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Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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JUNE 1990

BULLETIN



SSGSS

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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

SGS Library & Office
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Office & Library hours
Monday to Friday: 9:00am.-4:30pm.

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.
2. to build up a library of genealogical guides and handbooks, reference sources, and family and local histories which would be available to all members.
3. to publish the "BULLETIN" which would be the official publication of the Society and which would include articles on genealogical research, etc., and which would serve as a vehicle for member'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 \$22.00 per family, \$19.00 for senior citizens. Subscription to the "Bulletin" is concurrent with membership.

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

THE BULLETIN

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June 1990

Editor: Marie Svedahl

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DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN: 1 AUGUST 1990

Material received after this date will be held until next issue.

The Editor has the option of editing, reserving or rejecting any submissions. Manuscripts must be fully referenced and carry the signature of the writer. Please advise the Editor if the material has previously appeared or been submitted to another publication.

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

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NOTE: The President and the Executive Director of the Society are
 "Ex.Officio" members of all SGS committees.

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SGS "MEMBER LIAISON" Contact Person: Dan Black

The remaining SGS Board of Directors meetings for 1990 will be
 held in Craik on June 23rd, and in Regina September 29th.

SGS BRANCHES: CONTACTS & MEETINGS

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: Box 138, Meota, SOM 1X0
MEETINGS: 3rd Wed. CONTACT: Carolyn Hayes #892-4314

BIGGAR BRANCH: Box 1424, Biggar, SOK OM0.
CONTACT: Charles Poitras #

BORDER BRANCH: GBS 8-10, RR#2 Lloydminster, S9V 0X7
CONTACT: Janet Newman #825-2701

CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH: Box 298, Central Butte, SOH OT0
MEETINGS: 4th Thurs. CONTACT: Joanne Berg #796-2148

CRAIK BRANCH: Box 337, Craik, SOG OV0.
MEETINGS: 3rd Mon. CONTACT: June Exelby #734-2820

ESTEVEAN BRANCH: Box 130, Macoun, SOC 1P0
MEETINGS: 3rd Mon. CONTACT: Barney Kuchinka #634-9221

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 34, Mankota, SOH 2W0.
MEETINGS: 2nd Wed. CONTACT: Maggie Brown #478-2793

GRENFELL BRANCH: Box 696, Grenfell, SOG 2B0
MEETINGS: 3rd Tues. CONTACT: Margaret FitzGerald #697-3470

KINDERSLEY BRANCH: Box 1054, Kindersley, SOL 1S0.
MEETINGS: 4th Tues. CONTACT: Joan Heppner #

MOOSE JAW BRANCH: Box 1702, Moose Jaw, S6H 7K7
MEETINGS: 2nd Tues. CONTACT: Jeff Mander #694-4995

NORTH-EAST BRANCH: Box 1141, Melfort, SOE 1A0
MEETINGS: 1st Tues. CONTACT: Ella Olson #752-3201

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 123, Pangman, SOC 2C0.
MEETINGS: 4th Wed. CONTACT: Iris Johnson #442-4320

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: 1145 Bradshaw Pl., Prince Albert, S6V 2P7.
MEETINGS: 2nd Wed. CONTACT: Richard Bremner #764-0788

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 68, Kelvington, SOA 1W0
MEETINGS: CONTACT: Dianne Gradin #327-5379

RADVILLE BRANCH: Box 626, Radville, SOC 2G0.
MEETINGS: 3rd Wed. CONTACT: Ruth Heneffer #869-3253

REGINA BRANCH: 303-2205 Angus St., Regina, S4T 2A3
MEETINGS: 4th Tues. CONTACT: Barb Onstad #522-1639

SASKATOON BRANCH: Box 8651, Saskatoon, S7K 6K8.
MEETINGS: 2nd Wed. CONTACT: Donna Sealy #382-5641

SOUTHEAST BRANCH: Box 445, Carnduff, SOC OS0.
MEETINGS: 1st Mon. CONTACT: Marion Hamilton #482-3972

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH: Box 307, Swift Current, S9H 3V8
MEETINGS: 4th Mon. CONTACT: Anna Knowlton #773-9472

TRIANGLE BRANCH: Box 599, Kipling, SOG 2S0.
MEETINGS: 3rd Mon. CONTACT: Audrey Tennant #736-2920

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 36, Eston, SOL 1A0.
MEETINGS: 1st Tues. CONTACT: Gail Milton #962-3382

WEYBURN BRANCH: Box 1422, Weyburn, S4H 3J9
MEETINGS: 4th Mon. CONTACT: Hannah Bell #842-7529

YORKTON BRANCH: Box 487, Yorkton, S3N 2W7
MEETINGS: Last Thurs. CONTACT: Larry Off #783-5473

editor chat.....

Although true, it is not a unique thought to say "Time brings change". Depending upon viewpoint and circumstances, change can be either exciting or terrifying. Young people long for something new and different (CHANGE) while older folk are often comfortable where they are and fearful of the loss of the known (again CHANGE). But nothing is static and everything changes with time. To appreciate this, we have but to look around at the way our world and the countries in it have changed in the past 12 months.

We, as family historians, are well aware that changing times affect people's lives. Sometimes national events - wars, depressions, etc. - were the motivations which prompted our ancestors to make personal changes in their lives, to seek other employment or even to emigrate to a new land; sometimes the very lack of change, i.e. a seemingly endless period of repressed economy, forced our forefathers to instigate the change themselves. We may well ask how the present economic times will change the lives of our children?

Our Society, the SGS, is not immune to change, as witness the restructuring of our governing body, the Board of Directors. What met the needs and served well the membership in 1975, and even in 1985, no longer is viable. The Society underwent growth pains in the past ten years with a sudden increase in our membership due to the awakening awareness of the joys and value of researching one's ancestors. In the same time period the Society came under the umbrella of SOCO (Sask. Council of Cultural Organizations) and were granted a share of the Sask. Lottery funds. This financial transformation allowed the society to enlarge the quantity, quality and location of our library, as well as the ability to hire staff. Now the Society is facing new changes and, regardless that these new events are not of our choosing and are less palatable, the SGS Board and its membership must be prepared for transition.

The purchase of Lottery tickets has dropped drastically in the last year thereby effecting the portion received in grants by the SGS. At this point it matters little who/what is to blame for this turn of events (CHANGE) but what is of priority importance is how the SGS plans to meet this problem. All about us we hear of governments and companies "cutting out the deadwood" and "trimming off the fat" - so too must the SGS.

A number of SGS committees have been studying the problem of supplying the best possible services to our membership within the finances at our disposal. The result will no doubt be, that some services/programs will be curtailed. It is hoped that this will not be an indiscriminately slashing but rather a judicial pruning away of little used/needed items and a streamlining of the remaining programs. One committee actively studying the problem is the Library committee. To gather member opinion this committee sent out questionnaires to one in every ten of our 1100+ membership. If you were one who received a "pink form" with questions concerning your use of SGS services, I hope you did your share by completing and returning it.

Like you, I like the SGS the way it is but we must be realistic. Some services/programs are becoming expensive to maintain and their purpose may be better served by a new idea or function. I will close by citing an example of a CHANGE that is available to Branches who are hard pressed to produce informative workshops/meetings as it is costly, time consuming and not always possible to have a "live speaker" each time. Are you aware that the SGS Library has ten or more videos on genealogical-related topics? These are of varying lengths, some two hours long, and all would be informative. You see, some CHANGES can be fun!



Marie Svedahl



ANNOUNCING PLANS TO CELEBRATE THE SGS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

THE PROJECT: TO BEGIN COMPILING A DATA BANK OF SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENTS, PAST & PRESENT

Plans are now under way to commence computer entries on a province-wide scale. The first source from which entries will be drawn will be community history books and the SGS is looking for volunteers to help with extractions. Many of our members own or have access to one or more local histories and this would be an opportunity to help the SGS celebrate. Please register your name and the title of the book you would like to index with the 25th Anniversary Committee, c/o the SGS Office, Box 1894, Regina, SK. S4P 3E1.

You will be sent guidelines and forms showing the data we wish extracted. If you have access to more than one book, please indicate this in your letter as someone else may have already chosen the book you selected and we don't wish to have any duplication of effort.

Pre-publication Sale

The SGS Publishing Committee is pleased to announce the forthcoming publication of:

"RCMP Obituary Index 1900-1988"

Approximately 100 pages

Pre-publication Sale

Before 15 September \$15.00
Regular price - after 15 September 1990 20.00

"Births, Deaths, Marriages from Regina Newspapers, 1890-1899"

2nd volume in the series

App. 150 pages.

Pre-publication Sale

Before 15 September \$18.00
Regular price - after 15 September 1990 23.00

Please add \$2.00 postage for first book, and \$.50 for each additional book.

(Postage must be paid unless purchaser is willing to take full responsibility for enquiring when book will be available and then picking it up. Expected publishing date 15 October 1990).

UP-COMING EVENTS:

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES

- 1990-Aug. 15-18: FGS & UGA Conference - Salt Lake City, Utah.
"Windows to the Past" with Helen Reddy & many others.
- 1990-Oct. 19-21: MGS Seminar - Brandon, Manitoba.
"Potpourri" with Brenda Merriman.
- 1990-Oct. 26-28: SGS Seminar - Swift Current, Sask.
"Family History Round-Up" with Ron Bremer.
- 1990-Oct. 26-27: AFHS Seminar - Calgary, Alberta
"British Heritage Forum" with John Kitzmiller.

SGS RESOURCE WORKSHOPS

- 1990-Sept. 12: Saskatoon Branch.
- 1990-Sept. 21: Prince Albert Branch

REGIONAL/BRANCH PROGRAMS

- 1990-Sept. 25: Regina Branch - workshops on USA & Gr. Britain
- 1990-Oct. 23: Regina Branch - Member sharing: A Female Ancestor
- 1990-Nov. 27: Regina Branch - Maps in Genealogy

EXPLORING ANCESTRAL ROOTS IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (DDR)

=====

by Charles Nienkirchen, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Church History
Director of Spiritual Formation
Canadian Theological Seminary
Regina.

When doing genealogical research as a recreational pursuit one can become "hooked" by a growing excitement as the saga of unknown ancestors from faraway places begins to unfold. However, the prospect of going behind the "Iron Curtain" to explore ancestral roots somewhat intimidated me. As a child of the "Cold War" I grew up with the stereotype of repressive, authoritarian communist regimes during the post-World War II era which were based on the suppression of information not the public release of it. Initially I was discouraged when I first became aware that researching my 'Nienkirchen' family history required the acquisition of information from the DDR which I simply assumed would be unavailable.

In times past, this might well have been the case, however, the seasons are changing -- indeed dramatically. Even prior to the present remarkable unravelling of European communism, some Marxist governments, like that of the DDR, had come to recognize genealogical/family history research as a legitimate scientific endeavour which contributes meaningfully to the maturation of a well-developed socialist society. My own experience confirms this to be the case. Over the past three years, I have been able to trace my family line back to the mid-eighteenth century in the region of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. This task was greatly facilitated by the co-operation of ecclesiastical archivists in the DDR.

Though the "hobby" has at times come perilously close to being a fulltime occupation, the rewards have far exceeded the time and money expended. A recent experience proved icing on the cake. While conducting a spiritual retreat near Calgary, I met an economist on faculty at a Western Canadian university who as a teenager had escaped from the DDR just a few days prior to the erection of the Berlin Wall. His home town was in the vicinity of my ancestral villages. Currently he is researching a book on the economic development of Mecklenburg during the 17th-19th centuries which reconstructs the larger social context of my great grandfather's emigration to North America in 1883.

We had much about which to converse. Since coming to Canada, he had been seeking relationships with persons with whom he could share his 'roots'. Not only did we discover we had mutual research interests, but we gained a budding friendship as well. Studying the past frequently pays rich dividends in the present.

Developing a Procedure

For anyone desirous of pursuing family history in the DDR the following guidelines might prove helpful:

1. Acquire copies of Angus Baxter, In Search of Your German Roots¹ and Maralyn A. Wellauer, Family History Research in the German Democratic Republic.² These books will give a complete orientation to ancestor research in the DDR.

2. Identify as precisely as possible the place from which one's ancestors emigrated. The political history of the German Empire during the 19th century is complex to say the least. Its boundaries do not coincide with the borders of the two modern German nations.³ Those territories included in the present-day DDR are: 1) the kingdoms of Saxony and Prussia; 2) the provinces of Anhalt, the western part of Brandenburg, Thuringia, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Pomerania). The German Democratic Republic is divided into 15 districts (Bezirke) each of which has its own archives. Correspondence should be sent to Direkto, Staatsarchiv, followed by the place-name.⁴

In the event that one does not know the place of origin it might be useful to write the citizenship Registration Branch of the secretary of state in Sydney, Nova Scotia. Often this information is available on file for nineteenth-century immigrants.⁵

3. In 1874 the civil registration of births, marriages and deaths was introduced and the records are kept in the County Council Offices (Rat des Kreises). If the exact place in the DDR is known, the name of the county can be obtained either from the embassy of the DDR in Washington, D.C. or from the Ministry of the Interior.⁶ Photocopies of particular entries are available for approximately five marks.

4. The birth, baptism, marriage, death, confirmation and family registers of the Lutheran and Catholic Churches in the DDR are invaluable sources of vital information about ancestors. A comprehensive listing of addresses for Catholic and Lutheran archives in the various areas appears in Baxter⁷ and Wellauer.⁸ In the case of Mecklenburg, the parish records were transferred to the Federal Republic of Germany by the Duke of Mecklenburg and are presently accessible in Ratzburg.⁹ The Mormon Church has some material on microfilm from Neubrandenburg, Rostock and Schwerin which is available on a six-month loan basis through local branches of the Family History Library. (I have used Mecklenburg registers in Regina).

5. As ancestral biographical data accumulates, a good set of maps is helpful in tracing ancestors' movements over the centuries. Excellent, highly detailed, historical sectional maps, (to the scale of 1:100,000), based on topographic surveys of the 1890's are available for the DDR from Genealogy Unlimited, Inc.¹⁰

6. Many nineteenth century German emigrants from Mecklenburg, Pomerania and other regions of eastern and central Europe departed for the new world through the port of Hamburg. The Direct and Indirect Hamburg Passenger Lists usually contain the following information: 1) name and age of the emigrant; 2) birthplace or former residence; 3) date of departure; 4) name of ship; 5) occupation and 6) sex. In some instances the birthdate, marital status, confirmation, destination in the USA and children are also given.¹¹ Provided one knows the name of the ship and the date of departure on which one's ancestor sailed, a copy of the original passenger list can be secured from the Historic Emigration Office in Hamburg.¹² By checking passenger lists of arriving ships available in the National Archives in Washington, DC, it is often possible to confirm the actual length of the trans-Atlantic voyage.¹³

7. In some cases one might be able to obtain a picture of the vessel on which an ancestor emigrated to America from the Steamship Historical Society of America, Inc.¹⁴

Some Helpful Tips

1. Make requests to German researchers as clear and concise as possible.

Writing in German is preferable, but good English is better than bad German. Responses may come in either German or English.

2. Include with the letter of request an international bank draft for 5-10 dollars (USA) as an expression of serious intent, with the stated willingness to pay more if required.

3. If one desires to make contact with any relatives who may still be living in the DDR, write a brief letter to the local newspaper of the town or village from which the particular ancestor emigrated. (Big city newspapers are unlikely to publish such notices. Simply write to:

Die Redakteur (The Editor)

Die Zeitung,

(name of town)

DDR

Include in the letter the name, occupation, and date of emigration of the ancestor as well as a request to hear from any relatives still living in the area.

4. Keep searching when the sources appear to dry up.

A Dream Come True

My interest in 'Nienkirchen' family history began five years ago as I stood at my father's graveside. In July 1989 my family and I (which includes three young children) were able to make a much anticipated seven-day trip into the DDR in search of living 'Nienkirchen' relatives and/or traces of 'Nienkirchen' ancestors. The arrangements regarding hotel accommodations, visas, travel itinerary and regulations, etc. had been made a year in advance through Menno Travel Services in Winnipeg. We were accompanied by a former student of mine who is fluent in German. (This was a significant experience for him as well, given that he was a native of the Federal Republic of Germany and had never been to the DDR).

Our trip commenced with visiting places important to the history of Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation in the south of the DDR. Then we drove north to Mecklenburg, near the Baltic Sea, to visit the villages where my 'Nienkirchen' ancestors once lived. I could hardly contain my joy as we approached the village of Lohmen which my grandparents had left in 1883 to come to North America. I was able both to meet and have a lengthy conversation with the pastor of the local Lutheran Church. He had never heard of the 'Nienkirchen' name but was very familiar with my great grandmother's maiden name (Moller). He proceeded to give us an informative tour of the old Lutheran church (in which my great grandparents had been married,) which dated to the Middle Ages. From the bell tower, I gained a commanding view of the village and surrounding countryside. Of special interest to me was a pre-Reformation, Catholic altar piece still featured on a wall of the church.

We continued on our way to Badendiek, another small village only a few miles from Lohmen, where my great grandfather was born and baptized. Again I was disappointed in my search for either living relatives or dead ancestors. The Lutheran pastor's wife who had lived in the village for 30 years did not recognize the 'Nienkirchen' name. The Badendiek church cemetery yielded no further evidence. (Graves in German cemeteries are rarely more than 50 years old.) Perusing the lists of war dead from the Franco-German War (1870), World

War I and World War II, hanging inside the church, proved equally fruitless. My attention was captured, however, by the church's pastoral succession list which extended back to the sixteenth century.

On our second last day in the DDR, (by this time I was somewhat dispirited, not having found any live or dead Nienkirchens), we visited the Lutheran Cathedral in the regional city of Gustrow where my great grandfather's grandfather had been buried in 1834. In a surprise turn of events we were led to a Heinz Nienkirchen who lived in the city. What a joyful meeting it was -- I shall never forget it.

Recently widowed and not having any children of his own, Heinz embraced us instantly as his family. He possessed physical features and mannerisms strikingly similar to those of my deceased father. To my amazement he even spoke English very proficiently since he had been a prisoner of war for five years in England during World War II. He enthusiastically brought family pictures to our hotel room and reminisced about the origin of the 'Nienkirchen' name, a subject which had long intrigued me. The following day he took us to meet his only sister, Christa, who was equally surprised to learn that a Nienkirchen had emigrated to North America in the nineteenth century.

Heinz and Christa wept as we had to leave so soon after meeting them. I wanted to stay longer to visit but our visa required us to leave the DDR on a certain date. I was so glad just to have found them. Presently, I am making plans for Heinz and Christa to attend a reunion in Canada to meet my aunts and uncles who belong to the same generation.

In many ways I feel like I've been part of a storybook adventure. Making contact with 'Nienkirchen' roots over 100 years after my great grandfather emigrated to North America was indeed a dream come true.

ENDNOTES

1. Angus Baxter, In Search of Your German Roots. A Complete Guide To Tracing Your Ancestors In The Germanic Areas of Europe (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), esp. pp. 100-08.

2. Maralyn A. Wellauer, Family History Research In The German Democratic Republic (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987), esp. pp.

3. Colin McEvedy, The Penguin Atlas of Recent History (Europe since 1815). (n.p.: Penguin Books, n.d.) offers a detailed commentary with a chronological sequence of maps showing the everchanging boundaries of the nineteenth-century German Empire.

4. Berlin (East), Cottbus, Dresden, Erfurt, Frankfurt-am-Oder, Gera, Halle-an-der-Saale, Karl-Marx-Stadt (originally Chemnitz), Leipzig, Magdeburg, Neu Brandenburg, Potsdam, Rostock, Schwerin, and Suhl. A listing of addresses for city or town archives in the DDR appears in Wellauer, Family Research In The German Democratic Republic, pp.28-42.

5. Write to:
Pierre J. Camus
Head, Records Control Section
Citizenship Registration Branch
P.O. Box 7000
Sydney, Nova Scotia
B1P 6V6

6. Write to:
Staatliche Archivverwaltung
Ministerium des Innern
Berliner Strasse 98
1500 Potsdam
DDR

7. Baxter, In Search of Your German Roots, pp. 103-04.
 8. Wellauer, Family History Research In the German Democratic Republic, pp. 43-44.
 9. Write to:
Dr. Höpfner
Domarchiv
D2418 Ratzeburg
FRG
 10. Write to:
Genealogy Unlimited, Inc
789 So. Buffalo Grove Rd
Buffalo Grove, Illinois 60089
- Ask for the map grid of the 1871 German Empire for areas now in East Germany (DDR) and Poland (1:100,000, series KDR 100). See also Carol Mehr Schiffman, "Topographic and Historical Maps for Germany, Poland, and Other Middle European Countries," and "The Importance of Maps in German Research," in German Genealogical Digest 3 (1st Quarter - 1987): 6-8, 9-10.
11. See Laraine K. Ferguson's article "Hamburg Germany Gateway to the Ancestral Home," German Genealogical Digest 2 (1st Quarter-1986): 10-14.
 12. Write to:
Historic Emigration Office
c/o Museum für Hamburgische Geschichte
Hostenwall 24
2000 Hamburg 36
FRG
 13. Write to:
Reference Services Branch (NNIR)
National Archives and Records
Administration
7th and Pennsylvania Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20408
 14. Write to:
University of Baltimore Library
Steamship Historical Society of America Collection
1420 Maryland Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21201

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baxter, Angust. In Search of Your German Roots. A Complete Guide to Tracing Your Ancestors In The Germanic Areas of Europe. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1987.
- Ferguson, Laraine K. "German Surnames and Surname etymology Books - Locating The Ancestral Home." German Genealogical Digest 4 (1st Quarter - 1988): 7-17.
- _____. "Hamburg Germany Gateway to the Ancestral Home." German Genealogical Digest 2 (1st Quarter - 1986): 10-14.
- Hall, Charles M. The Mecklenburg Genealogical Handbook. Atlantic Bridge to Germany Series. Logan, UT: Everton Publishers, Inc., 1977. Vol. 6.
- _____. A Genealogical Handbook of German Research. Pleasant Grove, UT: Jensen Publications, 1978, 1983, 2 Vols.
- Jensen, Larry O. "Pommern Immigration and Emigration." German Genealogical Digest 2 (1st Quarter - 1986): 15-17.
- _____. "Research in the German Democratic Republic (DDR)." German Genealogical Digest 2 (2nd Quarter - 1986): 62-67.
- _____. "The World of Germanic Names or A German by Any Other Name May be Your Ancestor." German Genealogical Digest 4 (1st Quarter - 1988): 2-7.
- Nuthack, Joachim O.R. and Goertz, Adalbert. trans. Genealogical Guide to German Ancestors from East Germany and Eastern Europe. Neustadt/Aisch: Verlag Degener and Co., 1984.
- Schiffman, Carol Mehr. "Topographic and Historical Maps For Germany, Poland, and Other Middle European Countries." German Genealogical Digest 3 (1st Quarter 0 1987): 6-8.

25TH ANNIVERSARY PROJECT: For some exciting news regarding the project with which we plan to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of our Society - please turn to page 57 of this issue. I know all our members will want to become involved in this venture so don't delay in registering.

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SGS SEMINAR: Please note the agenda and registration form for the 1990 Seminar to be found in the coloured insert in this issue. Plan to attend this seminar, first time ever to be held at Swift Current.

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RESEARCH PROJECTS: SGS Branches report being active on the following projects -
Regina: Material for "Census Index of 1891 Assiniboia East" being proofed for publication autumn 1990.

Central Butte: Clipping obits from "Herbert Herald"; preparing a display on Ranches and Brands from their area.

Border: Indexing Lloydminster "Times"; compiling index to Lloydminster city cemetery; assisting in summer genealogical class at Lakeland College.

NorthEast Branch: Recording vital stats from Melfort "Journal".

Grasslands: Obituary file being kept up-dated; recorded cemetery data being typed for booklet.

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It should be noted that the following three items have deadline dates for registry in June 1990, and as you will not be receiving your Bulletin until July, it may already be too late to take part. However you could still try phoning, and if nothing else, get on their mailing list for another year.

1990 GENEALOGICAL TOUR TO ENGLAND: OGS member -->	Frank Hankins,
will be escorting his annual tour to London, 14 - 28	"Southridge"
September 1990. Contact Frank for further info.	509 Morning Sideroad
Phone 416-895-8438	RR #2.
	Newmarket, ON. L3Y 4V9

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OSTRANDER FAMILY REUNION: This family is celebrating	Ostrander Family Assoc.
330 years of Ostrander history in North America with	c/o Peter H. Ostrander,
a large reunion to take place 12-15 July 1990, at	RR 1, Box 218,
Albany, New York. For further info, contact -->	Ghent, NY.
	USA 12075

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BUTLER FAMILY RALLY: Every three years a Butler family	Herb Taylor
reunion is held, usually in Ireland, however in 1990	RR #3,
it will be held in Canada in June. The Canadian group	Mill St. South
are producing a booklet on the Canadian Butlers and are	Newcastle, ON.
interested in collecting Butler family data. Contact ->	LOA 1H0
Their society produces an annual Journal (in Ireland),	#(416) 987-5433
also a regular News Bulletin is sent out.	

TRIP TO SALT LAKE CITY: The Regina Chapter of the | Lesley Costache (Mrs.)
 Sweet Adelines, Inc. have organized a bus trip to | 86 Paynter Cres.
 Salt Lake City and still have seats available. | Regina, Sask.
 Departs Regina: Monday, 15 Oct. 1990 at 11:00am | S4X 1H6
 Arrives Salt Lake: Tuesday, 16 Oct., approx. noon. | #543-7497 (home)
 Departs Salt Lake: Saturday, 20 Oct. 11:00pm. | #780-2619 (business)
 Arrives Regina: approx. midnight Sunday 21 Oct.
 Cost of bus ticket \$257.00 (or less if more seats sold)

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ALBERTA FAMILY HISTORIES SOCIETY: presents "Seminar | Rene Dussome,
 1990 - The British Heritage Forum" on Oct. 26 & 27, | 752 80 Ave. SW
 1990 in Calgary. This seminar, featuring John | Calgary, AB.
 Kitzmiller and Associates from Salt Lake City, | T2V 0V1
 offers lecture sessions for genealogists at all |
 levels who are researching ancestry from the British Isles. Registration is \$40.
 Can., lunch included. For more info, contact Rene Dussome.

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CENTRAL SCOTLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY: This society | Mrs. Elma Lindsay,
 has recently been formed and those interested should | 29 Craiginnan Gardens,
 contact the secretary at this address --> | Dollar,
 Area covered by this Society comprises Stirlingshire, | Clackmannanshire
 Clackmannanshire, and parts of West Perthshire. Over- | FK14 7JA
 seas membership £10.00, make cheques payable in | Scotland
 sterling to Central Scotland Family History Society.

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RESEARCH IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA: In | Minister of Interior & Environment CSR
 respect to documentation older | Dept. of Archives & Internal Administration
 than 50 years, genealogical | Internal Administration
 research can be done. Vital | Obrancu miru 133
 stats up to 1900 are located in | 166 21 Prague 6 Czechoslovakia
 the Archives. If the research | -----
 is to be done in Bohemia or Moravia | Ministry of Interior & Environment SSR
 the application should be sent to | Department of Archives
 the first address, if in Slovakia | Krizkova 7
 to this address --> | 811 04 Bratislava Czechoslovakia

- from Nase Rodina (Our Family), Czech. Gen. Soc., Winter 1990.

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W.P.A. INTERVIEWS: Among the American WPA projects during the years 1936-38, the
 WPA employed many local residents to conduct interviews of the pioneers in their
 counties. These interviews vary widely
 as the interviewers did their "own | Ohio Archeological & Historical Soc.
 thing", as did the different states in | I-17 & 17th Ave.
 matters of filing, binding, etc. In | Columbia, Ohio 43211
 Ohio this material is located at -->

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KEEPING THE PUBLIC RECORD: When the French commander surrendered to the British at Montreal on 8 Sept. 1760, the terms of capitulation required that records relating to legal rights of residents in Quebec remain in that colony, but authorized the removal of the administrative records. The departing French Governor and principal officers "take with them their papers, without being examined" (Articles XII, XIV, XV, XLIII & XLIV), but "The Registers and other papers" of the courts and notaries, and "in general, the acts, and other papers, that may serve to prove the estates and fortunes of the Citizens, shall remain in the colony, in the rolls of the jurisdictions on which these papers depend" (Article XLV). A clause in the Treaty of Paris of 1763 recognizing the principle of territoriality -- that records ought to remain in the territory for which they were created -- proved too late to effect a restoration of the administrative records to their place of origin.

- The Archivist, National Archives of Canada, Sept.-Oct. 1989.
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CLANS OF IRELAND: A Clans of Ireland office, to help | Ann Kavanagh,
organize gatherings of the 243 Irish Clan names, and | Clans of Ireland Office,
to be the centre for a new Irish Clans' Association, | 2/3 Kildare Street,
is to be set up in Dublin. 20 Irish Clans already | Dublin 2, Ireland.
organized will form the nucleus of the organization. |
Objective is to organize as many clans as possible and to involve the Irish
abroad.

- Newsletter, BC Gen. Soc. Jan. 1990.
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PERSI: PERiodical Source Index - a subject index to thousands of articles in American and Canadian genealogical periodicals. All Family History Centres (LDS) in Canada and the USA have now received a microfiche copy of this index.

- Bruce & Grey Branch, OGS. Feb. 1990.
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IMPORTANT NEW RESOURCES: for Northern New England (Maine, Vermont & New Hampshire) to be housed at the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Boston. Please refer to the following -

- Nexus, NEHGS Newsletter, v.7, #1, 1990.
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AMERICAN STATE CENSUS: An article on the usage of state census records in genealogical research. Taken mid-way between the federal censuses, these may contain information not found in the federal returns and could help to bridge the gap of the missing 1890 census. Not every state conducted such a census.

- The Genealogical Helper, Jan/Feb. 1990.
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DEVELOPMENTS IN EASTERN EUROPE: The political changes in Eastern Europe may seem to have little personal impact for you and me, but in fact we can report that glasnost is making its presence felt even in the genealogical world.

- Families, OGS v.29, #1. 1990

TRACING AND REUNION SERVICE of the Canadian Red Cross is regularly asked to locate people separated from their families by war, disaster or other circumstances. If you have any information about the following people, call Mary Kay Croft #519-254-7587.

- John Anthony Tambasco - b. 22 July 1942, Highland Park, Mich.
- Rudolf Atila Szentirmai - b. 22 Feb. 1935, Hungary.
- Elizabeth Brown - b. 1912, Leicseter, England.

- Trails, Essex County Br. OGS v.12, #1 1990.

LOST CENSUS RECORDS: If you have been having trouble finding a lost relative on the American census, remember that in the early 1880's not all state boundaries were the same as they are now.

IN	TO FIND.....	LOOK IN
1840	Minnesota	census for Clayton County, Iowa.
1860	Colorado	combined with the census for Kansas
1860	Oklahoma	with Arkansas, this was still Indian land
1820-30	Wisconsin	with Michigan for 1820 and 1830.
1860	Wyoming	look under Nebraska
	Nevada	with Utah
	Montana	with Nebraska, also included N.E. Colorado.
1860	Missoula Co., Montana	included in the census for Spokane Co. Washington

- Treasure State Lines, Great Falls Gen. Soc. v.15, #1 1990

WORTH READING: Two articles which give insight into ways of life in the times of our ancestors: Who Will Buy My Wife? and From Scotland to Upper Canada By Way of Venezuela. Both articles found in.....

- Family Tree Magazine, Feb. 1990.

RESEARCH IN QUEBEC: The Eastern Townships | Eastern Townships Research Centre,
Research Centre is housed at Bishop's | Faculty Box 38,
University. The Centre has several public- | Bishop's University
ations about English speaking and geneal- | Lennoxville, PQ J1M 1Z7
ogical resources, plus a free newsletter. | (819) 822-9600 ext 261

- Newsletter, Bruce and Grey OGS. v.19, #4 1989.

CENSUS RECORDS: The first official census records taken in Europe were:

Austria - 1815	Prussia - 1810
Bavaria - 1818	Russia - 1897
France - 1802	Saxony - 1815
Gr.Brit. - 1841	Spain - 1798
Greece - 1836	Sweden - 1749
Norway - 1815	Switzerland - 1860

- Caribou Notes, Quesnel Branch, BC Gen. Soc. v.6 #2. 1989.

RESEARCH TIP: If you are having trouble locating the original home of your ancestors, look to the background of their neighbours. People tended to travel with relatives and friends or to gravitate toward friends who were already settled. Familiar language or other cultural factors helped to ease the transition to a life in a new location. In reverse, the missing son or daughter with his/her household might be discovered living near some of the family's former neighbours who had moved elsewhere.

- Caribou Notes, Quesnel Branch BC Gen. Soc. v.6, #2. 1989

IRISH CIVIL REGISTRATION: Civil registration of Protestant marriages began 1 Apr. 1845. It was extended to include all births, marriages and deaths from 1 Jan. 1864 when the country was divided into registration districts. Each district was assigned a superintendent registrar. Original certificates were kept by the superintendent and copies forwarded to the Registrar General in Dublin. A separate category for Northern Ireland was established in 1922 in Belfast.

- Ottawa Branch News, OGS. v.23, #1. Jan. 1990.

THE WELK HERITAGE SOCIETY, INC.: of Strasburg, North Dakota, has begun solicitating donations to restore the Welk Homestead and set up a museum to honour Lawrence Welk, the Strasburg native who made it big in the music business. A restored barn on the Welk home site will be used as a centre for Germans from Russia memorabilia and a display depicting the story and migration of the Germans from Russia.

- Germans from Russia Heritage Society Newsletter, v. 1989 - 2.

ENGLISH SETTLEMENT EXAMINATIONS: Settlement Certificates (see article this issue, page 72) have survived in some parishes in England. They often provide a wealth of genealogical information.

- "Toronto Tree", OGS. Oct. 1989.

POLICY & PRICE CHANGE for vital stats certificates from New Brunswick. The cost per certificate has been reduced from \$25. to \$15. Certificates will include the following information (but only if it was recorded on the original certificate).

Birth: registered name; place and date of birth; sex; each parent's name, residence, occupation, date and place of birth; maiden name of mother; name and address of attending doctor or nurse; registration date and number.

Marriage: date and place of marriage; name of officiant at ceremony; religious denomination; names and ages of bride and groom; residence; occupations; date and place of birth; name of parents of both parties and their birth places.

Death: name; age; place and date of death; occupation; spouse's name; names and birthplace of both parents; name and address of attending doctor or coroner; place of deposition; name and address of funeral director; plus name, address and relationship of informant.

- Generations, New Brunswick Gen. Soc. Issue #42. Dec. 1989.
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AMERICAN CENSUS FOR 1920 will be released for public viewing on Monday, 2 March 1992. Copies will be immediately available in the microfilm Research Room in Washington, DC. and in the 12 regional archives. Some will be available for the microfilm rental program and for fee duplication.

- National Genealogical Society Newsletter, v.15, #16.
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MARRIAGE BONDS: Before a license was issued, a marriage bond was posted if it was a civil marriage. Record Group 5, 89 at the National Archives of Canada contains Ontario bonds from 1803 to 1845. There is no index for this group. After the bond was posted, the marriage was performed and then recorded in the marriage register. The earliest registers are District Registers. In 1849 the District Registers were eliminated, and most registers from 1849 to 1869 are County Registers. All of the District Registers are on microfilm from NAC or the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

- The Bulletin, Kawartha Branch OGS. v.14, #3 1989.
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STONY MOUNTAIN PENITENTIARY CEMETERY: Thirty-eight men are buried here and their names are listed on a small cairn on the site. These are men who died in prison and whose remains were not claimed by relatives. The cemetery is no longer in use but is well kept. The earliest date of death in the Manitoba Penitentiary was 22 Aug. 1880 and prisoners were referred to as "lunatics" until 1884 and as "convicts" thereafter.

- Generations, Man. Gen. Soc. v.14, #4, Dec. 1989.
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ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND: There are 65 Royal Burghs in Scotland with Burgage Tenure and Burgh Registers. These began in 1681 and are kept locally by the Town Clerks. They contain writs relating to buildings in many towns and cities. "Burghs" came from borough, a fortified town and one who lived in such a place was called a "burgess". Most all burghs in Scotland are incorporated towns. Lands held in Paisley must be searched in the Register of Booking, kept by the Town Clerk. Accounts of the Good and Customs, for various short periods of time between 1510 and 1682 are found in many of the Royal Burghs.

- Generation, Man. Gen. Soc. v.14, #4. Dec. 1989.
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<p>HOMESTEAD PHOTO: If you would like an aerial photograph of the family homestead, send the land description along with the year the homestead existed on that spot to -----> If they have photos for that year, they will send you a price list and size samples.</p>	<p>Energy, Mines and Resources Canada, Earth Science, Surveys & Mapping Branch 615 Booth Street, Ottawa, ON. K1A 0E9 Attn: W.Voller Acting Chief, National Photo Library.</p>
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- BC Gen. Soc. Newsletter, v.14, #6
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GENEALOGICAL WORD LIST: The Family History Library, Salt Lake City has begun publishing a new series of genealogical word lists. First off the press is the Dutch list, which gives Dutch words with their English translations. Lists c900 words that you are likely to find in Dutch genealogical sources, including general words, numbers, dates and times. It also describes the characteristics of the language and suggests sources for further help. Danish, German, Norwegian, Swedish word lists will be available later in 1990. All will be available in Family History Centres.

- News of the Family History Library, v.2, #1 Jan/Feb. 1990.
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<p>ELDERHOSTEL CANADA: for those aged 60+, had three genealogical courses listed in their Spring 1990 catalogue. Still time to attend one: 21 Aug. - 13 Sept. at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scot. Write to the address on the right to obtain catalogue and details.</p>	<p>Elderhostel Canada, Suite 300, 30 Prince Arthur St., Toronto, ON. M1R 1B2</p>
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- Newsletter, OGS. v.17, #1. Jan/Feb. 1990.
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NEW POSTAL RATES from the United Kingdom as of 2 Oct. 1989. The cost of postage for first class airmail... up to 10 grams....0.34 pounds sterling
to 20 grams..... 0.50; to 30 " 0.66
- Colorado Genealogist, vol.51, #1. 1990.

INLAND REVENUE VALUATIONS: "Lloyd George's Domesday Books" were first compiled in 1910 and updated in 1918. Gives full description of every house and cottage throughout the country, include maps, house description with name of owner and occupier, acreage, value, type of water supply and drainage, description of out buildings and land. Two sets of books - one in 1.R.58 at the Public Record Office at Kew, the other set often preserved in county record offices.

- Greenwood Tree, Somerset & Dorset FHS, april 1990.
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TWEEDSMUIR HISTORIES: These document the history of the district through its buildings, people and farms. Project began in the 1940's with the encouragement of Lady Tweedsmuir (her husband was Governor General of Canada). For a list of Tweedsmuir Histories for the Parry Sound, Muskoka, Nipissing and their locations read.....

- Muskoka Parry Sound Gen. Group Newsletter, vol.6, #1.
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BRUCE COUNTY RESEARCH: Two very industrious ladies | "Research"
have compiled a massive amount of family data from | Bruce C. Gen. Society
queries, family histories, cemetery records, vital | Port Elgin, ON.
stats from newspapers, etc. Invaluable for those | NOH 2C0
searching in Bruce & Kincardine Twp. Please send |
SASE to ----->

- Bruce Co. Gen. Society Newsletter, Feb. 1990.
.....

ONTARIO BIOGRAPHICAL & GENEALOGICAL CARD INDEX (13 films): Index on 43,000 cards covers the years 1780-1869, now on microfilm at Ontario Archives, Toronto. Names were extracted from baptismal records, biographical sketches, cemetery records, land records, family histories, funeral notices, marriages, wills, etc. Listed in Archive's catalogue under: Ontario - Genealogy - Indexes".

- News of the Family History Library, vol.2, #2.
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MASTER NAME INDEX: Prince Edward Island Museum & Heritage Foundation (60 films). About 50,000 names extracted for the 1700's to the 1900's, from census, marriage, inquest records, land records, church records, passenger lists, newspapers, funeral home records, atlases, school registers, business records, etc. Listed as "Prince Edward Island - Genealogy - Sources - Indexes".

- News of the Family History Library, vol. 2, #2.
..... end

GENIE TRIVIA

Did you know that in Scotland, a woman was not regarded as losing her maiden name altogether on marriage? Even today legal documents may refer to both married and maiden names.

POOR LAW RECORDS OF ENGLAND

by V. Ben Bloxham

Historical Development:

1. From Anglo-Saxon times to the 19th century the parish was the basic unit of society (other than the family). The clergymen who served the parishes were called "secular" clergy, because they worked openly in the world to administer to their flocks. Those clerics who withdrew to monasteries and abbeys were known as "spiritual" clergy, because they withdrew from the world. Although abbeys and other religious houses were not supposed to be in the world they did provide assistance to the poor. When Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries in the 1530's he unwittingly did away with England's main welfare program.
2. To compensate for the loss of monastic welfare, the Tudor monarchs established a welfare program that was based on the ecclesiastical parishes (some 10,000 of them in England).
3. Each parish was responsible for its own poor. Property owners and those who had surplus wealth were assessed a tax by the church wardens, called the parish rate, which in turn was used for the maintenance of the poor.
4. The designation of the parish as the source of welfare assistance led to ecclesiastical parishes being called civil parishes, as the welfare to the poor was considered a civil responsibility. The welfare of the poor became known as parish relief.
5. The county justices of the peace (called magistrates) appointed Overseers of the poor in each parish to assist the church wardens in matters pertaining to the poor.
6. All the records generated as a result of parish poor relief are generically called "poor law records", and they include legal settlements, removal orders, bastardy bonds, rate books, churchwardens' accounts, apprenticeships, etc.

Legislation and the Poor

- 1388 - Vagrancy controlled. Impotent beggars were either maintained by the parish where they lived or they were returned to the parish of their birth. Able bodied vagrants were severely dealt with.
- 1391 - Statute of Mortmain. When a benefice was appropriated, part of its revenues were reserved for the poor in the parish.
- 1494 - Able bodied vagrants were subject to such penalties as whipping, loss of ears, and even hanging.

- 1530/31 - Incapacitated vagrants could obtain a licence from a magistrate (justice of the peace) for the right to beg within a specified area.
- 1535/36 - Each parish was made responsible for the care of their impotent poor. Private alms were forbidden, with the penalty of a fine equal to ten times the amount given. Priests and church wardens were to take up a collection on Sunday for the benefit of the poor.
- 1563 - Poor Law. "Two able persons or more shall be appointed gatherers and collectors of the charitable alms of all the residue of people inhabiting in the parish". These were usually the church wardens, and they were empowered to not only encourage charity but to compel it as well.
- 1572 - Magistrates were to deal with those who refused to give alms. Licences for begging were rescinded, and a fine of one pound was imposed for private almsgiving. The office of Overseers of the Poor was created, who were appointed by the Vestry and approved by the Justices of the Peace. They supervised endowments and other charitable funds, collected any fines allotted to the relief of the poor, and later assessed parishioners for a poor rate.
- 1597/98 - A poor rate was allowed. Relief was divided into "indoor" for those who were maintained in poorhouses, and "outdoor" for those who still lived in their own homes. The Act enabled the Overseer to erect a poorhouse at the ratepayers expense. Children of paupers were supposed to be apprenticed out. Overseers were to provide work for paupers and to keep a stock of raw materials for that purpose.
- 1601 - Poor Law. This Act was the basis for Poor Law administration for two centuries. Although initially temporary, it was made permanent in 1640. Overseers of the Poor were to be appointed in each parish. Paupers were to be maintained and set to work. Rates were to be assessed and collected. Houses of Correction were to be built and Vagrants committed to them, and the Overseers were to erect poorhouses for the incapacitated poor.
- 1662 - Act of Settlement. A stranger staying in a parish could be removed by the Overseer of the Poor if he had no prospect of work within 40 days, or if he did not rent property worth 10 pounds per year. A stranger staying temporarily, for harvesting for example, had to bring a certificate from his home parish guaranteeing to take him back. after 40 days a stranger could claim that he was then settled and if need arose could become a charge on the poor rate. Persistent vagrants could be punished by transportation.
- 1691 - A register of parishioners in receipt of poor relief was to be kept.
- 1697 - Settlement Act. Strangers were allowed to enter a parish provided that they possessed a Settlement Certificate showing that they would be taken

back by their old parish if they became in need of poor relief. Paupers and their families were to wear a capital "P" on their clothing. The punishment for disobeying this instruction could be loss of relief, imprisonment, hard labour or whipping.

- 1722/23 - Parishes were encouraged to build or rent workhouses and allowed to contract out their maintenance and supervision. A parish too small to support a workhouse was allowed to unite with another parish (i.e. a union) to make a building viable. The children of vagrants could be apprenticed against the will of the parents, and illegitimate children did not receive a Settlement Certificate in the parish of their birth. A person sheltering a vagrant was liable to a fine of two pounds.
- 1782 - Gilbert's Act. This attempted to humanize the administration of workhouses. Independent inspectors were appointed, orphan children were boarded out elsewhere, children under seven were not separated from their parents. Paupers were not sent to workhouses more than ten miles from their own parish. The requirement to wear a pauper's badge was abandoned if they could prove to be of good character. The union of parishes and the provision of more economic workhouses was given new stimulus.
- 1795 - Speenhamland System. The Berkshire justices, meeting at Speenhamland at a time when there was much poverty due to high prices and low wages, devised a system which supplemented wages from the poor rates, based upon the current price of bread. This system, widely used in southern and eastern England, is said to have encouraged employers to underpay in the knowledge that their employees would receive additional benefit from the parish. Other effects of the system were an increase in the number of people applying for relief, the abandonment of property holdings in areas where the poor rate was high, and a general demoralisation of the recipients.
- 1808 - Care of Lunatics. An Act empowered for the Justices in Quarter Session to order the building of a county asylum for lunatics.
- 1815 - Care of Lunatics. An Act directing parish Overseers to send lists of pauper lunatics to the Clerks of the Peace who eventually laid them before Quarter Sessions.
- 1834 - Poor Law Amendment. By this Act outdoor relief was almost entirely abolished and people unable to support themselves were accepted into the workhouses after being subjected to the 'workhouse test'. Employers were obliged to pay a 'living wage' and workhouses were made as unpleasant as possible so as to encourage inmates to go out and find work. The Act established three central Poor Law Commissioners and under them independently financed Guardians of the Poor were elected locally. Parishes were encouraged to combine into unions to provide workhouses.

- 1844 - Bastardy Returns. The Poor Law Amendment Act empowered mothers of illegitimate children to apply to the Justices in petty sessions for a maintenance order against the father. These applications were sent in the form of annual returns to the Clerk of the Peace.
- 1908 - Old age pensions.
- 1911 - Unemployment and national health insurance.
- 1929 - Local Government Act. The Boards of Guardians were abolished and their functions transferred to county councils and county boroughs.
- 1930 - Poor Law Act. Only the aged and infirm could apply for workhouse care and outdoor relief could be given if necessary. Local councils were to care for orphans.
- 1945 - National Insurance Act.

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MAKING THE MOST OF A RESEARCH VISIT

Too often family historians waste valuable research time by not being prepared when visiting record repositories. They don't think to take family charts (or other data) against which to compare what is found. It saves everyone - yourself most of all - considerable time if you have a copy of your known data with you.

Increasingly the message comes from institutions which house genealogical source material - DO YOUR HOMEWORK BEFORE APPROACHING RECORD KEEPERS FOR HELP. We are herein passing along two such messages received recently.

SGS AGM PRESENTATION

Don Richan of the Sask. Archives Board in Regina, was a guest speaker at the SGS Annual meeting in Saskatoon April 1990, and part of his presentation contained the following "tips" concerning a visit to the Saskatchewan Archives.

- Plan your visit before hand.
- Consult Reference Archivist as soon as you arrive.
- Certain records may be stored off premises - talk to the Archivist ahead of time in case records need to be brought in.
- Familiarize yourself with rules, forms, etc. of the Archives so that you can request material from stacks without delay.
- Do not hesitate to use the Reference Archivists services to help/explain a problem.

ARTICLE FROM "NEWS OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY"

A similar but more detailed message appeared in the vol.1, #3 issue of "News of the Family History Library" newsletter distributed by the Family History Centre

in Salt Lake City. We will reprint most of the article because the basic data applies equally to research in any library, archives or public institution.

PREPARING FOR A LIBRARY VISIT

(Copied with permission from "News of the Family History Library" vol.1, #3.)

"..If you are planning a visit to the library, this issue of "News of the Family History Library" offers suggestions that can help you make the most of your time. Many of these suggestions will also help you effectively use any of our 1,300 family history centres throughout the world. Nearly twice as many researchers visit these centres as visit the library in Salt Lake City.

1. Learn all you can about your family.

Gather information from home and family sources. Interview and correspond with family members, especially your older relatives. Visit cemeteries, historical societies, and local courthouses.

2. Record your family information.

Choose a standard system for recording your family information. Such a system could include the following:

- * A pedigree chart
- * Family group records
- * Copies or extracts of key family documents (it's best to leave the originals at home)
- * A research log on which to list the sources you search

Record all the names, dates and places you discover. List approximate dates, if needed, until you can find the exact dates through further research.

In addition to your research log, you may want to convert your information to a computer format by using one of the genealogical software programs currently available for personal computers. We recommend using one that can save files in the GEDCOM format.

3. Choose a research goal.

Examine your family records and look for information you would like to find or verify. A good research goal identifies a specific name, event, date, and place you want to learn.

4. Obtain some background information.

Visit a local library and examine maps and gazetteers to learn as much as you can about the places your ancestors lived. Become familiar with political boundaries, migration routes. Also study histories of the areas where your ancestors lived for clues about the people, places, and events that may have affected their lives and the records about them.

5. Learn about records and record keeping.

If you are unfamiliar with the types of records that contain family information, you may want to study a handbook for beginning genealogists. Most public libraries will have a few of these books.

Your visit to the Family History Library will be more successful if you have a realistic understanding of the records available at the library. You should know:

- * Information about your ancestors may be found in a variety of documents that have been kept since about 1500 by many countries. The Family History Library has copies of original documents on over 1.6 million microfilms. The library continues to collect records from all over the world. Nearly one hundred million pages of records are added each year.

- * The library has copies of records from many governments, churches, and organizations. The collection is not limited to records of LDS Church members or their ancestors.

- * Although the library has the largest collection of its type in the world, it does not have records for everyone who has ever lived. The library has a substantial collection of records from North America, South America, the British Isles, Central and Western Europe, and Scandinavia.

- * If we do not have the records you need, experienced reference specialists can suggest ways to obtain information from other archives and libraries.

- * Although the library has many twentieth century records, most of its records date from about 1500 to about 1910. To use these, you will need to bring information that links you to your ancestors who lived before 1910.

- * Original documents are usually written in the language of the country where they were made. Records from Germany, for example, are written in German. Many church records are written in Latin. You do not need to know the foreign language to use the records, but it will help if you learn a few key terms and numbers.

- * Because many of the records are handwritten, are in chronological rather than alphabetical order, and are not indexed, allow plenty of time at the library to search these records carefully.

6. Visit a family history centre.

Before you come to the library in Salt Lake City, we encourage you to visit a family history centre. At a centre you can use the following research tools:

- * International Genealogical Index
- * Family History Library Catalog
- * Family Registry
- * U.S. census indexes and other resources
- * Research outlines and other publications

Family history centres can order copies of most of the records of the Family History Library through a microfilm and microfiche circulation service.

7. Select the records you want to search.

Information about your ancestors will be found in records of the places where they lived - where they were born, went to church, married, raised their children, and died.

To make the best use of your time while you are here, bring a "to-do" list of the places, records and time periods you would like to search. If possible, obtain the specific titles and library call numbers of the records you want to search. You can find these in the Family History Library Catalog. It is updated each year.

8. Request some microfilms in advance.

For space reasons, some microfilms are not kept at the library. Only the complete collections for the United States, Canada, the British Isles, Germany, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Poland, Italy, and the Netherlands are kept at the library.

If you want to use films from other countries, we recommend that you write to the library at least two weeks in advance and request the films you need. Give the dates you will be in the library, your name and telephone number, and the film numbers. We will then have them available for you when you arrive.

9. Request a group orientation.

Genealogical societies and organized research groups should contact Jayare Roberts (801-240-2466) several months before visiting. The library hosts more than ten tour groups each month. By coordinating with your group in advance, we can be more prepared to meet your needs.

We will provide a group orientation program that helps those who come each year as well as those who have never been to the library. The program includes information on new acquisitions and computer files.

10. Plan your visit.

The Family History Library is located at 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 (ph.801-240-2331). This is directly west of Temple Square in the heart of downtown Salt Lake City. The library is open the following hours:

Monday.....7:30am. to 6:00pm.

Tuesday-Friday.....7:30am. to 10:00pm.

Saturday.....7:30am. to 5:00pm.

The library is closed some holidays. These are usually New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Pioneer Day (24th July or closest weekday), Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day, and two days for Christmas.

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GENIE TRIVIA

1820 - 1821

Rates for digging a grave as found in burial register of Aberdour OPR, Fife, Scotland:

Charge for grave 4 feet in depth	2/-	7 feet in depth	7/-
5 feet	3/-	8 feet	10/-
6 feet	5/-		

Additional regulations: That if after the Beadle had dug the grave to depth of 4 feet the person or persons ordering same shall declare to him that tho' desirous of a greater depth, they are not able to pay according to usual rate but offer themselves, or by others to dig the grave deeper, that the Beadle is hereby enjoined to permit them to do so, provided always they pay him 2/- for the depth of 4 feet, and assist him with two hands at least in returning the earth,
- The Scottish Genealogist, Dec. 1989, page 142.

ABERDEENSHIRE INHABITANTS POLLED IN 1695

by Robert L. Pittendrigh
Regina, Sask.

The SGS Library has acquired an unique work by A. Strath Maxwell, Aberdeen, Scotland. It is A List of Pollable Persons Within the Shire of Aberdeen in 1695. Other material published by Mr. Maxwell has been the Registers of the Episcopal Church of Lonmay, St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Fraserburgh, The 'Dead' Register of Spital Burial Ground, Aberdeen, 13 April 1769-30 Dec. 1797 and many others. His material has been invaluable in my researches.

The Poll Books are an alphabetical listing of the adult population of the shire of Aberdeen in 1695. In the years 1693 and again in 1695 a poll tax was imposed on all adults to pay off the arrears of the army. The tax consisted of 6 shillings Scots per head on each grown person, male and female, and an additional 6 shillings if that person had a trade. If he had property he had to pay a fortieth part of the value while if he chose to call himself a gentleman, his poll was three pounds Scots.

A List of Pollable Persons Within the Shire of Aberdeen in 1695 was printed by the gentlemen of the country in 1842 with the sanction of the Spalding Club and under the editorial care of Dr. John Stuart. It was based on manuscripts in the possession of General Gordon of Cairness. This book gave the amount assessed on each person, while Mr. Maxwell's work does not.

Mr. Maxwell's books are one volume for each Presbytery. They include the Presbyteries of Aberdeen, Kincardine, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Strathbogie and Ellon. The parishes in the Presbytery are not in alphabetical order which does not matter. However the people listed in each parish are in alphabetical order. Several parishes mentioned no longer exist. Place names are often given.

Most of us cannot go back in our family history in Aberdeenshire to connect with any of the people mentioned. In spite of this, the books are interesting and valuable. The names that interested me are Catto, Cardno, Hacket, Lovie and Pittendrigh in all its versions.

I made a list of the parishes containing families carrying the names being searched. I was able to narrow the incidence of families to a few parishes. A parish map of Aberdeen was copied for each name. Each name was assigned a colour and the parishes were coloured according to the name. It was found that Catto and Pittendrigh were scattered over the north and eastern part of the shire, while Cardno was confined to Fraserburgh and a few of the surrounding parishes. Lovie was only mentioned in Aberdeen. Hacket was confined to Pitsligo only. It was quite obvious that my particular branch of Pittendrighs originated in the parishes surrounding Logie Buchan. If any reader's ancestors came from Aberdeenshire, it will be interesting to chart the incidence of their names from the Poll Tax of 1695.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE BAVARIAN FARMING SYSTEM

by Bev Weston

I had not gone very far into my research on my German ancestors when I hit a real stumbling block; I could not understand the Bavarian farming system. I have been unable to find any information in English and some of the German terms which I have come across are archaic, and are no longer in a dictionary. The following is a summary of my findings.

I received information from a relative in Germany, which he copied from a historical atlas of Bavaria. This gives information on farms in old Bavaria from the 13th to the 19th centuries. From 1445 farms have been divided into complete estates - *Anwesen*, or *ganze Höfe* [sg. - *Hof*] (1/1), half estates or *Huben* (1/2), quarter estates or *Lehen* (1/4) eighth estates or *Bausölden* (1/8), from which come such family names as Hofer, Huber, Lechner and Söldner. To that, since the 16th century farms have been further divided into sixteenth (1/16) or ordinary *Sölden*, then further into thirty-seconds, *Häusl* or *Leerhäusl* (1/32). When the farm gets this small it becomes difficult to make a living. The term *Häusler* refers to someone who owns his own house, but doesn't have enough land to farm.

The 18th century brought further divisions, and one may speak of a third, sixth, 12th, 24th and even 2/3, 3/4, etc.

A term you may also come across is *Tagelöhner* (Tag - day), or day laborer. As the term suggests, he worked, and was paid, by the day. If he was ill, and couldn't work, he didn't get paid.

It is difficult to determine the size of a complete estate or (1/1). In places where the soil is good, it can vary from 90 to 180 *Tagwerk* (the amount of land one man can plow in one day). However, in the mountains, where the soil is poorer, there are 1/4's with 150 and more *Tagwerk*. Following this particular article is a page from a book listing various farms in and around Kranzberg, Bavaria in the late 18th century. From this you can see the variation in the size of farms. You can also note that the various complete estates varied in dollar (or fl. - florin?) value.

I have tried to compare *Tagwerk* with sections but can find no information. During the 30's in Canada, my grandfather owned 2 quarters of land. He also leased another 4, 2 of which were pastureland, but I don't know the dates he rented the land. In 1933, on the occasion of my grandmother's parents' golden wedding, a newspaper article mentioned that the daughter in Canada and her husband had a 500-*Tagwerk* farm. In 1938 my grandfather wrote home and mentioned that he was working 250 *Tagwerk*.

In the late middle ages there were very few independent farmers. About 96% were dependent on the lord of the manor. Their rent was not fixed but was based on the size of the harvest. One of my ancestors who lived from abt.

1682 to 1728 had the land under an *Erbrecht* (right of inheritance). He had a 99-year lease which was transferable to his heir.

As mentioned, the amount the farmer had to pay the lord in feudal times varied. The dollar amount varied, but the percentage in most places was fixed - 10%, no matter how good or how poor the crop was. This was known as the *Zehent*, or 10th. This was paid on grain, flax, porridge, peas, cabbage and turnips, hay and cattle and even on wine.

During the 17th century, there was an *Anlait*, which was paid on the purchase of a farm. The *Anlait* varied from 1/5 to 1/20. In Kranzberg, some old records show that most farms which were bought for 30 Gulden had a 1 1/2 Gulden *Anlait*, although in 1652 there is one with a 2 Gulden *Anlait*. In 1666 a *Hube* which sold for 300 Gulden had a 15 Gulden *Anlait*. And in 1669 a *Leerhaus* which sold for 70 Gulden had a 3 1/2 Gulden *Anlait*.

There was a annual tax to use the manorial kitchens. The larger *Höfe* paid 100 eggs, 1 lamb and a *Fasnachthenne* (a Shrove Tuesday hen). The *Huber* paid only the hen. *Söldner* and *Leerhäusler* did not have to pay.

There was the *Stiftgeld*, or just *Stift*, a 17th century United Way which was paid annually after the harvest. In Michaeli (Michaelmas) or late Martini (November 11) the *Höfe* paid 20 Pfennig and the *Huber* paid 4 Pfennig. This doesn't sound like much to us today, but in 1666 a *Tagelöhner* earned 10 Kreuzer daily, or 35 old Pfennige, and he could buy 1 goose, 50 eggs or 3 hens. And a quart of beer in those days was 9 Pfennig.

The servants of the *Pfleger* (like a provincial governor) and the *Kastner* (like a finance minister) came annually to collect the feed for the horses of their respective masters. Each *Hof* paid 2 Mezen to the *Pfleger* and 1/2 to the *Kastner*. The *Huber* paid 1 Mezen to the *Pfleger* and 1/2 to the *Kastner*. The *Söldner* paid 1/2 Mezen to the *Pfleger* and 1/4 to the *Kastner*.

But the worst tax of all was the *Scharwerkdienst*, or personal services due the lord. The farmers had to fertilize the lord's fields, bring in hay and harvest, fix roads, be game-beaters during the hunting, construct defensive structures, ferry goods, etc. It was often necessary for the farmers to be away from their home for long periods of time. There were varying penalties for trying to avoid the *Scharwerkdienst*. In the 1573 2 men from Diettersheim were fined 2 Pfund Pfennig. In 1591 a farmer was fined 2 Schilling.

Sometimes a farm will be described as an *Elnöd*, or a farm in an isolated area (like our farms). It is customary for German farmers to build their homes, barns (smell and all) in villages, and go out from there to farm the land. Therefore *Elnöde* are not the normal pattern for a German farm. They are enough in the minority that they are often shown on a map of the area.

There were times when the farm passed from father to son during the father's lifetime, but there was a legal provision made for the parents to continue to

live in their home as long as they wished. The child who received the farm was often the only inheritor; the farm would be kept together, and not sold as we would do today in order to leave money to all the children. The farms were too small to divide, and any ready cash had to be given to the heir to help defray the operating costs.

The other children were often encouraged to marry the offspring of neighboring farmers who had larger, or at least the same-sized, farms. Quite often the parents took an active part in finding suitable partners for their children, and many times the children refused to marry the parents choice. This could mean a lessened marriage settlement, none at all, or even disinheritance. Bavarian farmers were a proud lot, and made great sacrifices to hang onto their farms.

I have read that it was not uncommon in Germany for a man marrying a daughter who would inherit her parents' farm to take the surname of his wife. However, I have not come across any instances of this in searching Bavarian records.

Much of the above material was taken from Das Dorf Dietersheim: Eine Geschichtsschreibung, by Principal Karl Kneidl, completed and added to by Georg Kollmannsberger.

Kastenamt Friedberg¹⁾

(21. Juni 1779)

Nr.	Name	Hof oder Besitz	Letzte Schätzung Jahr	Wertfl.	Letzte Länd- malreichth. fl. kr.	Bemerkungen (Hofnamen usw.)
Stadt Friedberg Der Hofbau ist nunmehr auf 4 Teil abgeteilt, welche nachfolgende Besitzer zu genießen haben:						
1	Pauer, Joh. Georg .		1760	1000	75: —	
2	Glenk, Joh.		1762	1350	101: 15	Klein-Uhrmacher
3	Heckl, Franz Jos. .		1754	1000	115: —	
4	Wolf, Jakob		1754	1200	150: —	Schloßmüller
Haberskirch						
5	Funck, Joseph....	1	1757	4000	333: 20	beim Hofbauern
6	Mayr, Joseph.....	1/10	1772	1360	170: —	Wirt, Wirtstafeln
7	Riedl, Anton	1/10	1748	200	20: —	Hufschmied, beim Schmied
8	Itemis, Ferdinand .	1/10	1754	130	6: 30	Bader
9	Hueber, Thomas ..	1/10	1758	250	35: 25	beim Zimmerandreas
10	Wiedmann, Georg .	1/10	1748	200	10: —	Spielmann, beim Schusterbauer
11	Schwegler, Georg .	1/10	1752	150	15: —	Schneider
12	Heiß, Andreas	1/10	1768	50	5: —	beim Schneider
13	Peittatz, Niclas ...	Urbanbau	1761	400	20: —	„ Schäffler „ Mangbauern
Ottmarling						
14	Mesger, Michael . .	1	1761	2000	145: —	beim Spetten
15	Loder, Johann	1 1/10	1768	5365	591: 30	„ Wirt, Wirt
16	Sedlmayr, Joseph . .	1/10	1738	2700	135: —	„ Sedlmayr
17	Spett, Michael	1/10	1729	1400	140: —	„ Trunkel
18	Griesinger, Thom. .	1/10	1701	217	10: 51 1/2	„ Wiederl
19	Schäffler, Joh. Mich.	1/10	1768	328	43: 44	Crammerthoni
20	Hueber, Franz	1/10	1767	300	15: —	Blindheisen
21	Prißler, Martin	1/10	1777	140	14: —	beim Pachela
22	Schilling, Jos.	1/10	1758	140	14: —	„ Gutscher
23	Mayr, Joseph	1/10	1741	200	20: —	Letschenhausen
24	Wolf, Theod.	1/10	1774	1900	190: —	Hufschmied, beim Schmied
25	Kurzalorn, Franz .	1/10	1752	870	146: 2 1/2	beim Bader, Bader
26	Karl					
27	Prißler, Kaspar	1/10	1731	110	14: 40	beim Korzenschuster
28	Loder, Johann	1/10	1750	330	49: 30	„ Pichelschuster
29	Glas, Georg	1/10	1750	120	6: —	„ Weber, b. Weberjäger
30	Wiedmann, Jacob . .	1/10	1771	550	55: —	beim Bäcker, Bäcker
31	Schweinkofer, Mart.	1/10	1772	200	20: —	„ Hennenjäger
32	Christ, Jacob	1/10	1707	200	20: —	„ Badternann
33	Dürhammer, Severin	1/10	1772	110	5: 30	„ Prucker
34	Prißler, Donatus . .	1/10	1773	130	0: 30	„ Glas
35	Schäffler, Fortunat .	1/10	1707	180	9: —	„ Stephl
36	Prädl, Mathias	1/10	1777	200	20: —	„ Hiezennazi
37	Mahl, Martin	1/10	1707	175	16: 2 1/2	„ Wagner
38	Wagner, Simon	Häusler	1707	70	6: 7 1/2	Häusler
39	Wagner, Clement...	1/10	1768	150	7: 30	beim Hietlippen



AUSTRALIA: CANBERRA

CANBERRA: ANCESTRAL SEARCHER; [periodical]; Heraldry &
Genealogy Society of Canberra; #2206
Volume 8-10, 1985-1987

CANADA:

IN THIS SIGN:; [book]; Steven, Walter T.; 1948; 182 pp.;
#2293

Donated by Fred and Jean Clarke
- A History of Canadian Army Chaplain Services
(Protestant) During World War 2 includes lists.

INDEX TO LOWER CANADA LAND RECORDS 1637 - 1841; [microfilm];
#2246

REFERENCE ONLY -

INDEX TO UPPER CANADA LAND RECORDS 1764 - 1867; [microfilm];
#2288

REFERENCE ONLY -

R. C. A. F. OVERSEAS - THE FIRST FOUR YEARS; [book]; Power,
C. G.; 1944; 376 pp.; #2204

Donated by Fred & Jean Clarke
(includes medal list).

CANADA: ALBERTA

ALBERTA'S LOCAL HISTORIES IN THE HISTORICAL RESOURCES
LIBRARY; [book]; 1989; 204 pp.; #2270
Donated by Alberta Cult. & Multicult.
(Alberta Provincial Archives)
8th Edition

CANADA: ALBERTA, INNISFAIL

CANDLELIGHT YEARS: A HISTORY OF INNISFAIL & DISTRICTS
PIONEERS; [book]; 1973; 501 pp.; #2252
Donated by Peggy Chapman

CANADA: ALBERTA, LETHBRIDGE

INDEX TO 1891 CENSUS FOR LETHBRIDGE SUB-DISTRICT:; [fiche];
Obee, David; #2262
REFERENCE ONLY -
Donated by David Obee
Names of Those From Lethbridge Who Donated to
Springhill, Nova Scotia Relief Fund.

CANADA: MANITOBA

SWAN VALLEY HOMESTEADERS TO 1910; [book]; 17 pp.; #2276
Donated by Rita Chernoff

CANADA: MANITOBA, BRANDON HILLS

BRANDON HILLS STORY; [book]; 1979; 269 pp.; #2277
Donated by Ivan R. Baker

CANADA: NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW BRUNSWICK MILITIA COMMISSIONED OFFICERS LIST 1787 -
1867; [book]; Facey - Crowther, David R.; 1984; 431
pp.; #2227

CANADA: NEW BRUNSWICK

VITAL STATISTICS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK NEWSPAPERS: VOL. 34;
[book]; Johnson, Daniel F.; 1990; 234 pp.; #2240
- 1873-1873

CANADA: NOVA SCOTIA

NOVA SCOTIAN POSTAL HISTORY: VOLUME 1; [book]; MacPherson,
L. B.; 1982; #2275
Donated by Debbie Moyer
Post Offices 1754 - 1981

RAWDON & DOUGLAS: TWO LOYALIST TOWNSHIPS IN NOVA SCOTIA;
[book]; Duncanson, John Victor; 1989; 605 pp.; #2239

CANADA: ONTARIO

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE NEWS AND VIEWS; [periodical]; #2205
Volume 13-14, 1987-1988

CANADA: ONTARIO, BRUCE CO.

BRUCE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER; [periodical];
#2259
Volume 1, Number 1 1990

CANADA: ONTARIO, FRONTENAC CO., WOLFE ISLAND

WOLFE ISLAND FAMILY CONNECTIONS; [book]; Waller, Russ; 1989;
282 pp.; #2222

CANADA: ONTARIO, GREY CO., BENTINCK TWP

CEMETERIES IN GREY COUNTY: BENTINCK TOWNSHIP; [book]; #2256
West Bentinck
Donated by Elsie Kerney

CANADA: ONTARIO, GREY CO., GLENELG TWP

CEMETERIES IN GREY COUNTY: GLENELG TOWNSHIP; [book]; #2283
Zion Cemetery
Donated by Elsie Kerney

CANADA: ONTARIO, L'OUTAOUAIS

MARIAGES DE L'OUTAOUAIS; [book]; Provenchu, G. E.; 1972; 197
pp.; #2251
- L'Orignal 1836 - 1882
- Curran 1839 - 1961
- Clarence Creek 1855 - 1945
- Orleans 1859 - 1867
- Rockland 1887 - 1906

CANADA: ONTARIO, LEEDS CO., BROCKVILLE

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATH NOTICES FROM BROCKVILLE NEWSPAPERS
1830 - 1849; [book]; 1989; 102 pp.; #2254

CANADA: ONTARIO, PERTH CO., ELMA TWP

CEMETERIES IN PERTH COUNTY: ELMA TOWNSHIP; [book]; #2241

CANADA: ONTARIO, PERTH CO., HIBBERT TWP

CEMETERIES IN PERTH COUNTY: HIBBERT TOWNSHIP; [book]; #2242

CANADA: ONTARIO, PERTH CO., LOGAN TWP

CEMETERIES IN PERTH COUNTY: LOGAN TOWNSHIP; [book]; #2243

CANADA: ONTARIO, PERTH CO., WALLACE TWP

CEMETERIES IN PERTH COUNTY: WALLACE TOWNSHIP; [book]; #2218

CANADA: ONTARIO, RENFREW CO.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS: ABSTRACTS FROM THE RENFREW
MERCURY 1916-1918; [book]; Church, Aldene & Les; 1989;
247 pp.; #2230

RENFREW COUNTY FAMILY RESOURCES; [book]; Crowder, Norman K.;
1990; 52 pp.; #2237

CANADA: ONTARIO, YORK CO., TORONTO

DIRECTORY OF CEMETERIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN
TORONTO; [book]; Toronto Branch OGS; 1989; 101 pp.;
#2232
And The Regional Municipality of York.

CANADA: ONTARIO, YORK CO., TORONTO

REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS 1807 - 1908: THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF
ST. JAMES ANGLICAN; [fiche]; #2233
REFERENCE ONLY - St. James Anglican, Toronto
We check if you send a SASE.

CANADA: QUEBEC

HISTORY OF THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS; [book]; Day, Mrs. C. M.;
1869; 501 pp.; #2238

CANADA: QUEBEC, BROME, POTTON

POTTON METHODIST CHURCH RECORDS 1837 - 1845, 1852 - 1853:
VOLUME 1; [book]; Waugh, Pamela Wood & Wood, Shirley
Dean; 1989; 16 pp.; #2235

CANADA: QUEBEC, MISSISQUOI, DUNHAM

DUNHAM METHODIST CHURCH RECORDS 1820, 1839 - 1842: VOLUME 1;
[book]; Waugh, Pamela Wood; 1989; 34 pp.; #2234

CANADA: QUEBEC, RICHELIEU

MARIAGES DE COMTE DE RICHELIEU; [book]; Raymond, R.; Jette,
I.; 1968; 262 pp.; #2250
- St. Mathias 1739 - 1968
- Richelieu 1868 - 1968

CANADA: QUEBEC, ROUVILLE

MARIAGES DE COMTE DE ROUVILLE; [book]; Jette, R.; Provenchu,
G.; Pontbriand, B.; 1969; 412 pp.; #2248
- St. Cesaire 1822 - 1967
- Rougemont 1886 - 1967
- Ange - Gardien 1857 - 1967
- Abbotsford 1868 - 1967

MARIAGES DE COMTE DE ROUVILLE MARIEVILLE 1801 ET STE ANGELE
1865; [book]; Jette, I. & R.; 1969; 310 pp.; #2249

CANADA: SASKATCHEWAN

ETHNIC GENEALOGIES OF GENERAL ANTHROPOLOGY STUDENTS; [book];
Pohorecky, Zenon; Wolvengrey, Arok; 1990; 65 pp.; #2244
FROM A TO Z: PRIESTS AND PARISHES OF REGINA ARCHDIOCESE 1819
- 1989; [book]; Frey, Rev. Joe; 1989; 72 pp.; #2231
Donated by Jim LaRocque

SASKATCHEWAN LOCAL HISTORY DIRECTORY; [book]; 1990; 476 pp.;
#2287
Donated by Regina Public Library
- A list of those histories found in Regina Public
Library.

CANADA: SASKATCHEWAN, KILLALY

CEMETERY RECORDS FOR KILLALY AND MARIAHILF; [book]; 1990; 35
pp.; #2223

CANADA: SASKATCHEWAN, LAIRD

2005 MEMORIES; [book]; Riegert, Paul W.; 1979; 129 pp.;
#2269
Donated by Paul Riegert
A History of the Hamburg School District No. 2005:
Laird, Sask.

CANADA: SASKATCHEWAN, LOREBURN

FROM MOULDBOARD TO METRIC, LOREBURN AND DISTRICT; [book];
1978; 507 pp.; #2264
Donated by Jim & Elsie Kerney

CANADA: SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON

SASKATOON STAR PHOENIX OBITUARIES 1985 - 1987; [book];
Saskatoon Public Library; 1988; 114 pp.; #2236

CANADA: SASKATCHEWAN, SEMANS

STORY OF OUR CHURCH; [book]; 1965; 8 pp.; #2260

Donated by Jim Hill

1905 1965 Diamond Jubilee of Semans United Church.

EUROPE:

MIDDLE EUROPEAN MAPS 1832 - 1870; [fiche]; #2261

REFERENCE ONLY -

WANDERING VOLHYNIA: A MAGAZINE FOR THE DESCENDANTS FROM

VOLHYNIA & POLAND; [periodical]; #2271

Volume 1, Number 1 1987 +

EUROPE: GERMANY

GEMEINDEVERZEICHNIS; [book]; 165 pp.; #2257

(Gazetteer of main places of residence of Germans in areas other than West Germany).

LATEIN 1: FÜR DEN SIPPENFORSCHER (LATIN FOR THE FAMILY RESEARCHER); [book]; 1965; 139 pp.; #2224

Written in German

Donated by Laura M. Hanowski

LATEIN 2: FÜR DEN SIPPENFORSCHER (LATIN FOR THE FAMILY RESEARCHER); [book]; 1969; 73 pp.; #2225

Written in German

Donated by Laura M. Hanowski

Volume 2 covers personal names, occupations, and geographical names.

LESSESCHLUSSEL ZU UNSERER ALTEN SCHRIFT; [book]; Grun, Paul Arnold; 1984; 174 pp.; #2268

- Reading Key to Old Script. Written in German.

WEST GERMAN STATE AND KREISS OUTLINE MAP; [map]; 1987; #2280

EUROPE: GERMAN/RUSSIAN, BESSERABIAN

HEIMATBUCH DER BESSERABIENDEUTCH; [book]; Kern, Albert; 653 pp.; #2203

REFERENCE ONLY -

Gives short history of Lutheran Villages including names of first settlers and when they came. (Written in German).

EUROPE: POLAND

ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF POLAND; [map]; 1987; #2279

Map: (modern), Indexed

POLISH GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER; [periodical]; 1989; #2221

Periodical start Volume 12, Number 2 1989

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE DOCUMENTS FROM RUSSIAN POLAND; [book]; #2281

A Translation Manual for Genealogists.

FAMILY HISTORIES: EADIE

THE FAMILY FROM DUNBANE: AN EADIE FAMILY HISTORY; [book];

Eadie, Norman; 186 pp.; #2255

Donated by Norman Eadie

FAMILY HISTORIES: MORIARITY

MORIARITY STORY, VOLUME 1; [book]; Moriarity, Dan; 1989; 140 pp.; #2253

Donated by Eileen Condon

FAMILY HISTORIES: SCHMIDT

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN SCHMIDT & MAGDALENA KOPFENSTEIN; [book];

Krause, Bertha Louise Schmidt; 1989; 387 pp.; #2245

Donated by Bertha L. Krause

GENEALOGY:

FAMILY REGISTRY; [fiche]; 1990; #2220

REFERENCE ONLY -

SASKATCHEWAN
 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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 October 26, 27, 28, 1990

Friday, October 26, 1990

5:00 p.m. - 7:15 p.m.	Registration
7:15 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.	Opening Remarks
7:30 p.m. - 8:45 p.m.	Keynote Speaker - Ron Bremer
9:00 p.m. -	Social Time

Saturday, October 27, 1990

8:15 a.m. - 8:45 a.m.	Late Registration
9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Keynote Speaker - Ron Bremer
10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Soda Salon Break
10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	1) Beginning Computer - Dan Black
	2) Your Family History Book - Lois Ross
	3) Beginning Genealogy - Alice Achter
	4) The Enchantment of Tombstones - Adrienne Anderson
12:00 p.m. - 12:45 p.m.	Chuck Wagon
12:45 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.	S.G.S. General Membership Meeting
2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Keynote Speaker - Ron Bremer
3:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.	Soda Salon Break
3:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	5) Beginning Computer - Dan Black (repeat)
	6) Your Family History Book - Lois Ross (repeat)
	7) Family History Library - Carol Karza
	8) Mennonite History - Menno Martens
4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	Displays and browsing
6:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	Banquet - Appreciation Awards
	Followed by Social & Hospitality Room

Sunday, October 28, 1990

9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.	Keynote Speaker - Ron Bremer
10:00 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Soda Salon Break
10:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	9) Eastern Europe - Ron Bremer
	10) Scottish - Bob Pittendrigh
	11) Scandinavian - Thelma Long
	12) Indian/Metis - Geoff Burtonshaw

CONTESTS: Writing & Photo contests - details sent to SGS Branches.

HOTELS: Imperial 400 - 773-2033 single/double \$42.95 plus tax/night
 (Indicate you are attending the Genealogical Seminar)
 Roadway Inn Motel - 773-4664

SGS Hospitality Room (Saturday Night) - Imperial 400 Motel

GENEALOGY:

- GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH DIRECTORY 1990; [book]; Johnson, K. A.; Sainty, M. R.; 1990; 936 pp.; #2265
Donated by Genealogical Directory
- INTERNATIONAL VITAL RECORDS HANDBOOK; [book]; Kemp, Thomas Jay; 1990; 355 pp.; #2286
Donated by Genealogical Publishing

GENERAL:

- FAMILY DISEASES: ARE YOU AT RISK?; [book]; Gormley, Myra V.; 1989; 165 pp.; #2258

GREAT BRITAIN:

- JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE OF HERALDIC AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES 1985-1987; [periodical]; #2207
Donated by Rae Chamberlain

GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND

- NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS & MEETING HOUSES; [book]; 1986; 260 pp.; #2289
- Herefordshire, Worcestershire & Warwickshire.
- NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS & MEETING HOUSES; [book]; 1986; 186 pp.; #2290
- Northhamptonshire & Oxfordshire.

GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND, GLOUCESTER

- GLOUCESTERSHIRE FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY; [book]; #2292
Donated by Mary Ann Assailly
Number 33 - 37 and 40 - 43.

GREAT BRITAIN: IRELAND, DOWN, BANBRIDGE

- HEART OF DOWNE OLD BANBRIDGE FAMILIES;; [book]; Clarke, R. S. J.; 1989; 175 pp.; #2267
From Gravestone Inscriptions, Wills, and Biographical Notes.

GREAT BRITAIN: IRELAND, MAYO

- COUNTY MAYO CHRONICLES JUNE 1988 - DECEMBER 1989; [book]; #2291
Donated by Mary Ann Assailly

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND

- SCOTTISH FAMILY HISTORY; [book]; Moody, David; 1988; 219 pp.; #2211
Donated by Genealogical Publishing Co.
- SCOTTISH LOCAL HISTORY: AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE; [book]; Moody, David; 1986; 175 pp.; #2212
Donated by Genealogical Publishing Co.
- TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF SCOTLAND; [book]; Lewis, Samuel; 1846; #2219
Volume 1- A - Jura, 611 pages.
Volume 2- Keig - Z, 622 pages.

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN

- KIRKYARD OF RATHEN; [book]; Spiers, Sheila M.; 1989; 37 pp.; #2273
Donated by Bob Pittendrigh
- MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FOR KING EDWARD OLD CHURCHYARD; [book]; Spiers, Sheila M.; 1989; 40 pp.; #2272
Donated by Bob Pittendrigh
- PRE - 1855 GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN UPPER DONSIDE; [book]; Beattie, Alastair & Margaret H.; 1989; 120 pp.; #2228

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, ABERDEEN

- PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN, ABERDEENSHIRE: INHABITANTS POLLED THERE-IN 1695; [book]; Maxwell, A. Strath; 1986; 138 pp.; #2209

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, ABERDOUR

KIRKYARD OF ABERDOUR; [book]; Spiers, Sheila M.; 1987; 43

pp.; #2278

Donated by Bob Pittendrigh

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, ALFORD

PRESBYTERY OF ALFORD, ABERDEENSHIRE: SCOTLAND INHABITANTS

POLLED THERE-IN 1695; [book]; Maxwell, A. Strath; 1987;

103 pp.; #2208

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, DEER

PRESBYTERY OF DEER, ABERDEENSHIRE: INHABITANTS POLLED

THERE-IN 1695; [book]; Maxwell, A. Strath; 1987; 150

pp.; #2210

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, ELLON

PRESBYTERY OF ELLON, ABERDEENSHIRE: INHABITANTS POLLED

THERE-IN 1695; [book]; Maxwell, A. Strath; 1986; 119

pp.; #2213

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, GARIOCH

PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH, ABERDEENSHIRE: INHABITANTS POLLED

THERE-IN 1695; [book]; Maxwell, A. Strath; 1987; 131

pp.; #2214

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, KINCARDINE

PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE, ABERDEENSHIRE: INHABITANTS POLLED

THERE-IN 1695; [book]; Maxwell, A. Strath; 1986; 111

pp.; #2215

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, STRATHBOGIE

PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE, ABERDEENSHIRE: INHABITANTS POLLED

THERE-IN 1695; [book]; Maxwell, A. Strath; 1987; 49

pp.; #2216

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, TURREFF

PRESBYTERY OF TURREFF, ABERDEENSHIRE: INHABITANTS POLLED

THERE-IN 1695; [book]; Maxwell, A. Strath; 1987; 109

pp.; #2217

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, AYR.

PRE - 1855 GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS: AN INDEX FOR CARRICK,

ARYSHIRE; [book]; 1988; 209 pp.; #2263

GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, SUTHERLAND

PRE - 1855 TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN SUTHERLAND BURIAL

GROUND; [book]; Cowper, A. S.; Ross, I.; 1989; 321

pp.; #2229

UNITED STATES:

BOOK LOAN CATALOGUE FOR NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL GENEALOGICAL

SOCIETY; [book]; 1989; 383 pp.; #2266

Volume 1: Genealogies A - Z

Donated by New England Historic Genealogical Society.

GENEALOGISTS HANDBOOK FOR NEW ENGLAND RESEARCH; [book];

Lindberg, Marcia Wiswall; 1985; 152 pp.; #2247

GERMAN - AMERICAN NAMES; [book]; Jones, George F.; 1990; 268

pp.; #2284

NEWS OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY; [periodical]; Later Day

Saints; #2274

Starts August 1989

STORY OF THE PALATINES: AN EPISODE IN COLONIAL HISTORY;

[book]; Cobb, Sanford H.; 1987; 319 pp.; #2285

UNITED STATES: INDIANA, ELKHART

MICHIANA SEACHER - JOURNAL OF ELKHART COUNTY GENEALOGICAL

SOCIETY; [book]; #2226

Donated by West Central SGS Branch

Volume 17, Number 4 1985 - Volume 20, Number 4 1988.

UNITED STATES: NEW YORK, NEW YORK

GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA;
[book]; Guzik, Estelle M.; 1989; 404 pp.; #2282

Book Reviews

The Mund/Mundt Families; Mund Twardzik, Carol; 1988; 409 pages; 743 maps; \$65 including postage. Available from Carol Twardzik, Box 61, Spy Hill, SK, S0A 3W0. Illustrations and photos, surname and residential indexes for the 2460 descendants of five branches of Munds.

The first 34 pages follow the Swabian family from their original home in the southwestern part of Germany in a region between the Rhine and Danube Rivers to South Russia and on to America as early as 1876.

The numbering system is a common one, but one has to use the Table of Contents to determine where each section or Part begins.

One really appealing aspect of this book is the biographical sketches that Carol has gathered on many of the older members of her family. Most of the biographies are done by members of the family in their own unedited language.

This book received second prize for the History Book Contest at the 19th convention of the Germans From Russia Heritage International held at Bismarck, ND in July of 1989. Carol put a great deal of thought and hard work into this family chronicle. It is a book of which the author can be justly proud.

The Day They Took The Children; Wicks, Ben; 175 pages; \$29.95.

At 6,000 British children were sent to temporary homes in Canada in the early months of the Second World War. The mass movement was part of a program designed to get children out of the cities and dangers they held. Within days, thousands of children aged 5 to 14 were on their way to new homes in the English countryside. The overseas evacuation plan that saw children sent to Canada took longer to organize, but met a quick end in 1941, after 73 children died in the sinking of a liner crossing the Atlantic.

This book will give genealogists a better understanding of the turmoil faced by their relatives who may have been involved in the program. Former evacuees tell of the loneliness, the fun, and the discoveries - such as what real milk tasted like. An added bonus is the collection of photographs of the English countryside in wartime.

The following books have been donated to the SGS library by the Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202-3897. When ordering from the publisher include Postage and Handling: First book \$2.50; each additional book \$1.00.

1. Scottish Local History: An Introductory Guide; Moody, David; 1990; 178 pages; US \$19.95.

-This is the first full scale introduction to the study of local history in Scotland. Scotland with its very different history, administrative structure and system of records has been only marginally treated by such guides which apply to England and Wales.

Following an introductory chapter on Scottish local history two chapters cover the records available in public libraries and record offices. Three chapters show the methodology of local history by investigating the major themes of the individual community, buildings and settlement studies, the history of villages, towns and parishes. A final chapter deals with writing and publishing results. The book concludes with useful appendix setting out the development of local government functions from 1832 - 1975. There is also detailed information on further reading and sources of reference. A very useful and interesting book for the Scottish researcher.

2. Scottish Family History; Moody, David; 1990; 254; US \$19.95.

- Family history today is one of the most popular areas of study of local historians. The author in this book advocates a broader more searching approach to the study of the family. It is a way of examining the themes of history at their most intimate level as they bear upon the daily lives of men, women and children in their local communities.

The first Chapter titled "The humble and the Mighty: Sources of Biography" is how to get started and is well worth reading even if you think you have read it all before. The chapter on Working Lives gives the Social Stratification of the Rural and urban dwellers in the seventeenth century. Living, dying, Moving House: The Study of Demography, followed by Kin, Clan and Community as well as Exploring Local Society all give us another slant on the study of family history. Culture and Beliefs and Family Church and State conclude this interesting book. This book is itself a history of the family as it has developed in Scotland from the clans to the present day. Both scholarly and readable, Scottish Family History is an unrivalled guide to a fascinating subject.

the gopher hole



NEW QUESTIONS:

1990.06.1: My grandfather came to Canada in 1901 with a load of shorthorn cattle from Scotland destined for Ontario. The cattle were quarantined for three months in Quebec. Would there be any record of the ship or his arrival? Were any records kept of passengers or crew of freighters or "cattle boats" and if so where would they be kept? Is there any way to verify his story?


1990.06.2: Were any records kept of arrivals of Non-British subjects in Canada in the late 1890's, early 1900's? Was there an immigration centre that they would have had to pass through? Were there any records of immigrants arriving on ships other than passenger ships and where would they be located?

ANSWERS TO PREVIOUS QUESTIONS:

1989.09.1: Has anyone had experience dealing with Citizenship Records for people coming from the United States to Saskatchewan in the era 1905-1910? Would the place of birth be listed?

** Mary-Lynne Harding, Kamloops, BC. writes to give the address of...
Citizenship Registration & Promotion, Box 7000, Sydney, NS. B1P 6V6
and goes on to say ...

"I am enclosing information which I received from Citizenship Registration and Promotion regarding the naturalization of my grandfather, Frederick Meyer."

 Department of the Secretary Secrétariat d'État
of State of Canada du Canada
Citizenship Registration and Promotion
P. O. Box 7000
Sydney, Nova Scotia
B1P 6V6

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence

July 17, 1989

3104-TT
1176465

Ms. Mary-Lynne Harding
853 Sudbury Avenue
Kamloops, British Columbia
V2B 1Z8

Dear Ms. Harding:

Please excuse the undue delay in replying to your "Application for a Search of Citizenship Registration Records" concerning your grandparents, Frederick Meyer and Katherine Meyer (née Sifferman).

Prior to 1918, naturalization was handled locally by Provincial courts, and, unfortunately, only very few details were forwarded to us which we now hold on microfilmed index cards. We have no applications or documents pertaining to anyone who was naturalized locally prior to 1918.

Although we were unable to locate any record of Katherine Meyer with the information provided, we did find a record which could pertain to your grandfather, Frederick Meyer. All the information is as follows:

NAME:	Friederich Meyer
RESIDENCE:	Kuent, Saskatchewan
OCCUPATION:	Farmer
FORMER RESIDENCE:	Russia
NATIONALITY:	Russian
DATE GRANTED:	September 25, 1913
WHERE GRANTED:	Swift Current, Saskatchewan
RETURN NUMBER:	280
NAME OF COURT:	District

If this record does pertain to your grandfather, your grandmother and any minors living with the father were automatically included in his naturalization, although no mention is made of these people in our records.

1990.03.1: How does one go about obtaining homestead records from Manitoba?

** Esther Ramsay, Brandon, MB. says that she had results when she sent the name of the homesteader, plus the name of the town and the approximate year to the...

Manitoba Dept. of Natural Resources,
Lands Branch,
1495 St. James St.
Winnipeg, MB. R3H 0W9

** G.Andrew Martens, Regina, SK. also sent the address but he goes on to say..

"The Branch has a computerized search system and can locate records using the homesteader's name or the land's legal description. Enquiries can also be phoned (204 - 945-6763). The search fee is \$5. per homestead and copies are 50 cents per page. They will bill you when the documents are sent, so they know the exact amount. Also, they won't charge if they do not find a listing. Their response time is very swift.

Ask for an extract of the Land Ownership Report (and legend) that contains the entries for the person you are searching. It may include other useful information such as other land holdings, dates, etc.

NOTE: This office is completely separate from Manitoba Land Titles, located at 405 Broadway, Winnipeg, MB."

Mr. Marten also enclosed a number of pages to additionally illustrate his remarks about the Manitoba land system. These will be filed in a binder at the SGS Library should anyone wish to pursue this further.

_____ ??? _____

PRAIRIE PIONEERS:

A number of stories about the early settlers of the West come our way, and we have used several in the past under various series headings. We would like to make this feature a more regular part of the Bulletin but to do so we need certain guidelines:

- 1] There must be genealogical content of at least two or three generations.
- 2] Some form of genealogical chart must accompany the story to show kinship between parties mentioned in the story.
- 3] When possible research sources should be quoted.
- 4] Story should be historical rather than anecdotal - but don't omit the human interest aspect.

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The first in this new series is a story which was entered in the 1989 SGS 20th Anniversary project requiring stories about our ancestors who settled in Saskatchewan.

### **HEEBNER (HUBNER) AND DORWART**

by Evelyn Scholp,  
Weyburn, Sask.

In researching the Heebner (Hubner) lineage on my father's side, I haven't learned who Paul's parents were, his birthplace or whether he had any sisters or brothers. However he did leave Torczin, Russia in the Wolhynia area, with his wife Elizabeth Litfil and nine months old son, Paul jr. (as recorded in the Indirect Passenger Ship Lists). They arrived in Halifax on 3 May 1890 on the ship "Kattrania".

They spent two years in Winnipeg, Manitoba, sawing cordwood with a bucksaw. Their second child, Bertha was born here on 30 Aug. 1891.

At this time the government granted free to a settler a quarter section or 160 acres of land on condition that he reside upon it for three years and make every effort to cultivate it. By an amendment, any settler in possession of a homestead might acquire pre-emptive rights to any adjoining 160 acres.

Paul and Elizabeth found themselves confronted with a country unlike anything they had known before. The absence of trees might simplify the task of preparing the soil, but it also presented a housing and fuel problem. Moreover, light rainfall, extremes of temperature, drought, grasshoppers, early frost and prairie fires rendered farming a precarious occupation.

From Winnipeg they moved to Summerberry, Sask. near Wolseley, where Paul selected and applied for a homestead on 21 May 1892 on land location SE22-17-9 W2nd. They built a sod house and in 1915-16, the sod shack was replaced by a two-storey frame house with hot water heating.

CHART NO. \_\_\_\_\_

## PEDIGREE CHART

Continued  
On ChartSources And References  
On ReverseNumber 1 On This Chart  
Is Same Person As  
No. \_\_\_\_ On Chart \_\_\_\_

PEDIGREE CHART FORM JMH1878

2 HEEBNER, Adolf  
 b. 5 Mar. 1903  
 b.p. Summerberry, SK.  
 m. 24 June 1927  
 d. 2 Feb. 1974, Weyburn

1 HEEBNER, Evelyn  
 b. 9 July 1928  
 b.p. McTaggart, SK.  
 m. 3 Apr. 1948  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

3 DORWART, Anne  
 b. 13 May 1907  
 b.p. Grenfell, SK.  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

Compiler Name Evelyn Scholp  
 Address 10 McGillivray Bay  
 City Weyburn, SK.  
 Date 28 July 1989

4 HUBNER, Paul  
 b. 14 Mar. 1866  
 b.p. Rovno, Poland  
 m. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. 30 May 1934  
 Moose Jaw, SK.

5 LITFIL, Elizabeth  
 b. 1870  
 b.p. Matilduf, Wolhynia  
 d. May 1938, Yellow  
 Grass, SK.

6 DORWART, Jacob  
 b. 24 Dec. 1883  
 b.p. Buschor, Russia  
 m. Sept. 1902  
 d. 11 Oct. 1942  
 Gravelbourg, SK.

7 KILBACH, Julia  
 b. 10 Jan. 1887  
 b.p. Bessarabia  
 d. 21 Oct. 1967

8 HUBNER, ?  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

9 \_\_\_\_\_  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

10 LITFIL, Johann  
 b. 1849  
 b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. Torchin, Lutsch  
 d. 1887

11 WAGNER, Kathryn  
 b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

12 DORWART, August  
 b. 13 Aug. 1860  
 b.p. Nickelsdorf, Austria  
 m. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. 16 Nov. 1939  
 Melville, SK.

13 KRAMER, Katherine  
 b. c1860  
 b.p. \_\_\_\_\_, Austria  
 d. \_\_\_\_\_

14 KILBACH, Jacob  
 b. 1864  
 b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
 m. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. 1949,  
 Gravelbourg, SK.

15 SCHMIDT, Katherine  
 b. 1866  
 b.p. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d. 1949,  
 Gravelbourg, SK.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, BOX 1894, REGINA, S4P 3E1

Their union was blessed with eleven children - a son, Albert, nine years old and two infants are buried at Wolseley. The surviving eight children are:

|           |                 |                |
|-----------|-----------------|----------------|
| Paul, jr. | b. 13 July 1888 | d. 8 Feb. 1971 |
| Bertha    | 30 Aug. 1891    | 18 Aug. 1953   |
| Olga      | 10 Dec. 1894    | 25 Sept. 1976  |
| Emil      | 19 June 1899    | 26 Dec. 1960   |
| Roy       | 9 Mar. 1901     | 1982           |
| Adolphe   | 5 Mar. 1903     | 2 Feb. 1974    |
| Ida Marie | 30 Jan. 1905    | Jan. 1987      |
| William   | 1 June 1909     | 28 June 1983   |

The children attended Rose Lane S.D. #366 until 1918 when Paul and his family purchased land in the St. Boswells' area. The family belongings, equipment, livestock and 28 horses were loaded into five railway cars. They travelled by train from Wolseley to Swift Current the first day, and on to Vanguard the second day and from there to their new home.

Paul, sr. injured his neck when he fell from a wagon on his way home from St. Boswells in a dust storm. He passed away as a result of this injury on 30 May 1934. Elizabeth moved to Yellow Grass, Sask. to live with her daughter, Bertha Altwasser. She died on 11 May 1938. Both Paul and Elizabeth are buried in St. Boswells' Trinity Lutheran Church cemetery.

My father, Adolphe married Anne Dorwart, who was born 13 May 1907 at Grenfell, Sask. where her parents, Jacob Dorwart and Julia Kilbach arrived in 1906, emigrating from Strembeni, Bessarabia. Jacob and Julia had a family of 13 children; two died in the 1918 flu and another infant died in the early '20's. The surviving ten children are:

|           |                                  |   |
|-----------|----------------------------------|---|
| Anne      | b. 13 May 1907, Grenfell, Sask.  |   |
| Jacob     | 25 Oct. 1909                     | " |
| Katherine | 23 Oct. 1911                     | " |
| August    | 13 Aug. 1913, Gravelbourg, Sask. |   |
| Henry     | 22 Mar. 1919                     | " |
| Olga      | 21 Mar. 1921                     | " |
| Vernon    | 15 July 1926                     | " |
| Viola     | 13 Jan. 1928                     | " |
| Leona     | 28 Jan. 1930                     | " |
| Lorraine  | 28 May 1932                      | " |

In 1911 Jacob applied for a homestead in the St. Boswells area, SW4-11-7, and in 1912 his family moved from Grenfell to this location where a three-room house was built using rough lumber. Breaking the bald prairie with a team of oxen and plough tested one's patience to the limit.

Jacob's parents, August Dorwart sr. and Katherine Kramer were born in Nickelsdorf, Austria, lived in Strembeni, Bessarabia and also immigrated to Canada around 1906. August died at the Lutheran Home in Melville, Sask. in 1939.

Jacob passed away on 11 Oct. 1942 at Gravelbourg, Sask. as a result of a car accident. Julia moved to Weyburn in 1944 with her three youngest children. She died in Weyburn on 21 October 1967 and is buried in Green Acres Memorial Garden cemetery at Weyburn.

My parents, Adolphe and Anne (Dorwart) Heebner took up residence in the McTaggart, Sask. area, where Adolphe had purchased the East half of 16-9-15



W2nd. They were married on 24 June 1927 in the Lutheran Church at St. Boswells. They had a family of three daughters and one son -

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Evelyn Doris    | b. 9 July 1928 |
| Edna Lorene     | 17 Feb. 1930   |
| Elaine Arvella  | 27 Aug. 1931   |
| Raymond Kenneth | 5 Dec. 1934    |

Together Adolphe and Anne weathered the era known as the "Dirty 30's", when the wind blew continuously shifting the powder dry soil into drifts, burying fence lines and trees.

In 1937, Adolphe and family moved to the North Weyburn district to section 7-9-15 W2nd, renting the land from Mr. McIntyre for two years. In 1937 they purchased this land and together they beautified the home site into a farm show-place. They were awarded the Master Farm award for this area in 1965.

Adolphe and Anne retired to Weyburn in 1971 when their son, Ray took over the family farm. Adolphe was called to rest on 2 Feb. 1974 and is buried in Green Acres Memorial Gardens, Weyburn. Anne, at 82 years young is still driving her car and managing her own housekeeping in Weyburn.

.....OOO.....

## RECORDING CEMETERIES

by W.W Flynn,  
SGS Cemetery Program Coordinator.

Cemetery recording can be a rewarding exercise. It makes permanent Saskatchewan pioneer history, it lets live the lives of the early settlers, it shows some of their struggles for existence in, to them, a hostile and difficult environment and reveals the tragic losses that they endured when so many loved ones passed away at an early age. At the same time it collects vital information that is rapidly being lost and locates it in the one place would-be historians of family annals now look for this kind of information - the genealogical library.

To assist cemetery recorders a number of suggestions based on first hand experience and the experience of others are made in order to assist those who have so kindly offered to do cemetery research or to those who would like to do some but are a bit diffident about how to start.

In order to do cemetery recording, several things are necessary and others desirable in order to have a good session.

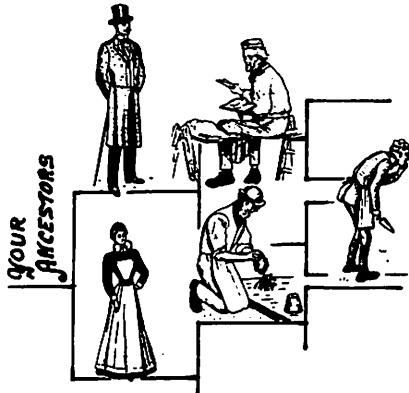
1. Obtain copies of the Cemetery Recording Forms from the SGS office. These are free of charge upon request. Designed to obtain uniformity in reporting and to assist typists in compiling cemetery lists.
2. Have several pens with you - NO PENCILS, PLEASE as they tend to smudge.
3. A clip-board serves as a writing surface, and elastic bands to hold lower portion of paper/forms in place when it is windy (and believe me, there will be wind!).

4. Several pieces of white chalk and a piece of yellow chalk to help decipher the worn letters of some sandstone markers that are badly weathered. Use the yellow on white stones. Chalk washes away during the next rain.
5. Wear good walking shoes with a sturdy sole - in summer the ground can become very hot and the soles of the feet may experience a burning sensation.
6. In mosquito season carry some sort of repellant. Grasshoppers are annoying but harmless. Wear slacks.
7. Useful: a folding lawn chair - in case you should tire. Judiciously placed chair will enable you to record several graves at one sitting.
8. Locate and contact the custodian of the cemetery records - good public relations. Local authorities will then know what you are doing and why. See if cemetery records may be borrowed for photocopying at a nearby business. SGS will reimburse you for one copy of each page up to .25 cents a page.
9. If the local custodian's records were borrowed, please return the records to him/her as soon as possible. They are valuable records that can not be replaced if lost. Custodians get very excited about their records.
10. A portable tape recorder, battery-operated is very useful to record a custodian's records if he will not release them for photocopying. Speak slowly and distinctly into the microphone, spelling first and last names as well as saying them. This will allow you to transcribe the information at your leisure at home.
11. Information given on a headstone may be different from what is given in the cemetery burial record, so put the headstone record in brackets (). Very often the stone was erected long after the burial and time may have caused a lapse of memory. I am inclined to trust the cemetery record as it was probably made at the time of the funeral. You will find graves with no marker and no record in the cemetery papers - nothing can be done about that. Sometimes these can be traced through the local history book, but that takes research we are not asking anyone to do.
12. Please make a small simple plan of the cemetery showing the directions of the compass, size of the cemetery, how the rows are arranged, how many graves in a row, the location of the gate, and any other features such as across or Obilesk.
13. Please complete the CEMETERY IDENTIFICATION FORM that will accompany the recording forms that you request. Ask a local farmer or the custodian for the land location of the cemetery if it is in a rural location. Also give the cemetery name, and who is responsible for it - church & affiliation - Municipality - Local Authority - or abandoned.

It is suggested that the recording be done in pairs, one person reading the stone and the other recording. Double check each stone to avoid mistakes. Watch weather reports and the sky. It is no fun getting wet, besides rain makes a mess of the paper and ink!

Good luck and have a pleasant outing.....





THE JOURNAL OF  
THOMAS ARMSTRONG, JR.

Thomas ARMSTRONG Jr. (1825-1910) was born in Youghall, New Brunswick one of the ten children of Thomas ARMSTRONG Sr. (c. 1801-?) and his wife Martha ELLIS (1802-?). Both were from Northern Ireland.

Thomas ARMSTRONG Jr. was a wanderer and an adventurer in his youth. He spent some time in Australia searching for gold (it is not known exactly when or in what part of Australia). He struck it rich and brought back some ore to a little town. He overheard some men plotting to murder him and his friends and steal the gold. They ran up to their room just ahead of these men and escaped with their lives through a window. He then got a boat to South America.

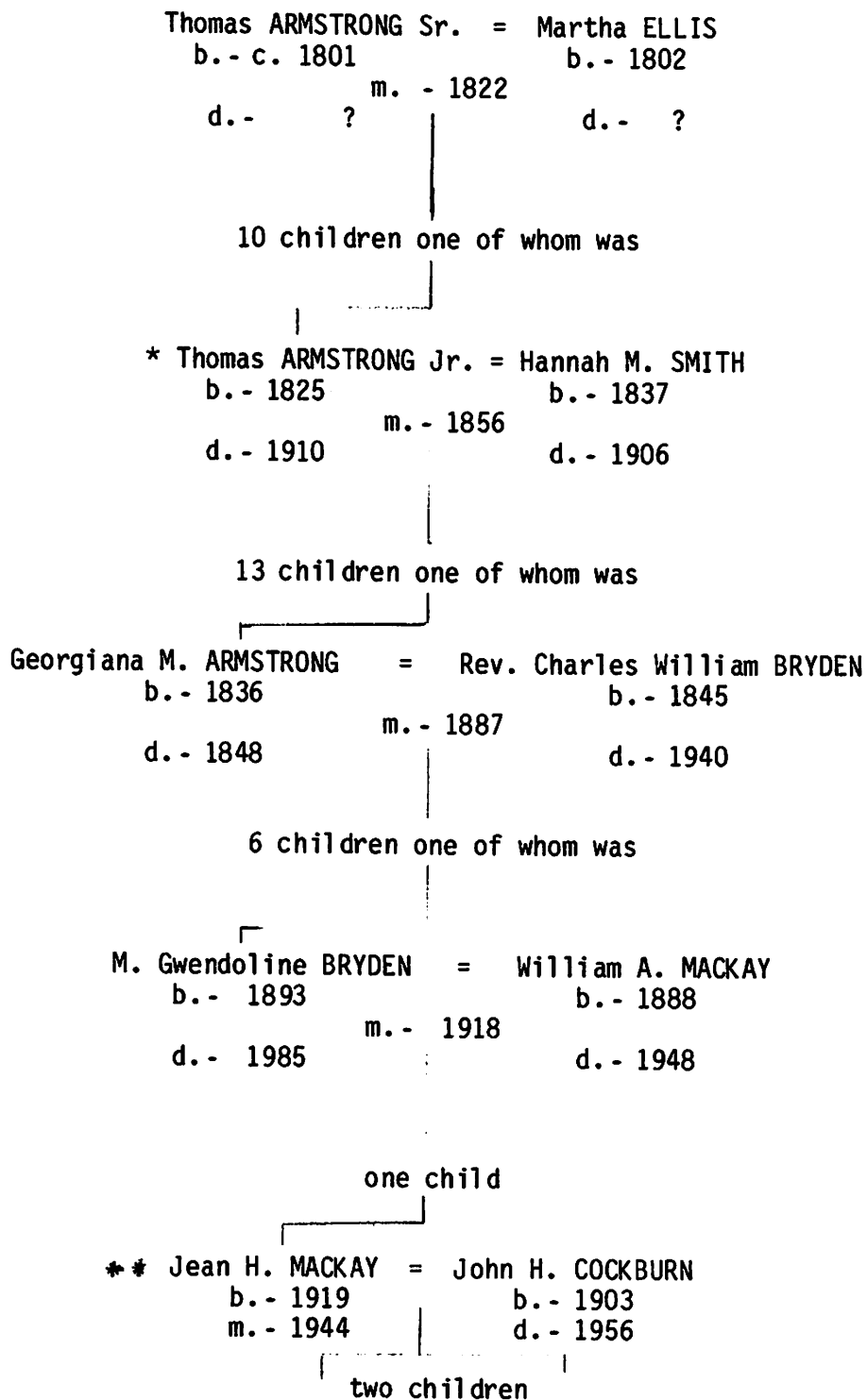
Thomas ARMSTRONG arrived at Callao, near Lima, Peru on April 3rd 1854. He prospected for gold, silver and coal, went down the Amazon River and had many misadventures with Indians, Spaniards, and the jungle wilderness. He boarded the schooner "Tit Bit" as a seaman bound for Liverpool, England on 29 December 1854. He arrived in Liverpool on 29 January 1855 and set sail for Canada, arriving home in New Brunswick in May of 1855.

The family has a copy of his journal he kept during the South American adventures. The original has been lost. the Australian story has come down in the family by word of mouth.

Thomas decided to settle down as he married Hannah Matilda SMITH (1837-1906) and eventually had thirteen children, one of them being the maternal grandmother of Jean COCKBURN. Thomas ARMSTRONG and family moved to Winnipeg and eventually a good many of the family settled in British Columbia. Thomas and Hannah lived at Haney, B.C. and both died in Vancouver, B.C.

The following is a portion of the Journal of Thomas ARMSTRONG which he kept from April 1854 to April of 1855. Material edited out is indicated by (.....).

"Arrived at Callao on the third day of April after a tedious passage. There was a general rush among the passengers to get on shore to obtain grog, which they did to their sorrow as they found afterwards because the Yellow Fever and black vomit were very bad at that time. And of course their intemperate habits did not help them any. I stayed on board till the next morning when I came on shore with two others, not drinking companions. Their names were James J. McOrkerell and Ezra Bradley. We went together to George G. Jarret's, # 245 on Lima road, where we kept ourselves as quiet as possible, being very careful not to go out in the night air. But not so with our ship's passengers. They went to frequent houses of ill fame, and fandangoes or Spanish dances --- they, themselves being of



\* Writer of the journal.

\*\* Mrs. Jean Cockburn, Prince Albert, Sask., who has shared the journal of her great grand father with us.

a sort of reckless disposition such as diggers are in general. After being some time in Australian colonies, poor fellows, their jollity was soon at an end as death soon closed those scenes on earth.

One day after my arrival at Callao, I went by train in company with some others to Lima, the capital of Peru, a distance of seven miles from Callao, to ascertain the truth of reports respecting the gold fields. But all we could learn was that several parties had gone into the interior to those reported mines but had not been heard of afterwards. It was generally supposed then by us that they had gone out by the Brazils - not doubting for a moment that false letters had been sent to Australia to entice gold seekers into their accursed territory, as I can not call it anything short of such. However it gave employment to Liverpool vessels that were lying idly in Hobsons Bay as they got a good freight to Callao and from there they took guano home, which I think paid them very well for raising a false report.

Having obtained all the information we could respecting the gold fields and the route to it, and having heard it was on the east side of the mountains and on the headwaters of the Amazon, consequently a quantity of the passengers held a meeting to determine what was best to be done and the proper route to take. But the opinions were divided as some wished to go as far as Truabelo along the coast and then strike through the Remae Valley which runs through Lima was the best, which route 28 of us determined on taking.

Electing one of the party as leader, accordingly on the 8th day of April, I left my effects in charge of G.G. Jarret till I should return. I did not expect to be more than two months away. We all started to Lima by train so as to be together when we could obtain mules as there was some difficulty in getting them on account of the country being in a state of revolution. We did not start from here till the 12th, having purchased guns and knives, picks and shovels, prospecting pans, powder and shot balls, etc. also a guide Don Carlos -- in short, making ready for any opposing party as we had been given to understand that the Indians were very troublesome in some parts of the interior and in the vicinity of the gold fields especially. But before we started, our leader obtained the services of a Polander (probably Don Carlos) who had been living in the country some time and could talk Spanish and English too, which we stood greatly in need of, as none of us could talk any Spanish -- also in case any of the revolutionary parties opposing us. We got an order from the Peruvian government for the protection of their troops, also for traveling passports which secured us the privilege of taking anything we wanted free of charge but this all the party did not know at the time, and we were kept in the dark.

April 12th about 9 a.m. we mounted our mules amidst the wondering gaze of the Spaniards who were surprised to see the Americans so hardy as to face the revolting parties and the Indians, of whom they are very afraid.

Having reached the outskirts of the town, we slackened our pace, the day being excessively hot. But as we went along, the inhabitants came on horseback to meet us, thinking we were government forces going to the war. Some of them invited us to their houses or, as it is termed among them, haciendas, where we could get wine and bread. We had bread with us, but wished to keep it as long as possible, having no idea of the extent of country we had to go over.

We did not travel very late as we got very fatigued after our first day's journey. Besides, one of my companions named George McClintock, from the state of Maine, a long, raw-boned fellow about six feet tall, began to complain of being ill, which did not please me very well, as he and I and John Spragg, Ezra Bradley, and James J. McOrkerell had joined hands to stand by one another as mates although we did not expect to need one another's assistance where there were so many. But we soon had a trial of them as he was worse the next day. Consequently we had to slacken our pace. Others began to show symptoms of sickness.

About 3 p.m., just as we turned a sharp angle on the path, we met a party of armed soldiers who ordered us to dismount and turn back. We replied through our interpreter that we could not. They then demanded our arms, which we refused to surrender, or if we did so, we should deliver them empty. Finding it useless to try to frighten us, they came to more peaceable terms and gave us an invitation to spend a couple of days at their quarters which we did, having to go back a couple of miles to come to the house.

We remained here three days, by which time several of the party and two more of my mates had taken sick. ---- We took to the road again, being very anxious to reach the gold field. We now began to ascend the sides of the mountains on the left side of the Remae Valley; consequently the path was very dangerous, being in some places more than 600 or 700 feet of a perpendicular fall.

We used to ride from morning till dark, and, as there were no houses or sheds at hand, we used to sleep in the open air. As for the mules, they got no time to feed apart from what they could gather off the ground at night, it being customary in Peru to drive hard all day under the burning sun and, when night closes, unsaddle and turn the poor creatures loose till morning, when he is saddled at an early hour and driven as usual.

I suffered a good deal on account of having to attend to my sick mates, there being three of them sick, besides giving them my bedding, as they had not much of their own; they had to get drinks, their food prepared, their beds made, and even to be lifted on and off their horses, they being totally unable to help themselves.

The river has dwindled to a small rivulet, winding its way down to the steep precipice. We are compelled to cross from side to side on rickety bridges capable of carrying only one horse at a time. Any more might break it down, it being constructed by placing two or three long trees across the river, first having raised abutments of stone so as to raise the stringers 10 or 12 feet above the surface of the water. When this is done they get a leaf called chambero -- I believe it is much like the cactus in appearance only more pointed in the leaf, just like a saber, and small thorns along one edge of the leaf. The leaves are from two to three feet long. Two lengths of these leaves are wide enough for the bridge. They generally lay on about six inches or a foot of these and the bridge is complete -- no railing or anything of the sort. They are a ticklish concern, almost shaking you off your horse when you get to the center. One after another follows, and so one, till all are over.

As I was crossing one of these concerns, my horse's feet went through all of a



sudden, which threw me off my saddle on to the horse's neck. But the next plunge the animal gained his footing, and I my saddle. But the next fellow did not get off so well and he was thrown over the horse's neck and broke his gun in his fall. Though those actions were dangerous, they were amusing, as we were beginning to laugh at danger. Some places we could cross on natural bridges formed by two large rocks seemingly having rolled from the adjoining hills and, having saluted one another, stayed there. The scene was one of continual picturesque forms. The road is still very difficult to travel on as the hills are steeper, almost perpendicular.

We took the town, called Cerro de Pasco, silver mining district, rather by surprise, as we rode one after another at a smart gallop, not making any halt till we entered the plaza in front of the church. The inhabitants commenced to fly to the hills, being under the impression that we belonged to the government and that we had come to punish them for their disloyalty. This was Sunday, but still we commenced to ramble through the town buying eggs, bread, and potatoes, all of which we got at a moderate rate, and still frightening the inhabitants as we always carried our arms with us all day long. You could see men, women and children with their little jackasses, climbing up the sides of the hills till night hid them from our view. Some of them had a few days food on their backs; others fled without. The men went first, the women following after as fast as possible.

The inhabitants of this town, or pueblo are low sized people, between the Spaniard and the Indian. The women especially being rather low sized and of a dark complexion, black hair, and altogether of a filthy appearance, their wardrobe consisting of a coarse cotton petticoat, or skirt made of the cotton of the country very coarse and dyed black. Over the skirt in general, they wore a short jacket made of light, fancy cotton. They greatly resemble the North American Indian, only they are darker than they in complexion.

We had to wait here till we could procure fresh mules, the ones we had being too fatigued to go any further. We were detained till late the following day before the mules could be procured, as they had to be driven out of the mountains. -----  
-- This time I was fortunate enough to get a splendid black horse and Mexican saddle. I was rigged out first rate. Our ascent was very rapid and difficult. Occasionally we used to pass a man and his family employed in killing and skinning a bullock. What plan they take of killing I cannot say but they seemingly slay the animal as close to the edge of a stream as possible. The carcass lies with its head to the stream and all hands are employed cutting the meat off the bones and laying it in piles on the grass or on the hide. After that they wash and hang the meat to dry. Nothing is let go to waste, apart from the bones, which are thrown into the stream.

We did see a good many vultures and large eagles hovering around us and sitting on points of mountains. They are of a tremendous size, seemingly a beautiful bird at a distance. I was often tempted to try a shot at one of them, only for fear of being taken by surprise by some bandits or opposing force, we being under the impression that we might be attacked at any moment, our road lying still around the corners of the mountains. At times our ascent was so sudden that we were obliged to go in a zig-zag direction, not unlike a ship at sea beating against a strong head-wind, only we made far less headway. It was with some

difficulty that we were able to stay in the saddle at all while the mule was turning around to the right or left as direction of the path required.

Having changed climate a good deal, we began to see snow in the distance, like a cloud, which we intended to reach the next day. We stayed at a mud hovel all night, and by making an early start, we gained the summit of the mountain by 9 a. m.----- Having crossed the highest ridge, we began to descend pretty rapidly. ----- little lakes seemed to be connected with others, forming another rivulet which connected with others, forming a nice stream. We were fortunate enough to get across the ridge without much snow, in the morning. We were then 17,000 and 18,000 feet above the level of the sea. At 2 p. m. it rained a good deal, and before dark it began to sleet very hard. Upon inquiry I found that it invariably rains, snows, and sleets every day of the year, more or less.

We rode as far as possible downhill, wishing to gain a house of accommodation, there being only one in the vicinity. Oh, what a miserable place! How could human beings live in such a filthy, miserable den? The hovel -- as I cannot call it anything else -- was constructed of mud, and the roof was covered with grass, having a veranda about five feet wide, supported by much pillars, where the mules are made to stand under while the traveler shelters himself in some corner of the miserable hovel, not even enjoying the luxury of a fire.

In our case, there being many of us, we could not obtain shelter for more than the sick ones, and to get this one, we had to dispossess the house of most of its valuable furniture and stores, which consisted of sheep skins, pack saddles for mules, hide ropes for binding on the loads on their mules, and dried hides which they spread on the damp ground to sleep on. We went into the adjoining hut, from which a family had moved to give the sick ones room. But we were glad to seek the open air again, not being able to live inside with the smoke, as the squaws were in the act of cooking supper on the earthen stove. It is admirably constructed as to save fuel. It is made of tough clay and is about four feet by three feet and about two feet high. In the top there are two, three or four or more holes, according to the different sorts of food they have to cook at meal times. If all the holes are not occupied, they have a baked ball of clay ....

(....) Fifteen days from the time we left Lima we arrived in Wannucks, sickness still prevailing in the party. But in consequence of some threats made, and abuse used by Savage, our leader, and his brother, we thought best to leave him before anything serious should happen. Accordingly, 15 of us joined hands and hired other lodgings where we were more at ease with ourselves (.....). By this time three of the party that had divided from C. Savage took sick. We called on a physician who said they had brought this sickness from Lima. At the time they were were in Lima, Yellow Fever was raging very bad.

They continued in a very weak state for several days, in which time the rest of the party was busy buying tents and pots and kettles. For my part I was busy enough between sewing the tent and attending my three sick mates. My hands were full enough, my other companions being employed in other ways. As soon as the sick ones began to show signs of recovering, we made preparations for starting, making ourselves pretty sure of success, as we had seen samples of the gold they said was to be obtained a few days travel from this town.

May 1st, 1854. Having obtained mules enough, we started for Tambocan, the reported gold district which journey occupied two days. We found gold, of course, but not in paying quantities. We prospected a few days and found the gold to be of a very light quality. We thought best to leave the place as soon as possible, as another of the party had taken the fever and ague, we also being possessed with the idea of better digging ahead.

The next place we made for was Chinchou, wishing to get to navigation of the river, thinking the sick ones could travel easier by water than by land. The road to this place was very rough and difficult to travel. On this part of the road we came to a small Indian town called Castry, where we were obliged to use force and steal, as the inhabitants would not sell us food, though they had abundance in their houses.

Thursday, after we left Tambocan, we arrived at this famous Chinchou where our muleteer, in pretense of putting his mules to pasture, took to the mountains, leaving us in the lurch, as we supposed he was afraid we would force him to go farther than he had contracted, which might have been the case, as we afterwards found that mules were rather scarce.

After having waited a few days in vain for the return of the muleteer, and trying every possible means to hire others, there was no alternative but to arm ourselves and take possession of the first mules that came the way, by which means we obtained mules enough to pack our luggage and also for the sick ones to ride on, those that were able going on foot.

After two days fatiguing walk, we arrived at Pedro Blasco (.....). I went to see the fall on the Wannucks River, two leagues distant, thinking that it might be possible to make a raft there to go down the river, but could not see any wood fit to place any dependence on, as it looked to be of too heavy a quality. On the other hand there was not a tree large enough to make a canoe out of, so we were obliged to abandon our project (.....) on joining our companions at Pedro Blasco to find one of them missing, His name was James Brown. He had died a few hours after we left for the falls. He had been in a very weak state, from the time we left Wannucks, with dysentery. Besides, the fatigue of traveling added greatly to his disease.

My companions regretted that they were not able to keep the body till we returned, but the nature of the disease was such, they said, they found it almost impossible to bury him, although it was only a few hours after he had died. His effects were claimed by one of the party named Nelson Wollcot. This Nelson had attended some time to him in his sickness. It seems Brown told him, before he died, he should have what he owned when he died. But some of the party did not like it as he had no proof that Brown had said so, thinking that they had as much of the burden as he had.

We made arrangements that day with an American doctor a few miles distant, by the name of Matina, to leave our sick companions with him till they should get better, as it would be folly to take them farther, having to take them over the mountains on foot and carry them, could we not arrange to get peons instead of mules to carry our luggage. -----

-----To be continued-----



### ABOUT THE SEMINAR

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER:** Mr. Bremer will speak to the whole seminar on four occasions and will include in his presentations: Introduction and Organization; Little Known Sources; Speeding up Genealogy; Laws and Rules; Crossing the Pond; and Collateral Cousin Approach. Each session will include a question and answer period so bring any questions or problems you may have. He will have notes for sale following his sessions.

**Beginning Computer:** "Hands-on" session will include a basic introduction to the computer itself. The program Family Roots will be introduced in this session. Bring 3 generations of information from your own pedigree charts for input to see how the program works. (limit 25 per session)

**Family History Book:** A discussion workshop on organizing of research, the writing of a manuscript and publication of family histories. For those interested in putting their research work into a readable, entertaining form for the purpose of small-scale publication efforts. Bring sample of writing for direction by Ms. Ross if time permits.

**Beginning Genealogy:** Of interest to those just starting their family history. Will include an introduction to the forms used for recording information, techniques used for finding information.

**The Enchantment of Tombstones:** Will include cemetery searching, using funeral homes and how to do gravestone rubbing.

**Family History Libraries:** Information on what is available when you plan to use a Family History Library, how to obtain the information and how to make the most of the Library.

**Mennonite History:** Origins of Mennonites during the Reformation; migrations to East Prussia, Russia and North and South America and the reasons; the character of mennonite society.

**Scottish Research:** Will include how to get information from Scottish records, where the records are located and how to make the most of these from Saskatchewan.

**Scandinavian Research:** How to get the most out of the records available for use in the Scandinavian countries.

**Indian/Metis Research:** Round-table discussion on the topic. Bring any problems and information to help make this informative for all.

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**REGISTRATION:** (Make cheques or money orders payable to "Swift Current Branch")

**SEND TO:** Florence McLaren; 203 - 4th Ave. S.E. Swift Current, S9H 3L6

SGS members registration prior to Sept. 15/90..... x \$30.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

SGS members registration after Sept. 15/90..... x \$42.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

Non-Members registration prior to Sept. 15/90..... x \$35.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

Non-Members registration after Sept. 15/90..... x \$45.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

**Meals:** Noon lunch Oct. 27/90 included with registration

Banquet Saturday Oct. 27/90 deadline October 16/90

Tickets \$15.00 each..... x \$15.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL ENCLOSED.....= \_\_\_\_\_**

Please circle the sessions which interest you to help us plan the agenda and seating requirements:

( 1, 2, 3, 4,) ( 5, 6, 7, 8,) ( 9, 10, 11, 12 )

\_\_\_\_\_ Please check if you wish to bring a display for the seminar.



## PRESENTERS

**KEYNOTE SPEAKER - Ron Bremer** - Former Research Specialist for the Genealogical Society in Salt Lake City. Editor of the Genealogy Digest magazine. Mr. Bremer consistently captivates, motivates, entertains and instructs his audience.

**Adrienne E. Anderson** - Involved in genealogy since 1978; has researched in county courthouses, record offices and libraries in United States and England.

**Alice Achter** - Has been doing genealogy for 10 years; took the SGS instructors course etc.; has taught Beginning Genealogy; has published 1 family history book.

**Dan Black** - Is a financial administrator; has been using the Family Roots computer program for 2 1/2 years. He is researching in Scotland and Wales.

**Geoff Burtonshaw** - Answers Queries for the Indian/Metis Branch of the Manitoba Genealogical Society; has done genealogy for over 5 years; does research for others in Indian/Metis areas as well as some in the area of Ukrainian.

**Carol Karza** - Has taught several workshops on LDS Library facilities; has been doing research for over 25 years and has ancestors collected back to the 1700's.

**Thelma Long** - Organizer of the Melfort Branch of SGS; has done research for 10 years; is familiar with Norway and other scandinavian countries; Ireland and US.

**Menno Martens** - High school teacher in Swift Current for 29 years; main areas of instruction in History and English; secretary of the Canadian Conference of Mennonite Brethren Churches; has travelled to Russia.

**Bob Pittendrigh** - Specializes in Scottish genealogy; has given workshops for beginners; has published his and his wife's family histories which cover Saskatchewan, Scotland, Wales and Hungary.

**Lois Ross** - Saskatchewan writer and photographer; worked as a journalist; has published several books.

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### -REGISTRATION FORM (PLEASE PRINT)

First Name.....Surname.....

Address.....City/Town.....

Prov.....Postal Code.....Telephone.....

Indicate SURNAMES you are searching for:.....

.....

.....

Indicate Areas in which you are searching:.....

.....

??? QUERIES ???

**ANGUS** Alex, Alec or possibly Alexander Angus, b. c1885 to 1894, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, s/o John Angus and Susan Wilson. After 1912 he came to visit his sister, Helen Jane (Jeannie) Lyon, living north of Kinley, SK. It is thought he may have gone to Calgary, may have married? Any info on marriage, descendants, death or whereabouts? George Angus b. same time period, Aberdeenshire, drowned near Princeton, BC. c1948?? Would like more info on death, place and date.

Contact: Sharon Cleveland - Box 267, Lake Lenore, SK. SOK 2J0

.....

**BARBER** Info on Charles Barber and Maria Barber (nee Cuthbertson) b. 1829?, d. 1 Jan. 1875. Came from Ireland mid-1800's, settled in ON. Lucknow or Caledonia area? Had ten chn. Need info on son Thomas James Barber b. 31 Mar. 1861, d. 4 Aug. 1920 Whitewood, SK. Md. Christine McDonald, b. 5 Jan. 1861, d. 28 Sept. 1909, Whitewood. Had seven chn. Need info on son James Barber, where born? birthdate?

Contact: Sharon Aubin - 4728 48 St., Lloyminster, SK. S9V 0K5

.....

**BUSCH** Lenhart or Leonhard Busch, b. 1857, Markowitz, Austria. Came to Grenfell, SK. from Neu Scholtol, Bessarabia with his family in 1906. Is said to have several bro. and half-bros. who also came to North America. Does anyone know of a Busch who might be related?

Contact: William J. Busch - #701 -114 West Keith Rd., North Vancouver, BC  
V7M 3C9

.....

**DARLING** Seeking info on Ellen Darling b. 8 May 1872, Scotland. Came to Canada 1887 with parents or grandparents? Settled at Burrows, SK.

**CALDER** Md. 9 Dec. 1894 to George Calder, settled Carnoustie area, northwest of Rocanville, SK. May have moved to Winnipeg later. Need names of parents, grandparents, death date, place of burial.

Contact: Irene Blyth - Box 864, Whitewood, SK. SOG 5C0

.....

**HILLS** Seeking info on John Edward Hills, b. 8 July 1853, England, md. 28  
**HILL** Nov. 1876 Eliza Hill. Homesteaded near Bowesmont, North Dakota after 1880. Need death date for John, and any other info on either John or Eliza.

Contact: Sharon Cleveland - Box 267, Lake Lenore, SK. SOK 2J0

.....

**KERNEY** David Kerney b. 1822, Ireland. First wife may be Marey Jones from  
**JONES** Parish of Cappagh, town of Gortanigan, Ireland. Could have md.  
**TAYLOR** c1848 near Oshawa as first chd. (Hamilton) b. 1850. Next son John James b. 1852. Wife d. 1852-54. Second wife Mary Taylor. First chd. Isabella b. 9 Jan. 1856 near Orono, ON.

Contact: Elsie Kerney - Box 26, Loreburn, SK. SOH 2S0

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**KOVICH** John Kovich/Kovats b. c1872 in Borsod (Megye) Hungary. Went originally to the Gimli, MB. area (1900's), moved to Maple Creek/  
**KOVATS** Buffalo Head/Surprise area of SK. summer of 1915. He was the recent widower of Maria Malowany/Melon.

Contact: Marjorie Hamilton - Comp.29, Site 20, SS 3, Fredericton, NB. E3B 5W9  
.....

**LEGGE** Alex Legge b. 17 June 1881, New Pitsligo, Tyrie, Aberdeenshire, Scot., s/o George Legge and Ann Taylor, second youngest of 11 chn. Emigrated in Mar. 1909 to "America" and "went west". Any descendants.

Contact: Cathy Blackburn - 25 Algonquin Ave., Kirkland Lake, ON.  
Kathy is also looking for a former U of T schoolmate from Regina: Janice Halls.  
.....

**MORROW** James, b. 1858 ON., md. 1883 to Mary Ann Dixon in Palmerston, ON. On 1891 census living Renfrew Co., ON. Moved to Saskatoon 1903/04, homesteaded 1906 - 1924 at Asquith, SK. Both bur. Woodlawn, Saskatoon. Any info.

Contact: Barry Morrow - 7200 Afton Dr., Richmond, BC. V7A 1A1  
.....

**NESTMANN** Henry Nestmann b. 2 Mar. 1852, Meresburg, Bavaria md. Christina Feiler, b. 18 July 1854, Meresburg, Bavaria. Henry d. 17 Dec. 1900 where?? His bros & sis.? parents? Christina and chn. (Henry, George, Frank) homesteaded near Leipzig c1905. Any and all info on Henry or Christina appreciated.

Contact: Janis Duench - 445 22nd St. West, Owen Sound, ON. N4K 6A2  
.....

**OGILVIE** Mary, b. c1818, Scot., came to Canada, md. John Bell Grieve in  
**GRIEVE** Westminster Two., ON. Was she an orphan? When did she come to Canada and with whom? Names of parents/siblings needed.

Contact: Myrtle Grieve - 209B 1419 22nd St., Brandon, MB. R7B 2P3  
.....

**PADLEY** Harry Padley b. 1906 Leeds, W.Yorkshire, England. Came Canada in ? md. Elsie Evelyn Olson, Kamsack, SK. d. 3 June 1948, Kamsack. Any info.

Contact: Lisa Padley - 332 Hollyburn Dr., Kamloops, BC. V2E 1W5  
.....

**PENNER** Penner family reunion at Lost River, SK. in August 1990 for the descendants of Abraham and Justine Penner. Abraham - s/o Abraham Penner who passed away c1914 in a snowstorm at Gouldtown, SK. Justine - b. 1885 Duck Lake, SK. d/o Alexandre and Elise Cardinal, Metis. Family compiling a history and any info on these families welcomed.

Contact: Sharlene Penner - Box 85, Codette, SK. S0E 0P0  
.....

**PHAIR** William, b. c1824 md. Mary Ann Ingram, Durham Co., 1846. Was  
**INGRAM** William born Clarke Twp. and was his father William, sr? Need names  
of parents/siblings. Mary Ann Ingram b. c1832 - in Darlington Twp.?  
Were parents Samuel and Jane Ingram? Need confirmation on parents, and whether  
any siblings. William and Mary Ann's chn born Biddulph Twp. and Huron Co. ON.

Contact: Myrtle Grieve - 209B 1419 22nd St., Brandon, MB. R7B 2P3  
.....

**RICHARDS** Winnifred b. c1832 Wales, md. James Rinn c1854 and lived Blanshard  
**RINN** Twp. Perth Co. ON., d. c1863, where? Did Winnifred have brother(s)  
who was a doctor in Blanshard Twp.? if so, where did they move to  
and when? Need birthplace, names of siblings.

Contact: Myrtle Grieve - 209B 1419 22nd St., Brandon, MB. R7B 2P3  
.....

**STERNAD** Looking for info or descendants of Helen Anna Strnad, b. September  
1900 in New York City. Md. Clifford Rand. Any info please.

Contact: Marie Beard - #12 30 Spence St., Regina, SK. S4S 4H4  
.....

**WILLOX** Alex Willox b. 16 Mar. 1897, Aberdeenshire, Scot. s/o George Willox  
and Elizabeth Riddell, twin bro. of Jessie Wilcox Brown. Youngest  
of ten chn. five of whom (William, George, John, Jessie, & Alex) came to Canada  
c1909. Any descendants.

Contact: Cathy Blackburn - 25 Algonquin Ave., Kirkland Lake, ON.  
.....

**WILSON** Seeking info on James Wilson, bpt. 13 Apr. 1817, Kirknewton,  
Midlothian, Scot. s/o James Wilson and Agnes Paterson. Possibly md.  
Margaret Davidson, 8 Nov. 1851, Borthwick, MidLothian. Went to Tasmania c1854,  
lost one chd. on the way. Came Canada c1855. Any info please on James and  
descendants.

Contact: Thelma Caldwell - Box 427, Central Butte, SK. S0H 0T0  
.....

**WOLFF** Family reunion: the descendants of Christian and Karoline Wolff  
family (Michael, Karl, Julius, Fritz, John and Wilhelmine) are  
holding a family reunion at Humboldt, SK. on 18 & 19 Aug. 1990.

Contact: Raymond Wolff - Box 296, Rose Valley, SK. S0E 1M0  
.....

**ZITNIK** Looking for information or descendants of Henry "Harry" George Zitnik/  
**ZITRICK** Zitrick, b. July 1884, New York City. Md. Emilie Strnad.

Contact: Marie Beard - #12 30 Spence St., Regina, SK. S4S 4H4

..... end .....

## The Schooner "THORNTON"

by June Helm,  
Moose Jaw Branch.

During August 1989 my husband and I visited the Museum in the town of Waskada, Manitoba. This museum has a wonderful collection of artifacts donated by the citizens of Waskada and district.

Since my great grandmother, Elizabeth (Rowe) Cruickshank and some members of her family are buried in the Waskada cemetery, we felt that perhaps we might be fortunate enough to find something of interest in the museum. To my delight we found two large pictures on the wall which were labelled, Sarah Ann and James Coleman. Sarah Ann was the oldest daughter of my Elizabeth Cruickshank.

The Curator of the Waskada Museum was very helpful and had a lot of data at his finger tips. He was very proud when showing us the multitude of books, ledgers, pictures, clothing, tools, machinery, records, equipment and farm mementos housed in his museum. One of the books which he showed us was in very poor shape and had been rescued from possible destruction. The entries were done in pencil and some were poor and difficult to read. It contained the following information:

1864 = G.W.Clement received on freight = Schooner Thornton

=====

|                                                                      |                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Apr. 28 - Received on freight of wheat from Toledo to Oswego.....    | 1,420.40        |
| May 17 - Received on freight of wheat from Toledo to Oswego.....     | 1,206.32        |
| June 7 - Received on freight from Oswego to Chicago.....             | 403.00          |
| June 16 - Received on Down freight of corn from Chicago to Buffalo.. | 2,330.24        |
| July 15 - Received on Down freight of corn from Chicago to Oswego... | 2,103.84        |
| July 15 - Received for the Thornton old Mainsail.....                | 175.00          |
| Aug. 3 - Received on Up freight of Cole from Oswego to Chicago.....  | 954.60          |
| Aug. 20 - Received on Down freight of wheat from Chicago to Kingston | <u>1,762.77</u> |
|                                                                      | 10,356.17       |

=====

|                                                                   |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| G.W.Clement received on freight Schooner Thornton brought over    | 10,356.17    |
| Sept.12 - Received on freight of Cole from Oswego to Chicago..... | 1,318.67     |
| " - Received damage .....                                         | 25.00        |
| Sept.27 - Received on freight of wheat from Chicago to Oswego.... | 2,031.64     |
| Apr. 20 - Received on freight of salt from Buffalo to Toledo..... | 30.00        |
| Received back tolls on Cole.....                                  | 14.00        |
| Oct. 14 - Received on freight of salt from Oswego to Chicago..... | 871.60       |
| Dec. 6 - Received inshurence (sic) on cargo.....                  | 503.24       |
| Dec. 7 - Received inshurence (sic) from Western.....              | 925.76       |
| Dec. 15 - Received freight of wheat from Chicago to Oswego.....   | 2,084.33     |
| " - Received insurance on freight list.....                       | <u>21.19</u> |
|                                                                   | 18,181.60    |

Men's wages of Schooner Thornton: 1864

|                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| J.W. Clement .....                | \$ 276.80        |
| J.A. Tuner (or Turner) ...        | 647.50           |
| J. Goodman .....                  | 186.00           |
| J.I. Mainwaring.....              | 524.75           |
| B. Armstrong .....                | 320.50           |
| C. Mainwaring .....               | 11.33            |
| G. Wahl .....                     | 172.40           |
| J. Porter .....                   | 148.40           |
| T. Gwin .....                     | 78.00            |
| H. Armstrong .....                | 207.75           |
| T. Boxbury (?) .....              | 30.00            |
| E. Donwen (?) .....               | 76.00            |
| O. Caprin .....                   | 104.26           |
| G. Greenfield .....               | 74.00            |
| C. Larence .....                  | 66.33            |
| J. Lavin .....                    | 26.25            |
| E. Ellis .....                    | 30.27            |
| H. Crouch .....                   | 29.15            |
| T. Wiman .....                    | 30.27            |
| Amount of crew while Tuner Master | 31.06            |
| G.W.Clement wages .....           | <u>800.00</u>    |
|                                   | 4,670.99         |
| Disbursements .....               | <u>12,365.94</u> |
|                                   | 17,036.93        |

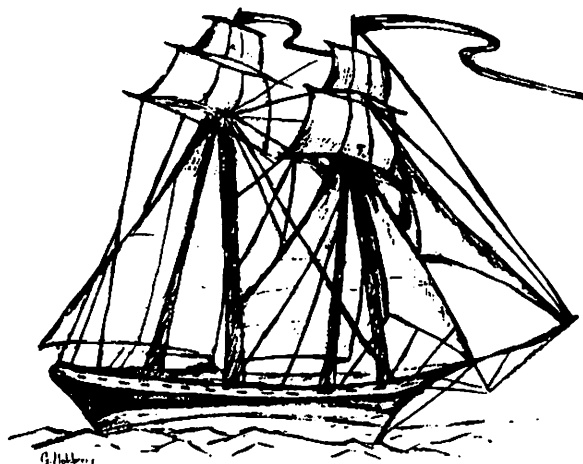


G.W.Clement, Captain of the Schooner, Thornton, 1864.

Then there was a page listing the men: James W. Clement; Joel A. Turner; Jeff Goodman; J.S. Manwaring; Ben Armstrong; Culvin Manwaring; G.P.Wahl; John Porter; Thomas Guin; H.B.Armstrong; Thomas Roxbeary (?); Edward Dunovain; Orin Caprin; George Greenfield; Charles Lawrence; John T. Lavin; Edward Eles; Harvey Crouch; and T.B.Wiman.

Men's wages from Capt. J.W. Turner:

|                         |              |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| E.M. Bow..mate.....     | 96.10        |
| A. Neilson .....        | 74.10        |
| C. Berdan - Seaman .... | 74.10        |
| C.M. Dunn - Seaman .... | 73.50        |
| G.M. Wood .....         | 73.50        |
| H. Armstrong - Mate ... | 49.40        |
| T.B. Numan - Seaman.... | 39.27        |
| W. Turner .....         | 38.15        |
| H. Crouch .....         | 39.27        |
| E. Ellis .....          | 38.15        |
| E. Ellis .....          | 75.00        |
| J.W. Clement .....      | 40.40        |
| J.W. Clement .....      | 80.85        |
| B. Armstrong .....      | <u>39.27</u> |
|                         | 831.00       |



C.W. Clement, 20 Jan. 1884 - P la Prairie.

# The Computer Corner

by Len Fertuck

This column deals with the features that users should look for in genealogical software. There are many packages available. They have a wide variety of features at a wide variety of prices. They may also run on different computers. The beginner often has difficulty deciding which package to use. Once they start using a package, they will find it difficult to change to another package. Partly this difficulty arises from reluctance to invest in the time to learn a new package. Mainly, it arises from the near impossibility of transferring existing data between most packages.

A genealogical package helps the genealogist collect data, insert new data, update existing data, and prepare reports from existing data. The desired features will be described under these headings.

## Collecting Data

Much of the genealogists data comes from secondary sources, such as passenger lists. No package can relieve the tedium of reading through endless microfilm files. Packages can make it easier to obtain data from primary sources, such as relatives, by providing partially completed forms for them to fill in. Many packages print Family Group Sheets that can be used as a turn-around document to be sent to relatives with a request that they fill in missing information, correct any errors, add any missing members, and return the sheet. This both collects new data and verifies data that has already been gathered. The following illustration is a typical group sheet for my family.

## Inserting New Data

A family history is a complicated set of data to enter. A typical group sheet, or other source, will contain new data about a person, corrections about the person, and new or corrected data about relatives, such as parents, spouses, and children. Some packages make it easy to find people, change data, and enter new people. Others make it quite difficult. The main questions to ask are:

- **How do you find a person?** Packages usually require a unique identification number for each person. This is used to link spouses and to link parents and children. It also solves the problem of unique identification of people with the same names. The numbers are difficult to remember, so the package should also be able to search by name, so you do not have to have a printed list of numbers before you can find anyone. A good package will also let you navigate by relationship. You can start with a person that you know and jump to their parents, children, or siblings until you have reached the person you want.
- **How are numbers assigned?** The package should assign identification numbers uniquely and maintain the links to spouses and children. The user should not have to remember which numbers have not been used yet. When new spouses and children are entered they should automatically be attached to the current person or family.
- **Has this person already been entered?** Whenever a new name is entered, the existing file should be checked for duplicates and the user should be asked if this is the same person or a new one.

- **Does the package store all the data I need?** Each package has different data stored. Each user may need different data. Typical fields are gender and names, dates, and places of birth, baptism, marriage, death, and burial. Some people may additionally want data about military service, other religious events like confirmations, cause of death, occupation, place of residence, address, immigration date, whether they have been in jail, etc. The ideal is a package that allows you to add fields arbitrarily. However, this is very rare. The next best thing is the ability to change the labels on selected fields so that they can be customized to your needs.
- **Can the package store narrative data?** Not all data can be easily stored in neat fields of fixed length. There should be a way of attaching narrative text to a record. Some packages provide a simple word processor and a limited text entry facility. Some allow text files prepared in a regular word processor to be linked to a record and printed with certain reports. Some provide both. Many provide neither.
- **How are relationships changed and deleted?** When a relationship is deleted, the person should still remain in the file. Thus if a child is deleted, because it was assigned to the wrong marriage, it should be possible to reattach the record to the correct marriage. If a person is deleted entirely, it should not create an empty record that takes up storage space that cannot be reused.
- **How are dates stored?** Dates should be stored internally in a way that can be reformatted later. There are many ways of recording dates. It should be possible to print different reports with different styles of dates without having to re-enter dates or go through a tedious conversion process. Dates should be checked on entry to make sure that they are legal. February 30 never exists. February 29, 1989 does not exist. It is sometimes nice to have support for both Gregorian and Julian calendars. Some packages allow qualifiers, like before, after, circa, or ? with a date.

## Updating Existing Data

The screen for updating should be the same as the screen for new data. A family Group Sheet often contains changed data about an existing person and data about a new child or new ancestor. It should be possible to move easily from updating to new entry and back.

## Preparing Reports

The quality of the reports is one of the most important features of a package. There is no point in going to the trouble of storing all of this data if the package cannot print it out in a satisfactory form. The important questions are:

- **Which printers are supported?** There is usually a need to insert special codes in parts of the output to specify small type, large type, boldface print, italics, and other characteristics. Each printer may have a different way of doing this. Packages often have some provision for specifying the codes in a configuration file so that unsupported printers can still be configured. The codes are sometimes long and complex for a laser printer, so the configuration files may not always be able to handle laser printers.
- **How flexible are the report formats?** Every user has a different idea about what reports should look like. Flexible reports make provisions for optionally including date of printing, headings, different margins and page sizes, different numbers of generations, and different items of information.



- **Can reports be directed to a word processor?** If reports can be directed to a file, they can be imported into a word processor and modified to provide special formats not included in the original reports. This increases flexibility, but is a tedious way of fixing an unsuitable report. This feature is particularly desirable when final manuscripts are being prepared for a family history book.
- **Which reports are supported?** The most common reports are ancestor charts, descendent charts, family group sheets, and Ahnentafel charts. Some packages are also able to create birthday lists and lists sorted by name or identification number. If a package can produce a table that can be imported into a database package, then any report can be created in the database package.

The following small sample reports were produced using Brother's Keeper, which is my personal favorite package. It has most of the desirable features listed above. It is available from many computer bulletin boards as shareware. This means that you can get a copy to try out. If you decide to use it, you are under a moral obligation to pay a registration fee, which is US\$35.00 in this case. The package runs on any IBM PC or compatible machine. The reports have been imported into a word processor. The ancestor chart has been reduced to three generations to decrease the space taken by this article. The Ahnentafel chart can contain any desired fields. The input screen resembles the Group Sheet.

### Indented Descendent Chart

DESCENDANTS OF: John Fred Fertuck

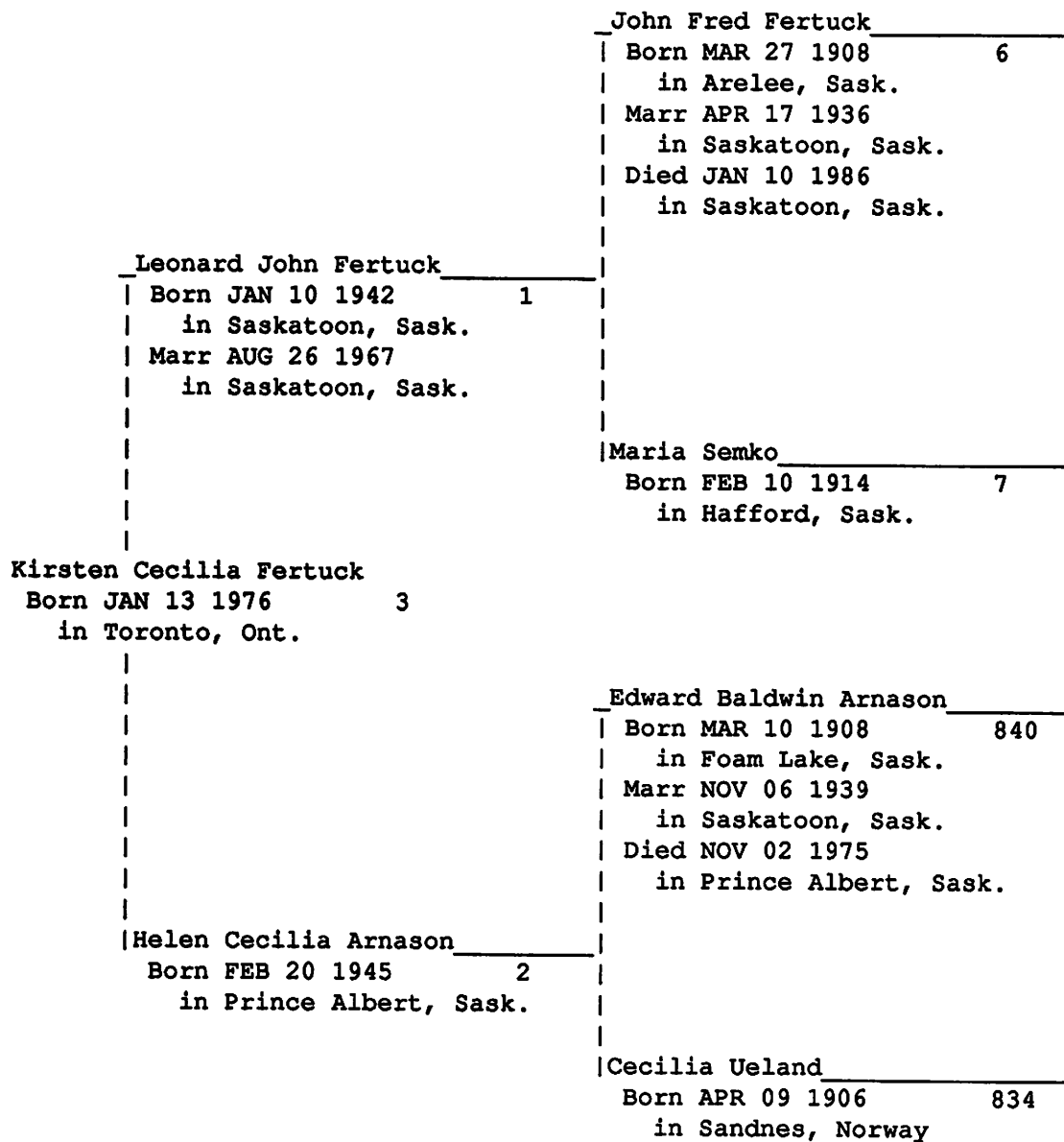
PAGE 1

```
* John Fred Fertuck #6 (MAR 27 1908) - (JAN 10 1986) m. (APR 17 1936) Maria Semko #7
  [Saskatoon SK] (FEB 10 1914) -
.  * Leonard John Fertuck #1 [Toronto ON] (JAN 10 1942) -      m. (AUG 26 1967) Helen
    Cecilia Arnason #2 (FEB 20 1945) -
.  .  * Kirsten Cecilia Fertuck #3 (JAN 13 1976) -
.  .  * Stephen Edward John Fertuck #4 (AUG 16 1978) -
.  .  * Tania Marie Fertuck #5 (NOV 06 1982) -
.  * Darlene Marie Fertuck #8 [Winnipeg MB] (NOV 10 1947) -      m. (JUN 27 1975) Donald
    Daley #76 (JUN 20 1948) -
.  .  * Jolene Christina Marie Daley #77 (MAY 14 1981) -
.  .  * Brenna Elizabeth Patricia Daley #78 (DEC 09 1982) -
.  .  * Michael Jonathan George Daley #1277 (MAR 28 1989) -
```

### Descendent Tree

```
JOHN FRED FERTUCK__LEONARD J. FERTUCK__KIRSTEN C. FERTUCK
m. Maria Semko | m. Helen Arnason |__STEPHEN E. FERTUCK
                |__TANIA MARIE FERTUCK
                |
                |__DARLENE M. FERTUCK__JOLENE C. DALEY
                m. Donald Daley |__BRENN A. DALEY
                                |__MICHAEL J. DALEY
```

## Ancestor Chart



## Ahnentafel Chart

| A.num                | Name                     | S | Birth date  | Died        |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| 1                    | Fertuck, Kirsten Cecilia | F | JAN 13 1976 |             |
| <b>Parents</b>       |                          |   |             |             |
| 2                    | Fertuck, Leonard John    | M | JAN 10 1942 |             |
| 3                    | Arnason, Helen Cecilia   | F | FEB 20 1945 |             |
| <b>Grand Parents</b> |                          |   |             |             |
| 4                    | Fertuck, John Fred       | M | MAR 27 1908 | JAN 10 1986 |
| 5                    | Semko, Maria             | F | FEB 10 1914 |             |
| 6                    | Arnason, Edward Baldwin  | M | MAR 10 1908 | NOV 02 1975 |
| 7                    | Ueland, Cecilia          | F | APR 09 1906 |             |

## Family Group Sheet

```
=====
Husband: Leonard John Fertuck #1
-----Date-----Place-----
    Born: JAN 10 1942      in: Saskatoon, Sask.
    Died:                  in:
    Buried:                in:
    Home: Toronto ON      Occupation: Professor
    Father: John Fred Fertuck #6
    Mother: Maria Semko #7
=====
```

```
=====
Wife: Helen Cecilia Arnason #2
Married: AUG 26 1967      in: Saskatoon, Sask.
-----Date-----Place-----
    Born: FEB 20 1945      in: Prince Albert, Sask.
    Died:                  in:
    Buried:                in:
    Home:                  Occupation: Teacher
    Father: Edward Baldwin Arnason #840
    Mother: Cecilia Ueland #834
=====
```

```
=====
1 Kirsten Cecilia Fertuck #3
F Born: JAN 13 1976      in: Toronto, Ont.
  Died:                  in:
=====
```

```
-----
2 Stephen Edward John Fertuck #4
M Born: AUG 16 1978      in: Toronto, Ont.
  Died:                  in:
=====
```

```
-----
3 Tania Marie Fertuck #5
F Born: NOV 06 1982      in: Toronto, Ont.
  Died:                  in:
=====
```

### .....GENIE TRIVIA.....

At one time there was a letter "thorn" in the English language which represented the "th" sound. When written it looked a little like a "y" and thus in old documents you find "y" used in place of thorn which has no modern equivalent. All those words that are written "ye" are really supposed to be pronounced "the": i.e. Ye = the; Yt = that; Ym = them.

- from Newsletter of Alberta Family Histories Society, Feb, 1990.

## **SASKATCHEWAN NEWSPAPERS**

Submitted by Dorothy Lee,  
Saskatoon Branch SGS.

"Tisdale Monitor" published every Thursday. Yearly subscription \$1.00  
Thursday, 20 Dec. 1906.

- SHANNON      The Bank of Ottawa, Tisdale Branch will be open on or about 1st January 1907. F. Shannon, Manager.
- GIBSON      The Gibson Lumber Co. have sold their yard at this point to the  
MOORE      Beaver Lumber Co. W.E.Moore still remains in charge.
- LaCROIX      George La Croix, our popular druggist, has been appointed an issuer of marriage licenses. With this appointment we will increase our stock of wedding stationary.
- ROBERTSON      The election of village overseer which took place in the school  
DEMPSEY      house on Monday evening December 10th resulted in the election of William Littlejohn Robertson over James Dempsey by a majority of two votes.
- DAVIS      Thos. Davis, who has located south of Crooked River, brought in a car-load of young cattle on Friday last and is disposing of them at reasonable prices.
- HOGAN      Dr. Hogan has received the appointment as Physician to the Saskatchewan Lumber Co's camps at Crooked River. The doctor hopes to start a private hospital here soon.
- JACKSON      Born - On Monday Dec. 17th to the wife of P. Jackson, a son.
- ERNEST      Mr.L.R. Ernest of 47-14 was a caller in town on Tuesday and reports prospects of organizing a school district in his vicinity.
- TYNDELL      A sleighing party drove out to the home of Mr. & Mrs. J.B.Tyndell on Monday evening and a pleasant time was spent until the midnight hour. Mr. & Mrs. Tyndell proving themselves very affable host and hostess.

### GOBURN ITEMS

- PEDDLE      Homesteading is the order of the day. H. Predde, W. White and W.  
WHITE      Meabry being the latest arrivals.  
MEABRY
- CATHER      A number of our settlers are taking out logs at Cather's Mill.
- ROGERS      Our teacher, Mr. Rogers has given notice that his services will terminate at the end of the year.

MOGGY Mrs. James Moggy and sister, of Melfort, are visiting their sister  
MEABRY -in-law, Mrs. Meabry.

YOUNG Claude Young's brother, Percy, is holding down his homestead on sec.  
24-43-14.

MANCHESTER Mr. Manchester is home for the winter.

HUXLEY David Huxley had the misfortune of upsetting his threshing engine  
when pulling it home after the season's run.

Tisdale local news - Thursday, 3 Oct. 1907

HUTCHINSON J.F. Hutchinson of Prince Albert was a Tisdale visitor on Wednesday.

McASKILL R. McAskill of Gladstone, Agent for the J.I. Case Co. came in from  
the east this morning.

GIBBS L.C. Gibbs of Winnipeg, representing the National Cash Register Co.  
is transacting business in town today.

..... end .....



**DATA: BUYER'S GUIDE**

The following item comes from the November 1989 minutes of the SGS COMPUTER SIG, and originated as a newspaper clipping concerning advice for first time computer purchasers.

"Saskatoon Star Phoenix" of October 1989.

- 1] Make sure the company guarantees the compatibility in a written guarantee.
- 2] Try to get 30 or 60 days to try the programs you want first, so you know that they work effectively.
- 3] Buy it from a place with good return and exchange policies. They vary from store to store. If you buy it from a place that does not have a far-sighted view of customer service you may be unhappy.
- 4] It is a good option to be able to get service loaners, just in case your computer must be sent away for servicing.
- 5] When buying a compatible, a nation-wide service network is a good thing to look for. Be sure the product is company warranted not just dealer warranted.
- 6] Buy from an authorized dealer, there is a lot of what is called 'gray market' now, where they buy from the States because PCs are being sold cheaper. Buying gray market does not guarantee you a warranty.
- 7] If you get a hard disk, try to get a two year warranty on it. Once it fails it can only be opened in a special environment to be serviced. If you have to send it away it may cost you \$150. to \$200. to repair a \$400. to \$500. item. When it comes back it will have a 90 day warranty.

## LETTERS from our readers

# - It has been said many times but it bears repeating: sources for family history research can be found in many places - so keep your eyes open!! Nancy Pochipinski, of Carrot River, SK., wrote to tell us of her latest discovery and where she found it.....

"In the book "Diefenbaker for the Defence" my uncle's murder and the trial were discussed. I had known about the murder but it was a touchy subject so I hadn't pursued the research. I thought that someday I would check out the courtroom files, however I don't need to do that now as it is well documented in the book.

The whole book is very interesting; I learned a lot about the Depression, early pioneer experiences and hardships, about our legal system, political system and of course about John Diefenbaker. If one's family is mentioned this book is a real find - providing one doesn't mind uncovering the dark side of the family history.

.....index listing the trials mentioned. Some are brief; some take up a whole chapter.

I tried at several book stores to buy a copy but couldn't find one. The book is available from Wapiti (Prince Albert) Public Library."

Ed.Note: Nancy included a photocopy of the book's back cover and I have taken the liberty of including here a brief quote from this source.

"In Diefenbaker for the Defence, Garrett and Kevin Wilson examine Diefenbaker's legal career from 1919 until his winning of the Conservative Party leadership in 1956. Using Diefenbaker's personal papers and the records of his most famous trials, they capture the personality of the man himself - aggressive and single-minded - while also painting a vivid picture of the rural communities where Diefenbaker was a leading and somewhat unusual figure."

# Robert D. Hill, Brooklyn Park, MN. shares with us a problem he has had in trying to locate an old family bible containing McLelland family info....

"I would like to suggest another method that would benefit us both. If your society would place an article in the newspapers asking all those citizens who own bibles containing genealogical data to extract the names and associated vital data and send that data to your society for your records, perhaps the McLelland/ McClelland information would be submitted. Certainly your society would benefit from having all the resulting bible recordings in your files. The names and associated vital data in some cases is the only record of marriage, birth and death that exists anywhere as in my McLelland family case. This information I seek has not been found in 31 years of searching records from New York, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Washington, DC. - I could go on and on."

Ed.Note: This sounds like a very worthwhile project and we could begin by printing in the Bulletin some of the findings. We would print some extracts but mainly a current listing of the families named in the bibles.



# Nada Irvine, of the North East Branch SGS, asks us to place this before you...

"The members of the North East Branch would like to thank everyone who came to the Genealogy Convention in Melfort last October. Thanks to those who participated in our ancestral parade, to those who brought material and set up displays, and to all those others who made the effort to attend.

Thanks for helping to make the convention a success."

# The comment section of the SGS membership renewal forms are always a good source to learn the feelings of our members.....

"Keep up the good work! Enjoy the stories very much"

"I belong to five other genealogical societies and find yours to be far more interesting than the others".

"I appreciate your good work and being able to borrow books".

"The names I'm researching did not appear in the "SGS Membership Interests" book and I've been a member since 1987."

ED.NOTE: Being an SGS member did not mean that your 'surnames of interest' would automatically appear in the book. Members were responsible for sending a current list of the names they wished published to the SGS Publishing Committee by a specified date. The Bulletin, Vol.20, #1 (March 1989) carried a special form which interested members were asked to complete and return with the list of names. There was no charge for this but it ensured that all names appearing in the book were current and the people submitting them were still SGS members.

The Publishing Committee hopes to "do" another Members Interest in 1991 or '92 so be prepared to forward your surnames when the announcement appears. As before a registration form will appear in the Bulletin.

===== +++++ =====

#### DEFINITIONS:

Some words you might discover when transcribing headstones in a cemetery.

AE = abbreviation for "aetates" or years of life.

RELICT = means widow

CONSORT = indicates the husband was still living at time of his wife's death.

#### **DID YOU KNOW?**

That in 1735 the first postal road was opened in Canada? Post "houses" where couriers could spend the night, get a fresh horse or pass on the mail to other couriers, were established at nine mile intervals in New France. This service was mostly for government dispatches however couriers were allowed to carry letters given to them by private citizens. Fees were ten sols (.10 cents) between Montreal and Quebec City, five sols to Three Rivers, and proportionate rates depending on the distance to other settlements.

- from "Message from the Director of the Heron Philatelic Circle"

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY HAS THESE ITEMS FOR SALE:

|                                                                                                            | Qty.    | Cost  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Births, Deaths, & Marriages From Regina Newspapers,<br>1883 - 1889 -----                                   | \$15.00 | _____ |
| SGS Library Supplement 1986-1988 -----                                                                     | 7.50    | _____ |
| SGS Members Interest -----                                                                                 | 5.50    | _____ |
| Bumper Stickers - "Genealogists Dig Their Roots" -----                                                     | 1.50    | _____ |
| <br>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    | _____ |
| IGI forms pkg of 10-----                                                                                   | 1.00    | _____ |
| Seven Generation Pedigree Chart -----                                                                      | 1.00    | _____ |
| Surrogate Court Records at the Archives of Ont. SHEPARD,C.J                                                | 3.00    | _____ |
| Loyalist Lists: Over 2,000 Loyalist Names and Families from<br>the Haldimand Papers. FITZGERALD,Keith----- | 8.00    | _____ |
| Historical Sketch of St. Peters Parish and the Founding<br>Colonies of Rastadt,Katharinental & Speyer--    | 1.50    | _____ |
| Were Your Ancestors Front Page News-----                                                                   | 7.70    | _____ |
| How To Research Your Ukrainian Ancestry in Sask.-----                                                      | 4.00    | _____ |
| District of Upper Canada Maps -Set of 4 maps 1788-1849                                                     | 2.50    | _____ |
| Townships & County Seats Of Ontario -Set of 7 maps                                                         | 2.50    | _____ |
| Location of British Army Records -----                                                                     | 4.00    | _____ |
| Hearth Tax -----                                                                                           | 2.80    | _____ |
| Concise Genealogical Dictionary -----                                                                      | 14.00   | _____ |
| Pitfalls In Genealogical Research -----                                                                    | 8.00    | _____ |
| Yellow Sheets (clear) -----                                                                                | .50     | _____ |
| <br>Genealogy Note Pads: "I Love Genealogy" or "Climbing the--<br>Family Tree". (Pink or Blue) 5" x 8"     | 2.00    | _____ |
| <br>Our Family Tree Book -----                                                                             | 10.00   | _____ |
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# BACK ISSUES OF THE "BULLETIN"

- 1971-V2, #4 B.M.D.records in Sask.; Marchwell Tombstones; Dalesboro Cemeteries.
- 1974-V5, #4 Historical Sketch of St. Peters Parish, Founding of the Speyer District, Founding of the Colonies.
- 1978-V9, #3 Henderson's Regina Directory 1904; R.M. #102 Leader Post Names Cont'd.
- 1980-V11, #1 German, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian Immig; American Immig to Canada.
- 1982-V13, #1 Resources of Public Archives; ENGEL trip to Germany.
- #3 History of Qu'Appelle NWT; Build.Basic Geneal Library.
- #4 Index
- 1983-V14, #1 BMD Qu'Appelle Progress 1886-90; Regina Public Library; Lee Family in Engl.; Manitoba Archives Publications.
- #2 SGS Archives, Library, Cemetery Project; Bulletin.
- #3 French Immig. to Canada & the West; Funeral Home info.
- #4 Gen. Research in Ont. Sherwood United Church.
- 1984-V15, #1 IGI; Ont.Land Recs Index; Griffith Valuation; Wolhynian German Settlement: Microfilms, Bukovina.
- #2 Research in Scotland; computers; Ukuranian Res; Wolhynian Gers.
- #3 Ancestors in Prussia; Wolhynian Germans cont; d Loyalist Ont.
- 1985-V16, #2 Loyalists; Gen Research in Quebec; Gen.Lib. Salt Lake
- #3 Home Children Life in Aberdeen; Bibl. for Ukranian Res.
- #4 Home Children cont'd IGI Prince Albert bus tour.
- 1986-V17, #2 Family Registry
- #3 Obtaining Military Records; Emigrants to Ont. & Que. West. Isles. Reg. Orders 2nd Lanark Militia 1837,
- 1987-V18, #2 Ukrainian given names, Bartholomew History and Jeffrey History.
- #3 Photography, Genealogical Program ideas.
- #4 French & Metis, Numbering & Filing system by Jonasson.
- 1988-V19, #1 Searching for Roots, Sask.'s Romanian Orthodox Comm., Sask.: It's Land & People.
- #2 Dutch Marriage Reg., Planning A Family Reunion, My Favorite Ancestor, National Forum on Heraldry in Canada.
- #3 History and Use of Engl. Parish Reg., A Colorful Character in the Yerxa Family, More Jewish Surnames.
- #4 Life of Peter Findler, More Jewish Surnames, Beginning Research.
- 1989-V20, #1 Scottish Research Without Leaving Town, "Home" Children, War Registry Records, Daoust Family
- #2 Pierre Desautels 1631-1708, History of St. Martin's Roman Catholic Parish, Search for A Mayflower Descent
- #3 Tale of an Orkney Lad, Where to Find Family History Sources in Regina
- #4 Reasons for the Emigration of Our Forefathers, Finding Out What Has Already Been Done, Medical, Presbyterian Parish Records

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

\*\*\*\* We will xerox any Back Issues of the Bulletin for \$7.50 if sold out.



## 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 search: 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 checked. 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 copies.

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 in-depth search the Society can supply you with names of people who could do this.

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### **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 costs. 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.

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### **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.

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### **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.

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ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE SHOULD COSTS INCREASE.



**Saskatchewan Genealogical Society**

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