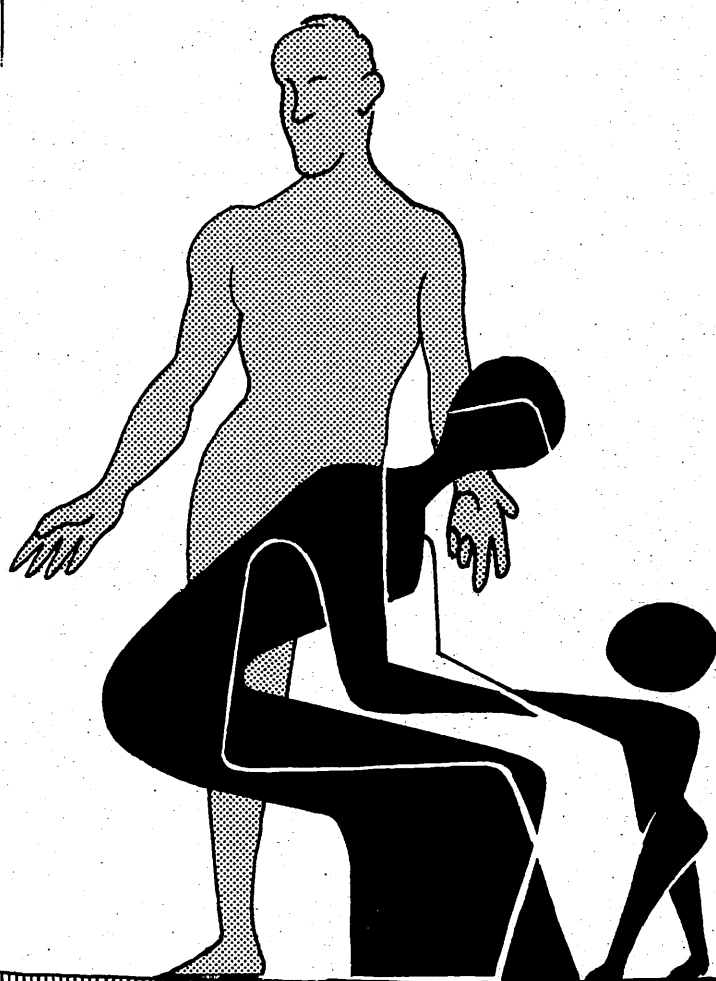


Paskatchewan
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 26 NUMBER 1
MARCH 1995

BULLETIN



Paskatchewan

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

P.O. Box 1894
Regina, Sask
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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*.





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Journal of the
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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* 1st May, 1995.
Material received after this date will be held over until next issue.

SGS BRANCHES:CONTACTS & MEETINGS

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: 8925 Gregory Dr, North Battleford,
S9A 2W6 Meetings: 3rd Wed. Contact: Rosalie Jarvis #445-4168

BIGGAR BRANCH: Box 1103, Biggar, S0K 0M0
Meetings: 2nd Wed. Contact: Barb Archibald #948-2138

BORDER BRANCH: 8-10, R.R 2, Lloydminster, S9V 0X7
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Janet Newman #825-2701

CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH: Box 165, Central Butte, S0H 0T0
Meetings: 4th Thurs. Contact: Donna Johnson #796-2146

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 Wed. Contact: Cindy Zeleny #634-5081

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 176, Mankota, S0H 2W0
Meetings: 3rd Tues. Contact: Linda Calvin #478-2314

GRENFELL BRANCH: Box 61, Grenfell, S0G 2B0
Meetings: 3rd Tues. Contact: Lloyd Arthur #697-3176

KINDERSLEY BRANCH: Box 842, Kindersley, S0L 1S0
Meetings: 3rd Fri. Contact: Betty Francis #463-2852

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 63, Somme, S0E 1N0
Meetings: Contact: Louise Butterfield # 278-2705

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: Box 1464, Prince Albert, S6V 5T1
Meetings: 2nd Tues. Contact: Louise Elliott #764-7843

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 759, Wadena, S0A 4J0
Meetings: 1st Mon. Contact: Dianne Gradin #327-5379

RADVILL BRANCH: Box 27, Radville, S0C 2G0
Meetings: 4th 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: Jean-Marc Voisard #683-0951

SOUTHEAST BRANCH: Box 144, Oxbow, S0C 2B0
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Evelyn Dreher #483-2865

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: Shari Trarback #962-3321

WEYBURN BRANCH: Box 1422, Weyburn, S4H 3J9
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Logan Bjarnason #457-3748

YORKTON BRANCH: Box 487, Yorkton, S3N 2W7
Meetings: 2nd Tues. Contact: Rita Chernoff #782-0022

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John Nickel
Janis Bohlken

President and Executive Director are ex-officio on all committees.
C- Chair of Committee.

EDITOR'S RAMBLINGS

I hope everyone had a good holiday season and can now settle down to their New Years resolutions, be it loosing weight, doing genealogy or anything else.

First I must apologize to Maureen Rawson of Saskatoon for not giving her credit for writing the article "Land Tax Assessment in England and Wales" in the December, 1994 issue. It was an unintentional error on my part.

I would also like to remind our readers not to be taken in by unscrupulous persons who make their living by cheating the unsuspecting. There are a number of people who start up a business and use 'boiler room tactics' to sell people cheap items at exorbitant rates or offer you a prize for sending them shipping and handling charges in advance or if you give them your credit card number. Do not be sucked in by these people. Remember if it sounds too good to be true, then it is. Think twice and then check with your local police department or the Better Business Bureau. Once these criminals have your credit card number, they are hard to catch. Treat your credit card like money.

Have you sent in your letters complaining about the cutback/removal of the Postal Subsidy for library books? Please do so now as time is of the essence.

I have decided that 1995 will be my last year as Editor of the Bulletin and I would like anyone interested in doing this job, to contact me. I feel that 2 years is enough and I want to get on with my research. Don't get me wrong, this is a rewarding job but I have other hobbies I have not touched since retiring and want to pursue them for awhile. I will then be able to submit articles at will.

I have been invited to a family reunion of

my aunt's family in Cheyenne, Wyoming in August. I have also been invited to speak to the North-East Branch in Melfort in May and the Regina Branch asked if I would speak to them this year. I have also taken on the job of teaching computers at the Regional College and travel the area within about 60 miles. I get to meet a lot of nice people in the smaller communities and hopefully I will convert the odd one to genealogy through the use of their computers. I also have my own consulting business and my wife keeps my appointments straight for me. Who ever said retirement was easy!

One thing about it is the stress level is lower from my former work in the RCMP. I can also work at home which is also relaxing. I also want to try my hand at oil painting again before all my paint dries up. As Bulletin Editor, I get to read newsletters and journals from all over the world and on occasion have the opportunity to correspond with others from different areas on the globe. In my spare time I get to enjoy my grandchildren and spoil them before sending them home to their parents. I also hope to take my boat out and go fishing. It has been sitting for 5 years because I was too busy. So if anyone wonders why I want to give up being editor, just ask my wife. I am giving ample notice for a replacement.

I would also like to remind people that the deadlines for the Bulletin are just that-deadlines. Please try to submit articles and items as early as possible. The Bulletin is not done in two weeks. The days after the deadline are for compiling the format, getting it camera ready and then getting it to the printers. It takes a total of about 6 weeks before the finished product is returned to be mailed to you. Thanks for your co-operation. We shall talk to you next time. Have a Happy Easter. *Norm Wilson, Editor*

President's Letter

Dear SGS Members & friends:

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has completed a year of celebration in honor of its 25th Anniversary. Our past activities have laid a solid foundation for our future, to take us into the 21st Century and our next 25 years when we will celebrate our Golden Jubilee.

I received a letter from the Cheryl Bauer Hyde, President of the Saskatchewan Council of Cultural Organizations which I would like share with you.

"On behalf of the SCCO Board of Directors, I would like to congratulate the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society on the launching of the Saskatchewan Residents' Index. This is a very ambitious project and the board felt it was something that should be acknowledged. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society is indeed a leader in Canada in the field of genealogy. Please pass our congratulations along to your membership."

The Government of Saskatchewan has announced a couple of initiatives which will impact upon the SGS.

In December 1994, the Government of Saskatchewan announced a change to the lottery licence fee. The annual lottery licensing fee paid to the Government of Saskatchewan through the current lottery agreement will be reduced to 15% of gross sales, or \$17.5 million, whichever is greater. This action will allow the SCCO to reassess the amount of funding available to the cultural division of Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund in its 1995-96 fiscal year. Hopefully this will allow for a more optimistic forecast for next year.

The Government of Saskatchewan has unveiled its cultural restructuring plan with the release of a discussion paper, RESPONDING TO THE COMMUNITY: Proposals for Cultural Development. It proposes a new joint funding structure from government and lottery profits, and offers seven proposals for cultural development.

- Establish a single arts agency.
- Establish a Status of the Artist. Interdepartmental Committee.
- Create A Cultural Industries Development Strategy.
- Prepare, through public consultations, for the drafting of legislation for a new Multiculturalism Act.
- Establish an Interim Multiculturalism Committee.
- Establish an Interim Heritage Council.
- Establish SaskCulture as a cultural congress.

In its proposal an Interim Heritage Council will be established "to examine the desire and potential for consolidating heritage funding within one agency or structure, and to develop a report which reviews the entire spectrum of heritage issues, to complement the work of previous arts and multiculturalism task forces."

I would like to extend a warm Welcome to all of our new member and invite all of our members to take an active part in your Society.

Sincerely,

Rae W. Chamberlain, President

OTTAWA BRANCH OF OGS
"GENE-O-RAMA '95" will be held at the Nepean City Hall, The Council Chambers, 101 CentrepoinTE Drive, Nepean, Ontario on March 24-25, 1995.

SGS BULLETIN BOARD

Saturday, April 8 (10:00-12:30)
Beginner's Session 1. Introduction to Genealogical research. Fee \$5.

NEW BRUNSWICK GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY is having their Genealogical Conference "ROOTS '95" Aug. 18-20, 1995, Fredericton, NB.

Saturday, May 6 (10:00-12:30)
Beginner's Session 2. Learn the best way to use a variety of records when researching your family history. Fee \$5.00.

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST ASSOC. OF CANADA Conference is being held at the Inn On The Park, Toronto, ON June 2-4, 1995.

ONTARIO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY (OGS) Their new address is #102 - 40 Orchard View Blvd., Toronto, ON M4R 1B9

BRUCE AND GREY BRANCH - OGS is celebrating it's 25th Anniversary in 1995. We congratulate you on this special occasion.

MEMBERS INTERESTS Ottawa Branch of the OGS and the East Yorkshire Family History Society have theirs published.

NORTH-EAST BRANCH - SGS has the following two books for sale:
Melfort Mount Pleasant Cemetery and A Taste Of Our Heritage - Cookbook that contains old family favourites and a variety of ethnic recipes. Proceeds go to the purchase of a Reader/Printer. For prices contact the Branch at Box 1988, Melfort SK S0E 1A0.

LASER PRINTER COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPHS. If you are interested in having your old photographs copied or enlarged, you may want to contact Norm Wilson at (306)729-4445 for prices and an explanation or write to him at Box 482, Regina Beach, SK S0G 4C0. SASE please.

LIBRARY CLOSURES & HOURS

April 14, 15 & 16 - Easter
April 29 - AGM in Regina
May 1st - Summer hours start. Open Monday to Friday. Closed Saturdays until Fall.
May 20 & 22 - Victoria Day
July 3 - Canada Day

SCANNING OF TYPEWRITTEN OR PRINTED DOCUMENTS. If you are interested, contact Norm Wilson at (306)729-4445 or write Box 482, Regina Beach, SK S0G 4C0 for details with SASE.

WORKSHOPS

You must pre-register by the Wednesday prior to the class at (306) 780-9207. Please confirm these dates.

SEVEN STEPS TO STAGNATION

1. We're not ready for that.
2. We've never done it that way before.
3. We're doing alright without it.
4. We've tried that once before.
5. It costs too much.
6. That's not our responsibility.
7. It just won't work.

*From St. George's Banner
Kelowna, BC*

NEWS & NOTES

JEWISH GENEALOGY

Persons doing Jewish Genealogy Research in Warsaw and the Ukraine, should read the *Morasha Heritage Vol. IX, No.1, Spring, 1993.*

EASTERN EUROPEAN RESEARCH

You may be interested in part one of a three part series on "An Overview of Germanic Migration to Language Enclaves in Eastern Europe - Part I: Medieval Settlements Retaining Their Germanic Identity" by Edward Reimer Brandt. *Eastern European Branch, Manitoba Genealogical Society, Vol.2, #2, 1993.*

GERMAN RESEARCH

An article on Pedigree Collection from Leipzig, Germany gives some help to those researching in Germany. Also Part 3 of "Wurttemberg Records in Print". *German Genealogical Digest, Vol.9, No. 4, Winter 1993.*

IGI

An article on the 1992-93 IGI is given listing the 4 different era's about the IGI and what definitions are about and the different entries. *NEXUS - New England Historical and Genealogical Society.*

IRISH RESEARCH

Sources for Tracing Immigrants-Transportation Registers, Ireland to Australia - An International Research Tool by Perry C. McIntyre.

The Irish in New Orleans, Louisiana by Dwight A. Rodford gives some places to check for Irish immigrants who settled in New Orleans.

The Irish in Montreal by Kyle J. Betit gives a local focus on the Irish who came to Montreal. *The Irish At Home and Abroad, Vol.1, No.2 (Fall 1993).*

NEW BRUNSWICK SHERIFFS

Sheriffs for the Province of New Brunswick gives a condensed list of some of the sheriffs who served in various counties in N.B. from the 1700's to now.

Generations - N.B. Genealogical Society, Issue 58, Winter, 1993

GENEALOGICAL SOURCE CITATIONS

Kenneth G. Aitken gives a good outline about the why and how to list sources. *Generations - N.B. Genealogical Society, Issue 58, Winter, 1993.*

GERMAN RESEARCH

An article showing the concentration of German Settlements in the Ukraine before it was an independent country. Maps are included. Anyone doing research on Germans from Russia will enjoy the *Journal of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Vol.16, No.4, Winter 1993.*

SOME GENTLEMEN OF SUTHERLAND IN COLONIAL GEORGIA - Allan P. Gray

An excellent article about the contributions of the Highland Scots to the history of Georgia, USA. *The Scottish Genealogist, Vol XLI No.1 March 1994*

TULLOCHS

If you have Tullochs in your family tree you may want to check out the item regarding the Tulloch's of Forfar, Kincardine and Aberdeen in the March 1994 issue of *The Scottish Genealogist, Vol XLI No.1.*

WAS YOUR ANCESTOR AM APOTHECARY? - by Isobel Coulston. The writer not only found her ancestor but also learned the difference between apothecaries and chemists. Her research centred in the City of London. *The New Zealand Genealogist, Vol 25, No 226, Mar/Apr 1994*

MATCHING NZ BRIDES & GROOMS INDEX SERVICE, by Helen Stone - In 1991 the NZSG Projects Committee approved a project to enter names from the New Zealand Registrar Generals Office Marriage Indexes microfiche on to computer, with the aim of matching brides and grooms with the same folio number. The resulting index is now available as a research service to members. Details on how it operates and what you will receive. *The New Zealand Genealogist*, Vol 25, No 226, Mar/Apr 1994

LETTERS OF JAMES THOMPSON - several letters written by James Thompson of Leeds & Grenville, originally of County of Stirling, Scotland. The letters are written circa 1807, 1808 and 1811. *Leeds & Grenville Branch, News & Views*, April/May 1994

RAILROADING IN THE LAND OF INFINITE VARIETY - if you are a direct descendant of a South Dakota railroad worker you may want to apply for a "Railroad Ancestor Certificate". Details on how to apply in *The Tree Climber*, *Aberdeen Area Genealogical Society*, Vol 20, No 1, April 1994

GERMAN MEANINGS -
die Waise - orphan
das Waisenhaus - orphanage
der Waisenknabe - orphan boy
die Waisenmutter - matron of an orphanage
der Waisenvater - superintendent of an orphanage.
German Research - German Genealogical Society of America, P. O. Box 291818, Los Angeles, CA, 90029
Tree Tracer, Vol 15, No. 1 March 1994

PEDLARS AND PEDLING IN THE ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY- by Marc Lebel - Although pedlars have captured the attention of researchers in France, England and the United States they are only beginning to attract the interest of Canadian historians. *The Archivist*, Vol 20, No. 2, 1994

EVIDENCE OF PAST INJUSTICES, RECORDS RELATING TO THE CHINESE HEAD TAX. This is a good article for people researching Chinese family history in Canada. From the first wave of immigrants in 1858 to the 1988 and current consideration of restitution this article is a summary of records and genealogical sources.

The Archivist, Vol 20, No. 2, 1994

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH LIBRARY
The Genealogical Research Library 120 Toronto St., Toronto, ON M5C 2B8, Ph. (416)360-3929] is owned and operated by Noel Elliot. It focuses on Canadiana and boasts a large computerized index of about 2 million entries on Canadian ancestors. This number is growing daily. Quebec records include the conversion of the old regime land grants to current English form. Printed material covers Canada, U.S., Western Europe, the U.K., Ireland, along with rare collections of Polish and Hungarian genealogies. Elliot has a network of professional researchers in Canada, U.S., England, Scotland, Ireland and countries in Europe. Through these researchers he offers searches via fax. Fees vary with the task. There is a Library to do your own digging for a charge of \$5 per day. [9am-5pm M-F; weekends by appointment].

Lambton Lifeline, Vol. 11, No. 2

SEARCHING FOR FAMILY IN U.S.S.R.?
This item lists the names and addresses of a newspaper in Germany and two in Russia which will print queries of a genealogical nature (cost based on length). AHSGR Newsletter, No 61, Oct 1991

Relatively Speaking, Vol 22, No 3, 1994

DATING GENEALOGICAL EVENTS:
"Before we set out to locate a record, we will need to determine a date or period during which the record was most likely to have been created." This article gives excellent detailed advice on proper and effective procedure.

Je Me Souviens, Vol 17, No 2, 1994

US CENSUS: Did you know that many persons not enumerated as heads of households on the pre-1850 census may yet be named on the special schedules? Do you know how much value these records may have been when working in a burned county where little remains in the way of records other than the decennial census? While all researchers routinely "do" the population schedules of the Federal decennial census, many are unaware of the valuable information available in the special schedules: the manufacturing schedules of 1810, 1820 and 1840-1880 (known from 1850-1870 as Industry Schedule); the mortality schedules of 1850-1900; the agricultural schedules of 1850-1880; the slave schedules of 1850 and 1850; the 1840 census of Revolutionary War pensioners; the Union Veteran Schedule of 1890 which includes the names of widows of deceased veterans; the Indian Schedules; and others.

Heritage quest, Issue X 52, 1994

TESTING POPULAR LORE: Marmaduke Swearingen a.k.a. Blue Jacket: An excellent article demonstrating by example the extreme importance of thoroughly investigating and verifying or disproving family legends.

National Genealogical Quarterly, Vol 82, No 3, 1994

THE JOURNAL OF CANADIAN QUERIES is inviting interested genealogists to submit two free queries of 50 words or less to the following address in order to help genealogists find their Canadian ancestors. The regular cost is \$3.50 per query or \$0.07 per word. A successful query is concise and focuses on a single topic. A FULL mailing address MUST be included. To receive a free brochure, send a SASE to the same address: The Journal of Canadian Queries, Dept. 94063000048, 549 Victoria St., Sudbury, ON, Canada P3C 1L3. (Genealogists not requesting the free brochure are still welcome to submit two free queries.)

Relatively Speaking, Alberta Gen Soc, Vol 22, No 3, 1994

EVEN if you are on the right track you'll get run over if you just sit there!

Relatively Speaking, Alberta Gen Soc, Vol 22, No 3, 1994

HOMESTEAD RECORDS: There are seven states where homestead records were cross-indexed by landowners' names. If your ancestor acquired land under the 1862 Homestead Act, or bought it from the government, his application is probably on file. Files include a four-page questionnaire filled out by the homesteader listing names of family members and other personal information. Write : Civil Archives and Records Service, GSA, Washington, DC 20409. Give your ancestors' a full name and any other pertinent information. (Prairie Pioneer Gen. Soc.) *Bismarck-Mandan Hist. & Gen. Soc., Vol 23, No 3, 1994*

WHERE TO FIND MILITARY RECORDS:

Military records are a viable source for family researchers. However, we first need to find them. Early and mid 20th century records of dead and discharged soldiers and enlisted personnel are housed at National Personnel Records Centre, 9700 Page Blvd. St Louis, MO 63132. For pre-1912 records write to Reference Service Branch, National Archives and Record Service, 8th & Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington DC 20408. Request copies of NATF Form 80. If You do not find your ancestor in the federal military records, try the state adjutant general office from which he served, its state archives and county records.

Bismarck-Mandan Hist. & Gen. Soc., Vol 23, #o 3, 1994

THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH: 1) Our forefathers were mostly too busy to make notes or to foresee their use. Wherefore, if you are heading for posterity, keep some records. 2) Accurate research includes avoiding value judgments of the past and evaluating all evidence and stories without personal bias. *Newsletter, P.E.I. Genealogical Society Inc., Vol 18, No 3, 1994*

EVER HEAR OF THE TWEEDSMUIR PAPER AND HISTORIES? John Buchan, the first Baron of Tweedsmuir, was Governor General of Canada from 1935 -1940. He was also an historian and novelist and his private library was presented to Queen's University, Kingston, ON after his death. His wife encouraged rural women's institutes to compile and publish local histories, which were called Tweedsmuir Histories. If you have any questions about these histories, what areas were covered, and what are available, contact the Provincial Curator of Ontario or the National Archives.

Twiggs & Leaves, Pangman Branch, Sask Gen Soc, Vol 14, No 3, 1994

Signs found in cemetery -

Persons are prohibited from picking flowers from any but their own graves.

One always retains the traces of one's origin.
Ernest Renan (1823-1892)

THE CURRER - BRIGGS GENEALOGICAL INDEX contains several hundred thousand names taken from wills, PRs, Chancery High Court of Admiralty, Bequests and other court proceedings, Exchequer Port Books and Dutch notarial records, as well as a complete run of Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica (1874-1931) and a large number of Virginia records covering the period ca 1550-ca 1700.

To consult the index send \$2.50 (\$6.25) per surname or individual and s.a.e. to Noel Curren-Briggs, 3 High Street, Sutton-in-the Isle, Ely, Cambs, UK CB6 2RB.

Twiggs & Leaves, Pangman Branch, Sask Gen Soc, Vol 14, No 3, 1994

1798 VOLGA CENSUS LISTS: These are lists of the census of most of the Volga villages in existence at that time. They are being translated by AHSGR prior to publication. 102 villages are listed.

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Newsletter, No 36, 1994

INDEX OF BRITISH-BORN PEOPLE DYING ABROAD. For those of us (all of us) who have had the good fortune to find help in our genealogical quest in index(es) this article points out a way to "pay" for that help by contributing data to this index. It is an on- going project and currently holds about 200,000 names from Sir Francis Drake onwards. If you have British-born ancestors who died in another county or if you know of persons who came from Britain and died in your area, these names would be a good contribution to this index. You may write to Mr. D. Pearce, Wayside, Roman Road, Twyford, Winchester, Hants SO21 1QW, England. Enquiries should be accompanied by an SAE and IRC.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol. 8, No. 10

RAISING A FAMILY: An excellent illustration, by example, of the process and problems of establishing and verifying the members of a family with evidence gathered from various sources. *Branch Notes, Waterloo-Wellington Branch, OGS, Vol XXII, No 3, 1994*

IN CHANCERY - A STORY OF A PERSONAL FAMILY HISTORY DISCOVERY: An informative article highlighting examples of useful genealogical information which may be found in old court records. *Newsletter, P.E.I. Genealogical Society Inc., Vol 18, No 3, 1994*

GENEALOGICAL SOURCES AT MASSEY LIBRARY, RMC: Some information on the holdings of the library of the Royal Military College at Kingston, ON. Some of their holdings are available on interlibrary loan. *Kingston Relations, Kingston Branch, OGS, Vol 21, No 4, 1994*

ANGLICAN CHURCH RECORDS: A list of confirmation records, 1845-1864, extracted from microfilm held at George Thorman Room, St. Thomas Public Library. This is Part 3 (and final) of a series printed in Talbot Times. *Talbot Times, Elgin Co Branch, OGS, Vol XIII, Issue 3, 1994*

O. C. F. A.; Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid: This finding aid takes the form of a Computer Database, to which the Surname, Given Name, Cemetery, Township, and County, plus any reference number of an OGS Branch Publication, have been entered. It does not and will not give any details as to dates or other genealogical data. This database is continually being expanded with version 4 already in progress. *Brantches, Brant Co. Branch, OGS, Vol 14, No 3, 1994*

EDITOR'S MUSING by David Rave; For the past several months, I have been thinking about what information I would leave about myself after this life. I refer to it as "leaving a legacy". Sometimes as genealogists we get so busy tracing our ancestors that we forget about what records and information about ourselves we will leave behind for those who might at some future time want to know about us. Do you keep a diary or journal? Do you have an up-to-date scrapbook or photo album which will help tell something about you once you are gone? Where do you keep them? Where will they go once you die? In the attic? In a cardboard box? Thrown out to the landfill? Give some thought to preserving your own personal history in addition to searching for your ancestors. A folklorist once said, 'Families travel light ... the greater part of our experience slips beyond our grasp, we clasp a mere handful of stories, expressions, photographs, and customs. Our photo albums, attic trunks, even our memories can only hold so much . . . " Remember to leave a personal legacy! *The Tree Climber, Aberdeen Area Gen Soc, vol 20, No 3, 1994*

THE BLACKBURN LOOM-BREAKERS (part 2): An account of the turmoil among handloom weavers at the prospect of losing their means of livelihood with the introduction of mechanization and factory production and their turbulent protesting against the same. *Lancashire, The Lancashire Family History Society, Vol 15, No 3, 1994*

CORNISH MINING INDEX: An computer database of Cornish miners both in Cornwall and overseas, being compiled by Ian Richards, Cotts Farm, Higher Stanbeer, Henwood, Liskeard, Cornwall PL14 5BU, UK. If you have information which would add to this database Ian would appreciate hearing from you. He will also make searches through the index. If you wish a reply do include two IRC. (from Relatively Speaking, May 1994) - *Treasure State Lines, Great Falls Genealogical Society, Vol 19, No 3, 1994*

NEW YORK STATE VITAL STATISTICS: Genealogists may now request a search of New York State Department of Health microfiche index to vital records. The indexes cover the entire state (except for New York City, Albany, Buffalo and Yonkers prior to 1914). The indexes span the years 1880-1943 for marriages and deaths, and 1881-1918 for births. Researchers may request the search of one vital records index - birth, death or marriage for one name, for up to three specific years. Copies of the form required for the search may be obtained from New York State Archives, Cultural Education Center, 11D40, Albany, NY 12230. Each request for research must be accompanied by a cheque or money order for \$5.00. (from Dutchess County Gen Soc.) - *Treasure State Lines, Great Falls Genealogical Society, Vol 19, No 3, 1994*

NEBRASKA OPENS VITAL STATISTICS: The Nebraska Attorney General has issued an opinion that birth and death records qualify as open records under the state statute. The Vital Statistics Office is accepting requests for all this information. There is NO FEE, and NO REQUIREMENT FOR A PROPER PURPOSE. However the information can not be accessed by mail or telephone. You must personally visit the office. If you wish a certified copy, the fee is \$6.00 for either birth or death certificate. (Cooper State Bulletin, Spring 1994) - *Treasure State Lines, Great Falls Genealogical Society, Vol 19, No 3, 1994*

CEMETERY PROJECT

As of December, 1994 the Cemetery Project had listed 2492 Cemeteries and/or Burial Sites in 299 Rural Municipalities in the province. Of the 2492 listings we have on file in the Library, 1340 have been recorded. We are in the process of entering them into our SRI database. If any branch or individuals contemplate recording any Cemeteries, it would be helpful to enter them onto the SRI database directly. A SRI program disk can be obtained from the SRI committee upon request.

The following R.M's have Cemeteries listed, however none have been recorded.

RM	#Listed	RM	#Listed	RM	#Listed
11	6	18	2	36	3
64	8	79	3	106	3
122	4	139	5	151	5
216	3	241	23	246	7
271	7	274	7	279	7
282	3	285	6	301	6
303	5	307	3	308	18
309	5	314	7	315	4
317	2	331	8	333	5
334	5	341	10	343	3
372	10	376	8	380	1
394	5	395	14	398	4
400	16	402	13	408	1
409	2	410	2	435	4
436	3	437	1	456	5
466	23	467	5	496	21
497	6	498	8	501	20
521	2	529	5	555	2
561	12				

Recording of any of the above by a branch or individual would be most appreciated. Recording forms are available from the S.G.S. office upon request and free of charge.

Volunteer help would also be appreciated for the entering of existing Cemetery records onto database.

Because of interest shown in Native Genealogy, a set of forms has been developed for recording of Native Cemeteries and Burial Sites. These are available from the S.G.S.office also at no cost.

We wish to thank all those who have donated R.M/ maps to the Cemetery Project and appeal to you for donations of the following R.M.'s we still do not have as noted below.

3, 8, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 71, 73, 76, 77, 78, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 101, 102, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 132, 133, 136, 137, 138, 142, 151, 152, 153, 154, 156, 161, 163, 164, 166, 168, 181, 183, 186, 191, 193, 194, 211, 213, 214, 216, 218, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 229, 230, 231, 241, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 251, 253, 254, 255, 257, 260, 261, 271, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 280, 282, 283, 284, 292, 303, 304, 305, 307, 309, 313, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 346, 347, 349, 351, 352, 366, 368, 369, 372, 376, 378, 381, 382, 394, 397, 398, 399, 400, 404, 405, 408, 409, 410, 411, 427, 428, 429, 431, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 442, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 486, 487, 488, 491, 493, 494, 496, 497, 498, 499, 502, 520, 521, 529, 555, 561, 622.

Norm Stettner - Cemetery Project Co-ordinator

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CARLISLE CASTLE

Our trip to the UK was planned, primarily, to see new places and visit living relatives. Record offices, while inviting to genealogists, were not on our itinerary and, we felt, would have to wait for another time. The route we chose took us through the city of Carlisle in Cumbria just a few miles from the Scottish border. Carlisle is a clean, attractive, red brick city with a colourful past that would excite any historian. Having found a comfortable bed and breakfast place, we opted for an evening at a recommended restaurant (it more than lived up to its reputation of fine food and service) and planned a morning tour of Carlisle Castle.

Carlisle Castle is rich in history. Parts of the structure surviving to this day were constructed during the twelfth century. Like most visitors, we climbed the towers, walked the walls, and absorbed the atmosphere. As we made our way around we learned that one of the buildings within the castle walls now houses the County Record Office. Being true genealogists, this opportunity could not be ignored and we were soon investigating the possibility of locating some account of a relative that, according to family legend, had met his fate in Carlisle at the end of a rope.

The staff were very helpful and agreed to show us the newspaper records of the period (1820). Expecting to be taken to a microfilm records room, imagine our surprise when we were given a bound volume containing original issues of the Carlisle Journal for 1820. We began the search wondering how we were going to find one small article amidst the hundreds of yellowing pages. Time was quickly passing and we were finding nothing. Our frustration must have been apparent to a woman sitting at the next table. Finally she could no longer remain silent and asked, "What is it that you are looking for?" We explained that our search was for an article describing the hanging of John Woof but we did not have a date other than the year 1820. She said "I think I can

help you, the articles you are looking for are in the August and September issues. I am familiar with the story because I am a descendant of John Woof's brother".

I was allowed to photograph the newspaper pages and now have a complete transcript describing in great detail (over 5000 words) an event that, until now, was only a story somewhat distorted and embellished from being verbally told and retold. In addition, I am now corresponding with a new found relative (5th cousin twice removed !!)

Some advice to travelling genealogists:

Always carry some of your family records with you; (even if you don't plan on doing genealogical research).

Never pass up an opportunity to do a bit of research; (you may strike a gold mine of information).

Don't discount the possibility of a little good luck now and then; (it can happen to anyone).

I wonder what the odds are of travelling half way around the world, stumbling onto an unmarked records office, and, there, meeting a previously unknown relative who knows what page of an 1820 newspaper contains the story you have always wanted to research?

The following is an edited version of the newspaper article

The Carlisle Journal - August 19, 1820

BURGLARY

JOHN WOOF, aged 48, WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, aged 22, and JOHN LITTLE, alias JOHN SOWERBY, aged 38, were put to the bar, for burglariously and feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling house of JOHN WILSON, of Soulby, in the parish of Dacre, in this

county, about 10 o'clock on the night of Wednesday, the 22d December last, and taking and carrying away five notes, of the value of one pound or one guinea each, and four webs of cloth, the property of the said John Wilson. The three prisoners plead not guilty; and Mr. Raine opened the prosecution to the following purport: Gentlemen of the Jury - The prisoners at the bar are indicted for a burglary in the house of John Wilson. I will state briefly to you the circumstances of the case, as you will have to give your verdict according to the evidence produced. As to the house being broken there was not the least doubt: and supposing the door of a house to be opened by the people within, which opening was occasioned by terror; I know, his Lordship will inform you, it is exactly the same in point of law as if the door was actually broken by manual force. The circumstance happened on the Wednesday night preceding Christmas last: in the evening, which will be brought before you in the evidence to be produced, a man came and tapped at the window, and asked his road to Thos. Mark's - he was informed his road by Mr. Wilson's daughter, and he replied he would miss it; but, however, she would not come out to shew him the road, as he requested. This happened about nine o'clock, and about ten, or a little after, some persons rapped at the door very violently. The wife of the prosecutor (Mrs. Wilson) would not let them in, but they swore it would be worse for her if she did not. She then let them in, and two of the prisoners were armed with pistols and two with swords - they all had on masks, and one wore a dark coloured great coat. It seemed the prisoners were fully aware of Mr. Wilson's having property, as they asked him, what had become of the £100 he had received at Penrith the day before, and was told it was left at Penrith. When they got into the house they took away 5 notes, 4 pieces of cloth, servant's umbrella, some silver, two bottles of wine, and a bottle of gin. - A considerable time elapsed before they could find out who were the perpetrators of this deed - till at last a person of the name of Tweedale (stung by compunctious conscience he hoped), who was apprehended for another offence,

informed of the three prisoners being concerned in the robbery which was now about to be investigated - they were accordingly apprehended. I have a right to make the evidence of this accomplice, although it will be much doubted by the Jury. Woof was apprehended at Milkenthorpe, and the great coat and part of the cloth was found at his lodgings. Armstrong was taken soon after, but his sister got the key of his box from him immediately after his apprehension, and of course they found nothing upon his premises. With respect to Little, alias Sowerby, he had left the county, but was apprehended at Newcastle for having fire arms in his possession, and upon examination was found to answer the description of a person who had been advertised for this robbery. When in custody, he asked a person if he was the man who had his wife in charge, and being told he was, said "all is out" - well knowing that she would disclose every thing, and that she was not his wife. Little said, while in Newcastle, that he was informed the father of Tweedale, who had turned king's evidence, was in Newcastle, and if he could meet with him he would blow his brains out. I have told you about two swords, and will prove to you that Little purchased them from a gunsmith in Penrith. There likewise was a pistol, which he brought away from the said gunsmith's, that was carried there for the purpose of repair by Tweedale. I can prove beyond all possibility of doubt, that Little's first wife is living, and his second wife could prove that the prisoners came to her house after they had committed the robbery, to divide the spoil. The defense of Armstrong would be that he was in a state of bad health at the time the robbery was committed; but the medical person who attended him will be brought before you, and will prove that he had a slight sore throat about a month previous, but he was at the time of the robbery quite recovered. With respect to Woof, he would say nothing, but will proceed to call evidence to prove to the Jury you the actual commission of the crime, and that to have done by these men, and an accomplice.

Margaret Wilson was then called, who deposed she was the wife of John Wilson, who lives at Soulby, in the parish of Dacre - a lone house, being distant a quarter of a mile from all others. Their family consisted of her husband, herself, two daughters, and a servant maid. She remembered the Wednesday before Christmas day last - about 9 o'clock that night, a man knocked at the door, which was answered by her eldest daughter, who opened the kitchen window, and asked what they wanted - a man enquired the road to Thos. Mark's, and she directed him - he said he was afraid he would lose himself, and asked if she would send some person to shew him the way - witnesses's daughter answered, she could not. About an hour after this they went to bed: there were three doors to their house - two backward and one front - they were all fastened - the windows were not, - about half an hour after going to bed she heard a noise at the door - could not say which door - her daughter got up and looked out of the window - they then went to a back door and made a terrible noise, and witness got up and asked what they wanted - they replied £100; witness told them it was not there, but they said they would have it, as they knew it was there, and if she did not immediately open the door, they would blow their brains out. Witness begged them not to be rough, and her daughter would give them what money they had out of the window, but they said they would not take it that way - in they would be, and if they did not open the door, it would be worse for them, as they knew they could get in. They made such a work at the door that she thought it would have come down upon her, and they threatened them so hard that witness was really frightened. Her husband then came down, and thought it would be better to open the door, as they could not make any resistance. Witness then opened the door, and four men rushed in, three of whom were dressed in smock frocks, and the fourth had on a dark coloured top coat - two of them had pistols, and two, swords - they all had masks on their faces - cannot say what kind; they asked for money, and her daughter gave them her husband's pocket book - could not

say what kind of notes were in it, but they took them out and returned the book - there were five notes altogether. They then asked what had become of the £100 which her husband had received the day before at the bank in Penrith. He said, he had left it at Penrith. They asked for the keys, which they got, and her daughter Mary went up stairs with two of them; a third one drove the rest of the family up. Her other daughter did not see them, as she was lying ill - the maid servant did see them. The fourth remained below. Two of them proceeded to search the drawers, and took out 20s. in silver; and then they went to another room, where there was a chest standing locked - they ordered the daughter to open it, or they would break it open: she opened it, and they took out four webs of linen cloth, three of tow and one of line. They then went into the servant's room, searched her box, and took out what silver she had; witness thought about 7s. or 8s. The servant's name was Sarah Herd. They asked, what she had been doing for 30 years to have no more money than that? They took an umbrella from the room where the chest was, which belonged to the servant. They went down stairs, and asked for four bottles of rum - witness said, they had none. They then asked if they had no liquor - witness said, perhaps a little gin, which they asked for. She went into the parlour to get it, and two followed her: when she took out the bottle of gin, one of them reached over and took out two bottles of port wine, and the other took the bottle of gin. They then went into the kitchen, and one of them asked for ale - witness went to bring them a bottle, and he followed her and took another. They next demanded bread and cheese, which they obtained. Previous to departure, one of them presented his sword to her breast, and drew it across her neck, as an obligation of an oath that they had no more money in the house. She told them she could safely say it was all that came home. The assailants said, if they would give them some more money, they would bring the webs back again; she answered, they had got all that came home on Tuesday from Penrith. One of them asked her daughter if she knew them; who said she did not think she did, and could not

say she had seen any of them before. He rejoined, "No! and I hope you never shall again." One of them, when going away, said, "Good night, Mrs. Wilson, we know you well enough!" They said, the family should not go out till morning, as they would tie them safely in. They had found that two of the doors were fastened, and after they had gone they found the third fastened. They made an endeavour to get out, but could not; it was nearly eight in the morning when they got out, and they were then let out by a servant man. All the webs were marked, "John Wilson," across the web; and one of them had "47 yards" marked on it - there was the bleacher's mark besides. Witness had seen all the four webs a few weeks before. She did not know the length of any of them; but she paid the bleacher for 47 yards for that one.

Examined by the Judge. - Did not know whether any of the prisoners were the men or not. She had known Armstrong before, as he had lived next house about a year before, at about a quarter of a mile distance. They only threatened: they did not actually use any violence to any of them.

Mary Wilson, the daughter, and John Wilson, the husband, of last witness, corroborated the previous evidence. John Wilson also proved that the sword which was held to the breast of Mrs. Wilson was turned up at the point; and that there was something of a reddish mettle across the handle.

[Here it was endeavoured to prove that Little had been previously married to one Elizabeth Heatherington, who was still living. This was done in order to have the evidence of his last wife against him; but the course of proceeding was not persevered in.]

William Tweedale, the accomplice, was then called, and the Judge impressively directed him to say nothing but what was truth. - Had known Armstrong since they were boys - Little about two years - and Woof when a boy; but these three or four years in particular. Remembered, a few days before going to Wilson's, Armstrong proposed it, as

it was a likely house for getting money. He said, he had lived neighbours to them, and it was agreed to go; but cannot recollect what day in the week, or what month, as he was no scholar: It might be a week, or not a week, before Christmas last. Armstrong lived at that time near Thomas Lamb's garden, at Eamant Bridge. About six o'clock in the evening they left Eamant Bridge to go to the Wilson's: John Little had on a blue smock frock - Armstrong a blue and white one - himself a blue and white one - and Woof a brown coloured top coat, made like a soldier's, with a long cape. Woof had no mask; but the rest had black ones; and he had nothing to disguise himself but his coat. Witness and Little had swords - Armstrong and Woof pistols, one of which belonged to witness. Armstrong went first up to the house, and the others stood 30 to 40 yards off. Armstrong returned, and witness went up and knocked at the door, and enquired for Thos. Mark - This was done by direction of Armstrong: a young woman spoke to him out of a window down stairs. Witness asked her to inform him the way - she said he was to go a little straight forward and then turn to the left: he then desired her to shew the way, as he was a stranger - this was done in order to get the door open: but, as they did not open it, he returned to his comrades, and told them what had passed. They remained about an hour before they returned. They then fastened two of the doors so as to prevent the escape of the family. They tried the other door, which was fastened - they then rattled. Mrs. Wilson came down stairs, and asked what they wanted; and Little demanded a hundred pounds - Mrs. Wilson said, it was more than they had. John Little again demanded the door be opened, and said, if they did not open it they would blow their brains out. Mrs. Wilson said, she hoped they would not harm them, and she opened the door - they said they would not, and when the door opened they rushed in.

[As part of the evidence by the witness merely tended to corroborate the statement made by Mrs. Wilson, whilst the robbers were in the house; it would be superfluous to enter into these particulars.]

After leaving Wilson's house they went to Little's house, at Clifton Dikes: Little's wife was there, and she assisted witness to divide the webs of cloth, which were equally portioned into four shares. They drank the wine and gin at Little's house. Witness took the umbrella, and gave the three other prisoners 1s 6d each; which, with his own 1s 6d, made 6s. It was after he was taken into custody that he gave the information.

In his cross examination, by Mr. Losh, the witness said that he was apprehended for stopping Thomas Robinson, of King's Meaburn. He had been imprisoned from Tuesday to Saturday, before he gave the information of the present robbery. Witness said, he gave this information purely for the sake of truth, and not with a desire to save himself. In his re-examination, he said, that Woof (who had no mask on) never was so near the family that was robbed as the rest of the prisoners.

In answer to a question put by the Judge, he said they did not go into a house, nor did he recollect meeting with any person that evening.

Mr. Harrison, a gunsmith, in Penrith, proved that the last witness had brought a pistol to his shop to be mended; and that it was afterwards called for by prisoner Little, who paid for it. The said prisoner had likewise purchased two swords, and some powder and shot, of the witness.

James Anderson, a constable, of Penrith, said he had gone to Little's house at Clifton dikes, and got 14 pieces of cloth there, which he thought were very like to that which had been described to have been lost. After Tweedale's apprehension, he went to his lodgings, and found a pistol in a hole of the wall. In consequence of the information given by Tweedale, he went to the house where Woof got his meat; and, in a box, which the mistress of the house said was his, found some pieces of cloth, one of which was marked with the words "John Wilson" and "47". He travelled many miles after Little, and at last found him in the Newcastle

house of correction. When witness saw prisoner, the latter asked him, after a short conversation, if he was the man who had his wife in custody. The witness told him he had, and the prisoner said, "all is over." (The remainder of the evidence of this witness not being material to the case, we shall omit it).

William Earnshaw, a constable, of Newcastle, said, when prisoner was apprehended, that he had in his possession a brace of pistols, some powder, bullets, a bullet mould, and a clasp knife. When carried before the Mayor, he called himself John Smith. On leaving Newcastle, he said, if he should light on Tweedale, he would blow his brains out.

John James, of Penrith, said he got two smock frocks in Tweedale's house; and a brown top coat at Woof's.

John Porter, of Rosley-town end, brought into court a smock frock, which Little left at his house on the 6th April last.

James Anderson brought the articles which he had received from John James into court, and likewise the linen which he got at Woof's lodging, with John Wilson's name on it.

Margaret Wilson and Mary Wilson believed the pieces to be part of the webs which had been stolen from their house.

Elizabeth Carrick swore that the box from which the cloth had been taken was Woof's

This last witness wished to prove an alibi on the part of Woof, whom she stated to have been in her house at a late hour of the night in question. But, on her re-examination, she could not swear positively to that being on the night of the robbery. She said she had heard so from John Jackson Bailey that it was on that night. She never saw Woof in company with Little or Armstrong.

The Learned Judge then asked the prisoners separately, if they had any thing to say in their defence?

Armstrong said, that he never saw Tweedale till about two years ago, and that he was not in company with him on the night of the robbery.

The counsel for the prisoners then called John Jackson Bailey, husbandman for his aunt, at Milkenthorpe, who stated that Woof was in the employment of witness's aunt previously to Christmas last. He was there on the Monday and Wednesday in the week before Christmas, and did not leave until after 8 o'clock on the Wednesday night, as they were engaged in hanging some pork till that time.

Mary Dodd was then called, who said that prisoner Armstrong, and his mother, and sister, lived above the witness. - Armstrong was very unwell the week before Christmas, and walked with a stick. He was in witness's house on Wednesday, the 22d of December, and staid from dusk till 11 o'clock, and then went up stairs.

For the prosecution, Mr. Jackson, a surgeon at Yanwath, was called, who said, Armstrong had been ill from the 17th to the 22d of November, but on that day witness left off attending him, as he thought he was recovered. Saw the prisoner about a fortnight after, and he appeared to be in perfect health, and was not walking with a stick.

Joseph Simpson, Thomas Bushby, and Thos. Finlay, spoke to the good character of Armstrong previously to this affair.

His Lordship then summed up the evidence, and the Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners.

The Learned Judge, in passing sentence of death upon these three unfortunate individuals, observed to them that they had been convicted by a Jury of their country, upon evidence which could leave no reasonable doubt but that they were guilty of a very aggravated offence of forcing their way into a dwelling-house during the hour of

sleep, with their faces disguised, in order to occasion an additional fear to the family, and an additional concealment to themselves. The house was known to Armstrong by his having lived near it. Although they did not get what property was expected, that circumstance did not in the least reduce the nature of the crime; as the offence consisted not in what was taken away, but the fear which it would throw upon the minds of persons who had a right to expect that the hour of sleep was the hour of safety. They had used very harsh language, but had made use of no actual violence. The prisoner Little had articles in his possession when apprehended, that plainly indicated he would not submit to apprehension. He had 2 pistols, 6 bullets, and a bullet mould. For what purpose could they be, but that of either hindering his just apprehension, or of doing some further mischief? Was it not then a duty which he owed to the public, to make examples, and could he conscientiously do otherwise in this case? - The case of Armstrong and Woof had an additional degree of aggravation in it: they had wished to impose on the Jury an alibi. He was sorry to say there had been, unfortunately, persons, who, disregarding their oaths, had come forward and sworn to their being absent on that memorable night. - One of the witnesses was a brother in crime, and it was another instance, that although numbers increased the strength, it likewise increased the danger. Persons may be drawn into a party for one offence, and if they are, they can never draw back. He had painfully considered the case of each of them, and could not conscientiously hold out any hopes of mercy. There was no character for any of them, and he could not shut his eyes for a moment to their wish to blindfold the Jury. - He strongly recommended them to look upon their past lives, and consider of all their crimes - not of the crime alone for which they now stood convicted, but for every offence in the eye of God. - The sentence of the law must be carried into effect - he held out no hope of mercy, and he begged they would not deceive themselves by false and vain hopes, but place their sole dependence on divine favour; and by a true repentance

they might, in the expectation of infinite mercy, be forgiven. - The judge concluded by passing sentence of death in the usual form.

The Carlisle Journal - Saturday, September 2, 1820

The three unfortunate men, convicted of burglary at our last Assizes, under very aggravated circumstances, will suffer the sentence of the law this day (Saturday). Notwithstanding the unwearied and zealous attention of the Rev. Wm. Mark (chaplain to the gaol), and other persons anxious for their spiritual welfare, - we regret to say, that they exhibit not merely a callousness to their awful situation, but a degree of levity and bravado that is truly deplorable. We subjoin a letter from the Rev. Mr. Mark to the Rev. Richard Matthews, an active magistrate at Wigtown, inclosing a communication from Sowerby (one of the felons) for Mr. Rook, of Traysontree, near Rosley, whose premises were sometime ago robbed: --

Rev. Sir - I have inclosed to you Sowerby's letter to Wm. Rook, which will clear Bell, the person who came to me at Burgh. You will act in this matter as you think proper. The person accused of the robbery is one Tweddle, who was King's evidence on Sowerby's trial. Excuse the freedom I have taken with addressing this letter to you.

I am, Rev. Sir, your obt. sert.
WM. MARK, Chaplain to Carlisle Gaol.

Carlisle, August 27, 1820.

MR. ROOK - I am sorry that I did not give you this information before about your house being robbed, the 1st of April, 1819, of fifty-five guineas, of notes of Whitehaven and Carlisle Banks, which two of them there was five guineas, and near four pounds in silver; and the man that robbed you is at Anderson's, the constable, at Penrith, this present time; and you must go and apprehend him immediately. It is a pity that such a rascal should escape. His name is William Twedell: he was the man that was bare-faced

in your house that night, and I was along with him, (and you blamed one Bell, a clogger, for it, that lives at Wigton); and as soon as you see him you cannot but know him again.- If you do not take him up, I will lay information against you for encouragement to a robber.

Your Humble Servant, JOHN SOWERBY

N. B. - James Foster, at Rosley, saw us both in his house, where we had two pots of ale, the same evening your house was robbed, and you can bring him foreword for a witness; but we had the ale before we broke your house. --- Carlisle Gaol is my address, if you want to see me.

The Carlisle Journal - Saturday, September 9, 1820

EXECUTION AT CARLISLE

The last sentence of the law was fixed to be carried in effect, on Saturday last, against Woof, Little (alias Sowerby), and Armstrong, the three convicts at the last Cumberland Assizes, for an aggravated burglary at Soulby, near Penrith. The evidence on which these miserable men were convicted, we gave in the Journal at length at the time of trial: as in many other cases, when the lawless are confederated in crime, the apprehension and conviction of these men were accelerated by an accomplice; but, independently of this evidence, there were other irrefragable proofs that left no manner of doubt respecting their guilt.

Subsequently to the awful sentence of death being passed upon the prisoners, and up to the very time of execution, their conduct was such as to shock the most unfeeling. The Rev. W. Mark, rector of Burgh-on-Sand, and the Rev. R. Burn, rector of Kirkandrews and Beaumont (who were occasionally assisted by some pious individuals of Carlisle, of different religious denominations), were unceasing in their endeavours to bring the miserable creatures to a just sense of their awful condition - but without

effect, - their religious exhortations being invariably treated with the most consummate neglect, if not contumely; and up to the last fatal preparations, the prisoners were employed, not in pouring out their transgressions in prayer to the throne of grace, and, so far as in them lay, in making atonement to the offended laws of their country by acknowledging the justice of their sentence - but in the most offensive ribaldry and revellings of their prosecutor and quondam accomplice, - and in making rude representations of gibbets upon the walls of their cell, with three figures suspended on them. Our readers may hence judge to what degree of depravity these wretches must have attained, thus to sport with an ignominious and violent death; when, even in its mildest and most honourable form, good men are scarcely able, on a view of their comparative unworthiness, to behold the "King of Terrors" without "fear and trembling." - We may here be allowed to remark, without impugning the conduct of any one, that it is a subject of regret that the three desperadoes were not separately confined. "As iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the face of a man his friend (Prov. ch. 27, v. 17); if this also holds true in the associations of the depraved, it is possible that, in the case before us, a separation from each other might have had a very salutatory effect by preventing that excitation and false stimulus which hardened companions are calculated to produce, and, by throwing back the mind upon itself, to induce serious reflection, and rouse the seared conscience.

From the desperate character of the malefactors, many persons apprehended that resistance would be offered. - When the executioner proceeded to pinion Armstrong, previous to bringing him from his confinement, he resisted very much, and pushed him from him with the greatest violence - swearing they should not bind him: the interference of the constables, however (though he handled them rather roughly), enabled the fruisher of the law to continue his office without interruption, by not only strongly pinioning their arms, but, as a prudent precaution, by tying their hands

together at the wrist.

These preparations being completed, the under-sheriff, with his wand of office, accompanied by the ministers of religion, and the convicts, escorted by sheriff's officers and a body of constables, moved through the debtors' door to the drop, which had been erected the preceding evening at the south angle of the gaol, the scaffold of which was protected by a barrier of wood, whilst a strong paling, fixed in the ground a few yards from the machine of death, formed an area between it and the vast assembled multitude; who were prevented from pressing it down by a body of cavalry stationed outside.

Armstrong first ascended the scaffold, upon which he bounded with a light step and a air of unconcern: he was closely followed by Little and Woof. Immediately on mounting the fatal platform, Armstrong addressed the spectators in a vehement manner, accompanied with as much gesticulation as his state of constraint would admit: he stated that the people were collected to see him hanged, but he was innocent (repeating the word twice or thrice) as the child unborn, and he would never forgive the Judge and Jury, and those who were accessory to his death. - From his manner of address, some conjectured that the wretched criminal was not altogether free from a portion of insanity; but his conduct may be more justly referred to his gross ignorance, and the callousness of heart resulting from a course of long continued crime, for though young in years (only 22 years of age) he appears to have been too versant in paths of iniquity. Woof and Little were silent: the former presented a mildness of visage that strongly contrasted with the countenance of Little, which was partly sullen and partly ferocious: the contrast was considerably heightened by his long black beard, which had not been shaven since the Sunday in consequence of his then wishing to get possession of the razor. He seemed to smile once or twice, as if recognizing someone in the crowd; but such a smile! - it forcibly reminded us of that passage in Milton, where Death -

"Grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile!"

On the executioner approaching to tie him up, he twice attempted to kick; this action of revenge, when his soul was just about to take wing to "give an account of the things done in the body," naturally occasioned a considerable feeling of horror mingled with disgust amongst the spectators. Woof conducted himself with propriety, so far as outward behaviour was concerned; but whilst the clergymen were recommending their souls to God, previously to the fatal signal being given, none of them seemed to join in the devotion.

At a quarter past three o'clock the drop fell. Woof never stirred a limb: he must have died instantly. The others, particularly Armstrong, were strongly convulsed for some time: in this last, the vital principle seemed very strong; for notwithstanding his having lain in prison so long, and under circumstances calculated to exhaust the frame, his physical appearance by no means warranted the assumption, that nature had in any respect sunk within him. - After being suspended the usual time, their bodies were cut down, and Woof and Little were interred in this city. Armstrong was removed by his friends to Penrith.

We trust this exhibition, awful indeed, but necessary to the security of society, will have the proper effect upon those who are hitherto unpolluted with crimes for which expiation must be made to society, - as well as upon those who have advanced in the career of guilt. Let the young pray that they may not be led into temptation: let them remember that the first advances to guilt, however small, are but the prelude of the greatest enormities; for it has been well remarked that no one ever became desperately wicked all at once: let them never fail attending the ordinances of religion, and in a humble dependence upon God, cleave to those principles of religion and morality, which alone can conduce to the benefit of society, individual respect, and a happy prospect to "another and better world."

We learn that on the Friday preceding the execution, Mr. David Carrick, jun. had a long private interview with Little, for the purpose of extracting information from him relative to his associates in crime, who have yet eluded justice. They are five in number exclusive of Tweedle, and we trust that the information furnished by Little will be the means of annihilating this desperate gang, and restoring confidence to an alarmed district

Bible Home at Last

By Fraser Hunter

The June 1994 SGS Bulletin carried a short article on page 63 about a Family Bible which was for sale in a Second-Hand store in Radville. This article had too many 'links' to a family I knew, for it not to belong to them. I had gone to school in the 1960's with the Rankin children in Hamiota, Manitoba.

My August letter to John and Gertrude Rankin was quickly answered, and yes, they wanted the Bible back.

After a series of telephone calls to the Second-Hand store in Radville, I had negotiated a price for the Bible but it was

still in Radville. However, I struck gold at the SGS Conference held October 20-23, 1994 in Regina. While talking to the Svedahl family following the SRI launch, I found out that their daughter, Janice Trenouth, lived in Radville. Wow, this was the break I needed! And she knew the Second-Hand store owner there, too. I gave her the money and on November 20th I picked up the Bible at the Svedahl residence here in Regina. Was I shocked; the Bible was huge and in really tough condition. Leafing through it later revealed about 200 pages missing.

Rankin. They'd received the Bible and were most appreciative to have it back in their family.

Why was the Bible in such rough condition? Mr. Rankin's letter of November 26th explained it. In 1880, the Rankin family came to Canada via steamship. Their trunks were lashed to the deck and "got plenty wet" on the voyage over. At that time the Bible belonged to John's great-uncle, George Rankin.

The big mystery is, "How did the Bible get to the Radville area?" This would make a dandy little genealogical project all on its own! Regardless, it is now back in the family, 114 years after its wet arrival in Canada. A special thanks to the Svedahl's for all their help. I have nothing to show for my involvement except for the warm feeling of knowing that someone else has their genealogical records a little more complete as a result of our work.

Lottery Challenge

The SGS is sponsoring a Lottery contest. There are two categories, one for Individual members and one for SGS Branches. The Individual and Branch with the highest monetary value by closing date will each receive a prize. Watch for further details. Contest participants who enter the Individual level may also have the tickets credited to the Branch of their choice. (This contest is meant to reflect the actual tickets bought by our own members.)

Rules:

1. All submissions must be postmarked no later than October 27, 1995. Entries may be left at the SGS Library or brought to the Seminar in Swift Current and will be credited to your name at contest end.
2. Any Saskatchewan purchased Lottery ticket is eligible to be submitted.
3. Tickets will be tabulated by dollar value.

4. Any Individual entering the contest wishing to have their entries also credited to a Branch should state the name of the Branch of their choice with their entries.

5. Individual entries will be tabulated and the winner will be determined based on the highest dollar value.

6. Branch entries will be tabulated and the winning Branch will be based on the highest dollar value per member.

If you have any questions, please contact the SGS Office at 780-9207 or phone Celeste Rider at 569-9903 in Regina.

Mail entries to SGS, P.O. BOX 1894, REGINA SK S4P 3E1.

Show support for the Lotteries who support the SGS. Have Fun!!

REGION THREE MEETING

Parkland Qu'Appelle Region will host a meeting on Saturday, September 23, 1995, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in Knox-Metropolitan United Church, Regina. Attendance is open to SGS members particularly members of the following six Branches: Grenfell, Pipestone, Quill Plains, Regina, Triangle and Yorkton. There will be a small registration fee. The program will include one business and three workshop sessions. An important item of business will be nomination of the Region's representative to the SGS Board. Coordinators are Louise Wooff, 543-0760 and Pemrose Whelan, 543.-3722.

DID YOU KNOW

Canadian Census was taken on the following dates:

1851 - 2 January
1861 - 14 August
1871 - 2 April
1881 - 4 April
1891 - 6 April 1901 - 31 March Nipissing
Voyageur, Vol.15, No.4 Dec.1994

GALICIAN GENEALOGICAL ORGANIZATIONS

By: Brian J. Lenius

A number of inquiries have been received by the *Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS)* asking about the formation of a new genealogical society for those with interests in the area formerly known as Galicia. This article is intended to provide a very brief overview of Galician research and the existing genealogical organizations which cover the various ethnic groups. The question has been asked; Is a new society or a number of societies needed or can the existing societies provide the information, knowledge, and resources which a new society would have to develop over time? I believe that the existing organizations for most ethnic communities of Galicia are more than adequate. The creation of further organizations would simply result in "reinventing the wheel" for Polish, Ukrainian, Jewish, and Mennonite researchers. This would then mean that those individuals with expertise in Galicia would have to further divide their overextended commitments to new organizations only to duplicate what already exists.

The one new organization which has been needed and is now in the beginning stages of formation is specifically for the Germans from Galicia (see section titled "Germans"). The number of researchers interested in Germans from Galicia is still small but growing. The number of Czech, Russian, and Armenian researchers are not numerous enough at present to form an organization. Their interests are probably best handled through a multi-ethnic organization such as the *East European Branch of the MGS*² (see section titled "Multi-Ethnic Organizations") with its heavy focus on Galicia for all ethnic groups.

Overview of Galicia

I would like to preface the following inventory of societies and their resources with a very brief overview of Galicia and the ethnic communities which made up its

cultural mosaic. Galicia included that part of modern day Poland and Ukraine which together formed the former "Austrian Crownland of Galizien." In brief, Galicia was a province of Austria prior to WWI. Between WWI and WWII or during the "interwar period" Galicia was completely within Poland. Since WWII, the area has been split between the southeastern part of Poland and the area known as western Ukraine east to the Zbruch river.

There are a number of different terms used for Galicia. The term "Galicia" which is most often used in North America is also the Polish version of the name. In addition, Poles often use the terms "Austrian Partition" or "Małapolska" (Little Poland). Germans most often refer to the area as "Galizien" and sometimes as "Kleinpolen" (Little Poland) when referring to the area during the interwar period. The Ukrainian ethnic area of this crownland is often referred to as "Halychyna". No doubt this last version of the name is related to the name of the ancient capital of the area "Halych" (Halicz in Polish).

Galicia included people of many ethnic groups including Poles, Ukrainians, Jews, Germans, Mennonites, Czechs, Russians, and Armenians. In fact, the capital city of Galicia, Lemberg (aka Lwów in Polish, L'viv in Ukrainian, and Leopold in Latin), was the only city in the world to ever have 3 Catholic bishops. The three dioceses were for the Roman Catholic, (Poles, Germans, Czechs), Greek Catholic (Ukrainians, Rusyns), and Armenian Catholic rites.

Genealogical societies and other organizations which deal with specific ethnic areas are almost essential for researchers of Galicia and many other areas of east Europe. Many ethnic/geographic genealogical societies for Galicia have already been formed. These vary in size from those with over a thousand members to those which are

very small with less than one hundred members. These societies appear to serve the needs of their members researching Galicia more than adequately. Many of the smaller societies are small because the ethnic or geographic areas which they represent is also small or had only a small number of immigrants to North America. More general societies such as state or provincial societies have some information which may be of use but most do not have specific sources for individual ethnic areas in east Europe. One exception for Galicia is the *Saskatchewan Genealogical Society*³ (see the section titled "Multi-Ethnic Organizations").

Genealogical Societies

I would like to introduce some of the societies which might be of value to those researching various ethnic groups in Galicia. Most of these organizations have a single ethnic focus to their membership even though they usually have members researching ethnic groups other than the one for which the organization is best known.

We should establish what a researcher looks for in an organization before beginning the examination of the existing societies. While this can vary to a great degree, most members of an organization expect to have one or more of the following services available to them through their society. It may be important to have regular meetings, seminars, conferences or other forums where members can meet with each other face to face to discuss problems, findings, etc. These meetings usually also have experienced speakers who are willing to impart some of their accumulated knowledge. Publications such as newsletters, journals, annuals, or books which provide informative articles on the organization's specialty should be part of any ethnic society. Research may also be conducted or information provided to members about their specific research interests or families on a one to one basis by those individuals with expertise in the Society. The organization might also have a relevant library and/or map collection. All of the ethnic societies discussed here qualify under one or more of these services to

varying degrees.

Poles

One of the two largest ethnic groups included the Poles which represented over 40 percent of the total population in Galicia. Although they lived in all parts of Galicia, the majority of Poles lived in the western area which is now in Poland. One exception was the city of Lemberg (Lwów during Polish times and now L'viv, Ukraine) which was the provincial capital of Galicia. Although it was located in eastern Galicia, this city had a very large population of Poles prior to WWII.

Most Polish organizations in the United States have a significant number of members who are researching in Galicia. The largest of these is the *Polish Genealogical Society of America*⁴ based in Chicago. This FEEFHS member society has over 1200 members and according to a recent survey has at least one third of its members with an interest in Galicia. The PGS of America publishes a semi-annual journal, *Rodziny*, as well as a quarterly bulletin. Both of these publications include articles on Galicia, reports of new resources, etc. One example of this society's commitment to Galician research is the publication of an important book listing the Roman Catholic parish registers which are held in the Zabuzanski collection in Warsaw titled Register of Vital Records of Roman Catholic Parishes from the Region Beyond the Bug River by the late Edward A. Peckwas. This book is specifically for the former areas of Galicia and Volhynia.

The *Polish Genealogical Society of the Northeast (Connecticut)*⁵ is a member organization of FEEFHS with a very heavy focus on Galicia. This society publishes a semi-annual journal, *Pathways and Passages*, which always contains information on researching in Galicia and has had a number of significant articles on Galician research. One example of this society's commitment to Galicia is the publication of the excellent book, Directory of Polish Roman Catholic Parishes in the Territory of the Former Austrian Partition: Galicia, by Jonathan D.



SGS LIBRARY

Additions

Canada

- Canadian Battles & Massacres. (Book). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.
- Freedom Seeker: The Blacks in Early Canada. (Book). Donated by David Obee.
- In Search of Your Canadian Roots: Tracing Your Family Tree In Canada. (Book).

Canada: Manitoba

- Manitoba Marriages (Roman Catholic) Parishes. (Books). Vol. 1: A - Haas, Vol. 2: H - Sabot, Vol. 3: S - Z: Index of Mothers.

Canada: Manitoba Ste Madeleine

- Ste Madeleine Community Without a Town. Metis Elders in Interview.. (Book). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.

Canada: Nova Scotia

- Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia Directory of Members and Surname Interest. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Niagara

- British Occupation of the Niagara Frontier 1759-1796. (Book). Donated by Nellie Barber.

Canada: Ontario: Peel, Toronto Twp, Streetsville

- History of Streetsville. (Book). Donated by Nellie Barber.

Canada: Ontario, Renfrew

- Renfrew County: People and Places. (Book). Donated by Roy W. Moffatt.

Canada: Renfrew, Bagot/Blythfield/Brougham

- Founding Families of Bagot, Blythfield and Brougham. (Book). Donated by Roy W. Moffatt.

Canada: Ontario, Renfrew

Gratton/Wilberforce

- Founding Families of Gratton and Wilberforce (Book). Donated by Louise Thomson.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Changes of Name. The Saskatchewan Gazette 1917-1950. (Book).
- Muddling Through - The Remarkable Story of the Barr Colonists. (Book). Donated by David Obee.
- Rural Directories. Vol. 1 - For the Electoral District of: Long Lake, Sask., September 1933, Last Mountain, Sask., November 1934, Lake Centre, Sask., November 1936. (Book). *Reference Only.*
- Rural Directories. Vol. 2 - For the Electoral District of: Qu'Appelle and Regina, Sask, November, 1936p, Melville, Sask. November, 1936, Regina Rural, 1932, Weyburn, Sask. 1936, Maple Creek, Sask. 1936. (Book). *Reference Only.*
- Saskatchewan Ghost Towns. (Book). Donated by Barrie Appleyard.

- Tales of Our Prairie Community. (Book). Donated by Jim Slough.
- Billium: History of St. Martin's Roman Catholic Parish Billium, Saskatchewan. (Book). Donated by Tony Stengler.
- Estevan: Souris Valley Memorial Gardens Cemetery Estevan, Saskatchewan. (Book). *Reference Only*. Donated by Rosemary Mack.
- Maple Creek: Maple Creek Cemetery. (Book). Donated by Alberta Genealogical Society.
- Moffat: They Cast A Long Shadow, The Story of Moffat, Saskatchewan. (Book). Donated by Kay Parley.
- Ogema: Prairie Grass to Golden Grain R.M. #70 Ogema and Surrounding Areas. (Book). Donated by Mildred Colwell White.
- Ogema: Prairie Grass to Golden Grain 1982 - 1992, R.M. #70 Ogema and Surrounding Area. (Book). Donated by Dorothy Snelling.
- Torquay: Torquay, Saskatchewan Community Cemetery. (Book). *Reference Only*. Donated by Rosemary Mack.
- Wilcox: Pere Murray and the Hounds. The Story of Notre Dame College. (Book). Donated by Nellie Barber.

Family Histories:

- Busch: Leonard Busch Family. (Book). Donated by William Busch.
- Donovan: Your Family Heritage. (Book). Donated by Cathy Metherell.
- Fornwald: Fornwald Family of Lampman Research Material. (In File Box). Donated by John C. Stevenson.
- Marsch: Marsch. A History of the Marsch Family in Europe and North America. (Book). Donated by John Marsch.

- Ticasuk: Roots of Ticasuk. An Eskimo Woman's Family Story Ticasuk (Emily Ivanoff Brown). (Book). Donated by Nellie Barber.
- Tyson: Land I Can Own. A Biography of Anthony Tyson and the Pioneers Who Homesteaded With Him at Neidpath, Saskatchewan. (Book).
- Vander Grinten: Index of Names From Vander Grinten Family History. (Book). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.
- Wilkins: Silent Song of Mary Eleanor. (Book).

Europe:

- Bartholomew Road Atlas of Europe. (Book). Donated by David Obee.

Great Britain:

- Company and Business Records For Family Historians. (Book).
- Current Publications By Member Societies 8th Edition. (Book).
- Current Publicaions On Microfiche By Member Societies, 3rd Edition. (Book).

Great Britain: England/Wales

- Maps of Registration and Census Districts of England/Wales 1837 - 1851, 1852 - 1984. (Map). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Berkshire

- 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Berkshire. (Fiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Buckingham

- 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Buckinghamshire. (Fiche). *Reference Only*.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

To be held 29 April 1995 at the Regina Inn, Victoria and Broad Street, Regina.

- 10:30 Coffee & Registration. Silent Auction.
- 11:00 Workshop: How Freedom of Information & Protection of Privacy Act Affects the Genealogist. *Presentation by Janet Harvey, Staff Archivist - Saskatchewan Archives Board.*
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:15 Workshop: Indexes: Help or Hindrance. Some of the latest Indexing Projects. *Presentation by Laura Hanowski, Provincial Librarian - Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.*
- 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 will be selling SGS Publications at discount prices on this day only.

We would appreciate your registration as soon as possible. Registration Fee of \$8.50 for the Workshops or \$14.00 for the Workshops and Lunch. A block of rooms have been reserved for those attending this function for \$55.00 a night. When booking the room, advise the hotel that your attending the SGS meeting to receive this rate. To guarantee the above rate you must register with the Regina Inn by April 8.

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 27 to ensure lunch.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____

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

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Balance Sheet

As at December 31, 1994

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
Regina, Saskatchewan

We have audited the balance sheet of **SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY** as at December 31, 1994, 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, 1994, 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 19, 1995

ASSETS

	1994	1993
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 93,657	\$114,112
Accounts receivable	2,155	1,255
Prepaid expenses	-	371
Inventory - cost	5,027	5,450
Total Current Assets	<u>100,839</u>	<u>121,188</u>
CAPITAL ASSETS - note 4		
Office equipment	60,283	40,707
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>46,451</u>	<u>39,767</u>
Total Capital Assets	<u>13,832</u>	<u>940</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$114,671</u>	<u>\$122,128</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,645	\$ 2,041
Deferred revenues - note 3	<u>77,525</u>	<u>101,439</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>79,170</u>	<u>103,480</u>
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Surplus - page 3	21,669	17,708
Equity in capital assets - note 2	<u>13,832</u>	<u>940</u>
Total Members' Equity	<u>35,501</u>	<u>18,648</u>
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	<u>\$114,671</u>	<u>\$122,128</u>

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Surplus
For the year ended December 31, 1994

	1994	1993
REVENUE - page 6		
Administration	\$164,122	\$154,319
Conference	15,913	-
Special Project - Saskatchewan Residents Index	23,100	-
Other	<u>11,089</u>	<u>14,238</u>
Total Revenue	<u>214,224</u>	<u>168,557</u>
EXPENDITURES - pages 7 and 8		
Administration	92,073	87,107
Travel and meetings	6,213	6,155
Membership communications	10,059	10,208
Programs	62,238	62,889
Special Project - Saskatchewan Residents Index	23,846	-
Conference	14,428	-
Equipment purchases	<u>1,406</u>	<u>393</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>210,263</u>	<u>166,752</u>
EXCESS REVENUES FOR THE YEAR	<u>3,961</u>	<u>1,805</u>
SURPLUS - beginning of the year	<u>17,708</u>	<u>15,903</u>
- end of the year	<u>\$ 21,669</u>	<u>\$ 17,708</u>

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Statement of Changes in Financial Position
For the year ended December 31, 1994

	1994	1993
CASH FROM (FOR) OPERATIONS		
Excess revenues for the year	\$ 3,961	\$ 1,805
Cash From (Applied To) Other Current Items:		
Accounts receivable	(900)	(301)
Prepaid expenses	371	(371)
Inventory	423	(158)
Accounts payable	(396)	(990)
Deferred revenues	(23,914)	58,997
Total Cash From (For) Operations	(20,455)	58,982
CASH POSITION		
Beginning of year	114,112	55,130
End of year	\$ 93,657	\$114,112

E.J.C. DUDLEY & CO.

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 1994

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 expenditures 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".

Total capital assets charged to operations during the year were \$21,879.

3. DEFERRED REVENUES

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

	1994	1993
Subscriptions	\$ 200	\$ 392
Workshop fees	140	-
Memberships	15,093	14,925
Donations (specified)	5,692	1,722
Operating grant 1st half	56,400	61,300
Special Project grant	-	23,100
	\$ 77,525	\$101,439

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	Rate	Accum. Deprec.	Net Book Value
			1994	1993
Computer equipment	\$29,624	40	\$17,339	\$12,285
Other assets	30,652	20	29,112	1,547
	\$60,283		\$46,451	\$13,832
				\$ 940

E.J.C. DUDLEY & CO.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Revenues
For the year ended December 31, 1994

ADMINISTRATION

	1994	1993
Grants - Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund	\$122,600	\$112,100
- Heritage Foundation	-	3,000
Memberships	33,782	32,926
Interest	3,425	1,340
Donations	1,690	1,531
Expense recovery - GST refundable portion	2,585	1,982
Miscellaneous	40	1,440
Total Administration Revenue	\$164,122	\$154,319

OTHER

Contracts	\$ 873	\$ 90
Subscriptions	1,138	1,024
Tours	-	2,321
Saskatchewan Residents index	36	197
Research	4,493	3,902
Education	812	615
Special purchases donation	739	942
Reader printer	400	548
Publications	848	1,997
Seminar and annual meeting	658	743
Profit on sales	1,092	1,859
Total Other Revenue	\$ 11,089	\$ 14,238

CONFERENCE

Registrations	\$ 7,700	\$ -
Syllabus	798	-
Seminar donations	450	-
Seminar fundraising	524	-
Food	4,441	-
Grants - Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund	1,000	-
- Heritage Foundation	1,000	-
	\$ 15,913	\$ -

SPECIAL PROJECT SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT'S INDEX

Grant - Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund	\$ 23,100	\$ -
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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 1994

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>
ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries		
Salaries	\$ 56,550	\$ 54,248
Benefits	10,275	9,721
Professional development	467	347
Total Salaries	<u>67,292</u>	<u>64,316</u>
Office		
Rent	11,029	9,973
Printing and copying	1,264	1,301
GST	2,686	1,944
Postage	376	350
Telephone	1,433	1,369
Office supplies	1,014	910
Maintenance and repairs	273	957
Sundry	40	85
Total Office	<u>18,115</u>	<u>16,889</u>
Other		
Promotions	255	423
Memberships	1,131	1,049
Committee expense	2,645	2,235
Bank charges	129	73
Fees, license, and insurance	2,506	2,122
Total Other	<u>6,666</u>	<u>5,902</u>
Total Administration Expense	<u>\$ 92,073</u>	<u>\$ 87,107</u>
TRAVEL AND MEETINGS		
Staff Travel	\$ 859	\$ 941
Volunteer travel	3,813	3,198
Annual meeting and seminar	950	1,425
Board meetings	591	591
Total Travel and Meetings	<u>\$ 6,213</u>	<u>\$ 6,155</u>
MEMBERSHIP COMMUNICATIONS		
Bulletins		
Printing	\$ 8,163	\$ 8,328
Postage	1,069	973
Typing	600	600
Supplies	227	307
Total Membership Communications	<u>\$ 10,059</u>	<u>\$ 10,208</u>

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 1994

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1993</u>
PROGRAMS		
Library		
Program co-ordinator	\$38,153	\$37,679
Books and fiche	2,670	3,213
Bookbinding	801	579
Subscriptions	688	312
Postage	2,461	1,706
Printing	72	180
Research	2,681	1,135
Supplies	<u>1,021</u>	<u>712</u>
Total Library	<u>48,547</u>	<u>45,516</u>
Special purchases	738	942
Obituary files	297	116
Awards Recognition	634	-
Tours	-	2,244
Saskatchewan Residents Index	777	749
Seminar hosting	500	400
Cemetery	117	163
Education	8,956	10,310
Branch administration	181	173
25th Anniversary	819	-
Documentary Heritage Inventory	-	350
Reader printer	622	483
Publications	50	1,443
	<u>\$62,238</u>	<u>\$62,889</u>
SPECIAL PROJECT SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT'S INDEX		
Computer software	\$ 2,168	\$ -
Computer hardware	18,305	-
Consulting	3,373	-
	<u>\$23,846</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
CONFERENCE		
Speakers	\$ 4,536	\$ -
Facilities	983	-
Food	6,696	-
Publicity and promotion	342	-
Committee	1,630	-
Entertainment	241	-
	<u>\$14,428</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (NET OF SALES)		
Office	<u>\$ 1,406</u>	<u>\$ 393</u>

Great Britain: England, Cornwall

- Index for Symons Gazetteer of Cornwall, 1884. (Book). Donated by Betty Ruth Purvis.
- Cornwall Marriage Indexes - Parish of Breage, 1813 - 1837, Parish of Gulval, 1813 - 1837, Parish of Towednack, 1676 - 1812. (Book). Donated by Betty Ruth Purvis.
- Cornwall Monumental Inscriptions - Camborne, Gwinear. Donated by Betty Ruth Purvis.

Great Britain: England, Westmoreland

- 1881 Census Index of England and Wales: Westmoreland. (Fiche).
Reference Only.

Great Britain: England, Yorkshire

- Yorkshire Family Historian Vol. 20, No. 1 - 6, 1994. Donated by Barrie Appleyard.

Great Britain: England, Yorkshire, East Riding

- History of the County of York East Riding: Wapentake of Dickering. (Book). Donated by Sharon McKenzie. *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Scotland

- Scottish Genealogist Index of Volumes 37 - 40, 1990 - 1993. (Book).

Great Britain: Scotland, Midlothian, Edinburgh

- Edinburgh 1851 Census Vol. 2: The Old Town. (Book).

Great Britain: Wales, Dyfed

- Dyfed Marriages 1813 - 1837 - Vol. 8-Cemais, Vol. 9-Dewisland, Vol. 10-Dungledy, Vol. 11-Rhos. (Fiche).
Reference Only. Donated by David G. Marshall.

United States: Military

- Stories of Civil War Veterans Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War 1861-1865. (Book). Donated by Eileen Condon.

United States:

- Germans to America Lists of Passengers Arriving Passenger Lists at U.S. Ports Vol. 41, Nov 1881 - March 1882 & Vol. 42, Mar 1882 - May 1882. (Book).

United States: Hawaii, Maui

- Index to The Maui News 1900 - 1932, 1985, 1933 - 1950, 1991. (Book).
Donated by Dr. Wanda Young.

United States: Wisconsin, Fond du Lac Co.

- Fond du Lac County Wisconsin 1991 Atlas and Plat Book. (Book). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.

United States: Wisconsin, Fond du Lac Co., Ashford Twp

- Plat Maps for Ashford Township, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin -1893, 1910, 1971. (Maps). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.

United States: Wisconsin, Fond du Lac Co., Auburn Twp

- Plat Maps for Auburn Township, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin -1893, 1910, 1971. (Maps). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.

United States: Wisconsin, Fond du Lac Co., Eden Twp

- Plat Maps for Eden Township, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin -1862, 1971. (Maps). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.

United States: Wisconsin, Milwaukee

- Major Genealogical Collections in the Milwaukee Urban Archives. (Book). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.

Book Reviews:

Our Silver Heritage. A History of the First 25 Years of the SGS. 1995, 100p, Softcover. Available from the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Box 1894, Regina, SK, S4P 3E1. Check the ad in this Bulletin for the prices.

This book gives a personal perspective to the history of the SGS by the members who have helped it become the organization it is to-day. Members will re-live the events that have taken place that helped formulate the policies the SGS has to-day. The pictures will remind you about some of the people you may have lost track of. As members, we owe heartfelt thanks to all those who have enabled the SGS to grow and prosper for the first 25 years. Please read this book so you will know who we, as the SGS, are and how we can help it grow for the next 25 years.

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. Contact them about the current prices.

Company and Business Records For Family Historians. Probert, Eric, D., 1994, 80p. ISBN 1-872094-92-9.

This booklet explores the potential information that may exist in the surviving records of British companies and organizations. Eric gives information about how to find what Companies existed and how to locate surviving records along with examples of the kinds of records that could be available as well as useful addresses and suggestions for further reading. This is another great book for those searching their British roots.

Current Publications By Member Societies, 8th edition; and Current Publications on Microfiche By Member Societies, 3rd Edition. Perkins, John, 1994.

These books keep the genealogist informed about what records are available for purchase from societies in England, Ireland, Wales, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada. I find these books invaluable when helping genealogists find record sources they would like to purchase.



Shea and Constance M. Ochnio. This society has even had genealogical tours to the Polish part of the former Galicia.

The *Polish Genealogical Society of California*⁶ is a member organization of FEEFHS. It publishes a quarterly bulletin which often contains specific Galician information such as sketches of villages in Galicia or listings of cemetery transcriptions including the Lyczakowski Cemetery in L'viv.

The *Polish Genealogical Society of Michigan*⁷ is a FEEFHS member organization which also has information and expertise in the area of Galicia. Their journal, published three times a year, is titled *The Eaglet*. This society with the work and knowledge of Jan Zaleski and others also is an excellent source for those interested in Poles in Galicia.

A significant percentage of the membership of the *East European Branch of MGS*² are involved Polish Galician research. The EEB resources pertaining to Galicia are described more fully in the section titled "Multi-Ethnic Organizations".

Ukrainians (including the Carpatho-Rusyns)
Another of the two largest ethnic groups in Galicia included the Ukrainians who formed the majority population in eastern Galicia and represented over 40 percent of the total population of Galicia. Their ethnic area extended west in Galicia to just beyond the current Polish/Ukrainian border. In addition, there were a number of communities in the Carpathian Mountains of western Galicia along the south border of the province extending nearly to Kraków. The ethnicity of these mountain people, known as the Lemkos, is still somewhat controversial with some of the people relating to a Ukrainian identity while the majority view themselves as a distinct group separate from both Poles and Ukrainians. Some studies have suggested that the Lemkos are part of a larger ethnic group known as Carpatho-Rusyns. Both the Ukrainians and the Lemkos of Galicia were primarily of the

Greek Catholic rite.

The *Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada*⁸ based in Calgary, Alberta was formed in 1979 by Walter Rusel who is also currently 3rd Vice-president of FEEFHS. Mr. Rusel handles most of the activities of the society unilaterally including production of its bulletin, *Nase Leude*. The bulletin, which only began regular quarterly publication in 1994, is small but contains information intended solely for the Ukrainian researcher. This means that it is primarily for the Galician researcher as greater than 90 percent of the ethnic Ukrainians who immigrated to Canada came from Galicia. The UGHSC has a black and white set of reprints of topographical maps covering eastern Galicia and makes copies available for sale to others. The UGHSC has also held some one day seminars in the past. Dr. John-Paul Himka, professor of History at the University of Alberta in Edmonton contributes much of the material to the bulletin and seminars.

The *East European Branch of the MGS*² based in Winnipeg, Manitoba is also a FEEFHS member organization with a very large focus on Ukrainians in Galicia. According to the last published survey of members' interests over one quarter of the EEB membership is researching Ukrainians in Galicia. The EEB quarterly, *East European Genealogist*, always has information of use to those researching Ukrainians in Galicia. Last year, 3 of the 8 regular monthly meetings were heavily focused on Ukrainian Galician research. The recently published book, *Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia*, by Brian J. Lenius includes a separate section on Ukrainian placenames in Galicia and includes the names of all Greek Catholic parishes to which Ukrainians might have belonged. The EEB and the MGS library collections include many books on Ukrainian Galician research and the EEB topographical map collection totally covers the areas of Galicia for Ukrainian and Lemkos. See the section for "Multi-Ethnic Organizations" for further information on the EEB.

The *Saskatchewan Genealogical Society*³ has the largest genealogical library in Canada which includes many books for the Ukrainian Galician researchers. The society's bulletin has published a number of articles on Ukrainian research.

The *Rusin Association*⁹ based in Plymouth, Minnesota is also a FEEFHS member organization which represents the Lemkos of the Carpathian mountains. The members of this association prefer to be called Rusins rather than Lemkos or Ukrainians. The organization publishes a quarterly newsletter titled *Trembita*. This organization has had meetings with guest speakers such as Dr. Paul Magosci, renowned author of Galician History and professor of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto. It is unknown what the specific genealogical resources of this organization are at present.

Jews

The Jews represented greater than 10 percent of the population in Galicia. They formed a significant population in many areas and sometimes the majority, particularly in the large cities. Most villages included some Jewish families.

One organization which has resources specifically for the Jewish researcher of Galicia is *Gesher Galicia*¹⁰. This FEEFHS member organization is a Special Interest Group (SIG) of the *Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies* (AJGS). Gesher Galicia was formed for the exclusive benefit of those researching Jewish roots from Galicia. Gesher Galicia publishes a quarterly newsletter specifically for Jewish research titled *The Galitzianer*. This SIG also publishes an internal directory listing the surnames and towns being researched by members. Suzan Wynne, founder of the group, has also produced a listing of villages in Galicia together with their administrative and judicial districts titled *Galician Towns and Administrative Districts* which is available on microfiche from AVOTAYNU. This is useful because Jewish vital records were kept on the basis of the judicial district from at least the mid 1800s to 1945.

An excellent journal titled *Avotaynu* is produced jointly by Sallyann Amdur Sack and Gary Mokotoff. It was an outgrowth of the first International Seminar of Jewish Genealogy held in 1984. This publication includes Jewish research for all parts of the world including a significant amount of information which is of specific help to those searching in Galicia. These same two researchers have also co-authored a book, *Where Once we Walked: A Guide to the Jewish Communities Destroyed in the Holocaust*, which covers all of east Europe including Galicia. In addition, Gary Mokotoff has published through *Avotaynu*¹¹ a microfiche version of a gazetteer of east Europe based on the modern U.S. Board of Geographic Places compiled into one listing. The current country and latitude/longitude are given in addition to the name of each place name. One unique feature of this gazetteer is the "Daitch-Mokotoff Soundex System" which gives the researcher a greater chance of finding their ancestral villages if the place name is spelt incorrectly.

Germans

The Germans were the fourth largest ethnic group in Galicia but comprised not more than 2 percent of the total population. They immigrated to Galicia at the invitation of the Austrian Emperor Josef II after the first partition of Poland. Most Germans immigrated to the central and eastern parts of Galicia in the 1780s and the early 1800s. They were settled into colonies which were usually based on religion. Therefore most German colonies were either exclusively Catholic or Evangelical (Lutheran). Often these colonies were established beside Polish or Ukrainian villages.

The best sources of information for the genealogy and history of Germans from Galicia are a large number of books and also the yearly publication, *Zeitweiser der Galiziendeutschen*. These materials are all published in Germany and are in the German language. Also in Germany are a number of very large surname indexes for immigration to Galicia etc.

Until the fall of 1994, there was no specific ethnic organization in North America for those who were searching Germans from Galicia. A new group, *Galizien German Descendants*¹² has now been formed which is specifically designed for German Galician research. A quarterly newsletter is planned to begin publication in the winter of 1994/95. Much of the German material mentioned above is specific to certain colonies or families. As this material is translated into English, it should provide excellent material for this new newsletter. In addition, exchanges of genealogical and village data by members will be very beneficial. The new society is also soliciting books to establish a new library.

To date, the *East European Branch of the MGS*² has been the focal point for those researching Germans from Galicia. Most researchers in North America who have shown an interest in this ethnic group have become members of the EEB and now form a significant portion of the EEB membership. The last published listing of the EEB Member Research Interest list indicated that 25 percent of the EEB members interested in Galicia are searching Germans from Galicia. Many articles in the *East European Genealogist* are of interest to all ethnic groups in Galicia including the Germans.

The *Saskatchewan Genealogical Society*³ has recently had a large private collection of books donated by Henry Meyer of Regina for Galizien German research. This material together with their previous holdings makes this library probably the largest collection for Galizien Germans by any organization in North America.

Mennonites

The Mennonites were part of the German settlement in colonies in the 1780s. Their numbers only included a few dozen families. The Mennonite population of Galicia is represented by Glen Linsheid¹² who produces the newsletter, *Galician Grapevine*. It very specifically deals with the Mennonites in Galicia and also the descendants of these Mennonite families who immigrated to North

America. As editor and publisher of this newsletter, Glen is very knowledgeable about the history and resources of this ethnic group. It is quite likely that many of the Mennonites will be actively involved in the newly formed *Galizien German Descendants*¹² society.

Other Ethnic Groups

Although there was a bishop in Lemberg for the Armenian Catholic rite, their overall numbers in Galicia were very small. There were also a small number of Czechs who immigrated to Galicia. This was also a very small group. In some cases, the Czechs may have been assimilated into the Polish community due to their common religion (Roman Catholic). There were also a small number of ethnic Russians of the Russian Orthodox faith in Galicia.

There are no specific societies, either in FEEFHS or otherwise, for the exclusive interests of the Czechs, Russians, or Armenians who were in Galicia. The *East European Branch of MGS*² has members with Czech and Russian ethnic interests in Galicia but we are not yet aware of any Armenians from Galicia in North America who are actively searching their roots.

Multi-Ethnic Organizations

The *East European Branch of the MGS*² is truly a multi-ethnic organization. Membership includes many areas of east Europe but the largest percentage of membership and focus is in the area of Galicia. The EEB has members searching for Polish, Ukrainian, German, Czech, and Russian roots. According to the last published survey of members' interests over half of the members of the EEB are researching in Galicia. Of those indicating Galicia, 49 percent are specifically interested in Ukrainians, while 25 percent indicated Germans in Galicia and a further 25 percent indicated Poles in Galicia. The EEB has also acted as a central gathering point for the small ethnic communities of Galicia such as the Czech and Russian researchers. As a multi-ethnic organization the EEB publishes in the *East European Genealogist*, articles

specific to individual ethnic groups and also articles which are relevant to all ethnic groups in Galicia. Last year, 3 of the 8 regular monthly meetings from September to May were specifically for Galician research and still other meetings were of a more general nature but still of significance to Galician researchers. The EEB and the MGS library collections are housed in the MGS Resource Centre and include many books on Galician research. The EEB also has an extensive collection of topographical maps (most in colour) which totally cover Galicia as well as other areas of east Europe.

Brian J. Lenius, Past President and a founder of the EEB as well as a founding Vice-President of FEEFHS, has recently published the Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia¹⁴. This book is multi-ethnic in its approach to Galician research. It lists all communities in Galicia and the associated parishes and church jurisdictions for the Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran, Mennonite, Orthodox, and Armenian Catholic religions. Placenames are given in Polish, Ukrainian, and German. It also provides a system of locating ancestral villages using a popular topographical map series.

The *Saskatchewan Genealogical Society*³ is also a member of FEEFHS and is one of the few state or provincial societies having a focus in east Europe. The society has a significant library of materials for Galicia, primarily the Germans (see the section titled "Germans") and Ukrainians (see section titled "Ukrainians"). Their quarterly Bulletin has published numerous articles on Ukrainian and German research in Galicia.

Conclusion

It is fairly obvious that there is a very large amount of involvement by various ethnic organizations in the genealogy and family history pertaining to Galicia. There is no real need for a new overall Galician genealogical society with all the resources that are already available. If there are still individuals who think there should be a new Galician genealogical society formed, I

would be most interested in hearing firstly which ethnic group the individual is researching and secondly what they would see this new organization providing which is not already provided by an existing organization. I am also interested in learning of any other resources for Galicia which are not addressed in this article.

FOOTNOTES:

1. Federation of East European Genealogical Societies (FEEFHS)
Azra P. Jojić, FEEFHS Treasurer
4896 South Highland Circle #8
Salt Lake City, UT
USA 84117-6075
Membership: Individual or Organizational
U.S./Canada - US\$15.00 per year,
Individual or Organizational Overseas -
US\$20.00 per year
2. East European Branch of the
Manitoba Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 2536
Winnipeg, MB
CANADA R3C 4A7
Membership: In Canada - Cdn\$12.00 per
year, In the U.S. US\$12.00 per year
3. Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 1894
Regina, SK
CANADA S4P 3E1
Membership: In Canada - Cdn\$32.50 per
year (seniors 65+ Cdn\$27.50), In the U.S.
- US\$32.50 per year (seniors 65+
US\$27.50).
4. Polish Genealogical Society of
America
% Polish Museum of America
984 Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, IL
USA 60622-4199
Membership: In the U.S. - US\$15.00 per
year, In Canada - US\$20.00 per year
5. Polish Genealogical Society of the
Northeast
8 Lyle Road
New Britain, CT
USA 06053-2104
Membership: US\$15.00 per year,
US\$27.00 per two years
6. Polish Genealogical Society of
California

- P.O. Box 713
Midway City, CA
USA 92655-0713
Membership: US\$20.00 per year
(individual), US\$30.00 per year (family)
7. Polish Genealogical Society of
Michigan
% Burton Historical Collection; Detroit
Public Library
5201 Woodward Street
Detroit, MI
USA 48202-4007
Membership: In the U.S. - US\$15.00 per
year (adult), US\$20.00 per year (family),
In Canada - US\$20.50.
8. Ukrainian Genealogical and
Historical Society of Canada
R.R. #2
Cochrane, AB
CANADA T0L 0W0
Membership: In Canada - Cdn\$15.00 per
year, In the U.S. - US\$15.00 per year.
1115 Pineview Lane North
Plymouth, MN
USA 55441-4655
Membership: US\$12.00 per year
10. Gesher Galicia (Bridge to Galicia-
Jewish Galician Special Interest
Group)

- 3128 Brooklawn Terrace Chevy Chase,
MD
USA 20815-3942
Membership: In the U.S. and Canada -
US\$15.00 per year, Overseas - US\$22.00
per year
11. Avotaynu Inc.
1485 Teaneck Road
Teaneck, NJ
USA 07666
12. Galizien German Descendants
12367 South East 214th Street
Kent, WA
USA 98031-2215
Membership: In the U.S. and Canada -
US\$12.00 per year, Overseas - US\$15.00
13. Galician Grapevine
Box 194
Butterfield, MN
USA 56120
14. Brian J. Lenius
Box 18 Group 4 R.R.1
Anola, MB
CANADA R0E 0A0
The Genealogical Gazetteer of Galicia is
available from the author for \$41.00
including shipping and handling (US
orders please pay in US funds).

NEWSPAPERS AND GENEALOGY

by Sharon Cleveland

Newspapers are valuable genealogical resources because they can be sources of personal information about our ancestors and their families. As well, they provide a means of inexpensively requesting genealogical information from a large number of people and a way of extending home research.

Printing as we know it today only began about 500 years ago. Previously anything that people read had to be copied by hand or printed from wooden blocks carved by hand.

About 1440, Johannes Gutenberg, a German, invented printing with movable type. He made separate pieces of metal type for each

letter. The same pieces of type could be used over and over to print different books. A printer could quickly make many copies of a book all exactly the same.

Printing became the first means of mass communication. An information explosion was started that was never equalled until recently. With the advent of the computer, we are again experiencing another information explosion.

The oldest newspaper on record that was regularly published was issued in Germany in 1609. It was called the "Strasbourg Relation". The first regularly published paper in England was the "Courant" or

"Weekly Newes" in 1621. It was very small in page size. The first full size paper was the Oxford Gazette which moved from Oxford to London. It was a court journal started in 1665 devoted to official notices of the royal court. It still continues with much the same function today. The first daily paper in England was started by Elizabeth Mallett. It was called the "London Daily Courant" and began in 1702. The "London Times" began in 1785 under the name "Daily Universal Register."

In 1539, an Italian printer, Juan Pablos (Giovanni Paoli) set up a print shop in Mexico City. This is believed to be the first printshop in North America. In 1639, Stephen Daye and his son Matthew set up the first press in the American colonies in Cambridge, Mass. Printing quickly spread through the colonies but strict controls were often placed on the printers by colonial authorities. In 1690, Benjamin Harris published the first newspaper in the American Colonies, the "Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick". It was shut down by the authorities after the first issue.

In 1704, John Campbell established the first regularly printed newspaper the "Boston News-letter". IN 1751, Bartholomew Green of Boston set up Canada's first print shop in Halifax. Green died that same year and his former assistant John Bushell took over. In 1752, Bushell began publishing the "Halifax Gazette", Canada's first newspaper.

By the time of the American Revolution, there were 35 newspapers being published in the Colonies. The "Alexandria Gazette" (Virginia) has been published daily since 1797 making it the oldest continuously published U.S. daily.

Earlier American newspapers were more like newsletters. They often carried news from Europe or the other colonies. Often the news was up to a year old. They contained advertisements, announcements, letters to the editor, lists of ships arriving and leaving port, often listing the passengers aboard. Local news and announcements often took

up the entire paper which were usually about 4 pages. If news was scarce, essays, songs, poems and other literary works were often published.

In the early 1800's, newspapers were mainly political both in news and editorials. They were very large in size and sold for about 6 cents which put them out of the reach of the poorer classes.

In the 1830's, the penny papers began and the first genuinely popular journalism. The "New York Sun" was started in 1833. It was the first successful penny paper. It was lively, paid more attention to news than politics and was physically smaller in size.

In the 1870's and early 1880's, the second penny press emerged and several more American papers were born.

The 1920's saw the development of the tabloids. They adopted a policy of sensationalism coupled with a large scale use of illustrations.

Early newspapers are found more in cities than in rural areas. This was due to limited transportation. Papers were carried by post rider between communities. Often the best or only reader would read the paper aloud from various locations including the highest tree stump, around the stove at the general store or after church until the entire paper had been read from cover to cover.

What is the genealogical value? Newspapers contain vital statistics, biographies, local happenings (gossip). They often provide information in more detail than can be found in private records. As well, they often contain advertisements for lost or stolen property, unclaimed property, letters at the post office, business ads and services. A history of a community and its inhabitants can be compiled from the local newspaper. The type of information has changed very little from the early days to the present.

Types of Notices

1. Legal Notices

- public notice of legal action
- land sales for taxes, probate, divorce proceedings

If the local courthouse burnt down or legal records have disappeared, check newspaper archives for the area.

- notice to creditors
- notice of sheriff's sale
- notice of hearing

2. Government Records

proclamations, laws, ordinances

3. Court News

- fines, sentences, etc

4. Death notices, obituaries, funeral announcements

Should not just look in small weekly papers but check large daily papers if their circulation area covers the same area. eg. Check the Saskatoon Star Phoenix as well as the Melfort Journal. Look at all newspapers that cover the community not just one. Some papers will contain more information than others. Check more than one issue. Some newspapers many contain obituary or death notice in more than one issue and the amount of information may vary. In older newspapers you have to read the entire paper. Information may be buried in ads, news items or used as a filler . There is no given place to look.

5. Marriage, Birth, Engagement Notices, Anniversaries

Generally these are more common in local weekly papers. Large daily papers usually carry these only if a person is socially prominent.

6. General News (Gossip)

These columns contain the genealogy and family history of just about every family in the community. You can find accounts of visits between local residents, or visits by locals to out of town places, or by non-residents to locals. New residents are often welcomed to a community. Old residents are often wished well when they leave and often their destination is given.

7. Letters to the editor

These may or may not relate to a genealogical problem.

8. Announcements, advertisements

9. Older papers often contained shipping lists and/or passenger lists.

10. Meetings of Social and Fraternal Clubs, Churches.

How do you search a newspaper? There is no easy way. In local weekly papers, start on the front page of the first available issue in the time period you are searching. Proceed line by line, page by page, issue by issue for the time period you are searching. Your search in large daily city papers should be confined to specific dates and events which you will have identified in your research in other sources.

Newspaper research done page by page is tedious. It is a lengthy process but the rewards can be worth the effort. You may be able to find a great deal of genealogical or family history information that can't be found elsewhere.

When researching local papers, extract all ancestral surnames. However, when searching larger papers, city or national only extract surnames appearing on your pedigree chart.

Indexes do exist for some newspapers but rarely cover local news, announcements or advertisements. They are more likely to be indexes of subject matter and authors. Some genealogical and history societies have indexed vital statistics but these are not common. You should not rely on indexes although they may be helpful.

Newspaper accounts must be carefully and critically evaluated. If the newspaper reports an event, then you can be certain that the event happened. You have to check the details reported concerning the event. eg. Obituary- The death date would most likely

be accurate to within a few days. The descendants would most likely be right. A birth date would be a piece of information that should be checked.

Newspaper searches should be made after you complete basic sources such as church records, vital statistics, cemetery sources. This will help identify the type of information you are looking for and the people you need to find.

How do you find a newspaper?

1. Current publications

Current publishers may have a newspaper morgue of an earlier publication. Publishers usually keep the records of a predecessor.

2. University & Historical Societies

Many universities and historical societies have newspaper collections.

The U. of S. at Saskatoon has a newspaper collection. Some of these collections cover other areas than just local.

3. Community Libraries

Some have newspaper collections

4. Private Libraries and Historical Societies.

Many of these have taken an interest in local publications.

5. Courthouses

They may require their clerks to keep newspaper files of back issues due to the publication of legal notices.

6. Library of Congress and U.S. National Archives

They have a large newspaper collection, including some of the early newsletters. You can request a list of their holdings.

7. National Archives of Canada, various Provincial Archives

Their holdings can be found in various directories of holdings. Contact the agency for your area of interest. Check to see if available on microfilm and available for inter-library loan. Some are only available for purchase.

8. Published directories

Several directories may be outdated. Newspaper holdings have grown since WW II. Your best bet is to contact the librarian to see what they actually have. Directories will help to determine which libraries have newspaper holdings and which may have holdings that pertain to you.

There are three ways to access newspapers. The first way is in person. The second is to obtain microfilm copy on loan. Several companies have gotten into the business of producing microfilm copies of early papers that they will lend for a fee. Two examples of this in the U.S. are Bell and Howell and University Microfilms. You can obtain catalogues from them. The third way is to purchase a microfilm copy. Some places have the facilities to microfilm and will make you a copy that you can purchase.

(University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Bell & Howell, Wooster, Ohio)

Lastly, you can use newspapers to locate living relatives. By placing an ad in a newspaper, you may be able to locate relatives or get information from people that you might not locate otherwise. A display ad may cost slightly more than a classified but is more eye-catching. Avoid large daily papers. Local weekly papers are read from cover to cover. Readers of local papers tend to be more interested and usually don't miss a thing. People who have moved away from the area tend to subscribe to the local paper to keep in touch. You can get the name, address, advertising rates from various directories available at many libraries. You can do a subject request through the library on newspapers serving the area in which you are interested. (I got a list of newspapers covering an area in England)

RESOURCES IN FINDING NEWSPAPERS

1. Clarence Saunder Brigham, "History & Bibliography of American Newspapers 1690-1820" inc add. and correction (Hamden, Conn: Shoestring Press, 1962)

2. "American Newspapers 1821-1936 A Union List of Files Available in the United States and Canada" (New York: H.W. Wilson Co. 1937)

3."The Ayer Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals " (Philadelphia: N.W. Ayer and Sons, annual)

4. "Historical Directory of Saskatchewan Newspapers 1878-1983", Saskatchewan Archives Board, 1984

5. Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm; 1974
-Newspapers in University Libraries of the Prairie Universities of Canada

-Canadian Newspapers on Microfilm Part 2 1969, Ontario Only

-Union List of Canadian Libraries 1977, Ontario Only

-Catalogue of Newspapers Available on Microfilm through Preston

6. Benn's Press Directory

Vol 1.- U.K.

Vol 2.- overseas

A directory of publishers, newspapers and journals throughout the world.

7. "Local Newspapers 1750-1920", Gibson, Jeremy 1989

England, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man

8. Union List of non-Canadian Newspapers held by Canadian Libraries

9. Union List of Canadian Newspapers.

Check the S.G.S. Library listings as they have several of these. Some are obtainable through the local library.

In conclusion, although they require a lot of tedious, time consuming work, newspapers do provide an interesting and valuable genealogical resource. They provide a picture to the world in which our ancestors lived. We can learn what the times were like, the issues that concerned them, the hardships, and the triumphs. With a little luck we may find some personal information which can make our ancestors more real and not just names and dates.

CAVEAT EMPTOR: The Book of Haslingers

by Helen Hinchliff, Chair, NGS Ethics Committee

Halbert's Mail Order Firm in Bath, Ohio, publishes books that feature individual surnames. On 21 June 1993, Mike Royko, Chicago Tribune syndicated columnist, wrote "Proud History of Noble Royko Clan Remains Untold in New Book" after receiving a promotional letter for The World Book of Roykos. When he called Halbert's, he spoke with its director, Douglas Haslinger, who said that Halbert's has been publishing "...for more than a dozen years, putting out about a 1 million same-name books a year in 12 countries."

On 23 June, under the headline "Con Job! No it isn't! Con! Isn't!" another reporter, [Akron] Beacon Journal staff writer William Outlaw, conducted a follow-up interview with Haslinger, who agreed that Halbert's books are

not genealogies: They [Halbert's critics] are absolutely right; it's not genealogy. A list of surnames found in a dozen countries is the book's main selling point.

REACH OUT AND TOUCH SOMEONE

In the Tribune interview, Douglas Haslinger emphasized the usefulness of surname lists in helping people Find relatives:

"A man who ran away from home at 18 was mad at his mother. When he got older, he bought his name book, found his mother, and made up."

Halbert's promotional letters emphasize the hard work necessary to compile a surname book. It occurred to me that Mr. Haslinger has

spent so much time and effort compiling surname books that he hasn't taken the time to look into his own family history. So I wrote to him:

Douglas S. Haslinger
776 N. Hametown Road
Akron, OH 44333

Dear Douglas S. Haslinger:

I have exciting news for you and fellow Haslingers! You probably don't know it, but I've done work on the Haslinger family name. It took about 15 minutes of my time; nevertheless, the information I found is comparable to what you might use if you ever wanted to publish a book entitled: The American Book of Haslinger's. It includes individual Haslingers who immigrated to the New World in the 19th century. The first Haslinger I found was in 1856. His name was George. I also found Louis in 1862 and another George in 1876. All three were recorded in Philadelphia.

You can find more information about these Haslingers yourself! First, check Passenger and Immigration Lists Index edited by P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer. This three-volume set lists thousands of immigrants and is available in most genealogical libraries. You might consult the source used by Filby and Meyer for more details. Each of these Haslingers appears in the Index to the Records of Aliens' Declarations and / or Oaths of Allegiance, 1789-1880. The U.S. Works Progress Administration supervised the indexing of this 11-volume set during the 1930's. Of course, it is possible that your immigrant Haslinger entered America before 1789 or after 1880. He may have come by way of another port; Whose records are not yet indexed, i.e., the New York City passenger lists between 1846 and 1897 are unindexed.

Besides immigration information about early Haslinger settlers, I have a list of Haslingers compiled from local telephone directories. Between you and me, many Americans do not list their telephone numbers, so my list does not include unlisted Haslingers. Using a sophisticated computer network, compiled by Digital Directory Assistance, Inc., I searched

over 76 million records and found 102 households bearing the Haslinger name. You might think that this was an enormous project! However, it only took about five minutes!! Finding these names was simple!! What's more, it was fun and free!!!!

I used the Phone Disc installed on the computer at my local library. Enter Haslinger on the keyboard and the screen instantly flashes the names of 76 Haslingers who reside in the eastern part of the United States. Switch to the listings for the western U.S. for 26 more. The business listings show nine Halbert's companies. I was surprised to find that your company was not listed under this name! PhoneDisc allows a user to print out names, addresses, and telephone numbers. You, Douglas S. Haslinger, are in my printout! But, why order a printout from me when you can get one for nothing at your local library?

Here are some exciting details about how you can trace your family heritage and learn even more about your family's origin. First, be careful not to assume that people who share your surname are related to you. Probably some of them may be close cousins and others are more distantly related. Alas, some of them may be the descendants of another immigrant. To trace your ancestry back to your immigrant ancestor, you will be using a variety of public records such as birth and marriage certificates and census, land, and tax records.

If you really want to discover your Haslinger heritage, you should spend some time learning to do genealogical research. Why not sign up for a course at your local community college? Join a genealogical society. Visit a nearby Family History Center. Your city library probably has a section on genealogy. Finally, you might sign up for the NGS correspondence course: American Genealogy: A Basic Course. Remember, YOU RISK NOTHING by learning to be a good genealogist.

Helen Hinchliff, is the National Genealogical Society's Committee on Genealogical Ethics chair. (Reprinted with NGS permission).

THE MAN HISTORY FORGOT - CHARLES AUGUSTUS PARMER

Edited from the Saskatoon Sun, May 17, 1992

It is said that Charles Augustus Parmer didn't trust banks. And whether at his homestead near Dundurn in the early 1900's, or in town picking up supplies in the 1930's, he always carried a loaded .44 revolver under his coat.

It was slightly odd behaviour, but people around Dundurn understood it quite well. They believed the rumours - Charlie Parmer was once a member of the infamous Jesse James gang.

Bruce McInnes has researched the story and is convinced Parmer, who was buried Christmas Day, 1935, was the last surviving member of the James gang.

In 1933 the Star Phoenix asked Parmer point blank if he was a member of the legendary bank robber's gang. Typically a man of few words, all he would say about James is, "I knew him".

But McInnes has found a few oldtimers who remember or heard stories about both Parmer and his son Earl, who died in 1950.

Several local stories are also in agreement about Parmer's cache of American gold coins, now reputed to be worth \$500,000. Parmer apparently showed these coins to a few people around Dundurn, as well as to his sister who used to visit his homestead. Legend has it Parmer was often seen digging around his sod hut, but whether he was burying gold coins or hiding home-made hooch, no one was sure.

What is sure, according to McInnes' research, is that the coins never showed up in either Charlie or Earl Parmer's wills. And highway construction went through his old homestead some years ago.

"He was a tough old guy, a really colourful old man," says McInnes.

"This project is one of the most interesting I've done in a long time. People forget that Western Canada has one hell of a history".

Parmer, born in Brookfield, Ohio, first fought with the also infamous Quantrill gang during the American Civil War, a group known for Confederate guerrilla warfare. That's where he first met the James boys.

As well, Parmer later rode with Jesse James and his brother Frank in several bank raids and train robberies, and rode with Buffalo Bill Cody after breaking up with James.

How does Dundurn enter into it? Legend has it Jesse James himself might have visited the area, shortly after a disastrous attempted bank robbery in Northfield, Minn. when several gang members were killed or captured.

The gang fled to Sioux Falls, N. D. where Parmer met them once again, and they all took a trip into Canada. At the time Jesse had a \$25,000 price on his head, dead or alive, and Frank was worth \$15,000 in bounty.

They only stayed about two months, according to reports, and Parmer then returned in 1906 to claim a homestead about two miles northeast of town. He's still there; buried in an unmarked grave at Dundurn cemetery.

Parmer's brother, Allen, was married to Jesse James' sister, and Allen himself was allegedly part of the gang although according to records he was never convicted of a crime.

McInnes says he can't confirm that Frank and Jesse ever came to Dundurn and neither can researchers at Clay County Department of Historic Sites in Missouri. "We have Frank and Jesse in the Dakotas, but nothing that says they came to Canada, although they would have had the opportunity," says researcher Pat Mallory. "They were that close, so there was a time there when they could have gone. It's certainly possible."

Mallory has spent years trying to document the life and times of the James gang, but some holes in the record still remain. Nor has she ever come across Parmer's name in her research, although she admits new names do come up once in awhile.

Could Parmer have been the last of the James gang?

"I have not actually confirmed it," Mallory says. "To me it's very plausible. The gang members came and went. There's a lot of coincidences there, that seem to show that it's plausible."

That's Crofter Land

In the Volume 4, no 2 issue of the Bulletin I submitted an article with the above title. More information was submitted in an article in Vol 15, no. 2 of the Bulletin. The articles were about a settlement of Scottish folk that existed from about 1885 to about 1893 16 miles north of Regina, considered to be in the Craven (or Regina) district. Before they resettled to other parts of the province, several members of the settlement died and were buried in a little private cemetery. The wooden markers were destroyed because of prairie fires, and neglect. By the time I did the article, only a fence marked the location of the cemetery. There was no indication of who was buried there nor their names. I was fortunate in finding the names of most of the people buried there.

Neta Hope of Saskatoon has been a member of the SGS for many years. John McKaskill and one of his daughters is buried in the cemetery are relatives of Neta.

She was very concerned that there was no permanent marker on the site. Sometime before 1993 she contacted as many of the descendants and relatives of the folk buried there that she could find, asking for donations to have a memorial tablet made and mounted at the cemetery. She was successful. She had a granite table made listing the names. An unveiling was planned

for Saturday 27 August 1994. On the Thursday and Friday previous it rained, and rained some more. The unveiling was called off, but Neta decided to drive out to the grid road near the cemetery to tell people she was not able to contact that the unveiling was called off. By Saturday morning the sun came out in all it's glory, the roads dried up and the short road to the cemetery became passable. I had never met Neta, so I drove out to meet her and compare notes. Ron Wagner and his wife Pat, a local resident, very interested in the history of the area also appeared. The owner of the land, Reg Bredin and his son arrived. They are also interested in local history.

About two hours was spent exchanging stories and comparing notes. Pictures were taken, and notes exchanged. Plans were made to pour a concrete base for the granite tablet. It was agreed the unveiling would take place next summer.

I look forward to Neta doing an article on this settlement. She has all kinds of stories and information about each and every member of her most interesting family.

My parents had always referred to the settlement as the Crofter Settlement. The term Highland Settlement was used in the early Regina newspapers. Highland Settlement it will be.

The Descendants of John McKaskill and his wife Mary Morrison

By Bob Pittendriegh

Listing 21 descendants for 3 generations.

GENERATION NO. 1

1. John¹ MCKASKILL. He married Mary MORRISON 6 Dec 1859. She was born 1836/1837 in Harris, Scotland.

They had 7 children:

2. M i. Christina Christie MCCASKILL, born 5 Dec 1860 in Harris, Scotland. She married Alex MACDOUGAL. Christina, Christy's children were Kittian (Mrs Huckerby), Mary, Katie, Neil, John. Her first child Flora died at Craven and is buried there beside grandfather John McCaskill and aunt Kate. Mary married a Stutt and had children Orville, Esther and Lorna.
3. M ii. Neil MCCASKILL, born 5 Jul 1862 in Harris, Scotland. He married Annie CAMPBELL 22 Jan 1889. Regina Leader 24 Jan 1889; "m. Jan 22, 1889, in the Manse, Regina by Rev. A. Urquhart. Neil McKaskill to Annie Campbell, Highland Settlement." Neil died in St Hubert's home near Whitewood and was buried at Whitewood. He had a family of Katie, Katie Ann, Hanna, Delina, Buddy (girl), Norman (father of Ann Kennedy), Johnny who raised the siblings when their mother died.
4. F iii. Mary MCCASKILL, born 14 Apr 1864 in Harris, Scotland. Mary, Never married. She received her brother Rory's pension of \$75 and she gave each of her sisters \$5 a month. She lived in an old shack in Kennedy. Lavina shopped for her as she couldn't count money. She spoke only Gaelic.
5. F iv. Marion (Sarah) MCCASKILL, born 1 Dec 1865 in Harris, Scotland. She married Angus MACDOUGAL. Marion,
6. F v. Catherine (Kate) MCCASKILL, born 18 Jul 1867 in Harris, Scotland, died, and was buried in Crofters Cemetery near Craven, SK. Catherine or Kate died shortly before she was to be married and was buried in her wedding dress. She was living at the time of the 1891 census and died before 1894, probably late 1891. She worked as a waitress in a Regina hotel.
- + 7. F vi. Margaret (Maggie) MCCASKILL, born 19 Dec 1869, died 1934. From the Regina Leader 31 Jul 1888; "m. Jul 24, July 1888 in the Manse, Regina by Rev. A. Urquhart, Margaret McKaskill of the Highland Settlement to John McLeod of Fort Qu'Appelle."
8. M vii. Roderick (Rory) MCCASKILL, born about 1874 in Harris, Scotland. Roderick, Rory was killed in WW1 and was buried in France.

Mary died at Kennedy, SK, CAN, and was buried in Flettwood Cemetery, SK, CAN. She took a homestead at Strathcarrol south of Qu'Appelle after her husband died. John died 7 Jul 1891 in the Crofter settlement, north of Regina, SK, CAN, and was buried in Crofters Highland Cemetery 16 miles north of Regina from 9th Ave North, 2 miles east and 1/4 mile north.
The Regina Leader, 14 July 1891:

"MCCASKILL, d. 7 July, 1891 John McKaskill, an old settler at Highland Settlement. He came five years ago from Harris, Scotland. He leaves a widow, two grown sons and five daughters."
Source of information on this family is from research by Neta Hope, Saskatoon. Among sources she used was the IGI, 1891 census of NWT, and passenger lists. Strathcarrol is near Fort Qu'Appelle on 36-19-14-W2

GENERATION NO. 2

7. Margaret (Maggie)² MCCASKILL (1. John¹) was born 19 Dec 1869 in Harris, Scotland. She married John Stewart MCLEOD 24 Jul 1888. He was born 8 Dec 1859 in Ross & Cromarty, Scotland.

They had 13 children:

9. F i. Mary MCLEOD, born 4 Aug 1889 in NWT, CAN. Mary, Mary married Sam Kerr and they had no family.
10. F ii. Kate Katieanne MCLEOD, born 17 Oct 1890 in NWT, CAN. Kate married Archie

Ferguson and they lived at Loon Lake in Saskatchewan. According to Net Hope's notes, she had a family of (1) Margaret who married a Morton. They lived at Loon Lake and (2) Madeline who married a Taylor, and (3) who lived at Maidstone.

11. F iii. Johanna (Ina) MCLEOD, born 8 Feb 1892 in NWT, CAN, died 24 Sep 1964 in Regina, SK, CAN. Johanna married John Goudern in Saskatchewan
12. F iv. Catherina MCLEOD, born May 1894. Catherina married Norman McLeod
13. M v. William (Willie) MCLEOD, born 4 Feb 1895 in NWT, CAN. Willie married and had family of Roy, Dan, Peggy and Norma.
14. M vi. John (Johnny) MCLEOD, born Aug 1896 in NWT, CAN. John, Johnny married and had four children.
15. M vii. Donald (Dan) MCLEOD, born Jul 1897 in NWT, CAN. Donald, Dan married and had John, Peggy and Grace.
16. F viii. May Flora MCLEOD, born Sep 1899 in NWT, CAN. May married and had at least one child, Millicent.
17. F ix. Kathlyn MCLEOD, born 17 Mar 1901 in NWT, CAN. Kathlyn married a Hesse who was a mounted policeman. They had three boys.
18. M x. Roderick (Roddy) MCLEOD, born 22 Jun 1902 in NWT, CAN. Roderick, Roddy never married.
19. F xi. Christina MCLEOD, born 4 Apr 1905 in NWT, CAN. Christina, Christina married George Gauld and they had Allan and Gladys.
20. M xii. George Stanley MCLEOD, was born in Sep 1905 in CAN. George, George never married.
21. M xiii. Leslie Stewart MCLEOD, born 28 Dec 1907 in SK, CAN. Leslie married and had one child. They lived in BC.

John Stewart McLeod died and was buried in Loon Lake, Sask. CAN in 1944. He was born on the Isle of Lewis in Scotland and came to Canada at about the age of 16 to work for the Hudson's Bay Co as a freighter. He left home at 16 because one day he found his father was very angry at him for something and was planning on giving him a thrashing when he got home. He never went home, but instead signed on with the HBC. In 1888 he gave his address as Fort Qu'Appelle when he was married in "the manse" in Regina. He farmed for a while in the settlement 16 miles north of Regina, then went to Strathcarrol south of Fort Qu'Appelle to homestead and finally a couple of miles east of Kennedy. He died at Loon Lake where he went to live with his daughter Kate Ferguson after his wife Maggie died.

He was a large robust man who never carried a gun. While working for the Hudson's Bay he always found a peaceful way to settle differences. Sources of

information used by Neta Hope have been her mother's recollections (Lavina Jensen, Regina), letters from her aunt Christina and ships passenger lists S.S. Buenos Ayran, 20 May to 5 June 1886.

Margaret (Maggie) died 1934 in a Brandon Hospital, MB, CAN, and was buried in Kennedy, SK. Maggie was born on the Isle of Harris. She came to Canada with her parents when she was 14. In Harris the Morrison girls wove Harris Tweed as a cottage industry. Maggie was with Neta Hope's mother (her granddaughter) when Neta was born.

They were kind good people. She said of her ancestors; "As long as we remember and talk about them they will never die."

Maggie was about 5'4", blue eyes, fair complexion, and rather heavy. She was diabetic. At one point in her life she stepped on a nail and blood poisoning set in. As a result she lost a leg.

FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY NEWS

1994 CATALOG AVAILABLE

The 1994 Family History Library Catalog_{TM} on microfiche is now available for sale to the public. The new catalog on microfiche features:

- An easier-to-read type font.
- About six percent more catalog entries.
- An improved layout that reduces the number of fiche by 14 percent from the 1993 catalog. This means the 1994 edition costs less.

To order the catalog on microfiche, see "Microform Sales Policies," in the next column.

NEW CATALOG INSTRUCTIONS

A new booklet titled Using the *Family History Library Catalog*_{TM} teaches about both the microfiche and FamilySearch compact disc editions of the catalog. The instructions are shipped free with larger orders for the catalog or can be ordered separately for \$.75 from the Salt Lake Distribution Center (item number 30966).

NEW GERMAN ACQUISITIONS

German Pedigrees

Half a million German pedigrees, mostly dating from 1650 to 1850, are available on microfilm at the Family History Library and through family history centers. Many pedigrees are hundreds of pages long. The collection, titled Die Ahnensrammkartei des deutschen Volkes (The German Pedigree Card Index), includes-

- * 638 index films (listed under Family History Library Catalog computer number 688651). This is a handwritten, phonetic index. It is on 2.7 million cards and arranged by the wife's maiden name.
- * Over 600 pedigree films (listed under Family History Library Catalog computer number 677728).

A detailed introduction to the collection, written in German, appears on microfilm number 1,799,712, item 3. The Family History Library Catalog contains a briefer explanation in English.

Germans in Russia

Also available are 135 new microfilms about Germans in Russia. The German Protestant Church [Evangelische Kirche] of Russia was organized into several consistories and headquartered in St. Petersburg. The new microfilms contain 274 volumes of the consistories' church record transcripts stored at the Russian State Historical Archives. These records are from German settlements in Ingermanland (the area near St. Petersburg), the Black Sea, Bessarabia, and the Crimea for the years 1833 to 1885. The films are listed in the Subject section of the Family History Library Catalog under-

GERMANS - RUSSIA - CHURCH RECORDS
AND REGISTERS

MICROFORM SALES POLICIES

The Family History Library and the Genealogical Society of Utah acquire microfilm and microfiche for use in our library and centers. We are not a sales organization, but where it is contractually permitted, we have at times sold microfilm to institutions. In order to ensure clarity and consistency on those few

sales occasions, the Genealogical Society of Utah has recently clarified the microform sales policy:

Selling microform is not the purpose of the Genealogical Society of Utah. However, we will sell some microforms if the following conditions, and all conditions listed on the order forms and instructions, are met. We reserve the right to refuse any order.

Microfiche

The only microfiche that individuals or organizations can purchase are the International Genealogical Index™ and Family History Library Catalog. Orders must be received in the Microform Sales Unit (address below) on the correct order forms and must be prepaid. - To order Family History Library Catalog fiche, use form number 31874.

- To order International Genealogical Index fiche, use form number 31791.

These forms are available from the Microform Sales Unit (address below) and from family history centers.

Microfilms

Copies of many microfilms in the Family History Library are available for purchase by archives, libraries, universities and nonprofit genealogical and historical societies for the purpose of building their collections. *Written permission* from the record owner/custodian is normally required to purchase microfilms. Microfilms are not available for purchase by individuals.

Orders and Payment

All microform orders must be received in writing and must be prepaid by check. The Family History Library and family history centers are not allowed to accept orders or payment for the purchase of microforms. All orders, inquiries, and payment must be directed to:-

Family History Department
ATTN: Microform Sales Unit
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

A CORRECTION

In the previous issue of the News of the Family History Library we printed an incorrect telephone number for GeneSys, the company that distributes FamilySearch to libraries and institutions. We apologize for this error. The correct number is 1-800-388-0266.

U.S. PASSPORT RECORDS

The Family History Library now has more than 2,150 microfilms of United States passport records from the National Archives and Department of State. These records are travel documents "attesting to the citizenship and identity of the bearer." The first extant passport given to an individual is dated July 1796. Passports generally became more popular in the late 1840s. Until the outbreak of World War I in 1914, United States citizens were generally allowed to travel abroad without passports. After that, people of all walks of life used passports. By 1930 the United States government had issued over two and a half million passports. Between 1800 and 1929, the number of passports issued was as follows:

1800 to 1909 457,200

1910 to 1919 384,000
1920 to 1929 1,828,000

Passport Applications

To receive a United States passport, a person submitted some proof of United States citizenship. This proof was usually a letter, affidavits of witnesses, and certificates from clerks or notaries. By 1888 separate application forms existed for native citizens, naturalized citizens, and derivative citizens.

Passport applications may contain information about the applicant's family status, birth date and place, residence, naturalization (if born in another country), and other biographical information. Twentieth century applications often include marriage and family information as well as dates, places, and names of ships used for travel.

Each passport application series is arranged chronologically. A number is assigned to most applications. For some years registers, but no actual applications, are available. To find a particular application, use the registers and indexes to identify the application date and number (where applicable).

Available Records

The microfilmed passport records, registers, and indexes are available at the Family History Library and through family history centers. The records are arranged in sets and listed in the Locality section of the Family History Library Catalog under UNITED STATES-EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. Some of the more significant sets are listed below:

Registers and indexes

Dec. 1810 Passport registers
to Oct. 1817
Mar. 1834 Passport registers and indexes
to Dec. 1865
1860 to 1879 Card index to applications
1880 to 1981 Card indexes to applications
Jan. 1881 Book indexes to applications
to Feb. 1906
1906 to 1925 Card indexes to applications
1907 to 1921 Card index to consular registrations
1915 to 1924 Index to Jewish applications for
emergency passports

Applications

Oct. 1795 Letters of application for passports
to Nov. 1812
1817 to 1834 Bound copies of passports and some
letters
Apr. 1833 Passport applications arranged by
to Dec. 1905 volume number
Jan. 1906 Passport applications arranged by
to Mar. 1925 certificate numbers
1941 to 1947 Applications for United States
citizens in Germanoccupied Europe

For applications for 1925 and later write to Passport Office Department of State 1425 K Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20520

NOTICE
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN CANADA ARCHIVES

The Presbyterian Church Archives has closed its office to the public for the remainder of 1994. It has become necessary to find a new site for the archives because of environmental and space considerations. Possible locations in Toronto are currently being investigated.

It is hoped that we will open our new doors to patrons early in 1995. In the interim, the archives staff will provide limited reference assistance over the phone and through the post. For the present we remain at the same mailing address and telephone number.

We will announce further developments as they unfold.

KIM ARNOLD (Ms.)
Archivist/Records Administrator
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ARCHIVES,
KNOX COLLEGE 59 ST. GEORGE ST.,
TORONTO, ON M5S 2E6
TELEPHONE:416-978-4503

LINES BY AN OLD FOGY - Anonymous

I'm thankful that the sun and moon
Are both hung up so high,
That no presumptuous hand can stretch
And pull them from the sky.

If they were not, I have no doubt
But some reforming ass,
Would recommend to take them down
And light the world with gas.

The Nipissing Voyageur, Vol.15, No.4

In medieval times, it was thought that ants in the house were a sign of good luck and abundance.

Chinese farmers use ants against pests. A large colony can capture several million insects a year.

COMPUTER CORNER

On the afternoon of 7 December 1994, several people with a Bukovianian background met at the home of Marg Wolfe to meet Richard Carruthers.

Richard is a most remarkable young man, with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the German speaking people that populated Bukovina. He has a B.A. (Honours) in History from Oxford University and is a professional genealogist in the nation's capital of Ottawa. He has been interested in genealogy since he was 12 years of age. Richard was on a cross-Canada tour to meet people of Bukovina background.

We look forward to seeing an article, *Climbing The Beechwood Tree*, in a future issue of the BULLETIN. According to Richard, Beechwood is the correct English language name for Bukovina, which is derived from the Slavic root, meaning forest of beech trees, or Beechwood.

Richard is a non-Mormon volunteer at the Ottawa Family History Library. While there, he became aware of the LDS church's extraction program. The latter is the process of copying the necessary identifying information about deceased individuals from the LDS collection of microfilm and microfiche. He was also one of the first people to examine many of the films on Bukovina as they became available from Salt Lake. He is presently doing extraction work using the LDS software that he has adapted to include more details than required by the LDS extraction standards. One example would be details that are in banns records. He is training a group of people in Ottawa to do this extraction work. The various styles of writing and a variety of languages used throughout the records, are some of the challenges facing the extractors.

Richard's is aiming to do an index of each parish in Bukovina, using standard spellings for family names, and place names. There is a great variation in spelling in the old

records. By striking a standard spelling for names and places that are obviously the same would make computer searching simpler.

Richard is interested in contacting any one that would be interested in helping in his project. He is also interested in all family information of any individuals that have a Bukovina background. He would appreciate the data in either Gedcom format or a PAF backup. We hope he will be inundated with Bukovina data. He can be contacted at 14, Acacia Ave., Rockcliffe Park, Ontario, K1M 0P2.

COMPUTER NEWS

Registered PAF users will have received the latest update (3.31) during the first week of December. There is a new reference manual available for \$8 US. The new version requires a hard disk and will not run on a dual-floppy system. This version now will accept the term "not married" in the date of marriage field. It is now possible to edit an individuals notes in the Automatic Match/Manual Merge.

Norm Wilson let me have a look at his latest version of Family Tree Maker For Windows. The manufacturer claims this is a top-selling genealogy program, because it is so simple to use. I will admit I am impressed with the Windows version. It will create ancestor and descendant trees in the style of your choice. This version is not paper hungry as the former DOS versions. It is now possible to scan in photos, sound, video and more. There is a CD-ROM version that includes an index of 100 million names from the U.S. Census of the 1700's to 1900's. Norm has an ink jet printer that does a very attractive job on the printouts from this family history package. The printouts from the dot matrix printers look good too. Yes, it is simple to use.

Cory Matieyshen sent me a disk with a few shareware add-ons for PAF, (at a very modest cost). Cory is now an agent for shareware distribution in Saskatchewan.

Shareware programs are distributed freely without cost. You try them and if you like them a modest registration fee is requested. Usually the registered copy contains more features than the shareware copy. One program I received from Cory was FRU, an add-on for PAF. Family Record Utility will do several things. It will globally change a field. If you have used SK and want to change to Saskatchewan, FRU will make changes to the whole data base in a few seconds. The program can delete contents of any field such as ID field, LDS fields etc. It will also change names to upper case or to lower case. If you have a diminutive name entered as (Lizzie) it will change it to (lizzie). This feature must be used with care. It will print out a list of people who are not attached to a family in your data base. FRU will print a list of blank fields. One disadvantage of PAF is that when a person is deleted, the field is not deleted, but filled later when one adds another person. The program makes changes to the data base. The program will also print out any given anniversary in your data base. It will print out the birthday dates of the descendant of an individual - a most useful gift for the relative that cannot remember birth dates of his/her relatives.

The menus resemble those of PAF that is not surprising as it is written by Steven M. Cannon, one involved in writing PAF.

Cory also included a copy of Attic sold by Up-A-Tree Software of New York. It is written by David Kleiman and Alan Kobb. It has a glossary of genealogical terms in English, French, Spanish, Latin, Italian, Polish, German, Hungarian, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Yiddish and Hebrew. Attic will also transliterate words and names from English to Hebrew. There is also a list of tags that can be used in any genealogical program. Of particular interest is Daitch-Mokotoff codes. Garry Mokotoff found that the US Soundex Codes in many cases would code two names as the same even though

they had no relationship to each other. The statement seems to be correct as the Soundex code for Szolosy and Soloski is S420. Mokotoff code of Szollosy is 484000 and for Soloski is 484500. I took a shareware copy of this program to show to Peter Wyant who is familiar with the Daitch-Mokotoff codes. He told me that Garry Mokotoff uses this code for Eastern European place names in the gazetteers he has published. The program worked fine on my computer but refused to work on Peter's machine. I am sure the registered copy at \$10 US would work properly on any machine. There seems to be several files missing on the shareware version.

Another file Cory sent me was Pafability. This prints a book of all the descendants or ancestors of an individual directly from the Personal Ancestral File data base. It also creates an index, with the option of one or two columns with or without leader and birth-death years. Notes appear exactly as they appear in the PAF notes. The program uses Modified Register System. You may select the number of generations and margins. It prints in ASCII format at 10 cpi or 17 cpi to printer or to disk. The ASCII output does not have to be sent to a wordprocessor. However if you choose to do so, you can use a word processor to add introductions, biographies etc. It is the least expensive book generating program on the market. It has a good menu and is well programmed. The program is a real bargain at \$10.00 plus \$2.00 in US funds from Barbara Bennet, 6426 Pound Apple Court, Columbia MD 21045.

Most of the shareware on the market is available on Bulletin Boards, which can be accessed from a home computer equipped with a modem. For those of us not interested in Bulletin Boards, it will be worth while cultivating the friendship of someone like Cory. Cory's sources do not just include genealogical programs. He has just about anything you want from data compression programs to home inventory. Get details

from CM Shareware Distribution, P.O. Box 10, Smeaton, Sask, S0J 2J0. Send a self addressed stamped envelope, telling him what you would like, and request his fees schedule.

Two individuals in the SGS with computers are wondering if there are people interested in having their family histories put in a book format, camera ready, complete with index. It would require submitting either a GEDCOM of the families involved, or a backup of a PAF data base.

If the family information is not entered into a computer program, a charge would be made for entering each name into a genealogical data base. The "camera ready" copy is the sheets of paper ready to take to the printers. At this point the fees necessary have not been decided. If there is anyone interested, please contact Bob Pittendrigh and he will pass your name on.

By Robert L. Pittendrigh

WHAT IS DEATH?

It is nothing at all
I have only slipped away into the next room.
I am I, and you are you.
Whatever we were to each other that we are still,
Call me by my old familiar name.
Speak to me in the way you always used,
Put no difference in your tone.
Wear no forced air of sadness of sorrow.
Laugh as you always did at the jokes we enjoyed together.
Play, smile, think of me and pray for me.
Let my name be ever the household word it always was.
Let it be spoken without effect,
without the trace of a shadow on it.
Life means all that it ever meant.
It is the same that it ever was.
There is absolutely unbroken continuity.
Why should I be out of mind because I am out of sight?
I am waiting for you for an interval
somewhere very near,
just around the corner.
ALL IS WELL.
*Written by Canon Harry Scott Holland
who served St. Paul's Cathedral in the
last century in Ireland.*

- 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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- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| JAMES
MAY | Colonel John JAMES (Colonel is a christian name) a member of 229 Battalion of the Canadian Railway Troop. He enlisted at Rouleau, Sask. in 1916 and demobilized on 2 Jan., 1919. Thought to have gone to Moose Jaw. Married to Beatrice MAY. Colonel was believed to have died during the flu epidemic. Contact <i>John James, 33 St. Andrews Drive, Fornham St. Martin, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England IP28 6TR.</i> |
| GUNN
BIRD
FIDLER | Any Information on my Aunt Minnie, daughter of Donald GUNN and Sarah (FIDLER)BIRD. Raised Good Spirit Lake area of Sask. Sister of John. No family contact after Mid-1930's. Born 12 DEC 1885 at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sk. Christened Amelia Mary. <i>Mrs. Joyce Anaka, Site 9-22, RR#2, Canora SK S0A 0L0</i> |
| SANDHOFF
MILLER
MUELLER | Seeking info on Charles Henry SANDHOFF from Alsace Lorraine or Hanover, Germany. Born about 1832. Came to Canada with parents and settled in Bruce Co.,ON. He married Elizabeth MILLER or MUELLER and had 11 children, some moving to other provinces including Sask.. Would like to trace sons Henry, Charles William, Christian George and daughters Caroline Ann, Catherine (Kate)Florence. Clifford of Wembly, Alta and Jake of Hudson Bay, Sask. could possibly be sons as well. Any help appreciated. <i>Mrs. P. Flanders, 5644 E. Sunrise Cres., Surrey, BC V3S 7M5</i> |
| BARKER | My grandmother Eva BARKER emigrated to Canada c:1930 in response to an ad of some kind placed by my grandfather John VANDER GRINTEN. She originally entered the household as a housekeeper and later married him. It seems Eva and her family were residents of the Bridlington Workhouse in Yorkshire, England. How did this system work? How was the position (ad) placed? Who did the placing (particular agency or company)? How were responses generated and who made and paid for the responses to fill the positions? Any info to help us understand this system is appreciated. <i>Sharon McKenzie, 26 Rosen Cres., Regina SK S4N 5B5 Ph:(306)789-7925</i> |
| ALYEAR
McPHAIL
BULL | Seeking information about Elvin ALYEAR. He married later in life than usual to Alice McPHAIL, a daughter of John McPHAIL and Sarah Hanna BULL. They moved to Gladstone, Man. Elvin took a homestead close to Donald McColl. They had one son, David John ALYEAR b: 3 Nov 1898 at Burton, Man. When David was 6 months old, Alice died. Elvin worked around Gladstone. Different ones kept David until he was 12 yrs. old when Elvin took David himself. As a young man David moved to Arborfield, Sask. area and homesteaded and apparently Elvin went back to Trenton, Ont. Does anyone know if he re-married and had more family? Did he have brothers or sisters? <i>Jessie Lambsdown, Box 264, Arborfield, Sk. S0E 0A0</i> |

- ALLEN** Seeking information on descendants of John Francis (Frank) **ALLEN** b.1857 Greece and his sister Emma Jane **ALLEN** b.1854 Ireland. They are the children of John **ALLEN** b.1832 Altaturk, Armagh, Ireland (soldier 91st Highlanders 1851-71) and Mary Anne **DALY** b.1832 Ireland. John Francis (Frank) may have emigrated to the Canadian Prairies. Emma Jane married (unknown) Wright and lived in the Toronto area. *Barbara Allen Szalanski, 325 - 19th Ave. South, Cranbrook, BC V1C 3E3.*
- GAUTHIER**
DEVINE
BOEHM
WEINMEYER Patrick John **GAUTHIER** b.1904 Mattawa, Ont. moved to Prince Albert in '30's; mother Catherine Elizabeth **DEVINE** b. Ireland, father Gregorie **GAUTHIER** b. North Bay?, Ont.. Married 1937 Edith Theresa **BOEHM** b.Prince Albert; mother Agatha Mary **WEINMEYER** b. Neu Kolonie, Russia; father Joseph John **BOEHM** b.1884 Neu Kolonie, Russia; came to Prince Albert in 1911. Please contact if you have any info concerning these families or Neu Kolonie. *Phyllis Taylor, Box 88, Bowser, BC V0R 1G0*
- BAKER** Seeking and information of a Baby Girl named Linda Elaine born Feb. 7/45 at Saskatoon University Hospital. She was adopted out at birth and seeking to find her. *Joan Andal, 913-119 Ave., Dawson Creek, BC V1G 3H9*
- SOLLOWAY**
SELNUK John Louis **SOLLOWAY** born in Montreal PQ and Christina **SELNUK** his wife born in Dauphin MB. Christina and John had a son born on Sep. 22, 1931 in Cranbrook BC. Christina was suppose to have died in a fire, and so John asked a Joe Rochon if he would like a son as he (John) could not look after him. Joe was refereeing a hockey game in Rossland BC. The son was named Douglas Olivier **SOLLOWAY** at birth. Any information on John or Christina would be appreciated. *K. Rieberger, SS#3, Site 19-63, Cranbrook BC V1C 6H3 Ph:(604)427-5451*
- SHIRLEY** On Aug. 14,1915, Philip Evelyn **SHIRLEY** b. 3 May 1875, Croydon, Surrey, England enlisted in Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Force in Lemberg, Sask. He served in France and upon discharge in 1919, returned to his wife and family in England and died in 1927. It is thought that he "left" his wife and 4 children in 1901 and came to Canada. Did he reside in Lemberg from 1901 to 1915? And his descendents now wonder did he acquired another family in Sask. (or elsewhere in Canada), one he promptly left in 1915? Any information contact *Barbara L. Winn, 362a Grosvenor Ave., Westmount QC H3Z 2M2*

- PATIENCE
McCREADY
SNIDER
WALLACE** Looking for descendents of George and Catherine (SNIDER)PATIENCE who settled north of Lansdowne, Ont. in mid 1800's who would like to attend a reunion Jul 28,29,& 30, 1995. Connecting families are **WALLACE, McCREADY/McCRADY, SNIDER/SNYDER**. Contact *Madge Crawford, 615 Shannon Rd, Regina, SK. S4S 5J2 Ph:(306)586-5256*
- McBRIDE
CAMPBELL
McDONALD** Seek information or contact with descendents of Jane McBride **CAMPBELL** b.Aug 16,1861, Simcoe Co., Ont. Parents John **McBRIDE** and Thirza Mathilda **McDONALD**. She marr. Colin **CAMPBELL** who died in 1900. In 1909, Jane moved to Sask. with her children; Laura or Lorna (Mrs. G. Syms), Angus, Russell, Mary & Alma (Mrs. F.M. Norris). Jane died in Regina in 1912 of Typhoid Fever. *John A. McBride, Luckport Cres., Midland, ON L4R 4Y1.*
- PANCHUK
PANCZUK
PAMCHUK** My father Sam **PANCHUK (PANCZUK/PAWCHUK)** came to Canada with his parents Muftodi and Anna **PANCZUK** 25 May 1899. The family homesteaded at Mulock, NWT (now Rhein). Sam, age 22, marr. Wasylena Tumack on 18 Nov. 1917. They settled in RM of Calder. My mother was injured in a fall in 1924 and was admitted to hospital. Her 3 sons were left with family members. At this time, Sam disappeared and it was thought he went to Ont. or the USA. Any one any with knowledge please contact *Sam Panchuk, Box 951, Kamsack SK S0A 1S0.*
- THURSTON** John Morriss **THURSTON** (1848-19--) came to Carievale, SK from Fenelon Twp in Ont. c1906. According to Carievale history book, his son, Thomas Henry rented the Bower farm where he lived with his mother and youngest sister. John Morriss moved to Watson, SK in 1908 with his daughters and their husbands, Noah & Mabel Ward and Walter & Martha Illes. Walter and Martha moved back to Carievale in 1913 and Mabel and Noah moved to Nipawin, SK. My knowledge of John Morriss **THURSTON** ends there. Any info contact *Clarence Thurston, Box 1183, Bow Island AB T0K 0G0.*
- UHRYN
ROMANCHUK** Alexander **UHRYN** b.3 May 1929 at Wakaw, SK, son of Dmytro **UHRYN** and his wife Dora ?. Moved to Lethbridge, AB and married Veronica Fanny **ROMANCHUK** at that point. Would appreciate any information on the Uhryn family and their ancestors or descendants. Contact *Norm Wilson, Box 482, Regina Beach, SK S0G 4C0*

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

RESEARCH POLICY

BASIC SEARCH

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.

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

SASKATCHEWAN CEMETERY SEARCH

\$2.00 per name if the name of the cemetery is given. Plus a stamped self-addressed envelop.

- **Members:** \$5.00 per name if all cemeteries need to be checked.
- **Non-members:** \$10.00 per name if all cemeteries need to be checked.

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.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX 1992 EDITION

Search Fees - SGS Members Only

1. \$1.00 per day to use the microfilm/fiche collection in the SGS Library.
2. Prints are now 30¢ each.
3. Mail Search: \$2 per name (John Smith) per location (Country and one province, state or county).

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.

GRIFFITH VALUATION RESEARCH POLICY

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

-MEMBERS ONLY search: \$1.00 per time for in person searches, copies .30. -\$1.00 per surname per county for mail-in searches of the index, this will tell you if your surname is listed and in which baronies. Search of the Valuation papers: \$10.00 for two hours of research time, if more time is needed we will give an estimate.

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

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