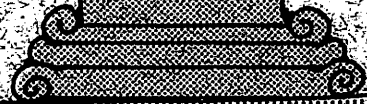
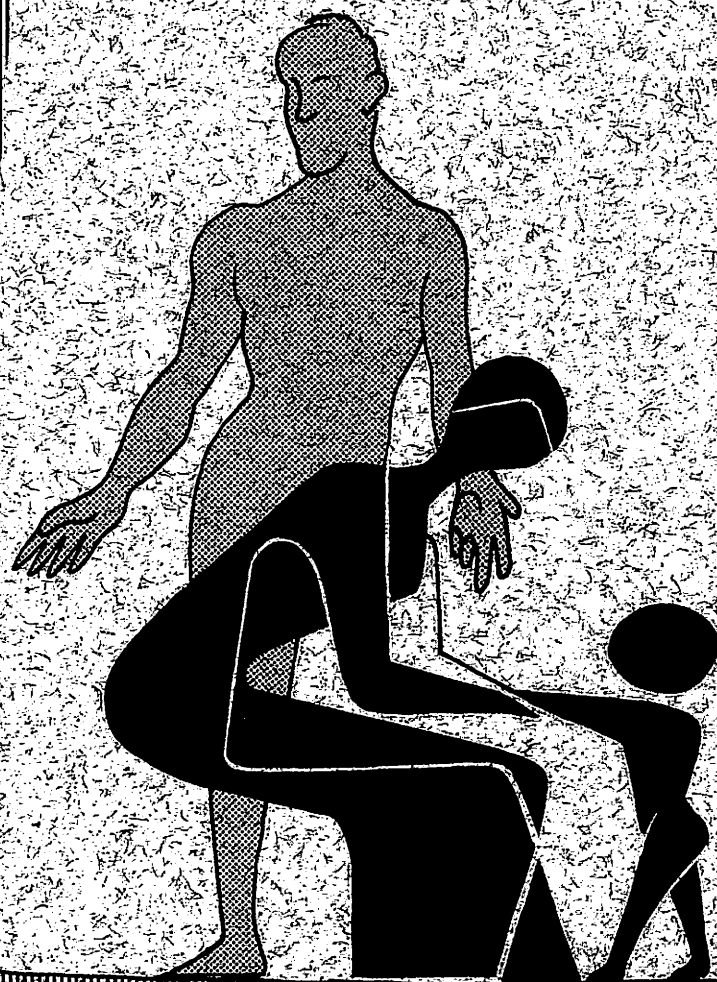


Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

**VOLUME 25 NUMBER 1
MARCH 1994**

BULLETIN



THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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

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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 \$32.50 per family, \$27.50 for senior citizens. Subscription to the *Bulletin* is concurrent with membership.

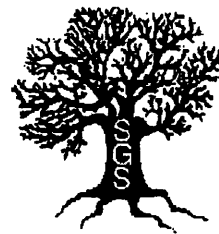
Donations to the SGS may be used
as a charitable tax deduction.

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





The **Bulletin**
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Saskatchewan
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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.

Articles published in the *BULLETIN* may be reprinted freely, except for copyright material from another source. A credit line and a copy of the publication containing the material is requested.

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Deadline for next issue of the *BULLETIN*: 15th April, 1994.
Material received after this date will be held over until next issue.

SGS BRANCHES: CONTACTS & MEETINGS

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: Box 32, North Battleford, S9A 2X6
Meetings: 3rd Wed. Contact: Rosalie Jarvis #445-4168

BIGGAR BRANCH: Box 1103, Biggar, S0K 0M0
Meetings: 2nd Wed. Contact: Charles Poitras #948-5110

BORDER BRANCH: 5521 39 St., Lloydminster, AB T9V 1J8
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Edith Cunningham #875-0578

CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH: Box 298, Central Butte, S0H 0T0
Meetings: 4th Thurs. Contact: Joanne Berg #796-2148

CRAIK BRANCH: Box 337, Craik, S0G 0V0
Meetings: 3rd Mon. Contact: June Exelby #734-2820

ESTEVAN BRANCH: 706 Jubilee Place, Estevan S4A 2H9
Meetings: 3rd Mon. Contact: Cindy Zeleny #634-5081

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 176, Mankota, S0H 2W0
Meetings: 3rd Tues. Contact: Maggie Brown #478-2793

GRENFELL BRANCH: Box 266, Grenfell, S0G 2B0
Meetings: 3rd Tues. Contact: Ethel Box #697-2987

KINDERSLEY BRANCH: Box 1204, Kindersley, S0L 1S0
Meetings: 3rd Fri. Contact: Pat Fischer #463-2087

MOOSE JAW BRANCH: 33 Elisia Dr., Moose Jaw, S6J 1G9
Meetings: 2nd Tues. Contact: Jeff Mander #694-4995

NORTH-EAST BRANCH: Box 1988, Melfort, S0E 1A0
Meetings: 1st Tues. Contact: Ella Olson #752-3201

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 68, Ceylon, S0C 0T0
Meetings: 4th Wed. Contact: Joyce Carlson #454-2400

PORCUPINE PLAIN BRANCH: Box 123, Weekes, S0E 1V0
Meetings: Contact: Louise Butterfield #278-2705

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: Box 1464, Prince Albert, S6V 5T1
Meetings: 2nd Wed. Contact: Audrey Boyko #764-7180

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 67, Rose Valley S0E 1M0
Meetings: 1st Wed. Contact: Doreen Karapita #322-4400

RADVILLE BRANCH: Box 27, Radville, S0C 2G0
Meetings: 2nd Mon. Contact: Elda Henheffer #869-3153

REGINA BRANCH: 95 Hammond Road, Regina, S4R 3C8
Meetings: 4th Tues. Contact: Louise Wooff #543-0760

SASKATOON BRANCH: Box 8651, Saskatoon, S7K 6K8
Meetings: 2nd Wed. Contact: Jay Dynes #373-9196

SOUTHEAST BRANCH: Box 445, Carnduff, S0C 0S0
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Marion Hamilton #482-3972

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH: Box 307, Swift Current, S9H 3V8
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Beverly Hagen #297-3122

TRIANGLE BRANCH: Box 736, Kipling, S0G 2S0
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Betty Metzler #736-8476

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 36, Eston, S0L 1A0
Meetings: 3rd Tues. Contact: Betty McManus #962-4678

WEYBURN BRANCH: Box 127, Stoughton, S0G 4T0
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Logan Bjarnason #457-3748

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

COMPUTER SIG: Box 306, Lumsden, S0G 3C0
Meetings: Third Sunday Contact: Bev Weston #731-263

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Peter Wyant, 1994 Host
(Temporary)

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Under Review

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SRI
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Bev Weston, Board Rep.

25th Anniversary
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Garth Taylor, Special

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Peter Wyant, Chair
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Jean Ashcroft

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Peter Wyant, Chair
Richard Bremner

Long Range Planning
Richard Bremner, Chair
Chairs of all committees

Facilities
Peter Wyant, Chair

**President and Executive
Director are ex-officio
members of all committees**

Editor's Note

This is my first issue as editor of the Bulletin, but I received a lot of help from Ray Sombach and Linda Turgeon who have volunteered to assist with the Bulletin and have been appointed as assistant editors. We had a few meetings and have come to some agreement on future publications of the Bulletin. I hope to have the assistant editors produce a Bulletin or two so that we can have them trained in case something unforeseen happens. A transition would then be much less stressful and we would have a backup in place.

I would also like to thank Lisa Warren and my daughter Shelley for their technical help as I learn new software and new computer systems

I would like to solicit their articles or any notes that they may come across which would be of interest to other genealogists. It would be very much appreciated if people could send their articles and items on computer disk, if at all possible. If disks are sent, please use a label and indicate your name on it so they can then be returned to you as soon as possible. When putting articles on disk, try to use Wordperfect or a word processing package that can print an ASCII file. When typing onto a disk, do not worry about the fonts or size of print as we will format it for printing. We suggest you use a spell checker and use punctuation. When sending a Ahnentafel Chart, please send it on disk using a GEDCOM file or tell me what software program you used to produce the chart. The reason for these "rules" are to lessen my blood pressure and ensure they have a chance of getting in the next edition. We, the editors, also have other jobs and interests and only have so much time to do typing. I have just purchased a Scanner and once I learn how to use it, I will be able to scan documents directly into the computer and edit them. More on that next issue.

I also have heard that there are a number of "scams" going on and want to tell people to beware of people who have a good deal for you. Be careful and do not give out your credit card number to people over the telephone unless you know who they are and you initiated the call. There is nothing free in this world and if it sounds too good to be true then it probably isn't true. Beware of people who will do research for you at high costs when you can obtain the same information from your own library. When in doubt, check it out. Some of your best resources are available from the SGS Library and if searches are required, it can be done at a reasonable cost. Talk to our Librarian as she has a vast knowledge or she can generally tell you where to go for the information. Use your library.

I would also like to wish the new SGS President, Rae Chamberlain, the best in the future and also the new directors. I had the opportunity to be a Vice President for three years and learned a lot about the society and its activities. I urge others to become involved if at all possible. I'm also a Provincial Director of the Society, Chairman of the Library Committee and Chairman of the Publishing Committee. If you have any ideas or comments, please do not hesitate to write me at Box 482, Regina Beach, Sask. S0G 4C0.

Please remember that if you have sent in articles and they are not published right away, they may be held for a future issue. Don't be offended if it isn't published. The Editor's would invite the readers of the Bulletin to send me their comments on the Bulletin and any constructive criticism. Assistant Editors have some tough choices to make and they do it without fear, favour or affection.

Also remember the workshops that are put on by the SGS and attend if you can. Check with Norma Fraser, our Education Coordinator, when in doubt.

I hope we have produced an informative Bulletin and one you enjoy reading. We hope to have a "Saskatchewan History" article every now and then taken from Sessional Papers, Annual Reports from the North West Mounted Police and others. If you know of these types of documents and where they can be located, let me know. Have a good spring.

Norm Wilson





President's Letter

Dear SGS Members and friends:

I would like to thank you for your trust and confidence in electing me as your new president. I will work hard to fulfil the responsibilities of the office and to represent your Society. I look forward to working with the other Board members and staff in resolving the challenges ahead and in meeting the goals and objectives of our Society. I truly believe we have an organization we can all be very proud of. I know, for my past efforts, I have been rewarded with a feeling of satisfaction and pride.

1994 will be a momentous year for the Society since we are celebrating our 25th Anniversary. I look forward to everyone joining in our Society's anniversary celebrations and attending our 25th Anniversary Conference.

I have some exciting news in that we have received a Special Project Grant from Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund to purchase the necessary computer hardware to make the Saskatchewan Residents' Index operational. The volunteer effort behind this project has been phenomenal. Over three hundred volunteers are involved in this project!

During the past four years the Cultural Community has worked hard at developing new strategies for the arts, multiculturalism and heritage and have presented the Saskatchewan government with some 11 reports. Municipal Government Minister Carol Carson announced in December the government was putting together an integrated plan based on the advice in the reports. They plan to have a draft "white paper" completed by March 15th, 1994 to circulate to the public and cultural community for reaction and comment. After the cultural community and public have had time to respond, legislation will be developed, followed by a review process with plans to have new or revised legislation ready for the 1995 spring session.

The SGS will be taking an active part in responding to the "white paper" and in making our views and concerns known.

I would like to extend a warm Welcome all our new members and to invite all of our members to take an active part in your Society. We are here to serve you and if I, or other Board members and staff can be of any assistance please don't hesitate to give us a call.

On behalf of the SGS Board of Directors, the membership, staff and all the volunteers I would like to say Thank You to Peter Wyant our outgoing President who gave so generously of his wisdom, enthusiasm, time and energy during the past two years and for his untiring efforts while serving on the Cultural Restructuring Committee.

As well I would like to express our sincere appreciation to Carole Wyant for being so supportive and for looking after family matters while Peter was away attending to Society business and "restructuring".

Thank you Peter and Carole!

Sincerely,

Rae W. Chamberlain
President

SGS
BULLETIN
BOARD

Library Closures

April 1, 2
April 29 - Closing at 1:00pm
April 30 - AGM in Saskatoon
May 23
July 1
August 8
September 5

Library Hours

May 14 is the last Saturday that the Library is open until September. Effective May 17 till September Long weekend *the library hours are 9:30 - 5:00 Mondays - Fridays.*

Workshops

You must pre-register by the Wednesday prior to the class at (306)780-9207. Cost is \$10.00 for daylong workshop or \$5.00 for ½ day workshop. **Please Confirm these dates.** Send a SASE if you wish more detailed brochures.

Saturday, April 23, 10:00am-12:30pm
Beginner's Session 1. Introduction to Genealogy. How to get started in your own family history. Learn how to use genealogical charts.

Saturday, May 7, 10:00am-12:30pm
Beginners Session 2. Learn the best way to use a variety of records when researching your family history.
[Sessions 1 & 2 can be taken separately]

Saturday, May 14, 10:00am-12:30pm
St. Catherine's House Records
A must if you are doing English Research.

Saturday, May 14, 1:30am-4:00pm
International Genealogical (IGI)
Check the secrets of the IGI in this class.

ANNOUNCING !!

The SGS' Annual Conference for 1994
October 20th to 23rd
Delta Hotel, Regina Saskatchewan

MARK THIS ONE DOWN ON YOUR CALENDAR NOW!!

The Keynote Speakers will be:

- Jean Cole from Wiltshire, author and expert on English and Welsh research AND
- Gary Mokotoff from New Jersey, author and expert on Eastern European research

These two keynote speakers will also be available for one-on-one assistance at no extra charge to assist you with YOUR research problems.

Other conference events will include:

- A wide range of workshops on many facets of genealogy and family history, for the beginner, intermediate and advanced researcher;
- The official launching of the Saskatchewan Residents' Index (with *free* access for the Conference weekend);
- The celebration of the SGS' 25th Anniversary, with several high profile guests in attendance and several special events planned;
- Hands-on computer workshops, tours of local research facilities, book and supply vendors and much more.

The SGS Annual Conference is an opportunity to meet old friends and make new ones. The 1994 Conference looks to be one of the best yet!

More Details Will Be Forthcoming In The Near Future; Watch For Them And Don't Miss It !!

SEE YOU THERE !!



A Word Or Two About The SRI

by Marie Svedahl, SRI Project Co-ordinator

First, a word of appreciation to those SGS Branches which responded to our plea for help last summer. We requested Branches to volunteer to do data entry and/or proof reading for the SRI project. One or two replied, saying they were currently indexing a book for the SRI; Weyburn Branch offered to index their local history; Regina Branch invited one of our committee people to speak at a meeting, after which five members offered their services to our project; and a letter from North-East Branch offered the help of 18 of their members. A BIG THANK YOU to all concerned.

Since then, and no doubt as a result of this letter of request or perhaps, one of our other project coverage items, Saskatoon Branch has also undertaken to do some data-entry for us.

Following is the SRI data entry for this quarter. Note that this is one of the books which have been "corrected" and is now waiting input into our main SRI Data Base.

SURNAME Powley
GIVEN NAME family
FAMILY INFO
EVENT R
YEAR 1899
LOCATION Weyburn
ORIGIN
SOURCE CODE B
SOURCE # 141
PAGE 30

B-141: "In His Hands"
Indexer: L. Hanowski
Proofer: M. Morrow
Correcter: F. Hunter

For those members who attended the 1993 SGS Seminar in Regina, I am certain we don't have to mention the enthusiasm generated by our SRI demo program. At every break during the entire week-end, people crowded around to observe/use the

SRI. As explained at that time, the demo database contained only 100,000 entries of uncorrected material. We wished to give our members a peek at what could be expected when we have our launching in October of this year, and I think our audience was duly impressed.

Perhaps at this time, I could answer a couple of questions that have been raised about the SRI.

Q: What about a computer on which to run the SRI after the launching?

A: I am happy to report that the SGS received a special project grant from the Sask. Lotteries Trustfund for the needed computer and supporting network system. We will still be short on funds necessary for organizational and maintenance needs, and towards that end, we are continuing to look for a fund-raiser for the SGS. It takes an amazing amount of computer paper, printer ribbons, postage and photo-copying to get a project like this operational.

Q: Does the SRI infringe on copyright?

A: No. The SRI does not "lift" complete segments from any book. We merely record the name of individuals and one or two other small items of info to form an alphabetical listing. In fact, we are a finding aid to any book we index.

Q: What about the Privacy Act, does it concern or affect the SRI project?

A: While we are indexing published material, such as local histories, we have no concerns. The SGS, and the SRI Committee, will have to screen offers to index unpublished material to ensure that nothing is included in our data base that could, even in the remotest sense, be of a potentially sensitive nature.

News & Notes

by Linda Turgeon

ABERDEENSHIRE INDENTURES: An insight into apprenticeship arrangements in Aberdeenshire. Many records appear in the Deeds of the Aberdeen Sheriff and Commissary Courts.

Journal, Aberdeen and N. E. Scotland Fam Hist Soc. No 47, May 1993

AN ARCHIVE IS NOT A LIBRARY by Althea Douglas: A thorough discussion of the purposes of each institution and the differences in the material each handles and how it is handled, i.e. how it is filed and made available to searchers.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol 9, No 11, Sep 1993.

CENSUS PROJECT - 1881: An update on the project of transcribing and indexing of the 1881 census of England and Wales. As each county is completed it will be published on microfiche. When the whole of England and Wales is finished it will be made available like the IGI on CD_ROM as a countrywide sort.

Metropolitan, London & North Middlesex Fam Hist Soc, Vol 15, No 4

CHINESE WOMEN IN CANADA: A timely and interesting article promoting a new 236 page book edited by a committee of the Chinese Canadian National Council.

London Leaf, London & Middlesex Br, Ont Gen Soc, Vol 20, No 3, 1993

PAUSE AND THINK: What if the genealogical data and treasures which you have accumulated should be lost because of flood, fire or other disaster? Have you made sure that duplicate copies are deposited elsewhere so that the results of your research will survive. The LDS *Ancestral File* is a good way to ensure this. The resource books which you have accumulated and no longer use may be welcome additions to your local genealogical library or to any other library.

London Leaf, London & Middlesex Br, Ont Gen Soc, Vol 20, no 3, 1993

EMIGRATION: THE REAL REASON? A well researched article on a seldom cited reason for emigration from Scotland.

Ancestor, Gen Soc of Victoria, Vol 21, No 6, 1993

HOW OLD IS OLD? What did the word "old" mean in earlier centuries - as used in parish register burial entry, for instance?

Family Tree Magazine, July 1993, page 12

GENEALOGICAL SPRING IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION: An insight into the availability of records in various areas and where they are housed. It also includes names and addresses of researchers in many areas.

East European Genealogist, Man Gen Soc, Vol 1, No 4, 1993

EAST KENT SETTLEMENT AND REMOVAL INDEX: This index contains data from Bonds, Settlement Examinations, Removal Orders, Appeals against Removal Orders, Orders at Quarter Sessions

and from 1697, Settlement Certificates. For further information write to: Miss G. Rickard, 20 Grove Terrace, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 3SZ, England.

Progenitor, Gen Soc of the Northern Territory (Aus), Vol 12, No 3, 1993

GENEALOGICAL DATA AVAILABLE IN RAILWAY HISTORICAL ARCHIVES: THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, by Craig L. Plannkuche:

Some useful information for searchers seeking clues about illusive immigrants who, no doubt, travelled by railway to their new homes.

Bulletin, Polish Genealogical Society of America, Summer, 1993

FOUND in Mormon parish records for the Shire of Ross & Cromarty, Scotland (microfilm 0304666, item 10) - 34 pages of births and 4 pages of marriages for the area in Colchester County, Nova Scotia, around Tatamagouche, Earltown, Wallace. Apparently the minister for the area, R. McKenzie, returned to Scotland taking the birth and marriage registers with him.

Kingston Relations, Kingston Br, Ont Gen Soc Vol 20, No 4, 1993

FIND IT IN A GRAVEYARD: A helpful discourse on useful information in cemetery records and how to follow clues when the required data appears to be missing.

Relatively Speaking, Alta Gen Soc, Vol 21, No 3, 1993

VOTERS LIST OF 1889: Municipality of Stratford (Ont), Romeo Ward No. 2: List of persons entitled to vote at both Municipal Elections and Elections to the Legislative Assembly. Gives names, lot and concession or street location and owner/tenant status. (Note: Wards 3 and 4 continued in Vol II, No 2 and 3)
Perth County Profiles, Perth Co Br, OGS, Vol II, No 1 1993.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES: On marriage certificates, the same address in a town is often given for both parties. This may not mean that they were living together or even living in the same place mentioned. Declaring the same address avoided paying for two sets of banns in different parishes. (*Relatively Speaking*, Alberta Gen Soc, Vol 18 #4)
Generations, Manitoba Gen Soc, Vol 18, No 3, 1993

BLUE BLOOD? Donald Chaput, #2867, sent us this list for anyone, able or not, to trace their ancestry to any sort of nobility in France. Some nobility may be acquired and many forms are less desirable than others.
Ancienne noblesse: originating prior to the 1789 Revolution.
Noblesse d'ancienne roche: of very old origins, older than ancienne noblesse.
Noblesse de cloche: conferred by the fact of holding the position of mayor, sheriff or other civil position.
Noblesse d'epee: originally acquired through military service.
Noblesse d'extracton: origins extend very high up into royalty.
Noblesse de finance: purchased through *lettres de noblesse* or documents conferring nobility.
Noblesse par lettres: nobility conferred by the king.
Noblesse militaire: conferred by the holding of certain military ranks.
Noblesse personnelle et noblesse au second degre: title not inherited by offspring.
Noblesse presentee: nobles having their beginnings at the royal court.
Noblesse de race ou de parage: nobility whose origins are unknown and which is passed through the paternal line.
Noblesse de robe ou d'office: acquired by the possession of certain offices.
Noblesse titree: nobility of those holdings titles such as duke, marquis and count.
American-Canadian Genealogist, Vol 19, No 3, 1993

SHIPS MANIFESTS/MANIFESTES DE NAVIRE, QUEBEC, 1865-1919, HALIFAX 1881-1919 AND 1900-1918: A listing of microfilm reel numbers held by National Archives of Canada. These manifests contain some genealogical information such as name, age, occupation, and intended destination of passengers. However, the names on the manifests are not arranged alphabetically and this necessitates a name by name search. It is much easier to locate the record if the month, year and port of arrival is known. The name of the ship and last port of sailing are also helpful. Passengers frequently changed ships enroute to Canada, stopping over for a time in an intermediate country or port. Researchers should be aware of this possibility.
The Tree Climber, Red Deer & Dist Br. Alberta Gen Soc, Vol 14, No 3, 1993

METHODISM IN SIMCOE COUNTY: An insight into this bit of history.
SCAN, Simcoe Co Branch, Ont Gen Soc, Vol 11, No 3, 1993

The Irish Tourist Board, Bord Failte, 160 Bloor Street East, Suite 1150, Toronto, Ont, M4W 1B9 has information for Irish researchers. The material includes maps, addresses of libraries and archives, "Tracing Your Ancestors" pamphlets and a book about the land. The price is right too - nil.

PLACES OF WORSHIP REPORT: The Ontario Genealogical Society has designated a province-wide project to create an inventory of the records of places of worship in Ontario to cover the period up to and including 1925. Of particular concern are the vital records, customarily recorded in registers of baptism, confirmations, marriages and burials, their equivalent and/or substitutes.
Toronto Tree, Toronto Br of OGS, Vol 24, Issue 5, 1993

WRITER FINDS HIS FAMILY AMONG STRANGERS: This article emphasizes the happy personal gains which may be experienced as a result of attending a family reunion even though all those distant cousins were strangers before the event.
Norfolks, Norfolk Co Br Ont Gen Soc, Vol 7, Issue 3, 1993
Gen Soc, Vol 14, No 1, 1993

ONTARIO TRANSPORTATION MAP SERIES: Genealogy researchers who are interested in seeking on a modern map, where their ancestors lived, will be interested in the latest Ontario Transportation Map series. This series of eight maps is drawn to a sufficiently large scale (1:250,000) to show, in addition to the standard road map features, the numbered lots and concessions of today's rural areas in each Township of Central and Southern Ontario, Canada. They are a "must" for those who are either day-tripping or touring in search of farm or rural cemetery locations. They are also ideal if one wants to just sit and study the present surroundings. Maps are available from any Ontario Ministry of Transportation office or from Ministry of Transportation, Map Office, Lower Level, East Building, 1201 Wilson Ave, Downsview, On, Can, M4M 1J8. Price \$6.00 plus taxes.

TRACING FAMILY HISTORIES IN CHICAGO: Extraordinary sources for research in this city when the pertinent records no longer exist (fire of 1871) or do not contain all the requested information. *Nase Rodina, Czechoslovak Gen Soc, Vol 5, No 3, 1993*

MOTHER EVE: Biochemists and family trees! How scientists, through the study of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), think a single female living 200,000 years ago was an ancestor of everyone on earth today. Inevitable, many scientists call her "Eve". (from Reader's Digest "News from the World of Science"; originally from Time magazine.)

The Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter, Bismarck-Mandan Hist and Gen Soc, Inc., Vol 22, No 2, 1993

SUBMITTING FAMILY NAMES TO ANCESTRAL FILE, by Donna Przech: The need to submit detailed and specific information to the *Ancestral File* is very important. It is just as important to be detailed and specific when writing to someone who has submitted data which you feel may be useful to you. *Genealogical Computing, Vol. 13, No 1, 1993*

MY EXPERIENCE WITH PROBATED WILLS by Janis Duench: There could be helpful hints in this article for YOU. *Bruce & Grey Branch, ON Gen Soc, Vol.23,No.3, 1993*

PIONEER LIFE IN HURON: Extract of an interview in *Huron Expositor*, published 30 June 1882. *Rooting Around Huron, Huron Co Br, Ont*

FAMILY RESEARCH IN MORE THAN PARISH REGISTERS: More advice to look at alternate sources such as books and newspapers. It also emphasizes the importance of writing good inquiring letters to likely sources. *East Surrey Fam Hist Soc, Vol 16, No 1, 1993*

PORTRAYAL OF A SURNAME INDEX: What is a surname index? What does it contain? Who knows about it and who uses it? The Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International cites, from its own experience, the lack of awareness on the part of many researchers of the existence and usefulness of these valuable aids to research. They also request submissions from persons with Czechoslovak origins for the surname index which they are compiling. *Nase Rodina, Czechoslovak Gen Soc Int, Vol 3, No 1, 1993*

MAKING YOUR BLACK SHEEP THE FAMILY PET by Robbie Gorr: So, what if an ancestor appears to have been not exactly a model of propriety? Find out as much as you can about where and when and how he (she) lived. You may discover a very interesting and colourful character...and have a great conversation piece. *Timberline, Upper Ottawa Valley Gen Group, Vol IV, No 4, 1993*

HISTORY OF EDUCATION SYSTEMS: Genealogist interested in the history of education systems will want to read this and future edition of the Journal. The editor requested the members send in article and received quite an interesting array of items about schools, teachers, and stories about being educated in Scotland in the nineteenth century. *Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society, Journal No.48, August 1993*

THE UPPER CANADA VILLAGE REFERENCE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES: A useful article for anyone searching in this area. It gives a detailed description of their holdings and times of library opening. *Families, Ont Gen Soc Vol 32, No 3, 1993*

INDEX OF BAPTISMS 1759 - 1795, PARISH OF STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE REGISTER OF BMD, 141p. Transcribed and typed from PANB film F1733 by Bev Gilchrist.

Generations, New Brunswick Genealogical Society Issue 57, 1993

HERITAGE WORLD, a new family-history centre in Donaghmore, Northern Ireland, uses the latest computer technology to make access to genealogical information easier. Canadians interested in tracing their ancestry can be connected to Heritage World's database via a telephone linkup. For information, contact Heritage World, Irish World Heritage Services, Irish World house, 26 Market Square, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone, BT70 1AB, or telephone (08687) 24187.

INDEX TO MICROFILM COPIES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH CHURCH RECORDS IN AND AROUND HURON COUNTY: This listing gives county, township, parish, beginning year of records and LDS film number. For Waterloo the film numbers are for National Archives of Canada.

Rooting Around Huron, Huron Co Br, Ont Gen Soc, Vol 14, No 3, 1993

FAMILY SEARCH CENTER: The new Family Search Center opened in July 1993 in downtown Salt Lake City, Utah. Situated in the newly remodelled Joseph Smith Memorial Building (formerly the Hotel Utah), the center will introduce people to the joys of discovering their family history. The center will have the following resources:

- 206 Family Search computers
- The Family Group Records Collection (over 8 million pages of family information)
- The 1920 United States census and soundex on microfilm.

DUTCH ANCESTORS IN GERMANY: The German Genealogical Digest, Volume 9, Number 3, Autumn 1993 has an excellent article on finding Dutch ancestors in Germany. Author Larry O. Jensen discusses Dutch social status, occupations and immigration patterns amongst other items.

NAME PATTERNS IN ENGLAND BEFORE 1850 by Sheila James: This paper may include the clue you need to help establish that illusive ancestor in the correct family.

Connections, Quebec Fam Hist Soc, Vol 15, Issue 4, 1993

RECORDING A FAMILY HISTORY - METHODS AND SYSTEM: Excellent guidance for newcomers to the field of researching one's ancestry (also a refresher for those who boldly jumped in without first testing the water). This article sets out in detail the basic material requirements for recording the results of one's searching and gives suggestions on how to proceed efficiently.

Journal, East Surrey Fam Hist Soc, Vol 16, No 2, 1993

TYPES OF CAVALRY: Why is it that some of our ancestors who were cavalymen were called Hussars whilst others were called Lancers, Dragoons, Light Dragoons or even Dragoon Guards? A good read for those with ancestors who may have served in any of these categories.

Greenwood Tree, Somerset & Dorset Fam Hist Soc, Vol 18, No 3

ARE YOU READY TO CROSS THE OCEAN? by Liz Hartsook: A timely and detailed discussion of the research which needs to be done and the information one needs to know before extending one's ancestral search across the water to the country of origin.

Root Tootin', West Central Br, Sask Gen Soc, Vol 9, No 3, 1993

ONE QUERY WORTH MANY STAMPS: A reminder to all searchers of the importance of circulating their needs by getting their queries printed in genealogical periodicals where other searchers may see them. In writing queries keep in mind the five W's of journalism--who, what, when, where and why. Anywhere there is a blank in your family group sheets or pedigree chart, that's your query.

Treasure State lines, Great Falls Gen Soc, Vol 18, No 3, 1993

Military Research: Canada And Great Britain

SOURCES AND RESOURCES

by David Marshall

SEARCH STRATEGIES

Prior to 1900 it is difficult to locate a record without knowing your soldier's regiment. Once you know the name of the regiment consult the muster rolls, records of service or other records available for that regiment. Always check for a Regimental History.

Strategies for finding the regiment.

- + If your ancestor married, died or had children while in the army after 1760 he may be listed in the Chaplain's Returns or Regimental Registers.

- + A campaign or battle in which your ancestor fought, where he was stationed or a place where a child was born use John Kitzmiller, *In Search of the Forlorn Hope* (3 Vols.) Which is found in the SGS Library.

- + The area where the person was living in his youth.

- + Where he died after receiving an army pension, search district pension returns.

- + If he was in the army in 1806 search the Returns of Service as of 24 June 1806.

- + Search probate records.

If you know nothing of his career or where he served you need to find more information before searching army records.

- + Army Officers

You can usually find them in the Army List (1740 to the present)

BRITISH ARMY RECORDS

Detailed service records relating to the British military personnel are not generally available in Canada but may be located amongst records of the War Office at the PRO in England.

Many microfilmed records relating to British Regiments who served in Canada are at the National Archives of Canada.

Army Lists:

These books are the official lists of officers of the army at any particular time. They are available in manuscript form from 1702 and in printed form from 1754. Published annually, records name, rank, regiment and date of commission. An unofficial list known as Hart's Army List is available at Royal Military College, Kingston. RMC has lists from 1758 with continuous run from 1788.

Artillery Records

Well kept. Go back to 1708

Chaplains' Returns:

Lists baptisms, marriages and burials of soldiers and their families. (G.B. 1760-1971)

Courts Martial

It is always easier to discover details about someone who gets into trouble than about someone who kept on the straight and narrow path. Proceedings 1668-1850 (WO 71)

Description Books:

A regimental record which includes each recruits full name and the information obtained upon his enlistment. (G.B. 1805-1850) (WO 68)

Index to Chelsea Out Pensioners

1815 Washer James, Age 56, Reg't. 62, Page, Bridgewater

From the book *In Search of the Forelorn Hope* I find that the 62nd is the Wiltshire Regiment.

Militia Lists:

Names of men eligible for military service. (G.B. 1297-)

Militia Musters:

Lists of men in the militia. Most contain only the men's names. (G.B. 1297-)

From 1757 to 1876 lists of men ages 18 to 55 were compiled by individual parishes and turned into the county lieutenant.

Muster Rolls:

The commanding officer of a regiment or ship will list everyone under his command at the Muster Date as his funding is related to this number. These records may contain much personal information. (G.B. 1760-1878)

Pay Records:

Pay records include the following:

Pay lists give the name and rate of pay.

Pay warrant are records of actual payments.

Pay ledgers contain the assignments of pay, addresses to which pay was sent.

Half-pay registers contain information related to officers.

Pension Records:

Will contain reason for pension, his fitness on discharge, and sometimes where the pension payments are to be sent. Army pensions started in 1690. First pensions were awarded for disability and later for length of service. Widow's or children's pension records often include other supporting evidence.

Pension were first awarded through the Chelsea Hospital in London and later through the Kilmainham Hospital in Dublin for those on the Irish Establishment.

Chelsea Hospital
Founded in 1692
Registers from 1715-1895

In 1888 out pensions numbered 87,700 and those in the hospital were 550.

Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin
Similar to Chelsea
Founded by Charles II
Records from 1759-1863

Personnel Records 1914-18:

With some 5 million men and women mobilized during WWI the storage of records became a problem and as a result many records were destroyed prior to 1939. Those that survived the Civil Service and War Office house cleaning suffered under Hitler's bombardments. The most significant of these losses were the 5 million personnel records. This single event means that the chance of finding your ancestors name in an official list or other record made during the war has vanished.

Returns of Service:

A War Office record. First compiled in 1805 it lists all men in the army. The scope, content and frequency varies. Returns of officers service tend to be more complete.

Soldiers' Documents:

Records of service for those soldiers who were discharged to pension.

Records of Service:

Similar to soldiers' documents were kept for army officers. (G.B. 1771-1911)

Regimental Register:

Regimental lists of births, marriage and death records for officers and men. (G.B. 1790-1924)

Other Records:

Many other records are available including records on medals, casualties, promotions, desertion and courts martial. The following military units have their own records.

- + Militia units were usually raised on a county basis and kept their own records.
- + Fencibles were army units raised for home service only. They were classed as militia and their records kept with the militia records.
- + Yeomanry were volunteer regiments. Most records did not survive.

FRENCH REGIME IN CANADA

Information can be located for officers but not for the common soldiers or sailors.

The few files that have been located are scattered through a variety of collections and there is no central index of names.

BRITISH TROOPS IN NORTH AMERICA

Kitzsmiller's In Search of The Forlorn Hope has recorded all the regiments who served in North America, as well as elsewhere in the world.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CANADA

For much of our early history Canada was defended by rotating drafts of British regiments. Many soldiers later returned to Canada with their families or to marry their Canadian sweetheart.

The National Archives of Canada has now acquired microfilm from the British War Office of the Royal Hospital Chelsea Soldiers' Documents which is the main series of service documents of private soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the British Army of that period.

These papers consist of thousands of volumes of individual soldiers' Discharge Papers. the NAC has limited its acquisition to the 172 reels of microfilm concerning the British regiments raised in Canada or having long service in Canada.

The records show such things as age, physical appearance, birthplace, trade, record of service, and reason for discharge. Unfortunately no mention of next of kin is found on these records.

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has the INDEX TO CHELSEA OUT PENSIONERS. By using these records and Kingsmiller's "The Forelorn Hope" it is possible to quickly reconstruct his possible movements with his regiment.

Example: From the INDEX we can find that a James Washer was pensioned in 1815 and that he was from Bridgewater, Somerset and he belonged to the 62nd Wiltshire Regiment. By using Kingsmiller we can trace the movement of the 62nd for some years prior to that.

ROYAL MARINES

The Marines were raised in 1664 as land soldiers to serve on ships and were never under command of the army. Their records are to be found in Admiralty (ADM) classes at the Admiralty Office.

Alphabetically arranged records survive from 1790.

WHAT YOU MIGHT FIND AT HOME

As with any genealogical research exhaust all the family information before looking elsewhere. It may save you much time and money.

MEDALS

Probably the most obvious item is the soldiers medals. There are two types of medals, those awarded for bravery and campaign medals. Bravery medals are few and far between however if one is found the search for more information will be easier as records of these medals and the reason for the award will be found. Campaign medals are given for service in a particular area for a minimum number of days. These medals will tell you where your ancestor served. WWI medals will have the soldier's name, rank, number and unit engraved on the edge.

SOLDIERS SERVICE BOOK

This is his passport, identification card, medical card, history of employment (military) and travel document. Without it no soldier would venture out of camp and must be carried at all times. Any Military Policeman, or other in authority, could demand to see it at any time.

LETTERS/TELEGRAMS/POSTCARDS

Most mothers kept their sons and daughters letters. And any telegram that came to them. Especially in WWI picture postcards were a common means of writing and the picture on the card will often give you a hint to his whereabouts at that time.

PICTURES

Pictures were taken continually in both WWI and WWII by those who had cameras, and could obtain film. An analysis of the picture may tell you the place, time of year, rank, and unit.

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE

Every serviceman was given this certificate upon discharge. It will give his rank, number, name, date of enlistment, reason for discharge, number of times wounded, theatres of service, orders, decorations and medals, date and place of discharge, war Service Badge number, and the description of the person.

WAR SERVICE BADGE

A collar badge indication that the wearer was a member of the Canadian forces. They were all numbered and his number was noted on the Discharge Certificate.

ROYAL CANADIAN LEGION MEMBERSHIP

A serviceman must give his particulars of service upon application to join the Legion. His branch and friends there may know him.

OTHER MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS

There are other groups of veterans with which he may have been affiliated. His regimental associations, ARMY, NAVY & AIR FORCE VETERANS ASSOC., United Services Institutes (for officers.)

SEARCHING FOR CANADIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL

Military History of Canada

1755-58 - Fall of Acadia

1756-63 - French and Indian Wars (Seven Years War) The Battles of Quebec (1759) and Montreal (1760) determined that Canada would be British rather than French.

1774-89 - U.S. Revolution decided the independence of 13 former British Colonies in North America.

1812-15 - War of 1812. War between Britain and the United States confirmed the separate existence of the United States and the future of Canada.

1837-38 - Rebellion of 1837 An abortive uprising in Upper and Lower Canada was quickly suppressed by local militia and British regulars.

1866-67 - Fenian Raids

1867 - Confederation, Active Militia numbers 33,750

1868 - Militia Act divides Canada into 9 military districts and the Active Militia into three sections - Volunteer Militia, Regular Militia and the Marine Militia

1870 - Red River Expedition

1871 - Last British troops leave Canada

1882-1898 - Canadians served with the British on the Nile

1885 - Northwest Rebellion

1899-1902 - South African War 7,400 troops from Canada served, 242 died

1910 - Royal Canadian Navy formed with several cast off Royal Navy ships

1914-1918 - World War I. 619,636 troops served, two thirds overseas: war dead 60,661.

1920 - Royal Canadian Air Force formed

1939-1945 - World War II. Of the 1,086,000 Canadians who served, 49,000 were women. War dead were 41,992.

1952 - Korean Conflict. War dead 294 (killed, wounded and missing, 1543)

WAR OF 1812

The NAC (RG 9) have files on claims for losses due to American, British or Indian depredation. Probably more than 12,000 Canadians fought in the War of 1812 but only 2500 applied for the pensions authorized in 1875.

FENIAN RAIDS 1870

The NAC have files on Fenian Raids Bounty Claims located in Record Group 9. Medal registers are also in RG 9.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION 1870

In order to law and order to the Red River settlements after a Metis uprising led by Louis Riel troops were sent out by the newly formed Dominion Government.

NORTHWEST REBELLION 1885

In 1885 the Metis and Indian under Louis Riel rebelled and again troops were sent out. Regimental histories will detail the actions of the regiment and will include lists of officers and men.

See also History of the Northwest Rebellion of 1885 for a list of units and officers and also Reminiscences of the North-West Rebellions for a list of men arranged by unit, both books by Charles Pelham Mulvaney.

SOUTH AFRICA (BOER) WAR 1899-1902

Nominal rolls and pay lists are found in record Group 9 in the National Archives.

Service records and land grant applications are found in Record Group 38 in the NAC.

Published List of those serving is found in the appendix of the book Canada's Sons on Kopje and Veldt by T.G. Marquis

The South African War Service Records and applications for land grants made by the veterans under the Volunteer Bounty of 1908 have been indexed, they have not yet been microfilmed. The staff at the NAC will search the relevant indexes for you.

MEDAL REGISTERS

The medal registers for the period 1866 to 1935 are available on microfilm from the National Archives C-1861 to C-1863. They are accessed through indexes on microfilm C-15726 to C-15731. The

Prairie History Room of the Regina Public Library has the index covering the Northwest Rebellion and the South African War.

THE PERSONNEL RECORDS OF YOUR CANADIAN MILITARY ANCESTOR

WWI, WWII, Korea, At the National Archives of Canada

Many of you have forebears who served Canada in the military. Although detailed personnel records for the Canadian militia was not kept until this century, the NAC does hold various types of military records such as muster rolls, pay lists, medal registers, and administrative correspondence. Because of the complexity of military organization, you must take full advantage of published material concerning your period of interest before beginning your exploration of our primary resources.

Over 620,000 Canadians served in the armed forces between 1914 and 1919 and over 1,000,000 served in WWII. Most Canadian families have been touched by these wars in a personal way and most present day researchers find that they have a relative who served in one of the forces during these wars.

FORMAL REQUESTS

The military personnel records for those who served during WWI, WWII, and the Korea Conflict are available from the National Archives in Ottawa. They are listed in the Personal Information Banks and therefore access to them is governed by the Privacy Act of 1983. This act restricts access to them under certain conditions:

1. If the veteran is living, only the veteran or a person authorized by him may apply
2. If the veteran has been dead for less than 20 years, next of kin or members of the immediate family may obtain limited information. Proof of death must be provided.
3. If the veteran has been dead for more than 20 years or has obtained 110 years of age the information in his file is no longer considered personal information nor is it covered under the Privacy Act and any Canadian has the right to obtain copies or examine the documents. Proof of death is required.
4. In cases where it is not possible to obtain proof of death the requester may be given limited information.

The submission of one of two forms are required to access records under the Privacy Act.

1. The veteran would use the Personal Information Request Form, # TBC 350-58.
2. Anyone else would use Application for Military Service Information, # ARC 1078

No fees are involved if the request is from the veteran or next-of-kin or member of the immediate family. As the National Personnel Records Centre will first attend to requests from veterans who are seeking pension, allowance, hospitalization, employment or other benefits requests for genealogical information will not receive a top priority. You must be prepared to wait from 3 to 6 months for a reply.

INFORMAL REQUESTS

Some information in the file is not considered private and may be obtained by a simple written request. The information available through this method would be, records of service, enrolment documents, discharge certificates, and other documents not considered private.

INFORMATION NEEDED TO LOCATE THE RECORD

As there are now almost 2,000,000 records on file only the most uncommon name would not be duplicated. For this reason any request for information including the following identifiers will locate the record.

1. Full name of serviceman
2. Date and place of birth
3. Service number

Numbers one and two you probably have however the service number may be more difficult to locate. Any surviving document, such as a Discharge Certificate, may have the number noted on it. For WWI if his medals are available check the edge as his number, regiment and rank will be engraved there.

If any of these identifiers are not known as many of the following should be supplied:

1. Branch of service
2. Rank or grade
3. Place of enlistment and discharge
4. Dates of service
5. Last known address
6. Name and address of parents
7. Residence on enlistment

WHAT CAN YOU EXPECT TO FIND IN THE FILE?

The files for veterans of WWI and WWII contain similar information although the forms are different. We will therefore review them by their name rather than by number. Also there is no such thing as a typical file and each file will be unique in its contents although all files will contain certain basic information.

The following are papers you may find in your serviceman's file:

*Statement of Service in the Canadian Armed Forces. This is a summary of the data to be found in the file and is prepared by the archive staff in response to your request for information.

*Attestation Paper. Upon enlistment the soldier's personal information is recorded here, such as name, address, place and date of birth, next of kin, occupation on enlistment

*Medical History Sheet. This document records the medical state of the soldier with all the usual data.

*Casualty Form - Active Service. A record of promotions, reductions, transfers, casualties. Here will be found the travel itinerary of the soldier which will give the researcher complete knowledge of the serviceman's movements.

*Medicals. Each time the serviceman was hospitalized quantities of forms were generated

*Pay Certificates. Summary of his last pay, upon discharge.

*Proceedings On Discharge. Indicates the reason for discharge, Unit, date of discharge, and if being discharged at a place other than where he joined up the reason for the change.

*CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE Discharge Certificate. A copy of the form given to the serviceman.

*Other miscellaneous forms and cards

CONCLUSION

The military service records of Canadian servicemen contain a wealth of genealogical information and may be obtained upon application. A few restrictions apply to maintain the right of privacy of living veterans however with the veteran's permission these files can be accessed. Otherwise few restrictions will inhibit access by next of kin or a family member.

OTHER SOURCES

BOOKS

By the tens of thousands.

Once you have located the time and unit in which your ancestor served look for books relating to that time period to flesh out his life.

Example:

When Bonnie Prince Charlie decided it was time for him to reclaim the throne thousands of English, French and Scottish troops were engaged in the various battles. An account of the rebellion and lists of those captured, with the results of their trials can be found in the book HISTORY OF THE REBELLION In 1745 and 1746. 1755

CANADIAN ARMY ORDERS see Militia Orders

MEMOIRS

Many servicemen wrote memoirs on their experiences during their time in the service. If your soldier has done this, you have it made. However very few did. These will be more difficult to find as the circulation may be very local or just within the family.

They will contain much information on a personal level which could be helpful in understanding your ancestor. The writer will also mention many of his regimental friends and yours might be there.

Example:

And No Birds Sang, Farley Mowatt of the Hastings and Prince Edward

Me and George, David G. Marshall of the South Alberta Regiment.

MILITIA ORDERS AND CANADIAN ARMY ORDERS and GENERAL ORDERS

All orders to the various units concerning changes to its establishment or personnel are printed and indexed in annual volumes. Up to 1940 these were known as MILITIA ORDERS and from that date as CANADIAN ARMY ORDERS.

If your ancestor was an officer he will be mentioned each time he was promoted/demoted or for any change in his status. The only non officers mentioned are those who were awarded medals.

GENERAL ORDERS were those of a more broad nature and contain very little genealogical information.

NEWSPAPERS

Besides printing the casualty list of local men they will also mention when he joined and the arm of service. If he joined a local regiment there will be many stories about the regiment.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES

Almost every regiment has written at least one regimental history. These books contain a wealth of information about the regiment, its organization, postings and battles.

The books will usually include the names of all those who served with the regiment as well as lists of those who were wounded, died, or received honours and awards. Often the citation is included.

UNIFORM IDENTIFIERS

Every soldier wore a metal cap badge and a cloth shoulder patch which identified his unit. He also wore a hat that may identify his regiment or branch of service, i.e. A soldier from a Scottish regiment will have a Balmoral or Glengary hat, one who belongs to an armoured regiment will wear a black beret, a paratrooper will wear red. The cap badge will have the name of the regiment or its motto on it. The badge may be identified by using such books as Saskatchewan's Prairie Soldiers.

WAR DIARIES

The war diary was an important record of the war particularly from the unit's point of view. It was intended to be an accurate description of how the war was conducted in the front line. Its purpose was to be able to reconstruct events and to write histories of the war from the view of the front line units.

The earliest diary held by the NAC dates from 1900 and was written during the South African War.

During WWI all units were required to write one however due to lack of formal guidelines combined with writing while virtually under fire meant that the quality and consistency varied. Combined with the writers knowledge that this was a "secret" document meant that in many cases the diary was so vague as to time and place to render them almost useless. Further instructions were issued later in the war explaining that the diaries were secret purposely to allow the writer to give all the confidential information as without that the diaries served no useful purpose.

During WWII the diaries were much better kept and provide a running account of the units daily activities. They were written on official army issue diary forms and included the name of the unit, the date, location, the weather, the units activities and the initials of the officer in charge. Also included with the diaries were maps, copies of citations for bravery, lists of those killed or wounded.

War diaries are a valuable source of information for genealogists to flesh out information from service records.

WAR GRAVES

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission has details on the burial place of each soldier who is buried in any cemetery under their jurisdiction.

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L.D.S. Family History Centre

Seminar on British and Irish Genealogical Research
British Military Records, prior to WWI

Prairie History Room, Regina Public Library

The Archivist, July-August 1989

The Royal United Services Institute, Regina

And No Birds Sang, Farley Mowatt

Battle Royal, A History of The Royal Regiment of Canada 1862-1962, by Maj. D. J. Goodspeed 1962

Canadians on the Nile 1882-1898, R. MacLaren 1978

Canadian Orders, Decorations and Medals, F.S. Blatherwick, 1985

Me and George, a memoir by David G. Marshall of the South Alberta Regiment, 1992

Saskatchewan's Prairie Soldiers 1885-1980, by M. V. Winton, 1980

The Regiment, Faley Mowatt, 1955

Badges of the many past and present units.

The Royal Service Institute has over 1.000 books on military matters and many regimental histories of Canadian units. Access may be obtained with permission from the Librarian.

SOURCES

War Graves Commission
The Secretary General
Canadian Agency, C. W. G. C.
East Memorial Building,
Ottawa, ON. K1A 0P4

For British Army records

Pre-1892

Army records are organized by regiment.

1893-1914

Public Record Office,
Kew

Post 1914

Army Records Centre
Bourne Avenue Hayes, Middlesex



United Church

by Robert L. Pittendrigh

It is with some degree of disappointment we have learned that the United Church of Canada once again has refused to allow their archival records to be preserved for posterity. An article in the January 1994 issue of the *United Church Observer* explains how the issue was handled by the General Executive of the church. The following is the text of that article:

"Mormons turned down again.

..... The most impassioned debate at the Executive was on a request by the Mormon church to microfilm United Church Archives archival records. The executive turned down the Mormon request last fall, prompting an outpouring of critical letters to the church, and to *The Observer's* letter columns. Genealogists and some archives supporters lamented the church's decision not to allow United Church records to become part of the massive Mormon collection.

..... It the Mormons are permitted to microfilm, the church will get a free copy, which would preserve old and fragile baptismal records.

..... The issue was re-opened by Rev. Ross Leckie of North Bay, Ont. At the centre of the debate was the Mormon's motivation for doing the microfilming. Mormons believe that their ancestors, no matter what their religious beliefs, can be rebaptised into the Mormon church provided there is adequate documentation. That is why they are interested in microfilming records of other churches for their data base.

..... While the debate was heated, the outcome was the same. The Executive upheld its earlier decision by a narrow margin.

..... Rev. Ron Vincent of Wesley Methodist, Hamilton, Bermuda, said the United church doesn't share any common theology with the Mormon church. "The Mormon Church could care less about the United Church." He argued if the Executive caved in to critical letters, it would be changing its pattern of decision making.

..... Vincent condemned a decision by the Montreal and Ottawa conference archives committee to allow the Mormons to microfilm their archival records. He called it a scandal that the Conference went ahead when permission had already been denied by the Executive.

..... Hugh Stansfield of Vancouver said many major denominations including Anglican, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches in Canada have allowed Mormons to microfilm archival records. "This information is already a matter of public record. What we would be doing is agreeing to package it and send it to the Mormon church. This would make it more accessible."

..... But Mormon theology and their efforts and proselytism is still a stumbling block for many church people. Rev Grafton Antone, speaker of the all Native Circle Conference said Mormons are having a negative impact on Native communities in the north with their different understandings of the Bible. "The Mormons believe you should baptize people who have already passed away. We don't see that. To change the past is not possible according to our faith."

..... The United Church Archives in Toronto includes national archives as well as material from five Ontario Conferences. Rev. Boyd Hiscock, executive secretary of Newfoundland and Labrador Conference raised the question of what would happen if the Mormons approached Conference archives committees individually for microfilming permission.

..... After the Executive decision, Naylor sent a message to all Conferences, including Montreal and Ottawa, to abide by the vote and to deny any further Mormon attempts to gain permission for microfilming."

..... I cannot see why the theological argument has any validity. As a member of the United Church, I have no problems with most of the teaching of my church. In my personal opinion, this issue shows a great insecurity about the theology of the United Church by the church leaders. The issue here is preservation of records and not theology. As a family historian, I believe that the United Church records are property of the whole of society and not just the property of any one church or organization. According to our experience, we find that the Mormons make their records available to everyone that is interested, at the same time they take great care to preserve the confidentiality of the families in the records. Rarely if ever does one find data in their records newer than a century old. At least seventy percent of the patrons at their Family History Centers are NOT members of the Mormon church. Every genealogical society in the world, not affiliated with the Mormon church, is in possession of many relevant records made available through the generosity of the Mormon church. We, the members of the United Church interested in preservation of history, are another section of Canadian society who has "missed the boat" again.

Long Shot Pays Off

by Glenna Joice

Ever reach a dead-end in your genealogical research? We all do. But never give up - there are answers out there somewhere. I had been at an absolute dead-end in search for my husband's maternal grandfather's family which came west to the Estevan area in 1902 from the Verona area of Ontario. Even the death certificate failed me. The Snider book sat unopened for about two years.

By chance, my daughter passed on to me a copy of the *Free Methodist Herald* and, as I always do, I looked for the obituary column. In it I found a Snyder from the general area I was researching. The deceased was a Free Methodist as was my husband's great grandfather. I hesitated for several days then realized I had nothing to lose. I wrote the pastor of the church where the funeral had been held, explaining my interest in the deceased and giving a little data on the family I was looking for. I asked the pastor to pass my letter to the next-of-kin.

Then I waited and waited. Nothing. But some months later, along came a letter from the deceased's son who all the while had been phoning people and checking cemeteries. He wasn't sure if there was any connection at all but some of the people he had talked to thought there just might be. He included two names and addresses of other people I might try. I wrote to both of them but before I heard back from them I received a letter in spidery handwriting of an aged woman who identified herself as a niece of my husband's great grandfather. Soon answers came from the two people I had written confirming that, indeed, they were descendants of the family I was looking for. To shorten a long story, we exchanged information back and forth, talked on the telephone and in September '92, my husband and I drove down to Ontario and had the joy of meeting many of the descendants of my husband's great grandfather's kin. We were received most graciously and received the royal tour of many of the sites that were familiar to them: the homestead land, the schools, the churches, and of course, a good many cemeteries. What a wonderful experience it was!

They were just as excited as we were. They had long ago given up all hope of ever hearing anything about the family who had disappeared west.

Dead-ends are frustrating but never give up. Sometimes long shots do pay off.

England & Wales - Civil Registration

"Time Limit On Registration of Births, Deaths And Marriages In England And Wales." In England and Wales a birth has to be registered within 42 days. It might be recorded in the Quarter Index following the birth. This applied to the period prior to 1984. Since that time the index has been processed annually.

... Marriages always appear in the Quarter Index in which they took place as all marriages are registered on the day of the ceremony, whether at a church or record office.

... For deaths the requirement is as follows: information for registration is required to be given, in person within 5 days of the death of where a dead body has been found, within 5 days following the day on which the body was found. If the informant notifies the registrar that a medical certificate of the cause of death has been signed, the five day period is extended to 14 days. Again, this could cause the death to be registered in the next Quarter Index. *Journal of Victoria Genealogical Society*, Vol. 15, No. 4

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GENIE Trivia

- potatoes were unknown in Ireland before the 1590's when the first plants were introduced from North America. Sir Walter Raleigh brought the first potatoes to the country and showed his Cork tenants how to cultivate them.

Through the Branches, Newsletter Battleford's Branch, SGS, Vol. 4, No. 1

Pierre Buteau

by George H. Buteau

From: G. Lebel. Nos Ancetres. Volume 20 (1991). pages 33-39.

Reprinted: Je Me Souviens. Volume 16 (Fall 1993), Number 2. pages 57-61.

No one knows for certain about the origin of the name Buteau. It could have come from butor which has two meanings : (1) bittern, a wading bird similar to the heron, (2) a gross, stupid person. Ancestor Pierre Buteau was anything but the epitome of the second meaning above. He was a man who obviously could read and write for he signed his name with elegance.

Pierre Buteau was the son of Mathurin Buteau, a manual labourer, and his wife, Marie Rageot. He was born around 1635 in Sainte Radegonde la Vineuse in the township of L'Hermenault, in the ancient French province of Poitou.

Mathurin Buteau's first marriage to Mathurine Mallet produced a daughter, Toussaine, who was born in the village of L'Hermenault. In February, 1658, she and Giraud Cotet, a master tailor, were married in La Rochelle. Records show that her half brother, Pierre Buteau, a 24 year old labourer, attended the wedding. Pierre was "about to make a voyage to Quebec in Canada".

Four years later, in March of 1662, Pierre, in the presence of a notary in La Rochelle, changed the beneficiary of his estate in his will from his father to his sister. A few months later, Pierre sailed for Canada on one of two ships: "Les armes de Zelande" or the "Phenix de Flessigne". Pierre's employment contract in New France has never been found.

The first recorded appearance of Pierre Buteau in New France was in the cathedral of Quebec on March 23, 1664 when he was confirmed by Monsignor Laval. His name appears as number 58 on a list of 103 candidates for confirmation on that Sunday.

In March, 1664 notarial records show that Pierre Buteau obtained a land grant on the coast of Beupre. The completely notarized document shows that he became the owner of a section of land that was a league and a half (about four and a half miles) in length. He officially obtained lot number 115 on July 26, 1665 after having shown the

notarized contract drawn up a year earlier. Pierre paid 50 livres in cash for this farm in the present town of St. Joachim. He expanded his holdings 2 years later, on November 27, 1667, when he bought half a lot from Gilles Moulineaux located in the present-day town of Beupre. In the census of 1667, Pierre Buteau was listed as living near Gilles Moulineaux and had 1 arpent (about eight tenths of an acre) of land under cultivation.

In the spring of 1670, Pierre met Jeanne Dufosse, about 4 years younger than he and a native of the village of Saint Leger, France. This "Daughter of the King" had been engaged to marry another colonist just a year earlier but the notarized agreement was annulled. She agreed to marry Pierre Buteau in the spring of 1670 but the agreement was immediately cancelled. A few months later she married Louis Dore. Was she a difficult woman to please?

This failed love affair was no doubt disappointing to Pierre. Although marriageable women were scarce in New France, he finally met another in the summer of 1671. Perrette Lorient was a good and intelligent girl. The daughter of Pierre Lorient and Jeanne Bucquet, she was born around 1656 in the town of Le Bourget, north of Paris. The couple appeared before the notary Romain Becquet in October, 1671 to seal their marriage plan. Perrette brought goods estimated to be worth 300 livres and as a "Daughter of the King", a gift from the King valued at 50 livres.

The marriage was held in the church of Sainte Anne du Petit Cap (Sainte Anne de Beupre) on October 21. The missionary priest, Francois Fillon, blessed the union of Pierre and Perrette in the presence of their friends and witnesses.

The coast of Beupre became heavily populated and surplus colonists began to settle on the Ile d'Orleans, because of its rich soil and its beauty. The Buteau family, like many others, moved to this beautiful island. Pierre owned 3 lots on the northern coast of the island, all within the parish of

St. Francois. In 1677, Pierre Buteau also acquired a farm. In the census of 1681, Pierre Buteau and his family were living on this farm where he owned 1 cow and 5 arpents under cultivation. In 1679, the Buteaus sold some of their land to Jean Riou who also signed a lease promising to work the Buteau land and to provide, in payment, an average of 23 minots (about 25 bushels) of wheat and 1 of peas a year.

The seigneurs of New France maintained law and order through a system of justice called the "baillage" (court). The provost judge, or magistrate, was assisted by a comptroller, a court clerk and a bailiff. On October 25, 1679, Christophe Martin filed a claim in the court that Pierre Buteau owed him the sum of 23 livres 9 sols. On the same day, another claim was filed against Pierre by Michel Genouzeau. Without any explanation, the judge dismissed both.

On February 6, 1680, Pierre claimed that Rene Bauche dit Morency owed him 15 livres 15 sols for the sale and delivery of livestock. After reviewing the charges, the court ordered Bauche to pay 10 livres 15 sols. On April 2 of the same year, Louis de Niort, a Quebec merchant, asked the court to have Pierre Buteau pay off his debt of 6 livres, 2 sols and 6 deniers which Pierre did with diligence.

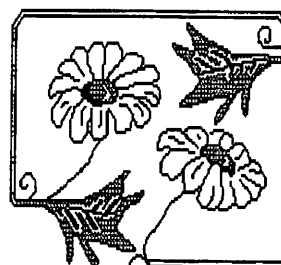
In 1701, Pierre Buteau faced a more serious charge. He was indicted on March 30 for illegally cutting trees on the land of Joseph Bonneau. Pierre Buteau did not appear for the June hearing and was absent from court in July. Because he was in contempt of court, Pierre was convicted and ordered to pay an appraised price for the cut trees and for court expenses.

Pierre Buteau and Perrette Lorient had 8 children: Pierre, Marie-Madeleine, Symphorien, Francois, Claire, Joseph, Marguerite and Francoise. Six of them married and had children. In the spring of 1711, Joseph died at age 22. He was buried at St. Francois on May 3. Symphorien, born in 1679, lived to the age of 35 leaving his possessions to his brother Francois.

Pierre, Marie-Madeleine, Claire, Marguerite, and Francoise were all married in the parish of St. Francois to the families Carbonneau, Duchesne, Jinchereau, Gagne,

Veilleux and Beaudoin dit Lariviere. They provided more than 40 children for the third generation. From St. Francois the Buteaus spread to the south bank of the St. Lawrence.

Pierre Buteau died on Saturday November 21, 1705 at the age of 70 and was buried in the St. Francois parish cemetery. His widow, Perrette Lorient, survived him by a quarter of a century. On November 3, 1730, she died and was buried on Tuesday, November 14 at Berthier.



Irish Research Tip:

Over the last centuries there has been a tendency to drop the prefix "O" from Irish surnames. The other well known prefix "Mac & Mc" also used by the Scots - has been deleted from surnames. When researching look under both "O" and "Mac, Mc" and remainder for surname. Eg: O'Casey/Casey, Mac Night/Night.

Through the Branches, Newsletter Battleford's Branch, SGS, Vol. 4, No. 1

1993 Seminar Questionnaire

by Pemrose Whelan

The following is in answer to the questionnaire that a number of people attending filled out and turned in. Over 80 people took the time to complete and turn in the questionnaire during the Seminar last October. Names were separated from the forms and the information compiled by Marjorie Wolfe for the guidance of those closely involved in planning seminars, adding to their own observations.

One recurring comment referred to cost, for registration and for specific items. So, a few explanations are in order. Registration, you will recall, was \$35 for the early bird member, up to \$50 for regular non-member.

REGISTRATION

Most of us belong to organizations that have to decide on a budget and figure out where money is going to come from. This is precisely the course the Seminar Committee followed. The main ingredients were the cost of facilities and speakers on the one hand and, on the other, the number who would attend.

It would have been costly and time-consuming to acknowledge registrations, the Committee hoped individuals would assume they were registered. Nearly everyone experienced a little frustration with choices. The variety of classes was planned to attract attendance.

Out-of-town speakers entail travel and accommodation. One or two, such as the keynote speaker, received a modest honorarium. Each speaker received a small gift, this year a commemorative coin, another cost in the budget. Registration also included the Saturday buffet luncheon and coffee breaks.

THE HOTEL

In the case of a hotel such as the Delta or Bessborough, there are certain rooms suitable for a seminar and charge is affected by the number of guests the hotel can expect to accommodate. SGS was not responsible for other activities in the hotel during our seminar.

NEW IN 1993

Two items, the eight tours and the handbook, were new in the 1993 Seminar program, and an expenditure. Both were popular.

After juggling the idea of a fleet of Regina members' cars—preferably station wagons!—the decision was made to hire a city bus. This cost, \$400, was off set in part by the silver collection of about \$120.

HANDBOOK

The 100-page handbook involved getting information from all the speakers, some last minute inclusions, and a minor production miracle performed by Seminar committee chairman, John Quesnel, who is a computer expert. It represented hours of work. The \$6 charge was close to "cost" as the committee could manage. Obviously to have included it in the registration fee would have increased the cost of that item.

BOOK STORE

There was a comment that books and supplies in the 'book store' were too expensive. This was a private vendor, separate from the committee's responsibilities.

BANQUET

The Elizabethan Singers and medieval banquet came as a package, the \$30 cost covered the banquet and three hours of entertainment presented by 20 men and women with their costumes and musical instruments, a polished, professional evening.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Needless to say, hours of volunteer work as in all our community organizations do not appear in the budget anywhere; without them there would be no genealogical seminar. An ad or prospectus for a training workshop or business seminar usually shows a good deal more for registration than our seminar. As well as to the Regina volunteers, appreciation goes to the "sponsors, prize and gift contributors and friends". The contributions from these individuals and businesses do not show up in the Seminar budget of approximately \$9000.

A SUCCESS

All in all, the 1993 SGS seminar was a success. In the words of one who completed a questionnaire, "very enjoyable seminar - first I've attended but would go to future ones, as we learned a lot and made some new acquaintances."

Isaac Jameson Forbes, Royal Canadian N.W.M.P.

by Elsie Cameron Browder

This article was written in 1943 by Mrs. George Hope of Westlock, AB, about her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Forbes, who were living in Regina. Her grandfather had been in the Riel Rebellion.

Isaac Jameson Forbes was born in Chesterfield, Oxford County, Ontario on 2 August 1856. Mrs. Forbes was born in Wilmut County, Ontario on 5 Nov. 1858. Her maiden name was Ellen Ann Lake.

Isaac Forbes was the eldest child of John and Jane Forbes. He was educated in the rural and Ayr public schools. After he finished his education he went to Plattsville, Ontario, to learn the shoemaking trade. He had not been in Plattsville long before he met Ellen Ann Lake, Ellen was the youngest of the fourteen children of William and Elizabeth Lake. William had been a widower with seven children, and Mrs. Lake, her mother, a widow with five children. After they married they had two girls.

In 1875 a book was written by Captain Butler called The Great Lone Island. This book was about a special mission on which Captain Butler had been sent to report on the state of affairs in the Western Territories, and the march west in 1874. Young Isaac Forbes read this book and the spirit of adventure took hold of him and he decided he would join the North West Mounted Police for their next march west in 1876.

He sent his application to the Secretary of State but received only the reply "there are 1800 applications on file, and your name has been placed on file."

Mr. Forbes then joined the Oxford Rifles No. 1 Company, thinking that military experience would help him. He was a good soldier, and with recommendations from his Commanding Officer, Captain Perry, and two other prominent men, he made application the second time in 1877. The reply this time was "there are 2200 applications on file and your name has been placed on file." Captain Perry advised him to see Mr. Tom Oliver who was a Member of Parliament and the Liberal Whip. He was told to write to him during the session of Parliament and he would get him taken into the Mounted Police. He wrote the letter in March 1878 and received a letter from a Mr. Fred White, controller of the Mount Police, telling him to meet him in Toronto on the 13 th of May. This he did, and he enlisted for three years at a salary of .50 cents per day.

By this time Isaac and Ellen had been going together for six months and had been engaged for three months. The day that Isaac received word that he would be taken into the RNWMP, Ellen was sitting on the front porch of her home doing fancy work for her hope chest, when she heard her name being called, "Ellen, Ellen, I've made it."

She looked up and saw Isaac racing down the street waving a piece of paper. He never stopped to open his yard gate but leaped over the four foot fence and grabbed Ellen and started dancing crazily around. He was over six feet and she barely five feet, so he had no trouble dancing her off her feet. At that time you had to be in the Force for six years before you could get married, so they made their plans and Ellen promised to wait for him.

On 17 May 1878, sixty five recruits under the command of Major Walsh met in Sarnia. Each man was issued two pairs of gray blankets and one oil sheet. They were allotted quarters on the steamboat Ontario, and on 18 June 1878 the men left Sarnia for the West, travelling over the Great Lakes, Sault Ste. Marie Canal, into Lake Superior, then to Prince Arthur landing, on to Duluth, and across the prairies of Minnesota and Dakota on the Northern Pacific Railroad to Bismarck on the Missouri River where they took the steamboat Red Cloud up the Missouri for 800 miles to Fort Benton, Montana. The river trip alone took two weeks. On their arrival two mule trains of 8 teams each were waiting for them to carry their baggage. The 65 recruits started the 200 mile march on foot across the prairies making 15 miles per day to Fort Walsh, the headquarters of the RNWMP and the heart of the North West Territories. Here Isaac served for 5 years under Commissioner Irvine. At the end of the first three years he signed up for three more years.

On the coming of the railway in 1882, the headquarters were moved to Regina, but "A" division remained in Fort Walsh to remove about 4000 Indians to reservations at Battleford and Qu'Appelle. After the removal of the Indians from the Cypress Hills, "A" division demolished Fort Walsh in June of 1883, and was moved to Maple Creek. Here Isaac remained for 14 years.

In 1884 between Christmas and New Year's the railway engineers went on strike. Scab engineers were driving the trains and the

Mounted Police were riding the trains as guards. Isaac was posted as a guard on such a train. The engineer burned out the boiler near Morrow during a raging blizzard. There the train stayed until aid and food supplies came from Swift Current, 40 miles away, on handcars. The 100 passengers stormed the section man's shack and practically ate him out of house and home. Meals went from .25¢ to .50¢ to 75¢. Isaac said he would never forget that breakdown as he had to travel back to Swift Current on the handcar at 50 below zero weather. He thought he would freeze to death before he covered those 40 miles.

At the end of his six years of service, Isaac took a three months leave of absence and returned to Plattsville to marry Ellen Lake. On 6 August 1884. Before the three months leave was up, trouble started with Riel and the Indians and Isaac was called back to the West. Ellen was left behind to follow him later.

The Riel Rebellion broke out in the spring of 1885. When that was settled, Isaac built a log cabin and prepared a home for his wife. Ellen left for Maple Creek in July of 1885. Her trip took her by boat from a small town near Toronto to Port Arthur and then by train to Maple Creek. She was the second white woman in Maple Creek.

Maple Creek was a head quarters for Indian as well as for the Mounted Police. Ellen, who had never been out of a big town before, was told not to be frightened if any Indians came to look at the new "white squaw". The cabin had only small square windows in it. A few days after her arrival the room went suddenly dark. Looking up, she saw the windows full of grinning faces that filled every inch of space. She tried to be calm and smiled back and went on about her work. When the Indians had a good look they went on about their business.

Every year the Indians would hold a powwow at Maple Creek. The sundance was part of the celebration. At this time the young men would endure terrible tortures in order to be chosen as chiefs and warriors. One day Ellen and the other white woman decided to go and see what went on. They saw a young Indian with ropes through the flesh on the top part of his shoulders. These ropes were then put over the branch of a tree and pulled on and the point was to find out who could stand the most pain. The two white women left hastily. It was said that when the other lady's baby was born it had marks on its shoulders similar to what she had seen at the powwow. The police soon

stopped this practice and the Indians had to select their chiefs and warriors by some other means.

On 24 May 1886, the Forbes' first child, Myrtle Victoria, was born. Six other children followed; Olive, William, Verna, Leighton, Douglas and Evered. All were born in Maple Creek except Evered who was born in Regina when Ellen was nearing 50 years of age. William lived only a few hours, Olive died when she was 10 of diphtheria and Verna died at 21 as a result of rheumatic fever.

Raising a large family was none too easy a job in those days. Hand-me-downs and made-overs were the style. Mrs. Forbes had training in tailoring and put it to good use in making over Isaac's old uniform pants for small boys.

In May 1897, Isaac was called to assist Staff Sergeant Cornell in getting the saddles and equipment in shape for a party going to England to attend the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. In August of the same year he was promoted to Staff Sergeant as head saddler for the Mounted Police, and was transferred to Regina where he remained until he retired in 1913.

The number of buildings in Regina at that time could be easily counted. The Forbes home was about three blocks north of the Barracks, just east of the little bridge over Wascana Creek. One of the first things Ellen did after her arrival was to get a neighbour to drive her down town to shop at the Glasgow House. There was no paving or gravel on the streets, just the native Regina gumbo. The wheels of the buggy got so badly plugged up going down the main street that the horse had to stop and rest three times. On the way home they took to the prairies and found the trip much easier.

When the Mounties broke a horse to drive, they would hitch it to a buggy or wagon with a quiet gentle horse and then take off. My mother, Myrtle liked to sneak off and have a ride with the Mounties after they had the horse gentled. This really brought a reprimand from Ellen. At that time a flashy team of horses was the same to young people as a flashy convertible is now to our teenagers. The girls felt pretty proud to be seen riding with a Mountie and his speedy team.

On 7 January 1908, when Ellen was 50 years old, their youngest son Evered was born. He was 21 years younger than his oldest sister Myrtle.

In 1913 Isaac was retired on pension with the rank of Staff Sergeant, with 35 years of



SGS LIBRARY

Additions

Canada: Alberta

- Ferries and Ferryman in Alberta. Donated by David Obee. (Book).

Canada: Manitoba

- Echoes of a Century: Douglas Manitoba Centennial 1882-1982. Donated by Allan & Enid Mitchell. (Book).

Canada: North West Territory

- McPhillips' Alphabetical Directory and Business Directory of the District of Saskatchewan - 1888. Donated by David Obee. (Microfiche).

Canada: Nova Scotia

- Nova Scotians at Home and Abroad. Donated by Tom McClelland. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Brant County

- Brant County: A Directory of Genealogical Sources and Resources. Donated by Brant County Genealogical Society. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Carlton County, Ottawa

- Ottawa Branch Surnames 1993, Volume 26, No. 6. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Durham County, Brock Twp.

- Cemeteries In Durham County, Brock Township. (Thompson Cemetery). Donated by Donna Johnson. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Durham County, Darlington Twp.

- Cemeteries in Durham County, Darlington Township. (Zion United Church Cemetery). Donated by Donna

Johnson. (Book).

- Names Listed On 1861 Tremaine Map, Darlington Twp, Durham County. Donated by Donna Johnson. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Ontario County, Oshawa

- Cemeteries In Ontario County, Oshawa. (Pioneer Memorial Gardens). Donated by Donna Johnson. (Book).

Canada: Quebec, Richmond County, Stoke

- Municipalite de Stoke 1864-1989. Donated by Barrie Appleyard. (Book).

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Gravelbourg: Heritage - Gravelbourg & District 1906-1985. Donated by Sr. Luciene Desautels. (Book).
- Gull Lake Rural: From Prairie Trails to Pavement. Donated by Ruth Jensen. (Book).
- McTaggart: They Lit Our Way - McTaggart Histories. Donated by Audrey Wilkinson. (Book).
- Moose Jaw: All the Moose All the Jaw. Donated by Frank Switzer. (Book).
- Regina: Regina Discovery. Donated by Marie Svedahl. (Book)
- Saltcoats: Saltcoats Roots and Branches. Donated by Frank Switzer. (Book).
- Saskatoon: Saskatoon - A Century in Pictures. Donated by William S. Patterson. (Book)
- Yorkton: Ox-Trails to Highways Yorkton Pioneers. Donated by Frank Switzer. (Book).
- Yorkton: York Colony to Treasure Chest City. Donated by Frank Switzer. (Book).

Family Histories:

- Briner: Briner Family History - A Genealogy of George Michael Breiner and Anna Catharina Loy. Donated by Albert E. Myers. (Book).
- Cook: Echoes From Andrew and Anna "The Gentle Cook Embrace". Donated by Andrew Cook Genealogical Society. (Book).
- Gilmer: Grand Times Amid the Sorrows - The Gilmer Family In North America. Donated by David Obee. (Book).
- Heron: Herons and Lillies - A Genealogy of the Descendants of Hugh Heron and Euphemia Lillie. Donated by Alice Achter. (Book).
- Hodgson: Wanderings of an Expert. Donated by Peter Vilbrunt. (Book).
- Hurley: Sky Painter - The Story of Robert Newton Hurley. Donated by Marie Svedahl. (Book)
- Miner: Story of Wild Goose Jack. The Life & Work of Jack Miner. Donated by Marie Svedahl. (Book).
- Muench: Family of Angela Meyer & Leo Muench, Sr. Donated by Norbert Muench. (Book).
- Neilson: Scottish Ancestry of Dr. John Warrington Neilson. Donated by John Neilson. (Book).
- Phillips/McGregor: Our Families, Volume 3, Phillips & McGregor Connections In Canada. Donated by R. H. D. Phillips. (Book).
- Poitras: Jean Poitras - Maitre-Menuisier 1639-1711. Premier du Nom en Amerique. Donated by Charlie Poitras. (Book).
- Potts: Jerry Potts Plainsman. Donated by Marie Svedahl. (Book)
- Rudd: An Irish Rudd Family 1760-1988. Rudd Origins & Other Irish Rudds. Donated by Norman Rudd. (Book)
- Switzer: The Irish Palatine Family of Switzer, Volume 1, Descendants of Michael Schweitzer. Donated by Frank Switzer. (Book).

- Thomson: Thomson Family History 1814-1988. Donated by Louise Thomson. (Book).

Europe: East India

- East India Company: A History. Donated by Marie Svedahl. (Book)

Jewish Genealogy:

- Dorot - The Journal of Jewish Genealogy, Volume 15, No. 1. (Periodical).

Great Britain:

- Burke's Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry 1965. 3 Volumes. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).
- Burke's Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Peerage Baronetage & Knightage 1959. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).
- Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage & Companionage 1920. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).
- Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage & Companionage 1928. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).
- Debrett's Peerage & Baronetage 1985. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).
- A Genealogical & Heraldic History of Colonial Gentry 1891. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).
- A Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain & Ireland 1879. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).
- A Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Peerage & Baronetage, the Privy Council, Knightage & Companionage 1911 - 73rd Edition. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

To be held 30 April 1994 at the Holiday Inn, 90 - 22nd Street East, Saskatoon

- 10:30 Coffee & Registration. Silent Auction.
- 11:00 Workshop: *A Key To Discovery*. How Saskatchewan Organization for Heritage Languages (SOHL) can help you in your research and translation of foreign languages. Presentation by Dr. Shakeel Akhtar.
- 12:00 Lunch.
- 1:15 Workshop: *Little Known, Understood or used References*. Where to look when you think you have looked everywhere. Presentation by Laura Hanowski, Provincial Librarian.
- 2:15 Refreshment Break.
- 2:30 Annual Meeting: Audited Statement.

There will be an exchange of the Floater Collection and a large Silent Auction. Please bring your floater books as soon as possible on that day.

We would appreciate your registration as soon as possible. Registration Fee of \$8.50 for the Workshops and \$14.00 for the Workshops & Lunch. Registration Form below. A block of rooms have been reserved for those attending this function for \$52.00 a night single and \$62.00 a night double under the SGS. When booking the room, advise the hotel that you are attending the SGS meeting to receive this rate.

To guarantee the above rate at the hotel, you must register with the Holiday Inn by April 10.

REGISTRATION FOR SGS ANNUAL MEETING & WORKSHOPS

Yes, I would like to register for:

| | | |
|------------------|---------|-------|
| Workshop only | \$ 8.50 | _____ |
| Lunch & Workshop | \$14.00 | _____ |

*You must register by Thursday April 28 to ensure lunch.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____

Please make cheques payable to the SGS and send to:
SGS, Box 1894 Regina, SK S4P 3E1

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 1993


AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
Regina, Saskatchewan

We have audited the balance sheet of **SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY** as at December 31, 1993, and the statements of revenue, expenditures and surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at December 31, 1993, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.


E.J.C. Dudley & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Regina, Saskatchewan
January 22, 1994


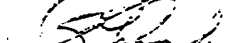
E.J.C. DUDLEY & CO.

| ASSETS | | 1993 | 1992 |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | |
| Cash | | \$114,112 | \$ 55,130 |
| Accounts receivable | | 1,255 | 954 |
| Prepaid expenses | | 371 | - |
| Inventory - cost | | 5,450 | 5,292 |
| Total Current Assets | | <u>121,188</u> | <u>61,376</u> |
| CAPITAL ASSETS - note 4 | | | |
| Office equipment | | 40,707 | 40,314 |
| Less accumulated depreciation | | <u>39,767</u> | <u>37,481</u> |
| Total Capital Assets | | 940 | 2,833 |
| Total Assets | | <u>\$122,128</u> | <u>\$ 64,209</u> |

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | |
| Accounts payable | | \$ 2,041 | \$ 3,031 |
| Deferred revenues - note 3 | | <u>101,439</u> | <u>42,442</u> |
| Total Liabilities | | <u>103,480</u> | <u>45,473</u> |
| MEMBERS' EQUITY | | | |
| Surplus - page 3 | | 17,708 | 15,903 |
| Equity in capital assets - note 2 | | 940 | 2,833 |
| Total Members' Equity | | <u>18,648</u> | <u>18,736</u> |
| Total Liabilities and Members' Equity | | <u>\$122,128</u> | <u>\$ 64,209</u> |

Approved on behalf of the Board:

 Director
 Director

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Surplus
For the year ended December 31, 1993

| | 1993 | Restated 1992 |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| REVENUE - page 5 | | |
| Administration | \$154,319 | \$141,901 |
| Other | <u>14,238</u> | <u>15,140</u> |
| Total Revenue | <u>168,557</u> | <u>157,041</u> |
| EXPENDITURES - pages 6 and 7 | | |
| Administration | 87,107 | 78,012 |
| Travel and meetings | 6,155 | 8,380 |
| Membership communications | 10,208 | 10,190 |
| Programs | 62,889 | 60,689 |
| Equipment purchases | 393 | 597 |
| Total Expenses | <u>166,752</u> | <u>157,868</u> |
| EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES) FOR THE YEAR | 1,805 | (827) |
| SURPLUS - beginning of the year | 15,903 | 16,730 |
| - end of the year | <u>\$ 17,708</u> | <u>\$ 15,903</u> |

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Statement of Changes in Financial Position
For the year ended December 31, 1993

| | <u>1993</u> | <u>1992</u> |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| CASH FROM (FOR) OPERATIONS | | |
| Excess revenues (expenditures) for the year | \$ 1,805 | (\$ 827) |
| Cash From (Applied To) Other Current Items: | | |
| Accounts receivable | (301) | 58 |
| Prepaid expenses | (371) | - |
| Inventory | (158) | (888) |
| Accounts payable | (990) | 1,292 |
| Deferred revenues | <u>58,997</u> | <u>5,754</u> |
| Total Cash From (For) Operations | <u>58,982</u> | <u>5,389</u> |
| CASH POSITION | | |
| Beginning of year | <u>55,130</u> | <u>49,741</u> |
| End of year | <u>\$114,112</u> | <u>\$ 55,130</u> |

E.J.C. DUDLEY & CO.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Revenues
For the year ended December 31, 1993

| | <u>1993</u> | <u>1992</u> |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Grants - Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund | \$112,100 | \$105,800 |
| - Heritage Foundation | 3,000 | - |
| Memberships | 32,926 | 32,316 |
| Interest | 1,340 | 1,902 |
| Donations | 1,531 | 1,185 |
| Expense recovery - GST refundable portion | 1,982 | - |
| Miscellaneous | <u>1,440</u> | <u>698</u> |
| Total Administration Revenue | <u>\$154,319</u> | <u>\$141,901</u> |
| OTHER | | |
| Contracts | \$ 90 | \$ 703 |
| Subscriptions | 1,024 | 1,137 |
| Tours | 2,321 | - |
| Research | 3,902 | 3,765 |
| Education | 615 | 780 |
| Saskatchewan Residents Index | 197 | - |
| Special purchases donation | 942 | 1,923 |
| Reader printer | 548 | 482 |
| Publications | 1,997 | 3,138 |
| Seminar and annual meeting | 743 | 649 |
| Profit on sales | <u>1,859</u> | <u>2,563</u> |
| Total Other Revenue | <u>\$ 14,238</u> | <u>\$ 15,140</u> |

E.J.C. DUDLEY & CO.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 1993

| | <u>1993</u> | <u>Restated 1992</u> |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| ADMINISTRATION | | |
| Salaries | | |
| Salaries | \$ 54,248 | \$ 49,441 |
| Benefits | 9,721 | 7,921 |
| Professional development | <u>347</u> | <u>228</u> |
| Total Salaries | <u>64,316</u> | <u>57,590</u> |
| Office | | |
| Rent | 9,973 | 9,928 |
| Printing and copying | 1,301 | 1,145 |
| GST | 1,944 | - |
| Postage | 350 | 258 |
| Telephone | 1,369 | 1,500 |
| Office supplies | 910 | 932 |
| Maintenance and repairs | 957 | 1,051 |
| Sundry | <u>85</u> | <u>70</u> |
| Total Office | <u>16,889</u> | <u>14,884</u> |
| Other | | |
| Promotions | 423 | 1,026 |
| Memberships | 1,049 | 870 |
| Committee expense | 2,235 | 833 |
| Bank charges | 73 | 91 |
| Fees, license, and insurance | <u>2,122</u> | <u>2,718</u> |
| Total Other | <u>5,902</u> | <u>5,538</u> |
| Total Administration Expense | <u>\$ 87,107</u> | <u>\$ 78,012</u> |
| TRAVEL AND MEETINGS | | |
| Staff Travel | \$ 941 | \$ 1,843 |
| Volunteer travel | 3,198 | 4,810 |
| Annual meeting and seminar | 1,425 | 1,222 |
| Board meetings | <u>591</u> | <u>505</u> |
| Total Travel and Meetings | <u>\$ 6,155</u> | <u>\$ 8,380</u> |
| MEMBERSHIP COMMUNICATIONS | | |
| Bulletins | | |
| Printing | \$ 8,328 | \$ 7,855 |
| Postage | 973 | 1,462 |
| Typing | 600 | 600 |
| Supplies | <u>307</u> | <u>273</u> |
| Total Membership Communications | <u>\$ 10,208</u> | <u>\$ 10,190</u> |

E.J.C. DUDLEY & CO.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 1993

| PROGRAMS | 1993 | Restated 1992 |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Library | | |
| Program co-ordinator | \$37,679 | \$30,580 |
| Books and fiche | 3,213 | 5,441 |
| Bookbinding | 579 | 927 |
| Subscriptions | 312 | 298 |
| Postage | 1,706 | 1,836 |
| Printing | 180 | 155 |
| Research | 1,135 | 1,594 |
| Supplies | 712 | 229 |
| Total Library | 45,516 | 41,060 |
| Special purchases | 942 | 2,041 |
| Obituary files | 116 | 144 |
| Heritage conference | - | 600 |
| Tours | 2,244 | - |
| Seminar hosting | 400 | 500 |
| Cemetery | 163 | 206 |
| Education | 10,310 | 12,082 |
| 25th anniversary project (Sask. Residents Index) | 749 | 241 |
| Branch administration | 173 | - |
| Historic research | - | 143 |
| Documentary Heritage Inventory | 350 | - |
| Reader printer | 483 | 646 |
| Publications | 1,443 | 3,026 |
| | <u>\$62,889</u> | <u>\$60,689</u> |
| EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (NET OF SALES) | | |
| Office | \$ 393 | \$ 597 |

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 1993

1. GENERAL

The Society is incorporated under the Non-Profit Corporations Act of Saskatchewan. Its primary objective is the promotion of the study of genealogy in Saskatchewan.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

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

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

3. DEFERRED REVENUES

Revenues received in the year, but applicable to future years, are as follows:

| | 1993 | 1992 |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Subscriptions | \$ 392 | \$ 425 |
| Memberships | 14,925 | 13,316 |
| Donations | 1,722 | 676 |
| Operating grant 1st half | 61,300 | 28,025 |
| Special Project grant | 23,100 | - |
| | <u>\$101,439</u> | <u>\$ 42,442</u> |

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

| | Cost | Rate | Accum. Deprec. | Net Book Value 1993 | 1992 |
|--------------------|-----------------|------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Computer equipment | \$11,454 | 40 | \$11,335 | \$ 119 | \$ 414 |
| Other assets | 29,253 | 20 | 28,432 | 821 | 2,419 |
| | <u>\$40,707</u> | | <u>\$39,767</u> | <u>\$ 940</u> | <u>\$ 2,833</u> |

5. RESTATEMENT OF PRIOR YEAR FIGURES

The Society has adopted the reporting policy of charging the salaries and the related employee benefits of the program co-ordinator and education co-ordinator to programs rather than administration. Prior year expenditures have been restated so as to be comparable.

•A Genealogical & Heraldic History of the Peerage & Baronetage, the Privy Council, Knightage & Companionship 1913 - 75th Edition. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).

•Kelly's Handbook to the Titled Landed & Official Classes 1928. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).

•Whitakers Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage & Companionship 1922. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).

Great Britain: England

•1881 Census Index for Devon. REFERENCE ONLY. (Microfiche).

•England - North East Map 1935. Donated by Terry Ford. (Map).

Great Britain: England, Huntingdon

•1881 Census Index Huntingdon. REFERENCE ONLY. (Microfiche).

Great Britain: England, Shropshire

•Ordnance Survey Map: Sheet 41 Shrewsbury 1833. Donated by Terry Ford. REFERENCE ONLY. (Map).

Great Britain: England, Somerset

•1881 Census Index for Somerset. REFERENCE ONLY. (Microfiche).

Great Britain: England, Yorkshire

•East Yorkshire Family History Society Members' Interests 1993. (Book).

Great Britain: Ireland

•Directory of Parish Registers Indexed in Ireland. (Book).

•Familia - Ulster Genealogical Review. Donated by Tom McClelland. (Periodical).

Great Britain: Scotland, Fife, Dunfermline

•Dunfermline Abbey Churchyard. (Book).

Great Britain: Scotland, Kirkcubright

•Stewartry of Kirkcubright Monumental Inscriptions Pre 1855. Volume 3 & 6. (Book).

Great Britain: Scotland, Midlothian, Edinburgh

•Dean Cemetery Monumental Inscriptions Pre 1855. (Book).

•Edinburgh 1851 Census, Volume 1, Canongate. (Book).

•Thorn Parish Poll Tax 1694. (Book).

Great Britain: England, Wales, Anglesey

•1881 Census Index for Anglesey. REFERENCE ONLY. (Microfiche).

Great Britain: England, Wales, Merioneth

•1881 Census Index Merioneth. REFERENCE ONLY. (Microfiche).

Europe:

•People to People. An Introduction To Over 1000 Bulgarians, Czechs, Hungarians & Slovaks Who Would Like To Meet Travelers Like You. Donated by David Obee. (Book).

•Second Edition in English of Annuaire de la noblesse de France et d'Europe Called World Nobility & Peerage. Donated by Legislative Library. REFERENCE ONLY. (Book).

Europe: Baltic States

•Map of Baltic States 1945. Donated by Barrie Appleyard. (Map).

Europe: Bukovina

•Chernovtsy 1947. Donated by Terry Ford. REFERENCE ONLY. (Map).

Europe: Galicia

•Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia. Donated by Norm Stetner. (Book).

Europe: Galicia, Koenigsau

•It Was Simply Beautiful In Koenigsau.
(Book).

Europe: Galicia, Rohatyn

•Rohatyn 1914. Donated by Terry Ford.
REFERENCE ONLY. (Map).

Europe: Galicia, Stanislau

•Stanislau 1888. Donated by Terry Ford.
REFERENCE ONLY. (Map).

Europe: Galicia, Zaleszczyki

•Zaleszczyki 1894. Donated by Terry Ford.
REFERENCE ONLY. (Map).

Europe: UKraine, L'Vov

•L'Vov 1947. Donated by Terry Ford.
REFERENCE ONLY. (Map).

United States: Illinois, St. Clair Co.

•St. Clair County Genealogical Society
Quarterly Vol. 15, No. 1-4, 1992.
Donated by Gail Milton. (Periodical)

BOOK REVIEWS

by Laura Hanowski

The Trail of the Black Walnut. Reaman, G. Elnore. 1957, 1965 reprinted 1993. 267 p. US \$25.

Genealogical Publishing has reprinted Professor Reaman's book which provides insight into the role the Pennsylvania Germans the French Huguenots and English and Welsh Quakers played in the settlement of Upper Canada from the outbreak of the Revolutionary War in 1775 to about 1812. There are lists of the first recorded settlers in Niagara (1776), Essex (1780), Eastern Ontario (1784), York (1793) and Waterloo (1800). This book will be of particular interest to genealogists who are unfamiliar with.

The following books are available from the Federation of Family History Societies, c/o Benson Room, Birmingham & Midland Institute, Margaret St., Birmingham, B3 3BS, England. Please pay in sterling.

• *Buckinghamshire: A Genealogical Bibliography.*

Raymond, Stuart, 1993, 57p. £5.

• *An Introduction to Affection Defying the Power of Death: Wills, Probate & Death Duty Records.* Cox, Jane. 1993, 93p. £2.50.

• *An Introduction to Reading Old Title Deeds.*

Cornwall, Julian. 1993, 93p. No price given.

• *An Introduction to Using Newspapers and Periodicals.* Chapman, Colin. 1993, 30p. £1.95.

• *Land and Window Tax Assessments.* Gibson, Jeremy; Medlycott, Mervyn; Mills, Dennis. 1993, 52p. £2.50.

These are the latest books published by the Federation of Family History Societies to help the genealogist to understand the background, terminology and value of records that are often overlooked when searching for that illusive ancestor. Many references are made to books found in the SGS Library. I for one, will also have a closer look at the Locality Catalogue of the Family History Library to see what other records I can examine for myself on microfilm.

service to his credit. After his retirement he worked for the Robert Simpson Co. as a night man for 15 years. In 1926, he received a ring with the Mounted Police crest from the Sergeant's Mess for having attended 50 consecutive Christmas dinners at the Barracks. (NOTE Until he died in 1941 he never missed the Christmas morning reception at the Sergeant's Mess or the uniformed night at the Masonic Lodge even though he protested for weeks in advance how tight and uncomfortable his old uniform was). In 1935 he received the long service good conduct medal from Lord Tweedsmuir, then Governor General of Canada. In 1927 the cairn at Fort Walsh was unveiled and the four men remaining of the original Fort Walsh group were at the ceremony. Isaac was one of them.

Isaac was always handy at fixing things. During his years at Simpson he would bring home damaged toys from the store and fix them. I was the oldest of the grandchildren and when Grandma Forbes Christmas package came there was always great excitement. I remember one year especially because the package had two dolls with dark brown hair and eyes and I called them my twins. They were the first brown eyed dolls I had. There was always lots of balloons some with squeakers and some without. My mother was always glad when the squeaker was no more.

I visited my grandparents in 1927 for six weeks. I never saw too much of my grandfather because he was working during the night and he slept or read most of the day. My grandmother had a friend, Mrs. Perkins, who lived about half a block away. They would play 500 rummy every night for about three hours. They were grand old ladies but made an odd pair. Grandmother was short and stout and had to use a cane to get about, while Mrs. Perkins was slim, tall and very agile. Grandmother and I went downtown several times on the street car. All the conductors called her "Grandma", and would always jump out to help her onto the street car. If there happened to be a new man who didn't know her and didn't offer to help her she would say "young fellow give me a hand please." It wasn't long before he was hopping down and giving her a hand like all the others. She always said she never wanted to die as long as her legs would carry her around. As long as she lived she managed to get around with her cane.

In 1932 the Forbes went to Clyde, Alberta to visit their eldest daughter, Myrtle Green, and to see their first great granddaughter,

Joyce Hope, my eldest girl. Joyce was one year old then and Grandmother brought her a teapot, a Brown Betty all beaded on the sides, that her mother had given her when she was ten years old. My daughter still has it and uses it on special occasions. To date it is at least 98 years old. (This was written in 1943.) It makes real a good cup of tea, and seems to improve with age.

The Forbes celebrated their golden wedding on 6 August 1934. The house was decorated with white and gold bells and streamers and a profusion of flowers. Over 200 guests called during the afternoon and evening. The table was centred with a three-tiered wedding cake and neighbours and friends helped serve the guests. One of the greatest surprises of the day was the visit of the General Manager and other officials of the Simpson store. They presented the couple with a grandfather clock on behalf of the entire staff.

After the reception in Regina they left on a second honeymoon to their old home town of Plattsville, Ontario. Ellen said, "I'm going on my golden wedding honeymoon and I'm going to have a golden time."

There was another reception for them at Plattsville, and the second half of their wedding cake was used at that. It had been very carefully packed to take with them, and as carefully guarded by Mrs. Forbes on the train. The reception at Plattsville was in the same house and they stood in the same place to have their pictures taken as they had done 50 years before.

Fifty years earlier they had travelled for seven miles from Plattsville to Drumbo in a buggy behind a team of flashing white horses. This time they travelled the same seven miles by taxi. Mrs. Forbes said if she lived to see her diamond wedding she wanted to travel those same miles by plane or whatever was the newest way of transportation.

On 24 February 1937, Mrs. Forbes died from pneumonia that followed an attack of flu. Her body had become old and worn out so that she could only hobble about. Her spirits were as young as ever. She always wished she would go quickly and not be a burden to anyone. She had a saying, "I hope to go to sleep and wake up and find my self dead." She is buried in the RCMP cemetery in Regina, very close to her husband and daughter.

After his wife's death, Mr. Forbes still travelled in the summer, sometimes to visit Myrtle in Edmonton, sometimes to visit Leighton in Maple Creek and in 1939 to

visit Douglas in Cleveland, Ohio. (Until 1940, when Evered had his heart attack and we had to move into an apartment, he lived with us. He was easy to have as a house guest. He spent a lot of time reading. A letter was written to each of his children at least once a month.) Several times he was invited to ride in the Calgary Stamped parade. He often rode in the same car as the Indian who had been in the Riel Rebellion. Mr. Forbes was one of the oldest Mounties, and the Indian was the oldest chief still alive who had participated in the Rebellion. Both wore their colorful dress uniforms, the Chief's beautifully beaded buckskin and a headdress of brightly colored feathers. Mr. Forbes was dressed in his red tunic, white pants, helmet and gloves with high black boots (I am quite sure they were brown E.B.) and a sword. This uniform is now in the Maple Creek museum at Mr. Forbes special request. In August 1941, just a few days before his 85th birthday, Mr. Forbes died at Banff Alberta. He had planned to spend a few days there before going on to Edmonton to visit Myrtle. He suffered a stroke and only lived a few days. He went quickly as I am sure he would have wished. He was far too independent to linger long and be a burden to any one.

His old spiked helmet, his sword and Sam Brown belt rode again on the afternoon of his funeral when ex Staff Sergeant Isaac Jameson "Ike" Forbes was buried in the RCMP cemetery. Colorfully sombre was the only description to fit the cortege that passed between an honour guard of Mounties as full military honours were accorded the old veteran of 1878. After the simple service at the RCMP Chapel, the flag draped casket with the sword, belt, helmet, gauntlets and medals on top was placed on the gun carriage. The gun carriage was followed by the traditional riderless horse out of the square to the cemetery. Here the Masonic Lodge conducted their service which was followed by the last post. So ended the colorful lives of Mrs. and Mrs. "Ike" Forbes, a grand old couple.

Two of their sons, Leighton and Douglas, served in the First World War, and two grandsons in the Second World War. Allan, Leighton's son, was reported missing during the raids over Hamburg and was presumed dead. Grandson Walter Green, Myrtle's son, was rejected for the Armed Services. He became a civilian pilot and flew the planes that the gunners and observers trained from.

Myrtle lived on a farm at Clyde for 19 years, then moved to Edmonton where she

lived until she died in 1957. Leighton was a druggist and owned and operated the Forbes Pharmacy in Maple Creek from 1924 until his death in 1958. Douglas spent most of his life in the U.S.A. and died in Modesto California. Evered became a school teacher and was Director of Physical Education at Scott Collegiate, Regina for 12 years before his death in 1943 at the age of 35. Scott Collegiate to this day still has a sports day every spring called Forbes day.

* * * * *

Special Collections

Found In The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Library Include:

- 1891 Census for Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Ontario.
- 1901 Census for Northwest Territories.
- Scrip Records for Northwest Territory.
- Index to Computerized Ontario Land Records: 1780 - World War 1.
- Index to Upper Canada Land Records 1764-1867.
- Ontario Marriage Registers 1858-1869.
- Ontario Cemetery Records - 75 reels.
- Index to Vital Statistics for Ontario: 1869-1895 for Births, 1869-1910 for marriages and 1869-1920 for Deaths.
- Biographical Sketches from Toronto Newspapers 1911-1967.
- Index to Lower Canada Land Records 1637-1841.
- Lower Canada Marriage Bonds.
- Quebec Loiselle Marriage Index. 66 reels of a possible 175.
- Dictionnaire genealogique des familles canadiennes by Tanguay.
- Repertoires de actes de baptême mariage sepulture et des recensements du Québec ancien 1700's. 47 volumes.
- Loyalist records for Quebec, Ontario and Maritimes.

* * * * *

The following article is taken with permission from PRISMA, Vol. 5, No. 1, Summer 1976. PRISMA is a publication of the Saskatchewan Association of Teachers of German.

Die Gemütlichen Leute

by S. Clubb

The cultural aspects of their heritage is but one of the contributions we owe to our German settlers. Those who settled in our newly-opened lands from the central and midwestern United States, brought with them efficient farming methods and familiarity with mechanized methods of agriculture. They adopted the principle of summer fallowing developed by Dr. Angus MacKay of the Indian Head Experimental Farm after 1885, and planted the quicker ripening strains of wheat that were being developed for the western prairies. American homesteaders of German and Scandinavian background participated wholeheartedly in the organization of farm groups, pools and co-operative associations, as these were familiar methods of mutual aid in their long history.

The legendary Qu'Appelle Valley, favoured by the native Indians and fur traders alike as the loveliest region of the Great Lone Land, became the location of the earliest German settlements in Saskatchewan after the advent of the railroad in 1885. The settlers came from South Russia around the Black Sea and the Crimea regions, and second-generation Germans came from the northern United States.

German Lutheran settlements sprang up in the Cupar-Southey area in the southern half of our province, and twenty-five miles northwest of Regina near Edenwold and Avonhurst. This Edenwold district has a population of around 1,000 people of whom three-quarters are descendants of immigrants from the villages of Satulmare and Arbora in Bukowina who arrived in the decade from 1886 to 1896. The choice of site of the original homesteaders was fortuitous: the soil is medium black loam on a clay subsoil, the undulating valleys provide plenty of wood and water, and proximity of railroad and large urban centre nearby aided development as a thriving community.

Among the earliest settlers in the Edenwold district were the families named Schick, Koch, Brant and Winkler. For the most part, the pioneer homesteaders of Edenwold were descendants of "Die wanderlustigen

Schwaben" (the wander-loving Swabians) who left south-western Bavaria and the Palatinate between the Rhine and the Main in the late eighteenth century to settle the empty spaces of the vast empire of Catherine the Great. Like the Mennonites from East Prussia, the hard-working Lutherans and Catholics with German language and customs were financially aided and exempted from taxes for thirty years, and soon became successful agriculturalists on large holdings. The social, religious and political changes in the Slavic countries to which these Germanic peoples migrated did not affect their folkways. They clung through over a century of settlement to their speech and customs, and did not become assimilated to any extent.

Gilbert Johnson, in his interesting articles in Saskatchewan History, describes many Swabian customs which have been carried over to their new home in western Canada. He mentions the feast served at the wedding party, when tables were laden with food and drink. "Holoptsi" (cabbage rolls, borrowed from their old Slavic neighbours) were always served, as was "Aepfel Kuchen" (apple cake) and "Kvach Kuchen" (plum cake). After dinner the dancing began, and was kept up until noon the following day. About midnight the "bride's dance" took place, when each male guest danced a few rounds with the bride, then placed a sum of money on a plate held by the "Brautmutter" (bride's mother) after which he received a glass of wine and a piece of wedding cake. When the "bride's dance" was over, the "Brautmutter" would speak in the bride's honour, then break the plate.

Other occasions for festivities often for wearing the gay embroidered Bavarian garb as well, were New Year's Eve visiting, "Fastnach" revelry on the night of Shrove Tuesday, Whitsunday (Pentecost), Whitmonday, and Christian "name days". Today the ancestral dialect and customs of the Swabians and other Bavarians are becoming extinct, but they presented a colorful pattern in Saskatchewan's early history.

Other immigrants, whose traditional homeland was the beautiful region of the Rhine, the Black Forest and the magnificent Tyrolean Alps, settled on the Soo Line east of Regina around the cosmopolitan settlement of Langenburg, Strasbourg, Balgonie, Odessa and Vibank.

The devout Roman Catholics among the 150 German families who settled near Langenburg were of Bavarian origin and named their first school district, established in 1890, "Landshut" after their old home in Bavaria. Many other German names for school districts and municipalities abound around Langenburg, including that of the German Lutheran parish of Hoffenthal. It was here that pioneer settlers organized the Germania Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in 1909, an organization with over fifty years of successful operation. Gilbert Johnson reports in Saskatchewan History that the provisional directors of this company were: Adam Kitz, Philip Haut, Jacob Loewenberger, August Remus Jr., Alfred Hartung, George Haas, and Alfred Kendel. He lists other names such as Franz Becker, Herman Tatz, George Andres, Carl Schultz and Jacob Baumung as charter members, and George Haas as the main organizer.

Among the earliest settlers in the Strasburg (later Strasbourg) district was Karl Moeller, who built a fine two-storey log house with shingle roof in 1883. Other pioneers of the district had names of Zimmerman, Ladwick, Klatts, Doeger, Moellen, Schwants, and Schroeder, all of whom arrived in 1884.

East of Regina about twenty-five miles, the first of Saskatchewan's important St. Joseph's Colony lured German Catholic settlers from the northern States and southern Russia to take up land in the fertile plains. The Russian Germans named their trading centre Odessa after the city near where they lived previously. Centred at Balgonie and established early were St. Joseph's College and the Holy Family Convent. In 1896 the Sedley S.D., N.W.T., near Vibank, was gazetted, with Adam Klotz as chairman, and Philip Klein as one of the board. Students who attended this small school achieved distinguished success in various fields: Anton Huck, who became a member of the Legislature, A. B. Gerein, now a District Court Judge at Humboldt, his brother, now the Right Reverend Francis Gerein, Vicar-General, archdiocese of Regina, and one lad who

became the Most Reverend Francis Klein, Roman Catholic Bishop of Saskatoon. These are a few of the sons of pioneers of St. Joseph's Colony who have made important contributions to cultural, educational, ecclesiastic and judicial fields in Saskatchewan.

"Then there is that remarkable community known as St. Peter's Colony in the heart of Saskatchewan, centering on Muenster, Bruno, Humboldt, and Cudworth, founded in 1902 by Catholics of German extraction from the United States. The building up of churches, orphanages, hospitals, schools and colleges, with the solid prosperity of the homes, is as much an example of nation building as the taxes paid into the Municipal Office."

These are the impressions Robert England received when he visited the flourishing German settlement twenty years after it was formed in the first decade of this century. Two main reasons sparked the exodus of these German Catholic immigrants from the prosperous plains of the United States: economically, the search for cheaper land and more opportunity for their families, and culturally, the desire to form a homogeneous community of German Catholic people, gathered from diverse areas of the midwestern and northern states where their parents had immigrated after 1860.

The initial organizing group was headed by Abbot Peter of the Benedictine Monks of Collegeville, Minnesota, who planned the colony of German Catholic immigrants. The Catholic Settlement Society, with F. J. Lange of St. Paul, Minnesota, as president, and the German American Land Company with Henry Haskamp of St. Cloud, Minnesota, as president, coordinated their efforts to the common desire of forming this colony.

To explore a prospective site for the colony in the Canadian northwest, a small group consisting of Father Bruno Doerfler, O.S.B., Henry J. Haskamp, M. Hoeschen and H. Hoeschen, all from Minnesota, set forth on a great adventure. After a week of travelling over southern Assiniboia, guided in their search by Leon Roy of the Immigration Department at Winnipeg, "a walking encyclopedia of Canadian land Mennonite settlement a decade earlier. Here they obtained the services of the redoubtable

Gerhard Ens who described a beautiful site east of the Mennonite settlement and the later Ukrainian settlement around Fish Creek. This region, where Leofeld now stands, is described by Father Bruno: "We were greeted by a gently rolling plain, studded with beautiful groves and crystal lakes. The soil on the plain was all the very choicest, for it was deep black humus." The date was August 30, 1902.

This tour of inspection was followed by the completion of a plan for immediate settlement. By an agreement with the Dominion Government a block of land comprising fifty townships was set aside for the colony, through the efforts of the German American Land Company. The company agreed to bring in fifty settlers per year for three years, during which period they would be allowed sole homestead rights in the area. In addition, the land company purchased over 100,000 acres of land from the North Saskatchewan Land Company at \$4.50 per acre, paying fifty cents per acre cash, the rest to be paid in instalments.

The Catholic Settlement Society immediately undertook the task of supplying settlers for the new colony, and the Benedictine Monastery at Cluny, Illinois, under Prior Alfred, accepted the invitation to minister to the spiritual needs of the colony.

Within less than two months, twenty-six men had arrived at Rosthern and in the company of Father Bruno had selected their homesteads in the new colony. By December, 1902, about one thousand homesteads had been occupied, mostly by settlers from Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Kansas. By 1906 all the free homestead land had been taken. Father Bruno Doerfler, who became the first Abbot when the young monastery at Meunster was elevated to the dignity of an abbey in 1911, expressed his satisfaction with St. Peter's Colony, which he termed "the greatest Catholic colonization venture ever undertaken in America".

In 1919 a cathedral and abbey and the fine St. Peter's College were completed at Muenster, serving the thriving parishes of Humboldt, Bruno, Dana, Peterson, Carmel, Cudworth, St. Benedict, Leofeld, Hoodoo, Willmont, Fulda, Pilger, Lake Lenore, Annaheim, St. Gregor and several others.

The first German Catholic newspaper St. Peter's Bote was published by the fathers of the Abbey, and has become The Prairie Messenger.

With the arrival of the Canadian Northern Railway in 1904, the trading centre for St. Peter's Colony revolved on Humboldt, named for the noted German naturalist. The first store was operated by Gottlieb Schaeffer, and other early businessmen were named Eidelbrock, Kepkey, Ritz, Yoerger, Heidgerken, Kruse, Telfer, Schaeffer, Haskamp, Bruser and others of Teutonic origin intermixed with Anglo-Saxon names. The first homestead near Humboldt was filed by Casper Feltin on March 15, 1903, followed by A. Hultz, Paul Thiermann, John Folries, A. Lindgerg and Albert Ecker.

In 1911 the Sisters of St. Elizabeth from Austria established their convent and hospital at Humboldt, on land purchased from Philip Flory. By efficient management they were able to extend their services to hospitals at Cudworth and Macklin, and in 1955 a magnificent modern structure replaced the original hospital. The St. Elizabeth's Hospital at Humboldt operates an accredited training school for student nurses. This order administers several homes for the elderly, including St. Anne's in Saskatoon. Connected with the St. Peter's Colony as well was the convent opened by the Ursuline Sisters at Bruno, with other branches of this order now centred at Regina and Prelate. Over 400 Ursuline Sisters provide teaching service in the schools of our province. Among them is Sister Imelda of Prelate whose design graces Saskatchewan's Jubilee Flag.

The stable religious and agricultural community, settled by German-American Catholics early in this century, has produced many distinguished citizens who have added lustre to Saskatchewan's scene. Among these is Otto Lang, son of O. T. Lang who arrived from Cologne, Germany in 1924, and who was principal of Humboldt Collegiate Institute for many years. Otto became Rhodes Scholar for Saskatchewan and Dean of Law for the University of Saskatchewan.

As settlers flocked to St. Peter's Colony the need for more land became acute. The Catholic Settlement Society, under its president, F. J. Lange, explored the possibilities of a second settlement. Many

of the prospective settlers from southern Russia and western United States desired more open land with less brush and scrub trees. With this purpose in mind, the Catholic Colonization Society was formed at Rosthern in 1906, with Mr. Lange as president, Mr. Bentz as secretary, and three Oblate priests on the executive.

Through the industrious efforts of this executive, the settlement that became known as a second St. Joseph's Colony, an offshoot of St. Peter's Colony, sprang into existence west and north-west of Saskatoon along the old Swift Current-Battleford trail. The main body of German American settlers arrived in the district east of Tramping Lake and west to Revenue which was homesteaded by them between 1906 and 1907. A later influx from southern Russia and Austria-Hungary arrived between 1908 and 1910 to establish the Tramping Lake-Macklin part of the colony. Thus, a heterogeneous population of Russian Germans, Hungarian Germans, and German Americans, all adhering to the Catholic faith and ministered to by the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, St. Mary's Province, formed the parishes around Leipzig, Handel, Kelfield, Macklin, Unity and Tramping Lake. In contrast to the eastern colony which had plenty of wood for log houses, the first dwellings on the open plains of St. Joseph's Colony were sod houses. Floors were made of mud or boards, as was the ceiling. Roofs, constructed on a framework of poplar rafters, were covered with grass and mud. Furniture was homemade and simple. The staple diet was Mehlspeisen (cereal food) and milk, supplemented by wild fowl or rabbit. Household remedies were administered to the ill. Social life centred around the church, and informal gatherings brightened the bleakness of the early years of struggle.

Mentioned in a history of "St. Joseph's Kolonie" are the lay founder, F. J. Lange, and the names of settlers who arrived in the first two caravans in 1905 to Revenue and Tramping Lake: Franz Wurtzer, Melchoir Scherman, Rudolph Schmidt, Anton Kallenhofer, George Kappel, Jacob Gerlinsky, Mike Kolinsky, Wendel Suchan, John Zimmer, Jacob Miller, Frances Perlinger, and the Reverend Father Theo. Schweers, O.M.I.

The German Catholics in this colony make yearly pilgrimages to the Shrine of Our Lady of the Rosary at Reward and those of St. Peter's Colony to the Shrine at Mount Carmel. Since 1932 the Oblates of St. Mary's Province, primarily a German order, have operated the St. Charles Scholasticate in Battleford situated in the building that formerly housed the Territorial Government, and St. Thomas College which was moved to its present site in North Battleford in 1950. Today, the School Sisters of Notre Dame supply many teachers in this area.

Farther north, in the lush bush country around St. Walburg and Henribourg, other German settlements began to take root before 1910. Some of these were settled by families from the United States, such as the Yost and Lein families. Other immigrants came directly from southern Russia and the Austro-Hungarian territories. Of these, the name of Bernard Imhoff is worthy of mention. A celebrated painter of murals and church interiors, Imhoff maintained his studio at his farm home, about six miles west of St. Walburg, where it became a focal point for tourists for many years. Much of his work is included in the collection of the Glenbow Foundation in Calgary.

Administering to the needs of the settlers around Unity and Wilkie in the veterinary field in the early days was another German immigrant who illustrates the enterprise of his ancestry. This veterinary surgeon, trained in Berlin, was Dr. William Schumann who served the Unity field from Christmas, 1910 to 1919, when he moved to Rosthern to set up practice. With the decline in demand for veterinary services, Dr. Schumann began the manufacture of veterinary medicine, including capsules for treatment of bott flies and medicinal salves for horses and cattle. Because of increased demand for these products the family moved to Saskatoon in 1927 where they branched into other lines of salves and products for human use, forming the well-known firm of Westock Products. Dr. Schumann passed away in May, 1966, but Mrs. Schumann is a lively, hard-working lady of eighty-three. Today the firm, carried on by a son, sells the extracts and commodities made from the original formulas, as well as a full line of giftware.

The story of early German settlement in Saskatchewan would not be complete without the important chapter of the settlement of the vast area between Saskatoon and Regina, known as the Saskatchewan Valley. The pioneer who initiated the mass influx of settlers to this area was E. J. Meilicke, prominent farmer and former state Senator from Minnesota. The foresight and endeavor of this practical agriculturalist of German lineage brought him to the humble community of Saskatoon early in 1901 for the purpose of seeking land. "I hired Jack Brawley to take me out to see the Temperance Colony land near Dundurn", he recalls in his reminiscences. Dundurn, through which passed the Canadian Northern Railway lines, was chiefly a ranching community, comprised of such old-time settlers as Mawsons, Blackleys, McCordicks, Wilsons, A'Courts, and the nearby Moose Woods Reserve of Chief Whitecap's Sioux band.

The colony land which Meilicke inspected had been branded, along with millions of acres in "Palliser's Triangle", as unfit for growing cereal grains. However, a simple test with a housewife's bottle of vinegar proved to the enterprising German American that this theory was wrong. Meilicke staked his fortune on his opinion, and purchased in all, twenty sections of land from the Temperance Colonization Society for about \$10,000. On part of the land he planted a crop of wheat and returned in the fall with a trainload of prospective investors and businessmen to review the results. Meantime, he had influenced other German settlers from Minnesota and adjacent states to take up homesteads near Dundurn and Hanley. These included the prominent families of C. H. Thode, Herman Jacoby, Ed Gaetz, O. H. Schwanbeck, the Vogelsang Brothers, Schmidts and Schwagers.

In the words of historian Arthur S. Morton, "His settlement at Dundurn flourished, and many settlers, winning courage from his venture, entered what was supposed to be a desert and transferred it into one of the great grain growing areas of the West. Not by luck was this feat accomplished, but by sound knowledge and experience."

E. J. Meilicke and his four sons, trained for professional careers, conducted many business ventures as well as agricultural pursuits. In the booming years of

Saskatoon's growth the Meilickes handled lumber, building materials and household goods, and a few years later E. J. Meilicke purchased an interest in the Saskatoon Phoenix and the Regina Leader, in his words "to further the interests of farmers". He sold his interests to the Sifton organization and retired to Vancouver where he lived to a hearty age, enjoying the stature and prestige which he had earned.

Following the success of Meilicke in growing a substantial stand of wheat in 1902 near Dundurn, and because of their faith in him as a respected public figure, the financiers of the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company finalized an agreement with the Dominion Government whereby it contracted to settle the vast Saskatchewan Valley area between Saskatoon and Lumsden on over 1,000,000 acres of land. As a result of the dynamic efforts of their directors (such as Davidson and Kenaston), 1,642 homestead entries were filed by energetic Americans, chiefly Scandinavian and German stock.

From Half-Way, Michigan in 1904 came Paul Gerlach who secured a good homestead south of Allan on the GTP Railway. By resourceful and scientific agricultural methods, Gerlach won several prizes for wheat in world competition, culminating with the World Wheat Prize in 1913.

As a result of the large Lutheran population in the Saskatchewan Valley area, the Scandinavian and German elements combined to establish the important Lutheran Collegiate Bible Institute at Outlook and Luther College in Regina. As well, in 1914, German Lutherans were especially active in inaugurating the Luther College and Seminary for the training of Lutheran ministers and affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan. This College, now known as the Lutheran Theological Seminary, is moving to the University campus in Saskatoon, and among its proudest displays will be that of a complete set of Luther's works in German, donated to start a German library.

The crucial years between World War I and World War II were particularly trying for Saskatchewan immigrants of German descent. During the years of the first World War anyone with a German name was suspect, and respected citizens like Dr. Schumann and E. J. Meilicke were compelled to argue at length their loyalty to

their adopted country, Canada. Meilicke, who had never been a German citizen, reiterated his allegiance to Canada, but affirmed that "a man who despises the place of his birth would not make a good citizen of any country".

During the 1920's and 1930's, German-speaking Saskatchewanians participated in cultural clubs such as the Concordia Club, presided over by Dr. Schumann. Each year special programs were held for "Weihnachtsfeier" with traditional Christmas music and plays. At such times musical interludes were provided by Mrs. E. G. Reinhard, cello; Max Tomszak, flute; and choir selections directed by G. A. Voellm. Alternately in Saskatoon and Regina, each year in July a "Deutscher Tag" was held, bringing as many as 5,000 together, reviving the songs and dances of the German heritage, and displaying German art and handicraft in public places.

With the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, all assets of the Club Concordia in Saskatchewan were confiscated by the government. Ironically, the Mayor of Saskatoon in that year was Carl Niderost, of German parentage. Proposals to ban the teaching of German language in schools and universities were answered by Professor Anstensen of the German Department, University of Saskatchewan, who pointed out the importance of training military personnel, postal censors and others in German.

The ranks of the armed forces during 1939-45 were filled with Saskatchewan natives of many European backgrounds, and of these the German Canadians answered the call willingly and well. German names enhance the Honour Rolls in many districts signifying the supreme sacrifice made by those a generation or two removed from the German homeland.

Since 1952 many Germans have settled in Saskatchewan directly from the former German "Reich", and most of these immigrants have chosen urban life in contrast to the rural preference of our earlier German settlers. They have brought to our province their skills as craftsmen in such trades as carpentry, plumbing, stone masonry, iron work, upholstery. Many contribute in research laboratories and scientific fields; some have become small businessmen and insurance agents. The

cultural field is well represented by such people as Ursula von Kameke, formerly with the German opera ballet and now conducting the North Battleford School of Dancing.

"Deutsch sein heisst eine Sache um ihrer selbst willen tun". This well-known German saying means "to be a German means to do a thing for its own sake". In the early years of the booming growth of Regina and Saskatoon, German businessmen demonstrated this quality. In Saskatoon, Henry Haskamp and the Hoeschens, both associated with the German American Land Company earlier, entered business. Haskamp bought the Windsor and the Flanagan Hotels, re-naming the latter the Senator. The Hoeschens, in 1906, with Fred Wentzler, started the Saskatoon Brewery, the first of its kind in the northern part of the province. The original plant is now operated by Labatts Brewery.

C. J. Hanselman began operation of the first abattoir in Saskatchewan in 1905, and the retail outlet, Empire Meat, has specialized in German meats and foods for more than fifty years. Henry Thomas began the photography business which bears his name in 1927 and developed it into one of the outstanding color photography firms in the province. Gus Hamp began his bicycle and skate shop about the same time. In Regina, the Furhmann Meats firm and the Fahlman Brothers Auto Body Works have been in operation for decades.

Some of the newer enterprises operated by German immigrants in more recent years include, in Saskatoon: the Rathje Brothers mushroom plant (in Lumsden as well), Sinfonia Travel Bureau, Wunderbar Music Shop, E. Sacher Upholstery, Stene's Bakery, and the Sheraton-Cavalier complex; in Regina: Hirth Sausage, and the Regina Glass Company.

Recent German immigration has revived interest in German Canadian cultural organizations such as the Concordia Club in Saskatoon, the Harmonie Club in Regina, Heidelberg in North Battleford, Edelweiss in Lloydminster, and clubs in Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. Total membership is approximately 4,000.

Many Saskatchewan Germans read *Der Nordwesten*, published in Winnipeg since 1889, and *Der Courier*, which began publication in Regina in 1907 as the

Saskatchewan Courier. The latter weekly published a special edition to commemorate the sixtieth birthday of Saskatoon, edited by the Saskatchewan representative William Langen. Carrying advertisements of German tradesmen in many centres, this issue points out the immense contribution to Saskatchewan's economy by German capital in the Alwinal potash operations near Lanigan. Those of German ethnic origin number almost 160,000 and comprise the second largest group in our province after those listed as "Anglo-Saxon". There are nearly 64,000 of the Catholic religion, nearly 40,000 Lutherans, over 25,000 adhering to the United Church, and nearly 12,000 of the Mennonite faith.

Saskatchewan's history is replete with names of German origin: John Diefenbaker, Dr. J. C. Ulrich, former Minister of Public Health; Reynold Rapp, M.P.; Walter Erb, former Minister of Health; Henry Baker, Mayor of Regina; G. D. Eamer, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation. These are but a few of the many scores with German ancestry who have contributed in legislative, educational, judicial, business or cultural fields, and who trace their lineage to the central European nation called "Germania" 2,000 years ago.

In the unfolding of the vivid tapestry of Saskatchewan's history, the German settlers have woven the intermediate linking threads, melding the central European love of the land, the northern European tenaciousness of purpose, the easy assimilation of the English language and forms of democratic government, the diversity of religious belief that ties the Germans to many other ethnic groups. Their long sojourns in many countries of Europe familiarized them with languages and customs of other peoples, and this knowledge proved valuable in the success of the German settlements in the new province of Saskatchewan.

Under limitless skies, the broad plains of Saskatchewan lie fallow for six months, then quicken with life as the warm spring sun banishes the frost from the earth. Here, on the young and peaceful prairies, we feel far removed from the blood-stained fields of Europe, the old and sad continent. Yet we are bound to her and her sorrowful centuries as with a silver cord for on our bountiful fields live her children's children, each of whom has in his heart a heritage of the homeland.

A Year Without Summer

by Dirk Hoogeveen.
From (Regina) The Leader 8 April 1896.

WHAT AND OLD MAN'S DIARY TELLS OF THE YEAR 1816

Summer in Winter and Winter in Summer
A Man Lost In The Snow In Vermont In June - Everything Green In United States and Europe Destroyed By Frost In August.

The year 1816 was known throughout the United States and Europe as the coldest ever experienced by any person then living. There are persons in northern New York who have been in the habit of keeping diaries for years and it is from the pages of an old diary begun in 1810 and kept unbroken until 1840, that the following information regarding this year without a summer has been taken.

January was so mild that most persons allowed their fires to go out, and did not burn wood except for cooking. There were a few cool days but they were very few. Most of the time the air was warm and spring like. February was not cold. Some days were colder than any in January, but the weather was about the same. March from the 1st. to the 6th. was inclined to be windy. It came in like a small lion and went out like a very innocent sheep. April came in warm, but as the days grew longer the air became colder and by the first of May there was a temperature like that of winter, with plenty of snow and ice. In May the young buds were frozen dead, ice formed half an inch thick on ponds and rivers; corn fields were planted again and again, until it became too late to raise a crop. By the last of May in this climate the trees were usually in leaf and birds and flowers were plentiful. When the last of May arrived in 1816 everything had been killed by the cold. June was the coldest month of roses ever experienced in this latitude. Frost and ice were as common as buttercups usually are. Almost everything green was killed.

ALL FRUIT WAS DESTROYED

Snow fell ten inches deep in Vermont. There was a seven inch snow fall. In Maine a three inch fall in the interior of New York State and the same in Massachusetts. There was only a few moderately warm days. Everybody looked, longed and waited for

warm weather, but warm weather did not come. It was also dry, very little rain fell. All summer long the wind blew steadily from the north in blast laden with snow and ice. mothers knit socks of double thickness for their children, and made thick mittens. Planting and shivering were done together and the farmers that worked out their taxes on the country roads wore overcoats and mittens. On June 17 there was a heavy fall of snow. A Vermont farmer sent a flock of sheep to pasture on June 16. The morning of the 17th dawned with the thermometer below the freezing point. At 9 o'clock in the morning the owner of the sheep started to look up his flock. Before leaving home he turned to his wife and said jokingly; "Better start the neighbours soon; its the middle of June and I may get lost in the snow." An hour after he left home a terrible snow storm came up. The snow fell thick and fast, and, there was so much wind, the fleecy masses piled in great drifts along the windward side of the fences and outbuildings. Night came and the farmer had not been heard of. His wife became frightened and alarmed the neighbourhood. All the neighbours joined the searching party. On the third day they found him. He was lying in a hollow on a side hill with both feet frozen; he was half covered with snow, but alive. Most of the sheep were lost. A farmer near Tewksbury, Vt. owned a large field of corn. He built fires around the field to keep off the frost. Nearly every night he and his men took turns in keeping the fires and watching that the corn did not freeze. The farmer was awarded for his tireless labours by having he only crop of corn in the region.

July came in with ice and snow. On the Fourth of July ice as thick as window glass formed throughout New England, New York and in some parts of the States of

Pennsylvania. Indian corn in some parts of the East had struggled through May and June, gave up.

FROZE AND DIED

The surprise of everybody, August proved the worst month of all. Almost every green thing in the United States and Europe were blasted with frost. Snow fell at Barnet, thirty miles from London, England on Aug. 30. Newspapers received from England stated that 1816 would be remembered by the existing generation as the year in which there was no summer. Very little corn

ripened in New England. There was great privation and thousands of persons would have persons would have perished if it had not been for the abundance of fish and wild game.

In direct contrast with 1816 appears the year 1827-28 when there was no winter. Capt. Daniel Lyon, who died some years ago in Burlington, Vt., used to relate his experience in 1827-28. He was a walking encyclopedia of local events. He said "I know but one season when winter was almost like summer, the winter of 1827-28. I was running the steamboat Gen. Green between Burlington, Vt., and Port Kent and Plattsburgh, N.Y., and during the year there was not a bit of ice in the whole lake from one end to the other.. The old lake Champlain Steamboat Company hauled out the steamboats Phoenix and Congress, and hardly a bit of ice appeared on Shelburne Bay near Burlington during the winter.

"The Phoenix had a new engine built in Albany, and the whole outfit had to be carried from that city to Shelburne Harbor by teams through the mud. at Middlebury, Vt., the mud was more than a foot deep. The Phoenix was rebuilt and ready to launch by Jan. 15. Jan. 18 was the day fixed for the launching, and I took over a large party from Burlington on the Gen. Green. The sun was shining with the warmth of a July day. The women who sat on deck raised their parasols.



* * * * *

Having the world's best idea will do you no good unless you act on it. People who want milk should't sit on a stool in the middle of a field in the hopes that a cow will back up to them.

Readers' Digest, 1990

SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY

North-West Field Force under Major-General Middleton, C.B. Return of officers and men killed during the attack on Batoche from 9th to 12th May, inclusive.

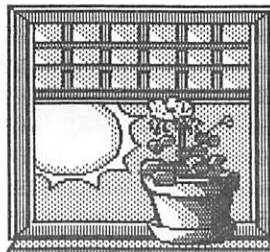
24th May, 1885

| Rank and Names | Cause of death | Remarks |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------|
| A Battery--- | | |
| Gr. Wm. Phillips | Gun shot wound | 9th May |
| 10th Grenadiers--- | | |
| Lieut. W. Fitch | do | 12th May |
| Pte. T. Moore | do | 9th May |
| 90th Battalion--- | | |
| Pte. R.R. Hardisty | do | 10th May |
| Pte. James Fraser | do | 12th May |
| Boulton's Scouts--- | | |
| Capt. E.L. Brown | do | 12th May |
| Capt. John French | do | 12th May |
| Intelligence Corps--- | | |
| Lieut. A.W. Kippen | do | 12th May |

E.A.GRAVELY,
Brigade Surgeon

FRED MIDDLETON,
Major-General, Comding N.W. Field Force

The above is taken from the Sessional Papers, Vol.5, Fourth Session of the Fifth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, 1886.



Introducing New, Composite Indexes

To Birth and Marriage Records In The Old Parochial Registers of Scotland

Now available for general public use are entirely new indexes to births and marriages in the Old parochial Registers of the Established Church of Scotland (Presbyterian). These indexes, commonly called Scottish OPR Indexes, comprise the most comprehensive collection of indexed Scottish births and marriages covering the 300 years prior to the commencement in 1855 of Scottish statutory Civil Registration.

The indexes are available at both The General Register Office for Scotland, New Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YT, Scotland, and the Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 and its affiliated Family History Centers; and at similar institutions worldwide. Produced by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with the very generous cooperation and assistance of the General Register Office for Scotland and Her Britannic Majesty's Stationery Office, the Indexes are presented on "nanofiche", a compact form of microfiche.

Created from a new filming of the original OPR's authorized by the Registrar General for Scotland, numerous previously "lost" entries in the registers have been recovered and appear in the new Indexes. NO death (burial) records, nor records of other religious denominations are included in the Indexes.

The new Indexes contain over 6 million births and more than 2.2 million marriages from the OPR's and also include Scottish "MR" records never before integrated into OPR Indexes. This composite indexing substantially enhances the value of these Indexes. ["MR's", by definition, are "Miscellaneous Records" of Church of Scotland births and marriages, often referred to as "blotter" and "scroll" records. Entries in these records that differ from those in the main OPR's are included in the Indexes].

Covering all Countries of Scotland for all years prior to 1855 for which registers have survived, these comprehensive Indexes are an invaluable, easy-to-use research aid applicable to many disciplines. The earliest Index entry is dated 1553, though some register starting dates may be as late as the

early 1800's. The Registers of a few parishes have not survived, so are not included in the indexes.

Indexed names are arranged alphabetically according to **actual** spellings as given in the original records, or according to an "evaluated spelling," in which some part of the original record is altered or modified to help ensure accuracy of identification (recognition) of the name, date, or place. The Greek letter, Beta; "B" is used to mark ALL "evaluated" index entries requiring user comparison with the original record. NO index entries occur for indecipherable source records.

Given and Surname Indexes to both births and marriages are provided for each county of Scotland, together with "instructions" microfiche. Index entries give: person's name; sex; parent or spouse name(s); event type (birth, christening, or marriage); date of place (parish) of the record entry; Batch/Serial Number (to identify source microfilms); and, for out-of-chronological-sequence entries in the registers, "FR" numbers are given (which correspond to frame numbers on source microfilms). Each frame of the new source microfilms is sequentially numbered at the top of the frame. Legibility of frame numbers varies due to differing light exposures required during filming.

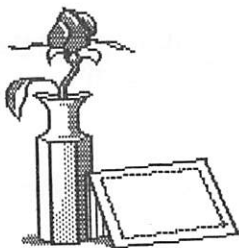
Further, the Indexes group together all "Mac" equivalent names (M', Mc, Mac, Mk, etc) under "MAC". Feminine forms of this prefix, namely "NIC" and "VIC", are listed under "N" and "V", respectively.

For entries not found initially by use of a Surname Index, and if the given name is known, ALWAYS consult the Given Name Index. Virtually always, the desired record, it exists in the Indexes, can be found by using the Given Name Index. Some events, of course, were never entered in the Registers, and some are lost due to illegibility or damaged or missing pages. Users are **strongly reminded** to consider all possible spellings of a name: e.g., equivalent names "White" and "Quhite" are widely separated in the Indexes.

The Indexes enable users to quickly locate names. However, no index is acceptable as a primary source, because its entries are abridged transcriptions. Indexes are only references to source date, and information found in them should **always** be verified for accuracy, acceptability, and analysis in light of related sources. The "Parish and Vital Records List", for example, shows time coverages of related parish registers. Thus, the OPR Indexes may open many "doors" to complementary source records, e.g., Dissenter Registers, Deeds, Sasines, etc. leading to further useful family history information.

The OPR Index project, involving many dedicated staff and volunteer workers has, from its inception, been directed and technically supervised by David E. Gardner, FSG, and George Jordan, M.A., BSEE. Their broad genealogical expertise and experience, together with that represented by the entire team is well reflected in the quality, scope, and many user-friendly features of the rich research tool.

The Family History Library Catalog lists the Old Parochial Register of Scotland under: *Scotland, [County Name} - Church Records, Indexes". Library Call Numbers for the Indexes are shown in the following Table.



| County | Inclusive Microfiche Call Nos. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Aberdeen | 6025611 thru 14 |
| Angus | 6025615 " 18 |
| Argyll | 6025619 " 22 |
| Ayr | 6025623 " 26 |
| Banff | 6025627 " 30 |
| Berwick | 6025631 " 34 |
| Bute | 6025635 " 38 |
| Caithness | 6025639 " 42 |
| Clackmannon | 6025643 " 46 |
| Dumfries | 6025651 " 54 |
| Dunbarton | 6025647 " 50 |
| East Lothian | 6025655 " 58 |
| Fife | 6025659 " 62 |
| Inverness | 6025663 " 66 |
| Kincardine | 6025667 " 70 |
| Kinross | 6025671 " 74 |
| Kirkcudbright | 6025675 " 78 |
| Lanark | 6025679 " 82 |
| Mid-Lothian | 6025683 " 86 |
| Moray | 6025687 " 90 |
| Nairn | 6025691 " 94 |
| Orkney | 6025695 " 98 |
| Peebles | 6025699 " 702 |
| Perth | 6025037 " 706 |
| Renfrew | 6025707 " 710 |
| Ross & Cromarty | 6025711 " 714 |
| Roxburgh | 6025715 " 718 |
| Selkirk | 6025719 " 722 |
| Shetland | 6025723 " 726 |
| Stirling | 6025727 " 730 |
| Sutherland | 6025731 " 734 |
| West Lothian | 6025735 " 738 |
| Wigtown | 6025739 " 742 |

INDIAN & METIS SOURCES

The SGS will do a basic search of Indian and Metis sources found in the SGS Library for \$25.

Sources checked include:

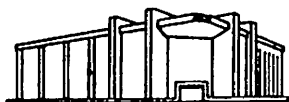
1. Department of the Interior North West
Half Breeds and Original White Settlers
Indexes of 1885

Department of the Interior Applications
for Script made in 1886-1901, 1906 by
Half Breeds in the North West.

- these records may give the names of parents, spouses and children.
- dates and places of birth and/or marriage.
- sometimes gives dates and place of death.
- state whether parents were Indian, White or Half Breed.

2. Indexes for 1881 and 1891 Census for North West Territories.
3. Guide to Holdings of the Glenbow Archives.
4. Book: Genealogy of the First Metis Nation.
5. Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Cemetery Collection: Not all cemeteries have been recorded.
6. SGS Obituary Index: Note the obits are from 1982 to the present.

▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶ ▶



News of the Family History Library

35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

Vol. 5, No. 3 Summer 1993

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS SYSTEM

The development of a new database containing the names of Union and Confederate soldiers who served in the United States Civil War has been announced.

Scheduled for completion in about three years, the Civil War Soldiers System will identify about 3.5 million soldiers, their regiments, and which battles the regiments fought in. Because many soldiers served in more than one regiment and under more than one name, including aliases and spelling variations, the database will include about 5.5 million names.

When finished, the database will be available at the National Park Service Battlefield Sites, National Archives branches, the Family History Library and its family history centers, and other major genealogical libraries and archives.

A Cooperative Effort. The creation of this database will be a cooperative effort between the National Park Service, the National Archives, the Federation of Genealogical Societies, the Civil War Trust, the Genealogical Society of Utah (a parent organization of the Family History Library), and hundreds of volunteers throughout the United States.

Volunteers Needed. Volunteers are needed to do data entry on personal computers in their homes and on microcomputers at National Parks sites, National Archives branches, the Family History Library, and societies belonging to the Federation of Genealogical Societies. The Family History Library and the Genealogical Society of Utah encourage all interested persons to participate in this unique project.

Participation is not limited to members of genealogical societies; anyone may volunteer. For more information, write to—

Civil War Soldiers Index
Federation of Genealogical Societies
P.O. Box 3385
Salt Lake City, UT 84110-3385

NEW COMPUTER SOURCES AT LIBRARY

The Family History Library is now offering two new computer resources on an experimental basis: electronic bulletin boards and new compact disc sources.

Electronic Bulletin Boards. The Family History Library now gives patrons access to on-line computer services (electronic bulletin boards), including CompuServe, Genie, Prodigy, and America Online.

Through these bulletin boards, patrons can read messages and queries left by other researchers and post their own queries. The bulletin boards also include

shareware genealogy programs and compiled genealogies that patrons may download. There is a small fee based on connect time to use these services.

New Compact Disc Resources. The Family History Library is also testing several commercial databases on compact disc. These include phone directories for the United States and Germany, several United States census indexes, query files, automated family pedigrees, some United States marriage records, the *Biographical and Genealogical Master Index*, Pennsylvania newspaper abstracts, and the *National Inventory of Documentary Sources*.

Using the Resources. These resources are available in the Data Center on the main floor of the Family History Library. Patrons may reserve computers in the Data Center for 30- or 60-minute time blocks.

The Family History Library has made these databases available so that patrons and staff can evaluate their usefulness in family history research. No plans currently exist to make these sources available in family history centers.

CORRESPONDENCE SERVICES NOW AVAILABLE ELECTRONICALLY

Family History Library staff members recently began answering questions on four electronic bulletin boards. Although they cannot do research for you, staff members will answer basic questions such as where a specific town is, if records are available for a given location, or how to use FamilySearch.

The questions and answers are stored on the bulletin boards. Before asking a question check existing answers to see if it has been answered already.

The following chart lists the bulletin boards and the identification numbers where this service is available.

| Bulletin Board | ID Number |
|--|-------------------------|
| GEne (Research questions) | F.H.Library |
| GEne (FamilySearch questions) | FamilySearch |
| America Online | FamHistLib |
| Prodigy | FHLS98B through FHLS98F |
| CompuServe | 70007,3253 |
| National Video Text (Research questions) | FHLibrary |
| National Video Text (FamilySearch questions) | FAMSearch |

| For these countries: | These record types should be stored at the library: |
|--|--|
| Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Scandinavia, Slovakia, and Switzerland | Church, civil registration, Jewish, emigration, probate, and census records |
| France | Civil registration indexes; civil registration records for Paris and other major cities and the departments of Haut-Rhin, Bas-Rhin and Moselle |
| Belarus, Romania, Russia, and Ukraine | Roman Catholic and Protestant church records and civil registration, emigration, and Jewish records |
| Hungary | Jewish, emigration, census, and Budapest church records |
| Austria | Emigration records |
| Italy | Civil registration records for Sicily and Toscana; Protestant church records for Piedmont |
| South Africa | Civil registration indexes, emigration and Jewish records, and death notices |
| Mexico | Church, civil registration, Jewish, and emigration records for major cities and some areas of high emigration |
| Portugal | Church, civil registration, Jewish, and emigration records for the Azores |

EUROPEAN FILMS—DELAYED ACCESS

The Family History Library's growing collection of microfilmed records and limited storage space has made it necessary to store some of its films at other locations. In the past, this applied only to films from countries outside North America, the British Isles, and northern Europe.

This growth now requires that some films from most European countries be stored at other locations. This includes some films that used to be stored at the library. Since only seldom-used films have been removed from the library, researchers will usually find most films they need.

If a researcher needs a film not stored at the library, it can usually be delivered within one or two hours. Some films, however, may require three to five working days.

Currently only European films are stored off-site. Films from other places may be moved off-site within the next few years.

Determining Which Films Are Available. Although we cannot provide an exact list which European films are stored at the library, the chart above lists the types of records that are usually stored at the library. However, the library does not have each record type for every area of each country listed on the chart.

Planning Your Visit to the Library. If you plan to use European films while you are at the Family History

Library, we suggest that you do the following before coming to Salt Lake City:

- Check the Family History Library Catalog™ to see if the library has the records you need. Copies of the catalog are available at all family history centers.
- If the library has the records and the record type is listed on the chart, the film should be available for immediate use at the library.
- If the library has the records you need but the record type is not listed on the chart, please write to library and specify the exact film numbers you will need and the date of your visit. Write at least four weeks before you come. Library staff will make every effort to have those films available for you. The address is—

International Reference Unit
Family History Library
35 North West Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

News of the Family History Library is published four times yearly by the Family History Department of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. ISSN 1052-8644. Not available by subscription. General information about the hours and services of the Family History Library is available at 801-240-2331. Comments are welcome. Please address them to Editor, *News of the Family History Library*, 35 North West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, UT 84150.



FAMILYSEARCH® 2.18 RELEASED

Family history centers have recently received FamilySearch 2.18. This release is a major milestone for FamilySearch—a powerful computer system that helps simplify family history research. Included are updates to the International Genealogical Index™ on compact disc and to Ancestral File™.

Although these new editions of the International Genealogical Index and Ancestral File contain millions more names, they are on fewer discs. Improved compression technology has reduced the number of compact discs by half. Fewer compact discs reduces the number of times a user needs to change discs and reduces production and shipping costs.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX—1993 EDITION

More Names. The 1993 edition of the International Genealogical Index is available only on compact disc. It contains over 200 million names—50 million more names than the 1988 edition and 14 million more names than the 1992 microfiche edition.

Until recently, the International Genealogical Index contained mostly names submitted for Latter-day Saint temple ordinances after 1970 and names extracted from original records. However, the following new types of records have been added to the index:

- *24.5 million names from pre-1970 Latter-day Saint temple records (mostly submitted before 1942).* This figure represents about 70 percent of the names from these records. The remaining names will be released on future compact discs.
- *4.5 million names submitted from 1978 to 1990.* These names lack information that was previously required for inclusion in the International Genealogical Index, and they were not available until the 1992 microfiche edition of the index.
- *10 million names submitted since 1990.*

These three types of sources may include *estimated* dates and places. Previous versions of the index did not include estimated data.

Three to five million names (less than three percent) from the 1988 edition of the index do not appear in the 1992 microfiche edition or the 1993 compact edition. These names, many of them from Mexico, were extracted from original records and “cleared” for temple ordinances. The ordinances, however, were never completed.

Since the index’s main purpose is to list all completed Latter-day Saint temple ordinances, names will be added *after* temple ordinances have been performed. Names extracted from original records for whom temple ordinances have not performed will be available in separate FamilySearch files.

Enhanced Features. The following enhancements have been made to the International Genealogical Index:

- Instead of listing all names on one list, the 1993 edition lists *individual records* (birth, christening, and miscellaneous entries) and *marriage records* on separate lists.
- Users can filter (narrow) searches on locality, time period, exact spelling of surname, and combinations of husband’s and wife’s names.
- For North America, a new phonetic standard for surnames has been introduced, providing many new groupings of names and eliminating other groupings.
- Given names are grouped by standard names. As a result, names like Catherine and Katherine or like Thomas, Tho, Tom, and Thos are grouped together. Groups are arranged by event date. Middle names and initials are displayed but not used in sorting.
- Moving from one type of search to another has been simplified. For example, you can press [F8] to move to Parent Search, [F7] to move to Marriage Search, and [F6] to return to Individual Search.

New Information. Some entries in the International Genealogical Index contain new types of information:

- **Film Numbers.** All entries from pre-1970 temple records and most entries submitted since 1990 contain the film number of the original temple record instead of the batch number. If the index entry is from a pre-1970 temple record, the temple record may contain information not found in the index. If the entry was submitted after 1990, no additional information appears on the temple record.

Note: Pre-1970 temple records can be ordered through family history centers on the condition that no photocopies be made. The Family History Library does not make photocopies of these records. However, many of these records are also in the *Family Group Records Archives*, which can be sent to family history centers and from which photocopies can be made.

- **Relative.** Entries from pre-1970 temple records often display the word *relative* if the temple record did not list the father, mother, or spouse. *Relative* refers either to the first member of the family who joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or to a living person who represented the family in

submitting names for temple ordinances. The relationship between the deceased person and the relative may be as vague as in-law or friend or as specific as son, grandson, or tenth cousin.

ANCESTRAL FILE—1993 EDITION

More Information. The 1993 edition of Ancestral File includes information contributed through 21 August 1992 and contains 15 million individuals. (The last release contained 12.7 individuals.) In addition to containing more information, it takes the 1993 edition less time to download information.

Contributors and users should examine the information in the 1993 edition, making and documenting corrections if errors are discovered. If possible, corrections should be coordinated with others working on the same line. For more information, see *Correcting Information in Ancestral File™*, available at family history centers.

Contributions. During the last two years, the amount of information contributed to Ancestral File on diskette has increased, and the amount contributed on paper has decreased. We welcome this change since we can process diskette contributions more correctly, easily, and quickly. For more information on contributing to Ancestral File, see the guide *Contributing Information to Ancestral File™*, available at family history centers.

PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE® 2.3

A maintenance release of Personal Ancestral File (2.3 for DOS computers) is now available. Features added to this release include the following:

- **Improved printing options.** The user may now designate beginning and ending points for sorted names lists by letter of the alphabet and may print separate pages for names with the same letter of the alphabet. It is now possible to print family group records while printing the related descendancy and cascading pedigree charts. Also, a new wall chart is available.
- **Focus/Design Reports.** Users can (1) focus on empty fields, (2) perform wild card searches, and (3) narrow their search to the focus list itself. Focus lists can be saved to disk and can be used to create a GEDCOM (GENealogical Data Communications) file.
- **Pedigree Search.** It is now possible to access all the functions listed on the "Main Menu."
- **Additional Match/Merge options.** They include (1) using less-restrictive rules to generate a list of possible matches, (2) saving the automatic merge list if the user does not finish a match/merge, and (3) printing a report which lists all records merged.

- **GEDCOM program improvements.** These include the ability to select a range of families in a GEDCOM file and to use the same key strokes to mark or unmark individuals in a GEDCOM file for addition to Family Records information.

A README file on the upgrade diskettes explains these and other changes in greater detail.

New Packages. New Personal Ancestral File packages cost \$35.00 and include the manual and 3.5" and 5.25" diskettes. They can be purchased through the Salt Lake Distribution Center. For an order form or for VISA or Mastercard orders, call (800) 537-5950 or write to—

Salt Lake Distribution Center
1999 West 1700 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84104

Upgrade Packages. Upgrade packages are available until January 1995 and can be purchased through the Salt Lake Distribution Center (address and telephone number above). Upgrade packages contain both 3.5" and 5.25" diskettes. To obtain upgrades, users should do the following:

- **Registered users of release 2.2** have been sent order forms for release 2.3. They should send the order form and \$4.00 to receive the upgrade.
- **Users of 2.2 who have not yet sent in their registration card** should do so. They will be sent an order form for version 2.3. If they include \$4.00 with the card, they will be sent the upgrade immediately.
- **Registered users of multiple copies of 2.2** may have received only one update order form. To obtain more order forms, contact Family History Support by calling (801) 240-2584 or writing to—

Family History Department
ATTN: Family History Support
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

- **Registered users of 2.0 or 2.1** should send or bring the title page from their 2.0 or 2.1 manual to the Distribution Center to purchase the upgrade. These update packages cost \$12.00 since they contain the manuals and the diskettes.

Telephone orders, fax orders, and photocopies of the order form will not be accepted for the upgrade package.

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Computer Corner

by Robert L. Pittendrigh

The annual seminar now is history. It was once again a success. All the computer sessions were oversubscribed, leaving a few disappointed folk. The organizers tried to give first priority to the out of town people who wanted to take some of these sessions. Leaders of each computer session reported good attendance, keen interest and very good interchange between leaders and attenders. The SGS seminar committee is most appreciative of the use of the excellent facilities that was provided gratis by SIAST at the 11th Ave address. It made possible hands on use of computers to demonstrate the programs being described. There seems to be a real interest among family historians about computerization of their family data.

Over at the Delta on Friday night and all day Saturday, a corner that attracted plenty of interest was a computer running a sample of the Saskatchewan Resident Index (SRI) data base. The SRI demo corner was hosted by Tom Atkins. The occasional shouts of delight when someone found something interesting attracted others to have a look.

Tom has done a remarkable job of adapting a program to meet the needs of this very special index. He wrote the demo program and the loader program just for the seminar. He has taken a keen interest in the whole project and has spent hundreds of hours setting the program up, helping indexers with all their problems, and attending to many details necessary in making the whole project a success. He has designed an attractive format for the SRI computer data base.

A basic introductory screen, indicating it was the SRI, asked the patron to hit any key to bring up a screen, which asked for a search name to be typed. The program then presented a screen of five names, exactly as asked for or the nearest spelling. The data is alphabetical, and can be viewed by paging up or down. Family name, given name, year of event if given, origin if given, Sask. location, and name of source is the minimum of information given in this index.

This demo program contained 104995 names from eleven selected books, a Cummings map and a cemetery listing. The program, when fully developed for its launching next October, will provide for printing out of

selected entries. The patron can then take this printed list to a library as a guide to look up the actual sources.

Tom hopes that by this time next year the data base will contain at least one million names. Hopefully, most of the seminar attenders had a hand at the SRI demo computer, and the people who have volunteered to index will have an idea of how valuable their work has been to this project. Tom also hoped that people will realize that the data on the demo machine was just a very small portion of the SGS data. The SRI should be as valuable for Sask sources as the IGI is for other countries.

Dwayne Law was one of the presenters. His interest is Personal Ancestral File.

Just about every genealogical package on the market has a user group. PAF has a large network of user groups all over the world, followed by Roots III, Everyone's Family Tree, and by Brother's Keeper. A Regina and District PAF user group has joined this network. Dwayne Law has organized the Regina and District PAF Users group which meets, usually, on the second Friday of every month except June, July, August and December. The group will meet at the Family History Library because there are two computers there using a PAF program. The group is open to registered users of PAF or to any one investigating PAF. As each new update to PAF becomes available, a copy is forwarded to each registered PAF User's Group. Members of the PAF users group can update their own programs. Any PAF user, or anyone interested in PAF, within a fifty mile radius of Regina is invited to join this group. The meetings are informal. A notice will be posted at the SGS library concerning planned meetings.

The Regina and District Computer Interest group has gone into limbo for now. The meetings have been enthusiastically attended when questions were asked and ideas tossed around. The two hour sessions went by quickly, and everyone left feeling they had learned something worthwhile. The chairperson, Bev Weston, a conscientious and enthusiastic person, found she had committed herself to more activities than she could handle. Among her many interests is

[illegible]

Press Release

Portions of the original homestead records for Saskatchewan will not be accessible for research purposes over a period of two to three months, beginning 1st February 1994. The records are housed in the Saskatoon office of the Saskatchewan Archives Board. They were identified in the Board's Conservation Condition Survey last year as one of the top priorities for reformatting onto microfilm in order to slow down further deterioration in their physical condition.

[illegible]

Society Address Change

Nor-West Genealogy and History Society
P.O. Box 35, Vermilion Bay, ON P0V 2V0

Swedish Addresses:

National Archives:
Riksarkivet, Fack, 100 26
Stockholm 34, Sweden

**Swedish Embassy
Embassy of Sweden
640 - 140 Wellington Street
Ottawa, ON
K1P 5A2**

*(From the OGS Newsleaf, August 1990)
-Relatively Speaking, Alberta Genealogical
Society, Volume 19, No. 1*



The Gopher Hole

Do you have a research problem you don't know how to solve?

Have you come to a dead-end and don't know where to go from there?

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

Surely someone out there has an answer or an idea to help you out of your Gopher Hole!

Please send your questions and/or answers to:

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

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

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS!

1993:01

My grandfather worked on the CPR Stoney Mountain Trestle. My great uncle was a guard at the Stoney Mountain Prison. Are the trestle and the prison both in Manitoba? Where would one find information on these employees - 1880's?

QUESTION:

1994:01

My grandfather and Great-grandfather worked for the CPR out of Moose Jaw in the early 1900's. Does anyone know where to write to see if the CPR or Union Railway would have files on them?

Answers

Re: Question 1993:02

Question: How do I determine what churches existed in a town in Galicia? Are there any books available that give this information?

Answer: Almost all villages, towns, and cities in Galicia belonged to both a Roman Catholic and also a Greek Catholic parish. Only a few cities had more than one church for any religion. Many villages did not have their own church but belonged to a parish in a nearby village. A recently published book titled "Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia"

lists all parishes for every village, town and city in Galicia for the 1896-1914 time period. Village names in Polish and Ukrainian, map references, and German colony information are also included. This 379 page book is available on loan from the SGS Library or may be purchased from Brian J. Lenius, Box 18 Grp.4 RR1, Anola, Manitoba, R0E 0A0. \$37.00

Editors Note: We received two answers to this question both quoting the same gazetteer.

Re: Question 1993:03

Question: Who had to register in the 1940 National Registration and why?

Answer: Mary-Lynne Harding of Kamloops, B.C. writes "Quoting from the book, 'Arms, Men and Governments, The War Policies of Canada 1939-1945' by C.P. Stacey, Ottawa, 1970, page 123-4, paragraphs 3 & 4. 'We have notedthe passage of the National Resources Mobilization Act in June, 1940. Before the compulsory military service authorized by this act could be introduced, it was necessary to conduct a registration of all persons resident in Canada who were of, or near, military age.under the chairmanship of the Dominion Statistician, it was possible for the new department, with the co-operation of the Chief Electoral Officer to begin the National Registration on 19 August 1940 and to complete it within three days. The registration recorded all persons resident in Canada over 16 years of age, both male and female, providing sufficient basic information not only to serve as a guide for a system of compulsory service but also to be of use in the direction and control of labour.'

Questions which may have been asked and answered included birth date, country of birth, parents' birthplaces, naturalization and immigration, education, general health, physical disabilities, class of occupation, occupation and years of experience, name of employer, unemployment, agricultural experience, special training and defence service.

See also Family Footsteps, Kamloops Family History Society, April 1989, pages 14-15 which had an article 'Wartime Registration: Canada.

SGS Genealogical Supplies

BOOKS

| | |
|--|---------|
| Changes of Name | |
| Saskatchewan Gazette 1917 to 1950 . . . | \$20.00 |
| Births, Deaths, Marriages | |
| from Regina Leader 1906 - 1910 | \$18.00 |
| Births, Deaths, Marriages | |
| from Regina Leader 1900-1905 | \$18.00 |
| Births, Deaths, Marriages | |
| from Regina Newspapers 1890-1899 . . | \$23.00 |
| Births, Deaths, Marriages | |
| from Regina Newspapers 1883-1889 . . | \$15.00 |
| ** Bundles of all 4 volumes | \$65.00 |
| RCMP Obituary Index 1933-1989 | \$20.00 |
| SGS Members' Interests 1992 | \$ 6.25 |
| A Subject Index to the Saskatchewan | |
| Genealogical Society <i>Bulletin</i> | \$ 7.00 |
| SGS Resource List | \$25.00 |
| Fratautz and the Fratautzes: | |
| The Rise and Fall of a German Village | |
| Community in Bukovina. | \$27.00 |
| Historical Sketch of St. Peters Parish and | |
| the Founding Colonies of Rastadt, | |
| Katharinental & Speyer | \$ 1.50 |
| In Search of Your Canadian Roots: Tracing Your | |
| Family Tree in Canada. Angus BAXTER. \$16.95 | |
| Genealogy in Ontario: Searching the Records | |
| (Revised Edition) | \$14.00 |
| Were Your Ancestors Front Page News . . | \$ 7.70 |
| The Bukovina Germans | \$ 7.50 |
| Bukovina Villages/Towns/Cities | |
| & Their Germans | \$15.00 |
| How to Research Your Ukrainian Ancestry | |
| in Saskatchewan | \$ 4.00 |
| Tracing Your Scottish Ancestry, | |
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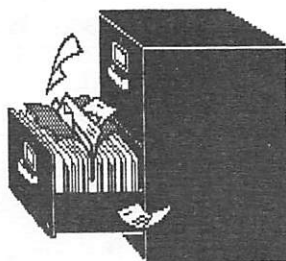


- QUERIES -

Queries of a 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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- | | |
|---------|---|
| McMahon | <p>Seeking contact with descendants of Thomas Franklin Schmidt McMahon, b. Feb. 1, 1852 near Aurora, Ont., mother's name Margaret, m. Tillie Irene Schmidt d. May 18, 1898. Thomas taught school before purchasing "The Liberal" in 1882 in Richmond Hill which he sold to J.E. Smith in 1925. His son Starr McMahon was killed in WWI. <i>Alma Pearson, Box 888, Whitewood, SK S0G 5C0</i></p> |
| McMain | <p>Seeking information on Sarah E., daughter of Jacob McLean and Maria Pool, m. 1868 to Charles McMain. Children: Fredrick b. 1875 and Florence b. 1877 who m. Godfrey McLean and had two children; Helen Georgina b. 1894 and Charles G. b. 1907. <i>Alma Pearson, Box 888, Whitewood, SK S0G 5C0</i></p> |
| Kirby | <p>Would like to hear from descendants of Eli Kirby and McMahon Mary McMahon m. 1840, both of whom died around 1910 in Newmarket. <i>Alma Pearson, Box 888, Whitewood, SK S0G 5C0</i></p> |
| McMahon | <p>Would like to contact the family of Thomas McMahon Cobourne and Rachel Cobourne m. 1834 in West Gullembury. McMann ... They had three sons and three daughters. The sons married three sisters named Cain and changed their name to McMann. Two of the daughters married Campbells of Essa. <i>Alma Pearson, Box 888, Whitewood, SK S0G 5C0</i></p> |
| Millett | <p>Would like to contact descendants of Joseph Francis Millett, son of Joseph and Jane Millett of London, England. Sisters were Elizabeth, Frances, Caroline, and Edith and brother was William Henry. Also two half-sisters were Grace and Miriam Taylor. Joseph worked as a printer in Canada and died in London, Ont. in 1928 at age 42. His nephew Edward George Waters R.A.F. crashed in 1944 at Vancouver B.C. <i>Alma Pearson, Box 888, Whitewood, SK S0G 5C0</i></p> |
| Millett | <p>Would like to contact the family of Emily, daughter of James Millett and Annie nee Golding of London, England. Sisters were Annie, Alice and Edith, m. an American and died in 1947 at 60 years of age in California. Her sister Annie also married an American and died in 1912. <i>Alma Pearson, Box 888, Whitewood, SK S0G 5C0</i></p> |
| Thomas | <p>Would like to contact descendants of William Thomas b. 1826 in Tara? Ont., d. March 26, 1908 in St. Paul, Minn. First marriage 1852 to Eliza Drinkwater d. 1862 and had children Sarah Catherine b. 1852 d. 1855, unnamed infant b. 1854 d. 1854, Susan b. 1855 m. Lewis Alberttah, and Emily b. 1857. A second marriage in 1863 to Elizabeth Walter, b. 1844, d. 1934 in Los Angeles, had children; Mary Elizabeth (Lizzie) b. 1864 at Tara, Ont., Alice Amelia b. 1865, m. John (Jack) Symington, d. 1951 Minneapolis, Minn., Henrietta, Minnie Augusta, Lydia Ethel, William Lewis, Fredrick Walter b. 1878 in Allenford, Ont. d. 1892 in Neche, ND, George Albert and Howard Ambrose. William Thomas was a blacksmith who had six brothers of whom we know nothing. <i>Mrs. Gordon Ede, Box 295, 1209 5th St., Invermere B.C. V0A 1K0</i></p> |
| Pogue | <p>Requesting any information on the occurrences of the name Pogue. <i>Mrs. Alice M. Burke, RR1, Reaboro, Ont., K0L 2X0</i></p> |

- Heron** Request information on Thomas J. **Heron**, b: 22 Dec 1872 in PEI. d: 1 Jun 1945 in Sask.. Marr. Annie Florence **Townsend**. Moved to Regina, Sk. @1908. Possible children William T., Orville J.(O.J. Fishy), John, Miss E. and Miss I.M.. Would like to confirm names and dob and marr's. Seeks correspondence with descendants to share history.
Susan Kennedy, 889 Finley Ave., Ajax, Ont. L1S 3S5
- McIntyre** Seeking information on Carl Russel Grant **McIntyre** (first names not necessarily in correct order). Was in Melville/SE Sask. area 1920-22. Probable friend of George **Murray**, a RR brakeman, same area same time.
Robert Gibson, "B" 11746 Groat Rd, Edmonton, AB T5M 3K5
- McCormick** Robert **McCormick** came to Canada as the youngest child in 1818 with his parents Mary & Thomas McCormick & brothers Samuel, John, Owen, Patrick & sisters Margaret, Ann, Esther & Mary, from Bally-castle, Northern Ireland. Margaret married Archibald Cameron in 1822, Ann married John Gardner in 1822, Esther married Henry MacDonald in 1827, Mary married William Cairns, Robert married 1) Mary Skead and 2) Clarissa Dale in 1855. Seeking information from families with data to share.
Beverly Sheard, Box 57, Maryfield, SK S0G 3K0
- Sheard** Tom **Sheard** was born in 1848 to Mary (**Turpin**) and Turpin Benjamin Sheard in Morley, Yorkshire. Benjamin died in 1849 from "painters lung". Mary married William Deighton and Tom came with them to Canada in 1859. Seeking information from other Sheard and Turpin families with data to share.
Beverly Sheard, Box 57, Maryfield, SK S0G 3K0
- Thomas** Would like information on James Walter **Thomas**, b.in England and was married to Elizabeth **Voden**. They had four boys and three girls. Known names were Edward, Elizabeth and Lydia who was married to Jack Frost.
Mrs. Gordon Ede, Box 295, 1209 5th St., Invermere, B.C. V0A 1K0
- Stobbe** Seeking anecdotal and factual information about Heinrich (b.1868, Russia, d.1917, Rosthern, Sk.) & Fischer Maria (b.Fischer 1872, Russia, d.1915, Rosthern,Sk). They had 9 children including my grandmother Susanna **Stobbe** (b.1896, Rosthern, d.1968, Saskatoon, Sk.).
Judith Rempel, 2416 Bowness Rd NW, Calgary, AB T2N 3L7
- Peters** Seeking anecdotal and factual information about Friesen Hermann (b.1862, d.1914) & Helena (b.Friesen 1867, d.1912)**Peters** who died in the Rosthern, Sk. area. They had 10 children including my grandfather, Hermann **Peters** (b.1896, d.1968, Saskatoon, Sk.).
Judith Rempel, 2416 Bowness Rd NW, Calgary, AB T2N 3L7



SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

RESEARCH POLICY

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The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) will do basic searches of Saskatchewan sources for a \$25.00 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 \$.30 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.

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POLICY FOR USE OF THE INDIRECT PASSENGER SHIP INDEX AND LIST

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

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

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ie. John Smith, England, Kent

This fee includes search, report, 1 print and return postage.

4. and .50¢ for each additional christian name searched for that same surname in the same location.

ie. Smith, England, Kent and Mary, George etc. would be .50¢ each.

A report will be made noting fiche number(s), page number(s), time span covered and cost for these prints.

5. For other search options and an explanation for what the IGI can and can't do for you send \$2 for the research guide.

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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.

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

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