requesting copies of application form TBC 350-57. We understand that this form and a \$5.00 application fee were mentioned in a recent article published in a genealogical newsletter as the method to use to obtain information from the 1940 National Registration Records. However, this form and the \$5.00 application fee can no longer be used for this type of request.

Because of an increasing volume of requests for information from the 1940 National Registration records for genealogical purposes, Statistics Canada has had to take steps to recover the costs incurred by the processing of such requests in order to be able to meet the demand. Consequently, effective December 1, 1988, a standard fee of \$45.00 will be charged for each search undertaken. The fee must be prepaid but will be refunded if a search is unsuccessful. Please note that information from these files can be made available only if the individual concerned has been deceased for more than twenty years. This is a requirement of the Privacy Act.

Your letter requesting that a search be undertaken should be sent to the address given below. A cheque or money order in the amount of \$45.00 for each record sought should be included. Cheques should be made payable to Statistics Canada.

Further, since the information can be provided to third parties only where the person to whom the record relates has been deceased for more than twenty years, proof of date of death is required. A copy of the death certificate is preferred but any other document, such as an obituary notice, which gives the date of death, could be acceptable.

The following information should be inccluded in your letter to assist in locating the correct record:

- 1. full name of person whose record is sought, including all possible spellings of the name;
- 2. date of birth, if known;
- 3. place of residence at time of registration (usually 1940).

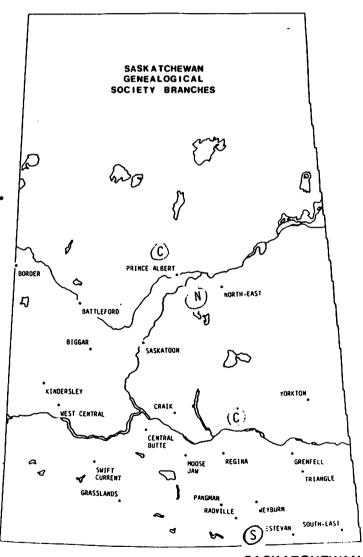
Your letter of request with the above information, the search fee and proof of death should be sent to:

Mrs. Marilyn Stimpson, Census Operations Division Statistics Canada Ottawa, Canada K1A OT6

#### AROUND THE PROVINCE

The scene of action this issue is to be found in four locations.

- C = Cemetery listings Shellbrook.
- N = Newspaper abstractions Wadena.
- C = Cemetery listing found in a story on Lipton.
- S = Story on homesteading days near Estevan.



**SASKATCHEWAN** 

### Home Child

submitted by June Helm,
 Moose Jaw member.

During my genealogical research, I came across a small child who was an orphan sent to Canada, and was called a "Barnardo Child". This child eventually married into a branch of my family.

I wrote to =

Barnardo Homes, Tanners Lane, Barkingside, Ilford, Essex, England IG6 1QG

The reply included the following information:

"The child was emigrated to Canada by the Marchmont Home and when this agency ceased operating many years ago, its records were lodged with Barnardo's. They are now on micro film and I have the pleasure in writing to tell you what is contained in them."

The record included the birth date; date of emigration; the ship on which she sailed; date of placement in her "new home"; names of the foster parents; and a yearly report of her progress in Canada. The record covered a period of 1890 to 1901. By 1901 the child was 14 or 15 years old.

The Administrative Assistant, of the "After Care Section" Mrs. Marjorie Stoner, was also able to include a photograph of the child, which I believe was taken in England.

I thought perhaps this information might prove useful to other searchers of "Barnardo's Children". Perhaps everyone does not know that the Marchmont Home records are lodged with the Barnardo Homes, which still exists in England.

# Moving on .....



19th Century Military Life: - From the wife's point of view.

The soldier's wife and family lived in barracks with him however if the soldier received an over-seas posting they had to fend for themselves. Many applied to their native parishes for support. A few wives were chosen, by random "lot drawing" to accompany the troops overseas. These women were required to tend the wounded and assist with laundry and cooking for the camp, in return they received a half ration for themselves.



### SGS Anniversary Project Guide Lines

Title and subtitles should reflect the suggested topic; "Ancestors in Saskatchewan".

Background information should include physical situation and circumstances of "why they came", "who and when they came" and "where they came to", in Saskatchewan.

Minimum Length: 3 - 5, pages double spaced typed. 2 - 5, pages legible handwriting.

Maximum Length: approximately 2000 words.

Suggested layout: include diagrams, sketches, maps, pedigree

charts, photos (non-returnable) and other

suitable graphics.

References: quote all sources used in developing the article.

Submissions become the property of the SGS and cannot be returned. Please indicate if the SGS has permission to publish.

Deadline for submission is AUGUST 1, 1989.

To: Thelma Caldwell

Box 427

Central Butte

Saskatchewan

SOH OTO

Attn: Anniversary Project Committee

## did you know ? ?

610: Was the formation of the East India Company, a trading company in Britain. Many records are well kept and in the custody of the India Office Records, Orbit House, Blackfriar Road, London.



### 1988 IGI Now in Library



ONTARIO TORONTO Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto: Historical Sketches of the Town of York, 1792-1833, Toronto from 1850-1950. Vol. 1, 561p, 1894, 1976

ONTARIO TORONTO Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto. Robertson, J. Ross Vol. 2, 565p, 1896, 1987

ONTARIO TORONTO Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto. Robertson, J. Ross Vol. 3, 608p, 1898, 1974

ONTARIO WELLINGTON GUELPH City of Gulph Cemeteries:

Vol. 1: Woodlawn

Vol. 2: " - Anglican Section

Vol. 3: " "

Donated by Jack Horning.

ONTARIO YORK Inhabitants of York County 1850. Crowder, Norman K. 1988, 257p.

QUEBEC Microfilm Loiselle Marriage Index: #543 712, Box 66
Fontaine, Armand - Fortier, Annette
Donated by Desautel Family. REFERENCE ONLY

QUEBEC

Repertoire des actes de Bapteme, mariage, sepulture et des recensements du Quebec ancien Vol. 36 1750-1765, 770p.

-Trois Rivieres, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Champlain, Batiscan, Ste. Genevieve-de-Batiscan, Ste. Anne-de-la-Perade, St. Pierre-les-Becquets, St. Francois-du-lac, Yamaska, Maskinonge, Riviere-du-Loup, Yamachiche, Pointe-du-Lac, Forges de St. Maurice.

QUEBEC

Repertoire des actes de Bapteme, mariage, sepulture et des recensements du Quebec ancien Vol. 37 1750-1765, 758p. Montreal, Notre-Dame-de-Montreal, Hotel Dieu de Montreal

QUEBEC

Repertoire des actes de Bapteme, mariage, sepulture et des recensements du Quebec ancien Vol. 38 1750-1765, 824p.

-Ile de Montreal, Lachine, Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne-du-Bout-de-Ille, Ste. Genevieve, St. Laurent, Sault-du-Recollet, Riviere-des-Prairies, Pointe-aux-Trembles, Longue-Pointe.

QUEBEC

Repertoire des actes de Bapteme, mariage, sepulture et des recensement du Quebec ancien. Vol.39 1750-1765, 770p.

-Rive nord du governement de Montreal-de-Mascouche a l'Ile-Dupas, Maschouche, Lachenaie, Repentigny

L'Assomption, St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, Berthier,

Ile-Dupas.

QUEBEC Repertoire des actes de Bapteme, mariage.

Vol. 40 1750-1765, 434p.

Ile Jesus et rive nord du governement de Montreal de Soulanges a Terrebonne, St. François-de-Sales, St. Vincent -de-Paul, Ste. Rose, Soulanges, Lac-des-Deux Montagnes,

Terrebonne.

QUEBEC Clarendon and Shawville. Armstrong, J. Lloyd PONTIAC 1984, 288p.

CLARENDON/SHAWVILLE

QUEBEC History of Stansted County, Quebec: Sketches of 500 Families STANSTED Hubbard, B.F. 1874, 1988, 390p.

SASK. Saskatchewan Post Offices. Robinson, William G. 1987, 67p.

SASK. Index to Pioneers & Prominent People (Saskatchewan 1872-1924) 5p.

SASK. Biggar Independent Obituary Index, 1984-1987. Biggar Branch SGS 1988, 13p.

SASK. 50th Anniversary of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Melville, MELVILLE Sask. 1907-1959. 1957, 32p. Donated by Betty Koch.

SASK. Henderson Directory: Moose Jaw 1979
MOOSE JAW Donated by Sask. Archives Board. REFERENCE ONLY

SASK. Henderson Directory: North Battleford 1979.

NORTH BATTLEFORD Donated by Sask. Archives Board. REFERENCE ONLY

SASK. Henderson Directory: Prince Albert 1978
PRINCE ALBERT Donated by Sask. Archives Board. REFERENCE ONLY

SASK. Henderson Directory: Regina 1983.

REGINA Donated by Sask. Archives Board. REFERENCE ONLY

SASK. Wheatland Heritage, 1st 10 years to 1917. R.M.SNIPE LAKE Armstrong, Edith V. 1956, 1987 --p. Donated by West Central Branch SGS.

SASK. Rural Municipality of Wilton, No.472: 75 Years of Progress, R.M.WILTON 1910-1985. 1985, --p. Donated by Judy Venables.

Saskatoon Star Phoenix: 1987 Index to Births, Marriages, SASK. Deathes, Memorials, etc. Moyer, Debbie. SASKATOON SASK. Streets and Roads of Saskatoon. Russell, Pete & Mabel. SASKATOON 1978, 168p. Donated by Edgar Bratt. USA Discovering Your Heritage: Introduction to Family History. Eichholtz, Alice. 1987, 31p. USA Locality Finding Aids for US Surnames. Vallentine, John F. 1977, 92p. **USA** Military service Records: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications. 1985, 330p. Donated by Ken Aitken. **USA** Passenger List: "Ceynosure" Liverpool-New York: 23 April 1855. 3p. Donated by Bob England. **USA** Southern States Courier. 1986. 241p. Donated by Ken Aitken. USA Inventory of Michigan Directories in Michigan State Library. MICHIGAN 1975, 16p. Donated by Ken Aitken. Index to Marriages of Rutherford County, North Carolina, USA 1779-1868. Holcomb, Brant H. 1986, 20p. NORTH CAROLINA Donated by Ken Aitken. Mercer, Julie E. 1982. 276p. BERMUDA Bermuda Settlers. Genealogists Magazine, Vol. 21-22, 1986-1988. GR.BRIT. Donated by Rae Chamberlain. Derbyshire Family History Society Newsletter, No. 36-43, **ENGLAND** Donated by Dorothy Slater. DERBY 1986-1987. North West Kent Family History Newsletter, Vol. 12-**ENGLAND** KENT 1983-1985. Donated by Dorothy Slater. **ENGLAND** 1851 Census Surname Index of Lancashire: Vol. 23: Wardleworth, Wuerdle & Wardle. 1988, 9p. LANCS Vol. 25: Holcombe, Tottington Lower End & Walmersley. 1988, 14p. 1851 Census Surname Index of Manchester: ENGLAND Vol. 6: Deansgate. 1988, 42p. LANCS Vol. 47: Oldham. 1988, 62p. MANCHESTER Vol. 48: Middleton, Chadderton, Royton & Crompton. 1988, 38p.

Ordnance Survey Map: Lincolnshire, Boston & Spalding. **ENGLAND** Landranger No. 131. LINCS Donated by Florence McLaren. map Ordnance Survey Map: Nottinghamshire & Loughborough. ENGLAND Landranger No. 129. NOTTS Donated by Florence McLaren. map Index to Somerset Parish Registers: Vol.2 - 4. **ENGLAND** Indexed by Marley, John. 1988, 184p. SOMERSET See Register Listing for names of Parishes. Index for Somerset Parish Records: Vol.6 - 7 **ENGLAND** Indexed by Marley, John. 1988, 156p. For this and SOMERSET following indexes, see Register Listings for parish names. Index for Somerset Parish Registers: Vol. 8. ENGLAND Indexed by Marley, John. 1988, 151p. SOMERSET Index for Somerset Parish Registers: Vol. 9 - 10. **ENGLAND** Indexed by Marley, John. 1988, 190p. SOMERSET Index for Somerset Parish Registers: Vol. 11 - 13. **ENGLAND** Indexed by Marley, John. 1988, 168p. SOMERSET Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages, Vol. 2, 196p. **ENGLAND** Limington 1695-1812; Pitney 1623-1812; SOMERSET Podymore Milton 1744-1811: Somerton 1697-1812; North Curry 1539-1812; Yeovilton 1655-1802; Barrow Gurney 1593-1811 REFERENCE ONLY Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages, Vol. 3, 230p. **ENGLAND** Long Lord 1794-1908; West Hatch 1604-1812; SOMERSET Drayton 1577-1812; Martock 1559-1812; Curry Rivel 1642-1812. REFERENCE ONLY Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages, Vol. 4, 223p. ENGLAND Ashill 1558-1815; Ile Brewers 1705-1812; SOMERSET Ilton 1642-1811; Beer Crocombe 1542-1812; Stocklinch Magdalen 1712-1776; Whitstaunton 1606-1811; Barrington 1654-1812; Stocklinch Ottersay 1558-1812; Shepton Beauchamp 1558-1812; Wraxall 1562-1812; Puckington 1695-1812; Buckland St. Mary 1695-1812; REFERENCE ONLY Swell 1559-1812. ENGLAND Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages, Vol. 6, 232p. Aisholt 1654-1812; Broomfield 1630-1812; SOMERSET Charlynch 1745-1779; Dodington 1538-1812; Otterhamtpton 1656-1749; Durleigh 1683-1807; Stockton Gaunts 1538-1807; Enmore 1653-1812; Overstowey 1558-1812; Cannington 1559-1812; Spaxton 1558-1812. REFERENCE ONLY

# 1989 SGS ANNUAL SEMINAR

date: 20 -22 October 1989 place: Melfort, Sask.

theme: "Passport to Our Heritage"

key note speaker: Ben Bloxham, professor of History, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Mr. Bolxham's expertise is the British Isles and the USA. other topics: David Marshall - Ireland; French-Canadian sources; - and more to be announced.

The Seminar Committee would like your opinion on a couple of items - please complete the following and return to: North Eastern Genealogical Society, by 1 May 1989.

Box 525, Melfort, Sask. SOE 1A0

1. Would you be interested in traveling to Melfort by charted bus if one were arranged? \_\_\_\_ If so, would you wish to depart from \_\_Regina or \_\_Saskatoon?

2. As it is planned to hold several workshops on Sunday morning, would you be interested in attending a short church service before sessions begin? \_\_\_\_

# SGS ANNUAL MEETING AND WORKSHOP

To be held 22 April 1989 at the Travelodge - 4177 Albert St., Regina, Sask.

AGENDA:

10:15 Registration & coffee. Silent auction.

11:00 Workshop: Researching Adoption Records in Saskatchewan - by
Frank Dornstauder. Mr. Dornstauder is employed privately as a
Human Services Consultant, previously employed Adoption Services
of Dept. of Social Services, Gov't of Sask.

12:30 Lunch

1:30 Workshop: Researching Court Records in Saskatchewan - by Frank Newis.

Mr. Newis is presently Registrar of Saskatchewan Court of Appeal,
Queens Bench, Surrogate Court and Bankruptcy, and he is the senior
court official in the province.

2:30 Coffee

3:00 Cut off for Silent Auction.

3:00 Annual Meeting -

- Elections

- Constitution changes - Promotional Tours

We would appreciate your registration as soon as possible. For "early bird" registrations - received by 15 April - there will be a draw with the lucky winner receiving an RCMP sweatshirt.

There will be a \$5.00 registration fee for the Workshops, for the Workshops AND lunch - \$10.00.

Registration form on the reverse of this page.

# SGS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

# NOMINATIONS ARE BEING INVITED FOR POSITIONS ON THE SGS BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

At the Annual Meeting to be held in April, elections will be held for two positions on the SGS Board of Directors. These positions are for the Second Vice-President and a Provincial Director. These positions will be effective immediately and the term will expire at the end of 1989. NOTE: These positions are not onerous however, SGS Board members are expected to

attend all regularly called Board meetings (3 or 4 meetings a year - one of which has already taken place for 1989). Travel expenses will be paid.

Nominations are invited from the SGS membership at large. A short resume on the person being nominated would be appreciated: years of membership in SGS or other genealogical society; executive experience as a volunteer, etc.

Please submit your nomination, using the form below, and return by 3 April 1989 to the SGS Office, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, Sask. SAP 3E1.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

For the position of Second Vice-Preside	nt on the SGS Board of Directors
Ι,	(signature of nominator)
nominate	(signature of nominee)
*****	***
For the position of Provincial Director	on the SGS Board of Directors
Ι,	(signature of nominator)
nominate	(signature of nominee)
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REGISTRATION FOR SGS ANNUAL MEETING WOR	KSHOPS
Yes I would like to register for	
Workshop	\$5.00
Lunch AND Workshop	\$10.00
NAME:	
ADDRESS:	
CITY:P	
Please make cheques payable to the SGS	and send to SGS, Box 1894, Regina, Sask. S4P 3E1

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

Entries for Member's Interests must be submitted on the form or on a photocopy of it. Please follow the format set out in the examples below.

- \* Variations of surname must be treated as separate entry
- \* One entry per line if family moved treat as new entry.
- \* Use only capital letters- No punctuation (USA & UK) not U.S.A. & U.K.
- \*NOTE: If the family moved about and you do not include a town name, you may put a MAXIMUM of three abbreviated places in the Province column. eg: DEV & CON & WIL
- \* If there is no abbreviation for the Country or County you are interested put FULL place name in suitable column

Please send your entries in early. ENTRY DEADLINE: 1st JUNE 1989.

SURN	AME being researched	TIME PERIOD	CITY OR TOWN or US or CAN County	PROVINCE, STATE (UK/IRL County)	COUNTRY
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DIRECTORY OF SGS MEMBER'S INTERESTS: To be published	in book form in 1989 (Deadline 1 June 1989).	to place up to 15 names. DO IT NOW - send in the family	names you are searching!

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N.W. Territory	NWT	Flintshire	FLN	Kilkenny	KIK	1
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Aberdeen	ABD	Nord .	NOR	Nieders
Angus	ANS	Normandie (Basse)	BN	Nordrhe
Argy11	ARL	Normandie (Haute)	HN	(Nth.
Ayr	AYR	Pays de la Loire	PL	Rheinla
Banff	BAN	Picardie	PIC	(Rhine
Berwick	BEW	Poitou-Charentes	PCH	Saarlan
Bute	BUT	Prov. Cote-d'Azur	PCA	Schlesw
Caithness	CAI	Region Parisienne	RPA	West-Be
Clackmannan	CLK	Rhone-Alpes	RHA	
Dunbarton	DNG	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		EAST C
Dumfries	DFS	GERMAN EMPIRE (	GER)	
East Lothian	ELN		ANH	Berlin
Fife	FIF	Anhalt Baden	BAD	Cottbus
Inverness	INV	Bayern (Bavaria)	BAY	Dresden
Kincardine	KCD	Berlin	BLN	
Kinross	KRS	Brandenburg	BRA	Frankfu Gera
Kirkcudbright	KKD	Braunschweig		Halle
Lanark	LKS	(Brunswick)	BSW	Karl-Ma
Midlothian	MLN	Bremen	BRM	Leipzig
Moray	MOR	Elsass-Lothr.		Magdebu
Nairn Orkney Isles	OKI	(Alsace-Lorraine)	ELO	Neubrar
Peebles	PEE	Ghzm. Hessen		Potsdan
Perth	PER	(Gr.Dukedom Hesse)	GHE	Rostock
Renfrew	REW	Hannover	HAN	Schwert
Ross & Cromarty	ROC	Hamburg	HBG	Suh1
Roxburgh	ROX	Hossen-Nassau	HEN	
Selkirk	SEL	Hohenzol lern	HOH	SWITZ
Shetland	SH1	Kgr. Sachsen		SWILL
Stirling	STI	(Kingdom Saxony)	KSA	Aargau
Sutherland	SUT	Lippe	LUE	Appenz
West Lothian	WLN	Lübeck Mecklenburg	MEK	Appenz
Wigtown	WIG	MSchwerin	MSW	Bern
		MStreliz	MST	Basel-
ISLANDS		Oldenburg	OLD	Basel-
The same of the sa		Ostpreussen		Friebu
Channel Islands	CHI	(East Prussia)	OPR	Genf
Alderney	ALD	Pommern(Pommerania)		Glarus
Isle of Wight Isle of Man	IOM	Posen	POS	Graubu
Isle of Man	HOI	Preussen allg.		Luzern
Guernsey	GSY	(Prussia Gen.)	PRE	Neuenb
Jersey	JSY	Prov. Sachsen (P. of Saxony)		Nidwal
Sark	SRK	(P. of Saxony)	PSA	Obwa 1de
AUSTRIA (OES)		Pyrmont	PYR	Sankt (
		Reuss (beide-both)	REU	Schaffl
Burgenland	BUR	Rheinprovinz	RPR	Solothu
Karnten (Carynthia)	KAR	Sachsen-Altenburg	SAB	Schwyz Tess in
Niederös terreich	NOE	SCoburg-Gotha	SME	Thurgau
Oberösterreich	SLZ	SMeiningen SRudolstadt	SRU	Uri
		JKUUU15 LUUL	200	
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Steiermark (Styria)	STY		SWE	Wallis Zug Zurich

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Champagne		N
Corse	CRS	
Franche-Conte	FC	
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Languedoc		
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Lorraine	LOR	1
Midi-Pyrenees	MP	1
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Normandie (Basse) Normandie (Haute)	HN	1
Pays de la Loire	PL	
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Picardie	PIC	
Poitou-Charentes	POH	
Prov. Cote-d'Azur	PCA	
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Region Parisienne		Ľ
Rhone-Alpes	RHA	
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GERMAN EMPIRE		
Anhalt	ANH	ľ
Paden	BAD	
Baden		
Bayern (Bavaria)	BAV	
Berlin	BLN	
Brandenburg	BRA	
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Braunschweig		
(Brunswick)	BSW	
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(Gr.Dukedom Hesse)	GHE	ı
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Hamburg	HBG	1
Hessen-Nassau	HEN	1
Hohenzol lern	HOH	1
Honer Zor Term		ı
Kgr. Sachsen		ı
(Kingdom Saxony)	KSA	ı
Lippe	LIP	1
Lübeck	LUE	ı
	MEK	ı
Mecklenburg		1
MSchwerin	MSW	1
MSchwerin MStreliz	MST	ı
Oldenburg	OLD	ı
	OLD	ı
Ostpreussen	-	ı
(East Prussia)	OPR	1
Pommern(Pommerania)	POM	1
Posen	POS	ı
		1
Preussen allg.		1
(Prussia Gen.)	PRE	1
Prov. Sachsen		1
Prov. Sachsen (P. of Saxony)	PSA	1
(F. DI SEXURY)		ı
Pyrmont	PYR	
Reuss (beide-both)	REU	
Rheinprovinz	RPR	0
Sachsen-Altenburg	SAB	1
Sacrisen-Artenburg		1
SCoburg-Gotha	SCG	13
SMeiningen	SME	1
S -Rudolstadt	SRU	

	Thuringen	THU
s	Waldeck	WAL
	Westfalen	WEF
U	Westpreussen	PARK
٧	(West Prussia)	WPR
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T	Württemberg	WUE
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	WEST GERMANY (B	KD)
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	Baden-Württemberg	BAW
D	Bayern	BAY
S	Bremen	BRM
R	Hamburg	HBG
		HES
	Hessen (Hesse)	
R	Niedersachsen	NSA
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	NRW
	(Nth. Rhine-Westfa	lia)
	Rheinland-Pfalz	RPF
C	(Rhineland-Palatic	
		SAA
H	Saarland	
A	Schleswig-Holstein	SHO
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	EAST GERMANY (D	DR)
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	Dresden	DRE
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N	Frankfurt/Oder	FFO
Α	Gera	GRA
	Halle	HAL
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	Magdeburg	MAG
.0	Neubrandenburg	NBR
	Potsdam	POT
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	SWITZERLAND (CI	1)
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D	Basel-Stadt	BS
	Frieburg	FR
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MC	Glarus	GL
	Graubunden	GR
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	Luzern	LU
RE	Neuenburg	NEU
	Nidwalden	HM
A	Obwa 1den	OW
R	Sankt Gallen	SG
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Waad (Vaud) Wallis (Valais)

Schleswig-Holstein SHO

ENTRY FORM

ENTRY DEADLINE: 1st JUNE 1989.

SURNAME being researched	TIME PERIOD	CITY or TOWN or US or CAN County	PROVINCE, STATE (UK/IRL County)	COUNTRY
	P	lease PRINT or TYPE		
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YOUR NAME & ADDRESS	YOUR I	NAME	& A	DDRESS
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SURNAME:	INITIALS:	Mr, Mrs, Miss
ADDRESS:		
POSTAL CODE:		

PLEASE SEND ENTRIES TO:

Mr. R.W. CHAMBERLAIN Box 1143 Biggar, Saskatchewan SOK OMO ENGLAND Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages, Vol. 7 SOMERSET Angersleigh 1693-1812; Pitminster 1542-1812; Orchard Portman 1538-1812; Stoke St. Mary 1679-1812; Thurlbear 1700-1812: Trull 1671-1812: Bradford 1558-1812: Creech St. Michael 1664-1814. REFERENCE ONLY ENGLAND Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages, Vol. 8 (all to 1812) Hill Farrance 1701; Heathfield 1700; SOMERSET Ruishton 1679: Thorne Faulcon 1720; Cothelstone 1664; Nynehead 1670; West Buckland 1538; Norton Fitzwarren 1559; Ash Priors 1700: Cheddon Fitzpaine 1559; West Monkton 1710; Langford Budville 1607. REFERENCE ONLY **ENGLAND** Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages, Vol. 9, 275p. SOMERSET Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene, Part 1, 1558-1728. REFERENCE ONLY ENGLAND Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages Vol. 10, 233p. SOMERSET Taunton, St. Mary's Part 2, 1728-1812. Bishop's Hull 1562-1812 Halse 1559-1812. REFERENCE ONLY Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages Vol. 11, 270p. ENGLAND SOMERSET Wellington 1683-1812: Sampford Arundel 1698-1812: Ashbrittle 1563-1812: Thorne St. Margaret 1721-1812; Runnington 1588-1812; Otterford 1588-1812. REFERENCE ONLY Somerset Parish Registers: Marriages, Vol. 13, 220p. ENGLAND SOMERSET Lopen 1732-1812: Whitelackington 1695-1837; Hminster 1662-1811: Hinton St. George 1632-1811: Milverton 1538-1837; Staple Fitzpaine & Bickenhall 1682-1812. REFERENCE ONLY \*\*Volumes 1, 5 and 12 are not part of the collection at this time.\*\* ENGLAND Yorkshire Directory #3. 1988, 108p. YORKSHIRE ENGLAND/ Indexes to Births, Marriages and Deaths at St. Catherines WALES House, London: 1862 & 1867 microfilm 31 Reels. REFERENCE ONLY SCOTLAND Old Parochial Registers of Scotland: #341 Cromrie, Perth. Bap 1693-1854; Marr 1700-1710,1743-1854; D 1831-1854. PERTH

Donated by Evelyn Eberhardt. REFERENCE ONLY

CROMRIE microfilm

SCOTLAND Old Parochial Registers of Scotland: #346 Dull, Perthshire.

PERTH Bap 1703-1760, 1763-1805; Mar 1703-1782.

DULL microfilm Donated by Evelyn Eberhardt. REFERENCE ONLY

SCOTLAND Old Parochial Registers of Scotland: #654 Rutherglen, Lanark LANARK Bap 1698-1854; Mar 1698-1758, 1820-1854; D 1705-1794.

RUTHERGLEN microfilm REFERENCE ONLY

EUROPE Die Evangelischen Gemeinden in der Bukowina. Muller, Edgar. BUKOWINA 1972, 138p. Donated by Norm Stetner.

EUROPE Origins of Ludikovkia in Galacia. Kolmer, Siegmund.
GALACIA 1988, 25p. Translated by John P. Nickel from
LUDWIKOVIKA Zeitweiser der Daliziendeutschen, No. 27, 1988.

EUROPE Cassells German Dictionary. Breul, Karl. 1933
GERMANY REFERENCE ONLY

EUROPE Kartemverzeichnis: Rheinlandpftaz (Maps of Rheinlandpftaz)
GERMANY 1985, 68p. Donated by Peter Wyatt.

# **GENEALOGIES**

BURGESS Story of Our Burgess Ancestors. Kinney, Pearl Burgess.

Donated by Pearl Kinney.

FAHRNI Prairie Surgeon. Fahrni, Gordon S. 1980, 138p.
Donated by Edgar Bratt.

GRAVES Canadian Descendants of Samuel Graves & Rebecca Ziegler, Vinton, Ohio. Bymoen, Margaret Ivall. 1988, 154p.

Donated by Margaret Bymoen.

HOOGEVEEN Hoogeveen List of Ancestors. Hoogeveen, Dirk.
Donated by Dirk Hoogeveen.

JACOBS Family of Lewis & Allie Jacobs. Jacobs, Clarence. 1987,96p.

MacFARLANE MacFarlane Family Outline: Scotland & Ontario. 1967, 120p.

Donated by Evelyn Eberhart

MacLEOD MacLeod's of Prince Edward Island. MacLeod, Harold S. 1986

Donated by Frank MacLeod.

NICKEL Hope Springs Eternal: Sermons & Papers of Johann J. Nickel, 1859-1920. Translated by John P. Nickel. 1988, 304p.

Donated by John Nickel.

OSIOWY Antonius Osiowy Family History. Osiowy, Edward. 1988, 82p.

Donated by Ed Osiowy.

PEDERSON

Pederson-Foss Family History 1761-1988. Boomer, Helen L.F.

1988, 482p. Donated by Helen Boomer.

TOMPKINS

Tompkins Families of Carleton & York Counties in New Brunswick. Corey, Stanley. nd, 18p. Donated by Tessa Primavera.

# **BOOK REVIEWS**

The following books reviewed by Laura Hanowski.

Seward & Related Families, by Seward, George G. 1987, 230p. Available US\$27.50, from George B. Seward, 48 Greenacres Ave., Scarsdale, NY. USA 10583 Donated by George C. Seward.

Anyone who is thinking of combining the ancestry of themselves and their partner in one book should begin by reading this book. George first describes his ancestors the Sewards, Swegers, Rughs and Kloennes who settled in the USA but came from England and Europe. Then he traces his wife, Grace's ancestors the McKays. Eleys, Days, Corbells and Phillips. The final chapter outlines George and Grace's own life together down to their grandchildren. The many pictures help us to see how the family resemble one another through the generations. Be sure to see how the index is set up. It will be invaluable to family and researchers alike. What a fine legacy for the generations to come.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Bexfields from Norfolk, by Bexfield, Alfred. 1988, 50p. Available #10.00, from Alfred Bexfield, Box 39, Lashburn, SK. SOM 1H4 Donated by Alfred Bexfield.

Alfred Bexfield has done what many wish they could - he sat down and wrote the story of his life. This interesting book chronicles the lives of the Bexfields from the 1800s in Norfolk to the present in Lashburn. homesteading first in Neidpath and then the move to the Lashburn district naturally include many stories of the neighbours. The many pictures tell their own story. Although this is the story of the Bexfields it would make most interesting reading for anyone who has roots in Saskatchewan.

\*\*\*\*\*

<u>Duck Feathers & Gopher Tails:</u> An Autobiography of Jack McPherson, edited by Wes Henderson. 1988, 74p.

Availble #14.95, from Wes Henderson, 24 Seymour Ave., Nepean, Ont. K2E 6P2 Donated by Wes Henderson.

Duck Feathers and Gopher Tails is a warm, humorous autobiography about Jack McPherson. Born at Plenty, Saskatchewan Jack went on to become a farm broadcaster for the C.B.C. This book will bring back many memories for those whose families settled in Saskatchewan in the early 1900s and successfully struggled through the pioneer years. Who can forget the one cent bounty for gopher tails? A delightful story even if you're not a McPherson.

#### \*\*\*\*\*

The Editor would like to take this opportunity to repeat for the benefit of new members, the SGS policy in regards to advertising of books in the Bulletin.

The Bulletin does not accept paid advertisments.

The Society will accept and print announcements of new genealogical books when they are forwarded by the author AND ACCOMPANIED by a complimentary copy of said book. Such announcements, about books of a general genealogical nature (how-to, sources, indexes, etc.) shall be no more than a half page in length (25 lines); family histories to be no more than one quarter page (12 lines). Amount of space available will determine if the material is edited, or held over to a later date. The decision of the Editor is final in such matters.

Book reviews are prepared by invitation ONLY and are not considered part of the "advertising" content.

# **Books**:

Books the Editor thought might be of interest to our readers, should be available through inter-library loan, some may even be on your local library shelves.

"A Military History of the Rebellions in Upper Canada, 1837-1838" by Mary Beacock Fryer. 1987 155pp.

Military perspective on the events which occurred in Upper Canada, maps are included.

"The Canadian Rebellions, 1837-1839" by The Dean of Windsor, The Right Reverend Michael Mann. May be purchased from -> The Dean, for the sum of £12.95 plus £1 postage. The Deanery, Windsor Castle

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Windsor Castle,
Berkshire,
England SL4 1NJ

The story of the Rebellions from the view-point of a British soldier

# SGS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

3424 1

#### Auditor's Report

To the Members Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Regina, Saskatchewan

We have examined the balance sheet of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society as at December 31, 1988 and the statements of income and members' equity and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was hade in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances, except as noted in the tollowing paragraph.

In common with most Societies, the Saskatchewan Geneal ogical Society derives a portion of it's revenue from cash receipts which are not susceptible to complete audit verification. Verification of these revenues was limited to accounting for the amounts recorded in the records of the Saskatchewan Geneological Society.

In our opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, it any, had cash receipts been susceptible of complete audit verification, these financial statements present fairly, the financial position of the Saskatinewan Geneal ogical Society as at December 31, 1988 and the results of it's operations for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles considered to be appropriate as set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Muller Ho

BJ.C. Dudley & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Regina, Saskatchewan January 19, 1989 Saskatinewan Genealogical Society
Balance Sneet
As at December 31, 1988

Assets		
Current Assets Cash		1987
Accounts receivable		545,538
Inventory - cost		149
Total Current Assets	52 937	$\frac{2,797}{48,534}$
	72,777	-0,734
Fixed Assets - note 3		
Office equipment	34,815	29,545
Less accumulated depreciation Total Fixed Assets	19,991	$\frac{14,883}{14,502}$
Total Assets	14,824	14,502
	\$77,751	563,245
Liabilities and Monhoust Co		
Liabilities and Members' Equip	<u>: v</u>	
	<u>: v</u>	
Current Liabilities Accounts payable	<del></del>	211 000
Current Liabilities Accounts pavable Deferred revenues ~ note 2	\$14,025	
Current Liabilities Accounts pavable	\$14,025 _35,330	25,955
Current Liabilities Accounts pavable Deferred revenues - note 2 Total Liabilities	\$14,025	25,955
Current Liabilities Accounts bavable Deferred revenues - note 2 Total Liabilities  Members' Equity	\$14,025 35,330 50,356	25,955 37,953
Current Liabilities Accounts pavable Deferred revenues ~ note 2 Total Liabilities  Members' Equity Surplus - page 3	\$14,025 35,330 50,356	25, 955 37, 953 10, 531
Current Liabilities Accounts pavable Deferred revenues - note 2 Total Liabilities  Members' Equity Surplus - page 3 Equity in fixed assets - note 1	\$14,025 35,330 50,356	25, 955 37, 953 10, 531 14, 552
Current Liabilities Accounts pavable Deferred revenues ~ note 2 Total Liabilities  Members' Equity Surplus - page 3	\$14,025 35,330 50,356	25, 955 37, 953 10, 531 14, 552 25, 293

Approved on benalf of the Board:

Director

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Statement of Income and Surplus For the year ended December 31, 1988

Revenue - page 5	1988 1987
Administration	\$108,906 \$ 87,798
Other	
Equipment sales	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Total Revenue	$\frac{-3,356}{116,767}$ $\frac{-3,356}{96,444}$
Expenses - pages 5 and 7	
Administration	75,227 57,417
Travel and meetings	5,829 3,975
Membership communications	
Programs	
Equipment purchases	20,212 17,432
Total Expenses	$\frac{5,270}{11,921}$
Net Income (Loss) for the Year	$\frac{114,817}{1,950} \left( \frac{98,711}{2,257} \right)$
Surplus	Mar.
Balance - beginning of the year	10 631 1 2 903
Balance - end of the year	$\frac{10,631}{$12,581}$ $\frac{2,898}{$10,531}$

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# Saskatonewan Genealogical Society Statement of Changes in Financial Position For the year ended December 31, 1988

Cash From (For) Operations Net income (loss) for the year	s 1,950	$(s\frac{1987}{2,257})$
Casn From (Applied To) Other Current Items Accounts receivable	( 1,540)	91
Inventory	274	
Prepaid expenses	-	132
Accounts pavable		5,305
Deferred revenues	$\frac{10,375}{12,987}$	5,349
Total Cash From (Applied To) Operations	12,987	10,335
Cash Position		
Beginning of the year	45,638 \$58,625	35,303
End of the vear	\$58,625	\$45,638

# Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Schedule of Revenues

# For the year ended December 31, 1988

Tot the void thought	
Administration Grants - Sask. Trust - other Memberships Interest Donations Miscellaneous Total Administration Revenue	\$\frac{1988}{85,000}\$\$ \$\frac{1987}{70,000}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{367}\$\$ \$-\frac{1}{3},928\$\$ \$\frac{2}{486}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{478}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{230}\$\$ \$\frac{2}{284}\$\$ \$\frac{1}{5}108,906\$\$\$ \$\frac{3}{5}87,798\$\$
Other Subscriptions Research Education Reader profit on sales	\$ 702 \$ 537 2,785 3,032 485 350 652 - 955 - 2,282 1,371 \$ 7,861 \$ 5,290
Equipment Sales	S - S 3,355

# Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Schedule of Expenses For the year ended December 31, 1988

Administration	1988	1987
Salaries Salaries Benefits Total Salaries	555,361 7,083 62,444	\$43,977 4,564 48,541
Office Rent Printing and copying Postage Telephone Office supplies Maintenance and repairs Sundry Total Office	4,811 965 81 584 822 1,092 124 8,479	4,440 1,058 369 404 490 917 
Other Professional development Memberships Committee expense Bank charges Fees, license, and insurance Total Other Total Administration Expense	1,938 783 341) 59 1,184 4,304 \$75,227	325 38 51 783 1,198 557,417
Travel and Meetings Staff travel Volunteer travel Annual meeting and seminar Board meetings Total Travel and Meetings	\$ 255 2,091 3,098 355 \$ 5,820	\$ 631 2,269 1,029 47 \$ 3,975
Membership Communications Bulletins Printing Postage Typing Supplies Total Member Communications	\$ 5,881 857 413 137 \$ 8,288	851 368 55 \$ 7,965

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Paze 7

#### Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Schedule of Expenses For the year ended December 31, 1988

Programs	1988	1987
Library		
Books and ficne	\$ 9,328	\$10,378
Subscriptions	465	504
Postage	2,268	1,327
Printing	320	484
Research	1,038	1,068
Supplies	3,968	2,754
Total Library	17,387	16,515
Workshop	1,234	-
Cemetery	367	509
Education	490	195
Branch administration	231	213
Reader printer	503	-
Total Program Expenses	\$20,212	\$17,432
		*******
Equipment Purchases	\$ 5,270	\$11,921
	22223	********

#### Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Notes to the Financial Statements As at December 31, 1988

1. Significant Accounting Policy

The Society has adopted the practice of recording fixed assets as expenses in the year acquired. This procedure was

assets as expenses in the year acquired. This procedure was adopted in order that grants received, which are based on anticipated capital expenditures, as well as usual operating expenditures, might be more closely matched with the corresponding expenditures.

In order to accurately reflect the financial position of the Society, the fixed assets are then recorded with an offsetting credit to "Equity in Fixed Assets". Depreciation is recorded on the straight line basis on computer equipment at 40% per annum and 20% on other assets. This is recorded as a charge to "Equity in Fixed Assets".

2. <u>Deferred Revenues</u>

Revenues received in the year, but applicable to future

 years are as follows:

 1989 subscriptions
 \$\frac{1988}{280}\$ \$\frac{1987}{97}\$

 1989 memberships
 \$6,695
 4,608

 1989 operating grant lst quarter
 \$29,355
 \$21,250

 \$36,330
 \$25,955

3. Fixed Assets

			Accum.	Net Boo	k_Value
	Cost	Rate	Deprec.	1988	1987
Computer equipment	\$13,994	40	\$ 9,693	5 4,301	\$ 1,428
Other assets	<u>20,821</u>	20	10,298	10,523	13,234
	\$34,815		\$19,991	514,824	\$14,662
	*******		****		

# PROPOSED CHANGES Constitution of the

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc.

Note: Old sections are in this style of text and New sections are in this style of text. Please observe that the words Old & New are used to indicate sections.

Please read the general comment section at the end of this outline.

Old

1.0. Name The name of the Society is "The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc."

New

1.6

Terms

# 1.0 REGISTRATION & INTERPRETATION

- 1.1 Name The official registered name of the organization is the SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC., hereinafter referred to by the acronym SGS.
- 1.2 Registration The SGS is a Non-Profit Corporation officially registered under the Name in 1.1 on the 26th day of November 1981 in Regina Saskatchewan in respect to the Act cited as The Non-Profit Corporations Act and Regulations 260/79. The SGS has been assigned the Corporation Number 202113.
- 1.3 Location The registered office of the SGS is to be situated in the municipality of the City of Regina.
  - Activities

    The SGS shall conduct its affairs in respect to a charitable corporation under its registration and in compliance with its status as a registered charity under The Income Tax Act.
    - Articles
      The SGS shall conduct its activities as stated in the
      Certificate of Continuance as referenced in 1.2 and in
      accordance with respect to approved rules and procedu
      - resas outlined in Bourinot's Rules of Order.

        The terminology used in the constitution and bylaws of the SGS shall reference the interpretation as directed

by the Non-Profit Corporations Act, Chapter N-4.1 dated November 1983.

PURPOSE NO CHANGE

# 3.0 MEMBERSHIP & FEES (Renumbering Article VII DUES is now part of Article 3.0 number 3.2)

- New 7. That a SGS member in good standing living within a region has the right to attend any or all regional functions, including the right to vote in regional elections.
- New 8. That a Branch member in good standing and deemed active, has the full privileges within the Region to which the said Branch belongs.
- 3.2. Fees: (Renumbered Article VII to 3.2)
- 4.0 OFFICERS, ELECTION & BOARD
- 4.1. Composition/Election:
- Old 1. The Officers of the SGS shall be:

President, One or more Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Membership Secretary, Editor of Publications, Trarian Archivist

- New 1. The Directors of the SGS should consist of:
  One President, One Past President, Two Vice-Presidents,
  One Treasurer, Two Provincial Directors (or more),
  Six Regional Directors (or more)
- Old 3. Article IV number 3 to be deleted.
- New 3. The position of President should be for one year, with a maximum of two consecutive terms.
- Old 4. An elected Officer of the Society shall be elected for a term of two years and serve no more than two consecutive terms (four years) in any one office.
- New 4. The Elected Officers and Directors shall be elected for a two year term. There shall be a limit of two consecutive terms (4 years) that an Elected Officer and or Director may serve in that office.
- New 5. The position of Recording Secretary (Board of Directors) shall be filled on a yearly basis, for a one year term, from within the elected Board of Directors at the time of the first SGS full Board Meeting..
  - 6. Renumbered from Article IV number 5
  - 7. Renumbered from Article IV number 6.
- New 8. The maximum number of seats on the SGS Board of Directors shall be fourteen(14) and the minimum shall be 13 seats.
- New 9. An Executive Management Committee (EMC) be formed and empowered to hold meetings as required, issue directives, establish temporary policies not covered in the bylaws and report to the next meeting of the SGS Board of Directors for approval.
- New 10. The EMC shall be composed of:
  President, 1st & 2nd Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, A Secretary,
  Staff Member (non voting)
  Quorum of three (3) required for EMC meetings.
- New 11. The EMC shall be provided with directive and operational guidelines they are expected to perform and what matters should be the concern of the Board of Directors.
- New 12. The minutes of the EMC meetings, although not circulated to the Board of Directors, will generally be open and available to all Board members.
- New 13. The primary function of the Board of Directors is to oversee the operation of the SGS by providing directive and operational guidelines for the EMC, by reviewing and understanding the operations of the EMC, by providing working committees to promote the goals of the SGS
- New 14. The SGS shall make known to all Executive Officers, Directors and specified Members of the requirements placed upon their attendance at duly notified meetings. The attendance requirement shall be stated in relationship to the Non-Profit Corporations Act, the Saskatchewan Cultural Council Organization, and other bodies under which the SGS maintains its status.

- 15. Renumber Article IV number 7 as Article IV number 15.
- The Board of Directors may appoint such other Officers as may from time to time be required for the effective fulfilment of the Society's purposes subject to the provisions of the Bylaws.
- New 16. The Board of Directors may appoint Executive Officers to an appointed term position that may be required for effective operation of the SGS. These appointments shall be subject to the provisions contained in the Bylaws. Such Executive Officers shall be required to liaise with EMC, Staff and follow the directives of the Board of Directors.

#### 5.0 MEETINGS

- New 5.1 All meetings shall follow the general practices as referred to in the constitutional sections 1.4 and 1.5.
- Old 5.2 Revised Article V number 1 is now Article V number 5.2 and 5.3
  There shall be a (specified) (notified) General Meeting of the Society and there will be an Annual Seminar by the Society in each calendar year, at times and places to be determined by the Board of Directors.
- New 5.2 The SGS shall within every calendar year conduct the appropriate Annual General Meeting as required by the applicable statutes under the Non-Profit Corporations Act.
- New 5.3 The SGS shall conduct an Annual Seminar, at the time and place specified by the Board of Directors.
- Old 5.4 Article V number 3 is replaced by Article V number 5.4 and 5.6 The Board of Directors shall meet at the call of the President at least twice a year; one of which meetings will be to plan the Annual Seminar.
- New 5.4 The Board of Directors shall meet at least three times in a calendar year, one of which must be in January or at the duly notified call of the President or the general call as directed under the normal operational framework of the SGS outlined in the By-Laws.
- New 5.5 At this January meeting, committees, etc. for the current year should be selected.
- New 5.6 One meeting in the calendar year shall be called or duly notified for the purpose of directing plans for the Annual Seminar.
  - 5.7 Renumbered Article V number 2 as Article V number 5.7
  - 5.8 Renumbered Article V number 4 as Article V number 5.8
  - 5.9 Renumbered Article V number 5 as Article V number 5.9

# 6.0 BRANCHES & REGIONS

- Old 6.1 Any five or more members of the Society may apply to the Board of Directors for recognition as a local branch of the Society. Only members in good standing of the SGS are eligible for membership in a Branch.
- New 6.1 Replace the word <u>five</u> with the word <u>seven</u> in Article VI number 6.1
- New 6.2 A New Branch should not be formed within a given radius, specified in bylaws, of an existing Branch.
  - 6.3 Renumbered Article VI number 2 as Article VI number 6.3.
  - 6.3 Article VI number 3 to be deleted

- New 6.4 The Province of Saskatchewan shall be divided into Regional Areas as per applicable bylaws.
- New 6.5 Each Region shall be composed of two or more Branches. A Regional general membership meeting shall be held to elect a Regional Director to sit on the SGS Board of Directors.
- New 6.6 Each Regional Director shall be elected for a two year term and may hold that position for no more than two consecutive terms (4 years).
- New 6.7 Regional Directors shall have the benefits and responsibility of SGS Board Membership and be responsive to the SGS and Regional Branch activities.
- New 6.8 Regional Directors shall direct that Regional General Meetings be held in the autumn at date satisfactory to the Branches involved and that such meetings follow procedural aspects of the Non-Profit Corporations Act and SGS directives.
- New 6.9 The SGS has the responsibility of supervising the activities of the Regional Director and to insure that the duties of the position are being fulfilled as required or take appropriate action to ensure fulfilment.
- 7.0 DUES Article VII is amalgamated with Article III
- NOTE: Articles with numbers higher than VII are to be renumbered one less.
- 8.0 BYLAWS Renumbered VII
- 7.0 BYLAWS
- Old 7.1 The Board of Directors may enact such Bylaws as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Society, such bylaws to have immediate effect until the next (specified) (notified) General meeting when they must be ratified or rescinded by the membership. In a like manner the Board of Directors may amend or suspend the effect of any bylaw pending ratification of its action at the next (specified) (notified) General Meeting.
- New 7.1 The Board of Directors may enact such Bylaws as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the SGS. These Bylaws shall be effective immediately and must be ratified at the next (specified) (notified) General Meeting. In a like manner the Board of Directors may amend or suspend any Bylaw pending ratification at the next (specified) (notified) General Meeting.
- 9.0 DISSOLUTION Renumbered VIII
- 8.0 DISSOLUTION NO CHANGES
- 10.0 AMENDMENTS Renumbered IX
- 9.0 AMENDMENTS
- Old 9.1 Any amendment to the Articles of this Constitution may be made by a two-thirds majority vote of the bonafide members of the Society at any regularly called (specified) (notified) General Meeting of the Society, providing that those present constitute a quorum as defined in these Articles: provided also that due notice of the proposed amendments Boarl f Directors

New 9.1 Amendments to the Articles of this Constitution may be made by a two-thirds majority vote of the bonafide members of the SGS at any regularly called General Meeting. Those present must constitute a quorum as defined in section 5.9 of this constitution. Due notice of the constitutional amendments must be presented to The Board of Directors not less than sixty days prior to a General Meeting. Such amendments must be mailed to all SGS Members not less than thirty days prior to the General Meeting. The agenda of that General Meeting must include presentation of the constitutional amendments for decision.

Regina, Sask. February 1989

Notes regarding sections of the SGS Constitution presented.

The Constitution of the SGS has been reorganized in respect to numbering but still contains the same general sections and headings. This Revision reflects this new numbering outline.

The Constitution is currently being revised and rewritten such that it will reflect uncoming structural changes of the SGS. This Revision is presented for your information and consideration.

These changes are presented for your information, and consideration in respect to ratification and acceptance at the next appropriate SGS Annual Meeting. If you require more detailed information on any aspects of the material presented or for further clarification of any other sections of the Constitution please contact the SGS Office.



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SGS BULLETIN

MARCH

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# S.G.S. BRANCH NEWS

There are 22 branches in the Sask. Genealogical Society. The following are notice of meetings and contact person for each branch. Remember that most branches do not hold meetings over the summer months, nor in December.

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH:
Box 138, Meota, Sask. SOM 1XO CONTACT: Carolyn Hayes #
MEETINGS:7:pm. 3rd Wednesday of month - Heritage Rm., Public Library.

BIGGAR BRANCH:
Box 1143, Biggar, SOK OMO. CONTACT: Rae Chamberlain #948-3638
MEETINGS: Contact Rae Chamberlain

BORDER BRANCH:
4812 21 St., Lloydminster, S9V 1N2. CONTACT: Brenda Finley, #
MEETINGS:

CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH Central Butte, SK. SOH OTO CONTACT: Janet Graham # MEETINGS: 4th Thursday of month at home of Fran Pollack.

Membership Fee: \$5.00 No newsletter.

Meetings: Colecting & filing obituaries.

Plans for 1989: Help local Arts Council celebrate Anniversary by having a display pertaining to nationality of early settlers in area.

Plan to apply for SGS Promotion Tour.

Record Riverhust cemetery.

CRAIK BRANCH
Box 337, Craik, SOG OVO.
CONTACT: June Exelby #734-2820
MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 3rd Monday of month - Oral History Room, Craik.

Membership Fee:

Meetings: Visited SGS Library June 1988.

Other: Continuing to do abstracts from the "Craik Weekly News".

ESTEVAN BRANCH
Box 130, Macoun, Sask. SOC 1PO CONTACT: Barney Kuckinka #634-9221
MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 3rd Monday of month - Estevan City Hall, downstairs.

Membership Fee: \$5.00 No Newsleter Meetings: Transcribing cemetery records.

Plans for 1989: To complete the cemetery records.

Other: Since the donation of a microfilm reader by Estevan Branch SGS, to the Estevan Pulic Library, the local branch of the Legion had donated microfilm copies of the local newspaper covering the war years.

GRASSLANDS BRANCH
Box 42, Mankota, SOH 2WO.
CONTACT: Beverley Switzer, # 478-2204
MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 2nd Wednesday of month - home of Alice Achter.

Membership Fee: \$5.00
4 newsletters a year.

Meetings: Preparing display for SGS Seminar, workshops & library nights.

Plans for 1989: Continue extracting obituaries from "Times"; cemetery transcribing and a trip to LDS Family History Library.

GRENFELL BRANCH

Box 24, Summerberry, SK. SOG 4WO. CONTACT: Edna Laidlaw - # 697-2946

MEETINGS: 8pm 3rd Tuesday of month - Friendship Centre.

Membership Fee \$5.00 3 Newsletters a year. Meetings: Summerberry cemetery records completed. Plans for 1989: To do more cemtery transcribing.

KINDERSLEY BRANCH:

Box 842, Kindersley, SOL 1SO. CONTACT: Carol Schmitt, #463-4425 MEETINGS: 4th Tuesday - Kindersley Plains Library.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH
Box 104, Moose Jaw, S6H 1V0
CONTACT: Dan Hill - # 693-2693
MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 2nd Monday - Handicap Centre, 1068 Athabasca St. W.

Membership Fee: \$5.00 No Newsletter.

Meetings: Slide show on New England States; day-long Workshop at LDS Library

Plans for 1989: Help LDS with filming of local records. SGS Workshop in April.

NORTH-EAST BRANCH Box 3562, Melfort, SOE 1A0 CONTACT: Thelma Long - # 752-4500 MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 1st Tuesday - LDS Chapel, 610 Sask. Ave. E.

Membership Fee: \$5.00 No Newsletter. Meetings: An ethnic night held in December.

Plans for 1989: Hosting SGS Seminar.

PANGMAN BRANCH:

Box 128, Pangman, SOC 2CO. CONTACT: Francis Sample - #
MEETINGS: 7:30pm 4th Wednesday - SE Regional Library, Pangman.

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH:

Box 1464, Prince Albert, S6V 5T1. CONTACT: Marg Stark - #764-3559 MEETINGS: 2nd Wednesday of month - Historical Museum, 10 River St.E.

RADVILLE BRANCH:

Gen. Del., Radville, SOC 2GO. CONTACT: Ruth Heneffer - # MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 1st Monday of month - Council Rm., RM Office.

REGINA BRANCH

86 Centenial St., Regina, S4S 6W1. CONTACT: Barbara Onstad-Olynuk #585-0849

MEETINGS: 7:30pm 4th Tuesday of month - Core-Ritchie Neighbourhood Centre,

445 14th Ave., Regina

Membership Fee: \$5.00 4 Newsletters a year.

Meetings: Presentations on Genealogical sources; reading old records;

beginner's night.

Plans for 1989: Continue having guest speakers on subject of sources, and will monitor member's interests.

SASKATOON BRANCH

Box 8651, Saskatoon, S7L 6V2. CONTACT: Donna Sealy - #
MEETINGS: 7pm. 2nd Wednesday - Room 13, Albert Community Centre,
Clarence Ave & 12th St.

Membership Fees: \$6.00

10 newsletters a year.

Meetings: Christmas social; Trout Game; display at Heritage Fair; tour to Sask. Archives.

Plans for 1989: Complete present projects & begin new ones, also more tours planned.

SOUTH-EAST BRANCH
Box 272, Carndauff, SOC OSO.
CONTACT: Nellie Barber, # 482-3802
MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 1st Monday of month - alternating Oxbow Library & Carnduff
Town Office

Membership Fee \$3.00 No Newsletter
Meetings: Re-assessed goals of the branch with decision to concentrate on member's areas of interests.
Plans for 1989: To help individual members.

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH 2 500 Robert St.E., Sw't Cur't, S9H 2A7. CONTACT: Evelyn Henderson #773-1951 MEETINGS: 4th Monday of month - location varies.

Membership Fee: \$3.00 No Newsletter.

Meetings: Beginner's night held in January.

Plans for 1989: Computerize portion of local cemetery records; have speaker on Irish research; coordinate communications with museums, library. Participate in Swift Current's 75th birthday celebration.

TRIANGLE BRANCH:

Box 599, Kipling, SOG 2SO. CONTACT: Audrey Tennant, #736-2920 MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 3rd Monday of month - Kipling High School.

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 36, Eston, SOL 1A0. CONTACT: Betty McManus #
MEETINGS: 10am. 1st Tuesday - Wheatland Library (Eston Elem. School)

Membership Fees: \$7.00 4 newsletters a year.

Meetings: Four branch members volunteered to act as Resource persons to School Division.

Plans for 1989: Continue with on-going projects.

WEYBURN BRANCH 23 McKinnon Bay, Weyburn, S4H 1L8 CONTACT: Hannah Bell - #842-7529 MEETINGS: 7:30pm 4th Monday of month - 23 6th St.N.E. Weyburn.

Membership Fee \$5.00 4 newsletters a year.
Meetings: SGS Workshop; pot luck supper; & annual meeting.
Plans for 1989: Form special interest groups; session of copying old photos.

YORKTON BRANCH:
Box 76, Rhein, SOA 3KO.

CONTACT: Lorne Naherney, #273-4712
MEETINGS: 7:30pm. 3rd Monday - Yorkton Public Library.

PROVERB:

CHINESE: There is no economy in going to bed to save candles if the result be twins.





# **Regina Public Library**

Public Libraries often hold interesting and unique research material - this new series is an attempt to bring some of this material to the attention of our readers. In some instances, example - the Prairie History Room of the Regina Public Library, the material is not available on inter-library and must be used on the premises. However, if you are aware that the material exists, and it is something that you feel would help in your research, then you can plan to spend a day at the library the next time you are visiting that particular city.

# THE PRAIRIE HISTORY ROOM

Located in the southeast corner of the Central Library 2311 12th Avenue Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 9:30 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Thursday and Friday Sunday
9:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Saturday
12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m.

\* NINETEENTH CENTURY CENSUSES INDEXES OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST Jackson, Ronald Vern et al.

1881 Manitoba.

North Salt Lake City, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1986 CENT/PHIST 929.371 J

Jackson, Ronald Vern et al.

1881 Northwest Territories.

North Salt Lake City, Utah, Utah: Accelerated Indexing, 1986 CENT/PHIST 929.371 J

Jonasson, Eric

Surname Index to the 1870 Census of Manitoba and Red River. Winnipeg: Wheatfield Press, 1981
CENT/PHIST Blue Reference Binder

\* LITTLE KNOWN ITEMS ON MICROFICHE IN OUR COLLECTION

County of Oxford Gazetteer and General Business Directory for 1862-3: Containing a Brief Historical and Descriptive Sketch.

Ingersoll, Canada West: J. Sutherland, 1862 CENT/PHIST CIHM 33104

Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Province of Prince Edward Island.

Philadelphia: J.H. Meacham, 1880 CENT/PHIST CIHM 34968

McEvoy, Henry.

# \*RECENT ADDITIONS TO OUR COMMUNITY HISTORIES COLLECTIONS ALBERTA

# From Danaview to Standard

Standard, AB: Standard Historical Book Soc., 1979 CENT/PHIST 971.233 F

Our Treasured Heritage: A History of Coalhurst and District

Lethbridge, AB: Coalhurst History Society, 1984 CENT/PHIST 971.234 D

# \*\*\* Franco-Manitoban Marriage Records

Of particular interest to Metis family historians and historians interested in the dispersal of the Red River colony are the following recently acquired items in our collection.

Dupuis, Estelle.

# Repertoire des mariages de la paroisse du Precieux-Sang, Saint-Boniface, Manitoba, 1946-1984.

(Saint-Boniface, Man.): Societé historique de Saint-Boniface, 1985 Prairie History Room 929.371273 R

Fortie, Alfred.

# Repertoire des mariages St. Norbert (Manitoba)

(Saint-Boniface. Man.): La Societé. (1986) Prairie History Room 929.37127 R

Gaudet, Yvette.

# Repertoire des mariages Le Pas (Maintoba) 1911-1983

(Saint-Boniface. Man.): Societé historique de Saint-Boniface, 1985 Prairie History Room 929.371272 R

Hameline, Julien.

# Repertoire des mariages de Saint-Boniface (Manitoba) 1825-1983

Ottawa: Centre de Genealogie S.C., 1985 (2 volumes) Prairie History Room 929.371274 H

Labossiere, Agnes.

# Repertoire des mariages du Fort Alexandre et Missions 1878-1955

(Saint-Boniface. Man.): Societé historique de Saint-Boniface, 1985 Prairie History Room 929.371273 R

Societé historique de Saint-Boniface.

# Repertoire des mariages: Mariapolis (Manitoba) 1903-1969

(Saint-Boniface. Man.): La Societé, 1985 Prairie History Room 929.371274 R

Societé historique de Saint-Boniface.

# Repertoire des mariages Sacre-Couer de Winnipeg, (Manitoba) 1905-1970

(Saint-Boniface. Man.): La Societé. (198-?) Prairie History Room 929.371274 R

Societé historique de Saint-Boniface.

# Repertoire des mariages St-Alphonse (Manitoba) 1885-1969

(Saint-Boniface. Man.): La Societé, 1986.

Prairie History Room 929.37124 R

Stokes, Kathleen Rooke (Ed.)

# An Index of Marriage and Death Notices From Manitoba Newspapers 1859-1881

Winnipeg: Manitoba Genealogical Society, 1986 Prairie History Room 929.37127 I

# Research



Ed. Note: to our new Readers, and as a reminder to others, the prime purpose of this series, "For More information, Consult", is to direct your attention towards the many periodicals on the shelves of the SGS Library. Our Library is in an active exchange program with many other genealogical societies, all of whom publish informative and interesting periodicals. By dangling tantalizing pieces of information before your eyes and then saying, "for more information on this subject, please consult..." we hope to interest you to the point that you seek out the originals and read some of these journals and newsletters.

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#### RESEARCH:

In this issue we will continue with advice to those researching the history of their family. The previous issue covered some of the fundamental basic steps, and now we have some more "do's & don't's".

- 1. ALWAYS MAKE NOTE OF SOURCES OF INFORMATION whether written, oral or otherwise. OK, I know this was mentioned last time but it is so important that it bears repeating!
- 2. KEEP COPIES OF ALL LETTERS YOU WRITE. Whenever I write a letter I keep a copy and store it in a 3-ring binder, later when a reply is received, it is stored next to the one I wrote. That way I can see what questions were asked and what answers (if any) were received.
- 3. REPLY TO LETTERS IMMEDIATELY don't let them sit in your drawer for months. Good manners and good PR to answer promptly.
- 4. READ LOCAL AND FAMILY HISTORIES FROM YOUR AREA OF INTEREST. Your family might be mentioned, but if not you will gain insight into the life and times of the people. See what can be borrowed through interlibrary-loan, but also see if there are any "out-of-print" book sellers in the area.
- 5. MAKE BACK-UP COPIES OF YOUR MATERIAL AND STORE "OFF-PREMISE". This task is much easier if your are using a computer, but your typed or handwritten records can be photocopied. Should the impossible happen and your house be flattened by a tornado, you will at least have the basic information stored elsewhere to begin again. The Family Files Project recently begun with the SGS is an ideal way to preserve some of the major items of your research.
- 6. TRY TO KEEP YOUR RESEARCH ORGANIZED AND UP TO DATE. Because we all have a tendency to jot notes on scraps of paper, it cannot be over-stated that we must organize our files. Unless our material is systematically stored we will spend valuable time searching "through everything" each and every time we want some information. Organization needn't stop with your books and research material. One lady has her vacation time organized so that when visiting relatives

she will remember to gather certain information and to take certain snapshots. She has a list which reminds her who she wants to contact, and what information she hopes to gain from them.

"...doing genealogy while traveling: she puts coloured pins in a cork-board map to show various places where research could be done. The red pins represented relatives they could stay with, yellow the Andrews family, blue for Balcoms, white for Chesney, green for another family, clear pins to show where there is good material in the libraries or court houses.

Each time a trip is planned the map can be used to figure routes and time available. Use rubber bands to connect the pins to further plan the routes...

Consult: "Black Hill Nuggets", vol.21, #1, Feb. 1988. p29. "Report on Mini-Session".

7. DON'T TREAT FAMILY TRADITIONS AS FACT until proven. Stories that have been passed down in the family, particularly about kinship to some famous person, are most often only stories. The majority of us have traditions (or stories) which we remember our parents/grandparents telling us. These stories must not be ignored because there may be some important truths involved but, on the other hand, the stories should be subjected to the greatest scrutiny and research to weed out the fantasies and half truths which have accumulated over the years. The following writer provides an amusing and entertaining article when he sets out to prove or debunk the stories left behind by his father on the family ancestry.

Whatever his ancestry may have been, it really does the improvished nineteenth century Glasgow Scot no favours to pretend that he was some sort of highland gentleman; and we, his descendants, cannot even begin to understand the hardships of his life unless we are prepared to face the facts revealed in the documents. Whatever else we may owe our ancestors, we owe them the truth.

Consult: "The Scottish Genealogist", vol.34, #34, December 1987. p396. "Genealogy: Romance & Reality"."

- 8. RECORD ALL LIKELY INSTANCES OF YOUR NAME -don't overlook any possible family entry (in parish records, census or whatever record). Although the information doesn't seem correct or the name is spelled wrong, you may discover a month (or a year) from now that the entry belongs to a brother or cousin of your ancestor.
- 9. EARLY ANCESTORS WERE NOT CONSISTENT ABOUT THE SPELLING OF THEIR NAMES. Many were illiterate and did not know if the clerk had spelled their name correctly, in fact, the clerk may not have been too well educated either, or he may have been a bit deaf and heard it wrong. Many factors could explain the changes in spelling of names, so do be prepared for surprises and open to suggestions about alternate spellings.
- 10. REMEMBER, BEING IN PRINT DOES NOT MAKE A STATEMENT TRUE. Always remember that information in a book is classed as secondary information and needs to be substantiated from another source.

Primary information refers to records that were made at the time the event occurred, by someone involved with it. These are the records we consider the most reliable for relationships. Examples would be birth registrations or wills.

Secondary, or sometimes called circumstantial information, is an event that was recorded sometime after the event occurred and/or reported by a non-participant. This includes all printed, published, transcribed or verbal family sources.

Anything you produce - a pedigree chart, family group sheeet, family history-must refer to your sources. When in doubt, or when a relationship isn't clear, say so. Lacking primary information, your goal is to collect as much secondary material as possible to make your case for a relationship.

Consult: "Notes from Niagara", Niagara Branch OGS, vol.8, #4, November 1988. p.33. "Evaluation of Evidence"

# 11. ADVERTISE THE SURNAMES YOU ARE RESEARCHING.

Whenever and wherever possible, advertise the surnames you are researching by submitting them to genealogical directories and surname lists published by genealogical societies that you belong to. This will put you in touch with others who are researching the same surnames.

Consult: "The British Columbia Genealogist" vol.17, #1 1988. p4. "Twenty Ways to Avoid Grief When Researching"

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"Scottish Research Without Leaving Town" continued from page 8-----

The established church clergyman was supposed to record events of the Non-conformist people in his parish. I have found duplicate entries in the Presbyterian and the Episcopalian records, some recording a difference of several days. Events were sometimes recorded in two parishes, such as marriages, where the groom and bride were from different parishes. You may find conflicting dates. It is worthwhile determining which seceding church your people may have belonged to if they do not appear in the established church records by consulting the gazetteer (Groome's) I mentioned earlier. It lists the other churches in your parish besides the established one. Some of them have been filmed and are available from Salt Lake.

Wills and testaments are important in your research. It was not possible to transfer land by means of a will before 1868, so wills do not exist before that date. The laws of Scotland governed the descent of landed property and the necessity of making a will was less urgently felt, as it affected movable property. There are testaments that show the transfer of movable property not including real estate. Testaments can prove relationships, names of other members of the family and places of residence. They begin in the 1500's and continue to the present. They include the name of the testator, date of death, inventory of personal goods, executors, to whom a bequest was made which was usually a relative, and place of abode. Females are often named by their maiden name. They are

on microfilm before 1823. Indexes are available for each commissariat to about 1800. Look in the GLC under Scotland, County Probate Records.

After 1823 testaments are proved in the Sheriff's court. The records are usually in the local offices. For location of the various testaments and wills see Anthony J. Camp's book Wills and Their Whereabouts. I have always made a point of trying to obtain as many wills as possible of my direct ancestors. My original progenitor who died in 1823 seemingly did not leave a testament. He was quite elderly and it is likely all his property had been portable and been divided before his death.

If you had military people in your family, those records are in England since 1707, when at union of Scotland and England, the Scotlish military became that of England. This subject is a study in itself. There are plenty of help aids in finding the correct records. I tried to obtain the military records of my father who served in a Scotlish regiment during WW I. I found that most of the military records of the first war, including my father's, had been destroyed in the second war - but not all.

Newspapers can be of help in finding living relatives in or near your area of interest. I have never used this source but many have with good luck. Most of the older newspapers in Scotland have been microfilmed and are in various libraries. Many have been indexed. A publication by the Scottish Central library will tell you what newspapers are available and where. Hamilton Edwards book In Search of Scottish Ancestry gives a list of old papers in the bibliography.

A land record, the sasines, is the recording of the ceremony of handing over land from one party to another. There are printed indexes available from Salt Lake.

There are the Service of Heirs records. When a person was to inherit property it was necessary to prove that the person was the rightful heir. The years 1700 to 1860 indexes are available from the Family History Library.

There are many legal terms that you may find in Scottish documents. A good dictionary should and likely will have them in it, but I have found Black's Surnames of Scotland to have the best glossary (in the back) on legal and or archaic words. Scottish Handwriting 1150-1650 by Grant G. Simpson also has an excellent glossary of the same type.

Another source I did not mention is the One Name Societies. If the name or names you are researching are unusual, you may decide to keep a record of every reference to your name. I have found I have information on several Pittendrigh families that are not apparently related to me. Recently, it gave me a lot of satisfaction to put two branches of one of these families in contact with each other. Over a century ago two Pittendrigh brothers left Scotland, one went to South Africa, the other to Australia. A descendant of the Australian brother wrote me and told a story about the family losing contact with the South African relatives many years ago. I had several names and addresses for him to write to in South Africa. Members of the South African family had told me a similar

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story. They were able to contact each other to exchange stories and compare notes. I received a nice letter of appreciation from them both.

Carefully check the sources at the SGS library, and the Public Library too. There may be a local history, a gazetteer, or a Who's Who that may give you a clue to start or continue your research. Give some thought to putting an add in the <u>Genealogical Research Directory</u> by Johnson and Sainty. I have gotten many good contacts from it. Carefully go over the GLC at the local Family History Library and ask for suggestion from their librarians. If you have time volunteer at either or both the libraries. It is surprising what you learn.

I have found it a definite advantage to belong to both the local genealogical society and one in the area of your interest.

The SGS Library is only open during office hours and the Family History Library is open evenings, a situation that complements each other quite nicely. The SGS has a printer reader for microfiche. By getting prints of the IGI from the SGS and taking them home to study at leisure can be more useful than trying to make extracts at the library. If your eyes are of the senior type you can have these print outs enlarged at the SGS library. The Family History Library is expanding and hopes to obtain a reader printer too at some later date.

If you find an item in the Family History GLC that you feel you need to have on hand for a period of time, you can get a microfilm of it brought into the Family History Library on permanent loan. If you get a film on permanent loan, make sure you make a note of each time you use it in their record keeping books. They are now asked to return such films if their records show it is not being used after a given period of time. An alternative is to ask the SGS librarian to purchase a copy for the SGS library. If she is successful, and she usually is, she may ask you to donate the cost of it to the SGS, for which you would receive a receipt.

It is interesting to read histories of the areas of interest, to try to determine why people did what they did, why they moved, what was their living conditions, what did they wear, what did they eat, what were their crops? The bibliographies of many "How To" books give you clues as to what books would interest you. You have to watch you don't get off onto too many tangents as you may never get your family history done.

There is an amazing amount of information available without leaving the city. I feel you can do a lot more research at home by using these sources than taking off to Scotland to do research. Nothing can take the place of a trip to Scotland which allows you to meet your relatives, ask them questions, and visit the places where your ancestors lived. You may find yourself trying to imagine the happy ghosts of the past flitting about the old houses, byres and barns of grandfather's time. Perhaps you want to see the country and breathe the air, to experience wonderful Scotlish hospitality. Don't be a bit surprised if your kin are more interested in their every day events than in the past.

In conclusion I would suggest that if you are doing work on other ethnic lines as well as Scottish, you begin on the Scottish side first. The search is rather straight forward and the records for the most part are good. You will have a lot of fun, and you will meet a lot of very nice people through corresponding, through going to meetings, and through doing volunteer work at either or both genealogical libraries. Submit an article or two or more to a genealogical journal on some aspect of your research. When you do type up a family history give a copy to at least each of three libraries, the local, the Scottish one and the Salt Lake City one.

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# SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETIES

Scottish Genealogy Society 84 Pentland Terrace Edinburgh EH10 6HF SCOTLAND Aberdeen & North East Scotland 152 King Street Aberdeen AB2 3BD SCOTLAND

Highland Family History Society Mr. F.J. Glen York Cottage Inverness IV2 4NA SCOTLAND

Tay Valley Family History Society Mrs. R. McQuain Little Mead, Drumstrudy Road Kingennie by Dundee DD5 3NZ SCOTLAND

Glasgow & West of Scotland Family History Society Mr. J.A. Fisher 5 Laburnam Grove Kirkintillock, Glasgow SCOTLAND G66 4DP

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The foregoing was presented to the 1988 SGS Seminar in Regina by Mr. Pittendrigh and reprinted with his permission.

# QUOTES:

Jumping to conclusions seldom leads to happy landings.

# JEWISH CEMETERY AT LIPTON

The following article was submitted by SGS member, Gladys Petrtar, Dysart, Sask.

Originally published in "Trails and Tales of Settlement and Progress", we were granted permission to reprint it by the author Marjorie Drever of Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask.

The Hebrew Cemetery located approximately ten miles northeast of Lipton is situated on the road allowance and NE & SE 24-23-13. It is the only one for miles around and was used by the Jewish residents from this area.

The cemetery was begun in 1901 or 1902; no one is quite certain when the first burial was made. Some Jewish settlers came into the district in 1901 and more arrived the following year. They came from Romania and arrived here in this harsh climate after leaving a home-land with a much more moderate climate. However, there was no turning back and the promise of homestead land was attractive.

Shortly after they arrived at Fort Qu'Appelle the immigrants were ravaged by influenza and before they even knew where their land was located, some of their loved ones had to be buried in a Christian cemetery.

One of the first requirements after finding their homesteads was to select a place for the burial of their own. There might have been snow on the ground which could account for the location of the cemetery site which completely straddles what should have been a road. It is not known how this happened with a section marker on a mound well inside the grounds. However, once it was chosen and used it could not be moved. The houses over the graves could have been moved but the remains beneath the ground could not. A few feet of land was bought from the farmer on the east and the one on the west, with the road allowance made around the west boundary of the cemetery.

There is still a small building on the property where the implements for burial were kept. Shovels were stolen long ago but there is a stove to heat water, a bath for cleaning and a cart for transportation. There is even an unused coffin and rough box. Coffins and rough boxes were not used in the pioneer days. The body was washed, wrapped in a shroud and put into the grave with the customary rites. This was probably the method used by many of the pioneers.

Many of the graves are covered with small houses of brick and wood or sheet metal or iron. Some of these houses are hooded. Many have withstood the

weather for many years. The custom of building the small houses over the graves originated in the old country and is thought to come as a result of the desire to protect the loved ones from the wild animals. In those early days there were more wild animals around then now and wolves have been known to dig up a freshly made grave. The wild wolf packs of Russia roved about and threatened travellers and gave chase to horses and sleighs. These houses give an unusual appearance to a cemetery compared to the customary rows of headstones. Over the years the houses are disappearing and permanent cement coverings are being used.

There are no family plots. The boys are buried in one part and the men in another and the women and girls in still another section. Headstones, where used, are placed at the foot of the grave with the inscription facing east. The inscriptions all first state whether the deceased is a boy or a girl, man or woman. Every inscription is in Hebrew and gives just the facts of sex, name, which on the men's stone states that this is "so and so", son of "so and so", with no surname, the Hebrew calendar year and date. The inscription begins with two simple Hebrew characters often placed on each side of the David's star and ends with five Hebriac letters separated by what looks like apostrophes. People of Jewish faith will know what they represent. The last five probably represented a blessing such as "Rest in Peace".

The last burial in the Hebrew cemetery was in 1951. For four years it lay neglected when, in Saskatchewan's Jubilee year of 1955, Henry and Alice Swartz undertook to make it their project to clean up the cemetery. They took time from their farming when they could and rebuilt the fence making it strong enough to keep out cattle and horses and prevent vehicles from driving through it. They cut the grass and repaired the houses and made a record of the graves naming those buried there as best they could.

There are violent tragic deaths in this cemetery, as in any other. There is the sad story of a woman who found life untenable, slashed her throat with a butcher knife while her husband was away, and is buried under her little house off in a far corner of the cemetery.

There is a mystery of two grave markers for the same person, a child, Clara Ethel Sanford, about three years old. The markers are on two different graves. There is no answer as to why this happened and there are few records to go on.

About a year ago some students from Fort Qu'Appelle High School demonstrated an interest in this Hebrew cemetery and made a clean-up job one of their work projects.

The following is a list of people buried in the cemetery which was prepared by Henry and Alice Swartz to the best of their knowledge after examining the grave sites. Information in parenthesis followed by an \* is doubtful due to weathering of tombstones.

```
ROW 1. West side - south to north: (boys)-
 1. Unknown.
                              4. Unknown.
 2. Max Silverman 1908-1020. 5. Arshawski (1917)*
                           Extreme northwest corner: Mrs. Wolochov.
 3. Naemark.
ROW 2. North of burial hut:
1. Moses Davidner 1858-1944.
                                     12. Vigder 1915*
2. Abraham Klotzman, 27 July 1942.
                                     13. Arshawski (?)
                                     14. Israel Cohen 5 March 1918
3. Michael Neuman 1848-1921.
                                     15. Leibe Schwartz 15 September 1927.
4. Abraham Rachiman 1927, 27 yrs.
5. Herman Reisenberg 1912, 55 yrs.
                                     16. Samuel Schwartz.
                                     17. Louis Braunstein.
6. Louis Reich 1892-1912.
                                     18. Joseph Fossaner, 24 Oct. 1927, 68y
7. Israelovitch (Believed to be
                                     19. Abraham Moisey 1869-1929.
   first man buried here).
8. Two unknown small graves just
                                     20. Moses Swartz, 12 June 1950.
   west of this man's grave.
                                     21. Wolfe Raichman 1876-1951.
9. Moishe Lupesc--- 1894-1909.
                                     22. Jacob Baratz 1863-29 May 1951.
10.Hiam David Arshawwsky 1913*
                                     23. Sarah Frimet: 3mo. 1926-1927.
11. Unknown (John son of David 1915)*24. Daughter of Ephraim Pergamit 1916*
                       (The last two are not in Row 2 but northeast of it).
ROW 3. Women: east of gate - south to north.

    Daughter or wife of Mendel[?]

                                    10. Clara Ethel Sanford 1909-1912
2. Sendel Reinhorn
                                    11. Unknown.
       21 Jul 1870-29 Jul 1910
                                    12. Unknown.
3. Deborah Vigder 2 Mar 1910, 58y. 13. Tasha [?] Baltzan.
4. Minovitch.
                                    14. Clara Ethel Sanford
5. Sarah (elderly lady)
                                              10 Oct. 1909-15 Feb. 1912.
6. Sima Swartz.
                                    15. Unknown.
7. Unknown.
                                    16. Unknown.
8. Unknown.
                                    17. Unknown.
9. Unknown.
                                    18. Son of Ephraim Pergamit.
ROW 4. Second row east of gate - south to north.
1. Kahan (or Cohen)
                                 11. Gurman
2. Annie Silverman - wife of
                                 12. Lida Brudi
                                                   24 June 1907
   M.D.Leibel 21 Jul 1915 - 26y. 13. Unknown.
3. Hia Sarah Markovitch
                                 14. Sammy Bateman 10 Mar 1908-17 Aug 1909
4. Czerna Neuman
                                 15. Unknown.
   16 Dec. 1847-27 Oct.1927.
                                 16. Unknown.
Unknown.
                                 17. Unknown.
6. Taube Fossner 1868-1923
                                 18. S. Hestrin 1 Mar 1920 - 3yr.
7. Grandmother Hannah Schwartz
8. Adele Buium 1925
9. Sarah Buium 1926
10. Jack Hershcovitch 8 May 1913-21 Nov. 1915
ROW 5. Extreme southeast corner - south to north.
1. David Fastowsky
                               5. Mother Davidner 19 Mar 1940
2. Vera Jampolski
                               6. Pasy Raichman
3. Lenca Mendelson
                               7. Zlottie Raichman 29 Jul 1941 - 60yr.
4. Rose Arshawski
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Quoting Henry Swartz, "It seems when looking at the list that the graves are in a neat orderly fashion, but this is not true as some of the graves are widely scattered. There may be more graves but we are uncertain where.

"In one of our excursions in the cemetery we came across a marker made of galvanized metal with tiny nail holes spelling out "Baby Davidner 1917". Later we learned that it was a stillborn baby from Saskatoon. We gave the marker to Mrs. Joe Segal."

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ROOTS & ROUTES OF SASKATCHEWAN Continued from page 20 -----

The Canadian Government also initiated a strong land promotion. Clifton Sifton, Minister of the Interior, wished to fill the West with practical farmers, and he ordered pamphlets extolling the opportunities for farming in Western Canada to be distributed through the immigration department. Sifton took office in 1896 and at that time there were six Canadian land agents in the USA - three years later he had 300 agents.[1] He arranged for a train, carrying Editors of American newspapers and periodicals, to take a tour of the Canadian West and the resulting comments in these newspapers did much to help advertise Canada.

The most persuasive mover in propelling emigrants to come to Saskatchewan, as it was anywhere, were the letters sent home to friends and relatives by those who had already come to the new land. Someone might, with curiosity, read a handbill and perhaps begin to dream, but it was the words of a friend that helped make the decision. You could trust a friend.

Such a friend was Mrs. Steve Gyuricka, one of the first group of Hungarians who settled in the Esterhazy district in 1886. A decade later a few of those early Hungarian settlers returned to visit their homeland, and amongst them was Mrs. Gyuricka. To her friends back home she vividly described life in the Great West with its fertile black soil, and...

"the grazing fattened cattle, the groves of poplar trees providing building material and ready fuel, the low level of taxation, the great freedom enjoyed by all, the great open spaces for hunting, the lakes for fishing, the abundance of meat and white bread even on weekdays, making each day of the year like an Easter Sunday in Hungary".[2]

To the land-hungry peasants of Europe the handbills and posters advertising 160 acres of free land must have seemed a dream, a wild beautiful dream that would be the answer to all their problems. Of course not all those who dreamed were able to make the dream materialize. For

 <sup>&</sup>quot;The Promised Land" by Pierre Burton, McLelland & Stewart. p14
 "Three Generations: The Hungarian Colony at Stockolm, Sask." by Paul Santhe, D.D. p.14

many, the money required to pay for passage to North America was beyond their meager means. In some families sufficient money could be found to send one young man off to "the promised" land, money which he would repay as soon as possible so that another family member might make the journey. It was a slow process but that was the way some of the settlements grew.

In the first decades of this century many young people from Norway came to North America in this fashion. I know of one young man who received from a sister, who was doing domestic work in Chicago, enough funds to purchase a steamship ticket to New York. He worked for three years in a Chicago creamery to earn money to repay his sister. Then he came to Canada to visit a brother who was homesteading in southern Saskatchewan and in the end, he too, stayed to farm. In this manner dozens of young people left this one small village along the Sognefjord, and no doubt the same story could be told of many other Scandinavian towns.

Some emigration was on an organized group scale. The emigrants themselves, often organized their own group emigration. In some instances they would chose two or three of their members to make a "scouting" trip to Western Canada and these men would travel to areas that were newly opening for settlement, inspecting the land and other factors. Once they found land to their liking they would file on a homestead for themselves and other family members before returning to the homeland. Back home the word would be spread amongst friends and neighbours and, within a short time, a group of families would embark for Canada.

Other group immigrations were planned by church or religious groups, land companies and even steamship companies. Religious-backed organizations were for the benefit of the emigrants. These groups were often led by their religious leader who was seeking to improve the living conditions of his people. A number of organization and their Saskatchewan settlements fall into this category.

In 1888, Fr. Gaire, a French Roman Catholic priest, came to Canada searching for a new home for poor peasants from Eastern France. His first settlement was established in Manitoba but within a few years the settlement had grown beyond the limit of available free land. Again Fr. Gaire went hunting new lands for his people. He found land to his liking in south-eastern Saskatchewan and he called the future settlements Wauchope and Bellegarde. In the autumn of 1893 a number of French settlers reached Wauchope, and in the following spring a group of determined colonists from Savoy settled near Bellegarde.[1]

An Irish Catholic Colony had long been the dream of Fr. Sinnett and in 1905 he was successful in beginning such a settlement near Muenster. Only seven men were in the first group who filed on homesteads but others followed and the district later became known as Sinnett.[2]

2. "As the Furrow Turns, 1905-1985" community history p76.

<sup>1.</sup> Western People section of the Western Producer, 22 Oct. 1987. "A Pioneer Priest" by Lawrence B. Clarke.

Two religious sponsored settlements in the Lloydminster area were the Barr Colonists in 1903, and the Hutchison Colony in 1905, both from England. Another settlement originating in England was the Salvation Army Colony, under the supervision of the Union Trust Company, which settled near Tisdale in 1906. In 1913 a group of Lutherans came from the suburbs of Detroit, Michigan to settle at Oxbow. There are many more examples of this type of religious organized settlements in Saskatchewan.

A slightly different type of organized immigration were those which were sponsored by a patron. The patron was usually one or more persons of sufficient wealth that they could undertake to pay expenses for a group of A good example of this was Lady Gordon Cathcart of people to emigrate. Lady Cathcart fell heir to large estates in the shire of Inverness and she was very much concerned about the living conditions of the people on these lands. Through her sponsorship fifty families arrived in Saskatchewan in 1883 and '84, to settle on land in the Pipestone district near Wapella, and a further 100 families settled near Moosomin. These settlements were both successful. However a third group which In that year some 200 Scottish arrived in 1885 was not so successful. "crofters" took up land at Victoria Plains, sixteen miles north of Regina. Drought and other hardships caused the majority of these people to give up their land and move east in 1894 to the Wapella settlement.[1]

Other immigration groups which would fall into this category were:

- Baron de Hersch sponsored Jewish settlement on 12,488 acres east of Estevan in 1892.
- London Mansion House Committee supported a Jewish settlement near Moose Mountain in 1883. The majority of these people came from Poland, Hungary and Austria.
- Count Paul O. d'Esterhazy brought 35 Hungarian families from Pennsylvania to settle at Esterhazy and Whitewood, Sask. in 1886.
- The Barnardo Home Children from England could also be included in this group.

- to be continued next issue.

1. SGS Bulletin, 1973 V.4 #2, & 1984 V.15 #2. Articles by R.Pittendrigh

# Occupations

# CEMETERY LISTINGS

SHELLBROOK RM. #493: STURGEON RIVER CEMETERY #493.6 - Submitted by Laura Coates.

NAME

BIRTH

DEATH

SOGE	• • hc da -	Érnest , Agatha , O.W. Charles H Crawford	BERGGREN, Alfred BERGGREN, Arvid B. BERGGREN, Gillis H. BERGGREN, Klas M. BERGGREN, Percy DAHLMAN, Oscar V.		ALLEN, Lois A. ALLEN, William J. ALSTADT, Martha ALSTADT, Samuel
1875 1888 1883 1883 1882 1877	1895 1882 1875 1835	1924 1888 1883 1858 1859	1957 1881 1957 1888 1905 age 3	1924 1875 1871 1871 1922 1866 1876 1883	1852 1853 1903 1899
1950 1969 1937 1937 1951 1967	1979 1947 1947 1956 1933	1980 1936 1935 1941 1970	= -	1940 1946 1951 1973 1973 1943 1943 1953	1940 1918 1949 1949
	SCHWERK, DADY SKARSGARD, James VON DITMAR, Walter WILLIAMS, Charles WILLIAMS, Sarah E.		MAIN, Georgean J. MAIN, Katherine MANSFIELD, Claita MEYER, Christian MEYER, Gertrude MUZIK, Anton MUZIK, Mary	NESS, Caroline NESS, George NESS, George ON, Gustaf A. RANCE, Daniel RANCE, Margaret NIUS, A. George	HARRIS, Lu-Ella HARVOLD, Gurine HARVOLD, Ingebrigt HUNTER. Doris Marquerite
	1899 1880 1887 1888	1889 1958 1899 1879 1936	1918 1864 1904 1871 1871 1871 1879 1888	1862 1857 1857 1891 1873 1886 1881 1881	1916 1867 1850 1933
	1957 1964 1965 1968	1935 1976 1976 1952 1936	1940 1944 1971 1955 1944 1964	1954 1932 1970 1968 1944 1935	1935 1950 1934 1934

DEFINITIONS:

WWWWW....

.... wwwWWwww....

WWWWW...

BLACK DUTCH: Germans who came from the Black Forrest area of southwest Germany.

# **SASKATCHEWAN**

# newspapers

submitted by Dorothy Lee
 Member Saskatoon Branch SGS

Extracts from THE WADENA NEWS: WEDNESDAY, 19 JUNE 1929.

MARGO NEWS: Prominent Margo Man Dies at Vancouver
Word reached Margo some time ago that Norman MacRae died June 6,
MacRae - at his home in Vancouver in his 40th year. Mr. MacRae is
survived by his wife and daughter who reside in the Vancouver
area. Mr. MacRae is survived by his father and mother living at
Margo, there are also four brothers and three sisters.

QUILL LAKE NEWS:

Graham - Born 8 June, to D.S. and Mrs. Graham a son.

Rogers - Mr. & Mrs. H. Rogers of town, and Mrs. Robert Maltby of Paswegin, motored to Qu'Appelle last Sunday to visit Mrs. Maltby's brother, Maltby - who is receiving treatment there.

Jones - Mrs. Howard Jones and daughter, Mary, left last Thursday for an extended visit to Toronto to visit her sister, Mrs. Bobair, and Bobair - other relatives.

Armstrong-Miss Mary Armstrong who attended Normal at Moose Jaw is home.

Russell - Miss Lillian Russell, of Brooksby, is the guest of her sister, McKennon- Mrs. H. McKennon.

- Grim The first tourists to arrive in this district this year is Mr. Grim, of Minnesota. He is visiting his brothers, Oscar and Olson Hanse, and sister, Mrs. Olson.
- Graham Mr. Fred Graham was away a few days last week, and returned Friday to gather up his belongings ready to leave again on Monday, having made all arrangements to go to Landis, Sask. and open a Red and White Chain Store. Fred has lived all his life in this district and we will miss him, but we are pleased to see our young men make good and wish him every success in his undertaking.
- Partridge-Mr. Henry Partridge, who is station master at Pembroke, Ont., left here Friday last after a pleasant two weeks visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Partridge.
- Minklejohn-Mr. Frank Minklejohn, of the Royal Bank staff at Invermay, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Minklejohn, for two weeks.
- Longmore- Miss Nessie Longmore of the Scrip district is very ill at Winnipeg. Her mother has been with her for some time.

Graham - Word has been received that Miss Amy Graham, second daughter of D.J. and Mrs. Graham, was married in Detroit on Tuesday of this week, June 18.

The property owners of the village were asked to vote last Friday on a debenture of \$3,500. for building more cement sidewalks. There were 48 voting for the by-law and 4 against.

ROSE VALLEY NEWS:

Bounds - Born 3 June to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bounds, a son.

Holstein- Mrs. Holstein has had a new front put on the Rose Valley Cafe.

Fox - Fox and Sloan have had a warehouse built on behind their store.
Sloan

Peterson- Messrs. Julius Pederson and Henry Johnson have been busy during Johnson - the past week building a barn for Ed Presacco.

Presacco-

Sutherland - Mr. Sutherland has just finished building his new house beside his blacksmith shop.

A number of Wolseley, Sask. men looking for homesteads went north on Tuesday.

Departmental examinations commenced 11 June, and quite a number of pupils are in from the surrounding school districts to write off their exams in Kuroki.

McNamee - Mr. Bernard McNamee has taken over the Junior room in the Kuroki School for the remainder of the term.

WADENA LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS:

Anderson- Mr. Alex Anderson of the Miller and Richard Co. of Winnipeg, who installed the linotype at the new office, left for Saskatoon last Saturday morning on his way to Winnipeg.

Jackman - Mrs. Jackman and son, who had resided in Wadena for the past sixteen years, left Tuesday for Eston, Sask. where they will reside in the future.

MacMillan- Mr. MacMillan was unfortunate in losing his summer cottage at Fishing Lake by fire about two weeks ago. This was the second cottage Mr. MacMillan has lost by fire.

Advertisement: Subscription for the Wadena News, only \$2.00 a year.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

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# "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 The Bulletin Editor

P.O. Box 1894

REGINA, Saskatchewan

S4P 3E1

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

# Questions:

88-1: What are the Bannister Files at the Provincial Archives in Regina?

88-3: The following is taken from the parish records of Ochiltree, County of Ayr, Scotland, 1793:

"George Hull in parish of Ayr and Margaret Wilson in this parish after regular proclamation were to have been married April 12, but the Bridegroom gave the Bride a HUNT THE GOWK, by running off when going to the Minister. They are since married."

Alexander Warrack's, A Scots Dialect Dictionary states that "hunt the gowk" means to go on a fool's errand or an April fool. Can anyone explain this term more fully and was it a usual custom?

89-1: In records on the American Revolutionary War, there is mention made of Camp New York. It is likely that it was located near New York City. Does anyone have knowledge of the exact location of Camp New York?

#### Answers:

88-2: Can I still use forms V.S.17(7-83) to obtain birth, death or marriage certificates from the Province of Saskatchewan, and if so, how much are the fees now?

To obtain birth, marriage and death certificates from the Province of Saskatchewan you should write to the following address: Department of Health

Vital Statistics Division 3475 Albert Street

Regina, Saskatchewan

S4P 3V9

The form required is V.S. 17, the cost is now \$15.00 per search. Vital Statistics will do a search of a three year period for this

(source: Department of Health, Vital Statistics Division)

88-4: My great-grandfather was a Tea Dealer with a British trading company in the late 1800's. It has been verified that he traveled to China and India on tea tasting missions. Where would I write to gain information on the employment of a Tea Dealer?

"In response to your query about the Tea Dealer, may I suggest three books.

Harler, C.R. Culture and Marketing of Tea London: Oxford University Press, 1964

Scott, J.M. <u>The Tea Story</u> London: William Heinemann Ltd., 1964 Weinreich, Moira <u>The Tea Lover's Handbook</u> Vancouver: Intermedia Press, 1980

(source: Kenneth Aitken, Prairie History Librarian, Regina Public Library)

# **QUERIES**

AITKEN FIFE BECKETT	Thomas AITKEN, b.1821 Shetland Islands, md. 27 June 1850 Agnes FIFE, b.1835 Scotland. She was d/o David FIFE and his wife, Jane BECKETT, of Otonabee Twp. Peterborough County, Ont. Her father is famous for developing the Red Fife wheat strain. Ten known chn: Jane; William A.; Agnes; L. Thomas; David; Helen; P.Margaret; John J.; L. Walter and Minnie. Last 7 still in Watt & Cardwell Twp.Muskoka Co. (1891 census). Agnes is listed as being a survivor of her brother John Fife and being a resident of Swift Current, Sask. in 1907. When did she die and where buried? Thomas may have died in Muskoka prior to 1891. Will exchange data. Thank you.  Contact: Mona AITKEN - 307 Wedgewood Dr., London, Ont. N5Y 2G7
DAROU	Information required for descendants of Samuel DAROU and
CROSBY	Margaret CROSBY: dau Margaret Jane md. James THORTON, Swift Current; dau Sarah md Fred JUDGE, Moose Jaw; and dau Mary Ann
THORTON	md. Samuel Blake MAXWELL, Melfort. Any information requested.
	Contact: Gail WIEBE - Box 430, Carberry, Man. ROK OHO
JUDGE	
MAXWELL	•••••
DAVIS	Samuel DAVIS left Churchbridge in 1921 and has not been heard from since.  Contact: Wynne OLIVER - P.O.Box 941, Station J, Calgary, Alta.  T2A 6A7
•••••	•••••
ELLIOTT	I would be most pleased to hear from anyone (postage refunded)
GODLEY	descended from an ELLIOTT (emigrated from London, England to Saskatoon, c1905) or a GODLEY or a HOLDER (both with Sussex,
HOLDER	England ancestry), who emigrated from England to Saskatchewan at about the same time.  Contact: Norman BURROWS - High Woods, Church Lane, Anbridge, Romsey, Hampshire, UK. SO510HN
•••••	•••••••
LARKMAN 00.	This rare surname originated in Norfolk, England in the 16th century but has now spread round the English-speaking world. There now exists a LARKMAN index containing over 2,000 names. Info is free to anyone interested, but a SASE would be appreciated.  Contact: Frank RANDALL - 69 First Avenue, Carlton, Nottingham, UK. NG4 1PH

SGS BULLETIN

# Letters

- Judy Venables forwarded the following information concerning...

# SOMERSET ARCHIVE RESEARCH SERVICE:

As a result of a decision taken by the Somerset Libraries, Museums and Records committee on 28 September 1988, this office now operates a professional research service of which you may like take advantage. (You are, of course, at liberty to use a private record agent to carry out your research).

For a fee of \$12.00 per hour (inclusive of VAT and postage) a limited amount of research into records held here will be undertaken by our professional staff. If you wish to avail yourself of this service you should specify as precisely as possible the information that you are seeking and enclose all relevant details which you already possess.

You may place a limit on the total sum which you are prepared to spend. We should prefer payment in advance and we will of course send you a refund if we complete your commission more quickly than you expect. To avoid unnecessary refunds you may care to send a blank cheque endorsed: not more than \$6, \$12, \$24, etc. We are willing to check for single entries in a specified parish register for a fee of \$1.50.

Remitances should be in sterling currency and made payable to Somerset County Council.

#### \*\*\*\*\*

We continue here with further samples of questions and/or suggestions which accompanied 1989 membership renewals.

- Much space in the Bulletin is taken up with research in the British Isles and very little on Europe (West or East), or European migration to the USA?
- (Ed. Note) I agree there is no one who notices the imbalance of topics more than your Editor. BUT as I have said before: It is our readers who supply the articles, stories or whatever. My job, as Editor, is to choose, type, arrange (and make all those goof ups!) but I have to wait for YOU, our readers to write and send in the articles. Do we have anyone that could provide the Bulletin with some articles on European research? or on family life in Europe?

#### \*\*\*\*\*

- Please let us know what you want member's pedigree charts, family group info, etc. and in what form?
- (Ed. Note) I presume this query is in regards to the Family Files, which were mentioned in the last Bulletin. These files should contain copies of

pedigree charts, family unit sheets, stories, maps and any other material you found helpful in your research of that family. My interest in this project blosomed after our daughter's home was destroyed by fire last September - including a collection resulting from several years of genealogical research. I now view my own research with a less complacent attitude: what if tomorrow all these books, papers, etc. were to be destroyed by fire, flood or a tornado? The SGS Family Files is an opportunity to have a copy of your research in an off-premise location.

# \*\*\*\*\*\*

- Would like to see a return of the Member's Interest columns?

(Ed.Note) When our past-Editor, Celeste Rider, handed over the reins of editorship last year, she suggested that the series on member's interest be discontinued. The response had been so heavy, and with Bulletin space limited to only a couple of pages in each issue, she felt that most entries were "stale" from having waited so long to be printed. She felt the answer was to publish a member's interest book with new in-put. As you will have read earlier in this issue, that project is now under way. Please note that there is a deadline by which to have your entries in.

#### \*\*\*\*\*

- Mae Ostrowski, #306 - 36 East 14th Ave., Vancouver, BC. V5T 4C9: Would like to know how successful others have been in researching Polish ancestors in the Galacia area? And if those researching in Norway have any luck in finding records on ancestors who were farm servants?

#### \*\*\*\*\*

- Letter from Ontario says that being a beginner she finds the Bulletin keeps her interested in genealogy....she would like a list of the services which the SGS provides by mail?
- (Ed. Note) Besides the Bulletin, the major service by postage is the lending of books from the SGS Library. Books which are noted as being "Reference Only" cannot be borrowed, however all the rest are available on one month loan: by SGS members. As indicated on the inside of the back cover of this journal, the SGS will under take certain searches for a fee. The IGI and the Irish Griffith Evaluation are included.

#### \*\*\*\*\*

- One of our out of province members wonders if the Bulletin or SGS would be interested in obits. from local newspapers of Saskatchewan strays?
- (Ed. Note) Yes, the SGS is always interested in collecting Sask. strays. If the response warrants it we would consider a regular series in the Bulletin to pass along some of this data to our readers.

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# THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY HAS THESE ITEMS FOR SALE;

	Qt.y.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
Correspondence Log-20 sheets for	1.00
Research Log - 20 sheets for	1.00
lGL forms pkg of 10	1.00
Seven Generation Pedigree Chart	1.00
Canadian Genealogical Handbook.JONASSON, Eric-OUT OF STOCK -	16.00
Exploring Family History in Sask. Sask. Archives Ref. Series	4.00
Untangling the Tree. JONASSON, Eric	9.50
Genealogy in Ontario: Searching the Records.MERRIMAN, Brenda New Revised Edition.	13.50
Write 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 Sketch of St. Peters Parish and the Founding	
Colonies of Rastadt, Katharinental & Speyer	3.00
Were Your Ancestors Front Page News	7.70
How To Research Your Ukrainian Ancestry in Sask	3.00
District of Upper Canada Maps -Set of 4 maps 1788-1849	2.50
Townships & County Seats Of Ontario -Set of 7 maps	2.50
For research in England we also have FEDERATION OF FAMILY publications as follows:	
Directory of Family History Projects Co-ordinators	1.00
Marriage Census & Other Indexes for Family Historians	1.50
Quarter Session Records for Family Historians	1.50
Somerset Wills From 1858	2.25
World War I Army Ancestry	3.25
Location of British Army Records	4.00
Hearth Tax	2.80
30LD 1 only MENNONITES IN CANADA 1920-1940 by Frank Epp	20.00
**Surrogate Court Records at the Archives of Ontario special	2.50
***NOTE: Please add \$2.00 for postage on any size order	2.00
Total of Order	
Prices listed subject to change.	

# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICY

BASIC SEARCH: The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) will do basic searches of Saskatchewan sources for a \$15.00 fee.

Sources searched: 1. Homestead index & file. 2. Cemetery index. 3. Obituary index and file. 4. Newspaper index.

Additional sources, if location is known, or discovered as result of above 5. Local & school histories

6. Sask. Archives Card index. 7. Henderson & telephone directories if they exist for the area.

If specific date of an event is known (birth, death, marriage, etc.) we will search local papers. NOTE: not all editions of all newspapers are preserved.

You will receive a written report of the research, noting all the sources Up to \$2.00 worth of copying plus postage is included. Beyond that copying charges will be quoted. Current copying fees are \$.25 per page for paper to paper copies and \$.50 per page for microfilm to paper cpies. NOTE that it takes as long to do an unsuccessful search as a successful search. Your chances for a successful search may depend upon how accurately you are able to describe the search you wish to have done.

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

IGI SEARCH POLICY:

1. ONLY MEMBERS OF THE SGS may search the IGI and only for their own use.

2. Members using the IGI in person are charged \$1.00 fee per day. Copies made

at .25 @ page.

3. The SGS offers a search service for those members who cannot do their own: \$4.00 for a five-name search, providing a specific location is given. A print-out of five pages is included. Additional location searches are \$1.00 per name plus one print-out. You will be advised on the number of pages if there is more than the 5-page limit, with an estimate of printing & postage For a successful search, please supply: surname, given name, AND a specific location.

4. There is a \$1.00 charge each time the fiche are searched. \*\*\*For further information on the IGI consult: SGS Bulletin, Vol.15, #1. 1984.

GRIFFITH VALUATION RESEARCH POLICY:

%%%

The Griffith Valuation Index and Valuation is the tax record or assessment of all households in Ireland during the years 1848-1864. Records list only head of household and describe the land being taxed. Need to know the location. -MEMBERS ONLY search: \$1.00 per time for in person searches, copies .25 . -\$1.00 per surname per county for mail-in searches of the index, this will tell you if your surname is listed and in which baronies. Search of the Valuation papers: \$10.00 for two hours of research time, if more time is needed we will give an estimate.

%%%

\*\*\*For more details on the Griffith see: SGS Bulletin, Vol.15, #1. 1984. %%%

%%% POLICY FOR USE OF THE INDIRECT PASSENGER SHIP INDEX AND LIST:

%%%

The Lists generally give surname, christian name, all who travelled as one household with ages, original home, state or country of origin, plus destination in America. Written in German but fairly easy to read. Members only: \$1.00 per time for in person searches. Society will do searches for out-of-town members for \$10.00 - this will include up to two hours of research. Printing: .50 per page (takes 2 copies to copy one microfilm page).

\*\*\*For more detailed description, consult: book "Hamburg Passenger Lists in SGS Bulletin, Vol.15, #4, 1984.

%%% %%% %%% ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE SHOULD COSTS INCREASE. Saskatchewan Genealogical Society P.O. BOX 1894 REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN S4P 3E1 PAID AT REGINA, SASK.
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