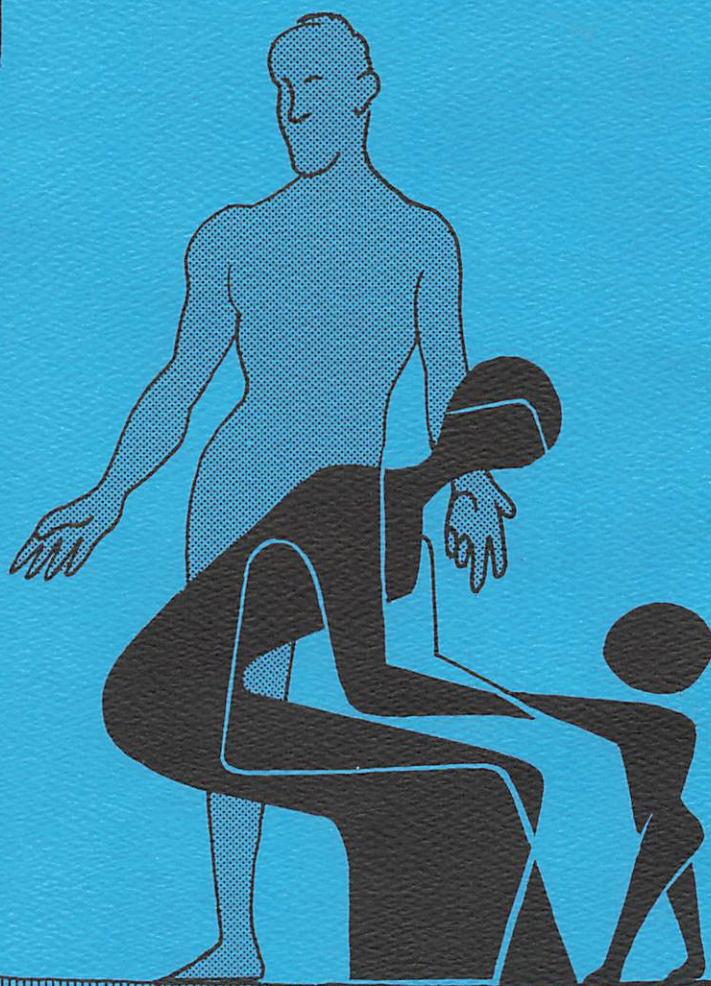


ASK  
*Saskatchewan*  
**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

VOLUME 21 NUMBER 3  
SEPTEMBER 1990

BULLETIN



*Saskatchewan Genealogical Society*



## THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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

SGS Library & Office  
2nd floor  
1870 Lorne St.  
Regina, Sask.

Telephone: 1 (306) 780-9207  
Fax: (306) 781-6021

Office & Library hours  
Monday to Friday: 9:30am.- 5:00pm.

The Purpose of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) as outlined in the Society Constitution (1989).

1. To promote, encourage and foster the study of genealogical and original genealogical research in the Province of Saskatchewan, especially as related to Saskatchewan families.
2. To collect and preserve in a library and archive information, as in books, manuscripts, typescripts, charts, maps, photographs, photostats, microfilms and related material, relevant to such genealogical, historical and biographical study; to index and catalogue the same and make such information readily available to members of the Society and to other persons, as may be provided in the By-Laws.
3. To maintain an index of similar material which may be preserved in other libraries, archives, museums and similar institutions, for the guidance of members and others authorized to use the facilities of this Society.
4. To encourage and instruct members in the ethical principles, scientific methods and effective techniques of genealogical research and to defend the standards of genealogy from incompetent and disreputable persons.
5. To enter into friendly relations with other Societies having a similar or related purpose, in Saskatchewan, other parts of Canada or in other countries and to cooperate with them in promotion of our common interests.
6. To publish and distribute books, bulletins, and other printed material as, from time to time, may be decided by the membership or the Board of Directors.

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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DEADLINE FOR NEXT ISSUE OF THE BULLETIN : 1 November 1990  
Material received after this date will be held over until next issue.

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

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

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

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

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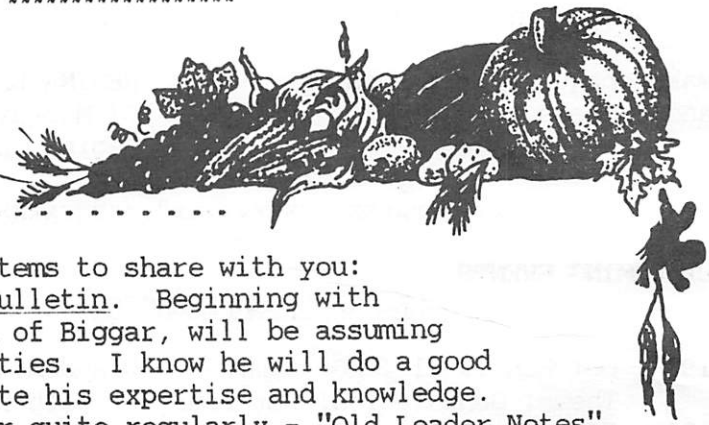
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## EDITOR CHAT.....

We have a couple of 'good news' items to share with you:

- 1] We have a new Editor for the Bulletin. Beginning with issue #1 of 1991, Rae Chamberlain of Biggar, will be assuming Editorial duties and responsibilities. I know he will do a good job and our readers will appreciate his expertise and knowledge.
- 2] A new feature which will appear quite regularly - "Old Leader Notes", dealing with extractions of genealogical interest from an early Regina newspaper. John Marley, who is doing vital statistic extractions from early Regina newspapers for book publication, quite regularly passes along items which don't fall into the category of 'vital stats' but are too interesting to ignore. As space and material permit we will share these tid-bits with you.

Election time again - some members of the SGS Board of Directors have fulfilled their term of office, and those seats are now open for election. Please refer to the coloured insert pages for NOTICE OF ELECTION to learn which positions need filling. I know that the majority of family researchers have little or no interest in elections, Boards or administration of the Society. Which is unfortunate, because a Society like ours can't run on a vacuum. Ours is a volunteer-driven organization which means that all aspects of Society activities are manned by volunteers, whether decision-making or recording cemeteries. To survive our Society must have ACTIVE VOLUNTEERS at all levels. It is now that time of year when we are in need of volunteers to serve on the Board of Directors. The SGS needs people, thinking people, who are willing to put a little time, some effort and a great deal of thought into the needs of the Society and its membership.

*Marie Svedahl*





**NEW SGS LIBRARY HOURS:**

Effective 1 Sept. 1990 SGS Library hours will be -

**Monday to Friday - 9:30 - 5:00**

The Library will be open on the 3rd Saturday of each month, and closed the following Monday. The Library will also be closed the Mondays following long weekends and following the SGS Seminar.

Library open: 15 Sept; 20 Oct; 17 Nov; 15 Dec.

Library closed: 17 Sept; 8th & 22 & 29 Oct; 12 & 19 Nov; 17 Dec;  
also from 22 December 1990 to 1 January 1991.

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**REGINA BRANCH SGS announces release of a NEW PUBLICATION**

"Index to the 1891 Census of Assiniboia East" - an every-name index for all individuals enumerated in the 1891 Canadian Census who were resident in District #198 (Assiniboia East) an area that is now part of Saskatchewan. A valuable source for locating ancestors who migrated west from Ontario, Quebec, the USA, and overseas. Book contains complete instructions for locating the original entry on microfilm copies of the 1891 Census schedules.

Cost (includes postage).....\$25.00 (\$CN or \$US)

Make cheques payable to:  
and address to:

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67 Marquis Cres.  
Regina, SK. S4S 6J8

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**UP-COMING EVENTS**

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES:

- 1990: OCTOBER 19-21 : MGS Seminar - Brandon, Man.  
Theme: Genealogical Pot Pourri - with Brenda Merriman & David Pratt
- 1990: OCTOBER 26-28: SGS Seminar - Swift Current, Sask.  
Theme: Family History Roundup - with Ron Bremer
- 1990: OCTOBER 26-27: AFHS Seminar - Calgary, Alta.  
Theme: British Heritage Forum with John Kitzmiller
- 1991: APRIL: SGS Annual Meeting - Regina, Sask.
- 1991: MAY 24-26: OGS Seminar - Kingston, Ont.  
Theme: Kingston, A Gateway to Upper Canada
- 1991: MAY: 6th Australasian Congress of Genealogy & Heraldry - Launceston,  
Tasmania.

SGS WORKSHOPS:

- 1990: SEPT. 21: SGS Resource Workshop - Prince Albert, Sask.
- 1990: SEPT. 15: Grassroots Genealogy - Lloydminster, Sask.
- 1990-NOVEMBER: Grassroots Genealogy - Meadow Lake (tentative)

REGIONAL/BRANCH PROGRAMS

- 1990-OCT. 23: Regina Branch - Member Sharing: A Female Ancestor
- 1990-NOV. 3: Region #2 - "Computers" - Pangman, Sask.
- 1990-NOV. 3: Region #4 - "Stamp Collection" - Eston, Sask.
- 1990-Nov. 27: Regina Branch - Maps in Genealogy
- (For more info on any of the above, please contact SGS Office, or the hosting centre involved).



The second of two articles translated and sent in by William J. Busch of Vancouver, BC. The original appeared in a 1951 issue of "Bessarabischer Heimatskalender".

## THE ORIGIN OF OUR FORMER MOTHER-CONGREGATIONS

by Prof. Chr. Kalmbach

The German people of Bessarabia represented as to origin a link, and indeed the last one, in the comprehensive colonization-work of the Russian Government, whose sole aim in the last quarter of the 18th Century (after 1782) was to populate with European settlers the conquered distant steppes at the Black and Azov seas.

This imaginative colonization-work began with the Manifesto of Empress Catharine the Great, from 1763 on. This Manifesto, with which not only began the settlement of large areas of Russia with foreigners (almost totally German) but also for the time the conditions were laid out in writing as to what land they would receive and what their rights and obligations were.

If the first colonization attempts, that chiefly to the origin of the German settlements around Petersburg (Leningrad) and the Volga, arose from the wish to win as many west-European immigrants for Russia as possible, then the subsequent settlement of the southern Russia from the Pruth to the Transcaucasus as well as Bessarabia was carried out with a different viewpoint in mind, namely to place more worth on the suitability of individual immigrants, rather than on their numbers. The reason being, that the foreign settlers were to be models and examples for the Russian peasants.

The settling of Bessarabia began soon after this province was given to Russia by the Treaty of Bucharest in May of 1812. Settlers came from two directions, that is, from widely separated regions namely:

- 1. from the then called Duchy of Warsaw and surroundings, most often simply called Poland.
- 2. from southwest Germany, largely from Wuerttemberg.

The immigration from the Duchy of Warsaw and environs was based on the Manifesto of Czar Alexander 1 on 29 Nov. 1813. The Manifesto was really directed to the German settlers in the Duchy, inviting them to come to Bessarabia.

Around 1800 these German settlers (mostly from Wuerttemberg, but also from neighbouring provinces) had come to what was then known as Poland, but had because of their differences in belief (most were Protestants) and because of the unfriendliness of the Poles, and because of the military confusion caused by Napoleon's campaign toward Moscow, had much to suffer. Many could not adjust, so their presence there was not a happy one.

In this depressing situation they suddenly heard of this wonderful event! Kaiser Alexander's Manifesto had appeared! They heard of it, they read it, but they didn't trust their own eyes and ears! The Czar called them to come to Russia into his new province, Bessarabia, and promised them freedom from all taxes for



ten years, 60 dessjatinen of land (65 hectares) per family, freedom from military service for them and their heirs, and provision of an advance of money for their first arrangements and provisions until the first harvest, as well as the right to build their own churches, call ministers, and worship according to their customs!

This Manifesto of the Russian Czar, in whom these hard-pressed settlers, because of his piety and faithfulness had great trust, appeared to these time-worn people of Poland as salvation, and because of the freely given assurances of the Czar allowed them once again to breathe a breath of hope and to take new courage.

Soon people willing to emigrate found themselves gathering in various designated places, and were ready once again to take on the wearisome toil of distant wanderings on primitive transportation and at long last still find a place where they could be happy. In small groups with leaders from their midst or in large trains led by Russian officials, on horsewagons, on hand-carts or with a bundle on the back and staff in hand, they began their long journey into the unknown! The road led through Wolynia, where Russian authorities received them and accompanied them on their way to Bessarabia. After overcoming much travail, troubles and hardships the first groups and trains entered Bessarabia in the late fall of 1814. Only the founders of Tarutino experienced the end of their wanderings this very fall in that they were shown to their settling-place in the valley of Antschakrak.

All the other trains which arrived that fall of 1814 because their settlement area had not yet been prepared, were quartered in Moldau villages and homes around Kishineff and Bender. Many were allowed to get settled in their new "home" in the next spring of 1815. Not a few had to languish almost two years in these temporary quarters. Also those who followed in the years thereafter could not always be brought to their place of settlement immediately, but those new-comers had to tarry up to two years in these Moldau villages and homes.

The emigration from southwest Germany resulted from determinations of 1804, that led to the founding of German settlements in south Russia from Odessa to the Sea of Azov.

The first emotion which the first sight of their new "home" engendered was for the most part a big disappointment. Scarcely ever did they find even modest huts ready for them. Often some of the building materials lay there ready for them. Frequently they found neither huts, nor building materials, so that they were forced to build earthen huts for shelter.

In the following extracts from the chronicles of our mother-congregations from the year 1846, it will be seen just in what state the emigrants found their new "home" and how they tackled the construction of their villages.

#### ARRIVAL AT THE PLACE OF SETTLEMENT AND THE FOUNDING OF THE VILLAGES

##### A. The immigrants from Poland founded:

###### 1. TARUTINO

The founders of this colony came partly from the Kingdom of Prussia and partly



from Prussian Pommerania and Mecklenburg in a variety of migration trains accompanied by a Russian official. On arrival they found huts, whose walls were made of woven shrubs covered with smeared clay; these were prepared for the reception of a hundred families. The first train-leader was Gottfried Scheucher. By the way, not all the immigrants arrived in one train, but in a variety of small groups.

Wilhelm Mutschall reports concerning their arrival: "Once given travel-passes, the emigrants assembled at designated points. Here they were divided into columns with a Russian officer as escort and guide, as well as a group leader chosen from their number. The founders of Tarutino had as their group-leader a Gottfried Scheuchner. It could have been in the spring of 1814 when the migration-train was set in motion. Two-horse wagons, one-horse wagons, and hand carts were loaded with essential household equipment; even people on foot with walking staff in hand made their way forward on the dusty road. Uphill and downhill through fields and forests. Upwards the wagons had to be pushed to help the weak horses... downhill things went too easily and so bundles of rolled-up brushes were tied on behind and a pair of men put their weight on it to act as brakes.

After much toil, trouble, suffering and privation our immigrants arrived in Bessarabia in the late fall. But what a disappointment!! For the 100 families only 50 huts had been readied; the rest of the settler families...one must think of Borodino and Krasna... were sheltered in various Moldau villages, namely: Galbin, Tschimisclia, Mardar, Koperach, Tschugrik, Boragan, Tomai and others."

## 2. KRASNA

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Krasna had changed their homeland twice! What drove our ancestors out of their beautiful homeland into strange lands? Most of them had lost their land and possessions. They yearned for a new home with all their being.

The King of Prussia released an invitation to all German colonists to come to his new province that he had won in the Partition of Poland. Upon this call many who were eager to emigrate from various ares of Germany came to Prussia-Poland and to the Napoleon-created Duchy of Warsaw.

Our forefathers chose to make the Dukedom of Warsaw their new home and established the villages of Ortschokowin and Schitonitz. Most of these people came from the environs of Munich (upper-Bavaria). However, the eye and skin-colour, as well as the French names gave away their origin in the French-German border area. Many of our forefathers came from Pfalz. Among the colonist a dialect developed which more and more became like the Pfalzian dialect.

They were as poor as beggars when they arrived in Poland. Through diligence and hard work they eventually achieved a certain degree of prosperity. In spite of being far away from France, in 1812 Napoleon's all-destroying hordes robbed them of their land and possessions anew! Since even as far away as Poland they found themselves defenceless, they once again were on the look-out for a new safe home and they found one! They found it in Bessarabia, which Russia won from the Turks in a war in 1812.

Joyfully answering a call by the Russian Government, 133 families of our forefathers trekked into this highly praised land under the leadership of their over-seers, Matthias Miller and Peter Bender. The few paltry belongings still left to them after the war, were loaded onto wretched carts and wagons. Many who had no wagon carried a rucksack on their back, a walking stick in their hand, and away they went towards a strange land to seek their happiness.

At first, most of them were sheltered in Moldavian villager's homes. Even in Kishinev and Bender many were similarly housed. However some of them insisted on going on to their assigned places of settlement. The others left their Moldau quarters in the spring of 1815.

Among the 133 families that settled in Krasna, there were nineteen Evangelic Lutheran families, who lived in the upper part of the village. The other 114 families were Catholic. That is why in 1825 the congregation approached the Russian authorities for permission to re-settle in the newly founded colony of Katsbach, which was 8 km. southwest of Krasna. Permission was granted. So soon thereafter they settled at the lower end of Katzbach. There were also eight Polish families who joined the trek from Poland and who settled in Krasna. Over time they became "germanized".

### 3. BORODINO

Still in the same year (1814) the founders of Borodino under the chief management of Kommissar Krueger began their journey to Bessarabia and entered the land assigned to them.

Originally 100 families settled in the colony of Borodino but in 1815 a further 15 families joined them. Of these 115 families, 64 came from the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, 18 from West Prussia, 22 from Mecklenburg, nine from Baden, and two from Saxony.

The colonists of Bordino on their arrival at the assigned steppe found it occupied by native Moldavians. That is why, before they could take possession of their land, they had to seek shelter in the surrounding Moldau villages for 13 weeks.

### 4. WITTENBERG

In the year 1814 Kommissar Krueger came to Poland to list the hard-pressed German emigrants who wanted to go to Russia, and to give them the necessary passes needed on their way. In various sections they travelled out of Poland into Russia in 1814 under the leadership of a Russian official.

On arrival in Russia older residents led them to their settlement in Bessarabia and saw to it they were quartered in various villages and provided with food.

Joyfully the above-mentioned settlers followed the call of the high government of Russia and 138 families left their former settlement of Groenbach (Groembach) and Sulzfeld. They were in such poor circumstances that nearly one-third of the company were driven on wagons and many travelled on foot. This travelling company entered the Russian state at Uschtschiluk on the Bug River and arrived at their own expense at their assigned quarters partly in the Moldau villages



near Kishinev, and partly in the villages near the town of Bender. Some stayed there from November 1814 to June 1815, and others until the spring of 1816.

On instructions from higher powers, 80 families moved to an assigned settling place in the Kirgisch valley, and the other 58 families followed in the spring of 1816, so that in 1816 the colony was fully settled down. When they arrived they found nothing but tall grassland on the steppe which two Bulgarians, named Slatow and Margowski, had for rent. For their first efforts to establish homes, they were forced to build huts with straw!

Immediately after the founding of this colony, it was named after their homeland, "Wuerttemberg", but later was called, "Marienthal". A few years later upon orders from the highest sources it was named, "Matojaroslawez" in honour and remembrance of the Battle of Matojaroslawez on 24 Oct. 1812.

#### 5. KULM

It was in the year 1815 that German immigrants from the Kingdom of Poland according to the invitation of the high Crown of Russia were assigned their place of settlement. Originally 80 families had formed a transport train from Poland to Russia and settled there. Later from some of the other filled colonies, 28 more families were assigned to Kulm, to bring the total to 108. The majority of these settlers consisted of those who were born in the Kingdom of Poland, and whose fathers in earlier times were Prussian emigrants who went to Poland. Their previous settlements had been in the Duchy of Poland, others came from the districts of Plotzk, Kalisch, and Warsaw. Only a few were from the Kingdom of Prussia from the Province of Brandenburg. Most of the settlers of the colony came with the travel-train in 1814 under the leadership of the deceased Gottfried Radach. They found the steppes assigned to them occupied by three Moldavian lease-holders. There were no prepared houses ready for their arrival...not until after a five-month delay was the building of houses begun.

#### 6. LEIPZIG

In the fall of 1814 several trains of German immigrants from Poland arrived here and wintered in surrounding Moldau villages. In the spring of 1815 they came to Tarutino and by an officer of the Crown were directed to the Steppe where they were to locate. Still that same year wood for building houses was provided, so that with the use of clay the so-called "clay-houses" were built.

Originally at the founding of the colony, 128 families settled here. Most of them came from Poland, a few from Prussia, and arrived in three trains under the transport leaders, Martin Fried and Friedrich Ries and the now deceased Peter Steinke.

When the immigrants settled here, the steppe was previously occupied by a Moldavian and a Bulgarian who raised sheep and cattle.

They found no houses but settled on the heavily grassed Steppe and lived in poor huts that they built using some poles, grass roofs, walls of braided shrubs and clay, until authorities provided some wood.

## 7. KLOESTITZ

These immigrants once were Wuerttembergers that in the early years of the century settled in Poland and then when they migrated to Bessarabia in the summer of 1814, were joined by many Prussian families. Under the leadership of Commissar Krueger they journeyed to Bessarabia in several sections with strangers and often unknown, often changing section-leaders. They were provided with written statements of privileges granted by His Majesty Czar Alexander 1. From September 1814 to February 1815 they were temporarily quartered in designated Moldavian villages. In the spring of 1815 the colonists, 134 families in all, mostly from Wuerttemberg and Prussia and some from Bavaria, settled on their designated steppe.

## 8. PARIS

In 1816 these immigrants settled on the north side of the steppe-river Kugaelnik in Bessarabia. These settlers were descendants of the Prussian emigrants that went to Warsaw and the Kalisch area near Warsaw. On the request of His Majesty Alexander the Mild, 141 families settled here after nearly two years of being quartered in Moldau villages near the Dnjestr river. They had no leader, but they carried documents, which on the way helped provide shelter and passage-money

## 9. ARZIS

In the years 1816/17 these immigrants settled on their land according to Plan #14. There was no wood or anything; all was wild and desolate... not a house or hut, so they had to get through the winter in earthen huts. The first party to arrive consisted of 82 families from the Kingdom of Poland, province of Marienweider, city of Kulm. Their leader was Baron von Wittenhelm in the city of Thorn. The second group in 1817, also from the Kingdom of Poland, province of Kalisch from Konin, consisted of 41 families. Their leader was the governor of Kalisch and they were Evangelical Lutherans.

-----to be continued next issue-----  
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## Genie Trivia

### WORDS A GENEALOGIST SHOULD KNOW:

Abstract: a summary of the important parts, or points, of a document.

Ahnentafel: pedigree, a table of ancestors.

Consanguinity: state of being related by blood, or descended from a common ancestor.

Consort: spouse (husband or wife).

Decedent: deceased person.

Et. al. : (Latin) and others.

Et. ux. : (Latin) and wife.

- from the Connecticut Nutmegger, v.23, #1. June 1990.

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Submitted by Nellie Barber,  
Southeast Branch Member.

NEW HOURS: Beginning in September the SGS Library will be observing different office hours - please refer to the "sgs bulletin board" for complete information.

SGS BOOK BORROWERS - PLEASE NOTE: When you borrow a book from the SGS Library via the mail, you will notice an enclosed postage return label. Please use it to return the book(s). The SGS has already paid the return postage at the time the parcel was mailed to you so you are not saving the Society anything by neglecting to use the return sticker.

LOTTERY CHALLENGE: Are you saving your non-winning Lottery Tickets for "Lottery Challenge"? Thanks to Lottery funds, the SGS is able to supply you with the present level of programming. Without such funds your membership might be \$175./year. For further details see August 1990 "SGS News".

1990 SGS SEMINAR: We've been informed that the deadline | Pearl Weston,  
for entries for the writing and photography contests | 620-8th Ave., NE  
have been extended - those interested should contact -> | Swift Current, SK.  
We've also been asked to mention that there is another | S9H 2R3  
event taking place at the Swift Current School that week!  
-end, and to avoid confusion you are asked to use the school entrance off 9th  
Avenue, instead of 11th Ave. as stated in the June agenda. There is parking  
available in the northwest corner of the school yard, near the door we are  
requested to use. HELP PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT by bringing your own mug to use  
at coffee/juice breaks.

THE GST - Have you been wondering how the GST affects your SGS membership? Check page [h] of the coloured insert pages in this Bulletin for the answer.

1891 CENSUS OF ASSINIBOIA EAST: Regina Branch SGS announced publication of their second volume in the series of indexed individuals found on this early census. The index contains name, age, sex and birthplace of approximately 18,000 residents of the area known as Assiniboia East. For particulars on how to order this book please refer to "SGS Bulletin Board" on page 116,

6TH ANNUAL AUSTRALASIAN CONGRESS: to be held in | Congress Convention,  
Tasmania in May 1991. For details write --> | c/o P.O. Box 60,  
| Prospect 7250  
| Tasmania, Australia

IN MEMORY

Margaret Emily Hall

Emily was born 8 Aug. 1916 in the Jura district of Saskatchewan, near present day Mankota, d/o John and Maria Hall. She passed away 19 May 1990 at the Swift Current Union Hospital.

Emily was a school teacher, motor license issuer and newspaper reporter. She worked on the community history book committee and as a volunteer for many organizations. She always took a great interest in her family and its history, joining the Grasslands Branch of the SGS in 1983. She served as Branch secretary/treasurer for many years.

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IN MEMORY

Eva Alice Mein

It is with deep regret that we have learned of the death of Eva Alice Mein on 30 June 1990 after a lengthy battle with cancer. During the formative years of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society and the Regina Branch, Eva could be counted on to help any way she could. Although she never took any offices she gave a great deal of support to those who did. Her kindness and enthusiasm for family history will long be remembered by those of us who were involved with the SGS since its formation in 1969. Because of failing health Eva was absent from family history activities in recent years. She is survived by her husband, Stewart F. Mein, one son, Stewart G. (Lillian), and three grandsons: Ronald, David and Richard. Two sisters, Hilda Hewlett and Phylis Piper of Westminster survive her.

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AN ALTERNATE TO IRC's: As researchers we are always being reminded to send an SASE or for foreign letters, to enclose an International Reply Coupon (IRC). The IRC's are rising in cost and often two or more are required to cover the correct postage, and it is not always convenient to purchase or exchange them. If you will be doing considerable correspondence to another country it might be worth your while to consider purchasing some stamps directly from there. The International Society for British Genealogy & Family History (ISBGFH) Newsletter of April-June 1990 has some suggestions (and addresses) on how this can be done.

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BANBRIDGE & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY: The Society is | Gordon Lyle,  
now offering membership to overseas correspondence who | Three Gables,  
are interested in the Banbridge area. Membership of £5 | 28, Edenordinary Rd.  
covers the cost of the annual journal and other material | Banbridge, Co. Down  
and information. The aim of the Society is to compile | Ireland  
an index of information contained in the "Banbridge  
Chronicle" from 1870. They have a genealogy section who are in the process of  
compiling a data base for parish valuation and census records, etc.

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CANADIAN MILITARY RECORDS: There is no charge | Personnel Records Centre,  
however you should expect a waiting period of | National Archives of Canada,  
between three and four weeks for a reply. If | Tunney's Pasture,  
the service person is not deceased, his or her | Ottawa, ON. K1A 0N3  
written permission is necessary. If the person |  
is dead, then you need the death date with a substantiating death certificate or  
obituary.

BRITISH MILITARY RECORDS: The requirements are | The Minister of Defence,  
the same as above with the exception there is | CS R 2b  
a charge of £15.00. | Bourne Ave.  
| Hayes, Middlesex,  
| England UB3 1RF

- Kindred Spirits, Whitby-Oshawa Branch OGS, v8, #5, 1989.

TIMES PAST: LOCAL HEROES, LOCAL HISTORY: The Prairie History Room of the Regina  
Public Library is offering a new series of programmes to begin in October. The  
programmes commence at 7pm. There is no fee but pre-registration is requested.  
Call: 777-6011.

Oct. 4: "Nearby History; project ideas for amateur historians"  
Ken Aitken, Librarian, Prairie History Room  
Oct. 11: "Government House; ghosts and all".  
Bob Burke, Historian, Government House.  
Oct. 18: "Homestead Archaeology in the Souris Valley"  
John Brandon, Saskatchewan Research Council.  
Oct. 25: "Regina Rifles: a city institution"  
Stewart Mein, Author and Research consultant.

BUKOVINA: A new society for those interested | Bukovina Society of America,  
in eastern Europe heritage. | P.O. Box 81,  
Membership per year: \$10.00 single | Ellis, Kansas, USA  
15.00 family | 67637  
Telephone (913) 726-3499 daytime  
(913) 726-3165 evening.

CENTRAL SCOTLAND FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY: A new | Mrs. Elma Lindsay,  
society has recently been formed. Contact --> | 29 Craiginnan Gardens,  
| Dollar, Clackmannanshire,  
| Scotland  
- Caribou Notes, BC Gen. Soc., Quesnel Branch, v.7, #2.

UKRAINIAN HOT LINE: If you are in Vancouver you will be pleased to know that you  
can receive a listing of workshops and cultural events by dialing 436-3312. This  
is a 24-hour courtesy of the Ukrainian Canadian Professional & Business  
Association of Vancouver.

- BC Genealogist, v.19, #2.

UKRAINIAN GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

Would greatly appreciate the forwarding to them | 2021 - 17 Ave., SW,  
of all known Ukrainian surnames. They would like | Calgary, AB.  
100,000 by 1991, as it will be their 100th year in | T2T 0G2  
Canada. With the advent of Glasnost, they are |  
planning to petition Mr. Gorbechov to open up the now closed Ukrainian records.  
Those of you who have Ukrainian connections, please send your family group sheets  
to the above address.

- Caribou Notes, BC Gen. Soc., Quesnel Branch, v.7, #2.  
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MENNONITE ANCESTRY: Anyone with Mennonite linkage may like to know that the  
Lancaster Mennonite Historical Society  
has indexed all obituaries in the Menno- | The Mirror,  
nite periodicals "Herald of Truth" (1864 | Lancaster Mennonite Historical  
-1905), "Gospel Witness" (1905-1908), and | Society,  
"Gospel Herald" (1908-present). This | 2215 Millstream Road,  
unique genealogical card file, begun in | Lancaster, PA.  
the 1950's contains more than 200,000 | USA 17602-1499  
cards of selected vital statistics data |  
abstracted from 18th to 20th century primary and secondary sources. For more  
information write to the above address.

- Newsletter, BC Gen. Soc., v.15, #4.  
-----

LIST OF ACCREDITED SEARCHERS: The Scottish Genealogical | S.G.S.  
Society has compiled a register of 'Accredited Searchers' | 9 Union St.  
who have satisfied the Genealogical Inquiries Committee | Edinburgh, Scotland  
that they have the requisite knowledge and experience. | EH1 3LT  
Copies of the relevant leaflet, which details names,  
addresses and services offered, maybe obtained from the above address.

- Tay Valley Historian, No.22, Jan. 1989.  
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FEE INCREASE: Fees for English and Welsh Birth, Marriage & Death Certificates  
increased on April 1st, 1990. Certificates from local registrars are now £5.50  
and from Southport are £15 or £12, if their index numbers are provided.

- Newsletter of Alberta Family Histories Society, #85, April 1990.

(Ed. Note: The Family Tree of June 1990 states that the fee at local Record  
Offices remains the same at £5.)  
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NEW ADDRESS: One of our members forwarded | General Register & Record Office  
this change of address ----> | of Shipping and Seamen,  
The records in this office commence in | Block 2, Government Buildings,  
1891. We don't have information on the | St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa,  
whereabouts of prior records. | Cardiff Wales CF4 4YA



THE PEEL ARCHIVES would like researchers to know of the work done by Ms.K.M. Hunter of Cheltenham. She has produced an alphabetical surname index of the 1838-1869 Marriage Register for Caledon and Albion Townships. There are about 1000 cards in the index which will be word-processed in time. At present the cards serve as a valuable reference tool.

- Halton-Peel Branch OGS Newsletter, Apr. 1990.  
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TRACING NATURAL PARENTS IN THE UK: Adopted adults in England and Wales have been able to see their original birth certificates only since the law was changed by the Children's Act of 1975, although this was always possible in Scotland. Before you are given your birth certificate you are required to have an interview with a counsellor. The original birth certificate will give date and place of birth, mother's name, address and occupation. If registered in a different first name, that will be given, too. Write to -->

|                              |
|------------------------------|
| The Register General,        |
| Adopted Children's Register, |
| Titchfield, Fareham,         |
| Hampshire, England PO15 SRU  |

- Ancestry, Nanaimo Fam. Hist. Soc. Newsletter, v.7, #1, 1990  
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INDEXING OF US PASSENGER AND SHIP ARRIVAL RECORDS: Proposals have been made to index the records of the port of New York for the years 1892 to 1924. At this time however, no indexing is being done by the Family History Library, Ellis Island Foundation, Ellis Island Commission, or by any commercial enterprise. The National Archives and the Family History Library have 27 microfilms listing ships (not passengers) arriving at New York Harbour between 1789 and 1919. A volunteer project to index the names of the ships arriving at New York from 1820 to 1897 is being co-ordinated by Precision Indexing (Box 303, Bountiful, Utah, 84010). In the future the project may index the names of passengers arriving between 1847 and 1891.

- News of the Family History Library, v.2, #2, 1990.  
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RESEARCH BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO: Two very industrious ladies have acquired a massive amount of family data which they have compiled on family charts. This has been done over the years from queries, family histories, cemetery records, birth, marriages & death records from newspapers, etc. These family charts are invaluable to people researching the Townships of Bruce and Kincardine, especially those of Scottish ancestry. They are very willing to share whatever they have. Please send SASE.

- Bruce County Gen. Soc. Newsletter, Feb. 1990.  
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MERRY TIMES: Those researchers who are interested in the surname of Merry, might wish to contact --> This spring she published the first issue of the Merry family newsletter - "Merry Times".

|                    |
|--------------------|
| Mrs. Jill E. Bhar, |
| 8 Hobbs Ave.       |
| Nepean, ON.        |
| K2H 6W9            |

CLANS OF IRELAND MOVEMENT: Being paralleled by another major plan, "The National Genealogical Project", to assist Irish people from all over the world to trace their roots. Thirty research centres are being set up throughout the country, and a computerized system is being established, on which it is planned to have programmes with all available Irish records relevant to searching for family origins.

- Clans of Ireland, News release, March 1990.

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NOR-WEST GENEALOGY & FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY: This is an independent organization based in Vermilion Bay, Ontario. Its purpose is to collect and preserve genealogical and historical data from the area, and to assist members in genealogical research. It also plans to issue genealogical and historical publications relating to Vermilion Bay area and to promote local history. Vermilion Bay is on the Trans-Canada Highway between Dryden and Kenora, in the heart of the Laurentian Shield, some of Canada's most beautiful countryside.

- Families, OGS, v.29, #2. May 1990.

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AN INDEX OF BRITONS DYING OVERSEAS: This is a card | Mr. D.H. Pearce,  
index containing some 80,000 names of men, women & | Wayside, Roman Road,  
children - adventurers, clerks, businessmen, craft- | Twyford, Hants,  
smen, convicts, explorers, emigrants, merchants, | SO21 1QW  
miners, missionaries, sailors, soldiers, tourists,  
etc., their wives and children who were born somewhere in the British Isles at  
some time between 1500 and the present day but who died elsewhere in the world.  
There are also various Medal Rolls, Casualty Lists, etc. Inquire with SASE to  
the above address.

- Trails, Essex Branch OGS, v.12, #2. April 1990.

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PROPER FORMS: To order copies of Ship | Reference Service Branch (NNIR)  
Passenger Arrival Records from the US | National Archives & Record Service,  
National Archives you must use NATF Form | 8th & Pennsylvania Ave.NW.  
81. To order copies of the records of | Washington, DC.  
US Veterans who served prior to World | USA 20408  
War I from the National Archives, you need  
to use NATF Form 80. You can get copies of these forms by writing to the above  
address.

- Armchair Genealogist, Saskatoon Branch SGS, March 1990.

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GOOD NEWS FOR FAMILIES OF NAZI VICTIMS: The "Windsor Star" of 28 Sept. 1989 reported in a Canadian Press story that the Red Cross is being allowed to look at Soviet files on the Auschwitz concentration camp in Poland. This will allow confirmation for family members of deaths (and dates of death) of victims in the camp. In many cases, there was uncertainty about deaths and this will be ended. the death registration books which were shown to the Red Cross are in Moscow.

- Families, OGS, v.29, #2. May 1990.

JEWISH BURIAL INDEX: (Canadian Jewish News, 9 Nov. 1989) The Jewish Genealogical Society of Toronto has set out to compile a computerized index of all Jewish burials in Ontario, beginning with the earliest known grave dating from 1850, to the present. At the present the records from Toronto's 14 Jewish cemeteries are scattered among dozens of burial societies, landsman-schaften, funeral homes and other organizations. The group's first effort will centre on the province's two oldest Jewish burial grounds - Holy Blossom Cemetery on Pape Avenue and Jones Avenue Cemetery.

- Toronto Tree, Toronto Branch OGS, v.21, #3, Apr. 1990.  
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GERMAN RESEARCH: Bavarian Records - 700 reels of microfilm in the LDS Library on Bavarian families. This data was assembled under the order of Adolph Hitler, in an effort to identify all those of Jewish blood. Undoubtedly a high percentage of families listed would be other than Jewish and only listed because of having married into the ethnic community or associated with it. From BC G.S. Newsletter, v.7, #3, May/June 1982.

- Caribou Notes, BC Gen. Soc., Quesnel Branch, v.7, #2.

===== END =====

## SELF-PUBLISHING YOUR FAMILY HISTORY

by Ruth Friesen

So you have gathered a box full of information and stories about your clan and forbearers, and now you tempted to put it all in book form? Others have shown an interest too? Good for you! It won't be easy, but its a noble goal and you are likely to find positive repercussions for years to come. I've self-published "A Godly Inheritance" and "Grandpa's Stories", a big and a smaller book on a very short shoestring budget, and have some suggestions for you .

Do check and double-check all your facts, especially the dates and names as others, including generations to come, may be quoting you.

Do type out a clear, clean manuscript copy once you think it is ready. Check grammar and spellings and try to condense where possible as you plod carefully through this stage. Make sure your abbreviations and data for all pedigree charts is constant throughout. Inconsistency makes people wonder if other parts of your material is wrong.

When you finally hold the manuscript in hand you can better estimate and plan your costs, or weigh your alternatives.

You realize perhaps, that regular printers won't regard this family history as a potential "bestseller". The sale of these books are seen as limited mainly to the family members mentioned in it. Most commercial printers won't touch a publishing order unless its for 1000 copies (or at best 500, in some small establishments), and you would still be responsible for all sales and promotion. Could you twist enough arms to sell that many?

It helps to take advance orders, and plan some extras for future years when you are deciding on the total copies you want made.

Some people take their clean, perfect manuscript to a quick printer and have it all photocopied at 15 to 20 cents a page (the more copies the better the price). Most of them will also be glad to do offset printing for you, which is more expensive but looks first-class and professional. Its hard to quote prices for this as it varies printer to printer, and can rise without notice. You need to open the Yellow Pages and phone them all for quotes. Write all of them down and compare. Go in and ask to see samples at the places with the best prices before you decide. If you might want them to collate and staple or bind with Cerlox (plastic coil backs) ask for those prices too.

With our family histories, we naturally like to include a few pages of photos, don't we? Offset printing can make the oddest assortment of old and new photos look good, but when I heard the cost I winced. I had carefully prepared six pages of what I considered the most essential pictures to be in my book, "A Godly Inheritance", and considered the least expensive route to have electronic stencils made at Gestetner so I could run them off on my own machine. But the tones were all far too dark, a waste of paper! Fortunately my mother was offended at the poor quality too, and offered to have them photocopied, so I was rescued for \$62.92 for 1500 copies.

I had given up my job in Ontario to move home to look after my aging parents (now seven years ago), so I simply could not afford to have my 300plus page book photocopied or printed by offset. But money is not our only resource, you know. I organized my past learned skills and network connections and pressed on creatively. I had had nine years experience as a church secretary using a Gestetner. These are fast being replaced by photocopiers and computers in church offices, but my brother brought me an electric Gestetner from Winnipeg, along with an armload of the special stencils on which everything must first be typed. And I knew exactly what to do; what an answer to a prayer!

I'd promised my beloved Gr'ma Kroeker, whom this book was to honour, that I would set aside 100 copies as Heirloom gifts to each of her descendants. With all the contacts I'd made with her many cousins I believed I could easily sell 100 or more, and with the passage of some years, maybe lots more when another generation reached middle-age and began to show an interest in their roots. I did not want to have to do it all a second time so I planned a run of 500.

My comparison shopping at paper wholesalers (during the three months that I typed up stencils), led me to buy eight cases, or 80,000 sheets at \$7.08/M plus tax. It was all I could afford to start. The price was to go up in 30 days, and by divine providence, funds came in to me in time to take advantage of the same price. I spent the rest of the summer of '88 working through those 16 cases of paper on the Gestetner.

There was a certain sense of satisfaction and accomplishment as I put in those long hours behind the furnace, clipping on stencils, inking them up evenly, putting bundles of paper on the feeder tray and proof-reading the first copy just one more time to see if I would have to go re-type it fresh. It happened a few times. Then I set the counter and watched the sheets as they came out for any



faintness, which meant a quick squeeze on the ink-button. Sometimes the silk screen got gukked up and I'd have to take it off and spread it on newspapers to wash with solvent; a messy job! With time I found I could clip on, set up, and run a page of 500 copies in 15 minutes. Even so, what with interruptions to do other chores, entertaining visiting relatives, and honour my commitment to direct our church's Vacation Bible School for children in July, it took from April to the end of August to run all 313 pages of "A Godly Inheritance", including the two P.S. pages when Mennonite Genealogical Research in Winnipeg wrote with an important discovery.

Then it took all my free time in September to collate and staple the 500 books into five sections. In my opinion that was the hardest part. Walking up and down between planks of pages and pausing at each one to lick up a page into a folder gave me a cramp between the shoulder blades. When I heard about collating machines that could do this for \$500. I comforted myself with thoughts of all the money I was saving.

Because of the weight and size of the book, I knew that notepad rubber backing or staples alone would not do, and after checking out all kinds of options I settled on plain white bondfast glue by the four litre jug. This was applied over and above the jumbo staples which held the pages in bundles of 60 to 65 sheets. With a folded fly-leaf in front and in back of each book unit, I clamped eight of these units between planks so that the eight backs stuck out above the lumber, and there I hovered, energetically worrying the slightly diluted glue into the spines with an old toothbrush. When each was done I glued a wide blue strip of heavy paper over all three sides of the spine. A wide rubber band was stretched around that to hold it snug for 24 hours.

To take breaks from this tedious work I made covers.

When I had inquired about having paperback covers printed featuring a photo of the deluxe fabric heirloom covers I'd planned, I was told that it would cost \$7-\$8/book and the bindery would insist on doing the work for me; I could not finish them at home. I decided that my padded fabric idea at \$1.00 a book (average) was going to cover all the books.

A cousin in the States had sent me 100 copies of a good photo he's taken of Gr'ma as his contribution. Now I borrowed his negative to make 400 more copies. I searched the fabric stores and bought a tiny floral print on a dark blue background because it reminded me of Gr'ma's dresses. However I had to take several prints as I needed many bolts of cloth. Also, I bought huge sheets of polyester quilt batting - as much as I could afford at any given time. Cardboard I got from a friend whose place of work threw them out.

With the cardboard I cut panels a tiny bit bigger than the pages and the spines of my books. To assemble: with rectangles of plain blue cotton and heavy paper templates I sewed ovals on the front upper right hand areas of each fabric cover, stitching in the batt at the same time. A few snips of the scissors and I turned the lining inside forming a neat frame for the photo of Gr'ma. I brought the fabric edges up over the cardboard panels and spine, and glued them down around the cardboard, clamping the edges with clothespins to set. A bit later, with the pins off, I streaked glue all over the inside covers, carefully positioning the

book body into it, laid it down and leaned my weight on it.

The last step was to lay on a stencil (first cut in cardboard, then in plastic and finally in vinyl flooring) of the title and my name, and spray over it with a can of gold lacquer. I found that other paints soaked into the fabric and disappeared.

I'm happy to report all the Heirloom books have been sent out, and I have sold over 100 others, but obviously I still have a way to go. My problem is that I'm not an aggressive salesperson, and I can't afford heavy advertising. On the other hand, personal contacts, and letting the potential buyer hold a copy in hand is better than many ads.

This last Christmas I ran off a smaller, quicker project as a gift. Dad's memory is slipping and I wanted to catch his stories for his grandchildren before too late. Borrowing the genealogical data his Aunt Helen had compiled more than 25 years ago, I condensed it together with some from a cousin.

It became a 34 page booklet (8 1/2X11 folded), so I used only ten sheets plus a parchment cover stock sheet per book. I was using up my leftover materials so this run of "Grandpa's Stories" was only 90 copies. The work got a bit rushed as I typed the stencils late at night and was finally turning them off the Gestetner with our Christmas company watching me. In fact, Trevor, the nephew who was to get some of the books, helped to set up and run them off. My brother helped me collate and staple late on Christmas Eve so I could make the early morning deadline.

I don't really want to tackle as big a project again as "A Godly Inheritance" nor do I want to dash off as fast a job as I did at Christmas, but I do hope my experiences encourage you to realize it can be done. Hey, maybe you could pull it off after all!

Feel free to call me at (306) 225-2138, Hague, Sask. if you need a pep talk.

I always have several creative projects on the go, but for some financial consideration I might be persuaded to help you if you are not able to handle all the physical aspects I've described or intimated.

Should you be interested here are some "ballpark" costs:

MATERIALS

Paper 20 lb. wt. @.... \$8.75/M  
(latest quote)  
Stencils, approx...100/50.00  
Ink . . . . . tube/16.50  
Cover stock, approx . .20.00/M  
Staples/glue/tape,etc as needed.

MY RATES FOR LABOUR:

Stencil typing . . . . . \$5/hr.  
Stencil typing w/editing . \$7/hr.  
Running/collating pages . . \$5/hr.  
Ghost/re-writing . . . . . 20/hr.  
Research (reluctantly) . . 20/hr.  
Creative covers..negotiable

For instance: 100 copies of a 100pp book (8 1/2X11), stapled, with simple coloured cover, no photos ....

Material = \$ 312.50 plus taxes

Labour = 425.00

.....

The following is taken with permission from PRISMA, Vol. 5, #2. Winter 1976; a publication of the Saskatchewan Association of Teachers of German.

### ORIGINS OF THE THREE RUSSIAN-GERMAN COLONIES AROUND KRONAU

- Sister C. Bast

The odyssey of the German Catholics from southern Russia (Odessa - formerly known as Gouvernement of Cherson) to the present Kronau area in Saskatchewan started during the 1870's and 1880's. Several families from Rastadt, Munchen, and Speier in Russia had already emigrated to the northern United States, especially to North Dakota and Montana. Of these, a few came further north and settled around Regina and eastward as far as Balgonie.

One of these, Philip Weisgerber, communicated with Victor Koch in Rastadt, sending glowing accounts of the possibilities in what was then the Northwest Territories. He urged his countrymen to migrate. We might recall that in 1871, under Alexander III, an anti-German policy was adopted which abrogated the advantages granted the colonists from Germany under the Codex of Colonists promulgated by Empress Catherine (Manifesto 1763) and reaffirmed and extended under Alexander I (Manifesto 1804).

Alexander's policy was one of selective colonization, according to which he admitted only experienced, capable farmers, craftsmen and wine-growers who might "serve as models" to stimulate Russia's under-developed country. Among these was Joseph Bast from Steinfeld, district of Bergzaber, Rheinpfalz, Germany. He emigrated in 1840. However, migration of German colonists to the steppes of Russia had followed closely on Alexander's invitation of 1804.

By 1871 these colonists had become prosperous; they had acquired land and had well-developed parish and school systems as well as various social and cultural associations. It was this very prosperity which, under Alexander III, finally led to the revoking of the Codex of Colonists referred to above.

At the same time as conditions for the German colonists in Russia were deteriorating, Western Canada was being opened up. By the late 1880's an office to assist prospective emigrants had been set up in Odessa, on the Black Sea. Mr. Mistler, the agent in Bremen, had an assistant in Odessa who arranged for the traveller's tickets. Understandably then, Weisgerber's letters aroused the interest of the people and by 1890 a group of families set out for Canada. An adult fare from Odessa to Winnipeg cost 109 rubles - approximately 121 Canadian dollars.

Among these first emigrants to Canada from Rastadt were: Thomas Schmidt, Johannes Ell, Raymond Dielschneider with their wives and families, and two unmarried young men, Henry and Sebastian Gartner. These were joined by six families from the neighbouring colony of Munchen: Johannes Bast, Georg Bast, (sons of the Josesph Bast mentioned above), Sebastian Schropp, Michael Scherger, Andreas Bengert and Adam Matz. Five unmarried men were in this group: Johannes Thomas, Benedikt Ferner, Franz Bast (brother of Johannes and Georg), Karl and Anton Bengert.

These two groups travelled overland to Bremen where they boarded the "Empress" for New York. Many were sea-sick. The twenty-one children, ranging in age from two months to approximately six years, required care, attention and diversion. Though the captain and stewards were very kind and most thoughtful, the travellers were relieved when they arrived at New York. Here they were welcomed at Leo-House, given food, and the opportunity for a good rest before setting out by train for Winnipeg. Some groups were detained on Quarantine Island. In Winnipeg they were received by the Immigration Officer, Mr. Jacobson, who arranged for a ten-day stay.

During that interval Johannes Ell, Georg Bast and Sebastian Schropp went to Balgonie near which Josephstal, a colony of Russian Germans had been established earlier. At the same time, Adam Matz and Karl Bengert went north to Langenburg to look around for land. After these men returned, provisions and implements were bought. The C.P.R. had put two cars at the colonists' disposal. In these the new immigrants and their purchases arrived in Balgonie on 6 June 1880.

The following day was the feast of Corpus Christi and Bishop Tasche from St. Boniface was conferring the Sacraments of Confirmation. The adults among the newcomers who had not yet been confirmed also received the Sacrament at that time. The very next day eight men of the new colonists drove to Regina to take up land. Besides a few household articles, they also bought a yoke of oxen, a wagon, and flour. Then they made a trip to the bush country farther north to get a load of poplar logs for building.

At last all seemed ready to set out on the last lap toward their future home. They travelled southward to Section 14, Township 16, Range 17, West of the Second Meridian. There, beside Many Bone Creek they pitched their tents which had been supplied to them by the Immigration Department at Winnipeg. Each of these tents provided shelter for four families for about three weeks.

The ingenuity of these people in adapting to circumstances is astounding. Since these were only temporary arrangements, a trench two feet deep was dug around a central rectangular area. This centre served as a table, while the sections beyond alternated as seating and sleeping space. Furniture was simplicity itself. This arrangement was quite adequate until a heavy rain fell. The canvas of the tents could not prevent the surface water from flowing in and filling the trenches. The terrified women quickly snatched up bedding and clothing and held these above their heads to forestall their being water-soaked; the men rushed to dig trenches to divert the water courses away from the tents.

In the meantime, back in Russia, a new group of emigrants left Klosterdorf (a neighbouring colony to Rastadt and Munchen) on 7 September 1890. These arrived in Winnipeg on October 8; in Regina on October 25. The families of Alexander Ehmann, Johann Mayer and Johann Fahlmann were accommodated during the winter in the homes of the earlier arrivals in Balgonie. The families of Jakob Mayer, Christian Mayer, Johann Reinlander, Johann Mayer and William Kraus rented a house in Pilot Butte where they passed their first Canadian winter.

By this time it was late Fall. The most urgent need was warm, dry and secure shelter for the winter. Two families together built and occupied each house. The walls of these houses were made of sods. Earth was dug up with a one-share



plough, cut into blocks 2 1/2 to 3 feet long and half that wide. These blocks were laid, two lengthwise and two crosswise alternating for the length of the wall. On top of that the blocks were laid alternating two crosswise and two lengthwise. So it went until the desired height was reached. Along the top of the walls were placed poplar poles. It was to these poles that other poles used for the roof were nailed. These projected beyond the mud walls. Again, sods were used to cover the roof. Cracks in both roof and walls, both inside and outside, were filled with a soft mud mixed with straw or long grasses. Sometimes this mixture was also moulded into building blocks. The windows were few and small - requiring only small panes of glass. Boards nailed together served as doors.

Tables and benches were made by nailing boards together. Even some chairs were constructed. Two poplar poles, cut to the desired length and sharpened at one end, were driven into the walls to support boards which served as shelves. Beds, too, were constructed from poplar poles. In lieu of mattresses, straw was placed on top of these poles. Mud bricks were made and used to build the kitchen stoves. Fuel consisted of straw, wood, dried mulberry bushes, and even dried cow dung. Food during the first winter was scarce, but the colonists in Balgonie were exceedingly generous. A dark flour could be bought in Regina for \$1.58 per hundred-weight. Other food-stuffs could be bought if money was available.

Quite naturally, then, the spring of 1891 was a very busy one. Garden plots 9 feet by 12 feet were dug up. The spade was the only tool. A low fence, again made of mud building blocks, was put around each plot and peas, onions, potatoes, black radishes, sunflowers and some flowers were sown. That year no carrot seeds were available to this young colony. Clothes were scarce. Therefore, the women were busy sewing and knitting - if wool could be bought in Regina. Later on, they would raise sheep, and shear, clean, card, and spin the wool.

Language was another hurdle in the beginning until they learned how to ask for cloth, food stuffs, and machinery. Here again their ingenuity was amazing. The first man who wanted to buy potatoes brought a few potato peelings with him to indicate what he wished. He communicated his newly-learned vocabulary.

Usually two families worked together. For example, Grandfather Johannes Bast and his brother-in-law, Johannes Ell, each bought an ox and horse, a cow and five or six hens and shared all these animals. These pioneers brought with them artisan skills learned in the Old Country. Johannes Ell had learned to make cups, saucers, plates, milk pitchers and flower-pots. He was a very busy man. So was another man who could make pitch-forks. Throughout the area he became known as "der Gabelmacher". However, forks, spoons and knives for table use had to be bought.

For lighting they used coal oil in a bowl-shaped container into which a wick was made secure. A glass lamp shade was set into a groove on the rim of the container. Since the floors also were made out of a mud-and-straw mixture, they were very cold, especially during the winter, and both young and old suffered intensely. Heat was provided by the home-made kitchen stove. Often there were two stoves in each house. Nonetheless, Canadian winter temperatures were a new experience for these pioneers.

In the spring of 1891 the Johannes Eberle family arrived, to be followed on May 28 by a group of five families: Bengert, Dietz, Bast, Thomas and Schropp, and a second group comprised of three Ehmann and two Mayer families. These were followed on 6 November 1891 by another group from Rastadt including Johann Obrigewitsch, Jakob Rheinhardt, Gustav Koch and Heronimus Ebenal. A month later there came Andreas Wolbaum, Johannes Reinbold, Peter Reiberger and William Reinlander with their families. In the spring of 1892 Peter Herauf, Georg Michael Koch and Christian Dielschneider brought their families. On Pentecost Sunday 1893, a group left Munchen and Muhlhausen, embarked on the "Polaria" from Antwerp, and arrived in Quebec. By June 21, they were in Balgonie where they were met by Andreas and Wilhelm Ehmann and brought to the Ehmann homestead a little southwest of Kronau. This group included the three Fahlman families of Andreas, Johannes and Joseph, as well as the Ehmann families of Joseph, Albert and Georg. In each of these groups there were always several unmarried young men. Again the trek to Regina took place to buy provisions, implements, cattle, and horses. About the same time there arrived from the Crimea (Baraboi) Michael Seiferling and Alexander Schneider and their families. From Rastadt came the Mathias Obrigewitsch family.

Loneliness on the prairies was the one greatest affliction of these pioneers. They had been accustomed to their closely knit colonies in the Old Country. Now they were isolated - miles from each other on the broad, lonely prairies. Therefore, as early as 1896 they initiated negotiations with the C.P.R. for the purchase of the north-east quarter of Section 7, Township 16, Range 15, West of the Second Meridian. This was purchased in the name of three trustees: Johannes Obrigewitsch, Anton Schmidt and Raymond Dielschneider. The southern half of this quarter was divided into lots for twelve families, and the northern part, through which meandered Many Bone Creek, was retained as a community pasture. In the spring of 1897 the colonists again started building houses.

At the same time a similar colony was organized on Section 14, Township 16, Range 17. Since inhabitants of the colony on Section 7 were mostly from Rastadt, they called their colony Rastadt. Those of 14 Colony were, for the most part, from Munchen and Muhlhausen. Their colony became known as Katharinental. The land for Katharinental was bought for \$150.00 by Johannes and Georg Bast from Sebastian Schropp, who was moving to the USA. It also was divided into lots - one for each of twenty-one families.

In 1899 arrived the last group of immigrants to the Kronau area from Rastadt. They left Odessa on April 13 and arrived in Balgonie on May 4th, whence they were fetched by their countrymen who by now were settled in the Canadian colony of that name. This group consisted of the families Eberle, Fuchs, Selinger, Resch, Fry, Ell, Ackerman and Ferner. Though this last group also did not come to an actual paradise, their lot on arrival was much better than that of their predecessors. By now fields had been tilled and the price of wheat was good. Therefore, they could prosper relatively quickly. This group established, in 1902, the colony of Speier on Section 35, Township 15, Range 16. The property was bought from the North-West Land Company for \$3.00 per acre.

Most houses had to be built. Again the older settlers helped the newcomers. Records show that these colonists had learned from previous experiences and improvements were incorporated into their new constructions.

A post office was set up in Katharinental, with Wilhelm Reinlander as first post master and letter carrier. The mail had to be brought from Balgonie. In 1897 the school district of Rastadt was established. Classes were first conducted in private homes. In 1898 a school was built which was used until 1912 when it was replaced by a brick-faced building. Similarly, school districts were organized and classes conducted in Katharinental in 1901 and in Speier, in the spring of 1902. Among the teachers we find listed Georg Koch, Franz Dietz and Mr. Fernbach (who later returned to the area as a priest).

Nor was the spiritual welfare of these colonists neglected. For the first four years they were served by priests from Balgonie - Fathers Bietsch and Proh. Mass was celebrated in the homes of Johannes Ell and Johannes Bast. In 1894 Father Sinnett commuted from Regina. Plans were drawn up and a small church was erected on Section 10, Township 16, Range 17. Today, all that remains of the site is a small cemetery. Grandmother Obrigewitsch, who died of pneumonia, and many of the children who succumbed to the diphtheria epidemic of 1902, lie buried here.

This church, its altar and pedestals for flower pots were built of clay. Later the inside was boarded and whitewashed. In 1895 Bishop Langevin, accompanied by Father Zerbach visited the colonies. In the same year Fr. Zerbach was appointed pastor of Josephstal (near Balgonie). With his coming and organized parish life began. He urged the people to buy land long before they saw the wisdom of such advice.

In 1903, with Father Zerbach's initiative, three building projects were simultaneously carried on: a parish house in Josephstal, a church dedicated to St. Paul in Vibank, and another dedicated to St Peter at 7 Colony (Katharinental). On 17 May 1912 Archbishop O.E. Mathieu of Regina blessed the church of St. Peter and its two bells. the parishioners equipped the church well with altar, pews and all liturgical furnishings. In 1913 Father Metzger, originally from Alsace-Lorraine, was appointed Pastor.

Subsequent history will call for another chapter in this saga of the pioneer Russian-German settlements around Kronau.

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## Genie Trivia

### WORDS A GENEALOGIST SHOULD KNOW:

Abstract: a summary of the important parts, or points, of a document.

Ahnentafel: pedigree, a table of ancestors.

Consanguinity: state of being related by blood, or descended from a common ancestor.

Consort: spouse (husband or wife).

Decedent: deceased person.

Et. al. : (Latin) and others.

Et. ux. : (Latin) and wife.

- from the Connecticut Nutmegger, v.23, #1. June 1990.

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## THE GOPHER HOLE

An opportunity to ask and find an answer to questions of general reader interest. We welcome help from our readers in answering the questions presented here.



### NEW QUESTION:

1990.09.1: My mother left Saskatchewan to take a dress making course in Winnipeg c1930. How would one find the names of such Winnipeg schools, or learn of cost or length of the classes?

### ANSWER TO PREVIOUS QUESTION:

1990.03.2: How does one learn if a relative taught school in Saskatchewan in the early days?

ANSWER: Mary Grilz of St. Benedict, SK. supplied the following answer -  
"I looked for a relative who taught school in Sask. from 1914-1930's, and was very pleased with the information received.

I wrote to:           Mr. Arthur E. Scherr,  
                          Director, Education & Teacher Services,  
                          Department of Education,  
                          2220 College Ave.,  
                          Regina, SK. S4P 3V7

They require the FIRST and LAST NAME for sure, and any other information you can possibly give them, so that they can identify the correct person should there be other teachers with the same surname. If you cannot supply a christian name but have a general idea where that person taught, and when - they will try to confirm this with their records. If your relative was a married lady, they would like to have her maiden name as well.

The teachers who taught in Sask. have been listed on microfilm, so I gather, with as many pertinent details as they have on record. For the relative that I was looking for they gave me the following information: date & place of birth; places taught and the years taught in each place; certificate held; degrees held, and where & when received; and that he was a discharged soldier."

=====

### DATES WORTH REMEMBERING

- from Caribou Notes, Quesnel Branch BC GS, v.7, #2.

- 1540 - Variations in the compass first noticed.
- 1543 - Pins first used in England.
- 1590 - Telescope invented by Porta and Jansen.





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**CANADA: ALBERTA, CALGARY**

CALGARY CATHOLIC SCHOOLS HISTORICAL SKETCHES 1885 - 1985;  
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**CANADA: NOVA SCOTIA**

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Donated by Loreen Cullen

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Donated by Beryl McLeod

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REBELLION LOSSES FOR UPPER CANADA 1849; [book]; 105 pp.;  
#2459  
All Districts

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INHABITANTS OF WOLFORD, OXFORD, MARLBOROUGH & MONTAGUE IN  
COUNTY OF GRENVILLE; [book]; 30 pp.; #2389  
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**CANADA: ONTARIO, MIDDLESEX CO.**

INDEX TO 1871 CENSUS OF ONTARIO: LONDON AND MIDDLESEX;  
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CEMETERIES OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY: NORTH DORCHESTER TWP.;  
[book]; #2390  
Avon -  
Donated by Joe Barber

**CANADA: ONTARIO, NORTHUMBERLAND CO.**

INDEX TO 1871 CENSUS OF ONTARIO: NORTHUMBERLAND; [book];  
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PERLY'S MAP BOOK: METRO TORONTO AND VICINITY; [book]; 1972;  
224 pp.; #2383

Donated by Debbie Moyer

**CANADA: ONTARIO, WATERLOO CO., WOOLWICH TWP, CONESTOGA**

UP THE CONESTOGA; [book]; Horst, Isaac R.; 1979; 462 pp.;  
#2452

**CANADA: QUEBEC**

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REFERENCE ONLY -

Donated by Judi Erickson

Brabant, Josephine - Brien or Brien - Desrochers,  
Marguerite (m. 1836).

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REFERENCE ONLY -

Donated by Yvonne Paulhus

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Volume 1: 1815 - 1825, 1989, 44 pages.

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MAP: ORDNANCE MAP PROVINCE OF PIATRA; [map]; 1939; #2453

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FRIESEN; [book]; Friesen, Ruth M.; 1989; 35 pp.; #2384  
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1986 - Volume 4, Number 1 - 10  
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GWILLIAM: HISTORY OF THOMAS GWILLIAM OF GRENFELL; [book];  
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Donated by Betsy McNulty

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**GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND**

ORDINANCE SURVEY MAP:: [map]; #2437

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#96 Truro and Lizard Head - Donated by Joan Bayne &  
West Central Branch.

**GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND, CORNWALL**

MAP: ECCLESIASTICAL PARISHES IN CORNWALL; [map]; 1990; #2376

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1851 CENSUS SURNAME INDEX VOL. 50; [book]; 1990; 15 pp.;  
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Preston

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WIGAN DIRECTORY; [book]; 1983; 37 pp.; #2380

With all Parishes, Townships, Villages and Hamets in  
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**GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND, SUSSEX**

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Volume 2: Peasmarch, Beckley, Northiam, Brede, Udimore,  
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Volume 3: Pett, Guestling, Fairlight, Ore, Hastings-All  
Saints.

Volume 4: Hastings - St. Clement, St. Mary in the  
Castle.

Volume 5: Hastings - St. Michaels, St. Andrews, Holy  
Trinity, St. Mary Bulverhythei in the Castle  
outbounds, St. Mary Magdelan, St. Leonards on  
Sea, St. Mary. Volume

6: Hollington, Bexhill, Catsfield, Crowhurst,  
Westfield, Sedlescombe and Ewhurst

Volume 7: Whatlington, Mountfield, Battle, Brightling,  
Dallington, Penhurst and Ashburnham



REMINDER

**NOTICE OF ELECTIONS**

**FOR TWO POSITIONS ON THE 1990 SGS BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**TO BE HELD 27 OCTOBER 1990, AT THE SGS SEMINAR AT SWIFT CURRENT, SK  
AT A GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, 12:45 PM, COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL**

**1100 - 11th Ave. N. E.**

.....

Nominations are required for two positions on the SGS Board:  
President and Provincial Director.

**REQUIREMENTS & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THESE OFFICES:**

- a) Must be an SGS member in good standing.
- b) Board members to attend all Board Meetings (3 or 4 per year).
- c) Each Board member to contribute to the administration of the Society by serving on committees, or other duties.
- d) Duties of individual Officers include:

President: One year term. To Chair meetings of the SGS Board and EMC (Executive Management Committee), to oversee Society affairs, and represent the SGS at meetings of the umbrella group (SCOO).

Provincial Director: Two year term. To see that the Society adheres to its stated goals and plans.

(Please use the form on next page to nominate a candidate of your choice for either office)

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**NOTICE OF ELECTIONS**

**FOR THE TWO REGIONAL DIRECTORS POSITIONS**

**ON THE 1990 SGS BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

These Elections to be held in the individual Regions at that Region's

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

Please refer to the map, dates & locations of meetings on page

PLEASE NOTE: All SGS members residing WITHIN a given region, have full election and voting privileges in the elections held in that Region.

**REQUIREMENTS & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THESE OFFICERS:**

- a) Must be an SGS member in good standing residing within the Region for which he/she is seeking office.
- b) Board members to attend all SGS Board Meetings (3 or 4 per year).
- c) Each Board member to contribute to the administration of the Society by serving on committees, or other duties.
- d) To see that the Society adheres to its stated goals and plans.
- e) To be a liaison between the grassroots (members and Branches) and the SGS Board.

(Please use form on the next page to nominate a candidate of your choice to the position of Regional Director of your Region)



**NOMINATION FORM:** For use by SGS members to nominate a candidate for  
Office on the SGS Board of Directors.

This form must be signed by the person being nominated and the one who is doing the nominating. Be certain to indicate for which Office the nomination is intended. The Nominee should be fully aware of the responsibilities associated with the Office (see previous page).

I, \_\_\_\_\_ hereby nominate for election to the  
(Nominator)  
Office of \_\_\_\_\_ on the 1991 SGS Board of  
Directors, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Nominee)

Please include a resume on Nominee (years involved in genealogy, experience in volunteer organizations, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Forward to: Nomination Committee, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1

**DEADLINE FOR RECEIPT OF NOMINATIONS:** 13 October 1990.

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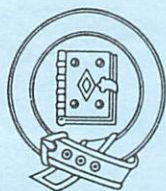
**NOMINATION FORM:** For use in nominating candidates for the office of  
Regional Director on the SGS Board of Directors.

This form must be signed by the person being nominated, as well as by the one doing the nominating. Be certain to indicate for which region this nomination is intended and forward it to the **appropriate Nominating committee**. See page 139 for the address of the Nominating Committee in your region. The Nominee should be fully aware of the responsibilities associated with the Office of Regional Director. (see previous page).

I, \_\_\_\_\_ hereby nominate as candidate for  
(Nominator)  
Regional Director for Region # \_\_\_\_\_ to sit on the 1991 SGS Board of  
Directors, \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(Nominee)

Please give brief resume on Nominee - involvement in family history and other volunteer organizations.





# Genealogical Research Directory

*A Key Reference Work For National & Worldwide  
Family History Research*

**Editors: Keith A. Johnson &  
Malcolm R. Sainty**

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F-59230 ST AMAND, France

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B-8340 DAMME, Belgium

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## BRITAIN

Mrs E. Simpson, 2 Stella Grove  
TOLLERTON, Notts NG12 4EY, England

## IRELAND

Paul Gorry, 16 Hume Street  
ST STEPHENS GREEN, Dublin 2, Ireland

## SCANDINAVIA

Mrs S. Bergmark, Smabjörksvagen 11  
S-163 58 SPANGA, Sweden

## CANADA

Mrs J. Tyson, 94 Binswood Ave  
TORONTO, Ont M4C 3N9, Canada

## NETHERLANDS

Mr A. Witte, 3 de Komme  
NL-4421 ES KAPELLE, Netherlands

## UNITED STATES

Mrs J. Jennings, 3324 Crail Way  
GLENDALE, CA 91206 USA

## THE G.R.D...

YOU MAY ORDER THE NEXT BOOK without placing entries in it.  
The next edition will be published in APRIL and distributed in MAY.

... is the simplest, cheapest and most effective means of overcoming duplication of research which others may have already undertaken. It is also an excellent way of sharing with others your own research.  
It is by far the largest *Directory* of its type in the world.

The *Directory* lists in alphabetical order the family name being researched, the time period and place. Each entry then refers the reader to the name and address of the contributor. By corresponding with the contributor, much useful data may be exchanged by family historians.

Whilst it is an *International Directory*, it is not only useful for family historians undertaking research in other countries, it is equally effective for discovering relatives in your own country.

The *G.R.D.* is widely promoted in many countries and distributed to many genealogical societies and libraries and also sold to non-contributors. This wide distribution greatly increases the chance of contributors receiving a letter from someone able to assist them.



● **NO you do not pay to extract information like a computer based service; each contributor receives a copy of the next Directory that contains their entries.**



1982, 1983, 1984 & 1985 *Directories* are out of print.

1986 *Directory* contains:—

- 784 pages. Over 100,000 research enquiries from contributors. Each edition contains only newly submitted entries.
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- A feature article by Rosemary Bigwood entitled *When You Write to Scotland*.

1989 *Directory* contains:—

- 850 pages. Over 100,000 research queries from contributors. Each edition contains only newly submitted entries.
- A feature article by A.J. Witte entitled *Genealogical Research in The Netherlands*.
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- 936 pages.
- Over 100,000 research queries from contributors. Each edition contains only newly submitted entries.
- Name and address of 5,550 contributors in 25 countries.
- An up-dated list of all the major genealogical societies worldwide, with many new additions — giving their library hours, membership fee and details of journals/newsletters.
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- A selection of professional services available worldwide.
- A list of major genealogical conferences 1990 to 1992.
- A list of major research repositories worldwide particularly those in Britain and Ireland.
- Maps of Germany, Benelux, Britain, France, Poland and Ireland — Showing Regions or Counties.
- Subjects (Special Interests) which contributors are researching. Much improved format. **All new entries.**
- One Name Societies. A small new section to be enlarged in future editions.

## 1991 ENTRY FORM





# INSTRUCTIONS

**IMPORTANT** • The entries are listed in the *Directory* in strict alphabetical order. Within each SURNAME they are then listed alphabetically according to the FIRST Nation or Land if more than one is entered on the same line.

*Please do not use any other abbreviations.*

**PLEASE CHECK—DON'T GUESS**

COUNTRIES	
Australia	AUS
Austria	OE
Belgium	BEL
Canada	CAN
Czechoslovakia	CS
Denmark	DEN
England	ENG
Finland	FIN
France	FRA
German Old Empire	GER
Germany, East	DDR
Germany, West	BRD
Greece	GR
Hungary	HU
Ireland	IRL
Isle of Man	IOM
Italy	ITL
Liechtenstein	FLI
Luxembourg	LUX
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Norway	NOR
Poland	POL
Portugal	PT
Rep. South Africa	RSA
Romania	RO
Scotland	SCT
Spain	ESP
Sweden	SWE
Switzerland	CH
United States	USA
United Kingdom	UK
(see ENG SCT IRL WLS)	
USSR	SU
Wales	WLS
Yugoslavia	YU
OTHER COUNTRIES IN FULL	

- GENERAL**
- FOLLOW THE FORMAT AS SET OUT IN THE EXAMPLES BELOW
  - USE BLOCK CAPITALS AND FORM YOUR LETTER DISTINCTLY
  - NO PUNCTUATION TO BE USED (except in sample 2 below) (USA & UK not U.S.A. & U.K.)
  - STRICTLY ONE ENTRY PER LINE
  - USE THE ABBREVIATIONS BELOW
- SURNAME**
- VARIATIONS OF SURNAMES MUST BE TREATED AS SEPARATE ENTRIES
  - DON'T USE BRACKETS
  - FIRST NAMES WILL ONLY BE PERMITTED WITH COMMON SURNAMES (Surname FIRST — sample 7)
- TIME**
- USE ONLY WHOLE YEARS (abbreviated only as in sample 7) 17th Cent. etc is UNACCEPTABLE
  - PRE means ANY TIME BEFORE THAT DATE
  - + means ANY TIME AFTER THAT DATE
  - S means THAT DECADE
  - C means CIRCA (approximately)
  - ALL means ANY TIME PERIOD AT ALL
  - NO OTHER ABBREVIATIONS ARE PERMITTED
- TOWN**
- SPELL IT OUT IN FULL (except for Saint — use ST.)
  - USA COUNTY NAMES ARE PERMITTED IN THIS FIELD (abbreviate COUNTY to CO.)
  - TWO TOWNS MAY BE ENTERED ON SAME LINE PROVIDED THAT THEY ARE IN THE SAME PROVINCE (sample 4)
- PROVINCE etc.**
- UP TO THREE MAY BE ENTERED IN STANDARD ABBREVIATED FORM on the same line PROVIDED THAT IF A TOWN NAME IS ALSO GIVEN THE TOWN RELATES TO THE FIRST PROVINCE AREA (sample 3)
- NATION OR LAND**
- A MAXIMUM OF 2 MAY BE ENTERED PER LINE (in abbreviated form) the FIRST must relate to any town or province given (as in sample 7) WORLDWIDE is the longest permitted.

	Name	YEARS	Town	*Province	Nation
1	DUFFY	1740-1850S	CORK CITY	COR	IRL
2	TAYLOR	1790+	AMHERST CO.	VA	USA
3	HILDER	1850s	SAN FRANCISCO	CA & NV	USA
4	HAMMERSMITH	PRE 1800	BATTLE & MOUNTFIELD	SSX	ENG
5	HERTRICH	C1725-1850	BIENGARTEN	BAV	GER
6	SAINTY	ALL			WORLDWIDE
7	BROWN (JOHN)	1822-90		RFW	SCT & AUS

**Improved**  
**SUBJECT ENTRIES**  
**INSTRUCTIONS**  
on back page

\*

## • USE ONLY CAPITAL LETTERS

### AUSTRALIA (AUS)

Capital Territory	ACT
New South Wales	NSW
Northern Territory	NT
Queensland	QLD
South Australia	SA
Tasmania	TAS
Victoria	VIC
Western Australia	WA

### AUSTRIA (OE)

Burgenland	BUR
Kärnten (Carnythia)	KAR
Niederösterreich	NOE
Oberösterreich	OOE
Salzburg	SLZ
Steiermark (Styria)	STY
Tirol (Tyrolia)	TYR
Vorarlberg	VOR
Wien (Vienna)	WIE

### BELGIUM (BEL)

Antwerpen	ATW
Brabant	BBT
Hainaut	HNT
Liège	LGE
Limburg	LGB
Luxembourg (prov.)	LXM
Namur	NMR
Oost-Vlaanderen	OVL
West-Vlaanderen	WVL

### CANADA (CAN)

Alberta	ALB
British Columbia	BC
Manitoba	MAB
New Brunswick	NB
Newfoundland	NFD
Northwest Territories	NWT
Novia Scotia	NS
Ontario	ONT
Prince Edward Island	PEI
Québec	QUE
Saskatchewan	SAS
Yukon Territory	YUK

### ENGLAND (ENG)

Bedfordshire	BDF
Berkshire	BKK
Buckinghamshire	BKM
Cambridgeshire	CAM
Cheshire	CHS
Cornwall	CON
Cumberland	CUL
Derbyshire	DBY
Devon	DEV
Dorset	DOR
Durham	DUR
Essex	ESS
Gloucestershire	GLS
Hampshire	HAM
Herefordshire	HEF
Hertfordshire	HRT
Huntingdonshire	HUN
Kent	KEN

### LANCASHIRE

Leicestershire	LEI
Lincolnshire	LIN
London	LND
Middlesex	MDX
Norfolk	NFK
Northamptonshire	NTH
Northumberland	NBL
Nottinghamshire	NTT
Oxfordshire	OXF
Rutland	RUT
Shropshire	SAL
Somerset	SOM
Staffordshire	STS
Suffolk	SFK
Surrey	SRV
Sussex	SSX
Warwickshire	WAR
Westmoreland	WES
Wiltshire	WIL
Worcestershire	WOR
Yorkshire	YKS
Yorkshire East Riding	ERY
Yorkshire North Riding	NRY
Yorkshire West Riding	WRY

### ISLANDS

Channel Islands	CHI
Åldey	ALD
Isle of Wight	IOW
Isle of Man	IOM
Guernsey	GSE
Jersey	JSE
Sark	SRK

### FRANCE (FRA)

Alsace	ALS
Aquitaine	AQU
Auvergne	AUV
Bourgogne	BRG
Bretagne	BRT
Centre	CEN
Champagne	CHA
Corse	CRS
France-Comte	FC
Languedoc	LGD
Limousin	LMS
Lorraine	LOR
Mid-Pyrenees	MP
Nord	NOR
Normandie (Basse)	BN
Normandie (Haute)	HN
Pays de la Loire	PL
Picardie	PIC
Poitou-Charentes	PCH
Provence-Côte d'Azur	PCA
Rhône-Alpes	RPA
Région Parisienne	RPA
Savoie	SVO

### GERMAN EMPIRE (GER)

Anhalt	ANH
Baden	BAD
Bayern (Bavaria)	BAV
Berlin	BLN
Brandenburg	BRA
Braunschweig	BSW
(Brunswick)	

### GERMANY, EAST (DDR)

Berlin	BLO
Cottbus	COT
Dresden	DRE
Erfurt	ERF
Frankfurt/Oder	FRO
Gera	GRA
Halle	HAL
Karl-Marx-Stadt	KMS
Leipzig	LPZ
Magdeburg	MAG
Neubrandenburg	NBR
Potsdam	POT
Rostock	ROS
Schwerin	SWR
Suhl	SUH

### GERMANY, WEST (BRD)

Baden-Württemberg	BAW
Bayern	BAV
Berlin	BLN
Brandenburg	BRA
Braunschweig	BSW
(Brunswick)	

### BREMEN

Elsass-Lothr.	ELO
(Alsace-Lorraine)	
Chim. Hessen	CHM
(Gr. Dukedom Hesse)	GHE
Hannover	HAN
Hamburg	HBG
Hessen-Nassau	HEN
Hohenzollern	HOH
Kgr. Sachsen	KSA
(Kingdom Saxony)	
Lippe	LIP
Lübeck	LUE
Mecklenburg	MEK
M-Schwerin	MSW
M-Stréliz	MST
Oldenburg	OLD
Ostpreußen	OPR
(East Prussia)	
Pommern	POM
(Pomerania)	
Posen	POS
Preußen allg.	PRV
(Prussia Genl.)	
Prov. Sachsen	PSA
(P. of Saxony)	
Pymont	PYR
Reuss (beide - both)	REU
Rheinprovinz	RPR
Sachsen-Altenburg	SAB
S-Coburg-Gotha	SCG
S-Meiningen	SME
S-Rudolstadt	SRU
S-Sondershausen	SSO
S-Weimar	SWE
Schaumburg-Lippe	SLP
Schlesien (Silesia)	SIL
Schleswig-Holstein	SHO
Thüringen	THU
Waldeck	WAL
Westfalen	WEF
Westpreußen	WPR
(West Prussia)	
Württemberg	WUE

### NETHERLANDS (NL)

Drenthe	DRN
Flevoland	FLE
Infantry	INF
Gelderland	GEL
Groningen	GRO
Limburg	LMB
Noord-Brabant	NBT
Noord-Holland	NOH
Overijssel	OIJ
Utrecht	UTR
Zeeland	ZEL
Zuid-Holland	ZUH

### VOIVODSHIPS (POL)

Białystok	BK
Białobłota	BB
Bydgoszcz	BY
Chełm	CH
Ciechanów	CI
Czestochowa	CZ

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### ELBLAG

Gdansk	GD
Gorzow	GO
Jelenia Gora	JG
Kalisz	KL
Katowice	KA
Kielce	KI
Konin	KN
Koszalin	KO
Krakow	KR
Legnica	KS
Legnica	LEG
Leszno	LE
Lublin	LU
Lomza	LO
Lodz	LD
Nowy Sącz	NS
Olstyn	OL
Opole	OP
Ostroleka	OS
Pila	PI
Piotrkow	PT
Plock	PL
Poznan	PO
Przemysl	PR
Radom	RA
Rzeszow	RZ
Siedlce	SE
Sieradz	SI
Skierniewice	SK
Slupsk	SL
Swalwa	SW
Szczecin	SZ
Tamobrzeg	TG
Tarnow	TA
Torun	TO
Warszawa	WA
Walbrzych	WB
Wodawek	WD
Wroclaw	WR
Zamosc	ZM
Zielona Gora	ZG

### HISTORICAL EASTERN LANDS

Breszt Litewski	BL
Bracław	BR
Belz	BZ
Infantry	INF
Kijow	KJ
Lwow	LW
Minsk	MI
Mscislaw	MS
Nowogrodek	NG
Polock	PC
Podole	PD
Prusy Ksiazce	PK
Rus	RS
Smolensk	SM
Tarnopol	TP
Troki	TR
Witebsk	WI
Wolyn	WN
Zmud	ZD

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### ARGYLL

Ayr	AYR
Banff	BAN
Berwick	BEW
Bute	BUT
Caithness	CAI
Clackmannan	CLK
Dunbarton	DNB
Dumfries	DFS
East Lothian	ELN
Fife	FIF
Inverness	INV
Kincardine	KCD
Kirkcaldy	KKD
Kirkcubright	KKB
Lanark	LKS
Midlothian	MLN
Moray	MOR
Nairn	NAI
Orkney Isles	OAI
Peebles	PEE
Perth	PER
Renfrew	RFW
Ross & Cromarty	ROC
Shetland	SHI
Sutherland	SUT
West Lothian	WLN
Wigtown	WIG

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Noord-Holland	NOH
Overijssel	OIJ
Utrecht	UTR
Zeeland	ZEL
Zuid-Holland	ZUH

### NETHERLANDS (NL)

Beiz .....	BZ
Infantry .....	IN
Kijow .....	KJ
Lwow .....	LW
Minsk .....	MN
Mscislaw .....	MS
Nowogrodek .....	NG
Polock .....	PC
Podole .....	PD



Tuesday, 4th July: (.....) All parties seemed to be satisfied that they had spent a pleasant day, considering the situation in which we were placed, being in the interior of Peru on the mighty Amazon and in the midst of almost naked Indians. (.....)

I have started in charge of one of the steamboats on account of the American crew and the Peruvians not being able to agree, also being informed that the boats were going down river to Prahra in a short time. As the decision of the acceptance of the boats and their destination is expected daily from Lima -- they having been built under contract by a Dr. Whitmore to be delivered in Loret for the Peruvian government for the purpose of exploring the waters and, as a matter of course, till the decision of their acceptance came -- the boats must lie inactive. There are reports of a coal mine a short distance down river, to prove which Captain J.R. Nisbet has gone to see if it is worth notice. After being absent a few days, he has returned bringing a sample of the coal. But it was not good, having too much slate mixed in it. But he was of the opinion that by going some distance into the wood and sinking a shaft, coal of a better quality might be obtained, as it runs in a ledge along the bank of the river for miles.

27th July: There has been another party of unfortunate gold seekers from Santia de Boza. They had suffered a good deal of hardship in reaching the gold region, but they said the yield in general was at the rate of one ounce per day -- and food was hard to obtain. They stayed till the 28th, the celebration of the independence of Peru when, through the effects of liquor, noble Mr. Murray, one of my companions, and several of the steamboat boys, joined the latecomers, proceeded to the Indian village after dark and picked a quarrel with one of the officers, in which a fight occurred. But fortunately, nothing serious happened.

The Americans on board the boat have notified the colonel that they wished to leave, requesting their due bills for their . . . Some of them thought it proper to stay another month. Those that were going were furnished immediately with their passports. And my two mates, named Alonzo de Milt and Thomas Murray, accompanied by five of the boys, got a canoe and started down river on the morning of the 6th of August for Prahra.

August 13th: The sick mates we left at Pedro Blanco arrived, being the last of our party. They looked delicate still, having come from Curamaus on a balsa. O'Neil stayed here, but the others named George McClintock, John Sprague, and Ezra Bradley, started on down the river the morning of the 15th.(.....)

September 17th p.m.: This evening the Brazilian steamboat that was expected has arrived, which has made a small stir in regard of visiting, trading, and such like. She has made a short stay as she started again on the 19th, since which nothing particular has occurred till the 30th, when the colonel's son, accompanied by two Moyobamba traders, reached this town on a balsa. The same evening the American bird preserver named John Hawkswell arrived, having been gone four months.

October 5th: Don Louis has been obliged to leave the boat as he has been some days ill. Also the first engineer of the Tirado is very sick. Regarding the climate, it is very hot, which makes me feel very uncomfortable. The mail has arrived from Lima, but does not contain anything of importance, only that the



June 10th: Started for Chapacho, being accompanied by four natives, as they were willing to work their way. We arrived after sunset feeling very fatigued. Next morning we started for Tarapoto, distant five leagues, wanting to get information respecting the gold field. Leaving our things at a house in Chapacho, we arrived at Tarapoto pretty early, where, as we were going through the plaza, we met a Portuguese named Don Antonio, who politely invited us to his house and ordered dinner for us, giving us all the information he could, respecting the country and gold diggings.

We stayed there all night, and next morning paid the governor a visit. He received us very politely. He advised us to stay for another month as the accounts were unsatisfactory respecting the gold diggings. (.....) While we were about, some Spaniards had arrived from Moyobamba with information to the effect that several parties had passed there on their way to Santia de Boza, and also that parties were doing well, digging gold. After considering the certainty: after coming so far, it would be foolish.

Next day we spent chiefly in buying rice, beans, etc., for going down river, having determined on the river route, also being informed that provisions were scarce in the gold field, we thought such things would be in good demand. (.....) But before we started, we had a few words with Charles Wilson, on account of his having got drunk and told the governor that we stole the canoes, and that we wished to sell his. But such was not the intention of the party, as it would be considered to be downright robbery. So we had another separation.

We had not gone far before we were obliged to stop for the night as one of the party, named Thomas Murray, made fellows of the peons and set them drunk. We were obliged to stop at Chackra, about one league from the town. We made an early start for Chashuta, where we arrived after sunset after a very fatiguing day's walk, having to pass over some mountains. By chance, the day was favorable for traveling, being cool and foggy. We called on the governor immediately, and he provided us with a house for our own use as long as we would wish. We called on him in the morning again, making our business known to him. He promised to furnish us with a canoe and peons to take us to the next town, at a middling fare.

We made an early start next morning and reached Lagunas by sunset, where we remained till the 29th. At this place we were informed that the gold digging at Santa de Boza were not to be depended upon, also that there was a great deal of sickness. The sickness consisted chiefly in the legs and throat, swelling so as to endanger life. Besides that, the gold was more plentiful on the river Napo and much easier to be obtained. Accordingly, we determined to go as far as Nauta, till we could be better informed about the truth of reports. We were furnished here also with four peons and a canoe, by the by, a lopsided one - besides, she was small and leaky, keeping us on the watch in case she might turn bottom up. We made no stops, day or night, except to cook our victuals.

By daylight on Saturday we arrived at Nauta, where there were two steamboats tied to the bank, belonging to the Peruvian government but manned by Americans. We received information from them to the effect that gold diggings of Peru were not worth notice, and that our only chance to get out of the country was to push on down river. They invited us to stay a few days, which we accepted.

hardihood, the night being so dark we could not see the danger which threatened. It was a rock which hung over the river on a sharp turn against which the whole force of the river set. Besides it formed an ugly whirl pool below.

My companions, in their canoe, got driven against the rock and held there for some time. Fortunately I saw they were in danger, dark as it was, on which account I got a little farther ahead to the opposite side of the river. Another second and I was in the suction of the current, drawing the canoe right towards the rock where my companions held. For my part, from the speed at which the canoe was going, I expected to be dashed to pieces either against the other canoe or the rock, but having gained so much crossway, I merely touched the bows of the canoes, and, passing over a rock round which the water boiled at a fearful rate, I escaped with my canoe half full of water. My companions also escaped with a similar misfortune, and the loss of one of their paddles. We stayed at a small island till daylight, not wishing to run any more risks in the dark.

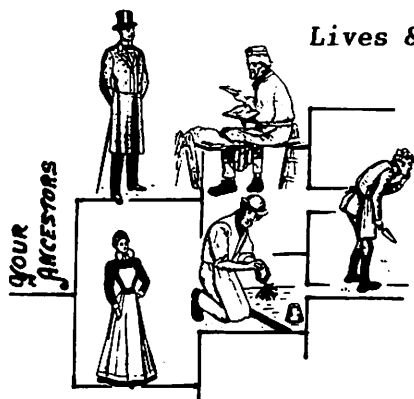
After it was a clear, we started again and got along very well, considering that the river was full of rapids, whirlpools, and snags.

We were three days and part of the fourth getting to Tacacho, inland from the river one league. At this place we were told that our canoes were too small to go any farther down river as there were some heavy rapids and whirlpools in the river. The next day was spent going to town and getting provisions or, rather taking it by force, as the Indians acted the same as the ones at Castry and would not sell us anything. But we soon found enough, not leaving a house but what we ransacked. In the meantime, we selected a large canoe from several that were lying under a shed close to the driver, determined to slip her into the water after night, having rollers and handspikes cut before dark, but left them in the bush for fear of arousing suspicion. In the meantime, we had lent our canoes to the governor's son to go fishing.

June 4th: About three in the morning we got up and very quietly launched the canoe and started down river, leaving the two small ones in exchange. The morning was very foggy, which caused us to be cautious, on which account we did not go far till we stopped for the night. We did not start till late the next day, as one of the party had the fever and ague very bad. We had not been running long before we met several canoes coming up river with loads of tobacco, turkeys, etc. We put ashore to inquire about the river. We were told that it was dangerous to go on unless we were acquainted with the bad places, so we hired a guide to take us as far as Ceone for 12 rialas. After about an hour's delay, we started again and reached Ceone safe that night, having come through some very bad whirlpools.

At this place we hired three peons for a dollar each to take us as far as Whonwho, where we arrived in good time the day following, having passed some very bad places, also having stopped all night at a small town named Habanca where we traded beads and looking glasses for hens and other provisions. At Whonwho we dismissed the peons, having no further need of them as we were past all the bad places. We spent that day and the day following trading with the Indians, giving beads for pork, hens, plantains, uckaes, fat and fish, etc.

Next morning we started for Whongcomo, where we arrived the same evening.



Lives & Times....

----- continued from previous issue.

# THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS ARMSTRONG

- April 1854 to April 1855 -

The diary of Thomas Armstrong as he recorded it on a gold-mining expedition to South America.

The day following, several peons arrived from Tingo Maria, bringing loads of tobacco, each load weighing 75 pounds, which they carry up and down with the greatest ease imaginable. They met our companions about one-third of the way through. They engaged to carry our things at \$2 each load.

We started the following morning pretty early, and had to encounter a good deal of uphill. We reached a shed about half way where we determined to stay, although it was no more than 2 p.m.

On the following morning we started as soon as it was day. The road was more level than usual. We reached the governor's residence at 3 p.m. It was situated about two miles from the town. We were detained here some two hours before we could get across the river, as the canoes were on the opposite side of the river. In the meantime, we were treated very kindly.

(.....) The first week we stayed there, several canoes arrived from Tacacho, but would not be going down the river for some time, as they had to go 12 or 13 leagues farther up river, but in the meantime he is trying to sell us a canoe at an enormous price.

May 29th: Three of the party have determined to go to the coast again by way of Palma, and so the remaining five of us determined to go down river, come what would. Accordingly, we gave the governor notice of our intentions, requesting him to furnish us with a canoe as soon as possible, which he refused to do, telling us it was impossible to proceed down river without at least five of his men, charging \$3 each man, also \$5 to make a raft. Finally we found out he only wanted to get all the money he could out of us, so we gave him warning to provide us with a canoe or else abide the consequences. But he turned a deaf ear to all we said. Accordingly about midnight, three of my companions armed themselves and, crossing to the opposite side of the river, determined to have a canoe. They had to go along eight miles through the scrub to the governor's residence where the canoes were. Besides, the night was dark and rainy, I and my other companion being employed carrying the baggage to the landing place, so as to be ready at a moment's warning. My three companions returned sooner than I imagined they could, bringing one canoe with them.

Everything being ready, we commenced to load the canoe, but found her to be too small for safety, so we pulled across the river again and took another. In a few moments we were ready for a start, but anxiously wishing for daylight. However, our attention was arrested by the light of a torch at the landing from which the canoes were taken. We shoved off from the bank immediately, determined to run the risk of the river rather than fight. But we nearly paid dearly for our

to members, both in person and by mail, also comes under the direction of the parent body. Because the Society receives funding, a full-time Librarian has been on staff for the last three or more years to maintain order amidst the 12,000+ volumes. At the same time a number of volunteers (individual SGS members) regularly give assistance in the library.

Branches hold regular meetings (speakers and/or workshops) which are invaluable for dissemination of genealogical information. Other Workshops originate at Board level with both volunteers and Staff participating, but they are more difficult to produce from a centralized Board level. Board, Regions and Branches are all capable of hosting the annual seminar, a vital and exciting link in the education chain.

Majority of other programs/projects were initiated by Branch or individual members who saw a need and acted to fulfil it: cemetery recording, obit clipping, newspaper indexing and now the Sask. Data Bank. Hundreds of SGS members throughout the province take part in these programs, the results of which are sent to the SGS Office where still another volunteer member co-ordinates or catalogues and files. This is part of the preservation field.

Realizing the need for definite "guidelines on responsibilities" the SGS conducted a small survey to determine what services members expected from the different levels of the Society. The following are the most repeated answers.

ROLE OF THE SGS MEMBER - Grassroots of the Society.

- a) To pursue their personal genealogical research and assist others in theirs.
- b) To promote genealogical research and the SGS.

ROLE OF THE SGS BRANCHES - Gathering together of people who share a hobby.

- a) To encourage, promote & assist research of family history and the SGS.
- b) To educate and exchange information on genealogical resources & procedures.

ROLE OF THE SGS REGIONS : - Liaison between the grassroots and the SGS Board.

- a) Consolidate & coordinate administration & services.
- b) To provide regional educational workshops.

ROLE OF THE SGS BOARD OF DIRECTORS - Coordinating body for genealogical research in the province.

- a) Provide genealogical resources, such as library and workshops.
- b) Provide guidance for family history research.
- c) Provide genealogical publications (ie. Bulletin).

These suggestions are being used as the basis for a questionnaire for the entire membership (on the reverse of the 1991 membership renewal form in the coloured insert section of this Bulletin).

Please use this opportunity to share your opinions with us. Help the Society plan for the future by telling us about your expectations when you buy an SGS membership.

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## ROLE OF GENEALOGICAL SOCIETIES

Every genealogical organization should, from time to time, do some soul searching and question whether their purposes are still viable. Has the organization stayed within the original precepts laid down by its founders; do the current members have different expectations than did the original members; how many have different needs? Are those new expectations, whatever they are, being met? How is this being done? Is the work required to meet these expectations, being done by a very few or is it balanced across the Society?

Fundamentally, there are only two areas that genealogical societies are involved in: education and/or preservation. Each of the areas has many sub-fields but not all societies are able or willing to provide services in all of these.

First we should classify what is included in each of these "sub-areas".....

**EDUCATION:** This includes all manner of assistance in learning about genealogical research, and may vary from newsletters or journals to branch meetings; from one-on-one help groups to large seminars; from society libraries to publication of how-to-do-genealogy handbooks. Anything and everything that has to do with the dissemination of genealogical information is classed as educational.

**PRESERVATION:** This involves the sources used in research and the need to make certain the records, or at least their contents are preserved for future researchers. Some societies do this by making copies of records (eg. the LDS each year microfilms thousands of records from around the world; each year SGS and other family history groups, transcribe names from cemetery markers, etc.). Other societies purchase for their library copies of those microfilms, transcriptions and other indexes, thus ensuring that the contents of the original records are not being lost. Being involved in preservation can range from discovering that your neighbour holds the old attendance register from the local school and convincing him that the proper place for such a valuable genealogical source is with a local museum/archive where everyone may benefit to clipping obituary notices from the local newspaper to spending hours at a microfilm machine copying and indexing names found in an old census record or tax assessment or mortgage papers to obtaining a copy of the cemetery records from an Ontario County for the local genealogical society.

Once an organization has determined where its priorities lie then it is time to study the method of meeting these needs. This includes being aware of who has the responsibility of providing which service. Obviously the governing body of a society can not provide all the services that hundreds of members might require, nor can their satellites or branches be responsible for everything. It must be a sharing of responsibility.

## SASK. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY AND ITS SERVICES

Different organizations will vary in services tendered and the manner in which they are provided, and for an example we will use the SGS. Please bear in mind that the SGS method of assisting members has simply evolved and there has not been an official planning of what level of the society is best suited to delivering certain services.

The SGS governing body is responsible for administering Society business and for publishing and posting the quarterly "Bulletin". They arrange for funding, locating, staffing and purchasing for the Library. The practice of lending books



## EXPECTATIONS ON BECOMING A MEMBER OF A GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

by Marie Svedahl.  
Regina, Sask.

In the past twenty years, genealogical study and research has grown tremendously, and so too have the number of organizations and societies developed to give assistance to researchers. As could be expected, a number and variety of concerns and problems arise with expansion.

We will take a look at one of these concerns: Are genealogical societies meeting the expectations of their members?

These societies grew from the need of people to learn the basic steps in genealogical research. Those members having some knowledge on the subject shared it with others through the medium of workshops and newsletters. Due to membership growth plus the increased knowledge of long time members and the "projects" that they are engaged in, many genealogical societies have now become complex organizations.

### EXPECTATIONS OR REASONS FOR JOINING A GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

If I may use my own experience as an example: I joined my first genealogical society ten years ago because I wanted to learn HOW TO DO GENEALOGY - and that included not only how and where to locate information on ancestors but how to record the information when found, etc. When I renew my membership now it is for a number of different reasons. I think the majority of our readers are much the same - we are still learning but we also desire to do something with the knowledge which we have already accumulated.

Over the years some become knowledgeable on certain areas or aspects of genealogy and eventually we find them writing articles or giving workshops. Others become involved in preservation of information: for example - researchers find primary sources are often difficult to locate and when found are time-consuming to use in their original state. Consequently many searchers have given of their own research time to prepare extensive lists and indexes of the records they find. Other researchers spend hours wandering through cemeteries, transcribing names from headstones found there. Usually genealogical societies are looked to for co-ordination and collection of such projects, sometimes for the supplies needed to perform the tasks.

How well genealogical societies and/or its branches meet the needs of its members depends entirely upon the people "running" the organization. People bring themselves and their opinions to office: enthusiasts produce active organizations; apathetic people put a drag on the whole group; beginners are interested in the learning aspects while more advanced genealogists have developed special interest areas (such as indexing projects, cemetery recording, obit clipping, heraldry, etc.). A society Board which is weighed heavily in any of these fields could find itself in difficulties when attempting to meet over-all member expectations.

## RENEWAL TIME!!

1991 Membership fees are due December 31, 1990.

Fees for 1991 will be:

They are:     \$25.00 - regular family membership  
               \$22.00 - senior citizen membership

Memberships are annual, cover the calendar year and are due December 31 regardless of the date a member joined.

Please forward your membership fees early in order that renewals can be processed, mailing lists can be kept up-to-date and to ensure that there is no interruption in services and receipt of the Bulletin.

All SGS privileges will be discontinued as of 31 January until membership fees are received.

A Self-addressed, Stamped envelope would be appreciated to help defray the high costs of postage. Postal donations are gratefully received (income tax receipt will be issued for amounts over \$5.00).

In order to better service our membership we want to know who you are: Whether farmer, teacher, in business (including skills), town, city, or country dweller.

**MEMBERSHIP FEE IS NOT SUBJECT TO GST.**

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PLEASE USE THIS FORM TO RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP FOR 1991.

Please indicate appropriate type of membership:

Regular Family Membership	\$25.00
Senior Citizen Membership	\$22.00

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

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

CITY/PROV \_\_\_\_\_ POSTAL CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ FARMER                      \_\_\_\_\_ RURAL                      \_\_\_\_\_ URBAN

BRANCH: \_\_\_\_\_ OCCUPATION: \_\_\_\_\_

SKILLS: \_\_\_\_\_

Please remit to:     SGS Membership  
                         P.O. Box 1894  
                         Regina, SK  
                         S4P 3E1

WE WELCOME COMMENTS AND/OR SUGGESTIONS:



**GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND, SUSSEX**

EAST SUSSEX CENSUS: 1851 INDEX; [book]; Barnes, C. J.;

#2418

Volume 8: Westham, Willingham, Jevington, Pevensey, Willington, Eastbourne, Eastdean, Folkington, Friston, Seaford, Westdean, Litlington, Lullington and Alfriston.

Volume 9: Arlington, Hailsham, Herstmonceux, Wartling, Hooe and Ninfield.

Volume 10: Hellingly, Chiddingly, Laughton, Warbleton, Heathfield.

Volume 11: Burwash, Ticehurst (inc. Flimwell and Stonegate), Etchingam (inc. Hurst Green)

Volume 12: Salehurst (inc. Robertsbridge and Hurst Green), Bodiam, Wadhurst.

Volume 13: Lamberhurst & Frant.

Volume 14: Rotherfield (inc. Crowborough) & Mayfield.

WEST SUSSEX CENSUS: 1851 INDEX; [book]; #2416

Volume 1: Thakeham Registration District.

Volume 2: Thakeham Registration District.

Volume 3: Midhurst Registration District.

**GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND, SUSSEX, EASTBOURNE**

INDEX TO PEOPLE WORKING ON LONDON, BRIGHTON, & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY; [book]; Milton, Mrs. F. R.; 1989; 22 pp.;

#2420

Taken from the Census for Eastborne and District 1851, 1861, 1871, and 1881.

**GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND, SUSSEX, HORSHAM**

HORSHAM CHURCH: INDEPENDENT, CONGREGATIONAL & UNITED

REFORMED CHURCH; [book]; Thompson, Elsie; 1982; 18 pp.;

#2419

1813 - 1983

**GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND, SUSSEX, UPPER DICKER**

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS OF ZOAR BAPTIST CHAPEL; [book];

1986; 30 pp.; #2422

Upper Dicker, Nr. Hailsham, East Sussex.

**GREAT BRITAIN: ENGLAND, WALES**

MAP: PHILIPS TOURING MAP INCLUDING SELECTIVE INDEX; [map];

#2436

Donated by Edgar Bratt

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND**

PRE 1855 GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN LOCHABER AND SKYE;

[book]; Beattie, A. G. & M. H.; 1990; 95 pp.; #2455

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN**

MAP: BUCHAN AREA OF ABERDEENSHIRE 1826; [map]; #2445

MAP: NEW AND ACCURATE MAP OF ABERDEENSHIRE 1807; [map];

#2447

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: ABERDEEN, VOLUME 1; [book]; 1990; 502 pp.; #2413

Kirkyard of Aberdour, Drumblade, Fetterangus. Fyvie, Chapel of Garioch, Keithhall and Kinkell, Leslie, Peterculter, Rhynie, St. Clement's (Aberdeen), Tough.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: ABERDEEN, VOLUME 2; [book]; 1990; 326 pp.; #2414

Auchindoir, Belhelvie, Bourtie, Hatton of Fintray, John Knox Aberdeen, King Edward, Millborex and Woodhead of Fyvie, Moneymusk, Old Meldrum.

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ABERDEEN, TURRIFF**

MAP: PLAN OF TURIFF 1819; [map]; #2448

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ARGYLL**

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: ARGYLL; [book]; Spiers, Sheila M.;  
1987; 28 pp.; #2409  
- Kirkyard of Tyrie

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, BANFF**

MAP: PART OF BANFFSHIRE 1826 (NORTH); [map]; #2444  
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: BANFF; [book]; 1990; 131 pp.; #2415  
- Alvah, Forlen, Inverkeithy, Strachan.

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, DUMBARTON, LENNOX**

LENNOX LINKS: GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL RESOURCES IN DUMBARTON  
DISTRICT; [book]; 1987; 44 pp.; #2410

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, KINCARDINE**

MAP: PART OF KINCARDINESHIRE 1826 (EAST); [map]; #2446  
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: KINCARDINE; [book]; Bathie, Alena  
L.; 1988; 32 pp.; #2408  
- Kirkyard of Dunnottar

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, NAIRN**

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS: NAIRN; [book]; 1985; 19 pp.; #2412  
- Geddes Churchyard

**GREAT BRITAIN: SCOTLAND, ROSS/CROMARTY**

CENSUS AND CEMETERY RECORDS FOR ROSS AND CROMARTY; [book];  
1990; 161 pp.; #2449  
1851 Census Index for Parishes of Knockbain, Kittearn,  
Kincardine (with Croich), Tain and Wick (landward);  
Monumental Inscriptions for Suddie Burial Ground Black  
Isle.

**UNITED STATES:**

ANCESTRY'S RED BOOK - AMERICAN STATE, COUNTY & TOWN SOURCES;  
[book]; Eichholz, Alice; 1989; 758 pp.; #2424  
LAND, MILITARY & CENSUS RECORDS OF AMERICA; [book]; Kirkham,  
E. Kay; 1964; 103 pp.; #2431  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: A GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL  
RESEARCH; [book]; Neagles, James; 1989; 381 pp.; #2428  
MIGRATION TRAILS MAP;; [map]; #2404  
Featuring 24 of the major trails east of the  
Mississippi River.  
PASSENGER & IMMIGRATION LISTS INDEX: SUPPLEMENT 1990;  
[book]; Filby, P. William; Lower, D. M.; 1990; 660 pp.;  
#2456  
REFERENCE ONLY -

**UNITED STATES: MASSACHUSETTS**

MASSACHUSETTS GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH; [book]; Schweitzer,  
George K.; 1990; 279 pp.; #2457

**UNITED STATES: MINNESOTA**

TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS IN MINNESOTA; [book]; Pope, Wiley R.;  
#2432  
Volume 6 - Central Minnesota - 1987, 180 pages.  
Volume 7 - North Central Minnesota - 1988, 84 pages.

**UNITED STATES: OHIO**

OHIO: GUIDE TO GENEALOGICAL SOURCES; [book]; Bell, Carol  
Willsey; 1988; 372 pp.; #2429

**UNITED STATES: PENNSYLVANIA**

MOTHER CUMBERLAND: TRACING YOUR ANCESTORS IN SOUTH-CENTRAL  
PENNSYLVANIA; [book]; Bell, Raymond M.; 1989; 72 pp.;  
#2430

1991

## ENTRY FORM

READ FIRST

\* see "Use Abbreviations" opposite

	Family Name being researched ONLY ONE ENTRY PER LINE	Time period being covered WHOLE YEARS	Suburb or Town (or) US County Can	*Province, State (or) UK/IRL County	* Nation or L:
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
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12					
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14					
15					

ABOVE ▲ are available for the basic entry fee. Each additional entry BELOW ▼ (more than first 15) are charged per line — no limit to number of entries. See over for charges.

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30					

Cat	SUBJECT ENTRIES — Main Entry	Sub Title	Period
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:			
:			
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:			

ONLY ONE ENTRY PER LINE — ATTACH ADDITIONAL SHEET IF MORE ENTRIES ARE DESIRED

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Please use approved ABBREVIATIONS

NOTE: PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT IN BLOCK CAPITALS. Use standard ABBREVIATIONS for State/Province/County/Country. ABBREVIATE Street etc. eg. — ST. RD. DR. AVE. CL. LN. BLVD. CIR. CT. HWY. PDE. CRES. ESP. PL. TCE. SQ. GVE.

**RESIDENTS OF CANADA ONLY** - Since it will be delivered in 1991, the 1991 G.R.D. is subject to the 7% G.S.T. If it is ordered before Sept. 1, 1990, the G.S.T. does NOT have to be added. See below.

**ENTRIES CLOSE → 30 NOVEMBER 1990**

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(To be published April next and delivered May)

Each contributor receives a copy of the next Directory that contains their entries.

ENTRY FEES FOR 1991 DIRECTORY	Aus \$	Can \$	DM	FF	Irl £	NZ \$	Stg £	US \$	Can \$
● Up to 15 entries (and COPY of DIRECTORY)	26.00	25.50	40,—	130,—	13.50	27.50	12.50	24.50	25.50
● Additional entries (more than first 15) no limit each	.45	.45	1,—	2.50	.25	.50	.25	.40	.45
● POSTAGE and PACKING for the GRD (You should receive by May)	4.00	2.00	5,—	15,—	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.50	2.00
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copy/copies of GRD 1987 Worldwide Edn (784 pages)	16.00	15.50	25,—	75,—	8.25	17.25	7.50	15.00	15.50
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**CANADA**

Mrs J. Tyson, 94 Binswood Ave  
TORONTO, Ont M4C 3N9, Canada

**IMPROVEMENTS TO THE GRD** From the 1990 edition there have been several improvements made to the Directory.

■ One is the new GEOGRAPHIC order of names within a single SURNAME — Thus all the SMITH entries start with those being researched in Australia and end with those in the USA.

■ A ONE NAME SOCIETY or ONE NAME STUDY section has been commenced — write to our Agents for a special entry form.

■ **SUBJECT ENTRIES:** This Special Interests section has been greatly improved and has been divided into CATEGORIES as listed below. These entries may be made as ADDITIONAL PAID ENTRIES or as SUBSTITUTES for SURNAME ENTRIES. They appear in a SEPARATE SECTION of the Directory. They are listed according to the CATEGORY (CAT) YOU SPECIFY and then alphabetically within that category according to the way in which YOU record the MAIN ENTRY.

**CATEGORIES**

G: GENERAL  
M: MIGRATION  
O: OCCUPATIONS  
R: RELIGION  
I: INDIVIDUALS  
MY: MILITARY  
P: PLACES  
S: SHIPPING & SHIPS

CAT	- SUBJECTS - MAIN ENTRY	Secondary or Sub Title	TIME PERIOD
P:	ST. HELENA ISLAND	RESIDENTS OF	1800-50
MY:	AMERICAN CIVIL WAR	VETERAN'S GRAVES	ANY
O:	WATCHMAKER	JOHN WILSON, LIVERPOOL, ENG	1840-50S
I:	WILSON, JOHN	WATCHMAKER OF LIVERPOOL, ENG	1840-50S
M:	EAST PRUSSIA	TO OHIO, USA	1920S



secretary had started for this place with \$6,000 one month before the mail was dispatched, so we expect it every day.(.....)

October 24th: The mail arrived from Lima this morning, bringing two letters from Dr. Whitmore to Mr. Nesbit, but nothing else of importance excepting that the country is still in a state of revolution. What is most surprising is that there is no trace of this money man.

Monday, October 30th: Having a suspicion that all there was told us by Mr. Matthews was not true, my companion and I and John Eaton called on Mr. Hawkswell, requesting him to interpret for us to the colonel, with which request he immediately complied, and soon satisfied us that we had been imposed on by this said Matthews. We had a settlement up to the present time and demanded our passports and also a canoe all of which he promised to furnish us with.

October 30th: There is a great stir on board both boats, as some of the boys are thinking of going with Mr. Nesbit; that will find their mistake. The colonel has not furnished us with our canoe. 10 a.m. -- the colonel has given us an order to receive a canoe from the Governor of Ornaugus as he could not find us one here, as had all been out hunting. But the padre has sent two peons to take us as far as Ornaugus, in which place we have orders to recover a canoe to please us.

Oct. 31, 9 a.m. started from Nauta for Orauga, where we arrived about 9 after night, being accompanied by Captain Nesbit.

November 1st: The governor has refused to obey the Governor general's order respecting the canoe, on which account he held on to the canoe we had brought from Nauta, as a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush, and his men were too drunk to know what they were doing. By 10 a.m. we started from Orauga, being accompanied by Mr. Robert Nesbit. We were overtaken by a gale before night, accompanied by rain such as I had not experienced before. We reached Orqutor late at night. (.....)

Tuesday, 21st: 11 a.m. we reached Fonte Boa. We did not remain here more than a couple of hours as we wished to get on the Amazon again as soon as possible, having had to go up a creek to reach this Fonte Boa. We did not get into the main river till after dark, as we had a head wind. We kept on as usual, day and night, till the 24th. We arrived in Egos, having to go eight miles up a river.

November 25th: After unloading and packing up again, we started for the Barra del Rio Negra. But before we started, I had an opportunity of seeing a boa constrictor which an Indian had killed a few days before. It measured 16 feet in length and nine or more inches in diameter. It was said to be a small one. We kept on as usual, day and night, not going ashore at all to cook, as we used to cook in a prospecting gold pan.(.....)

December 1st: The wind having abated, we started again, and on the evening of the second day we arrived in the Barra where we remained till the 15th when John Eaton, James Johnson, and I started on the steamboat, May the First, for Para. Started by daylight and we arrived in it at Cerpa shortly after dark, where we were detained till midnight taking on freight and.....(.....)

December 17th: Arrived at Olledos 10 a. m. where we took some cattle and passengers on board. Started again at 1 p.m. Arrived same night at 10 p.m. at Santa Rein where we stayed till 10 p.m. on the 18th, having to take some more cattle and freight and also some more wood. Still continues to blow hard from the east. Dropped anchor the same night close inshore, at a small town called Urapaill, but I paid no attention to the place as I felt too sleepy and unwell. Did not remain more than an hour or two. (.....)

December 21st: By daylight we entered "Mary's Boy". 9 a.m. begins to present a beautiful sight after being bound up in the forest so long. 11 a.m. we cannot see from one side to the other, although we are about the center. All we could see were some islands and a broad sheet of water. The wind blew strong from the east which has made a nice sea. Got sight of Para by 3 p.m. and dropped anchor half past 4 p.m. I and three others went on shore to see if we could get a room for ourselves to stop in, but found that impossible. The Yellow Fever is not as bad as usual. Labor seems to be scarce. We have been advised to get away as soon as possible as the climate is generally fatal to newcomers. Two American vessels sailed yesterday just as we arrived, bound for America. There are very few vessels in port.(.....)

Wednesday, December 27th: Called the English Consul to see if he could assist us to get a passage which he promised to do if he could. He asked me to call again on Saturday, 30th. But before that date he sent for us to come and sign articles in the brigantine "Tit Bit", bound for Liverpool, which we did... also paying \$25 apiece in consideration of not wishing to go aloft. The captain agreed not to send us aloft by paying him the stipulated sum. I spent some time this evening getting a few things, such as heavy clothing for cold weather, but it was very little I could afford to get, as my money was all done excepting one ten dollar Chilean piece which I could not get rid of, and a couple of pounds of English money which I wished to keep for my arrival in Liverpool, as I cannot tell when I may get work.

Friday, December 29th: Went on board the schooner "Tit Bit", Captain Hannah, Commander, having left one of my companions in rather a poor state of health. I was not sorry to get on board as soon as possible as I was liable to be taken sick, the place we were staying in being a filthy den. In fact, the whole town seemed to be alive, there being no proper water courses to carry off the filth that accumulated there. No water passed through the town, excepting the rain water that falls from time to time. The inhabitants have all to buy the water from cartmen who drew it with oxen and horses from wells outside the town.

There are some fine buildings here, the best I have seen since we left Wannucks in Peru. They are built of stone and then sort of brick. They procure the stone a short distance outside of the town by removing about six to ten feet of clay. The bricks they make in what they call factories, where they have a great many slaves employed beating the mortar, after which they place them in shapes and burn them. The tiles with which they cover the roofs are earthenware (.....)

January 1st: We hoisted anchor for the last time and afterwards dismissed the pilot. By this time I began to repent sorely my having shipped as a seaman. It could not be helped as I did not have money to pay my passage. My hands were one mass of blisters from the hard ropes and the unusage to work, but this was

greatly eased after we began to get clear of the coast -- no more tacking ship. From the time we left Para, we were compelled to beat against a head wind. And still the wind blows . . . but having sea room we were able to stand to the northwest and sometimes we could make our course, which is north by east or northeast. She proved to be a very poor sailing craft as she only made from four to five miles per hour with a pretty strong wind (breeze). The cargo consisted chiefly of India rubber.(.....)

January 16th, 1855: Up to this time nothing particular has happened. We had a few showers of rain yesterday, and today the wind is very light. I am getting used to the routine of business on board a vessel. Came in sight of a ship steering in the same direction as we are. (.....)

January 29th: Still blowing very hard from the north. Arrived at Liverpool where I turned ship keeper at one pound, one shilling sterling per week.

March 14th: Left off employment, intending to start on the ship "Middleton" for St. John, N.B.

March 15th: Went on board.

March 19th: Cleared the Irish coast. (.....)

April 20th: Arrived in St. John's.(.....)

May 1st: Saw some friends. 9 p.m. started on the steamer "Maid of Erin" for the Bend of Petitcodiac.

May 2nd: Arrived at the Bend 11 a.m. and stayed at Mr. King's boarding-house. Had dinner. My friend, Mr. Robert Ferguson, started ahead as the stage did not start till the next day. Started same evening for Shediac where I arrived shortly after dark. Did not start till after breakfast on the following morning, the weather being very sloppy and disagreeable. Traveled till about 2 p.m. I felt very fatigued as I had not got any refreshments since morning and no house in sight. There was also a good deal of snow on the road besides the mud, and water nearly to my knees. I met the stage going to the Bend and on inquiry was told that there was a house about two miles ahead where, if I stayed till the morrow, he would take me on. Encouraged by this I resumed my painful journey, having had to take off my boots and socks as my feet were sore and blistered. And the snow and water did not do me any good. (.....) Finally I reached a house owned by Mr. Beggs where I got some refreshment. I found myself incapable of proceeding on my journey, so I determined to wait till the morrow and go on with the stage when it should arrive, as they assured me it passed at an early hour.

===== end =====

#### QUOTE OF THE DAY

The least people can do is to leave a history of themselves for those who come after.

- Noah Webster.

The following is a letter forwarded to the SGS by the Sask. Archives with the hope that some of our readers may be able to help.

HELP NEEDED: To Identify Old Photos.

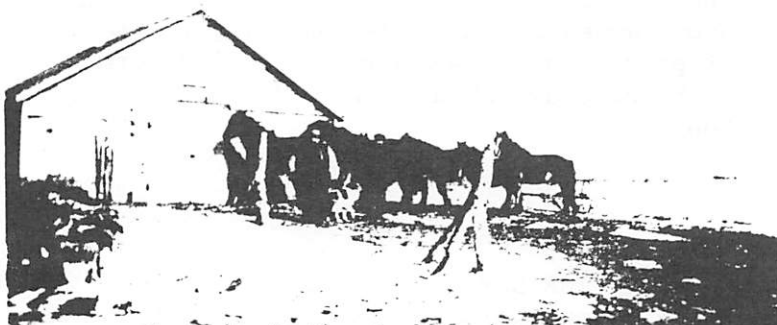
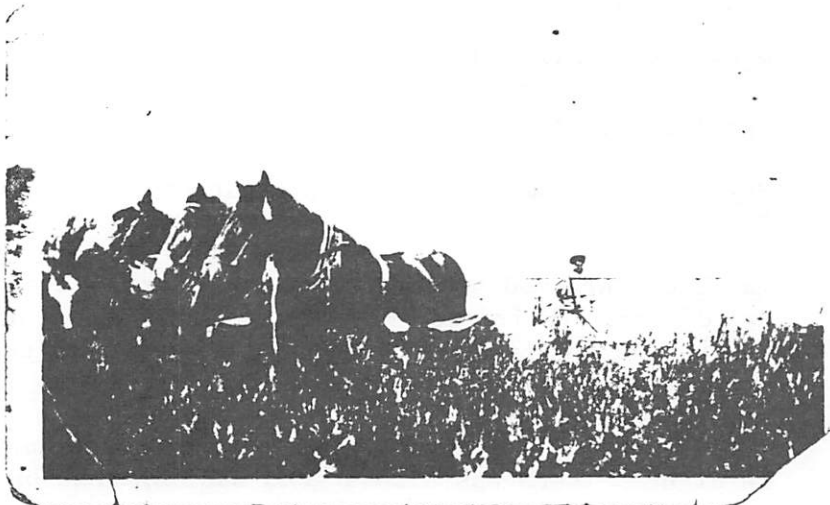
Written by Margaret Purdy,  
Winnipeg. Manitoba.

I am trying to identify a few pictures that were taken in Saskatchewan. There are three pictures processed on 11 March 1930; one other of the same group has only a number on the back. They were processed by the SPARKLESTONE PRINTS, Regina Photo Supply.

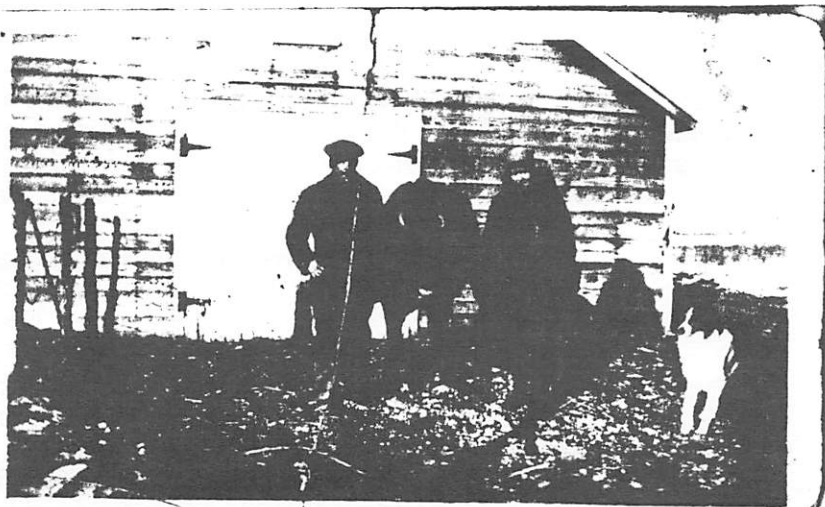
These are snapshots of a set of four horses pulling farm machinery of that period. One is of a couple, man and woman. I know it is a long shot to ask if any files or records exist from the Sparkletone Print company - and if so - whether the data and number on back of pictures could identify the people concerned.

These snaps are from the estate of Mrs. Margaret Charles, deceased September 1989 in Winnipeg. She was the daughter of Hugh Nicoll and his wife, Agnes Rose or Henderson. There are no known relatives. Therefore I am desirous to locate anyone who would be interested in these beautiful old pictures.

Please contact:  
Margaret Purdy,  
2A-1790 Portage Ave.,  
Winnipeg, MB. R3J OE9



(ED. Note: Ms. Purdy forwarded copies of six pictures, made by photo copying the pictures which process, unfortunately, does not reproduce well in these pages. Therefore I have selected the four which I feel will be the most clear and recognizable to reproduce here. My apologies for the poor quality but hopefully they are still clear enough for someone to recognize the farm setting or the people.)



~~~~~  
TO WALK WHERE YOUR ANCESTORS WALKED

by Judy Venables,  
Lashburn, Sask.

In 1987 we decided to go to Ontario for our holidays. I had relatives there, some of whom we had met briefly, others we had not met at all. The relatives meeting us at the airport were the ones whom we had never met but a letter exchanging snapshots solved the problem of recognizing each other.

We spent our first night in Ontario discussing family and looking at old pictures. The next day we went to Niagara Falls and Brantford - those were the non-genealogical days in our holiday!

In correspondence with our Ontario cousins, one had responded "we'd be delighted to see you". We were uncertain if this meant for a cup of tea, supper or to stay the night. Actually we stayed two nights with them and even then it was difficult to get away.

These particular cousins lived near St. Mary's in Downie Twp., Perth County (near Stratford). My cousin lived on the same farm as had James Shearer Good, his gr.gr.grandfather - my gr.gr.gr.grandfather. James S. Good had emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland in 1841, settling on that farm in 1842. They built a barn about 1862. The rafters were hewn out of fifty foot logs and the ceiling was very low, with a drive-in hay loft over the top of the barn. The barn is still in use, as is the house which was built in 1891 when one of the sons was married. There have been some additions built on. It was wonderful to go there and see the home of my ancestors.

We walked around the farm and saw where some of the old buildings had stood. We looked at family pictures and went to the cemetery. We recorded the family names we found there: James and Magdalene Good, some of their children and their spouses. It was easier to understand the Ontario land survey system of "lots and concessions" after seeing the farms. The land the people received/bought was in parcels of 50 or 100 acres.

The night before we left St. Marys we went to a Pork Chop Barbecue, an annual event, and met some of the neighbours, many of them also descendants of early pioneers. From St. Mary's we had a five hour journey to Huntsville in Muskoka country where we stayed with other cousins and met more relatives and neighbours.

My gr.gr.grandparents, Absalom and Margaret Lamb, had moved from St. Mary's in 1878, to this area to obtain Free Grant Land. The land is all rock and trees and must have been harder than other areas for the pioneers to clear.

Our hosts had made arrangements for our two pre-school children to stay with a baby-sitter while we "hiked off into the wilds". Down the Old Stisted Road we walked. At the end of the road were the farms of two of my gr.gr.grandfathers, Absalom Lamb and Thomas Armstrong. The trees had all been "logged off" by about 1910 and since that time it has all grown wild again. There was no sign of a house on the one farm, only a big rock-pile left from when the fields had been cleared. Some of the logs remained from the barn and some steps that originally must have led to the barn-loft. Other than that, there was no sign of anyone ever having lived there. We walked on up the road to find the home of my other gr.gr.grandparents but, alas, we did not go far enough. Had we gone on over the hill we would have found the house still standing - my cousin found it later. We did, however, walk through the trees that had once been his field.

That afternoon and on several other days, we visited many of the area cemeteries, recording more family names as we went. We found these cemeteries have not become overgrown with grass but rather with trees, or just left to its natural rock. In one case, the grave was not in the location shown on the cemetery map but was just off to the side, as if the rock was too hard to dig into. There were a lot of unmarked graves in some cemeteries, others had headstones, while still others had only white wooden crosses with the names.

We visited the Stisted Fair Grounds which were very quiet that day with birds singing in the trees. Two years before, those same grounds had celebrated the 100th anniversary of the community, and had been filled with people. Someone was good enough to give us pictures they had taken the day of the celebration. I was surprised to recognize so many people although I did not come from the area.

The last day we were there we drove to Bracebridge to check land records and Wills. From there we went to the Huntsville museum. As we walked in the door we were greeted by a picture of my gr.gr.grandparents, Absalom and Margaret (nee Good) Lamb.

We went back to Toronto to stay overnight with the same cousin as on our arrival. She had been busy looking up pictures and mementoes in our absence to share with us. We flew home the next day - we had had a great holiday and met some wonderful people. I was laden down with census data, cemetery jottings, land information, wills, pictures, miscellaneous information, a video of the Huntsville portion of our trip and many fresh, unanswered questions.

It is a great feeling to walk where your ancestors walked.

===== zzz =====



## UPDATE: CROFTER LAND

In volume 4, #2, (1973) issue of the SGS Bulletin, Robert L. Pittendrigh submitted an article titled, "That's Crofter Land", about a 1885 settlement of Scottish people north of Regina. Because of drought, fires, disease and crop failures, most of the settlers moved to other parts of Saskatchewan by 1893. They left a small cemetery with over a dozen unmarked burials. In 1988 Bob received the following letter from a descendant of one of the settlers mentioned in the article. We share the letter with you.

.....

1202 Temperance St.  
Saskatoon, Sask., S7N 0N9

Dear Robert;

You have been mentioned by both D'Arcy Hande and the Huckerbys in Regina and I have read your article in the SGS publication about the Highlander settlement north of Regina.

I would like to thank you for the work you did in preserving this bit of history. We are descendants of John and Mary MacCaskill and their daughter Maggie and John Stewart MacLeod.

We visited the old cemetery this summer and are grateful that it has been recorded.

A daughter of John MacCaskill is buried next to him in her wedding dress as she died of diphtheria or typhoid when she was 18 shortly before she was to have been married. Her name was Kate. The family story is that he sold or mortgaged everything to pay for medical treatment for her and she went out too soon and had a relapse and died. He apparently didn't live long after that. His widow Mary went on to homestead in the Fort Qu'Appelle area about 1894, then the whole group moved to Highview and later to the Kennedy area where Mary is buried in a little cemetery called Fletwode, SE of town.

John Stewart MacLeod and Maggie farmed several miles east of Kennedy until they retired and moved into town. They had 13 children, one of whom was Johanna (Inna), my mother's mother. Maggie is buried at Kennedy and John at Loon Lake where he went to stay with a daughter in his later years.

John Stewart MacLeod came from the Isle of Lewis when he was 16 and worked for the Hudson's Bay as a freighter. He spoke of seeing Riel when he was a prisoner. John didn't come with the "Crofters".

The little girl whose foot was cut off was Aunt Mary, John and Maggie's oldest daughter. They saved her life by putting her in a barrel of flour to stop the bleeding, and I think the driver was an uncle rather than her father. Mother has a picture of her and three other sisters. When we realize that Maggie raised 13 children and never lost one in difficult times, it is really remarkable.

There was a lot of Gaelic superstition mixed in with their religion and down to my grandmother's time, Gaelic was spoken in their home. In the days mentioned in your article the church services were held in their homes.

If you are still interested in these people you might enjoy talking to my mother in Regina who will be 76. Her grandmother, Maggie, used to sing Gaelic songs and tell her Gaelic stories. She was with my mother when I was born.

We don't know of John ever being in Manitoba.

Yours truly, Meta Hope.

..oOo..

## THE SASKATCHEWAN DATA INDEX

by Marie Svedahl,  
Chairperson of the  
25th Anniversary Project Committee.

As announced in the last issue of the "Bulletin" a project has been selected with which to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of our Society. It is planned to create a computer index of "Saskatchewan Residents, Past & Present", with the initial entries to come from local histories of Saskatchewan communities.

It is an exciting idea but one that will entail a great deal of work. To that end we have called upon our members to assist us with the extractions of names from local histories. At this time we have had thirty responses and some of these people are already busy recording names.

Our first ten volunteers were:

| VOLUNTEER                        | BOOK TITLE                                | LOCALE           |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Betty Coldwell, Regina, SK.   | - "Saga of Souris Valley"                 | - RM #7          |
| 2. Eileen Condon, Regina, SK.    | - Yesteryear History of Our Pioneers"     | - Carmichael     |
| 3. R. Sawchyn, Fenwood, SK.      | - "Memories, Commemorative History of..." | - Fenwood        |
| 4. Sandra Howells, Radville, SK. | - "Prairie Gold, RM of Lomond"            | - RM #37         |
| 5. Joanne Adams, Regina, SK.     | - "Memories of Rural Saskatoon"           | - Saskatoon      |
| 6. Adele Bratt, Regina, SK.      | - "The Ties That Bind"                    | - Gray, Riceton. |
| 7. Judy Venables, Lashburn, SK.  | - "South of the Gully"                    | - Lashburn       |
| 8. Hannah Bell, Weyburn, SK.     | - "Penzance, Prairie Profiles"            | - Penzance       |
| 9. Archie Clubb, Bengough, SK.   | - "Echoes of the Past"                    | - Bengough       |
| 10. Keith Silljer, Regina, SK.   | - "From the Roughbark to the Buttes"      | - Pangman        |

Titles of other books which have been registered and assigned:

|                                          |                                     |
|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| "Memories to Cherish" (Stewart Valley)   | "North to New Beginnings" (Smeaton) |
| "A Valley Town Grows" (Bjorkdale)        | "Between Long Lake & Last Mountain" |
| "Heritage & Homage" (Harris)             | (Strasbourg)                        |
| "Pages of the Past: (Leader)             | "Good Neighbours" (Victoria Plains) |
| "Our Prairie Community" (Yellow Grass)   | "Ripples & Reflections" (Hanley)    |
| "Theodore & District History" (Theodore) | "Poet's Corner" (Lampman)           |
| "Treasured Memories" (Burstall)          | "With Quill in Hand" (Quill Lake)   |
| "Fifty Golden Years" (Grayson)           |                                     |

Members of the SGS Branch at Craik have offered to do several books and we will share those with you next time.

Eventually the names from all these books will be combined on a major data-bank and indexed for easy accessibility. Can you imagine being able to search for your ancestors on a province-wide data-bank? Being able to discover where grandfather's brother moved to when he left the family farm? It will one day be possible.

In the meantime names must be recorded, entered on the computer and proof-read numerous times. The first step of the operation is under way with those thirty volunteers who have selected the books they wish to record. The Project Committee is working on the second step, that of preparing the data-base programs needed to run, not only the Data-bank, but also the program to have everything organized so we know who is doing which book.

We are also preparing a small computer program for the use of those members who are computer buffs and wish to do their extractions directly onto the computer. It is planned to use Paradox software for the main data-base and we will supply to those members who wish, a specially written program which will allow their data to be merged onto Paradox once it is received at Committee headquarters. This method will save man-hours as it will eliminate the need to do a second transfer of material (from the hand-written pages to the computer). It will also mean less room for error as material is being copied.

How do you go about becoming part of this project? First you register your name, and the title of the book you wish to index with the Committee. It is important that we know the title of the book, as well as the locale because some communities are covered by more than one local history. We request that you give us a second book choice in the event someone has already chosen to index the one you've selected. Once registered, the committee will send you a list of the information we wish recorded, as well as the guidelines to follow.

Some people have written to request more information before registering. In response, here is a synopsis of the information required. The name of each person mentioned in the book - not a copy of the book's index but a complete page by page listing. The community where that person was living, and a date - a year the individual was living there, or when he was born, married or died. That, plus the page where the entry was found is the most important information we want extracted however if available, we would like occupation, birthplace and nationality.

To proceed on this project you must have the guidelines so be certain to register before attempting to index a local history. As this committee discovered when setting up the headings/fields for the program, there are many unexpected questions that arise: What to do when the same person is mentioned more than once in a history book? What to do if you discover some data which you know to be incorrect? What to do with long lists of names? How to list someone only referred to as "Mr. Jackson"? The guidelines give an answer to these and more questions that will arise. By having written guidelines everyone will handle problems in the same way, thereby giving continuity to the project.

Please use this registration form .....

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

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

My choice of books to index for the SGS Anniversary Project:

1st choice - TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNITY COVERED IN BOOK: \_\_\_\_\_

2nd choice - TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNITY COVERED IN BOOK: \_\_\_\_\_

(Should you be interested in entering data direct to a compatible program please indicate make of computer & size of diskette you require).

## SGS OBITUARY PROJECT

by Margaret Hilderman,  
Obit. Project Convener.

The SGS Obituary Project is concerned with death notices of people with a Saskatchewan connection. The clipping, sorting, gluing and filing of obituaries is an on-going activity involving several SGS members. The project, of course, will never be complete. At present we have 20 file boxes holding over 100,000 5x8 file cards.

This project has proved very helpful to genealogical researchers and will become more valuable as time passes. Recently a tourist from New Zealand came to the SGS seeking his "roots" in Saskatchewan but he didn't know where to start. We checked for the name in the Obit File and found a recent death with the same family name. This gave us a location and place with which to check community history books. Luck was with him and now he can contact possible cousins here in our province.

Some obits from years past have been submitted, now filed they add to the present day value of the project. If any of our readers have family death notices, or other obituaries, prior to 1980 we would appreciate a photocopy. I realize the clippings have been preserved for sentimental reasons so a copy is most acceptable.

There are a great many of our members through-out the province who are "clippers" - people who make a routine practice of searching for and clipping Obits from their local newspaper. Following is a list of the newspapers now being clipped:

|                                         |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Regina " <u>Leader Post</u> "           | & Local papers from - Tisdale; Melfort; |
| Saskatoon " <u>Star Phoenix</u> "       | Eston; Kindersley; Elrose; Rosetown;    |
| Prince Albert " <u>Herald</u> "         | Assiniboia, Lloydminster; Kelvington;   |
| Moose Jaw " <u>Times</u> "              | Lashburn; Grenfell; Moosomin; Biggar;   |
| Swift Current " <u>Sun</u> "            | Estevan; Shaunavon; Melville; Carnduff; |
| Weyburn " <u>Review</u> "               | Carlyle; Whitewood; Herbert; Outlook;   |
| " <u>Lastmountain Times</u> " (Nokomis, | Davidson; Watrous; Gravelbourg.         |
| Govan, Strasbourg, Bulyea,              |                                         |
| Silton, & Earl Grey)                    |                                         |

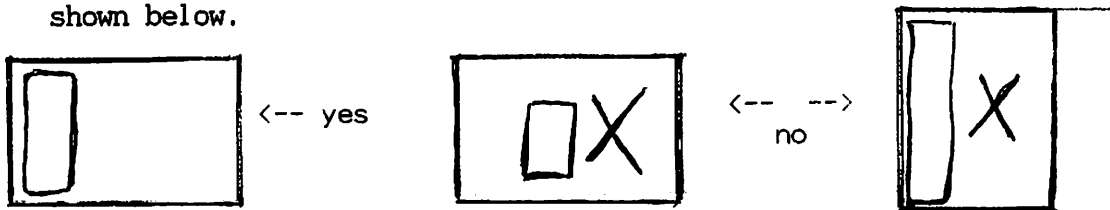
If this list is incomplete, please excuse the omission. If your newspaper is not being clipped and you would like to help, please let me know. If you wish to sort and glue the supplies will be forwarded from the SGS. A number of the people who do the clipping are also "gluers".

Let me outline our guide to clippers and gluers:

1. Clip only obituaries, no "In Memoriams" as they have no genealogical value. If there is more than one death notice for the same person, select the most complete, with the most information. We prefer only one obit per person except in case of accidental death or in reference to a prominent community figure.
2. When gluing, make economical use of the cards. Appearance is immaterial. We use both sides of the card and we want as many items on each side of the

card as possible. Leave only a very small margin of 1/16 to 1/8 of an inch at the edges of the card.

3. Using the supplied file cards, all obituaries must be glued on in the manner shown below.



Do not glue items both vertically and horizontally on a card. If an item is too long to fit properly, clip between the lines and put the remainder at the top of the next column. If the face of the card is nearly full or at least too full to fit on the obit with which you are dealing, DO NOT put part on one side of the card and part on the back. Rather, leave the small space blank, and put the whole item on the back of the card, or start a new card. If the obit/write-up is too long to allow it being completely pasted on one side of a card, please do not attempt to glue it. Rather, send the clipping to the SGS Office and we will reduce the item by way of the photo-copier.

4. When gluing, put only obituaries with identical surnames on the same card. DO NOT put one name on the front of the card and another on the back. Do not group similar names, such as COWEN & COWAN; DODS & DODDS; SCHMIDT, SMIT & SCHMIT, on the same card. Each spelling has a card of its own and they are filed according to the spelling.
5. The cards are used a great deal so please spread glue over the entire clipping to ensure that it is completely fastened in place and better able to withstand the constant pulling and re-filing that takes place. Make certain the corners are well glued down. Plasticizing would seem to be a good idea but only after the card is completely filled. Economical use of supplies is necessary.

These requests may seem "picky" but if the clipping and gluing is done as requested a great deal of time and expense can be saved. Uniformity is a necessity. If a gluer deviates, then the card must be photocopied and the items re-glued to another card. Unfortunately this has been necessary many times in the past, resulting in loss of time and materials. With forecast budget cuts in the future, economy is a must. If a project proves to be too expensive it may be discontinued. Let's try to keep the Obit Project viable.

We hope to have the files ready for microfilming, or perhaps transferred to microfiche some time in the future.

My thanks to everyone who is, or has in the past, participated in this project. Your help is absolutely necessary to keep the project active. We are always looking for more volunteers so if you are interested in clipping, gluing, sorting, etc. just contact me:

Margaret Hilderman,  
Obituary Project Convener,  
SGS, Box 1894, Regina, SK. S4P 3E1

Any help is most welcome. Volunteers are our greatest asset and absolutely necessary to our organization.

.....<<<<<< >>>>>>.....

# OLD LEADER NOTES

submitted by John Marley,  
Regina, Sask.

The following item was found in an early Regina newspaper the "Leader" of Tuesday, January 1, 1907.

## "The Old Timers"

The following is a list of the Old Timers who were either present in person at last night's notable reunion, or who sent messages of regret at their inability to attend. This list includes only those who came into the west in 1885 or prior to that year. In each case the date of their arrival is given.

|                    |            |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------|
| Anticknap, H.      | 1880       | Henderson, M.      | 24.5.1882  |
| Beach, S.          | 1882       | Jameson, S.B.      | 15.6.1882  |
| Bole, D.W.         | 1883       |                    |            |
| Bole, James        | 9.11.1882  | Kerr, R.W.         | 2.6.1883   |
| Bole, J.F.         | 23.1.1883  |                    |            |
| Bole, W.W.         | 1882       | Little, T.J.       | 25.5.1882  |
| Boulding, Chas. W. | 3.4.1884   |                    |            |
| Bourne, R.         | 5.4.1885   | MacDonald, D.A.    | 9.1882     |
| Brown, Daniel      | 6.1883     | MacLean, A.H.      | 19.4.1883  |
| Brown, James       | 4.11.1882  | Marshall, J.R.     | 1882       |
| Burns, Geo.        | 17.11.1882 | Martin, Alex       | 22.5.1882  |
|                    |            | Martin, Andrew     | 3.4.1883   |
| Callender, C.G.    | 20.8.1882  | Martin, A.S.       | 3.4.1883   |
| Clark, Ed          | 8.1882     | Martin, John C.    | 22.5.1885  |
| Craigie, L.C.      | 10.1881    | Martin, Robt.      | 19.8.1882  |
| Crapper, F.M.      | 28.3.1882  | McCannel, D.S.     | 9.6.1882   |
|                    |            | McCannel, Neil     | 9.6.1882   |
| Donahue, J.S.      | 12.3.1883  | McCarthy, E.       | 19.7.1883  |
| Dougan, John       | 11.12.1882 | McEwen, W.A.       | 19.6.1882  |
| Duff, William      | 3.4.1883   | McKell, Robert     | 5.1883     |
| Duncan, J.M.       | 1881       | McLachlan, John A. | 4.1883     |
| Duncan, W.H.       | 1882       | McLachlan, N.C.    | 11.3.1882  |
| Dunnett, A.B.      | 12.8.1882  | McLellan, J.S.     | 4.1883     |
|                    |            | Mollard, George    | 23.6.1882  |
| Eddy, W.F.         | 13.10.1882 | Mollard, W.T.      | 6.1882     |
| Elliott, Thos.     | 7.4.1884   | Moore, Robt.       | 11.8.1882  |
|                    |            | Mulligan, W.H.     | 1866       |
| Gilchrist, P.      | 20.6.1882  | Murphy, D.         | 12.11.1882 |
| Gillespie, D.H.    | 1882       |                    |            |
| Gore, W.J.         | 5.1883     | Niblock, W.        | 26.4.1880  |
| Grassick, Jas.     | 5.1878     |                    |            |
|                    |            | Pettingell, W.G.   | 15.3.1883  |
| Hamilton, W.       | 5.1882     |                    |            |
| Haultain, F.W.G.   | 1884       | Rolston, R.        | 1883       |
| Hawkes, John H.    | 8.1882     | Rowson, Henry      | 1.5.1884   |
| Henderson, J.H.    | 23.4.1883  |                    |            |



|                    |           |                   |            |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|
| Secord, Jno.C.     | 15.4.1883 | Tudge, W.J.       | 18.1.1882  |
| Shepphard, Alex    | 15.3.1883 |                   |            |
| Simpson, Charles   | 19.6.1882 | Watson, Thos.     | 14.10.1884 |
| Simpson, John      | 10.1882   | Whitmore, Geo. R. | 1.5.1883   |
| Simpson, Walter    | 3.1884    | Wilkinson, Thos.  | 25.10.1879 |
| Simpson, Walter J. | 7.1884    | Williamson, J.F.  | 6.1883     |
| Sinton, Robt.      | 8.8.1882  | Williamson, W.M.  | 3.1883     |
| Smith, Arthur T.   | 13.2.1885 | Willoughby, Chas. | 1885       |
| Smith, J.W.        | 1883      | Wilson, Chas.     | 3.6.1883   |
| Stebbing, Thos.S.  | 19.5.1882 |                   |            |
| Stewart, J.N.      | 1.3.1883  | Young, Thos.      | 22.5.1883  |
| Stewart, P.D.      | 6.4.1883  |                   |            |
| Sutherland, A.     | 1885      |                   |            |

===== end =====

### SASKATCHEWAN NEWSPAPERS

Submitted by Jackie Shanks,  
Member of Saskatoon Branch

The following items are from the "Oxbow Herald", in particular the "Do You Remember?" column, referring back 75 years to 1914-1915. Jackie also enclosed the 50 and 25 year memories and we will print them another time as space permits.

#### REMEMBER - 1914

|                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| BARKER<br>THREADKILL<br>RUSSELL | Sept: A quiet wedding took place at the manse on Monday morning of this week when Richard Barker and Miss Fannie Viola Threadkill were united in wedlock by Rev. J. Russell.                                                        |
| JONES                           | Sept: Miss Jones of Alameda arrived in Oxbow on Saturday to re-commence her duties at Scout Hill School. Miss Jones recently returned from the Old Country as one of the touring teachers of Canada.                                |
| DREHER                          | Sept: Wm. Dreher of Angloia, Kansas, arrived Saturday evening and is now the guest of his brother, M.F. Dreher, northeast of town. Mr. Dreher will assist his brother in the threshing operation before returning home.             |
| HOLLINGSHEAD                    | Sept: A.G.Hollingshead returned from a visit to his old home at Kettleby, ON.                                                                                                                                                       |
| HAMILTON<br>STAPLES             | Oct: Mr. James Hamilton left last week for his homestead in the Maple Creek district. Mr. Hamilton was employed on the Staples Bros. farm during the summer months.                                                                 |
| CLARK<br>OUTHWAITE              | Oct: A pleasant wedding took place at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Geo. Clarke on Wednesday afternoon this week when Miss Beatrice, fourth daughter, was united in marriage to Robert Outhwaite, youngest son of Mr. & Mrs. R. Outhwaite. |

MURPHY  
JOHNSTON  
FLACK  
BOSOMWORTH

Oct: The Oxbow Civilian Rifle Association was recently formed in Oxbow. This organization is officered by members of the old guard, trained and tried militia men as follows: Captain James A. Murphy, 1st Lieut. Guy Johnston, 2nd Lieut. Wm. H. Flack, secretary George F. Bosomworth.

BROWN

Oct: A.J. Brown returned on Saturday evening from Regina where he had been in charge of the carload of horses recently purchased at this point for army purposes.

WALLACE  
ASHMORE  
TARN

Oct: Barrister Wallace has made two additions to his legal staff in the persons of Miss Ray Ashmore of Bagnalus Town, Ireland, and Mr. Frank Tarn of Winnipeg. Miss Ashmore will attend to secretarial duties in the Oxbow office, while Mr. Tarn will assume duties at the Frobisher office.

ARMSTRONG  
BAIRD  
McCAY  
CAMPBELL

Oct: Harold Armstrong, who has been an employee in the real estate office of Baird & McCay, has resigned and left this evening for Estevan where he will assume management of Barrister E.J. Campbell's collection department.

SHIER

Oct: Philip Shier, one of the earliest settlers of Glen Ewen district, passed away at his home in the Shier settlement on Thursday, Sept. 24th.

ADAMSON

Oct: Mrs. T.B. Adamson and family arrived on last Thursday's train from Leslie, Sask. and have taken up residence in the northeast end of town.

FREDRICKSON  
HENDERSON

Oct: Karl G. Fredrickson of Port Arthur, Ont. has purchased the Henderson farm north of Oxbow. Mr. Fredrickson will be settling in this district in the near future.

DAVISON

Oct: Fred Davison's new residence on his farm in the Palestine district is nearing completion. "Castle Glory" is the name being assigned to the building, which will no doubt add dignity to the surrounding community when the finishing touches are put on.

BYERS  
LANG  
ELLIOTT  
WINTERINGHAM

Oct: Mrs. J.W. Byers left this week for Ratcliffe, Alta. where she will visit at the home of her brother, W.J. Lang, and sister, Mrs. J.H. Elliott. Mrs. Byers was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. W.W. Winteringham of Glen Ewen, and Mrs. Winteringham of Oxbow.

CUNNINGHAM

Oct: Joe Cunningham who a few years ago was one of Oxbow's bronco busters, but now resides in the Ogema district, was a business visitor in Oxbow this week.

GRANDY

Nov: J.W. Grandy arrived last week from his present home in Springville, Ont. and is now a guest of relatives in the Boscurvis district.

HENDERSON Nov: Wm. Henderson returned to Oxbow last week from Salmon Arm, BC. Mr. Henderson will remain in Oxbow during the winter months.

JONES Nov: Collins and Charles Jones left on Monday for their former home in Birmingham, England. These boys have been working in this district for the past three years. Upon arrival home they expect to join the army and go to the front.

BROWN Nov: Alex J. Brown left last week for Regina where he expects to entrain for the Old Country in charge of the Government horses which were recently purchased for war.

CRISP Nov: D.W. Crisp, Harvey King, Frank Morgan and Stanley Good-  
KING child left on Monday for Winnipeg, where they expect to join  
MORGAN the Second Canadian Contingent for overseas service.  
GOODCHILD

LYNN Nov: Mr. & Mrs. Andrew Lynn expect to leave this week for Smith's Falls, Ont. where they will reside in future. Mr. & Mrs. Lynn have been residence of Glen Ewen district since 1895.

MELVIN Dec: Mrs. J.H. Melvin and baby, who had been visiting with  
MERRELL Mrs. Melvin's parents, Mr. & Mrs. H. Merrell, left on Saturday for Lambert, Montana where she will join her husband, who has entered into business in that new town.

HAMES Dec: Alf Hames, accompanied by his son, Leonard, left last week for White Tail, Montana, where Mr. Hames expects to commence homesteading duties on recently acquired farmlands in that district.

WEATHERALL Dec: Frank Weatherall left on Tuesday morning's train on his return journey to Canterbury, England, his former home. After a short visit in his old home, he expects to go to the front with his old regiment.

#### REMEMBER - 1915

RYNBENDE Jan: Mrs. Rynbende of Winnipeg, arrived on Monday evening's train and has joined her husband, who has purchased a farm in the Meridian district.

DAWSON Jan: W.H. Dawson shipped two cars of settler's effects to Oak Island, Man. where Mr. Dawson has purchased a farm and expects to make his home in the future. Mrs. Dawson, accompanied by her daughter, Agnes, left on Tuesday for their new home. Mr. & Mrs. Dawson were pioneers in the Hope district.

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## QUERIES

*SGS members are welcome to submit queries of reasonable length for publication in the Bulletin; non-members may, for a fee of \$5.00 submit a query of sixty words or less.*

ASTELL Robert md. Ellen Matilda Brydges of Belgrave, Ont. Went to Sask. - where? Had two sons: Robert and Wm. Henry. Ellen d. 10 Oct. 1913  
BRYDGES in Saskatoon and was taken to Belgrave for burial. Robert and family returned to the West - place not known. Looking for info.  
Contact: Ernest McCallum - Box 41, Carberry, Man. ROK OHO  
.....

BITTNER Born 1822, Neuhoff, Russia, wife, Elizabeth Olshewisky.  
Father of John Bittner born in Eichwald, Russia and came to  
OLSHEWSKY Canada 1905 via USA. Roots possibly from what is now Godanz, Poland area. Have no further info.  
Contact: Helen & Albert Desmarais - 1105 4th St., Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 1K7  
.....

DESMARAIS Jean Louis b. 1 Sept. 1849 s/o Narcisse (Nelson) Desmarias.  
Jean d. 29 Dec. 1937, St. Christine, Que. was md. to Virginie  
L'ETOILE L'etoile who was b. 1857, d. Dec. 1874. Jean Louis remarried to Malvina L'Heureux, b. 1 Aug. 1854; d. 3 Apr. 1932, St.  
L'HEUREUX Christine, Que. Roots from Paris, France, came to Quebec area between 1660 to 1681.  
Contact: Helen & Albert Desmarais - 1105 4th St., Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 1K7  
.....

DONICHT August Donicht from Pommern, Germany. At time of his death in January 1916 he had one brother and two sisters surviving. Would like to correspond with anyone researching the Donicht surname.  
Contact: Diana Lentz - 2006 Briarwood Ct., Eau Claire, WI. 54703 USA  
.....

HEAD Richard Head, b. 8 Sept. 1888, of Brixton, Walkhampton, Devon England, migrated to Canada prior to 1950. Richard had a large portwine birth mark on one side of his face. Had a sister, Rosa, a bro. Albert who was blind; also had a son and two daus.

Contact: Mrs. Thelma Grunnell - 43 Salisbury Cres., Launceston, Tasmania 7250, Australia.

Mrs. Grunnell is travelling to England this autumn and will at the following address until December 26th -

Mrs. Thelma Grunnell - c/o 110 Fort Austin Ave., Crownhill, Plymouth PL6 5NP  
Devon, England.  
.....

HOFFART Christopher b. 8 May 1881, possibly Manheim, Russia, s/o Jakcob  
HAGER Hoffart and Regina Hager. Wife Margaret Klein b. 18 Feb. 1888,  
KLEIN Saltz, Russia. Came to Canada June 1910.  
Contact: Helen & Albert Desmarais - 1105 4th St., Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 1K7  
.....

HYDE Edward Arthur Hyde, b. 13 Sept. 1913, Marquette, Man.; md. 22 Sept.  
1945, Dumas, SK. to Mary Blanche Hermina Zebiere; d. 16 Jan. 1985,  
ZEBIERE Trail, BC. Any info, pictures, etc. appreciated.  
Contact: Lisa Padley - 332 Hollyburn Dr., Kamloops, BC. V2E 1W5  
.....

MENSFORTH Jack Mensforth believed to have emigrated from Yorkshire,  
England sometime after 1906 and settled in the Biggar, Sask.  
area. No trace of him in Biggar records.  
Contact: Lorne H. Mensforth - 85 Earlwood Dr., Peterborough, Ont. K9J 6B5

----- ?????? -----

### SASKATCHEWAN: ITS LAND AND PEOPLE

Compiled by Marie Svedahl

The source for the following list of Saskatchewan people was the 1907 "Francombe's Regina City Directory", to be found in the Sask. Archives in Regina. Rather than take a random page selection, I felt it might be more interesting if the business section of the directory were used. To that end, I have selected a number of occupations that have died away in the intervening years.

#### LIVERY & SALE STABLES

Beach & Hunter - Lorne St.  
Chubb, C.J - Angus St.  
Clark, W.G. - Osler (between 10th & 11th)  
Graham's Livery - 1779 Cornwall  
Longworthy, W.M. - Broad St. (10th & 11th)  
Mulligan, W.H. - South Railway (Cornwall & Lorne)  
Regina Transfer - Halifax & 10th  
Ross, J.A. - Halifax (10th & 11th)

#### ICE DEALERS

Capital Ice Co. - 1720 Scarth St.  
Golnick, A.W. - St. John St. (11th & 12th)  
Keay, Wm. - South Railway (Broad & Rose)  
Regina Ice & Water Co. - Prop. A. Friel

#### HARNESS MAKERS

McCusker Implement Co. - Hamilton St.  
McDonald, D.A. - South Railway  
McLachlan, N.C. - 1717 Cornwall  
Meadows, E. - Hamilton St.  
Stewart, J.N. - Stokes Block, Broad St.

## HIDE BUYERS

Robins, E.R. - 2306 Dewdney

## DRESS MAKERS

Austin, E. Mary - Cameron St.N.  
Bateman, Mrs. M. - Rae St.N.  
Boyd, Ida (Miss) - Cornwall St.N.  
Dowswell, Laura - 1928 Lorne  
Halleran, E.L. - Rae St. (7th & 8th)  
Hove, The Misses - Darke Block, Scarth St.  
Knisley, H.M. - 1353 Lorne St.  
Marshall, A. - 1845 Smith  
Myers, Mary - 1703 Victoria  
Ramsden, A. (Miss) - 1876 Lorne  
Simpson, Jessie - Hamilton St.N.  
Tucker, L. (Miss) - Cornwall St.N.  
Tudge, Nora - 2122 Dewdney  
Walkedan, E. - 1876 Lorne  
Wolf, C. (Miss) - 1649 Halifax

## BLACKSMITHS

Covington & Son, E.J. - Cornwall (S.Railway & 11th)  
Dutkovsky, J. - 1725 Ottawa  
German, W.J. - 10th Ave. (St. John & Halifax)  
Moore & Wright - 1759 Cornwall  
Neilly, J.A. - Broad St. (S.Railway & 11th)

## BOARDING HOUSES

Arnold, Wm. H. - 9th Ave. (Halifax & St. John)  
Doig, (Mrs.) A. - 2108 Lorne  
Drummond, (Mrs.) J. - Angus St. (12th & Victoria)  
Fargo House - 9th Ave. (Osler & Broad)  
McDonald, (Mrs.) J.A. - 9th & Halifax  
Minneapolis House - Halifax St. (10th & 11th)  
Ottawa House - Broad St. (11th & 12th)

..... 000 .....

## THE TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR

*The typographical error is a slippery thing and sly,  
You can hunt it till you're dizzy, but somehow it slides by,  
Till the forms come off the presses it is strange how still it keeps,  
It shrinks down in a corner, and never stirs or peeps,  
That typographical error, too small for human eyes,  
Till the ink is on the paper, then it grows to mountain size.  
The editor stares in horror, then grabs her hair and groans,  
The copy reader drops her head upon her hands and moans,  
The remainder of the issue may be clean as clean can be,  
But that typographical error is the only thing you see.*

- from "Black Hills Nuggets, v.23, #1.



## 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.

%%% %%% %%% %%%

### **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.

%%% %%% %%% %%%

### **GRIFFITH VALUATION RESEARCH POLICY:**

The Griffith Valuation Index and Valuation is the tax record or assessment of all households in Ireland during the years 1848-1864. Records list only head of household and describe the land being taxed. Need to know the location. -

MEMBERS ONLY search: \$1.00 per time for in person searches, copies .25 . -\$1.00 per surname per county for mail-in searches of the index, this will tell you if your surname is listed and in which baronies. Search of the Valuation papers: \$10.00 for two hours of research time, if more time is needed we will give an estimate.

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

%%% %%% %%% %%%

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

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

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

%%% %%% %%% %%%

ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE SHOULD COSTS INCREASE.



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