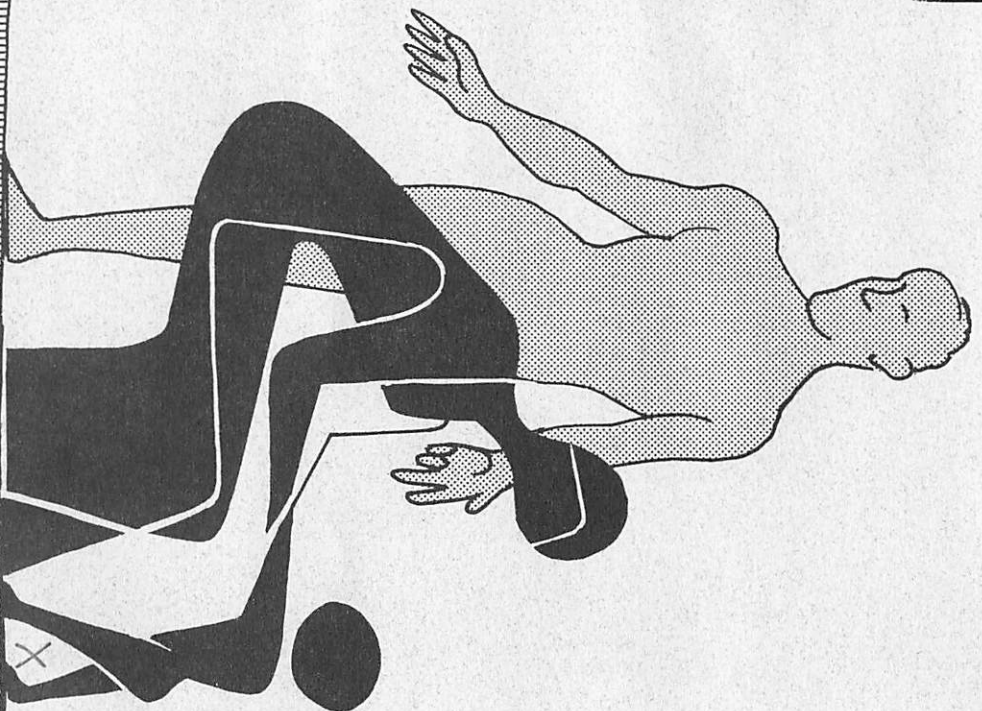
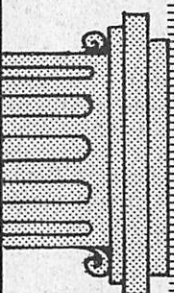


Paskatchewam
GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 26 NUMBER 3
SEPTEMBER 1995



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THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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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.

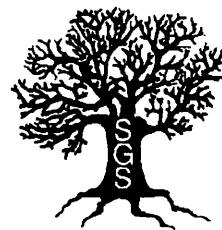
Donations to the SGS may be used
as a charitable tax deduction.

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





The Bulletin
Journal of the
Saskatchewan
Genealogical Society Inc.



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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 November, 1995.

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

SGS BRANCHES: CONTACTS & MEETINGS

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: 8925 Gregory Drive, 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, SK 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

ESTEVEAN 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: Edith McDonald #693-0673

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

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 165, Moosomin, SK S0G 3N0 Meetings: 3rd Tues. Contact: Leonie Hooper #645-4528

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

CEMETERY PROJECT

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, 17, 18, 19, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 42, 49, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 69, 71, 73, 76, 77, 78, 92, 95, 96, 101, 102, 108, 109, 110, 125, 132, 133, 136, 137, 142, 152, 156, 161, 163, 164, 166, 168, 183, 186, 191, 216, 218, 222, 223, 225, 226, 229, 230, 231, 246, 248, 251, 253, 254, 255, 257, 260, 261, 276, 277, 278, 280, 282, 283, 284, 292, 303, 307, 309, 313, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 351, 352, 368, 369, 372, 376, 378, 381, 382, 394, 397, 398, 404, 405, 408, 409, 410, 411, 427, 428, 431, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 442, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 486, 487, 491, 493, 494, 496, 497, 498, 499, 520, 521, 529, 555, 622.

Norm Stetner - Cemetery Project Coordinator

EDITOR'S RAMBLINGS

I hope everyone had a wonderful summer and now is the time to get back to genealogy.

I believe we have a good bulletin this issue. We have an article about Prof. Harvey Dyck of the University of Toronto on his trip to the Ukraine and the getting out of some valuable documents. Another article by our Provincial Librarian, Laura Hanowski, on Indexes: Their Pros & Cons. This was a workshop given at the 1995 SGS Annual General Meeting.

I have my copy of the SGS "OUR SILVER HERITAGE" and I believe it was worth the price. My compliments to Bev Weston and Bob Pittendrigh on a fine product and also to all others who assisted and contributed articles.

You will note that there is a help wanted item for people to become part of a team to produce the *BULLETIN* in the future. This is a different approach and I feel that it is a worthwhile one. The work is being spread around and one person doesn't have to "do it all". It will make the work load easier for all concerned and a good experience for those who volunteer.

I would also point out that the cost of paper has increased dramatically in the past few months and will of course impact on the production of the *BULLETIN*. It may be that we will have to reduce the way it is printed (Landscape vs portrait) and using smaller print. These are some things that will have to be looked at in the near future by the EMC and the Board of Directors.

I have had the pleasure of my dear mother (who is in her 80s) visit for 10 days and during that time we reminisced and went through hundreds of old pictures. She identified a number of them for me and also

gave me some more stories on her childhood and her family. When I keep asking questions, she asks "Why? Are you writing a book?" My answer is Yes! I intend on writing as much about our family and my experiences for my children's grandchildren and their grandchildren. It may be that they will live in space or on some other planet but I want them to know about me and my family and what my experiences were living in my time period. I look back on my life and see what civilization has accomplished and wonder what lurks on the horizon for future generations. I think we have been saturated and then some new wonderful discovery comes along. The computer for instance or space travel. I want to make genealogy for my descendants easier. That's why I work so hard and have little time left to enjoy other hobbies.

In August, I am off to a family reunion in Cheyenne, Wyoming where I will meet some of my cousins for the first time. My mother wants to go also and is trying to convince my older brother to drive her. Should be a fun time. Time to load up the laptop computer and take along my genealogical files and fill in some blanks. Then I may drift over to Salt Lake City for a few days and see if I can find anything of interest. My wife bought a motorhome so we can travel and I get to do the driving.

Our two grand children love to look through our photograph albums and ask questions about the people in the photos. My wife has them according to her family and mine and ours and they are according to date. The little ones are 6 and 3. Future genealogists if I have my say in their future. I get to tell them stories about being a peace officer and the odd time I embellish it a bit to keep their interest. The 3 year old thinks I fought dinosaurs. Must go for now and talk to you again next time. - Norm Wilson, Editor

PRESIDENT'S LETTER



Dear SGS Members and friends:

We are inaugurating SGS Fund-raising Campaign '96 to maintain and expand our programs, projects and services. In the past we have relied on support from Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund for Sports, Culture and Recreation. With fewer Lottery dollars to go around and an increasing number of organizations using these dollars, we have commenced fund-raising so we are no longer solely dependent upon Lotteries for support.

The Society is known for having the largest genealogical library in Canada. We want to maintain this status by increasing our resources and to find a new home for the Society and its library. We know it is important to you that we acquire new sources and have a suitable home for the collection.

Our education program is beginning to reap benefits and is an important aspect of our activities as it complements and enhances our library program. We need to continue with its development and to expand the curriculum.

We need to continue to preserve our province's Heritage. Our Cemetery, Obituary and Saskatchewan Residents' Index programs continue to grow so we have to cover operational expenses so additional names can continue to be added to these projects.

The SGS has a notable history, and we hope our programming and activities have

helped you in your research. We want the Society to continue its leadership role and to be the best in its field.

The Society will recognize its donors by naming those who give \$1000 or more as Patrons; those who give from \$500 to \$999 as Partners; those who give from \$100 to \$499 as Associates; those who give from \$50 to \$99 as Fellows and those who give up to \$49 as Friends.

We are asking you to be as generous as possible. I ask you to think carefully about what the Society means to you when considering a contribution. A gift may be made for a specific program of the provincial body and *all donations are tax deductible*. A receipt will be issued for donations over \$10.00

We hope you will help us. Please make your check payable to the SGS and send it to P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Rae W. Chamberlain', with a large, stylized initial 'R'.

Rae W. Chamberlain
President

LIBRARY CLOSURES

October 7 & 9 -
Thanksgiving
October 20 - Close at
12:00pm
October 21 & 23 - SGS
Seminar
November 11 & 13 -
Remembrance Day
December 23 - January 1

SGS BULLETIN BOARD

October 28, 1:30-4:00pm
Births, Marriages and
Deaths & Other Records
Found In St. Catherine's
House, England. Fee \$5.00.

November 4, 10:00am-
12:30pm Searching for

Your Irish Family. An Introduction to Irish
Research. Fee \$5.00.

REMINDER:

Effective: September 12
Hours are: Tuesday - Saturday 9:30-5:00

DECEMBER

Hours are: Monday - Friday 9:30am-
5:00pm

WORKSHOPS

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

September 23, 10:00am-12:30pm
Beginners Session 1. Introduction to
Genealogical Research. Fee \$5.00.

September 30, 10:00am-12:30pm
Finding Your Scottish Roots. An
Introduction to Scottish Genealogy. Fee
\$5.00.

September 30, 1:30-4:00pm
The Keys to A Successful Presentation.
Helps You Choose the Most Effective Way
to Present Your Information. Fee: \$5.00.

October 14, 10:00am-12:30pm
Beginners Session 2. Learn the Best Way to
Use A Variety of Records When Researching
Your Family History. Fee \$5.00.

October 28, 10:00am-12:30 pm
Researching Your English Heritage. An
Introduction to English Family History. Fee
\$5.00.

November 18, 10:00am-12:30pm How to
Start Your Research When Your Family
Came From Poland. An Introduction to
Polish Research. Fee \$5.00.

**Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
Certificate Courses** Please contact the SGS
office to register or for a brochure.

SGS Certified Saskatchewan Researchers
Part 2 - Session 1, November 3 & 4
Prerequisite: Completion of SGS Certified
Basic Research Course.

SGS Certified Instructors Course
Session 1, October 27 & 28

SGS Certified Basic Record Searcher Course
To be announced.

THUNDER BAY BRANCH - OGS The
Thunder Bay Branch will host SEMINAR 96
at Lakehead University, May 17/19, 1996.

1995 SGS CONFERENCE will be held at
Swift Current, Sask. on October 20/22, 1995.

HOT DEAL

The SGS needs volunteers (individual SGS
Members and Branches) to assist with
planning and hosting a Family History Fair
in Regina in the Spring of 1996. Please
contact our Executive Director, Marge
Thomas, stating what capacity or task you
are willing to commit yourself to. Please
help, it will be great fun! It is hoped this
event will be a major fund-raiser for the
SGS.

NEWS & NOTES

by Nellie Barber, Linda Turgeon & Norm Wilson

Tips on Finding Your U.S. Civil War Veteran's "Military Unit" by Candy-Lea Chickite: some advice from someone who has had the good fortune to find two Civil War veterans in her family. *The Treehouse*, Vol 7, No.4, Dec 1994.

In Search of the Lost Tribes: The Ancient Peoples of the Czech and Slovak Lands by Steven G. Potach: This article will examine the ancient inhabitants of the Czech and Slovak lands, from the prehistoric peoples and earliest known tribes to the emergence of the first Slav political states. *Nase rodina, Newsletter of the Czechoslovak Genealogical Society International*, Vol 6, No. 4, Dec 1994

Molotschna 1835 Census: Henry Fast of Steinbach has recently completed a preliminary translation of the Molotschna 1835 census from (P. J. Braun Archives) from Russian to English. *Mennonite Historian* Vol XX, No 4, Dec 1994.

South Dakota Vital Records: On November 1, 1994 the fee for a certified copy of a birth or death certificate increased to \$7.00. Also on that date, the fee for a certified copy of a marriage or divorce record increased to \$7.00 on the state level, but the fee on the county level for a certified copy of a marriage record remains at \$5.00. Although the vital records in South Dakota are computerized, the original records will be maintained at the State Archives. *The Tree Climber, Newsletter of the Aberdeen Area Genealogical Society*, Vol 20, No.4, Jan 1995.

Overview of the Public Archives, Vital Statistics, Prince Edward Island and Marriage Records of St. Paul's Anglican Church of Charlottetown. *P.E.I. Genealogical Society Inc*, Vol 19, No 1, Feb 1995.

Manhood Suffrage Voters: names added to voters list, The Stratford Evening Herald, February 10, 1898. *Perth County Profiles*, Vol 13, No.1, Feb 1995

A Resource for Information About Some Jewish Titled People, by Alice Marcus Solovy: an article about a biographical dictionary of Jews given titles from approximately 1768 to the mid-1800's. *Morasha Heritage*, Vol X, No.4, 1994

Dixon Ground by any Other Name, by Dr. S. Tiplady: There are many landholdings in the Hawkshead area which still retain their 16th century titles, such as Sawrey Ground, Roger Ground and Keen Ground; unfortunately, there are others for which no trace of the original name now exists. *Cumbria Family History Society*, No. 74, Feb 1995.

1901 Birth Register of Great Falls, Cascade Co, Montana: for the months of January to June. *Treasure State Lines, Great Falls, Montana*, Vol 19, No. 4, 1994.

New Sources of Polish Records by Michael Brenner: a list of all the births from the transcripts of Roman Catholic records of Krakow churches which have Jewish content or names that appear Jewish. *Dorot*, Vol 16, No.1, Fall 1994.

Land Settlement Records of Ontario, by Fawne Stratford-Devai: groups of records at the Archives of Ontario. **List of Locations to Emigrants at the Land Board Bathurst District,** by Fawne Stratford-Devai: an extensive list for circa 1820-29. *Ottawa Branch News*, Vol, XXVIII, No.1, Jan/Feb 1995.

Friendly Societies by Donald Hansen: Have you found an ancestor's obituary referring to membership of some quaintly named organisation? *The New Zealand Genealogist*, Vol 25, No. 230, Nov/Dec 1994.

Australian Hospital Ship 'Centaur': a list of the 268 who lost their lives and the 64 who survived when this ship sank off Stradbroke Island on 14 May 1943 after being fired on by a Japanese submarine. *Progenitor*, Vol 13, No. 3, Sept 1994.

The Convict Colony, by L. C. Rumens: an explanation of the system of classifying the citizens of Australian for the 1828 census. *Sussex Family Historian*, Vol. 11, No.4, Dec 1994.

Migrant Ships South Australia 1836-1860 by Ronald Parsons: some of the ships listed in the book of this title. *Progenitor*, Vol.13, No.4, Dec 1994.

Lewis Barttro; A Vermont Franco-American in the Civil War by John R. Fisher: an excellent story of a French Canadian who fought at Gettysburg. *American-Canadian Genealogist*, Vol. 20, No. 4, Fall 1994.

From the Rhineland to the Chesapeake: the German-American Rupperts of Nineteenth-Century Baltimore by Gary B. Ruppert: an article by the 1994 winner NGS Family History Writing Contest. *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 82, No. 4, Dec 1994. The Magazine Index, Volume 25: this separate issue is dedicated to the index and member's interests. *The New Zealand Genealogist*, Vol 25, Nov/Dec 1994.

Lower Canada Claims from the Rebellion, Part 5: another installment of claims stemming from the Rebellion of 1837-38. The list was made in 1850. This is the final issue under this title. See Cousin et Cousines Vol 17 # 1&2 Jan to June for further information. *Lost in Canada? Canadian-American Genealogical Journal*, Vol. 17, No.3, Summer 1994.

Guild Records in Germany from a lecture by Gerhard Jeske: a guild is an association of men with similar interests or pursuits, especially a medieval association of merchants or craftsmen. *German Genealogical Digest*, Winter 1994.

Family Origins for Windows by Clint Collier: tips and advice for using this program. **The Farmer's Plotter for Macintosh** by Larry Naukam: a mapping tool for family historians using a Macintosh. *Genealogical Computing*, Vol.14, No.3, Jan/Feb 1995.

An Appeal for Information About the Scientific Instrument Makers in Nineteenth Century Victoria, circa 1840 to 1900 by H. C. Bolton and Nicola H. Williams: the authors are conducting a study on scientific instrument makers in Victoria from 1840 to 1900. *Ancestor*, Vol. 22, No. 4, Summer 1994.

Was Your Hoode Ancestor a Crooke? or Wat's in a name? by Ken Hudd: how Hood/Whood came to be interchangeable with Crook(e) over two centuries. *Wiltshire Family History Society*, Jan 1995.

Would Grandmother Fisher's Family Please Come Forward by Alan Rudge: an outline of the research to the present time for grandmother's family in South Africa. *The New Zealand Genealogist*, Vol.26, No. 231, Jan/Feb 1995.

Understanding Epitaphs: a guide to unlock some of the fading inscriptions found on gravestones. An example; Filius terrae means son of the soil. *Timberline, Newsletter of the Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group*, Vol. VI, Issue 1, Feb 1995.

The Motherland Connection by Francis J. Andrijeski: Ted Arling of Saskatoon, a grandson of Eva Andrzejewski Bieker supplied clues to solve the puzzle of the family roots in Poland. *Bulletin of the Polish Genealogical Society of America*, Winter 1994-1995.

Names of Persons who Died in the Portion of Dakota Territory now South Dakota, for the year ending 31 May 1880: this article is from South Dakota Historical Collections, Vol. X, published in 1920. *Black Hills Nuggets*, Vol XXVIII, No. 1, Feb 1995.

The First Landowners of Washington, D.C. by Suzanne Hilton: how the city of Washington ensured its existence by selling lots to settle the city. *Heritage Quest*, Issue #55, Jan/Feb 1995.

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

Land Settlement Records In Ontario:Value To Family Historians:An interesting article that outlines the value of early land records that are on microfilm in the Archives of Ontario. *Ottawa Branch News Vol XXVIII No. 1, Jan/Feb 1995*

List of Emigrants, Bathurst District, A list that gives the names, date, lot, concession, township, acres, birthplace, age, arrival in province and Vol. 140 page numbers (1823-25). This is a list at the Land Board in Bathurst District. *Ottawa Branch News, Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, Jan/ Feb. 1995.*

Family Tree Party: Dorothy Murfin tells of her experience in organizing a party for descendants. It's what we call a family reunion but this is in the UK. *The Banyon Tree, No.61, Jan. 1995.*

In Pursuit of Your Naval Ancestors:A good article on the Royal Navy and where to search for information on your long lost naval ancestor. *The NZ Genealogist, Nov/Dec 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*

Friendly Societies: Records of Interest For Family History. Did your ancestor belong to a "society or organization" such as the Oddfellows Order? You might want to read this article for some excellent information. *The NZ Genealogist, Nov/Dec. 1994*

Scotland: "Dirty Secrets of Long Ago" and other medical matters. Interesting article on hospitals, diseases and the plague. *NZ Genealogist, Nov/Dec. 1994.*

Slovak Christmas Traditions. If you are interested in expanding your knowledge of other culture christmas traditions, then you should check this one out. It lists Czech and Slovak traditions at Christmas. *Nase rodina Vol.6, No.4.*

Surnames of Czech Immigrants In The USA (and probably Canada). An article on the surnames of Czech's and how they resisted Americanizing their surnames. *Nase rodina Vol.6, No.4.*

County of Perth Gazetteer 1863-64. A list of professionals and tradesmen in Millbank, Ont. *Perth County Profiles, Vol.13, No.1.*

Great Falls, Mont. Birth Register, Jan-June 1901. *Treasure State Lines, Vol.19, No.4, 1994.*

WWI Selective Service Registration - Great Falls, Mont. 1917, a list of registrants from previous volumes. *Treasure State Lines, Vol. 19, No.4, 1994.*

Gedcom - Bill Mumford gives an excellent account of this computer file. Gives a very good explanation of it and how it operates in transferring genealogical data from one genealogical program to another. *Chinook, Vol.15, No.2, Winter 1994/95.*

How to Discover an Inventor in Your Family: A guide to patent records in New Zealand: Another source for research. Although this article applies to New Zealand sources the procedures will be similar here. - *New Zealand Genealogist, Vol 25, No 229, 1994*

Apprentices to the Company of Shipwrights: Re listing of names taken from extant records of the Company of Shipwrights of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which should be found in Northumberland CRO. Some surnames are listed here. - *Cleveland Fam Hist Soc, Vol 5, No 12, 1994*

SRI UPDATE

Data is continuing to be steadily added to the SRI; there are now over three-quarters of a million entries on the database. As you are aware, the SRI is the project to index the local histories of communities throughout Saskatchewan. However, there have been some concerns expressed that only those people with roots in rural Saskatchewan are being indexed; those who live in cities, or whose ancestors settled directly into the cities, will not be on the database.

The following history books are contained in the SGS Library and have not yet been registered for indexing. All are city history books. If you would be interested in registering to index one or more of the following books, please contact Bill Boll, SRI Coordinator, SGS, Box 1894, Regina, S4P 3E1. Or give Bill a call at 306-543-9990.

City	Book Title	Pages
Estevan Moose Jaw	The Soo Line and Its People	280
Estevan, Weyburn	Last of the Buffalo	280
Lloydminster	East of Lloydminster	307
Lloydminster	South from Lloydminster	280
Moose Jaw	All the Moose and all the Jaw	80
Moose Jaw	The Moose Jaw Book: The Best and Most Extraordinary Crazy Name Small Town in the World	112
Moose Jaw	Moose Jaw Normal School Reunion Class of 1939	68
Moose Jaw	Central Collegiate Institute 75th Reunion 1985	125
Moose Jaw	Genealogical Fact Sheets. Moose Jaw Tech, Oxford, Peacock	ca. 200
North Battleford	The Battlefords, a History	264
Prince Albert	Treatise of a Society. Prince Albert Exhibition Association	253
Prince Albert	The Voice of the People	228
Prince Albert	Prince Albert	389
Regina	Quarter Centenary of Knox Presbyterian Church, Regina, Sask. Souvenir 1882-1907	
Regina	Let the Bells Ring: Knox Metropolitan United Church 100th Anniversary	187
Regina	Regina, Queen City of the Plains, 1967	
Regina	Pioneers! Pioneers!	92
Regina	From Dreams to Reality	194
Regina	Obituary Stories 1973-1980	50
Regina	Association of Professional Engineers 1983, 1982	

Regina	The First Decade 1960-1970: History of University of Saskatchewan, Regina, Saskatchewan	155
Regina	CPR Employees Seniority Lists 1893-1939	36
Regina	The Tower: University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus	146
Saskatoon	Historic Saskatoon	63
Saskatoon	Streets and Roads of Saskatoon	108
Saskatoon	First Mennonite Church Saskatoon 1923-1982	319
Saskatoon	Know Your Neighbour	67
Swift Current	Those Were the Days	136
Swift Current	The Green and Growing Years	162
Weyburn	Hey Seeds!	232
Weyburn	Under the Dome: The Life and Times of Saskatchewan Hospital, Weyburn	202
Yorkton	York Colony to Treasure Chest City	143
Yorkton	Ox-Trails to Highways	111

90 YEARS IN PIONEERS

Is the theme of the 1995 SGS Conference to be held in Swift Current, SK on October 20,21 and 22. Members are invited to participate in both or either of this year's contests.

PHOTO CONTEST

Using the pioneer theme, you can submit a single snapshot entry or arrange a combination of snapshots mounted on a mat or background no larger than 18" x 18". Use captions/title with your entry. Place in an envelope your name, address and phone number and attach to the back of you entry. Please remember to use copies of your original prints. You may leave your entry at the Registration Desk on Friday and pick it up by 5:PM Saturday afternoon.

PEDIGREE CHART CONTEST

This year we are trying something new in an attempt to include various levels of genealogists. Everyone has filled out their pedigree chart and family group sheets. Some people use commercial sheets, some have made their own sheets and some use the computer. Show us what you have!

RULES

1. A pedigree chart of at least 4 generations, as complete as you have.
2. Any two family group sheets pertaining to the above pedigree chart.
3. Leave at the Registration Desk Friday evening and pick up by 5:PM Saturday afternoon.

*Beverly Hagen, Contest & Display Committee.
Box 307, Swift Current SK S9H 3V8
Phone (306)297-3122*

FROM THE OFFICE...by Marge Thomas
Executive Director

I hope that you had a good summer and were able to devote some time to your family history research. Many of you probably attended a family reunion.

Members and non-members from around the world continue to come to the SGS library to use our unique resource collection. Many of these researchers arrange their holidays around visiting our library. While some of these people are researching Saskatchewan resources, a lot of them are researching other locations in Canada and various places around the world.

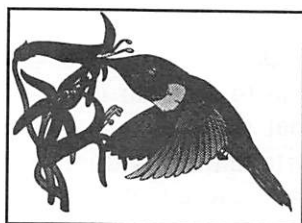
The SGS has a couple of *Our Silver Heritage* (A History of the first 25 years of the SGS) books left for sale at \$10.00 plus postage. You may have noticed that the price of some of our forms went up, which was a direct result of skyrocketing paper prices.

Interest has been expressed in forming a branch at Humboldt following a Community College Workshop. If you live in the Humboldt area and want more information, call me.

Don't forget to register for the Seminar at Swift Current. (See June *Bulletin* for registration form and information on speakers).

Winter Library hours will start September 12. We are looking for volunteers to help on Saturdays. Note: that for the month of December, we will be open Monday to Friday.

Watch for more information in future Bulletin on the Genealogical Fair to be held in Regina in spring of 1996.



BULLETIN Team Needed

It has been decided that there is an urgent need to streamline the make-up of the **Bulletin** staff. At the present time, the Editor does the majority of the work as well as having the major responsibility for the finished product of the **Bulletin**. By having a larger staff, the work load on any one person should be considerably less.

For 1996, we are looking for a team to produce the **Bulletin**. If you are interested in any job on the **Bulletin** staff, please contact the SGS office at (306) 780-9207.

The following positions are open:

Bulletin Editor

Responsible for choosing the feature articles, writing the Editorial, coordinating the layout, and getting the final copy on disk into the SGS office.

Assistant Editor

Responsible for choosing fillers, as well as the Notes & News column.

Assistant Editor

Responsible for the various columns in the **Bulletin**.

Proofers

Need to have a careful eye to spot typos and other inaccuracies.

Extractors

Responsible for reading through various genealogical publications and extracting information for inclusion in the Notes and News column. These people do not have to live in Regina.

Technical Coordinator

Responsible for the formatting and quality appearance of the finished product. Desk-top publishing experience would be a valuable asset.

INDEXES: THEIR PROS AND CONS FOR GENEALOGISTS

by Laura Hanowski
SGS Provincial Librarian

According to the Random House Dictionary an index is "a more or less alphabetical listing of names, places and topics along with the numbers of the pages on which they are mentioned or discussed."¹

As such, an index should serve the genealogist as a guide or a tool not as a SOURCE for their research. With this in mind we will discuss strategies used in the development of indexes and the pros and cons of depending solely on indexes. Then we will examine some of the major indexes in the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) Library and let you know about some current indexing projects that should be of help to you in the future.

As a genealogist you develop a research plan to determine WHO you are searching for, WHEN (time frame) you are searching, WHERE (the location) you are searching, WHY (birth, marriages or death record) you are searching for and WHAT source you will search. You learn why the source was created and limitations it may have. Then you check for an index. BUT, do you give as much thought and study to see what criteria the indexer used when creating the index?

Generally, the explanation is given in the introduction or forward to an index. Clearly, we need to learn the parameters before relying on an index to point us to our ancestor, locality or topic. Criteria vary from book to book, source to source so PLEASE take the time to understand the index before giving it a quick check and then deciding you don't need to check the source or, even worse, decide that the answer you need was furnished in the index. PLEASE check the source.

When examining an index here are some of the questions you need to clarify:

A. FOR NAMES

1. Is this an every name index or just a head of household index?
2. Are names spelt as they are in the source or are they "corrected" to the most commonly accepted spelling?
3. Are the names that sound alike grouped together but spelt in their original form?
4. Are there surnames only or surnames and christian names?
5. Are the maiden name and married name given for married women IF they are shown in the source?
6. Are names in alphabetical and chronological order?
7. Are all names that start with the same letter grouped together BUT in chronological or geographic order?
8. Has each letter of the alphabet been assigned a certain number of pages? If so, does it indicate where any extra names may be found?
9. Are the names in the Soundex format?

B. FOR PLACES

1. Are locations spelt as found in the source or as currently spelt?
2. Are locations followed by township, county, province, state, shire or country locations?
3. Are possible name changes indicated?
4. Are the names in the Diatch/Mokotoff format?

Possible Pros and Cons In Terms of Indexes and Their Usefulness

A. PROS

1. That there is an index.
2. That the index will help you locate a particular individual for a known time, place and event.

3. That the index will help you to locate where individual(s) or surnames will be found within any township, county, province, state or country.

B. CONS

1. Lack of sufficient or any proof reading could mean the index and source name and page do not match or that not all entries have been included.
2. Possible USER rather than index related problems
 - user keeps the search too narrow by checking only ONE spelling of a surname.
 - user looks for individuals rather than groups
 - user believes dates and ages on hand and will not consider new information or new sources.
 - user does not keep a research log so assumes because they have used an index and not found information about one person it is not needed to find more information about others or does not need to recheck as their knowledge base is expanded.

With these criteria and pros and cons in mind I would now like to look at some of the indexes found in the SGS Library. I will divide them into three categories. First, those that have been created by volunteers and members of the SGS for Saskatchewan sources; second, those found on microform for areas outside Saskatchewan and last, indexes found in books in the SGS Library.

1. Indexes of Saskatchewan Sources

Saskatchewan Cemetery Index

- an alphabetical listing of people buried in Saskatchewan giving the location within a rural municipality, community and/or land location.
- found on microfilm in the SGS Library or available through Family History Libraries.

- the index has been filmed in three series.
- new entries are now being put on the Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI).
- the records are found in the Cemetery File in the SGS Library.
- searches can be undertaken in person or by mail. Contact the SGS for the current fee.

Index to the 1891 Census of Assiniboia West, Assiniboia East, and District of Saskatchewan. Edited by Eileen Condon, published by Regina Branch of SGS.

- an every name index, giving sex, age, place born, subdistrict and page.
- available in book form through libraries and for sale from the Regina Branch or the SGS.

Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI)

- a data base containing names of Saskatchewan residents found in local histories, Cummins Maps, Voters' Lists, cemeteries, directories and school year books.
- every name index giving relationships, if given, event, date and location.
- found on a computer data base in the SGS Library.
- searches can be undertaken in person or by mail. Print-outs can be made. Contact the SGS for the current fee.

2. Major Indexes for Locations Outside Saskatchewan

International Genealogical Index (IGI) 1992-microfiche

- 186,000,000 names for births, christening or marriages worldwide
- sources: extractions from civil or church records, generally to 1875
 - ▶ records submitted by members of the LDS church for Temple work or by individuals for people who are deceased.
- names that sound the same are grouped together
- indexed by surname and christian name in chronological order

Index to Births, Marriages, Deaths for England and Wales (St. Catherine's House Index) 1841, 1845-1882, 1912-1914 - microfilm and microfiche

- every name index in alphabetical order by quarters
- gives registration district and volume number

Householders Index. An Index of Surnames in Griffith's Primary Valuation and Tithe Applotment Books (Ireland) 1847 - 1864. Microfiche.

- head of household index by county for each barony
- then by civil parish within the barony
- surname only indicating the number of times found in the Griffith Valuation (G) for each barony and whether found in the Tithe Applotment Books (T)

Index to 1881 Census for England and Wales - microfiche

- every name index, gives age, parish/county/country of birth, relationship to head of household and occupation
- indexed by surname; as enumerated; birth place index; and census place index. There is also a list of institutions, list of vessels/ships and miscellaneous notes found on the census records
- gives folio number and Family History Library film number
- to date 38 counties have been released. We are waiting for the remaining 15.

****** Use this index to locate where in England or Wales your ancestor may be located or where or when they were born.

Index to Births, Marriages and Deaths For Ontario. Births 1869 - 1896; Marriages 1869-1912; Deaths 1869- 1922. Microfilm.

- every name index.
- alphabetical for each year
- gives village, city or township where event took place, actual date of the event,

registration number and registration year.

******* The YEAR of Registration is crucial because the original record is found in that year's record NOT in the year it took place.

****** Also use the index to find where in Ontario an ancestor may be located.

Index to Indirect Hamburg Passenger Lists 1855 to 1910 - Microfilm

These are people who left from the Port of Hamburg in small boats for ports on the east coast of England, usually Hull or West Hartlepool and then took the train to Liverpool where they took a large boat to North America.

- every name index arranged by letter in chronological order.
- each letter of the alphabet was assigned a certain number of pages. Extra names were put on blank pages but no indication given on which ones. (written in German)

General Index to Manitoba and North West Half-Breed and Original White Settlers. Microfilm.

Gives names of claimant, parents, date of birth, place of residence on 15 July 1870, affidavit number, reference number and remarks.

- each letter assigned a set number of pages. If more names than pages a note made about where to find the rest of the names of that letter.
- arranged by location.

Books:

Famine Immigrants to New York. 1845 - 1855. 8 Volumes. Lists of Irish Immigrants Arriving at the Port of New York. Glazier, Ira A.; Tepper, Michael. Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc.

- alphabetical index at the end of the book
- information in the main body of the book is listed in chronological order according to the arrival date of the ship

- information includes name of ship, port of embarkation, date of arrival, names of passengers, age, sex, family relationship and occupation,
- names that sounded Irish selected.

Germans to America. 1850 - 1882 + Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports. Edited by Glazier, Ira A. and Filby, P. William. Scholarly Resources Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

This series was begun in 1988. Six volumes are issued each year. At this time the series is hoping to include passengers arriving until 1900.

- alphabetical index gives name and page
- main part of the book is chronological by date of arrival for each ship
- information about the passengers includes name, age, sex, occupation, village and province of origin and destination.

Be sure to read the introduction for each volume you check as there have been some changes made in who was indexed and why.

3. Indexes of Note Not Found in SGS Library

Periodical Source Index (PERSI)

- created by the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana
- largest subject and surname index to articles that appear in English-speaking genealogical and historical periodicals from around the world
- sections are: US, Canada and Foreign places; research methodology and families
- all journals are found in the Allen County Public Library. (The SGS Bulletin is included in this index.)

Index to 1881 Census for Scotland. Microfiche.

- same format as the Index for England and Wales
- available at Family History Libraries as they are released.

4. New Indexes Being Developed

A. 1881 Census Index for Canada. & 1880 Census Index for the United States

- these 2 indexes are being prepared by volunteers in Canada and the United States at Family History Libraries. The format will be the same as the indexes for England, Wales and Ireland.

** There is a Soundex Index for the 1880 Census for the United States BUT it only cover those families that had children under the age of 8.

B. Index to Passengers Arrival Records of all U.S. Ports.

- this index is being developed by the Family History Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The first phase of the project will focus on the Port of New York starting in 1924 and working backward.

¹ Jess Stein; Laurence Urdang. The Random House Dictionary of the English Language. The Unabridged Edition, (Random House, New York, 1967)

This was a workshop that was presented at the 1995 SGS Annual General Meeting.

HELP !!

Please, Please, Please come and help us catch up with gluing obits at the "*Glue Blitz Day*" either on Saturday, 14 October or Wednesday, 8 November from 9:30 am - 4:30 pm at the SGS Library. *Let us know when you are coming - 780-9207.*



YOU ASKED US.....

An opportunity for SGS members to ask questions about their Society and the role it plays in the world of genealogy. All questions will be passed to the member of the organization most qualified to answer that particular question.

***Question:* What formula or policy does the SGS use when purchasing material for the Library?**

Answer: by SGS Librarian, Laura Hanowski:

The SGS has a policy which covers the purchase of any Library material or resources.

SGS Library Purchasing Policy: The SGS collection will complement rather than duplicate resources already found in the Saskatchewan Archives, the Provincial Legislative and the Prairie History collection (found in a local library). The SGS library purchases reflect the interest of its members and provide actual information beyond how to get started.

Where possible, we purchase materials that reflect the skills and interests of the advanced genealogist. This can be hampered by the availability of materials written in English for the European and Scandinavian countries.

Special Purchase Fund has been established to encourage members to donate monies either as memorial donations or cash to be used to purchase books, film or fiche of their choice.

***Question:* What is the SGS's current role within the Heritage Community in Saskatchewan?**

Answer: by SGS President, Rae Chamberlain.

The SGS is one of the major players in the Heritage Community in Saskatchewan. We are the voice of the genealogical community in Saskatchewan. We are a preservation organization and as a provincial heritage organization, the SGS has adopted a greater role in community affairs. We have accepted this responsibility by expanding our role to assist in the conservation and preservation of our written heritage.

A major challenge facing the Heritage Community is the restructuring of the Cultural community. The Government of Saskatchewan unveiled its cultural restructuring plan earlier this year with a discussion paper titled: Responding to the Community: Proposal for Cultural Development. The SGS is working with its partners in the heritage community and the Saskatchewan Council of Cultural Organizations to bring about a cultural strategy and structure that is acceptable to everyone.

We are also taking on a more active role to enhance and promote the benefits of the lottery system to our membership and the general public and are working with the SCCO Family to support and enhance the social and economic agenda of the province.

The Odessa Files

by David Todd

Reprinted from the University of Toronto Magazine Spring Issue, 1994 with the kind permission of the University of Toronto.

Nothing could stop Harvey Dyck when he discovered the missing Mennonite records. Svetlana Vishtalenko couldn't understand why her Canadian friend seemed so agitated. Harvey Dyck had arrived in such a state that he could barely speak, and the suspicious-minded guard at the front door of the radio station was at first reluctant to let him enter. When Vishtalenko came out to the reception area to greet him, she noted with some surprise that his lips were trembling. Eventually, he managed to blurt out what was on his mind. "Svetlana," he said "I have found my Rosetta stone."

They had met a few weeks earlier, not long after the U of T historian's arrival in the Ukrainian port city of Odessa. He was there for the summer, doing research at the Odessa Regional State Archives. Vishtalenko, a broadcast journalist, had interviewed him for her radio program and later took it upon herself to help smooth his relations with the archives' staff, who were frankly distrustful of the foreigner methodically plowing his way through stacks of files.

His research dealt mainly with the agricultural history of southern Ukraine: a significant matter, to be sure, but hardly the stuff to make one's heart race. So what was all the fuss about? As he calmed himself, he began to pour out a remarkable tale -- quite by accident he had found a long-forgotten cache of files documenting the history of what was once the foremost Mennonite community of Imperial Russia, the Molochna settlement in southern Ukraine. A scholar of Russian and East European history and himself a Mennonite, he knew he had made an important discovery. Yet it presented a dilemma. This was the summer of 1990 and

the political situation in the Soviet Union seemed to grow more uncertain every day. Who could say what the fate of these and other materials in the archives might be, or whether western scholars would still be able to gain access to them in a year's time? To Dyck, the solution was clear: have the entire 140,000-page Molochna collection microfilmed and take the copy back with him to Canada. Vishtalenko quickly agreed to help him in this ambitious rescue mission.

They succeeded in working out an arrangement with officials at the Odessa archives and in August the following year, just days before the abortive coup that helped precipitate the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Dyck flew home to Toronto with the last of the precious reels of microfilm jammed into his suitcase. Both U of T and Conrad Grebel College at the University of Waterloo, collaborators in a joint program of Russian Mennonite studies, now have copies of the collection, as does the Winnipeg-based Mennonite Heritage Centre, which joined with the other two institutions in funding the archive project.

For Harvey Dyck, the recovery of the Molochna archive has been an exhilarating experience. His parents were Russian Mennonites who emigrated in the 1920s to build a new life in Canada; his mother, in fact, was born Molochna. Thus all of this work has some personal significance. In a larger sense it also represents an opportunity to salvage the history of a community that, to all intents and purposes, has ceased to exist. The emigration of Mennonites from Russia began in the 1870s and has continued in wave after wave ever since. Today as many as half a million people around the world share this ancestry.

Their historical legacy is, in many ways, one of tragedy. The Mennonites of 19th-century

Imperial Russia were masters of their own destiny: an autonomous religious community with an impressive array of political, economic and cultural institutions. All of that, however, was swept away in the decades following the Russian revolution. Under the Communist regime, they were brutalized and exiled, reduced from makers of history to mere victims.

A majority of the more than 100,000 Mennonites living in Canada today come from this background. Like any immigrant community, they are a diverse group -- some entirely secularized, others still deeply immersed in the traditions of their faith. Nevertheless, a great many share a common desire to preserve continuity with the past. The trouble is, so little archival material survived the devastation visited upon the community in Russia that history has become entwined with mythology. Dyck is hopeful that the collection discovered in Odessa will help to disentangle the two. "For many people of this background," he says, "it is essential to know something authentic about the world from which they emerged. In order to understand themselves, they really have to be immersed in this history. So there's a lot of self-knowledge to be found here."

The Mennonites, a Protestant sect descended from the Anabaptist movement, trace their origins back to 16th-century northern Europe. Their faith, historically, is both a system of belief and a way of life; within Mennonite communities it forms the basis of a social doctrine that emphasizes democratic equality, non-resistance -- followers are not supposed to take part in any institution that operates on the basis of force -- and freedom of conscience in matters of religion.

Persecuted as heretics in their native lands, they spread gradually eastward from Germany and the Netherlands, settling first in Poland and, by the end of the 18th century, in Russia as well. The Molochna settlement was founded early in the 19th century and

grew rapidly until it represented the largest foreign community in Imperial Russia. With more than 60 member villages spread across 500 square miles north of the Sea of Azov, the settlement became an engine of agricultural and industrial development for the entire southern Ukraine.

By the 1870s, however, the policies of the Russian government had begun to make life uncomfortable for the communities and the first waves of emigration began. The introduction of compulsory military service that conflicted directly with the Mennonite doctrine of non-resistance resulted in an exodus of nearly 18,000 community members, more than a third of whom would eventually settle in southern Manitoba.

During the First World War German-speaking communities in Russia, including the Mennonites, found themselves the target of a bitter campaign by Russian nationalists, who accused them of disloyalty. The public use of German was banned and the German-language press stifled. Threatened with the seizure of their lands, Mennonite leaders agreed upon the need for some form of central archive to help them demonstrate their long record of loyalty and so preserve their heritage. In June 1917 Peter Jacovlevich Braun, a shy, soft-spoken teacher, school administrator and amateur historian, was appointed archivist.

Within months came the Russian revolution, plunging the country into bloody civil war. Though battling tuberculosis, Braun spent much of his time over the next three years journeying from village to village in the midst of the chaos to persuade local authorities to assist him in gathering up institutional records, private and official letters, diaries, contracts, even wedding invitations -- anything with a bearing on the history of Mennonites in Russia. A single room of his house in the village of Neu Halbstadt became the storehouse for a mountain of papers.

By 1924 Braun had decided to join the wave of Mennonites then fleeing Soviet rule. Before departing for Germany he arranged for the archive to be moved to the attic rooms of the Deaf and Mute School in the village of Tiege -- a safe place, he thought, since few strangers ever visited. However, the teachers at the school apparently had second thoughts and decided soon after to have the collection transferred to an estate belonging to the Comies, a prominent family in nearby Orlov. Unfortunately in 1929 the family was one of many driven from their homes during the campaign to collectivize agriculture and the archive fell into the hands of the Soviet government. Eye-witnesses later described seeing three wagons trundling away, loaded down with documents.

Braun died in 1933 at the age of 53. In a personal letter written during his final years in Germany, he said that the loss of the "irreplaceable" collection had left him near tears. An article that he published during the same period summed up the story with grim finality: "I have been unable to establish what finally happened to this rich archive that had been assembled with such diligence," he wrote. "It would seem ... that it is lost to the Mennonites."

The fate of the Molochna collection was largely forgotten in the years that followed. Only scholars and others interested in Mennonite history remained familiar with the story. "Among people in the know," says Dyck, "there was this feeling that something had been lost, something terribly precious." He was one of those in the know but thoughts of the collection were far from his mind when he travelled to Odessa in 1990 to spend the summer working in the state archives.

One day a staff member plopped a nondescript index book onto the table where he was working in the reading room and said casually: "This may be of interest." Dyck's heart leapt when he opened it and saw the

title inside: Mennonite Society in the County of Berdiansk, Tauride Guberniia 1803-1920. As he paged through the lengthy listing of files, more than 3,600 in all, he found it almost impossible to believe what he was seeing. Somehow, it seemed, the records of the Molochna Mennonites had survived in the Odessa archives for six decades. About 17 per cent of the files as well as an assortment of books and manuscripts were missing, but the material was otherwise relatively unscathed. There was no evidence that any scholar had ever made use of it.

It would not be easy, he knew, to persuade the administrators at the archives to arrange the microfilming of the collection. "This was at the tail end of the life of the Soviet Union" he says, "and officials everywhere were anxious and insecure. The last thing they wanted was to face a reprimand for taking initiatives." Dyck, who served as president of the U of T Faculty Association in the early 1980s, considered himself an old hand at negotiations. But he quickly realized that his expertise wasn't adequate to the task of stickhandling the project through a disintegrating Soviet bureaucracy, so he turned to his journalist friend Vishtalenko for assistance.

Cash seemed the best approach, until the archives officials realized that they couldn't make the necessary banking arrangements to accept hard currency. The alternative was barter: a new microfilm system to replace the old one that was prone to almost daily breakdowns was desperately needed at the archives. Dyck readily agreed to provide new microfilming and photocopying equipment in exchange for a complete copy of the Molochna records. The arrangement, concluded in September, proved possible only because the director, who realized the necessary approvals from the authorities in Kiev and Moscow might take years to negotiate, was willing to sidestep official channels. "We were actually dealing quite illegally," laughs Vishtalenko, who now lives

in Canada.

The work of microfilming the collection began. It moved with painful slowness at first: until Dyck could deliver the new equipment, staff members at the archives were stuck using the antiquated machinery. Many were also reluctant to exert themselves overmuch for the benefit of a foreigner, who for all they knew might well be taking advantage of them. Dyck, meanwhile, had to deal with a further complication. Another academic, George Epp, president of Menno Simons College in Winnipeg had also stumbled across the Molochna collection that summer and had contacted the authorities in Kiev to see about its recovery. Fearful that this might derail the arrangements that had already been made, he hurriedly convinced Epp to drop his inquiries.

In December Dyck flew back to Odessa, bringing with him an enormous crate that contained the new microfilm system for the archives. The director greeted him at the airport and together they bundled the equipment into the back of a small van. The streetlights had been extinguished to save electricity, and Dyck recalls the eerie drive through darkened, mist-shrouded streets to the old synagogue where the archives are housed. It seemed an inauspicious moment to arrive; the political climate in the country by then was almost unbearably tense, with rumours of impending military action to be heard everywhere. But Dyck's return with shiny new equipment in tow inspired the staff at the archives to attack the project with new vigour. "Professor Dyck has a huge amount of energy," explains Vishtalenko, "and he charges others with it. The people there saw his interest in the work. They saw the significance, and their attitudes changed. They began to feel a personal involvement -- his devotion to it gave meaning to what they were doing."

Dyck returned to Toronto a few days before Christmas, taking with him all the microfilm

that had so far been completed. By the summer when he went back to Odessa to collect the rest, the political situation had turned from tense to chaotic. A few days before the August 1991 coup, Dyck found himself at the airport in Moscow carrying a suitcase full of microfilm, bedlam all around. He had all the necessary papers, but who could predict what horrors nervous officials at customs might choose to inflict? He needn't have worried. "In the end," he says, "I was swept along with this mob that just pushed its way through. I never even declared the microfilm leaving the Soviet Union."

News of the discovery electrified scholars of Mennonite history. "There was an initial sense of disbelief that a collection so large could be found," says Leonard Friesen, an assistant professor of history at Conrad Grebel and co-chair of the joint research program with U of T. "Its like finding the Dead Sea scrolls." The range of archival materials available on Russian Mennonites has, until now, been fairly limited: while researchers have had access to private papers and memoirs, as well as to Russian government records, materials on the many institutions of the Mennonite community have been in short supply. Historians, for example, know virtually nothing about education, a subject on which the archive will now shed light. Those interested in the role that Mennonite communities played in agriculture and industry -- they accounted for a major share of the industrial output of the empire by the turn of the century -- will also find a wealth of essential material. It is, in short, an unprecedented opportunity to peer into the everyday social and economic life of the settlement. "There's nothing that really compares to the Odessa collection in terms of size and the insight that it gives into the community itself," says Friesen.

Perhaps the most compelling research that the archive will make possible is in the area of social history. Ingrid Epp, a retired U of

T librarian who has prepared an inventory of the archive, foresees particular interest in the papers of Johann Comies, a leader of the 1830s and 1840s. Ambitious and enterprising, Comies was given enormous power by the Russian government to carry through a series of sweeping agricultural and educational reforms in the Molochna settlement. His autocratic tendencies, however, ran counter to some of the most strongly held principles of the community and rendered him wildly unpopular among many of his fellow Mennonites. "Some," says Epp, "considered him almost the devil incarnate."

The Comies papers aren't the only prize of the collection. To some scholars, the jewel may be a copy of an 1835 census that provides a detailed village-by-village listing of every person in the settlement -- a marvellous resource for demographic studies. To others, it may be the records of the forestry service organized in the 1870s as an alternative to compulsory military service.

The Mennonite Heritage Centre in Winnipeg acquired the first part of its copy of the collection early last year, and immediately received a flood of calls from people eager to see the material. Peter Rempel, acting archivist at the time, says that much of the initial interest came from genealogists wishing to research family histories. School registries turned out to be particularly valuable for this purpose -- Rempel himself was delighted to find the school attendance reports for the village where his parents lived. "The information in the documents is only partial, but its far more than we've ever had before."

During the Stalinist purges of the late 1930s the leaders of many ethnic communities in the Soviet Union, including the Mennonites, were arrested and executed. Later, during the Second World War, nearly two-thirds of the Molochna Mennonites were deported to Central Asia and Siberia. Some of the others

eventually made their way to Canada and South America. Friesen says that the loss of community records coupled with the trauma of departure left Russian Mennonite immigrants in the West feeling cut off from their history, neither willing nor able to delve into the past. As a child of Russian Mennonite parents growing up in Canada, Friesen heard few stories of life in the Soviet Union -- and those that he did were little more than fables of good and evil with Communists cast as villainous ogres. The recovery of the Molochna collection, he says, presents an opportunity for children today to examine their history in a way that their parents could not. "I'm delighted for my kids. If they're ever interested in asking about where they came from, this will make it a lot easier to tell them."

The material may hold even greater meaning, however, for the 80,000 people of Russian Mennonite background who have emigrated to Germany from the former Soviet Union in the last 15 years. From the Stalin era onwards, Dyck explains, the Soviet authorities worked hard to deny minorities any knowledge of their history. The extent to which they succeeded became evident to him last year, on a visit to Russia where he met one of his wife's cousins -- a woman whose father was among the Mennonite villagers murdered by the Stalinists in 1937 and 1938. "We were driving through the countryside, when she looked at me and asked: 'Who are Mennonites, anyway?' She really had no sense of it at all. There were vague family memories, but nothing authentic on which she could hang an identity."

This is also common among the Russian Mennonite immigrants who are now struggling to establish themselves in German society. For that reason Dyck is eager to see a copy of the Molochna collection eventually find its way to an archive in Germany to help them begin to understand their past. It is important, he insists, for them to see the record of an era when they were more than

victims so they can draw some strength and inspiration from that. "The study of history can be very therapeutic," he says. "It's far better than the couch."

While busily dredging up the past, Dyck has kept a foot firmly planted in the present. He is working on a book about political, cultural and economic life in contemporary Odessa based on interviews conducted both before and after the August 1991 coup. He hopes to publish it some time this year to mark the bicentennial of the founding of the city. Svetlana Vishtalenko, whose help proved so invaluable in recovering the Molochna collection, is the co-author. Following the coup, she fled the Soviet Union with her daughter and arrived in Canada carrying just six dollars and a bag full of manuscripts and photographs. She has recently completed her master's degree in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at U of T.

Dyck is also working on a research project based upon the census of 1835 and will serve as general editor of a new series on Russian Mennonite history to be published by the University of Toronto Press. Another spin-off project may be an international scholarly conference in 1996 or 1997. In addition he has been venturing out on a regular basis to tell the story of the collection to community groups and historical associations in various parts of the country -- including Toronto, which has a number of Mennonite churches.

It has, he says, been gratifying to see the interest and excitement inspired by this window onto a lost world. The archive really is going to be an enormous resource as people actually begin to use it. That's the story that still remains to be told."

THE FORMATION OF THE SASKATCHEWAN AIR AMBULANCE SERVICE A MEMORABLE SASKATCHEWAN EVENT

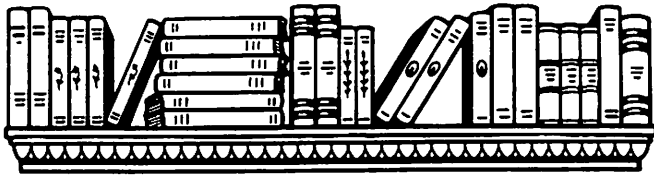
The following story was submitted by Gordon S. Glen of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to be judged in the SGS Conference '94 Writing Contest. This entry won second place in the Memorable Saskatchewan Events category.

In the fall of 1945 the Saskatchewan Air Ambulance was established to provide emergency medical transportation for the people of Saskatchewan.

The 1944 population of Saskatchewan was estimated at about 846,000 souls. Of this number 147,888 lived in cities, 59,603 in towns, and 71,192 in villages. However, over 567,000 lived in rural areas. These rural residents were thinly scattered over 102,202 square miles in the agricultural lands of the southern part of the province, and

135,773 square miles of the northern part. The majority of the rural and smaller centre urban population lived a great distance from a hospital or medical treatment centre.

Road transportation in the southern part of the province was not dependable because of the lack of all weather roads. It was almost nonexistent in the north where most roads were along the southern fringes. There were probably less than 75 miles of paved road in the entire province, all adjacent to urban centres. The bulk of the roads were of earth surface and few had even a gravel topping. Few were dependable routes in wet weather or in the winter. With the exception of main gravel highways connecting cities, snow-ploughing was not done. Once roads were snow blocked, motor vehicle traffic



SGS Library Additions

Australia

- Australian Family Tree Connections Vol. 3, No. 5, 1995. Donated by the publishers. Check for a review in this Bulletin. (periodical).

Canada

- Canadian-American Journal of History & Genealogy for Canadian, French & Metis Study, No.1 1995. *Replaces Lost In Canada.* (periodical).
- Passenger Lists to Halifax 5 April 1903 - 18 March 1904. (microfilm). Donated by Laura Hanowski. *Reference Only.*

Canada: Ontario, Waterloo Co., N. Dumfries Twp, Ayr

- Cemeteries in Waterloo County North Dumfries - Ayr Village Cemetery. Donated by Marjorie Caird. (book).

Canada: Ontario, Waterloo Co., Wellesley Twp

- Cemeteries in Waterloo County Wellesley Township. Donated by Marjorie Caird. (book).

Canada: Quebec

- Loiselle Marriage Index: Asselin, Alponsine - Audet, Charlotte. Box 4. (microfilm). Donated by Alex & Julia Gervais. *Reference Only.*
- Loiselle Marriage Index: Kirouac, Samuel - Labouire, Remi. Box 92. (microfilm). Donated by Nora Anne Dornstauder. *Reference Only.*
- Loiselle Marriage Index: Martel, Domithilde - Martin, Elisa. Box 121. (microfilm). Donated by Nora Anne Dornstauder. *Reference Only.*

- Loiselle Marriage Index: Moffet, Napoleon - Monplaisir, Joseph. Box 127. (microfilm). Donated by Nora Anne Dornstauder. *Reference Only.*

Canada: Saskatchewan

- 25th Anniversary Commemorative Writing Contest Entries. (book).
- SGS Library List 1991. (book). Donated by Ethel Sentes Estate.

Europe:

- Family History Library Catalogue for Europe. (microfiche). Purchased with donations from William Sonnenburg. *Reference Only.*

Family Histories:

- Adams: Legacy to Jonathan Gregory Adams. (book). Donated by Kathy Robertson.
- Driver: "Spanning the Ocean", Vol. 1. The Driver Family (French Huguenot/Irish). (book). Donated by Margery Clark Karpas. *Do Not Mail.*
- Fullerton: Fullertons, Fullartons & Fullingtons of North America. Edition 7. (microfilm). Donated by Gordon W. Fullerton. *Reference Only.*
- Gates: Stephen Gates of Hingham and Lancaster Massachusetts and His Descendants; A Preliminary Work Subject to Addition and Correction. (book). Donated by Leila Greenall.
- Kaiser: Memories of A. J. Kaiser - A Pioneer of Baildon, Saskatchewan. (book). Donated by Erlin H. Kaiser.
- Lutz: A Mother Braving A Wilderness. (book). Donated by May and Tom Beveridge.
- McMichael: "Spanning The Ocean" - Vol. 2: McMichael Family (Scottish/Irish). (book). Donated by Margery Clark Karpas. *Do Not Mail.*

- Patterson: Jonathan Patterson of Pelham, Mass. and Portage, New York. His Ancestry and Descendants. (book). Donated by Ethel Sentes Estate.
- Precht: Take The Soil In Your Hands. (book). Donated by Iona Greene.
- Rustad: Rustaden, Our Heritage 1775 - 1995. (book). Donated by Louise Rustad.
- Seward: Seward and Related Families. Incorporating We Remember Carroll. (book). Donated by George C. Seward.
- Unterschütz: Unterschütz Ahnentafel (Germany, Galicia, Saskatchewan). (book). Donated by Hanna Treissel.
- Wagner: The Family George Wagner Bukovina, Austria Karl Wagner Immigrated to Canada in 1901. (book). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.
- Werry: Genealogy of John Werry (1784-1841 and Ann Congdon (1770-1844). (book). Donated by May & Tom Beveridge.
- Wilson/Halpenny: Our Families: Vol. 4 - Wilson & Halpenny Connections In North America. (book). Donated by Bob Phillips.

Genealogy:

- Genealogical Research Directory 1995. (book). Donated by the authors and Ethel Sentes Estate.
- Guidelines For Genealogical Writing Style Guide for The New England Historical and Genealogical Register with suggestions for Genealogical Books. (book). Donated by Ethel Sentes Estate.

Genealogy: Computers

- Introduction to Using Computers for Genealogy. (book).

Great Britain:

- Basic Facts About Heraldry For Family Historians. (book).
- Beginning Your Family History. (book).
- 1881 Census Index England and Wales: Miscellaneous. (Assorted people from ships and institutions). (microfiche). *Reference Only.*

- Family Historian's Enquire Within. (book).
- Family History News and Digest: The Official Journal of the Federation of Family History Societies, Vol. 10, No.1, 1995. (periodical).
- Introduction to Civil Registration. (book).

Great Britain: Buckingham

- Bucks Ancestor: Magazine of the Buckingham Genealogical Society; Vol. 3, 1994, Vol.4, No.1. (periodical). Donated by Mary Ann Assailly.

Great Britain: Cheshire, Higher Bedington

- Monumental Inscriptions Christ Church Higher Bedington. (microfiche). Donated by Mark Nicholson. *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: England, Derby

- Derbyshire Family History Society Branch News - No. 60-71, 1992-1994. (periodical). Donated by Dorothy Slater.
- 1881 Census Index England and Wales, Derbyshire. (microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Essex

- 1881 Census Index England and Wales, Essex. (microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Gloucestershire

- Gloucestershire Family History Journal, No. 58-64, 1993-1995. (periodical). Donated by Mary Ann Assailly.

Great Britain: Hampshire

- Hampshire: A Genealogical Bibliography. (book).

Great Britain: Kent

- North West Kent Family History - Vol. 6, No. 5 - 12, 1993 - 1994. (periodical). Donated by Dorothy M. Slater.

Great Britain: Lincolnshire

- Lincolnshire: A Genealogical Bibliography. (book).
- 1881 Census Index England and Wales: Lincolnshire. (microfiche). *Reference Only.*

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3	HILDER	1850S	SAN FRANCISCO	CA & NV	USA
4	HAMMERSMITH	PRE 1800	BATTLE & FREER	SSX	ENG
5	HERTRICH	C1725-1850	BIENGARTEN	BAV	GER
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MY:	AMERICAN CIVIL WAR	VETERAN'S GRAVES	ANY
O:	WATCHMAKER	JOHN WILSON, LIVERPOOL, ENG	1840-50S
I:	WILSON, JOHN	WATCHMAKER OF LIVERPOOL, ENG	1840-50S
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
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Austria	AUS	Niederösterreich	NOE	Lancashire	LAN	Pays de la Loire	PL	Waldeck	WAL	Roscommon	ROS	Shetland	SHI	Kansas	KS
Belgium	BEL	Oberösterreich	OOE	Lancashire	LAN	Poitou-Charentes	PCH	Westfalen	WEL	Sligo	SLI	Stirling	STI	Kentucky	KY
Canada	CAN	Salzburg	SLZ	Lincolnshire	LIN	Prov.-Cote d'Azur	PCA	Westpreussen	WPR	Tipperary	TIP	Sutherland	SUT	Louisiana	LA
Czechoslovakia	CS	Stiermark (Styria)	STY	London	LND	Region Parisienne	RPA	Württemberg	WUE	Tyrone	TYR	West Lothian	WLN	Maine	ME
Denmark	DEN	Tirol (Tyrolia)	TIR	Middlesex	MDX	Rhone-Alpes	RHA	GERMANY 1991 (BRD)		Waterford	WAT	Wigtown	WIG	Maryland	MD
England	ENG	Vorarlberg	VOR	Norfolk	NFK	Baden-Württemberg	BAD	Baden	BAD	Westmeath	WEM	Wexford	WEX	Massachusetts	MA
Finland	FIN	Wein (Vienna)	WIE	Northamptonshire	NTH	Bayern, (Bavaria)	BAY	Berlin	BLN	Wicklow	WIC	Appenzell A.Rh.	AAR	Michigan	MI
France	FRA	BEELGIUM (BEL)		Northumberland	NBL	Bremen	BRE	Brandenburg	BRA	Netherlands (NL)	DRN	Basel-Landschaft	BL	Minnesota	MN
Germany (1991)	BRD	Antwerpen	ATW	Nottinghamshire	NNT	Hamburg	HBC	Braunschweig	BSW	Friesland	FRI	Basel-Stadt	BS	Mississippi	MS
German Empire	GER	Brabant	BBT	Oxfordshire	OXF	Hessen (Hesse)	HES	Bremen	BRM	Gelderland	GEL	Bern	BE	Missouri	MO
Greece	GR	Heinaut	HNT	Rutland	RUT	Mecklenburg	MEV	Braunschweig	BSW	Groningen	GRO	Freiburg	FR	Montana	MT
Hungary	HU	Liege	LCE	Shropshire	SAL	Niedersachsen	NSA	Brandenburg	BRA	Limburg	LMB	Geneve (Genf)	GE	Nebraska	NE
Ireland (Eire)	IRL	Limborg	LBC	Somerset	SOM	Rheinland-W.falen (Nth.)	RNW	Hessen-Nassau	HEN	Noord-Brabant	NBT	Glarus	GL	Nevada	NV
Isle of Man	IOM	Luxembourg (Prov)	LXM	Staffordshire	STS	Rheinland-Platz (Rhine-land Palatinate)	RPF	Hohenzollern	HOH	Noord-Holland	NOH	Lucerne	LU	New Hampshire	NH
Italy	ITL	Namur	NMR	Suffolk	SFK	Saarland	SAA	Kgr. Sachsen (Kingdom Saxony)	KSA	Overijssel	OIJ	Neuchatel (Neuenburg)	NEU	New Jersey	NJ
Liechtenstein	LIE	Oost-Vlaanderen	OVL	Surrey	SRY	Sachsen-Anhalt	SAN	Thuringen	THU	Utrecht	UTR	Ohio	OH	New Mexico	NM
Luxembourg	LUX	West-Vlaanderen	WVL	Sussex	SSX	Sachsen, Freistaat	SFA	Ireland (IRL)		Zuid-Holland	ZUH	Ontario	ONT	New York	NY
Netherlands	NL	Canada (CAN)		Warwickshire	WAR	Schleswig-Holstein	SHO	IRELAND (IRL)		Aberdeen	ABD	Nidwalden	NW	North Carolina	NC
New Zealand	NZ	Alberta	ALB	Westmoreland	WES	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Angus	ANS	Nidwalden	NW	North Dakota	ND
Norway	NOR	British Columbia	BC	Wiltshire	WIL	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Argyll	ARG	Oberwalden	OW	Ohio	OH
Papua New Guinea	PNG	Manitoba	MAN	Worcestershire	WOR	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Banff	BAN	Sankt Gallen	SG	Oklahoma	OK
Poland	POL	New Brunswick	NB	Yorkshire	YKS	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Berwick	BEW	Schaffhausen	SH	Oregon	OR
Portugal	PT	Newfoundland	NFD	Yorks East Riding	ERY	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Bute	BUT	Schwyz	SW	Pennsylvania	PA
Rep. South Africa	RSA	Nthwest Territories	NWT	Yorks North Riding	NRY	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Calhoun	CAI	Solothurn	SO	Rhode Island	RI
Romania	RO	Nova Scotia	NS	Yorks West Riding	WRY	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Clarkmannon	CLK	Tessin	TE	South Carolina	SC
Russia	RUS	Ontario	ONT	UK ISLANDS		Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Dumfries	DFS	Thurgau	TH	South Dakota	SD
Scotland	SCT	Prince Edward Is.	PEI	Channel Islands	CHI	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Dunbarton	DNB	Uri	UR	Tennessee	TN
Soviet Union (USSR)	SU	Quebec	QUE	Guernsey	GYM	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		East Lothian	ELN	Valais (Valais)	VV	Texas	TX
Spain (Espana)	ESP	Saskatchewan	SAS	Isle of Man	IOM	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		File	FIF	Zug	ZUG	Utah	UT
Sweden	SWE	Yukon Territory	YUK	Jersey	JSY	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Inverness	INV	Zurich	ZRH	Vermont	VT
Switzerland	CH	ENGLAND (ENG)		Sark	SRK	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Kilcannin	KLC	UNITED STATES (USA)		Virginia	VA
United Kingdom	UK	Bedfordshire	BDF	FRANCE (FRA)		Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Kilcross	KRC	Alabama	AL	Washington	WA
see ENG, SCT, IRL, WLS		Berkshire	BRK	Alsace	ALS	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Kirkcudbright	KKB	Alaska	AK	West Virginia	WV
United States	USA	Buckinghamshire	BKM	Aquitaine	AQU	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Lanark	LKS	Arizona	AZ	Wisconsin	WI
Wales	WLS	Cambridgeshire	CAM	Auvergne	AUV	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Leith (Queens)	LEX	Arkansas	AR	Wyoming	WY
Yugoslavia	YU	Cheshire	CHS	Burgogne	BRG	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Limerick	LIM	California	CA		
AUSTRALIA (AUS)		Cornwall	CON	Bretagne	BRG	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		London	LOD	Colorado	CO		
A. Capital Territory	ACT	Cumberland	CUL	Centre	CEN	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Longford	LOG	Connecticut	CT		
New South Wales	NSW	Derbyshire	DBY	Champagne	CHA	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Louth	LOU	Delaware	DE		
Northern Territory	NT	Devon	DEV	Corse	CRS	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Mayo	MAY	Dist. of Columbia	DC		
Queensland	QLD	Dorset	DOR	France-Conte	FC	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Meath	MEA	Florida	FL		
South Australia	SA	Durham	DUR	Languedoc	LGD	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)		Monaghan	MOG	Georgia	GA		
Tasmania	TAS	Essex	ESS	Limousin	LMS	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)				Hawaii	HI		
Victoria	VIC	Gloucestershire	GLS	Lorraine	LOR	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)				Idaho	ID		
Western Australia	WA	Hampshire	HAM	Mid-Pyrenees	MIP	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)				Illinois	IL		
AUSTRIA (OES)		Herefordshire	HEF	Nord	NOR	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)				Indiana	IN		
Burgund	BUR	Hertfordshire	HRT	Normandie (Basse)	BN	Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)							
		Huntingdonshire	HUN			Thuringen	THU	IRELAND (IRL)							



Surname of Subscriber	First Name		Initials	Optional: - Mr Mrs Miss Ms Dr Other	Agents Use	
Post Box or Street Address of Subscriber		Village/Suburb or Town or City of delivery	State / Prov. / Co	Postcode / Zipcode	Nation / Land	



ENTRIES CLOSE 30 NOVEMBER 1995
(Your Directory will be delivered in MAY 1996)

 Please read the INSTRUCTIONS over *first*.

Editors Use	HPN
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USE BLOCK CAPITALS ONLY - ONE ENTRY PER LINE - FOLLOW THE FORMAT OF THE SAMPLES OVER - USE ABBREVIATIONS BELOW - WRITE CLEARLY

SURNAME being researched	Time period (years)	Parish/Village or Town or Can/US Co.	Province / State / UK/IRL Co.	Nation / Land
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

SUBJECT ENTRIES (See Instructions Over)

Cal.	Main Entry	Subtitle	Period

ONE NAME SOCIETY/STUDY ENTRIES (See Instructions Over) 1 entry equal to 10 surname lines

List Under:	Name of Organization (optional):
Telephone (optional):	Area of Interest:
Other Particulars:	

In General: The editors reserve the right to edit any material submitted for publication to comply with our normal editorial policy and style and may reject any material for any reason. Forms submitted which ignore the above instructions may be returned to the contributor for amendment.



Past Contributors: Persons who have submitted entries since 1990 should NOT complete this form - a special form will be posted to you in August/September. Please wait. Advise us if you have changed your address.

ENTRY FEES & PURCHASE 1996 DIRECTORY

	Aus \$	NZ \$	Ir £	UK £	USA \$	Can \$	
BASIC FEE (includes BOOK and 15 units)	28.50	30.50	14.25	13.50	25.00	26.50	
Additional entries of Surnames or Subjects (each)	.45	.50	.25	.25	.40	.45	
Additional entries (over 1) One Name Society (each) Add Basic Fee	5.00	6.00	2.50	2.50	4.00	5.00	
Postage and Handling (Please don't forget to add Postage →)	5.00	6.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	+Post
Hardcover add 30% to book price + local tax in Can & US (add Tax)	Canada	G.S.T.	USA	CA res.	8 1/4 %	7%	+Tax
One Name Society — ENTRY ONLY — NO BOOK — (per entry)	10.00	12.00	5.00	5.00	8.00	10.00	

TOTAL 1996 DIRECTORY - \$

PREVIOUS ISSUES — AT SPECIAL PRICES - Feature articles listed

1989 GRD (850 pages) - "Genealogical Research in the Netherlands"	10.00	10.50	4.75	4.50	9.00	10.00	
1990 GRD (936 pages) - "When you Write to Ireland"	12.00	14.00	5.75	5.50	11.00	12.00	
1991 GRD (912 pages) - "How to Make the Most Out of the GRD"	12.00	14.00	5.75	5.50	11.00	12.00	
1992 GRD (960 pages) - "Researching in Italy"	15.00	17.00	7.75	7.25	13.00	15.00	
1993 GRD (896 pages) New Features - enlarged One Name Study sect.	16.00	18.50	9.00	8.50	14.50	16.00	
1994 GRD (1136 pages) - "Heralds' Visitations of Eng. Wales & Ireland"	24.50	26.50	13.00	12.50	22.00	24.50	
1995 GRD (1184 pages) - "Poor Law Records of Britain"	28.50	30.50	14.25	13.50	25.00	26.50	
Postage and Handling (one or multiple copies) add Postage →	5.00	6.00	3.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	+Post
Hardcover (section sewn for heavy use) add 30% to book price							
Local tax (Can = 7%) (California res. = 8 1/4 %) (add Tax if applicable)					8 1/4 %	7%	+Tax

GRAND TOTAL (Payable to G.R.D. - please do NOT staple it to the form) \$

Please double check everything and return this section to one of our Agents below.

TO →

United States:

Mrs Jan Jennings
3324 Crail Way
Glendale CA 91206.1107

Canada:

Mrs Jeannette Tyson
94 Binswood Ave.
Toronto ON M4C 3N9

The **G.R.D.** is widely promoted in many countries and distributed to many genealogical societies and libraries. It is also sold to non-contributors.

The 1994 Directory contains:

- 1136 pages.
- Over 125,000 research queries from contributors. **Each edition contains only newly submitted entries. They are not extracted from other publications.**
- Name and address of over 6,000 contributors in 25 countries.
- An up-dated list of all the major genealogical societies worldwide, giving their library hours, membership fees, details of journals/newsletters, meetings & office bearers.
- One Name Study and Family Societies listing.
- A selection of professional services available worldwide.
- A list of major genealogical conferences 1994 to 1997.
- A list of research repositories worldwide - much enlarged.
- Maps of Germany, Benelux, Britain, France, Poland, Ireland, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand — showing Regions or Counties.
- A special category section containing specific **SUBJECT ENTRIES**.
- A **Feature Article** - Heralds' Visitations of England, Wales & Ireland (16th & 17th Cent.)

²⁹
\$21.00 incl. postage (add GST) +30% for hardcover

NOTICE OF ELECTIONS

**Nominations are required for the following
Five (5) positions on the SGS Board of
Directors**

President - 1 year term
2 Vice-President's - 2 year term
Treasurer - 2 year term
Provincial Director - 2 year term

Elections will be held:
Saturday, 21st October 1995
at Membership meeting from 12:30-1:15 pm
Comprehensive High School
Swift Current, Saskatchewan

Basic Requirements And Responsibilities Of These Offices

- A. Must be a SGS member in good standing.
- B. To attend all Board meetings (3-4 per year).
- C. To contribute to the administration of the Society by serving on committees or other duties to benefit the Society.
- D. To see that the Society adheres to its stated goals and plans.
- E. To be a liaison between SGS members and the Board.

Nominations are required for the following Three (3) Regional Director Positions on the SGS Board of Directors (Region #1, 3 and 6).

Requirements And Responsibilities Of These Officers

- A. Must be a SGS member in good standing residing within the Region for which he/she is seeking office.

- B. Board members to attend all SGS Board meetings (3-4 per year).
- C. Each Board member to contribute to the administration of the Society by serving on committees or other duties.
- D. To see that the Society adheres to its stated goals and plans.
- E. To be liaison between grassroots (Members and Branches) and the SGS Board.

PLEASE NOTE: All SGS members residing **WITHIN** a given region, are eligible for election in that Region.

Eligibility:

Conflict of Interest Policy (Section 6.4) states "that no Volunteer shall sit concurrently on the Board of Directors and on the Executive of any Branch of the Society".

SGS Nomination Form

I, _____ hereby nominate for the election to the
(Nominator)

Office of _____ on the 1996 SGS Board of Directors,
(Position)

(Nominee)

Regional Elections, Meetings & Workshops

Region #1 - South West Chinook

Annual General Meeting
Saturday, October 14, 1995

Location: Handicap Centre, 1068 Athabasca
Street West, Moose Jaw, SK.

Fee: \$10.00 (Includes workshop & lunch)

- 10:00 am - Registration
- 10:30 am - Workshop
- 1:00 pm - Regional Meeting/Election of a
Regional Director
- 2:00 pm - Speaker

*Mail Nominations to: Mrs. Edythe McDonald,
#34 - 275 Fairford Street East, Moose Jaw, SK
S6H 0E1.*

* * *

Region #2 - South East

Annual General Meeting
Saturday, September 30, 1995
Location: Weyburn, SK

Workshops:

1. Creative Memories Demonstration
2. Handwriting - How to Decipher Old
Documents and Forms.

*For more information contact: Blanche
Fleming, Program Coordinator, 626 Moffet
Drive, Weyburn, SK S4H 2M7*

* * *

Region #3 - Qu'Appelle-Parkland

Annual General Meeting
Saturday, September 23, 1995
10:00 am - 4:00 pm

Location: Knox Metropolitan Church, 2340
Victoria Avenue, Regina, SK.

Fee: \$10.00 (Includes lunch)

Registration Deadline: September 10, 1995

Workshop:

- 1) Protection of Documents by Tara Turlock
- 2) Choosing A Computer Program by Bob
Pittendrigh
- 3) Genealogy Resources at Saskatchewan
Archives by Liz Kalmakoff

Election of a Regional Director.

*Mail Nominations to: SGS Regina Branch, c/o
Louise Wooff, 95 Hammond Road, Regina, SK
S4R 3C8*

* * *

Region #4 - Western Plains

Annual General Meeting
Saturday, October 28, 1995
Location: Eston, SK

- 9:30 am Registration
- 10:00 am Meeting & Workshops Begin

*For more information on workshops and
location, contact Shari Trarback, Box 36;
Eston, SK S0L 1A0 OR (306) 962-3321.*

* * *

Region #6 - Northern Lights

Annual General Meeting
Saturday, September 23, 1995
1:00 pm

Location: Northeast Leisure Centre, 210
Bemister East, Melfort, SK.

Fee: \$5.00 (Includes workshop & lunch break)
Registration Deadline: September 19, 1995

Workshop:

"Grandma's Attic" by Thelma Long.

Election of a Regional Director.

*Mail Nominations to: SGS North East Branch,
P.O. Box 1988, Melfort, SK S0E 1A0*

Great Britain: England, Sussex

- 1881 Census Index for England and Wales: Sussex. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: Ireland

- Ordnance Survey Map of Ireland - South East Ireland, 1978. (map). Donated by Mae & Tom Beveridge.
- Ordnance Survey Map of Dublin, 1977. (map). Donated by Mae & Tom Beveridge.

Great Britain: Ireland, Mayo

- County Mayo Chronicles, # 23,24,25,28, 1993, 1994. (periodical). Donated by Mary Ann Assailly.

Great Britain: Ireland, Wexford

- Ordnance Survey Map County of Wexford, 1927. (map). Donated by Mae & Tom Beveridge.

Great Britain: Isle of Man

- Ordnance Survey Map: Isle of Man c1981. (map). Donated by Mae & Tom Beveridge.

Great Britain: Scotland, Fife

- Map of Fife Vicecomitatvs: Sherfdome of Fyfe, 1654. (map). Donated by Mae & Tom Beveridge.

Great Britain: Scotland, Kinross

- Ordnance Survey Map: Kinross. (map). Donated by Mae & Tom Beveridge.
- Ordnance Survey Map: Perth & Kinross. 1979. (map). Donated by Mae & Tom Beveridge.

United States:

- American/Schleswig-Holstein Heritage Society - Vol. 6, No. 1 - 4, 1994. (periodical). Donated by Ethel Sentes Estate.
- Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports. Vol. 43, May 1882-Aug. 1882, Vol. 44, Aug. 1882-Nov. 1882, Vol. 45, April 1883-June 1883, Vol. 45, Nov. 1882-April 1883. (book).

United States: New England

- Book Loan Catalog: New England Historic Genealogical Society, Vol. 2 - Histories. (book). Donated by Ethel Sentes Estate.

United States: Iowa, Wapello Co.

- Wapello County History. (book). Donated by Leila Greenall.

United States: Missouri, Mercer Co.

- Linn's 1976 History of Mercer County, Missouri. Published in Honor of the U.S. Bicentennial. (book). Donated by Leila Greenall.

Book Reviews:

by Laura Hanowski

Genealogical Research Directory. National & International 1995. Johnson, Keith A.; Sainty, Malcolm R; 1995, 1184p. \$33.17. Available from Mrs Jeannette Tyson, 94 Binswood Ave, Toronto, ON M4C 3N9. Check this Bulletin for entry form for 1996.

The 1995 edition of the GRD has 135,000 entries submitted by people from around the world. The feature article is "Poor Law Records in Britain" by Elizabeth Simpson. Other features include a calendar of genealogical events, a list of Computer Bulletin Boards, Lists of Genealogical Societies, One Name Studies, professional notices, and lists of Archives, Major Libraries & Record Offices. There is a special request that you not telephone contributors UNLESS a telephone number is published in the GRD - write first.

Seward and Related Families incorporating We Remember Carroll. Seward, George C., 1994, 316p, Second edition, US\$28.50. Available from George C. Seward, 48 Greenacres Avenue, Scarsdale, New York 10583.

This book contains new information about the ancestors of William H. Seward, Secretary of State under Lincoln and Johnson, who arranged the purchase of Alaska.

Australian Family Tree Connections. Available from Australian Family Tree Connections, P.O. Box 1133, Toowong, Qld 4066 Australia. Fee A\$48,00 for 12 months' subscription.

A monthly journal that has a strong Australian and New Zealand subscriber base. Some of the main features include a query column entitled A-Z Listings, computers and genealogy, problem solving, getting started, a Huguenot Surname Index, missing ancestor and missing relative (living) column plus many, many more features.

The following books are available from the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd., The Benson Room, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BS United Kingdom. Prices are for overseas surface rate in 1995. Please pay in pounds sterling.

Basic Facts About....Heraldry for Family Historians. Swinnerton, Iain; 1995, 16p. £1.95.

This book is the first in a new series of publications that give straight forward facts about selected topics. This booklet explains the principles, history and terminology of Heraldry. It also enables you to use your coloured pencils to fill in the correct colours.

Beginning Your Family History. Pelling, George; 6th edition, 1995, 88p. £4.25.

This is the 6th edition of this book written by George Pelling, who died in March 1995. The aim of the book "is to provide the beginner with the preliminary information necessary to research back to the 16th century: by answering, for each main subject covered, the questions: When? What? Where? How? and Cost?" Mr. Pelling has achieved this goal. Those researching in the British Isles are strongly advised to keep their own copy at their finger tips. Members of the SGS could also borrow a copy from the SGS Library.

The Family Historian's Enquire Within. Saul, Pauline; 1995, 287p. £9.75.

"This practical and invaluable reference book gives clear signposts to point you in the right direction at every stage. Arranged alphabetically, it contains bibliographies, addresses, definitions, explanations, dates and maps on every conceivable topic the family historian may need." This book is an excellent companion to "Beginning Your Family History". Note: it is also published in hardback under the title "Tracing Your Ancestors: The A - Z Guide".

An Introduction toCivil Registration. Wood, Tom; 1994, 51p. £3.25.

This dandy little book gives the background about registration in England Wales, Scotland, Ireland, The Channel Islands and The Isle of Man. It then explains how to obtain certificates in person or by mail and provides some important clues for how to overcome "failed searches and civil registration problems".

An Introduction to....Using Computers for Genealogy. Hawgood, David; 1994, 51p. £3.25.

This book is mainly intended to help anyone with little experience of computers to start using one for family history. The emphasis throughout is on using the computer, "you should not have to understand how a computer works in order to use one". What a great book for someone such as myself who needs answers but is afraid to ask!!

Lincolnshire: A Genealogical Bibliography. Raymond, Stuart A.; 1995, 108p. £8.50.

Hampshire: A Genealogical Bibliography. Raymond, Stuart A.; 1995, 103p. £8.50.

These two books continue the series on genealogical bibliographies Mr. Raymond has been writing. The references in these books should be of particular importance to those who are unfamiliar with the kinds of records or information that may be available for Lincolnshire.

ceased until the roads dried up after spring thaws. Most roads to farms and ranches were little more than improved trails by today's standards. For the greater part of the year, even for those rural people who had motor vehicles, horse drawn transportation was the norm. Road ambulances were to be found only in larger cities, as lack of dependable roads made their use impractical in rural areas and small urban centres.

An emergency medical condition was a very serious problem in the pre-1946 environment of rural Saskatchewan. Long distances to hospitals, inadequate means of transport to such facilities, and impassable roads, created many hopeless and near panic situations for those afflicted and their families. Sick and injured suffered aggravated pain and further medical complications when transported to medical facilities in bumpy horse drawn vehicles or in the back of farm trucks. There had to be a better way.

The transport of sick and injured from isolated inaccessible areas of the province was one of the many social and health care problems and inequities the newly elected CCF government under Premier T. C. (Tommy) Douglas attempted to alleviate. An air ambulance service would seem the way to go. Strangely, there was no formal legislation establishing the service which was administered under the Department of Public Health. In Saskatchewan Archives are a number of documents about the Saskatchewan Air Ambulance Service. The earlier papers contain a memorandum from Flight-Lieutenant Keith Malcolm, dated September 13, 1945, "Re- Government Subsidized Air-Ambulance Service, Total Cost of Operation", and another on the organization of the service, marked, "Discussed with the Premier Dec 31/45". In the "Annual Report of the Department of Public Health for 1945", one D. K. Malcolm is listed as Pilot and Supervisor of the Air Ambulance Service. The "Service" had a

modest beginning, one aircraft, one pilot, one nurse and one aircraft maintenance engineer. A modest beginning was better than no beginning at all for a service that was to become a leader, and whose example was followed by other places all over the world. A second Norseman aircraft, the legendary CD-SAM was the second aircraft of the fleet. "SAM" now rests in the Western Development museum in Moose Jaw in his summer footwear with his winter gear displayed beside him. A companion Cessna 195, CF-KIY, a representative workhorse aircraft of the fleet for many years, stands beside him.

The first medical flight took place on February 4, 1946 to Liberty, Saskatchewan. The patient, a Mrs Mahoney, was picked up and delivered to a waiting ambulance at the Regina airport and taken to a Regina hospital. The Noorduyn Norseman CF-SAH piloted by Keith Malcolm landed on skis(sic) on a snow covered stubble field within 100 yards of Mrs Mahoney's farm home. The nurse was M. E. Gleadow and the flight engineer was Donald Watson.

This was the pattern of operation of the service for a large number of lights in subsequent years. Medical evacuation flights were made to farms and smaller urban centres, with landings and take-offs from stubble and fallow fields and tracts of native prairie. In cases where time was critical to the patient's survival, transport was to the nearest hospital or medical facility where a landing could be made. This, too, was often an unprepared landing field.

Some early conditions the service operated under are described by chief pilot, Don Campbell:

"Our criteria we felt were not excessive. We aimed for the ultimate (but would accept less) - a strip running NW-SE (prevailing winds) 1/2 mile in length, 100 feet in width, free of obstructions at either end, and sufficiently level and free of rocks to permit

driving an automobile over it at 40 MPH without undue discomfort".

Many of the flights were made at night where the landing area was a field lighted by automobile headlights, or by parachute flares dropped by the ambulance plane on a pre-landing pass.

The Saskatchewan Air Ambulance's record of safe service is a remarkable one. In its 48 years of service it has operated 24 hours a day, 365 days a year without serious injury to either crew, passengers or patients carried. At the end of the first twenty years of service 17,505 patients had been transported. In 1986 after forty years of service 28,875 patients had been flown. Of these, 13,000 flights were from "unprepared" fields. There were some prangs and damaged aircraft, but no injuries. The year 1960 was the peak year, with 1,079 patients being flown.

The original plan was to have all flights originate from one base, Regina. Up until the mid 1950's Regina and Saskatoon were probably equal to each other in hospital facilities. With the opening of the new University Hospital at Saskatoon this changed. The fresh new facility with up to date equipment and specialists, both on staff and available from the College of Medicine, soon made this the preferred referral centre. An increased number of patients were being flown to Saskatoon (Sask. Health, Ann. Rep., 1955-56 p.118). As a result of this, a second base of operations was opened in Saskatoon. In addition to the flights made by the Air Ambulance Service itself, an increasing number of patients were flown out of the northern part of the province by commercial air services.

With the improvement in all weather roads, the number of communities having road ambulances increased and from the mid-fifties to 1976 there was a decline in the number of patients carried by air. After 1976 the demand for air ambulance transport levelled off at about 500 patients per

year--people needing emergency service where time was critical. Over the years the largest percentage of patients transported were accident cases.

In the early 1950's a large number of poliomyelitis cases were transported. Poliomyelitis or polio as it is commonly called, is an infectious disease that can cause paralysis of different degrees and sometimes death through respiratory failure. Its victims often required respirators, "Iron Lungs", in order to survive. The saving of time was of great importance in getting critical cases to hospitals with this equipment. In the late summers of 1951 and 1952 a large numbers(sic) of polio cases occurred in a short time. The Air Ambulance Service was called on to transport many of these patients. Several flights were made each day, and crews worked long hours. Aircraft of the fleet were fitted with portable respirators powered by the aircraft's electrical system. Night flights were often necessary into fields lighted by automobile headlights. People of small communities recall that many nights during the epidemic, people were called out to light the field for the ambulance plane. Of course all the other illnesses and accidents did not stand aside just because there was an epidemic going on; the increased number of polio flights was in addition to the normal work load. If Winston Churchill were to have commented on the valiant effort of the Air Ambulance staff in those years of polio crises, he might have said that "This Was Their Finest Hour".

With the development of Salk and other Poliomyelitis vaccines in the mid 1950's and widespread immunization, the number of polio cases diminished. The spectre of the disease still appeared in the service's records as former patients were transported for "Poliomyelitis repair"; surgery and other treatment to alleviate the damaging after effects of the disease.

Over the years, with changing governments

in the province, the Air Ambulance Service became a political football of some of the province's politicians. The aircraft of the service were transferred to the "Executive Air Service" under the Dept. of Public Works and later Supply and Transportation. The priority for aircraft use seemed to be the personal transport of politicians rather than for emergency medical evacuation. In chapter 44 of his book, "Wings of Mercy, A story of the Saskatchewan Air Ambulance", former supervisor and chief pilot Don Campbell details these events.

The air ambulance was founded by persons of vision. Today it is still operating but at a much reduced level. Over the years more than 30,000 patients have been flown to medical treatment. For a number of years after the service was founded the user fee was \$25.00 to be paid by the patient. In subsequent years this amount has increased due to inflation and the social views of politicians in power. To more fully understand the value of the service, one needs only to ask the opinion of any of the

thousands who, without the Saskatchewan Air Ambulance Service, would have had no means of getting to emergency medical help. The arrival of the Air Ambulance plane often meant the difference between life and death.

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ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD GENEALOGICAL LETTER

THE SEVEN "C's": Since letters not only become ambassadors but also convey facts and desires, the following seven C's should describe each genealogical letter you write.

1. CLEAN IN APPEARANCE. Attractive letters make a favorable first impression. Genealogical letters scribbled on a crumpled piece of paper and obviously written in haste leave a bad impression and are apt to get no reply. Use good quality white paper, and type your message whenever possible. If unable to type, write a letter that is clean and presentable, is free from erasures, smudges, and strike overs and has even and ample margins.

2. CORRECT IN COMPOSITION. Observe all the rules of good composition by making

your letter correct in the details of grammar, spelling, punctuation, sentence structure and paragraphing. Use a dictionary if you are doubtful about the spelling or meaning of a word. Double check all dates and proper names for copying errors.

3. CLEAR IN EXPRESSION. The hazy abstract letter which deals in generalities seldom receives immediate attention. Make your letters so clear that it can be understood at the first reading. Have a clear concept of what you are requesting and do not deviate. Definite questions usually bring definite details in reply. Use simple straight forward language. Consider writing your letter in rough draft form first and revising it until its message is clear.

4. COURTEOUS IN MANNER. Most genealogical letters are of request and information must be requested not demanded. A sincere manner and a generous attitude as well as "please and thank you" express your courtesy. Never fail to acknowledge or at least send a note of thanks for a reply to your letter or request, even if the help was unsuccessful. Leave the channel open for a later contact. Acknowledge promptly all requests you receive.

5. CONSIDERATE IN TONE. The first rule is put yourself in the place of the person receiving the letter. Being considerate of another's feelings is a further application of courtesy. Approach family skeletons with caution. A pleasantly worded letter can often overcome preconceived prejudices. Never write an "I" letter, one that says "I want this". Make your request so interesting that it will be answered out of a desire to help, rather than a sense of duty.

6. CONCISE IN WORDING. A letter should neither be too long or too short that it sacrifices completeness and achieves only curtness. Go directly to the point, say it concisely and quit.

7. COMPLETE IN THOUGHT. Give enough background information to insure your reader will grasp the problem. Supply enough facts for him to proceed. But decide whether each point will really help in securing the desired information. Take time to give complete and documented answers to requests you receive.

taken from St. Clair County Family History Group newsletter, Spring Vol. 14#1. Huron County Branch OGS, Rooting Around Huron Vol.16, No.2, May 1995.

CHECKING AVERAGES

Tips for researching the pioneering period before 1850:

1. Men's first marriages were about age 24, women about 20, usually to someone nearly the same age.

2. Neighbors married neighbors.

3. Families and neighborhoods stayed together, even when moving.

4. Children were born about a year after marriage.

5. Subsequent births occurred every two years until age 45.

6. Women tended to outlive men.

7. Women rarely moved to another location alone.

8. Men sometimes returned to a prior

residence to find a spouse.

9. Older widowers like to marry women much younger than themselves.

10. Civil War service records help locate male ancestors born before 1840.

11. Pioneers moving west generally stayed on a latitude with their home country.

12. Consider researching a New England heritage for an ancestor with a "virtue" name like Patience or Silence.

13. Children often carried their grandparent's names.

14. Follow a middle or first name as a link to the mother's or grandmother's maiden name.

(From Rock Cty Gen Soc Mar/Apr 1991 via Nuggets from Paradise, Vol 12, No. 9, Paradise CA)

A CHANCE REMARK

A chance remark orbited me into space. I had done quite a lot of research on my grandmother's family when a distant relative added a fascinating piece of the puzzle. My great uncle and aunt had opened their home to seven-year old Anna. Her mother had died and her father could not support all the children, and so Anna came to live with Uncle John.

The only additional information I could garner was that she had married a Mr. Schellenberg, a hardware store owner in Hague, Sask.. My first step was to request a friend in Hague to question around for the whereabouts of the Schellenberg family. Her help was invaluable. After his wife's death, Schellenberg married again. He has since died, but his wife lives in Steinbach, Man.

Canada Post helped me reach her. She not only answered my letter but sent it to her husband's nieces in Walhalla, North Dakota. One of them sent me what she found in the family bible: Anna's birthdate, family circumstances, a move to Saskatchewan to find work and the marriage to Schellenberg. She also sent me the names of her adopted children in Kelowna, B.C. and their addresses.

My next letter went to Violet, Anna's adopted daughter in Kelowna. Violet put flesh on the name and the picture of her mother. Anna had been a loving mother, a wonderful hostess and compassionate towards those in need

Knowing this, added a human touch not only to Anna's life, but also to that of my uncle and aunt. Anna had expressed deep appreciation for having had such loving foster parents.

I thought the chapter on Anna was closed. However, a postscript came when I read Abram Schmidt's autobiography, Brilliant Idiot. As a poor inspiring teacher in Hague, he had more than his dyslexia to contend with. Anna provided for him a "home away from home", more than mere comfortable living quarters and home cooking, but a lifestyle and commitment that shaped his future values and restored his trust in humanity.

A chance remark? That is what genealogical research is all about.

Helen Kornelsen.

HOW I BECAME MY OWN GRANDFATHER

I married a widow who had a daughter. My father visited our house frequently, and fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her.

Thus, my father become my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my mother, for she was my father's wife. My stepdaughter also had a son. He was, of course, my grandchild and my brother at the same time,

because he was the son of my father. My wife was my grandmother, for she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. Since the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather.

Enjoy... Vince Riley, Timberline, Vol. VI, Issue 1.

INVERMAY'S FIRST CEMETERY

The following story was submitted by Lillian Rediger of Raymore, Saskatchewan to be judged in the SGS Conference '94 Writing Contest. This entry won first place in the Saskatchewan Community History category.

The old village of Invermay cemetery, the last resting place of some of the area's first settlers, is located on SE 1-33-9 W2, just north of the farm where I grew up. The cemetery, 1/2 mile east and 1/2 mile south of Invermay, was used from 1905 to around 1912, when another location one mile directly north was chosen and cleared for a new cemetery. When the new cemetery was established, some of the graves were relocated to the new one. The old village cemetery contains 21 known burials - approximately half of these are infants.

The countryside around Invermay was originally heavily wooded with slender black and white poplars, shrubs and willows. There was water everywhere. The early cemetery was on a wooded knoll near the southeast corner of the CNR quarter. The knoll sloped gradually to the north, down to a creek meandering southward through the bush on its way to Stonewall Lake less than a mile away. Eastward the knoll sloped more sharply to the north-south road allowance and the creek bed running between the roadway and the cemetery. A small slough encircled with willows and the east-west road allowance defined the west and south limits.

From the heart of the cemetery, one could hear the springtime rush of water as the creek broke through the snow, hurrying on its journey to Stonewall Lake. A spring chorus of croaking frogs filled the evening air; dozens of blackbirds resounded from the willows and bulrushes. Wild ducks were plentiful and nested nearby. Saskatoon and chokecherry bushes blossomed on the knoll, while underneath in their shade, Dogwood

violets nodded their heads.

Wild roses edged the poplar bluffs in early summer. Purple peavine entwined upward through the undergrowth. In a moist, shady spot one might find a clump of delicate bluebells.

Goldenrod heralded the coming fall, leaves turned colour and the wild geese honked overhead.

In winter, snowshoe rabbits hopped among the graves, stopping now and then to nibble on pieces of wild peavine sticking out above the snow. Sometimes a fox or brush wolf trotted over the knoll, searching for a meal.

The first grassy overland and bush trails in the Invermay area were presumed to have been made by early fur traders travelling to and from Ft. Pelly, forty miles to the east on the Assiniboine River. The old, well rutted Pelly trail split some miles southeast of Stonewall lake, on SW 2-32-8 W2, one trail running to Fishing Lake and the other down into the Touchwood Hills. Although the land survey and the road allowance markings were finished in this area in 1903, there were as yet no roads or bridges. The early settlers continued to travel a course circumventing thick woods, sloughs, creeks and lakes.

One of the early bush trails passed over the knoll, on the CNR quarter, angling through from the southeast corner to the nearby townsite of Invermay, born when CNR crews began the construction of the railway platform in 1904.

As settlers arrived and burials took place, plots were cleared on both sides of the trail and in the "Y" where it forked, resulting in the trail passing through the middle of the cemetery. One branch ran southeast to the corner intersection, continuing on to by-pass

Stonewall Lake. The other led to the southwest and the nearby road allowance, then followed a course west and south to a spot where early settlers crossed Stonewall Lake and its larger neighbour to the west - Saline Lake, at a time when the lakes were one. They narrowed at the western edge of Stonewall Lake where a sandbar made crossing the lakes possible.

In time roads were cleared and graded, suitable for summer travel, but these roads were often blocked full of snow during winter months. Winter travellers with their horse drawn cutters and sleighs continued to pass through the cemetery.

For parts of three decades school children traversed the cemetery on their way to Invermay School. Aunts and uncles living north of Stonewall Lake used this route during the 1920s and 30s, cousins across the road from our farmyard in the 1930s and early 40s.

I, too, along with my sister and cousin often took the short cut across the CNR quarter on our way to and from school. My recollections of the district's first cemetery go back to these years - the early 1940s. By this time the cemetery had long been abandoned. During the intervening years, the poplar trees and saskatoon bushes had reclaimed the graveyard. From the trail some tombstones were still visible; others could be found by searching the site. Gray, weatherbeaten picket fences surrounded several graves and their stone markers. Page wire protected the site of other burials. Field stones marked some, while unmarked depressions in the ground indicated the presence of others, their number unknown.

There were several deeper depressions scattered among the trees - holes made when the graves had earlier been moved to the second location.

On our way home from school, we now and

then stopped to read the gravestones and ponder the stories we had heard from our parents, about those in the cemetery.

The white baby stones, with the little lambs, attracted our attention. There was Doris, Aug. 5, 1907 - Aug. 8, 1907, and Wilfrid H. Oliver, Nov. 8, 1908 - Jan. 5, 1910, children of Henry and Rebecca Schwalm, Invermay's first station agent and his wife. John Harold Wilson, died March 18, 1908, age 11 months, son of John James and Nellie [Staples] Wilson. [Mrs. Wilson died Dec. 9, 1915, age 32, and was buried in the new cemetery. She was survived by her husband and four small children.]

A sheet of iron marked the grave of Annie Van Meer, Jan. 1, 1912 - Jan. 6, 1912, the name and date appearing to have been beaded on with a welder. Annie was the daughter of Alfred and Alice [Leslie] Van Meer.

We passed by the gravestone of Wm. Condon, died Sept. 3, 1907, 16 years and 2 days. How sad we felt that Willie was accidentally shot while on the way home from a duck hunting expedition with his father and brother. They were hurrying along the bumpy trail to town, when Willie's gun fell from the buggy. It struck the wheel, unexpectedly discharged, hitting Willie in the chest. He was the eldest son of Thomas and Annie [Stephens] Condon, the village's first blacksmith and early homesteader.

Hannah, beloved wife of Wm. D. Milton, and mother of the first baby born in the Invermay district, died during childbirth Nov. 18, 1905, aged 30 years. Mrs. Milton was the first burial in the cemetery. Her baby was a little girl, Isobel.

Rennie Jones, son of my great grandfather's brother, Joseph and Maggie [Walker] Jones lost his life in 1909, at age 23, in a snowslide in Revelstoke, B.C.

Among the unmarked graves is that of Mrs. Thomas Whitehead, who came in 1904 from Poplar Point, Manitoba to homestead in an area southeast of Stonewall Lake, with her husband, daughter and three sons. Date of Mrs. Whitehead's death is unknown. Her husband, two sons, Jack and Harry, and daughter, Bertha are buried in the new Invermay Cemetery. Harry was the last surviving member of the Whitehead family in Invermay. In the 1940s when travelling home from school, we often met Harry walking to town from his farm six miles away. One summer afternoon he came to our home to borrow an axe and other tools to clear the tree growth from his mother's grave. Although Harry made a good job, it wasn't long until the trees were growing back again.

Three unmarked depressions, side by side near the edge of the slough resulted from a celebration that ended in tragedy. The graves are those of John and Harold Jenson and a man known only as "Swede". The three men and Olaf Jenson, a cousin of John and Harold, in late fall of 1905, had just finished building their cabin for the winter, northeast of Invermay. To mark the event, a gallon of alcohol had been ordered from Winnipeg and brought to the cabin. The four men were suddenly taken very ill, having mistakenly drunk poisonous wood alcohol. Olaf Jenson saved his life by urinating into a cup, quickly drinking it down and vomiting.

Our childhood summers passed into winter, and winter spilled its own special beauty on the knoll. In the quiet of the season, rabbits frolic(sic) under moonlit skies made tracks all over the place. Sometimes we found a weasel trail or bird tracks, frequently those of the little Hungarian partridges. If there was fresh snow, we left our mark, too. We lay down beside the road, stretched our arms and legs in fanlike fashion and created snow angels.

The area around the old cemetery initially produced an abundance of saskatoon berries. In earlier times, berry pickers tied their horses and buggies to the large, black poplars in the creek bed at the corner, then scrambled into the bush to fill their pails.

Around 1945 the former CNR quarter was leased and used to pasture cattle. We no longer walked the trail to school. A couple of years later our neighbour became the owner and continued to use it as pasture for his dairy cattle. When he quit his local dairy operation he had two strips bulldozed and broken east and west across the quarter. A large strip of bush across the south end [including the cemetery location] was left untouched.

My mother, sister and I ducked through the fence to pick saskatoons. We again visited our friends in the cemetery, reaching over and around the graves where the biggest berries seemed to grow. Our family continued to pick berries in this patch throughout the 1950s, until the widespread use of chemical sprays destroyed many of the saskatoon crops.

When our neighbour retired from farming in 1969, the property was sold to the Landbank, then later purchased privately.

One afternoon shortly before my parents sold their farm in 1971, they heard a bulldozer working in the strip of bush to the north. As the bulldozer neared the area of the cemetery, they became concerned as to the operator being aware of its presence. My father contacted the municipal authorities who came immediately and staked the site of the old graves. The bulldozer continued its work, clearing the remaining bush around the stakes, leaving the knoll tree covered until the 1980s when an attempt was made by some local residents to clean up the location. A sign with the names of known burials was made and placed near the graveyard. Trees and undergrowth were cleared from the east

side exposing grave depressions, but the sharp and jagged stumps still remained.

Now, a decade later [1994] new saplings and shrubs are growing back again. On a June visit to the cemetery, wild roses and white anemones were blooming; purple peavine and dogwood violets peeped once more through the underbrush. A dozen Hungarian partridges surprised from their bushy hideaway by my husband, fluttered before him through the woods. Cemetery stones are in good condition, protected over the years by the dense covering of trees and shrubs.

Just recently, [Aug. 1994], a couple of local residents have treated the cemetery with chemicals in an effort to kill the underbrush. A new plaque containing the names of those known to be buried in the graveyard is on hand and is to be set up at the site.

Years ago, nature helped provide a suitable resting place for those who succumbed to the harsh conditions of pioneer life. Perhaps God's acre on the knoll is best left as it was in earlier times, with nature in charge.

Other known burials include: daughter of Joe and Bella [White] Currah, died at birth 1911; Twins, Bill and Annie Rawson 1910; Dick Miller; Harold Davis, age 1 year; Dolly Carter, child, daughter of Kerby Carter and Ellen [Hawkins] Carter; Annie Thomson, age 9 months, daughter of Wm. and Sarah Lee [Nicoll] Thomson, died of whooping cough on Feb. 24, 1911; Grandma Ferguson 1909; Ed Thorson 1909; Grandma Thorson 1911 - The Thorson family were early ranchers in an area south and east of Stonewall Lake.

And then there was Topsy, whose story was related to me several years ago, by my late father. Two young lads on their way to school one spring morning, during the era of "The Great Depression", encountered a terrible stink in the cemetery. Their parents reported the presence of the mysterious odour to their local councillor. Upon investigation,

he discovered that an old, white horse Topsy had died, and had been buried in one of the deep depressions. The councillor and the owner of the horse, and their families were all very good friends. The matter was hushed over, and old Topsy, too, was left to rest in peace in Invermay's first cemetery.

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Recollections from conversations with my father, W. H. Ashdown, and my grandmother, Mrs. John Graham of Invermay, Saskatchewan; and gravestone inscriptions from the Invermay cemeteries.

GENEALOGIST'S COMPLAINT

Genealogical research is like putting a jigsaw puzzle together one piece at a time * * * except you first have to find the pieces!.

Timberline Vol. VI, Issue 1.

ACCESSING THE RUSSIANS

by John A. Quesnel

The following electronic mail (e-mail) was sent by Gary Mokotoff in Regina to Vladislav E. Soshnikov in Moscow using one of my Internet accounts during the SGS 25th Annual Seminar. The letter was sent Saturday afternoon; the reply was received the next morning.

To: vladrag@glas.apc.org
From: quesnjo@leroy.cc.uregina.ca (John Quesnel) Subject: Russian Archives
Cc:
Bcc:
X-Attachments:

Vlad:

I am at a genealogy conference in Canada and there is a report that the Russian archives have closed their doors to outsiders. Specifically mentioned was Saratov. Is this true? Does this affect you? If you can respond by Sunday 6:30 am New York time, please respond to this address, otherwise send your answer to me at my regular address. <gmokotoff@delphi.com.

Thanks.

Gary Mokotoff

X-POP3-Rcpt: quesnjo@leroy
Date: Sun, 23 Oct 94 14:33 +0300
From: vladrag@glas.apc.org (Vladislav E. Soshnikov)
To: quesnjo@leroy.cc.uregina.ca
Subject: Re: Russian Archives
Cc: ragas@dgs.dgsys.com

Dear Mrs.Eames,

the following is a copy of my recent correspondence with Garry Mokotoff. Hope it will be interesting to you.

Sincerely, Vlad.

X-Sender: quesnjo@leroy.cc.uregina.ca
Subject: Russian Archives

Vlad:

I am at a genealogy conference in Canada and there is a report that the Russian archives have closed their doors to outsiders. Specifically mentioned was Saratov. Is this true? Does this affect you? If you can respond by Sunday 6:30 am New York time, please respond to this address, otherwise send your answer to me at my regular address. <gmokotoff@delphi.com. Thanks. Gary Mokotoff

Dear Mr. Mokotoff,

Yes there are some current difficulties in the Russian archives. But it is not true that the archives completely closed for outsiders. In fact some archives make it almost impossible for researchers from other cities or countries to perform normal research. But such situation may exist only in local (provincial) archives far from Moscow. For example I visited the archives of the towns Saratov and Engels, the Volga region, Russia. These archives keeps very important collections of records of the former Russian-German Volga colonists. I tried to perform some researches there but I received only negative responses to my orders to delivery the archival files to a reading room. I met with the directors and they explained me that they begin policy of limitations and restrictions for outsiders and especially in the field of genealogy. "We do not want if our documents to be copied, published or re-saled by genealogists", "We want to keep our documents ourselves now, because if everything (firstly German documents) will be copied then the archives will be out of work", - the directors said.

At the same time they explained me that there are no official prohibition to use the records, but in practice the archivists give a researcher permanent refuses to a specific order for delivering the files. This way a researcher can spent a week, for example, in the archives, to apply 10 archival files to delivery every day (according the archival regulation) but to receive only refuses every day. I had such experience in Saratov and Engels. The point is that last two years Russian provinces/regions has movement to be more independent from Central authorities. The archives they are under government of local (regional) Administrations nor the Central Archival Administration in Moscow. The Central Administration cover only Federal Archives in Moscow and St.Petersburg (include Central Historical Archives). Last year the Russian Parliament adopted a Basic Law of Archives. Free access to all the archives declared there but at the same time the local archives has the right to have its own "special conditions". This way the Saratov Administration is about to adopt their own regulations for the archives.

However I think there are only few such archives in Russian regions. Normally the archives are open for researchers, but it is necessary to have a verified application or letter of support from a research organization and then to be allowed to look through the files in the reading room. I know for sure that Central Russian State archives in Moscow are open for researchers - I am a reader of its reading rooms and did not hear about any limitations, except legal by general regulations.

To solve this problem our RAGAS/Moscow group concludes agreements with the archives. For example, I established an agreement in the Saratov archives, put RAGAS requests there in September and now we begin to receive answers (reports and copies of records) through the archives' User Department. Of course, the only reason for the archives to fulfill RAGAS requests is our payment system: fast, direct and sufficient amount. Generally speaking many things in Russian archives depends not from the law but from a director's wishes. Personal relations are very important here.

Sincerely, Vlad Soshnikov.

- 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.

- GALBRAITH** John Wesley **GALBRAITH** "Jack", b. c1864 Ont., parents: John **GALBRAITH** and Matilda **WELLER/WALLER**, res. 1871/81 in Turnberry Twp, Huron Co., Ont., m. Sarah Jane **HAYS** (c1858-1943), res. Moosomin, Sask., d. before 1943, farmed Moosomin area.
Robert Thomas **GALBRAITH**"Tom" b. 1873 Turnberry Twp., Huron Co.Ont. Parents as above. Res 1891 Wingham, Huron Co. Ont., baker at Maryfield or Arcola, Sask. Would appreciate family news. *Mrs. Noreen S. Annett, 2564 Artubus Rd., Victoria, BC V8N 1W2*
- ENRIGHT** Nearing end of research on the American branch of the **ENRIGHT** family. Now need details on the Canadian **ENRIGHT'S**. Does anyone know about Patrick **ENRIGHT** and his family who came to Lintlaw, Sask. in 1910 from Minnesota. He was born in Wisonsin in 1858, moved to Austin, Minn with parents John & Margaret **ENRIGHT** in 1866. All letters answered and appreciated. *Sylvia Strapps-Coon, 1123 Pearl, Ypsilanti MI 48197-4620.*
- POIRIER/
PERRY** Seeking **POIRIER/PERRY** family who went from Cap St. Ignace, Quebec to "Western Canada" and farmed grain. Someone in this family corresponded with Marie Gaudreau **PERRY** (Mrs. Louis O. **PERRY**) in Maine until her death in 1961. I can trace our branch of this family back to France and would love to find the 'western cousins'. All help appreciated. *Norma E. Perry, 217 Lawrence Street, Benton ME 04901*
- ALEXANDER** Any info on Robert Lowry **ALEXANDER** b. Huntley Twp., Ont.c1845. Lived at Listowel, Ont., moved to Moose Jaw, SK in 1883. After 1891 was a rancher south on Calgary to 1912. Died in Prince Albert 1917. He had 7 daughters, Mrs. D.W. Adams, Mrs. Brailsford, Roxy, Elma, Dorythe, Rella, Effie. Are there any descendants in western Canada? *Garry Owens, Box 1381, Moose Jaw SK S6H 4R3.*
- HOLMES
CARSON** Does anyone remember Jack and Marie (**CARSON**) **HOLMES** and daughter Blanche (b.July 24, 1915) in Saskatoon SK. There is a sister to Blanche but I don't know her name. The family lived in Saskatoon area from July 1915 to July 1916 and April 1921 to Aug. 1936. Blanche's daughter *Irene Van Schagen, #82 - 7633 Central Saanich Rd, Saanichton BC V8M 2B6*
- YEO** Seek information of any family carrying the surname of **YEO**, who's family descendants originate from Kensington District of London England. Please contact *Phil Yeo, 106 Boucher Cres., Regina SK S4R 7E3*
- FERGUSON** Seek information on descendants of Dougald and Johnina **FERGUSON**. They homesteaded in the Kamsack area about 1905. They had 4 daughters; Lillian Susie, Katherine, Grace and Florence. Anyone with knowledge, please contact *Phil Yeo, 106 Boucher Cres., Regina SK S4R 7E3*

NEWS OF THE FAMILY HISTORY LIBRARY

Vol. 6. No. 4 Fall, 1994

PERSONAL ANCESTRAL FILE 2.31

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has released Personal Ancestral File 2.31 for MS-DOS computers. Release 2.31 has all the features of release 2.3, plus these enhancements:

- From "Automatic Match/Manual Merge" you can edit an individual's information or notes. You also can see the final merged record and edit the information before moving to the next match.
- The marriage date field now accepts the term Not Married, and the LDS ordinance fields now accept the term pre-1970.
- The death date field now accepts the terms Dead, Infant, Stillborn, and Child.
- Installation procedures have been simplified.
- Defects in release 2.3 have been corrected.

Complete Personal Ancestral File 2.31 packages are now available for \$35 from

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

U.S. and Canada: 1-800-537-5950 Personal Ancestral File 2.31 requires 640K of memory to run optimally. It also requires a hard disk. In December complimentary updates were mailed to everyone who purchased release 2.3. For information about Personal Ancestral File 2.31 and about updating previous versions, call Family History Support (801-240-2584).

ANCESTRAL FILE: CONTRIBUTING AND CORRECTING INFORMATION

Ancestral File is a computerized collection of genealogies. Please note that contributing

new information and correcting information already in the file are two separate processes.

Correcting Information in Ancestral File

Researchers often find incomplete or inaccurate information in Ancestral File. To update or correct any information about people already in the file, you must use Ancestral File's edit feature, which allows you to-

- Change, merge, or delete information.
- Add spouses, parents, or children to a person's record.
- Correct a submitter's name and address.
- Mark a submitter as deceased.
- Register a research interest. When you are finished, Ancestral File will copy your corrections to a diskette. Mail that diskette to-

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

To avoid duplication and discrepancies, coordinate your corrections with family members and the people who contributed the original information if possible. Other people may have information that will make Ancestral File more complete.

For more information, see the publication Correcting Information in Ancestral File. TM (34030), available from the Family History Library and family history centers.

Contributing New Information

All researchers are invited to contribute information about people not yet in Ancestral File. The more information that is contributed, the more useful Ancestral File will be.

How to Contribute.

If you want to contribute information about new people to Ancestral File, follow these steps:

1. Enter your information into a GEDCOM-compatible software program, such as Personal Ancestral File.
2. Create a GEDCOM file and copy it to a diskette.
3. Mail the diskette to-
Family History Department
ATTN: Ancestral File Contributions
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84150

For more information, see the publication *Contributing Information to Ancestral File*. TM (34029), available from the Family History Library and family history centers.

Tip: To link your information to a person already in Ancestral File, include that person in your GEDCOM file with the information exactly as it appears in Ancestral File. The computer can then identify that person and link the new information to him or her.

Living People.

Because Ancestral File cannot display much information about living people, you do not need to "correct" information about living people already in the file. Nor do you need to "contribute" or share new information about other living relatives. If someone marked "living" in Ancestral File has died, use the edit feature to submit a death date.

Contributor Information.

Each time you contribute to Ancestral File, Ancestral File creates a record containing your name and address. This information appears on a list of contributors to help other people coordinate their research with you. If you later contribute more information, Ancestral File does not update your name and address from previous contributions to match the new contribution. To correct

contributor information or mark a contributor as deceased, use the edit feature.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES RECORDS

Many records created by the United States federal government are useful for genealogical research. These include census records, passenger lists, naturalization records, land records, and military records. The National Archives has microfilmed the most useful federal records. The microfilms are available through the Archives, its 13 branches, and several lending institutions-including the Family History Library and more than 2,400 family history centers.

The Family History Library has more than 100,000 rolls of microfilm from the National Archives, including nearly all of the genealogically significant films. The most valuable are listed below.

Census Records

- Federal Census Records and Indexes, 1790-1920 (36,656 rolls)
- Federal Census Mortality Schedules, 1850-1880 (40 rolls)

Immigration Records

- Customs and Immigration Passenger Lists, 1820-1940s (12,000 rolls)
- Passport Records, 1795-1925 (2,150 rolls)
- Federal Naturalization Records and Indexes, 1790-1930s (852 rolls)
- Canadian Border Crossings, 1895-1954 (1,624 rolls)

Military Records

- Indexes to Military Service Records, 1775-1902 (2,930 rolls)
- Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Files (2,670 rolls)
- Service Records of the Revolutionary War (1,096 rolls)
- Service Records of the Confederacy (5,775 rolls)
- Indexes to Military Pension Records, 1815-1934 (685 rolls)

- rolls)
- Indexes to Military Pension Records, 1815-1934 (685 rolls)
- Pension Payment Cards, 1907-1933 (2,538 rolls)
- World War I Draft Enrollments, 1917-1918 (3,517 rolls)

Native American Records

- Dawes Commission, Applications and Enrollment Cards, 1898-1914 (561 rolls)
- Guion Miller Eastern Cherokee Enrollment Records and Applications, 1906-1910 (360 rolls)
- Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940 (692 rolls)

Land Records

- Federal Land Tract Books (1,265 rolls)

NEW RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

New Publications. The Family History Library has published two new research outlines that describe the methodology, major resources, and archives used for doing research in two major countries:

- Ireland Research Outline (48 pages)

- Germany Research Outline (52 pages)
- These outlines cost \$.75 each.

The library has also published two brief letter-writing guides to help researchers obtain records from non-English speaking countries:

- French Letter-Writing Guide (8 pages)
- German Letter-Writing Guide (7 pages)

These guides cost \$.25 each.

The guides briefly describe where major genealogical records are kept, where to write for them, and how to write an appropriate letter. The guides also contain sentences (in English with foreign translation) to help researchers write a letter in the appropriate language.

Obtaining Copies of Research Publications.

These and many other publications are available at local family history centers. Ordering information is given on the Family History Publications List. For a copy of the list, call 1-801-240-1430 or fax a request to 1-802-240-2597.

LOUISBOURG, GERMAN MAPS AND 'THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE'

by Maureen Rawson

Occasionally when pursuing a snippet of genealogical information one comes across a wealth of unexpected information of more general historical interest.

Such was the case when I recently searched a microfilm containing the monthly periodical 'The Gentleman's Magazine and Historical Chronicle' for the years 1758-9. This magazine was published in London and is available bound in annual volumes for 1731-1907. Microfilms can be ordered at

Family History Centres of the LDS Church, being incorrectly listed on the current locality catalogue under England, Genealogy, Periodicals although not a genealogical magazine. Issues for 1758-9 are on film #0844678.

Historically this was an interesting period as the Seven Years' War had begun in 1756. The magazine was therefore greatly concerned with war news and includes lists every month of ships captured by both

French and British sides. There is a daily chronicle of events and longer articles putting current events in a historical perspective or reporting the progress of the war over the past few months. Every month there was an article on foreign history.

Most magazines had a fold out chart or map to accompany an article and these are filmed separately, the charts for 1758-60 being the first item on this film. For anyone interested in old maps of areas where military campaigns were taking place this appears to be an excellent source. Many villages are named on some maps.

On this film there were the following maps of Germany and central Europe:

- 1758 Chart 9 - Country round Dresden
- 1759 Chart 1 - Complete map of Germany showing seats of the present war
- 1759 Chart 2 - Pomerania & Brandenburg with the frontiers of Poland
- 1759 Chart 5 - Map of seat of war on the Rhine & adjacent parts
- 1760 Chart 1 - General Map of Saxony & Bohemia including all Silesia (about 10 miles to 1")
- 1760 Chart 5 - Map of part of Brandenburg including Berlin & the country pillaged by the Russians
- 1760 Chart 6 - Saxony around the City of Dresden
- 1760 Chart 7 - Border area between Bohemia & Saxony along the Elbe River
- 1760 Chart 8 - Map of Prague, Bohemia and area North & West

NO FUTURE FOR WIMBLEDON by: C L Burden From: THE NEW ZEALAND GENEALOGIST. Volume 24 (May-June 1993). Number 221. page 158.
"26 Aug 1451. Admonition (by Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter) to the warden of Ottery St. Mary, to prohibit the playing of tennis by clerical and lay persons in the Churchyard of the collegiate church, the

There were also two maps relating to Canada:

1758 Chart 2 - City & harbour of Louisbourg showing English encampment during the siege in 1745 (with a smaller inset of Cape Breton Island)

1760 Chart 4 - Map to illustrate General Amherst's Expedition to Montreal with a plan of the Town & draught of the Island

Louisbourg was very much in the news in 1758 as that was the year of the second successful siege by the British. After that the French fortress, founded in 1713, was abandoned. In 1720 Louisbourg was declared the capital of Cape Breton Island (Ile Royale). Over the last 20 years the fortress has been partly reconstructed and is a summer tourist attraction with about 100 animators playing the roles of actual people living in 1744.

This July there was a special 3-day festival to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the first siege and the 275th anniversary of the founding of the colony of Ile Royale. Volunteers from across the continent were in period costume at this festival. Two squadrons of sailing ships sailed into Louisbourg harbour to be greeted by a salute from the artillery of the fortress.

Source: 'Louisbourg truly comes alive for anniversary celebrations', The Medical Post, April 25 1995.(with editing by the Editor).

brawling, contention and shouts which it occasioned, to the annoyance of those coming to pray for the departed souls, and the destruction of timbered work on the roof of one of the houses which interfered with the game. The game is to cease, under threat of excommunication, and the players are to be cited to appear before the bishop or his commissary (sic) to answer for their offence."

COMPUTER CORNER

by Norm Wilson

Banner Blue Software of Fremont, California, makers of Family Tree Makertm (FTM) have come up with a new way of helping users of FTM with their research. As a registered user of FTM, they sent me a package with a disk for the submission of my family tree to them for inclusion in their World Family Tree Project. They say that those who submit will gain access to millions of names in linked lineages, preserve their family history data, help distant relatives with their family history research and extend their family tree by generations.

Banner Blue Software says that they have sold over 500,000 copies of FTM. They now feel that there are enough family trees that have been generated to start a new program that will make sharing genealogical information easy. It appears that people have been urging Banner Blue Software to start this project. The company is apparently putting money into expanding their operation and creating a huge genealogical database that will make sharing possible.

Banner Blue plans to make the World Family Tree (WFT) available on CD-ROM in the very near future (if not already). They are also exploring other ways for FTM users to access the WFT, such as on-line services or an in-house type operation. There will no doubt be a cost attached and I am attempting to ascertain the figures and let you know in the next issue. I plan on sending in my family tree and see what happens. They have said that official copies of WFT will be preserved at The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.. These will be on CDs and catalogued like any book in The Library of Congress. Maybe we can persuade them to send copies to Canada's Library or the Archives.

They have advised that WFT is meant to act as a tool for researchers, not as a source of

completely reliable data. Documentation of information is encouraged but not mandatory. They urge people to send in their family trees now and if they have corrections later, then a new updated disk is sent in for updating. They feel that within a couple of years they will have a database with as many as 50 million individuals.

Banner Blue Software has supplied the blank disk with identifying label and instructions. I shall give it a whirl and see what happens.

Who says there are no bargains around. The other day I was in a popular retail store that sells computers, software, accessories and other items, when I came across a rack of price reduced software and I found a number of interesting items. One was a Windows program called "Parents" which is a genealogical shareware program and it has the capabilities of importing and exporting data via a GEDCOM file. The cost of this program was 98 cents plus taxes bringing the cost to \$1.14. I tried it and it works fine. If I continue to use it, I am asked to register and pay a fee.

Recently, I was asked what genealogical program I use on my computer. To tell you the truth, I use a number of them. Generally, I use my older version of Personal Ancestral File (PAF) and then I export GEDCOM files to various other programs that I have gathered. Some of these are: Family Tree Maker (DOS version), Family Tree Maker for Windows, Family Origins, Brothers Keeper and Family Tree for Windows. I also have Genealogy ON DISPLAY, Family Tree, Enhanced Family Tree, Family History System I & II, Family Ties, FT-ETC, EZ Tree and no doubt others that have gone missing. Next time, I will try and have a list of some genealogical programs that are available and something about them, their addresses and cost.

SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY

The following is taken from Volume 6, Fourth Session of the Fifth Parliament Sessional Papers No.8, 1886 Submitted by Norm Wilson

List of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of "D" Division, North-West Mounted Police, present at the Engagement at Duck Lake, on Thursday, 26th March, 1885.

Reg.No.	Rank and Name	No.	Remarks
-	Supt. Crozier, L.N.F.	1	Wounded
-	Surgeon, Miller, R.	2	
-	Insp. Howe, J.	3	do
649	Sergt.-Major Dann, F.G.	1	
318	Sergt. Brooks, W.A.	2	
773	Sergt. Smart, W.C.	3	
400	Sergt. Stewart, A.	4	
701	Sergt. Pringle, J.C.	5	
947	Corp. Davidson, H. J. H.	6	
264	Corp. Chassie, C.	7	
467	Corp. Fowler, F.	8	
521	Corp. Collins, J.	9	
532	Corp. Gilchrist, J. H.	10	do
516	Const. Carter, R.	11	
897	Const. Cochrane, J.	12	
611	Const. Craigie, J. C.	13	
642	Const. Cole, A.	14	
1034	Const. Des Barres, H.	15	
525	Const. Dowsley, R.	16	
1082	Const. Edwards, J.	17	
850	Const. Fleming J. O.	18	
454	Const. Fontaine, L.	19	
672	Const. Garton, W.	20	
1117	Const. Gordon, S. F.	21	do
462	Const. Gribble, P. J.	22	
682	Const. Halbhous, W.	23	

1099	Const. Hammond, H. B.	24	
981	Const. Hoyland, J. H.	25	
1076	Const. Hetherington, H. A.	26	
1079	Const. Jackson, W.	27	
1015	Const. Jamieson, R. W.	28	
771	Const. Lunnin, W.	29	
1045	Const. Manners-Smith, W. A.	30	do
935	Const. Miller, A.	31	do
1009	Const. Mountain, A. G.	32	
487	Const. Montgomery, A. E. G.	33	
993	Const. Morrow, W.	34	
425	Const. Murray, A.	35	
495	Const. McDonald, A.	36	
730	Const. McMillan, A.	37	
430	Const. McPherson, D. H.	38	
1102	Const. Nunn, W. C.	39	
854	Const. Perkins, W.	40	
1004	Const. Redmond, J. J.	41	
763	Const. Rummerfield, J.	42	
764	Const. Scott, D.	43	
596	Const. Street, J.	44	
1021	Const. Todd, E. W.	45	
788	Const. Worthington, A. H.	46	
916	Const. Woodman, A. H.	47	
1048	Const. Wood J.J.	48	do
1087	Const. Smith, W.	49	
1065	Const. Arnold G. P. <small>Died March 27, 1885</small>	50	Wounded
852	Const. Garrett, G. K.	51	Killed
1003	Const. Gibson, T. J.	52	

L. F. N. CROZIER,
Superintendent.

CANADA AIR MAIL - SOME FIRST OFFICIAL FLIGHTS

by Norm Wilson

Recently I sent my mother, who lives in Lethbridge, Alberta, a letter. It took 9 days to arrive at her residence. The distance from Regina Beach, Sask. to Lethbridge, Alberta is around 410 miles or about 683 kilometres. One can drive the distance in about 7 hours without fear of a Summons to Her Majesty's Court. It would have taken the Pony Express about 8 days or a stagecoach about 10 days. In recent times the letter would have been posted in Regina Beach, driven to Regina, processed in the Post Office and loaded onto a Railway Post Office Car and arrived in Lethbridge the next day after changing trains at Medicine Hat, Alberta.

This got me to thinking that in this age of fast travel and modern machinery that is suppose to save us time, something is very wrong when it takes this long to have a letter delivered 400 miles

away. I wondered where the letter had been on its delivery. It would be nice if a post mark was placed on the envelope each time it was sorted along the way. It is possible that it may have been to Hong Kong and back or to Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary and then Lethbridge. In this time of space travel I again got to wondering about what it was like 60 years ago.

I then went to one of my looseleaf books and found the envelopes that my father had given me with 6 cents of postage and the envelope with a notation or Cachet about a First Official Flight of Canada Air Mail. I have listed the flights below to show the routes that have long since disappeared and the dates they were inaugurated. I somehow, at times, doubt that we have progressed very much in the past 60 years.

From	To	Date	AM PM
Winnipeg, Man.	God's Lake, Man	Jan. 14, 1935	A
God's Lake, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.	Jan. 14, 1935	P
Winnipeg, Man.	Norway House, Man.	Jan. 14 & 15, 1935	
Norway House, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.	Jan. 15 & 16, 1935	
Norway House, Man.	Cross Lake, Man.	Jan. 27, 1935	A
Cross Lake, Man.	Norway House, Man.	Jan. 27, 1935	P
Winnipeg, Man.	Berens River, Man.	Feb. 3, 1935	A
Berens River, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 4, 1935	P
Collins, Ont.	Pickle Crow, Ont.	Feb. 22, 1935	A
Pickle Crow, Ont.	Collins, Ont.	Feb. 22, 1935	P
Kenora, Ont.	McKenzie Island, Ont.	Dec. 11, 1934	P
McKenzie Island, Ont.	Kenora, Ont.	Dec. 11, 1934	P
Kenora, Ont.	Red Lake, Ont.	Dec. 11, 1934	P
Red Lake, Ont.	Kenora, Ont.	Dec. 11, 1934	P

Atlin, B.C.	Telegraph Creek, B.C.	Nov. 18, 1934	
Telegraph, B.C.	Atlin, B.C.	Nov. 19, 1934	
Kewagama, Que.	Rouyn, Que.	Oct. 2, 1934	A
Rouyn, Que.	Kewagama, Que.	Oct. 2, 1934	A
Fort Chipewyan, Alta.	Fond Du Lac, Sask.	Jun. 14, 1934	
Fond Du Lac, Sask.	Fort Chipewyan, Alta.	Jun. 14, 1934	
Sioux Lookout, Ont.	Summit Lake, Ont.	Dec. 12, 1934	A
Summit Lake, Ont.	Sioux Lookout, Ont.	Dec. 12, 1934	P
Kenora, Ont.	Whitefish Bay, Ont.	Jan. 5, 1935	A
Whitefish Bay, Ont.	Kenora, Ont.	Jan. 5, 1935	A
Bourlamaque, Que	Siscoe, Que	Jan. 11, 1935	A
Siscoe, Que.	Bourlamaque, Que.	Jan. 11, 1935	A
Val D'Or, Que.	Siscoe, Que.	Jan. 11, 1935	A
Siscoe, Que.	Val D'Or	Jan. 11, 1935	A
Winnipeg, Man.	Wadhope, Man.	Dec. 11, 1934	A
Wadhope, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 11, 1934	P
Fort Resolution, N.W.T.	Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.	Dec. 6, 1932	
Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.	Fort Resolution, N.W.T.	Dec. 9, 1932	
Winnipeg, Man.	Diana, Man.	Dec. 11, 1934	A
Diana, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 11, 1934	P
Rae, N.W.T.	Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.	Dec. 7, 1932	
Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.	Rae, N.W.T.	Dec. 9, 1932	
Winnipeg, Man.	Beresford Lake, Man.	Dec. 11, 1932	A
Beresford Lake, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 11, 1932	P
Winnipeg, Man.	Bissett, Man.	Dec. 11, 1932	A
Bissett, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.	Dec. 11, 1932	P
Fort Resolution, N.W.T.	Rae, N.W.T.	Dec. 6, 1932	
Rae, N.W.T.	Fort Resolution, N.W.T.	Dec. 9, 1932	
Edmonton, Alta. *	Fort McMurray, N.W.T.	Dec. 30, 1932	A
Fort McMurray, N.W.T. *	Edmonton, Alta.	Dec. 31, 1932	A
Fort Chipewyan, N.W.T. Pilot - H. Hollick-Kenyon	Fond Du Lac, Stoney Rapids, Sask. Round trip	Jan. 8 to 11, 1933	
Prince Albert, Sask.	Lac La Ronge, Sask.	Jun. 8, 1932	A

Lac La Ronge, Sask.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Jun. 8, 1932	P
Winnipeg, Man.	Edmonton, Alta.	Dec. 10, 1928	
Montreal, Que.	Albany, New York	Oct. 1, 1928	
Lethbridge, Alta.	Montreal, Que.	Mar. 1, 1939	

* These flights were by Canadian Airways.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Have you ever been looking at Death Certificates and wondered what the terms given for causes of death in the 1800's or early 1900's meant? This list has been compiled from two sources; an article in Huron County Branch OGS - July, 1991, and an item in BRANTches, November 1994.

Abdominal typhus	Typhoid fever
Adenia	Hodgkin's disease
Ague	Malaria
American plaque	Yellow fever
Apoplexy	Stroke
Arthragra	Gout
Autumnal fever	Typhoid fever (probably)
Bilious fever	Malaria
Black Diphtheria	Severe haemorrhagic diphtheria
Bloody flux	Dysentery
Brain fever	Meningitis or encephalitis
Breach	Intestinal hernia
Chincough	Whooping cough
Cholerine	Panic-reducing name for cholera
Chorea	St. Vitus Dance
Congestive chills	Malaria
Constitutional gangrene	Gangrene due to general disease such as diabetes
Consumption	Tuberculosis
Consumption of bowels	Probably due to bovine TB
Dropsy	Symptom: generalized swelling due to retention of excess fluid in the body; edema, many causes some of which are heart or kidney disease.
Enbteric fever	Typhoid fever
Erysipelas	A streptococcal skin disease
Falling sickness	Epilepsy
Fit	Seizures, convulsions/epilepsy
Flux	Diarrhoea
Pulmonic/Phthisis	Chest disease caused by inhalation of dust, particularly silica or quartz, let to TB

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.

ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO
CHANGE SHOULD COSTS INCREASE.

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