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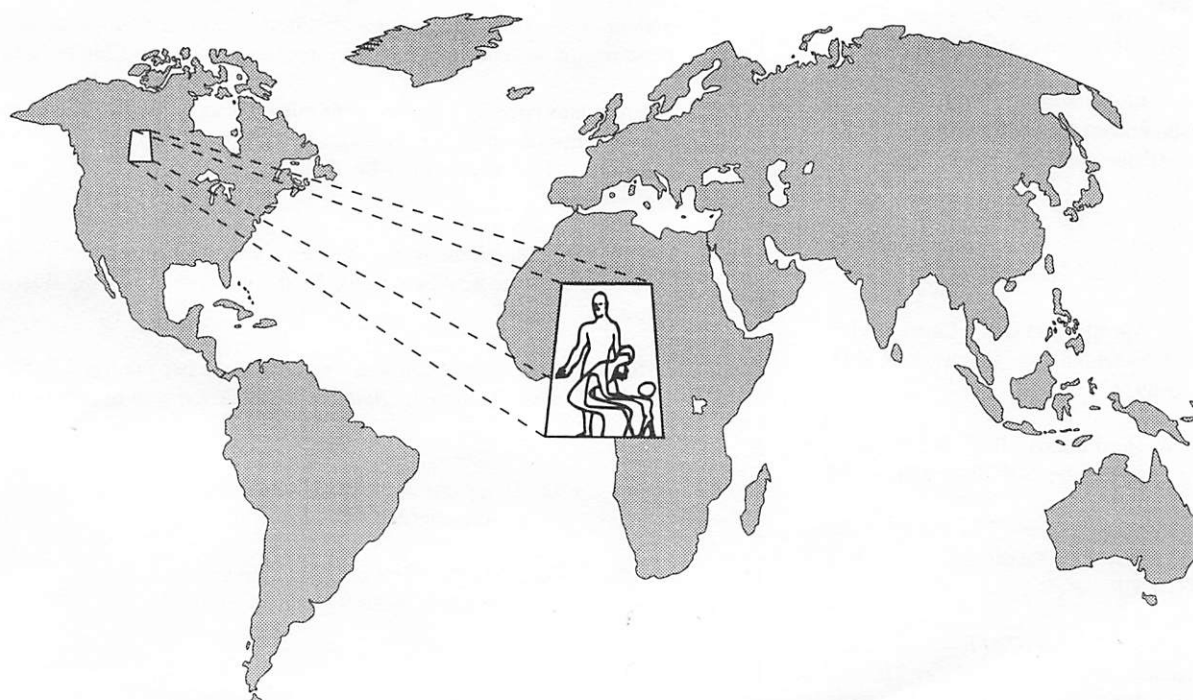


Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 27 NUMBER 1

MARCH 1996

BULLETIN



Helping you research your family history around the world

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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Regina, Sask
S4P 3E1

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

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

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

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

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





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

The *Bulletin* does not accept paid advertisements. Book reviews and limited advertising are done gratis on donated books to be printed at the Editor's judgement.

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

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

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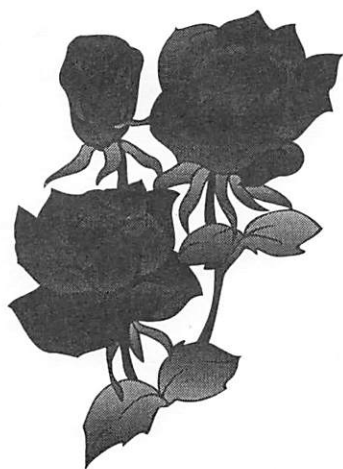
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Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is April 15th, 1996. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

Editor's Note

There is nothing like trying to change things to get people excited. As a relative newcomer to both the Society and genealogy, taking on the Editor's job seemed somewhat presumptuous. Therefore, I would like to thank both the volunteers and staff who worked on getting this issue published. Of course, I would appreciate any comments or ideas you may have. Please write to my attention at the SGS office or email to: (pgnart@the.link.ca).

Sincerely,
Mark Nicholson



SGS Bulletin Board found on page 38 has
SGS Library hours.

President's Letter

Let me begin by extending appreciation to all SGS Board members who concluded their terms on the SGS Board in 1995, especially Rae Chamberlain of Biggar who put in many hours as SGS President in 1994 & 95. On behalf of the Society: Thank you for your time and efforts.

As SGS President for 1996 I should introduce myself. I've been an SGS member since 1979, and was a founding member of the Pangman Branch in 1980. My husband & I moved to Regina in 1984 and since then I have served on the Executive of Regina Branch and the SGS Board.

Family history research has become over the years a full time pursuit for me, often involving me in unusual tasks. In November 1995 I helped with the Cultural display at Agribition. Our Society is one of 32 cultural organizations that benefit from Saskatchewan Lottery dollars. At Agribition I was able to talk genealogy to a number of new people which was refreshing and fun.

Genealogy can easily evolve into more than a simple hobby for many enthusiasts. Each summer SGS members brave mosquitoes and grasshoppers to record names and dates from cemeteries. Hours of work with no personal research value for the volunteers. The same can be said for members who volunteer for SRI tasks. A new goal being addressed by the SGS in 1996 is "To promote preservation and accessibility of records", an idea for which the time is ready. Over the forthcoming months I will keep you up-dated on plans and progress.

Marie Svedahl
President, SGS

Settlement and Vagrancy Laws

and their Records for the Genealogist

BY JEAN COLE

reprinted with permission

[ed. note] Jean Cole presented this lecture at the SGS Seminar Oct. 20-23, 1994

Settlement and Vagrancy Laws and their Records for the Genealogist. Were your English ancestors settled, or removed by parish authorities? Or, were they vagrants and brought before the justices to be examined, punished and then removed back to their parish of abode? Papers concerning settlement certificate, settlement examinations, often followed by a removal order, usually reveal some vital genealogical evidence.

On the 26 May 1798 William Ennick, a labourer, living in Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire, was brought before the local justices, Thomas Bush and John Jones, Junior, to answer questions concerning his place of settlement. [1]

He stated he was 58 years old and had been born in Bridgwater, Somerset, but that his father's place of legal settlement was in the town and county of Carmarthen [Wales]. About 13 years before he had rented a house in the parish of St. James in the city of Bath belonging to Mr. Palmer, innholder, at the yearly rent of £15. He leased the house for ten years, resided in it and duly paid his rent. About 30 years ago, he told the justices, he had been married at Wells [Somerset] to Phillis, his first wife, deceased, by whom he had three children, John aged 18 years, Mary aged 15 and William aged 10. About two years ago, he had been married again to Phoebe, his last wife, also deceased, by whom he had one child, a daughter, not yet baptised, aged almost 12 [sic] years. William Ennick made his mark.

The justices, after some deliberation, decided to remove some members of the family: Removal Order 28 May 1798 for Mary, William and a daughter not yet baptised, three of the children of William Ennick, to the parish of St. James, Bath

It was noticeable that John, aged 18 years, and his father were not removed from Bradford on Avon to the city of Bath, so it was likely that father and son had actually become settled in Bradford and therefore were not removed. It is possible, also, that father and son were working and only able to maintain themselves and were not able to provide for the rest of the family. It was apparent the children who were removed had become a liability on

the poor rates of Bradford, and had to be sent back to their parish of settlement, probably to the workhouse. No doubt, the parish authorities there would have decided that they would have to work for their living and may have apprenticed them to a master or mistress for a number of years as pauper apprentices. The records of St. James' parish, Bath could, perhaps, reveal more family information about the Ennick family and their fortunes or misfortunes. By analysing the rest of the deposition, more areas of research could be determined.

As can be seen from the above example of a settlement examination and removal order, a great deal of family information was supplied in a short statement. Many of us should be able to discover our lost forebears in these records which can reveal so much about a person, where he was born, whom he married, where he had travelled, been apprenticed and worked. Not just men, but women and children also appear in these records.

The following examination is one of a woman vagrant by the name of Anne Bull and was taken in the parish of Aldermaston in the county of Berkshire before Ralph Congreve, a magistrate on the 7 November 1765.[2]

Anne Bull, 'a rogue and vagabond: testified she was the wife of Serjeant Bull, late a soldier in the regiment of foot then or formerly belonging to General Shelton. He was now a travelling razor and knife grinder about the country but was legally settled in Bradford on Avon where he had been born and apprenticed for four years. About seven years ago, she had been maintained by Bradford on Avon in the workhouse with William Bull, one of her children, now apprehended with her. He had done no act to gain a settlement where his father was settled.

Anne Bull made her mark Removal Order 27 November 1765 Anne Bull, wife of Stephen Bull, apprehended in the parish of Aldermarston, Berks, with three of her children, William aged 13 years, Catherine five and Elizabeth nearly three, wandering and begging and living in a stable, to Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire. Signed Ralph Congreve

Bradford on Avon parish chest records revealed another examination some ten years later for Stephen Bull on the 6 November 1775, also described as a 'rogue and vagabond', brought before Robert Neale, the justice at Shaw, near Melksham, Wiltshire. On oath he told the

continued next page

Settlement and Vagrancy Laws continued

justice that he had been born at Bradford where he served part of an apprenticeship for four years to Joshua Woodward, a weaver. Then he left his master and about 23 years ago had been married in Ludgate Chapel, in the city of London [St. Martin 's, Ludgate, London] to his present wife, Anne, by whom he had four children and being now reduced was obliged to beg for sustenance. Stephen Bull made his mark

Removal Order.- Stephen Bull, apprehended in Melksham, with his wife and children, Catherine, Anne, Sarah and Betty, removed to Bradford on Avon.

From the late 16th century up to the 19th and early 20th centuries, many of our working ancestors can be found in the records of settlement examinations, settlement certificates and removal orders with an occasional pass showing the route taken back to their settlement parish.

The Elizabethan Poor Laws of 1601 and 1640 were passed to deal with the rising tide of poor in England and Wales. Not only the poor, but those who travelled around the countryside making themselves a burden on parishes, many of which had quite a job to manage with their own poor inhabitants without having to care for needy strangers in their midst.

However, these laws did not go far enough and in 1662 the first Settlement Act was introduced, made permanent in 1691, and became major laws in dealing with the movement of the poor and those termed 'rogues and vagabonds' who wanted the countryside begging. It must be remembered, always, that a settlement parish was not necessarily a parish of birth. The main ways of acquiring a settlement were these:

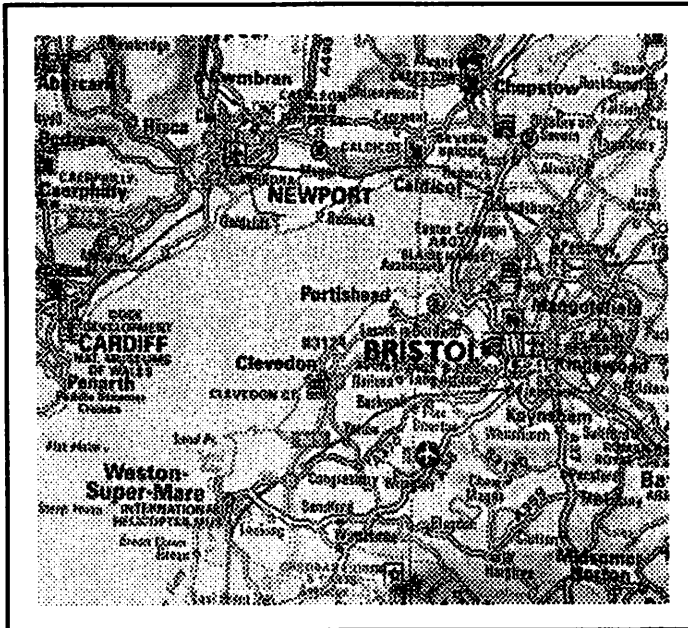
- By serving a parish office
- By paying parish poor rates
- Being bound by indenture [an apprenticeship] and on completion of service obtaining settlement in that place

- By serving a complete year's hiring in a parish [often a hiring would only be for 363 or 364 days thus barring a man from gaining another settlement from such a hiring]

Ownership of an estate, however small, also conferred settlement by decisions of court but from 1723 property purchased had to be worth at least £30.

The 1697 Act clarified the previous laws and from this time strangers were allowed to enter a parish if they held a Settlement Certificate obtained from the overseers and churchwardens of their settlement parish stating they would be taken back by that parish if they became in need of poor relief.

From this time, a person could gain a new settlement if he became a leasehold tenant of £10 a year or more or served a year in a parochial or public office. On marriage a wife took the settlement parish of her husband. A legitimate child took the settlement parish of its father, but if its mother was a widow, the child took her settlement parish. An illegitimate child took the settlement parish of its mother but could gain a settlement



parish in its own right by various means after the age of seven years. The archives which stemmed from these and following amending acts can give us so much information about the origins and lifetimes of our ancestors that without searching for these records, we may never be able to proceed with our research.

These documents are to be found in official designated county and other record offices. They form part of the records of a parish chest and may also be discovered in the overseers of the poor accounts, where they have survived. They may also be discovered in civil records which are those of a city, borough or large town and, occasionally, in those of a parochial church council. Sometimes, a pauper was not wanted back in a parish and the whole question about his settlement and removal may have gone to appeal in the courts of the Quarter Sessions. Other papers may be in the county clerk of the peace archives as a separate entity such as those of vagrants. Petty Session

records may also contain some documentation. Some of our vagrant ancestors may have ended up in gaol and, therefore, will appear in criminal records. After the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act and the establishment of Poor Law Unions throughout the country, references to settlements and removals can be discovered in Poor Law Union minute books and accompanying documentation.

Many of these settlement documents are now either being transcribed and edited in full, or indexed, for many counties in the form of publications by family history societies. Many such unpublished indexes may be found in county and other record office catalogue rooms and some transcribers have deposited their work in the Mormon Family History Library in Salt Lake City, thereby making them available through their family history libraries worldwide. Many have been deposited in the Society of Genealogists' library.

Conclusion

It is wise never to neglect this area of research, for so many of our ancestors, through no fault of their own, were unable to work and earn a living, or fell sick and were, therefore, unable to maintain themselves in a parish away from that of their settlement parish.

On the other hand, some ancestors were natural wanderers and trouble makers and would not conform to what was expected of them. When a person or family moved to another parish, they were supposed to request a settlement certificate which stated that if they became in need of poor relief, their settlement parish would allow them to return. Often, a settlement certificate would have been lost or folk would just decide to move to another parish without one, when it would become necessary for the head of the family to be questioned by the local justice of the peace. As long as they were able to work and maintain themselves everything was alright although parish officers would always keep a stern eye on people who were not legal parishioners. Once anyone looked liable to be a burden on a parish poor rate they would be brought before the justices for an examination and removed. A pregnant woman appearing in a parish on her own was quickly apprehended by the parish authorities and brought before the justices for examination with a speedy removal to her own settlement parish. Fortunately, many genealogists, these days, are becoming more aware of these invaluable family records and are now including them in their research.



Endnotes:

1. *Bradford Settlement Examinations 1725 to 1798* ed. by Phyllis Hembry [Wiltshire Record Society Vol 46, 1990]
2. *Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire settlement examinations.*

Reading:

1. *An introduction to ... Poor Law Documents before 1834* by Anne Cole, [Federation of FHS 1993]
2. *Bradford on Avon Settlement Examinations 1725-1798* [Wiltshire Record Society]
3. *Parish Chest* by W.E. Tate [Phillimore]
4. *Poverty in Early Stuart Salisbury* ed. Paul Slack [Wiltshire Record Society]
5. *Settlement Papers* by Kathryn M Thompson [Short Guides to Records No. 28 1994 The Historical Association 59a Kennington Park Road, London SE1 1 4JH]
6. *The Old Poor Law 1795-1834* by J.D. Marshall [Macmillan: Studies in Economic History]
7. *The Problem of the Poor in Tudor and Early Stuart England* by A.L. Beier [Methuen.- Lancaster Pamphlets]
8. *The Poor Law 17- nineteenth Century England* by Anne Digby [Historical Association]
9. *The Relief of Poverty 1834-1914* by Michael E. Rose [Macmillan Studies in Economic History] *Main Acts of Parliament 1598, 1739/40, 1743/4 Vagrancy Laws 1601, 1640 Poor Laws 1662, 1691, 1697 Settlement Laws 1834, 1844, 1876 Poor Law Amendment Acts*

News and Notes

SELECTIONS BY NORM WILSON & ALICE ACHTER

Thought for the month:

It is people who make history and history is the story of the people. Not every individual will shine in history, but every individual helps to make it..

Newsletter, P.E.I. Genealogical Society Inc., Vol 19, No 1, 1995

RESEARCHING NEW BRUNSWICK?

The New Brunswick Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 3234, Station B, Fredericton, N.B., E3A 5G9, is a non profit organization founded in 1978 to encourage and help family historical research in New Brunswick. It is composed of representatives of its nine branches; including Boiestown, Capital (Fredericton), Carleton County (Hartland), Charlotte County (St. Andrews, Miramichi (Chatham), Restigouche (Dalhousie), Saint John, Southeastern (Moncton) and Victoria County (Perth-Andover). Members had the option to join directly or any of the forementioned branches with fees differing between the branches. All members receive the genealogical magazine GENERATIONS, which is published quarterly, featuring articles contributed by the members, book reviews, epitaph transcriptions, passenger lists, rare documents, journals and notices of genealogical seminars as well as a Queries Section. This is distributed to one thousand members across North America. The Society's collection of newsletters, donations and publications is housed at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Frederickton

RESEARCH CENTRES

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1, (Public Records, If you know the County of New Brunswick in which your ancestor resided, the Provincial Archives will send FREE the listing of genealogical records for that county in their possession.):

Harriet Irving Library. University of New Brunswick.
P.O. Box 7500,
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H5
(Loyalist Papers, Newspapers)

Legislative Library
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1
(old periodicals, rare publications)

Saint John Public Library
One Market Square,
Saint John, NB,
Reference Dept.

New Brunswick Museum
Library & Archives
277 Douglas Ave.
Saint John, NB E3K 1E5
(family papers, business and private documents)

Diocesan Catholic Archives.
One Bayard Drive
Saint John, NB E2L 3L5
(Regional office)

Centre of Acadian Studies
University of Moncton
Moncton, NB E1A 3E9
(French Acadian Records)

Ralph Pickard Bell Library.
Mount Allison University
Sackville, NB EOA 3C0

People of New Brunswick

MicMac and Malicete natives 1604 - arrival of French explorers 1760 - arrival of New England colonists 1783 - arrival of Loyalists 1790's - arrival of emigrants directly from the British Isles (Ireland, Scotland and Wales) Other principal 19th century migration from Denmark

TREATY DAY FOR THE WILLOW CREE

Practical Utopians-Will and Ed Paynter and the Harmony Industrial Association "Difficult to Make Hay": Early Attempts at Agriculture on the Montreal Lake Indian Reserve; From the Collection of the Saskatchewan Archives Board: The Duck Lake Indian Agency Office Records & The Ada and Dick Bird Collection.

SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY
Vol.47, No.1, Spring 1995

LANCE GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH LIBRARY SOCIETY, INC.

540 Hopmeadow St., 2nd Floor, Ste 7, Simsbury, CT 06070. This newly renamed library was the private library of DeLores Lance Dupuis and is the nucleus along with gifts from generous patrons, of this research facility.

With about 3,000 books, film, maps, fiche, manuscripts, etc., this facility offers much for the genealogy researcher.

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News and Notes
Continued...

**ARE YOU FAMILIAR
 WITH CANADA POST'S
 ADDRESSING STANDARDS?**

UPPER CASE LETTERS are preferred on all lines of the address block. Don't use # sign or punctuation such as commas. Hyphens without spaces are used to separate street numbers and in some zip codes (US). The postal code should be separated from the province by at least two spaces. Use the following symbols rather than the full name:

Alberta	AB
Nova Scotia	NS
British Columbia	BC
Ontario	ON
Manitoba	MB
Prince Edward Island	PE
New Brunswick	NB
Quebec	PQ
Newfoundland	NF
Saskatchewan	SK
Northwest Territories	NT
Yukon	YT

CENSEARCH

A report in the Cockney Ancestor (No. 66, Spring 1995, Page 14) explains the demise of CENSEARCH a fee-based service offering searches of the 1841 English Census. The service operator apparently became disillusioned with the behaviour of some customers in the genealogical community and he simply stopped opening mail! Unfortunately no public notification or information was forthcoming at the time which left a lot of customers in the dark. If any members of HAGSOC had sent a search request to CENSEARCH or were contemplating one, the message seems to be 'Forget it!'

The Ancestral Searcher, Vol.18, No.3

**IF YOU
 FIND A SKELETON IN
 YOUR TREE
 PLEASE BE TACTFUL!!**

Searchers are always finding that one bit of information that is going to give 'Aunt Hortense' a heart attack, or at least cause 'Henrietta to have palpitations. This leaves the searcher in a quandary. Should you ignore the incident, lie about it, or report it factually. One example of a tactful account of how one family historian handled the hanging of an ancestor. He wrote:

"He died during a Public ceremony when the platform upon which he was standing collapsed beneath him."

"The Second Boat" Vol.14 No.2, which they found in "Hoots Digest" 1986'

**FROG LAKE 'MASSACRE'
 REVISITED**

Allan Ronaghan gives us a good account of the events that took place on 2 April 1885 and the number of people who died that day. A map of the area is included. A very well done article on our history.

Saskatchewan History, Vol. 47, No.2, Fall 1995.

OTTAWA BRANCH

Members' Interests of 1995 is published in:

Ottawa Branch News, Vol. XXVIII, No.5, 1995.



STILESVILLE CEMETERY

Westmoreland Co. N.B. lists 171 entries of those buried in this old cemetery.

Generations, New Brunswick Genealogical Society Issue 66, Winter 1995.

LITHUANIA

Archival Sources in the Lithuanian State Historical Archives by Laima Tautvaisaite, Director of the Lithuanian State Historical Archives. This is an excerpt of a talk given on Jewish genealogy in Washington D.C. in June 1995. An excellent article for those searching in Lithuania.

AVOTAYNU, Vol. XI, No.3, Fall 1995.

NEW YORK CITY

Genealogical research in NYC by Eileen Polakoff. An excellent article on what is available in NYC and background on immigration to NYC. Map included.

AVOTAYNU, Vol. XI, No.3, Fall 1995.

**SCOTTISH BIRTH
 CERTIFICATE.**

Whats on a Scottish birth certificate? A good article listing what information is found and how to use the in-

continued next page

News and Notes Continued...

formation

Aberdeen & North East Scotland Family History Society Journal, No. 56, Aug. 1995.

CALGARY FREENET

The CFN made its public debut in Jan. 1995. Bill Mumford gives a run through on the "NET". No doubt we can get it through the "NET". The address is <http://www.freenet.calgary.ab.ca/science/afhs.html>. It is a volunteer run project which allows connection to the Internet.

Chinook, Vol. 16, No.1, Fall 1995.

STUDHOLM REPORT

An interesting transcribed article on Major Studholm's expedition to collect information on claims by settlers who were attacked by rebel privateers.

Generations, New Brunswick Genealogical Society Issue 65, Fall, 1995.

A WORD ON 'DIT'

By: Lorraine Gosselin

In researching french in Quebec, the expression "DIT" often appears between two family names: ie: Tessier "DIT" Lavigne.

This expression is similar in meaning to "also known as" and appears to have various origins. One of them is to differentiate people with the same family name but belong to different branches or are not related at all.

The name following the "DIT" may be the name of the place, in France, where the family comes from [Bourbonnais] or a physical characteristic [Leblond]. Another reason for the "DIT" might come from a military source: The men in a group would all receive a second name, sometimes all beginning with the same initial,

apparently to simplify giving orders. Eventually, either the first or second family name might keep the first name while another branch of the family would keep the second, both names should be looked up when doing research.

Connections, Vol.18, No.1, Autumn, 1995.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT,

Land Board 1819 - 1825 Part II listing "C" to "J" gives emigrants name, location date, lot description, township, acres, where born, age, arrival date and some additional information. Very helpful if your ancestor settled in this part of Ontario.

Families, Vol. 34, No.4, 1995.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA

Newspaper Collections. Sandra Burrows gives a good account of the services and collections available to genealogists.

Families, Vol. 34, No.4, 1995.

CITING SOURCES

Brian Hutchinson gives a good lesson on citing your sources and the standard conventions for acceptable genealogical documentation. A must read for those writing for publication.

Chinook, Vol.16, No.1, Fall 1995.

CAVEAT EMPTOR:

Hiring a Genealogist.

Helen Hinchliff gives an account of hiring a genealogist and its pitfalls.

Journal of the Victoria Genealogical Society Vol.18, No.3.

FILING SYSTEM

An article on a filing system for family historians. Tips on writing letters to potential relatives. It is a precis of a talk given by Jean Ostrowski.

Journal of Victoria Genealogical Society Vol.18, No.3.

LITVAK

NAMING PATTERNS

To Derive Names of Unknown Ancestors by Harold Rhode. He gives guidelines and examples of how the Ash Kenazi Jewish tradition named children in memory of deceased relatives. Particularly for people searching their roots in Latvia.

AVOTAYNU, Vol. XI, No.3, Fall 1995.

MONTANA STATE ARCHIVES

A list of genealogical sources that are available at the Montana State Archives.

If you are searching in this area, you should check this list.

Treasure State Lines, Vol. 20, No.4, 1995.

METIS RESEARCH

Geoff Burtonshaw writes NEYA POWAGANS about every 1 1/2 months. Lots of contacts for further research. He can be contacted at 2324-3 Ave. NW, Calgary AB T2N 0K8. Send a SASE when writing to him.

CHRISTIE TWP ONT.

A list of early settlers living in Christie Twp in 1878/79.

Muskoka Parry Sound Genealogical Group Vol.11, No.2, 1995.

BRANTFORD

WEEKLY EXPOSITER

Vital statistics for 1881/82 lists 86 births, 181 marriages and 311 deaths.

BRANTches, Vol.15, No.4, 1995.

HELP YOURSELF!

A friend's grandfather arrived from Europe many years ago and shortly after his arrival, he went into a cafeteria to get something to eat. He sat down at an empty table and waited

for someone to come and take his order. Of course, nobody came. After a time, a man with a full tray came and sat down opposite him and explained how things work.

"Start at the end," he said, "and just go along and pick out what you want. At the other end, they'll tell you how much you have to pay for it."

I soon learned that's how everything works in the New World," Grandpa told our friend. "Life is a cafeteria here.

You can get anything you want as

long as you're willing to pay the price. You can even get success. But you'll never get it if you wait for someone to bring it to you. You have to get up and get it yourself."

Tracing Board, 1995.

TOURIST BOARD

ADDRESSES :

in Germany, Channel Islands and Scotland, England and N. Ireland.

It gives the addresses and the areas

covered by each board. Hints are given on what to ask for.

Treehouse Sept 1995, Campbell River Gen. Society

BRANDENBURG

Records in Print, Part Two. This subject-locality listing will help researchers locate published sources in the former Prussian province of Germany.

German Genealogical Digest, Vol.11, No.3, 1995.

Personal Ancestor File (PAF)

Software Update



The newest edition of PERSONAL ANCESTOR FILE is now available and is being distributed free of charge to those who had purchased PAF 2.3. This newest version corrects many of the problems that occurred with 2.3. Changes to Personal Ancestral File (R) 2.31:

1. Because of refinements made to the program, including enhanced compression of the installation files, Personal Ancestral File (PAF) now fits on one 3.5-inch disk or two 5.25-inch diskettes.

2. If you have problems with PAF charts and reports printing incorrectly, follow the steps below to change the list of printers in the configuration for PAF. After changing the printer list, run the Config program for PAF and choose the printer that most closely matches your printer and complete the configuration. From the DOS prompt type the following two commands and press the Enter key after each one:

```
COPY C:\PAF\PRNT23.CFG  
C:\PAF\PRNT23.BKP  
COPY C:\PAF\PRNT231.CFG  
C:\PAF\PRNT23.CFG
```

Note: If you installed

PersonalAncestral File in a directory other than PAF, replace PAF in the above statements with the appropriate directory name.

After typing the above command you will then be able to run CONFIG and select the printer option you need.

3. When you install Personal Ancestral File 2.31, the default for the statement, "When importing records, put listing file messages in notes?" in the Config program, is automatically changed to "Y." For more information on the listing file, see the Reference Manual.

4. We recommend that you do not install more than one copy of Personal Ancestral File 2.3 or above on your computer. (For example, do not install Personal Ancestral File 2.31 in two separate directories. If you need to use Personal Ancestral File to access more than one Family Records data file, see Appendix F of the Reference Manual.)

However, if you choose to install more than one copy of Personal Ancestral File 2.3 or above, delete all references to the directories where

Personal Ancestral File is installed from your AUTOEXEC.BAT file. This includes directories listed in the PATH and the SET PAFCONF= statements. We do not guarantee correct results if you install multiple copies.

5. The option "Match names AND positions during individual search?" in the PAF configuration greatly affects the FOCUS option in Family Records. To get the most accurate results answer "Y" to this question. Refer to the Getting Started manual for more information about this option.

6. The marriage date field now accepts the term "Not Married" and the LDS ordinance fields now accept the term "Pre-1970".

7. From Automatic Match/Manual Merge you can edit an individual's information or notes. You will also see the final merged record and be able to edit the information in it before moving to the next match.

*Taken from Sault Channels
Vol. 12, No. 4, Fall 1994.*

How far can you travel in a day;

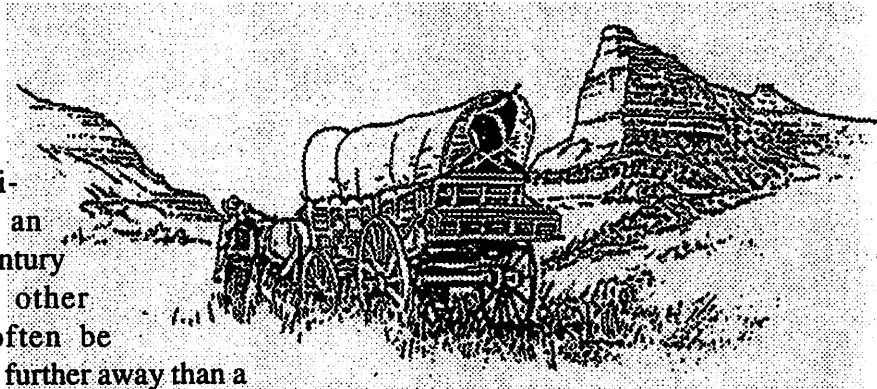
with horse and buggy

If you know the location of the residence of either spouse in an 18th or 19th century marriage, the other spouse will often be found to live no further away than a man's horse can comfortably travel to and from in any given day. Most visiting/courting is thought to occur within the confines this limited time - a single day. This is particularly so in rural areas where the necessity of looking after one's property, home, crops, and animals prevented most men from staying away from their 'chores' more than a day. It is also reasonable to expect that the married couple met each other at some social or religious or community work function (ie. during road construction or a barn or house-building-bee).

So, how far can a man on a horse (or in a wagon) travel in one day. I think it is safe to assume no more than 25 miles each way by horseback - less than this by wagon. It would take 4 or 5 hours to go that far. It is certainly possible to distance in less time but it would be pushing a horse's endurance. This means up to 10 hours travelling in a day and perhaps very little time for courting. Its a good thing that most horses can find their own way home while their rider/driver sleeps.

This little bit of knowledge tells us to (at least initially) focus our search for the unknown residence and often the parental family of a marriage partner to within a 25 mile radius of the home of either person in the marriage.

Timberline Vol. VI, Issue 4, August, 1995



Birmingham Police Force Reports

A Valuable Resource

BY BETTE DUBOIS

I have recently received information re: my mother's father, John Rowley Lees. I found a woman in England researching the Lees family name, wrote to her and she sent me copies of his employment record and commendations he received while an officer with the Birmingham Police Force.

John Rowley Lees was born in Worcester, Worcestershire County, England on March 23, 1872, the eldest son of Frederick Lees and his wife Sophia. Family legend says that his father died young, his mother remarried and John did not care for his stepfather. He left home at an early age. I have no factual information on him until 1896, but heard he spent some time in India. He was married on July 12, 1896 to Elizabeth Maria Jeffries at Ashted Church, Ashted, Birmingham, England.[1]

On 21 June 1897 he joined the Birmingham City Police and continued with them except for 2 sessions of war service until 31 October 1924.[2]

According to the Record of Employment, John transferred to the Mounted Division in 1898 and was called to rejoin Regiment and left the Force on 13 October 1899. This would indicate he had served in the Military before joining the Police Force and would also confirm that he served in the Military on duty in India. John rejoined the Police Force 4th November 1901.[3]

John and Elizabeth had 4 children, Winnifred born about May, 1897, died about March 1900; Doris, June 8th, 1900 (my mother); Frederick John,

7 Oct. 1902 - 25 Dec. 1975 and William Henry 1 March. 1904 - Nov. 1973). From his return to service to 7 February 1915 he served bravely and well. He received many commendations for his work and at one time a commendation for saving lives after a building collapsed. He seems to have enjoyed good health.

On the 22 April, that year, John was mentioned in Despatches by the Commander-in-Chief of the East African Forces, when he rejoined the police once more. On March 1, he was promoted to Inspector at a salary of £320 per annum.

In 1926 Frederick Lees came to Canada and went to work for Alfred Stables on a farm east of Kenaston, Saskatchewan. He loved the country and sent back glowing reports to his father and mother. John and Elizabeth were thinking of emigrating and Elizabeth was especially missing her eldest son.

Arrangements were made for them and the two children still in England to come to Canada. If John did not like Saskatchewan, he would go to California and see about that.

According to the a letter of recommendation he received to give to the Immigration Board, he was 'at present time apparently in full health and strength and is 55 years of age.' The writer of this letter, C. H. Rafter, Chief Constable, Birmingham Police Force, states 'He is a tall athletic man, 6 feet high and 15 stone in weight and would, I am sure, be quite fitted for the agricultural occupation which he desires to take up in Canada.[4]

The family arrived about June 12th at the farm in the Kenaston area

and he immediately took option on a piece of land and set about building a house and other buildings. The house was a very up to date bungalow, (prefabricated from Alladin Homes) and his barn had a cement floor. Both buildings, although empty for at least 45 years, are still standing.

Doris married Alfred Stables and although both Henry (William Henry) and Jack (as Frederick John preferred now) were engaged but not married, the sons carried on living together with their parents.

Henry eventually returned to England to marry Florence Payne and Jack left the farm and moved to Saskatoon where he worked in a hotel. Elizabeth died in October of 1946, shortly after their 50th wedding anniversary, and John returned to England where he married Elsie and lived in Worchester until his death in October 1960.

Information from the Birmingham Police Force records have filled in gaps in my knowledge of my grandfather, John Rowley Lees.

Endnotes:

1. From a newspaper clipping in the Davidson Leader Newspaper. An account of the Lees 50th Anniversary celebration in July, 1946.

2. Birmingham England Police Service Record. From a copy of his Employment Record with Birmingham, England City Police.

3. Particulars of Rewards and Punishments. From a copy of 'Particulars of Rewards and Punishments'.

4. Copy of letter written by C. H. Rafter, Chief Constable. Birmingham Police Force, 4th May, 1927. Letter written to The Canadian Government Immigration Agent on 4th May, 1927.

British Naval Records

BY JOHN PRITCHARD

Timberline, Vol. VI, Issue 4, Aug. 1995

The historic records of the Royal Navy are in the Public Record Office at Kew, London. (Service records from about 1890 have not yet been deposited, since they may refer to people who are still alive.) The clerks in the admiralty kept extensive records, but did not organize them for the benefit of future generations of genealogists - hunting through the documents is usually hard work, and can be confusing and frustrating.

Not surprisingly, it's generally a lot easier to trace an officer than a seaman. There were fewer of them, they had a "career structure" and the Admiralty had some responsibility to keep track of their doings.

Until 1853, seamen signed on for a particular commission in an individual ship (which could be a period of a few months to several years), and the ship's company would be paid off when the vessel returned to its home port on completion of the voyage. Except in time of war, the seamen would not automatically re-join that ship - or any Royal Navy ship.

Although a number of sailors appear to have served almost continuously in the Royal Navy, others moved between Royal Navy and merchant ships during their working life.

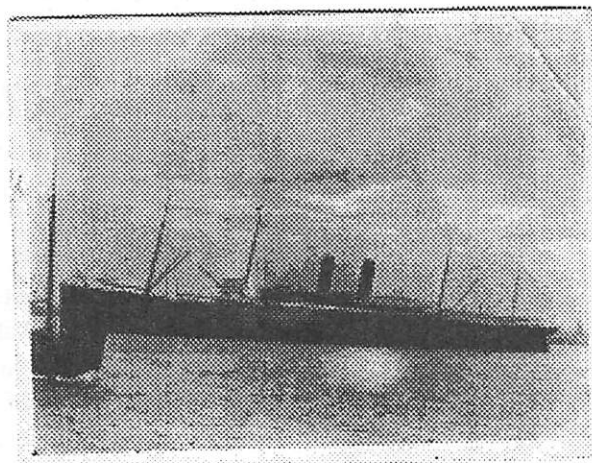
There were therefore no central records kept of the service of individual sailors. The exception to this is where a sailor, or his dependents,

applied for a pension from the Navy - the Chatham Chest and Greenwich Hospital. In these cases, service in the Royal Navy had to be demonstrated and (some) records survive with this information.

Since your ancestor survived and moved to Canada, this would not apply. The only records which would show his service in the Royal Navy are therefore the muster and pay books for the ships in which he served.

The Public Record Office has about a quarter of a million of these documents - bear in mind that each ship had a new set of books for each commission - and there is no index.

Muster books in the late 18th century contain limited personal information. This would include date of joining the ship; age at joining; whether pressed or volunteer (in some cases this would show where recruited); place and country of birth (not always filled in) date and reason for discharge; and amounts to be deducted from wages.



From 1795, it was possible for a sailor to make an "allotment", by which his pay could be drawn by his wife or mother whilst he was away at sea. Registers of such allotments, and of payments made by the Navy Pay Office, do exist: from these it may be possible to obtain the name, address and relationship of the recipient. (Assuming that your ancestor made an allotment - many sailors did not.)

With the victory over Napoleon in 1815, the Royal Navy shrank from a strength of 145,000 men to only 19,000. I would agree that this is the time when your ancestor decided to emigrate.— However, even a search for the few years before 1815 could still mean examining thousands of ships' musters... Incidentally, The Public Record Office holds - and allows readers to examine - the originals of all of these documents. In general they have not been microfilmed, still less are they available in any computer-based form.

Archives and Record Offices:

an introduction

BY JEAN COLE

reprinted with permission [ed. note] Jean Cole presented this lecture at the SGS Seminar Oct. 20-23, 1994

County and other record offices have been designated as official archive repositories by the Master of the Rolls and house a diversity of ancient and modern archives. Most county record offices have also been appointed as diocesan record offices and, as such, contain ecclesiastical records some of which are familiar to genealogists, such as wills and administrations, marriage licences and, of course, bishops transcripts, but they also include many records which can be of use to family historians. Apart from the ones expected by the genealogist for their research there are others which can add greatly to the knowledge and history of our families.

All record offices virtually have the same types of archival material but material which relates mainly to their own counties and areas. Unfortunately, they all have differing ways of cataloguing their collections but, in reality they are basically the same. Parish registers and parish chest records usually come under one type of numbering category whilst other collections such as those of boroughs, cities and large towns, quarter sessions, petty sessions, clerk of the peace, poor law unions, county councils, family, estates, businesses and solicitors etc. will have differing types of catalogue numbers and prefixes. Record offices often have guides to their collections, some free, and others which can range from a few shillings to £ or two and it is always wise to enquire about these before embarking on your research. Some family history societies [1] also publish guides to their county records.

After parish registers, bishops transcripts, wills and administrations, comes the necessary search into parish chest records[2] which may give that essential clue to enable further research into our family histories. Briefly, these are overseers' of the poor accounts, churchwardens' accounts, constables accounts, surveyors of the highways accounts plus other documents which may have survived such as those concerning settlements, removals, bastardy, apprenticeships [parish, pauper and charity], militia and workhouse lists. Never assume that all parish documents have been deposited in the record office but make enquiries whether any still remain within the parish. Most archivists will have listings of these.

Places such as large towns, boroughs or cities usually have their own records and these can often be rewarding, being not dissimilar, in many cases, to those of their parishes but usually containing additional documentation. Marlborough borough and Salisbury city in Wiltshire both have an immense amount of surviving and deposited archives, some of which are similar and therefore supplement their parish material; others being different types of records altogether but still of good genealogical value.

Marlborough parish and some borough documents are in the process of being transcribed for publication[3] in the near future and extracts from just some of these will illustrate this summary. Both Marlborough St. Peter & St. Paul and St. Mary the Virgin parishes have 'Bonds to save the parish harmless from individual paupers'. *In 1676 Peter Shettleworth of St. Sepulchre's in the city of London, salesman, came to inhabit St. Peter's parish and he was required to provide a bond in the form of a sum of money should it ever have become necessary for him to require poor relief. This bond would then be used to defray any costs incurred by the parish for his maintenance and was raised by Peter Shettleworth himself with his brother, John Shenleworth of St. Sepulchre 's, coachman.*[4]

In Marlborough borough documents are two large bundles referring to vagrants who descended on the town from all over the country. One pass of 1787 was for *Thomas Fenesey removing him from Marlborough, via Marshfield, co. Gloucestershire, thence to Bristol and then back to Ireland.*[5]

There are pauper apprenticeship indentures in existence not only for Marlborough's two parishes but also some 17th century borough pauper indentures. Marlborough St. Peter's parish overseers' of the poor, apprenticed *Rebecca Morse daughter of Ann Morse to Sarah Watkins, mantua maker of St. George 's parish, Hanover Square, London in 1776.* The parish chest of St. Mary the Virgin has militia lists[6] showing names of 'substitutes' such as *Isaac Goddard of the parish who became a militia substitute in 1807 for William Smith, a farmer of Wootton Bassett, co. Wilts. Goddard's wife Rebecca and his daughter, Rebecca, received relief and maintenance for the three years Isaac was in the Militia.* In addition there are rents and rates, coroners' inquisitions, vagrants' examinations as to their places of settlement with their

continued next page

Archives and Record Offices

continued

removals. The Petty Sessions documents include cases of assault, drunkenness, riots, furious driving, cruelty to animals, profane oaths, bastardy, abscondments by apprentices, husbands and wives from their families and deserters from the army and navy. These few examples give only a brief indication, not only to what may be discovered in this particular borough, but what can be discovered in other boroughs, cities, towns and parishes all over the country.

The county clerk of the peace records are another important genealogical source for they contain a great variety of documents which were required by law to be deposited with them, the major collection of which are those of the quarter sessions[7] often dating from the late 16th century onwards. These refer to crimes committed by many of our forebears, depositions of witnesses and calendars of prisoners and so on. The clerk's records also refer to licensing of parish constables,[8] gamekeepers and alehouses, coroners' bills, county constabulary, hairpowder certificates, dissenters' meeting house licences, electoral rolls and poll books, freemasons, lieutenantancy [militia lists and enrolments from 1757 on], roads, highways, turnpikes and canals, etc., etc.[9]

Dissenters' meeting house certificates date from 1689 to around 1852 and often may be the only surviving source for discovering some of our non conformist ancestors: *31 July 1689. Benvick Bassett and elsewhere - the dwellinghouse of Mary Goddard in Benyick, the house of Henry Hammons in Brinkworth and the house of John Daye in Lyneham [Presbyterian and Independent], Robert Rowswell, Thomas Lewin*[10]

Coroners' bills: *26 January 1753 Devizes. Ruth Pierce, late of Potterne, from the visitation of the great and almighty God in a great quarrel was struck dead with a lie in her mouth.*[11] [incidentally, this event was recorded by a monument in Devizes market place as a warning to all who pass by!].

Ruth Pierce was also discovered in the notebook of William Hunt[12], *a local justice of the peace, some seven years previous to her sudden death when she was found guilty of wood stealing with two of her labouring neighbours from the estate of Mr Wroughton of Eastcott in Potterne.* The justice 'out of regard for their great poverty and their promises of not offending again', decided to grant a pardon.

Spelling can sometimes trap the unwary as in the Jury of the Hundred of Potterne and Cannings when they presented to the Quarter Sessions in 1634 that *William Baylie of Cannings Episcopi [Bishops Cannings] husbandman, for 'that he is a nit wacker'*. Although this arouses the imagination, William Baylie was, in reality, presented for being a 'night walker', an offence at that time.

There are other county records to be found such as Poor Law Union minute books and documents, education, censuses taken for various purposes by parishes and some land owners of their tenants,[13] deeds and leases, probates, charities, land taxes, family and estate records, manorial records, county council and other council records, business and trade records and other personal records that have been deposited over the years. For example, the Ailesbury family records contain the courts martial papers kept by Lord Bruce whilst he was the commanding officer of the Wiltshire Militia during the Seven Years' War.[14] These are of interest, not only locally, but because not many courts martial records of this period are in existence, even in the Public Record Office. *6 August 1759. Wiltshire Regiment of Militia. Court Martial of Joseph Bridle. Lt Duke stated 'on Fn'day evening I went out to exercise at 6 o'clock. The prisoner declared he would be the first man that would not go to camp or eat the bread or lay on the straw. Upon which the whole company joined in the same cry. 'The Prisoner confesses the offence and promises better behaviour in the future. It was the opinion of the court that the prisoner should remain under confinement only 24 hours in the Black Hole as he appeared very penitent at his trial.*

Maps are another major aid to research and can be found dating from all periods for a great variety of places, ranging from tithe and enclosure maps to ordnance surveys, to those drawn up by individuals or parishes for their own purposes.

Conclusion:

It must be recognized that for many genealogists endeavouring to trace their English ancestry from afar, there will be difficulties, not the least in not being able to have an actual 'hands on' situation. Fortunately, many societies are transcribing and indexing records which are then published to make research easier for those living at a distance. These may be found on record office shelves, Mormon Family History Libraries, Society of Genealogists and also in the collections of Family History Societies.

Local Studies libraries exist for all counties and vari-

ous local history societies have been, and still are, publishing books about their particular villages and towns. There will also be other county publications by record societies, Notes and Queries and others which were long running publications of great value.[15] Local history libraries should be able to make these available, one hopes, through the inter-library loan system. Wherever a local history society exists, or, at the very least a local historian, some considerable help may be obtained from them concerning the local and social aspects of ancestral villages or towns. Photographs and prints of all aspects of a county can be more than helpful and most county local studies libraries have large collections of these which can be photocopied for a few pence. These libraries also contain county histories,[16] trade and street directories and some maps, newspapers on film,[17] county census returns, General Register Office indexes and a variety of other sources. A county local studies librarian should always be able to direct the researcher to publications in existence for a particular parish or town relating to that county. Many museums, particularly regimental and other service museums[18] have archival material as well as history sources on their collections. I would say that where you have ancestry in certain English and Welsh counties you would do well to join that county family history society and tap into their local knowledge and expertise.

Endnotes :

1. See *Sources for Shropshire Genealogy* by S.C. Clifford [Shropshire FHS 1993]: *West Kent Sources A guide to genealogical research in the Diocese of Rochester* [N.W. Kent FHS - 2nd edition] : Hampshire Record Office guides: Devon Record Office have guides to certain collections., etc. etc.
2. *Parish Registers of England* by J.C. Cox [Reprint of 1910 ed. by EP Publishing 1974] : *Parish Chest* by W.E. Tate [Phillimore]
3. In progress by Jean Cole for *Miscellany of Marlborough Misfits* due in 1995 by Wiltshire FHS
4. WRO 871/205
5. *Marlborough Borough* G2211 /230 - vagrants
6. WRO 871/f79
7. See Gibson Guide to Quarter Sessions records in England & Wales [FFHS]
8. Parish constables licensed by justices 1842 to 1862
9. See *County Records [Quarter Sessions. Petty Sessions, Clerk of the Peace & Lieutenancy]* by F.G. Emmison and Irvine Gray [Historical Association booklet]
10. WRO A1 /110 T1689] from Wiltshire Record Society publication 40.

ety publication 40.

11. WRO A5/2/1 /2 from Wiltshire Record Society publication 36
12. In the collection of the Wiltshire Record Office.
13. Published by the Wiltshire FHS in four books [transcribed & edited by Beryl Hurley 1994]
14. To be a publication by the Wiltshire FHS in 1995 [transcribed & edited by Jean Cole] WRO 9/
15. Some of these may be found in Canadian University libraries and other institutions
16. Victoria County History series - some counties better covered than others
17. The British Newspaper Library at Colindale, London has not only British newspapers and periodicals but also a world-wide newspaper collection
18. Royal Marine Museum, Eastney, Hampshire has archival material and a large photograph collection. The R.A.F. Museum at Hendon has its own archives and photograph collection

Reading:

The Gibson guides published by the Federation of Family History Societies are an invaluable aid to research for specific archives in record offices

British Archives: A guide to archive sources in the United Kingdom by Janet Foster and Julia Sheppard [Macmillan 1988]

Enjoying Archives by David Iredale [Phillimore]

Genealogical Resources in English Repositories by Joy Wade Moulton [Hampton House, Columbus, Ohio 1988] with updated supplements]

Genealogy for Librarians by Richard Harvey [British Library Association 1993] Greater London

Cemeteries and Crematoria by Patricia Wolfson, now updated by Cliff Webb [SOG 1994]

In and Around Record Repositories in Great Britain & Ireland by Jean Cole & Rosemary Church [Family Tree Magazine 1992. 3rd edition]

London Local Archives: A Directory of Local Authority Record Offices & Libraries [Guildhall Library & Greater London Archives]

Parish Chest by W.E. Tate [Phillimore]

Saving Your Photographs:

making them last

Reprinted with permission from the New York Times. VOL. CXXXVII...No. 47,281 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1987

The photo album, storehouse for the treasured memories of many of the nation's families, often damages the image it holds. The materials and construction of many new imported albums as well as those purchased in the years past, create a harsh environment for photographic prints, research has shown.

At risk are black and white photographs and the color snapshots that have documented the lives of millions during the last four decades.

"An essential part of many families' heritage is in danger of being lost, and yet few are aware of it," said James M. Reilly, director of the Image Permanence Institute of the Rochester Institute of Technology. "People think that by putting these family treasures in an album, they're being preserved forever, to be passed down to future generations," said Judith Fonson, the conservation officer at the Hoover Institution of Stanford University in California. "Yet in many cases these albums are helping to speed their deterioration."

A Shoe Box Can Be Better

In some albums, "photographs are ruined much more quickly than they would be if you just left them in a shoe box," said Douglas Severson, a conservator at the Art Institute of Chicago. He is chairman of the photography group of the American Institute for Conservation, The national organization of professional conserva-

tors and researchers. The situation is increasingly serious, said Mr. Reilly, "because the materials in the photo albums are getting cheaper and cheaper" as stores sell low-priced albums imported from the Far East.

The storage areas for many families' albums -attics and basements - are adding to the problem, Mr. Severson said since they expose pictures to damaging heat, humidity and

the whites of the prints in both black and white and color prints," Mr. Reilly, said.

The plastic covering can be harmful not only because it completely seals the photograph in with cardboard, but because the plastic gives off gases that attack photographic images. "Only certain plastics are regarded as safe, and that's not the kind you find in the cheaper albums," said Mr. Reilly. The best plastics are polyester (trade name Mylar) polyethylene, polypropylene, triacetate and Tyvek. Furthermore, Mr. Severson said "the strips of adhesive material can be devastating to



wide fluctuations in temperature. The Rochester Institute's most recent research shows that "the level of damage from poor-quality materials is much worse than we had imagined" Mr. Reilly said "The worst type of album, conservators say, is the most common one: the so-called magnetic album. It has no magnets, but its cardboard pages grip photographs on a sticky adhesive coating covered by a layer of plastic that is peeled back; to position the photos. In such albums, the cheap-quality cardboard gives off peroxides that can yellow staining in

photographs, transferring themselves to the print." Ms. Fonson explained that eventually a bond forms between the adhesive and the photograph, "so you cannot take out the photo without destroying it." This is by no means the only harmful type of album. Mr. Reilly said the black backing paper that was used in many older albums "is the pits-the paper gives off oxidant gases that attack photo images." Acid used in making paper often places photographs in jeopardy.

Not only from the chemical action of the album pages on the prints, but from the disintegrating effect it has

on the pages. "In some old albums the pages have crumbled to dust," Mr. Reilly said. Harmful, too, are rubber cement, animal glues and mucilage used to mount prints, and paste-down photo-mounting corners. Most photo albums from the 1940's and earlier, containing black and white pictures, 'show evidence of some damage from the material or construction of the albums, if you look carefully," Mr. Reilly said.

Most Photos Are Now in Color

But now, more than 90 percent of the 14 million snapshots taken in the United States every year are in color. Those who grew up during the nearly universal proliferation of the color snapshot belong to the most photographically documented era in history. Yet Mr. Severson said "Their parents will have a much more stable record since their childhood pictures were taken entirely in black and white film," which has more stable images. "It's quite rare to find color prints from the 50's and 60's that don't look markedly changed" he said 'Right now the visual heritage of a generation is being lost. These are the people in their mid-30's, whose childhood pictures were taken in the 50's and 60's."

Some album manufacturers in this country. say they are now using materials that will not damage photographs.

"For eight years now we've used non-PVC plastic," said John W. Brooks Jr, president of the Holson Company in Wilton, Conn. The largest American album maker, it ac-

counts for 30 percent of the United States market. Mr. Brooks referred to polyvinyl chloride plastics, which cause irreversible damage to prints.

A spokesman for the Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, Henry Kaska, said that in the photo albums Kodak sells, "all the components have been tested and are acceptable for the storage of pictures."

Archive Quality Has a Cost

But specialty manufacturers that have long provided archive-quality materials to libraries and other institutions assert that their albums best provide the paper, plastics, adhesives and binding materials that will harm photos the least. These cost from \$30 to \$50, compared to the \$2 to \$15 that department and discount stores charge for albums that are not archive quality.

"We don't believe you can produce a truly archivally safe album, including pages for less than \$30 or \$40," said John Boral, a vice president at University Products Inc. of



Holyoke, Mass.

Business is now booming for such manufacturers.

"We've seen a dramatic increase in interest from private individuals about our photo albums," said Dennis Inch, vice president of Light Impressions, a Rochester manufacturer.

Helping the 'Family Archivist'

Many conservators are seeking to give information, through lectures and seminars, about the possible damage to albums to the "family archivist," defined as the person in most families who keeps the family record, collects photographs and passes on the family tree," said Mr. Reilly.

Those seeking to preserve their photos might be doing historians a favor, too, Ms. Fonson said

"Seemingly ordinary photographs may be important in ways that people do not recognize," she said "Historians have used photographs extensively in documenting culture-to determine things such as clothing styles and the interiors and exteriors of houses." •

Land Records:

Canada and USA

BY SHARI TRARBACK

First printed in West Central Branch - Root Tootin Vol II, No 2 & 3, 1995

Records attached to land ownership and tenancies generally provide a valuable source of information for genealogists.

Land records cover a large range of sources, spanning hundreds of years or more of history. Probably the best known record of this sort is the Domesday Book, which was a survey of his Kingdom ordered by William the Conqueror in 1086. This Norman survey of land ownership was based upon military service. To ensure an effective army, land was granted in return for knight service, defined in terms of quotas of armed men. William the Conqueror ordered this survey to become knowledgeable of the number of towns, villages and manors in his kingdom, as well as the population of these areas and their revenues. The feudal system the survey established was carried out with a thoroughness unequalled until modern times. However, within each estate (or manor) tenancies continued in a way which had begun before the Normans.

Essentially there were two types of manorial tenants: freemen and bondsmen or villeins. In his turn, the Lord of the manor held his land from a higher noble, who held his land from the King. This would have been in return for military service. Free tenants gave military service or paid rent, while villeins had use of the land in return for work on the Lord's land. The villeins' land was held according to the custom of the manor and its transfer from one tenant to another (frequently on the death of the tenant when it passed to his son) was recorded in the Court Rolls of the manor. The Court Manor did not confine itself to matters of transfers or tenancies only, but dealt also with enforcements of customs of the manor, punishments of petty misdemeanors or settlements of minor disputes. Obviously, if you can identify the manor your ancestors were living on, and if the records have survived, you can uncover a wealth of information.

Coming nearer to the present day, title deeds, Land Tax assessments, mortgages, Hearth Tax returns, Enclosure awards, annuities, insurance and title records all yield a vast amount of information about all walks of life.

Connections between families and different generations can be deduced by a study of land records and/or title

deeds which extend back to the 12th century. Most records were written in Latin up to 1732, which may create a problem when researching these time periods.

A deed may be a simple conveyance of land, usually between two parties. The more complex the conveyance, the greater the chance of finding more information. A series of deeds, both simple or complex, can give a vast amount of genealogical information about one family. In Britain it is not uncommon for families to own property for two or more centuries, thus the accumulation of deeds and conveyances can be extremely large.

The series of documents known as the Feet of Fines covering a period of six centuries are nearly unparalleled. They begin at the end of the 12th century and continue into the 19th. These were records of fictional lawsuits over the possession of land in order to obtain the judgment of the court as to ownership.

Similar records useful in medieval genealogy are the *Regis Rolls*, *De Banco Rolls* and *Docket Books* of the Exchequer. Another extremely valuable type of enquiry was the *inquisition Post Mortem*, which was conducted after the death of many of the landowners. This usually elicits the date of death, name, age and relationship of the heir. These enquiries ceased in 1645.

Landowners who supported the King against the victorious Commonwealth during the English Civil War, had their lands confiscated. Having 'confessed their delinquency', they had to give a full account of their possessions. They were allowed to 'compound' by surrendering a portion of their estate, which varied according to their 'guilt'. These records are known as the *Composition Papers* and give information about condition of such individuals, often mentioning heirs and other family members.

Exchequer Class E179 at the Public Record Office - London, are records of tax assessments. Among these, the *Lay Subsidies* give names of tax payers. In this same class of documents are the *Hearth Tax Returns* of Charles's reign, many of which have been published. The lists include those paying taxes and those exempt due to poverty.

A useful adjunct to subsidy records is in class E115 at the PRO. The main value of these records is the recording of changes of address when a taxpayer moves away.

Registries in London, Beverley, Wakefield and Northallerton can be searched for the time period 1704 -

1736. Every deed concerning transfers of land (and details) within the areas are recorded. These valuable records contain names, addresses occupations and more.

"Returns of Owners of Lands" 1873 - 1876, is a useful volume arranged by county. Most reference libraries and record offices have a copy.

Canadian Land Systems

It is not likely you will find complete basic genealogical information in land records as they were used to transfer land from one party to another. Irrelevant names, dates or parents were not included.

Land records do comprise one of the most important early sources for research in Canada. Whatever the type of land record and era it was created in, researchers will find some basic genealogical information.

Land subdivision systems have existed in Canada since the first settlers arrived. These systems were varied but everyone was primarily concerned with an orderly division of land made available by grant or sale. Each system maintained a record of an individual parcel or tract of land, as a distinct and identifiable parcel.

Four major systems of subdivision have developed in Canada:

1) River Lot System:

is characterized by long narrow lots running perpendicular to and along major rivers. The river lot system was developed to guarantee accessibility to transportation, which in those times were the waterways.

2) Patchwork System:

Known as the 'crazy quilt system' similar to those developed in England and the early American colonies. Natural features were used to determine the beginning and the end of property lines. This resulted in odd shaped lots of varying sizes, although they usually were organized within a parish and given a number. This system was found primarily in the Maritimes, especially in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

3) Rectangular Lot Systems:

This system utilizes the parish or township as its largest component and is further subdivided into a series of lots. These lots were of uniform size and shape; about 100 -200 acres. The rectangular lot system occurs in Ontario, Quebec and in the Maritimes.

4) Dominion Land System:

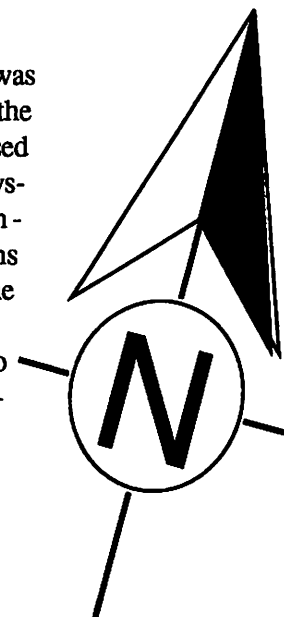
The Dominion Land System was instituted in 1870 and covers the largest area of Canada. It was based on the American Public Lands System. The base unit is the township; then divided into sections and finally quarter sections. The quarter sections are numbered consecutively from south to north. This system exists primarily in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and parts of British Columbia.

A. Original Land Grants

Theoretically, all land in Canada belonged to the King, who granted land to individual settlers or land colonization companies. After the initial granting of land, it became the local registrars or land titles office's responsibility to record subsequent transfers. The records generated by the initial granting of the land can provide some genealogical information.

Seigneurial Records developed in France, were a form of feudal tenure. Seigneurs were granted large parcels of land that they had to populate with tenant farmers or Habitants. Many records have developed out of this system, such as the sale of the 'rights' of the Habitants to occupy specific parcels of land. Although not the owner, the Habitant had the 'right of occupancy', which could be bought or sold. Other responsibilities of the Seigneurs were census records and court records. These records can be found in the Quebec judicial archives or National Archives of Canada.

Crown Land Records were records created by the provincial government in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes recording the Crown Land granted to individuals. These grants were originally made to all Loyalists or children of Loyalists; and later to all settlers in various provinces. A settler had to submit a petition for a grant, which in turn into be reviewed by the government before being awarded. These procedures varied somewhat from province to province. The early land grant records of Ontario and Quebec are divided between the Public Archives of Ontario and the Provincial Archives. Petitions and the minutes can be found in the National Archives of Canada; while other



continued next page

Land Records of Canada *continued...*

land records are retained by the province or deposited in the provincial archives.

Dominion Land Records: Upon the conclusion of transfer of Rupert's Land from the Hudsons Bay's Company to the new Dominion, came most of the land in Western Canada. After the division of land using the Dominion Land System, the government could sell or grant the land to individuals or companies. The exception was, of course, school lands and HBC lands, usually sections 11 & 29 and 8 & 28, respectively in each township. The federal government then created the Dept. of the Interior and the Dominion Lands Branch. Free grants or homesteads, were administered by the Dominion Lands Branch from 1870 - 1930. These homesteads and the records resulting from them are the largest collection of records of government land in the west. Homestead applications and statements submitted at the end of a residency contain the name of the applicant, his age, address, and occupation, date of settlement, his family, number of acres, number and kind of livestock and a description of the buildings. The applications are deposited with provincial agencies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and B.C. The indexes and registers to the land grants are in RG15 of the National Archives of Canada.

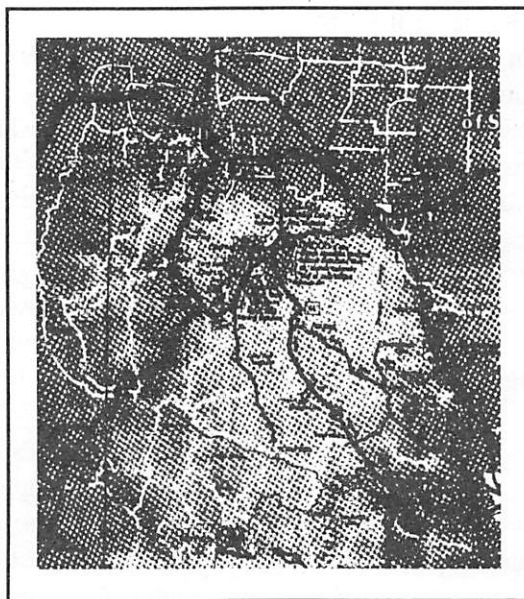
Other Grants and Leases:

Second Homesteads - homesteaders who filed on land and obtained Letters Patent, were allowed to sell and move to unsettled areas of the country to partake of a 'second homestead'. Pre-emption - allowed a settler who had entered on a homestead to obtain an 'interim entry' on another quarter section adjacent to his land. After receiving his letter patent, he could then purchase his 'pre-emption' land.

Half Breed Scrip - the half breed head of family could

obtain a grant of land or a specific amount of scrip (a promissory note) redeemable for a government land parcel of his choosing. This originated in Manitoba but was extended to Metis of NWT. After 1876, no grants were offered, only scrip.

Veteran's Grants - a provision granting a quarter section of land to each soldier who participated in the Red River Rebellion of 1870. Grants were made available for North West Mounted Policemen who had served 3 years from 1873 - 1879. Further legislation granted land to veterans of the North West Rebellion of 1885 and the South African War.



School Lands - sale and lease of these land was handled by the Dept. of the Interior, School Lands Branch.

The correspondence files of the Dept. Of the Interior can also contain a variety of information: Lists of immigrants settled by land colonization companies; or groups of ethnic immigrants settling on blocks of Dominion Land.

Records relating to 'squatters' can also provide some details for a family history. Registration of squatters was the responsibility of the surveyors who did the initial subdivision of the townships.

B. Local Land Records

Registration Systems: the provincial government established at an early date, the registration of all documents resulting from a transfer of land. This was to regulate land transactions between individuals. The result is the ability of a buyer to visit a registration office to ensure the seller does indeed hold title to the property and also to view any encumbrances before finalizing the sale.

The two systems regulating land transfers in Canada are the *Registry System* and the *Torrens System*.

Registry System - is prevalent in Southern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Manitoba operated under this system from 1871 - 1885. The Registry System provides for the registration of deeds and other documents affecting the title of land, but won't guarantee its title. Each Abstract (or Index) book from this system, contains one chronological page for each parcel of land, listing all in-

SGS News

FROM THE OFFICE . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

I hope that by the time you read this, the weather will have improved over the very cold temperatures we have now, and it will be spring! However, despite this cold weather, we have had increased numbers visiting and using the library. All our classes have been filled.

The Bulletin has a new look! Our new cover was designed to reflect our mandate. This includes providing assistance to Saskatchewan residents researching their heritage around the world, along with preservation and interpretation of records in Saskatchewan. We have been working toward standardizing the format of the contents. We are still looking for volunteers to help with the Bulletin. Would you like to edit a column?

Are you making the most of your membership? For information regarding library hours and SGS activities, please consult the SGS Bulletin Board. Are you aware of the benefits of membership or the programs the Society offers? Since this is the first issue for our new members, I will list the benefits of membership in this issue and discuss the SGS programs in the next issue.

As a member you:

- receive 4 copies of the Bulletin per year.
- can borrow books directly from the SGS Library if you reside in Canada.
- use microfilm/fiche collection in the SGS Library.
- access all our research services.
- receive assistance on researching your family history.
- join a branch - see listings of branch contacts and meetings.
- can vote at all membership meetings.

If you require information from the SGS, we ask that you make a detailed request in writing so that we have a clear understanding of your requirements. Please provide us with a self-addressed stamped envelope.
NOTE: This does not include book orders.

Happy Hunting! I look forward to seeing you at the Family History Fair, April 13 in Regina and the Annual General Meeting, April 27 in Saskatoon.

PREPARATIONS CONTINUE FOR THE FIRST ANNUAL FAMILY HISTORY FAIR

BY GLENN PEARDON

Fair Coordinator

As reported in the last issue of the Bulletin, the SGS will hold its first annual Family History Fair on April 13, 1996 in the Regina Performing Arts Centre, 1077 Angus Street. The fair will run from 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

The fair has as objectives to increase public awareness of SGS and its activities and services; to acquaint researchers with the types of tools and services available; to provide an opportunity to vendors and agencies to display their wares; to offer timely and informative workshops on related topics; and, as a fund raiser for the SGS. Space for a commercial display will cost \$125. Non profit organizations will be charged \$25. Visitors will be charged a nominal \$2.

The one day fair will follow the usual format and will bring together commercial and publicly funded agencies who have something to offer genealogical researchers.

Workshops on relevant topics will be offered in conjunction with the event.

Members are invited to offer their services to make this exciting venture a success. Please contact the SGS office if you would like to assist or if you require more information.

CONGRATULATIONS !

Open Invitation to:

Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the **Regina Branch** of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society at the Knox-Metropolitan Church, Lower Assembly Hall, Regina.

When: May 2, 1996

What: Buffet Dinner
Entertainment
Anniversary Cake

Guest Speaker - Dr. John Archer

Cost: \$14 each - tickets available from any Regina Branch Executive Member.

"Everyone is Welcome"
"Come and join the Celebration"

LOTTERY CONTEST

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

All submissions must be postmarked no later than October 31, 1996. Entries may be left at the SGS Library or brought to the Seminar in Prince Albert.

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

See next Bulletin for further details.

SGS ROLES

1. Role of the SGS Member - *Grassroots of the SGS*

- To pursue their personal genealogical research and give assistance to others.
- To promote genealogical research & the SGS.
- To be active in attendance & participation at branch, regional & provincial levels.

2. Role of SGS Branches - *Focal point of local SGS members*

- To provide help & direction, information & fellowship to members.
- Provide motivation & networking with projects & workshops for member activities.
- Support & promote a positive image of the SGS, and perform reporting responsibilities.

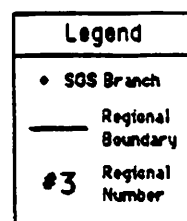
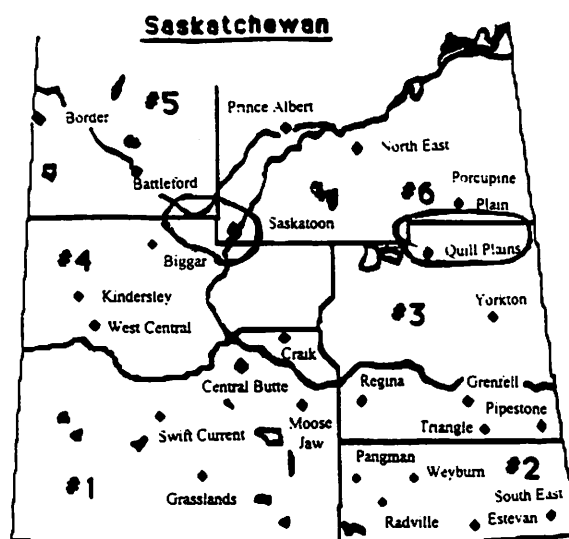
3. Role of the SGS Regions - *Liaison with the grassroots*

- To provide liaison between individual members, branches and the SGS Board.
- To provide an opportunity for neighbouring Branch/members to interact & participate in joint activities.
- An opportunity to ensure that the SGS Board has a province-wide representation.

4. Roles of the SGS Board of Directors - *Trustees for the membership.*

- To arrange for funding & manage the Society in a responsible manner.

- Provide & maintain genealogical resources for the membership.
 - Provide support, leadership, information to the members & Branches.
5. **Role of the SGS Office & Staff - *Administer SGS operation in pursuit of Society goals.***
- Under the direction of the SGS Board they perform the daily operations.
 - Supervise & maintain the SGS library & other programs.
 - Ensure that the Society lives up to & not beyond their budget.



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

- EDIT Columns in Bulletin.
- EXTRACT, Vital Statistics from Leader-Post at the Regina Public Library.
- DATA ENTRY.

Notice of Annual Meeting

To be held 27 April 1996 at the Radisson Hotel, 405 Twentieth Street East, Saskatoon.
(Michelangelo C Room)

- 10:30 Coffee & Registration. Silent Auction.
- 10:45 Workshop: *Coroner's Records: What Records are Available and How to Access Them.*
Presentation by Dr. John Nyssen, Provincial Coroner.
- 12:00 Lunch.
- 1:15 Workshop: *Are You Making the Best Use of Your Genealogical Society Membership?*
Presentation by Laura Hanowski, Provincial Librarian - Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.
- 2:15 Refreshment Break.
- 2:30 Annual Meeting.
- Audited Statement
 - By-Laws - SGS minor Regional Boundary changes. See map page ii.

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There will be an exchange of the Floater Collection and a large Silent Auction. Please bring your floater books as soon as possible on that day. We will be selling SGS Publications at a discount prices on this day only.

We would appreciate your registration as soon as possible. Registration Fee is \$14.00. Includes workshops and lunch. A block of rooms have been reserved for those attending this function for \$66.00 a night with complimentary parking for registered guests. When booking the room, advise the hotel that you are attending the SGS meeting to receive this rate.

REGISTER BY:

- March 26 - Guarantee for Hotel Room**
April 24 - Guarantee for Lunch

REGISTRATION FOR SGS ANNUAL MEETING & WORKSHOPS

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____

Enclosed: \$14.00 Cheque/Money Order ☐ Cash ☐

1995 FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN

The following is a list of people who donated money to the SGS Fundraising Campaign for 1995.

Friends (\$10-49)

Joyce Anaka
Marion Andrew
Darlene Bates
Barbara Berneche
Marion Biccum
Fay Bitter
Marguerite Black
Marybeth Brown
John Campbell
Roberta Case
Donna Cox
Laurie Cox
William Cram
Sherrice Cunningham
Lilly Currie
Mabel Curry
Thomas Dewing
Evelyn Dreher
Connie Duncan
James Q. Falconer
Norman Faulkner
Muriel Forest
Beryl Forgay
John Fowler
Donna Fox
Mel Friesen
Harold Gallagher
Raymond Gill
Lila Haukeness
June Helm
Evelyn Henderson
Vera Holmes
Jennie & Donald Hopfner
John Kirkland
Iann S. Kozij
Carol Laberge
Reinhold Lothammer
Murray Marien
Mary Jean Martin
Florence Maynes
Betty McManus
Anne McSheffrey
Jennie Megaffin

Jean Moore
P. Gordon Munnoch
Ed Novecosky
Ruby Parkinson
Kay Parley
Anne Rae
Audrey Richards
Kathleen Rieberger
Craig Salisbury
John & Betty Smith
Ida Mae Sommerville
June Stappler
John L. Stephen
Don & Marilynne Strueby
John Tackaberry
Sharon Theriault
William Thiele
John Vogt
Mary Wallace
Lyle Watson
Brenda White
Phyllis White
Joyce Wilby
Eileen Zamulinski

Fellows (\$50 - \$99)

Doug & Vi Appleton
D. Brenda Cooper
Ed Goski
Gordon Hill
Evelyn Jonescu
Eleanor Peterson
Bob Pittendrigh
William Sonnenberg
Phyllis Taylor
Pemrose Whelan
Audrey Wilkenson
South East Branch

Associate (\$100 - \$499)

Nellie Barber
Hannah Bell
Rae Chamberlain
Betty & James Coldwell
Francis Klein
Frank & Beryl McLeod
Phyllis Williams

1995 Special Purchases

In 1995 the following people donated \$10 or more to be put towards a special purchase of their choice.

Alice Achter
Peter Barber
Alice Burke
A. Keith Couse
Nora Anne Dornstauder
Cathy Edwards
Elizabeth Foster
Margaret Franko
Susan Hahn
Laura Hanowski
Jack & Lillian Horning
David Johnson
Joanne MacPherson
Lorna McLean
Howard T. Orser
Anne Rae
Kathy Robertson
Ida Mae Sommerville
Marge Thomas
Pauline Vaugeois
Judy Venables
Bob Warford

Memorial Donations Received in 1995 For:

Jack Arnot
Edith Muriel Elliott
Leonard Ferner
Bill Flynn
John F. Gracey
Jennie Mae Senton
(mother of Lillian Horning)
Ernie Thomas
(father-in-law of Marge Thomas)

SGS Library

Additions

BY LAURA HANOWSKI
Librarian

Canada

- In A Strange Land. A Pictorial Record of the Chinese In Canada 1788 - 1923. (Book).
Donated by David Obee.
- New Icelanders. A North American Community. (Book). Donated by David Obee.
- Ukrainians in Canada. The Formative Years. (Book). Donated by David Obee.

Canada: Alberta

- Strathmore Cemetery, Sacred Heart Parish Cemetery: SW 15-24-25 W4. (Book). Donated by Wendy Schultz.

Canada: Alberta, Calgary

- Basilian Fathers. Calgary 1933 - 1983. (Book).
Donated by David Obee.

Canada: Nova Scotia

- Directory of Members and Surname Interests Nova Scotia Genealogical Association 1995. (Book).

Canada: Ontario

- Index to Marriage Registrations of Ontario, Canada 1869-1873, Book 2 - Volumes 4-10, 1869-1870. (Book).
- Index to Marriage Registrations of Ontario, Canada 1869-1873, Book 5 - Volumes 22-26, 1871-1873. (Book).
- Index to Marriage Registrations of Ontario, Canada 1869-1873, Book 6 - Volume 27-31, 1871-1873. (Book).
- **The remainder of the series is on order.*
- Ontario Genealogical Society Directory of Ontario Surnames, 1995 Edition. (Book).
Donated by Beryl McLeod.

Canada: Ontario, Norfolk Co.

- Historical Highlights of Norfolk County: Vol. 2. (Book). Donated by David G. Marshall.

Canada: Ontario, York Co., Toronto

- More Than An Island. A History of the Toronto Island. (Book).

Canada: Prince Edward Island, Hamilton

- Pathways to the Present, A Social History of Hamilton, Prince Edward Island. (Book).
Donated by Beryl McLeod.

Canada: Prince Edward Island, Malpeque

- Malpeque and Its People 1700 - 1982 Malpeque Historical Society. (Book). Donated by Beryl McLeod.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Golden Jubilee Edition of Saskatchewan Business Directory. (Book). Donated by David G. Marshall. *Reference Only.*
- History of the Golden Prairie Community. (Book). Donated by Elsie Browder.
- Holbien: Footprints of Our Pioneers Briarlea, Crutwell, Holbein, Nisbet, Rozilee, Wild Rose. (Book). Donated by Arthur W. Jones.
- Regina: Davin memories. Davin School 60th Anniversary 1929 - 1989. (Book). Donated by Louise Petschulat.
- Regina: Honoured With The Burden. A History of the Regina Board of Education. (Book).
Donated by Louise Petschulat.
- Regina: History of Harrow Degroot School. (Book). Donated by Louise Petschulat
- Saskatoon: Greystone 1909 - 1959. The University of Saskatchewan. (Book). Donated by Louise Petschulat. *Reference Only.*

- Saskatoon:Henderson's Saskatoon City Directory 1985. (Book). *Reference Only*.
- Uranium City: Uranium City The Last Boom Town. (Book). Donated by David Obee.
- Willow Bunch:1870 - 1995 125th Anniversary St. Ignace Parish Willow Bunch, Sask., Diocese of Gravelbourg. (Book). Donated by St. Ignace Parish.
- Punnichy: Between The Touchwoods. (Book). Donated by Margaret Korchinski.

Canada: Upper Canada/Canada West, Bathurst Dist.

- Marriage Register of Upper Canada/Canada West Vol. 5 Bathurst District 1831 - 1852. (Book).

Canada: Upper Canada/Canada West, Brock Dist.

- Marriage Registers of Upper Canada/Canada West Vol. 2 Brock District 1839 - 1857. (Book).

Canada: Upper Canada/Canada West, Huron Dist.

- Marriage Registers of Upper Canada/Canada West Vol. 3 Huron District 1841 - 1870. Includes Baptism, Marriage & Burial Returns 1849 Huron District - 1870. (Book).

Canada: Upper Canada/Canada West, London Dist.

- Marriage Register of Upper Canada/Canada West Vol. 4, Part 1: London District, 1795 - 1841. (Book).
- Marriage Registers of Upper Canada/Canada West Vol. 4, Part 2: London District, 1841 - 1852. (Book).

Canada: Upper Canada/Canada West, Talbot Dist.

- Marriages Registers of Upper Canada/Canada West Vol. 1: Talbot District 1837 - 1857. (Book).

Europe: Galicia

- Galizien German Descendants Newsletter # 1, January 1995. New exchange. (Periodical).

Family Histories

- Cunningham: The Cunningham Clan Chronicles. (Book). Donated by Keith & Robert Cunningham.
- Dombowsky: Quest For Freedom. (Book). Donated by Vera McIver.
- Eberle: The Eberle Genealogy - A Genealogical and Cultural Ancestral History From the Year 1762 to 1994. (Book). Donated by Kevin Eberle. *Reference Only*.
- Fisher: Fisher Families. (Book). Donated by Art Fisher.
- Glasser: The Philip Glasser and Monica Muller Family. (Book). Donated by Gerald Glasser
- Hamer: The History of Hamer. The Origins of the Name and A Lancashire Family. (Book). Donated by Geoffrey Hamer.
- MacCuithinn: St. Kilda Heritage "An autobiography of Callum MacCuithinn" (Malcolm MacQueen). (Book). Donated by
- Motheral: Motherals of North America and Allied Families. (Book). Donated by Elva Motheral.
- Nunweiler:Die Buchenlanddeutsche Sippe Nunweiler (Radautz). (Book). Donated by Siefreid Nunweiler.
- Saville:1905 Diary of Harry Saville. Includes biography. (Book). Donated by Elizabeth Saville.
- Spicer: Diary of My 1st Voyage to Sea Aboard the S/S St. Oswald From Barry to Buenos Aires from 19 July to 17 October 1913. (Book). Donated by Mark Nicholson .

Europe: German/Russian, Cherson Nikolajew

- Assorted Records for Muhlhausendorf, Berislaw, Hoffental, Mischenhen and Schwedendorf. Berislaw, Cherson Nikolajew. Donated by Susan Hahn.

Genealogy:

- Family Health Trees: Genetics & Genealogy. (Book).

Great Britain: England/Wales

- Family Roots. Discovering the Past in the in the Public Record Office. (Book). Donated by David Obee.
- Index to Births, Marriages and Deaths England and Wales 1842, 1843, 1844, 1883 (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.
- The Workhouse. (Book). Donated by David G. Marshall.

Great Britain: Wales, Glamorgan

- Glamorgan Family History Society Journal No. 1 - 6, 1985. (Periodical). Donated by David G. Marshall.

Great Britain: England, Cheshire

- 1881 Census Index of England and Wales Cheshire. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Dorset

- Tracing Dorset Ancestors. A Guide to Genealogical Sources for Dorset. (Book). Donated by David G. Marshall.

Great Britain: England, Essex

- Essex Society for Family History Handbook and Index of Members and Surname Interests 1995. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Essex, Chelmsford

- 1851 Census Index of Essex: Chelmsford. (Microfiche). Donated by John Meen. *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Essex, Maldon

- 1851 Census Index of Essex: Maldon. (Microfiche). Doanted by John Meen. *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Norfolk

- 1881 Census Index of England and Wales Norfolk. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Somerset

- Primary Genealogical Holdings in the Somerset Record Office. (Book). Donated by David G. Marshall.
- Somerset in Manuscript. A Selection From the Records Preserved in the Somerset Record Office. (Book). Donated by David G. Marshall

Great Britain: England, Somerset, Chard

- St. Mary's, Chard 1234 - 1984 The Church and Its Vicars. (Book). Donated by David G. Marshall.

Great Britain: England, Somerset, Ilminster

- The Minster, Ilminster. (Book). Donated by David G. Marshall.

Great Britain: England, Staffordshire

- 1881 Census Index of England and Wales Staffordshire. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Staffordshire, Church Eaton

- Registers of the Church or St. Editha, Church Eaton, Staffordshire. Baptisms, Marriages, Burials 1538 - 1812. (Book). Donated by David Marshall.

Great Britain: England, Suffolk

- Suffolk 1851 Census Index. Vol. 15. South - East Suffolk Woodridge District. (Book).
Part 1 - A - Clift
Part 2 - Clod - Garnham
Part 3 - Garod - L
Part 4 - M - Scoulding
Part 5 - Scrivener - Z

Great Britain: England, Yorkshire

- Yorkshire Family Historian Volume 21, No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 1995. (Periodical). Donated by Barrie Appleyard.
- Yorkshire Family Historian Index 1973 - 1992. (Microfiche). Donated by Barrie Appleyard. *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: Ireland, Fermanagh

- 1901 Irish Census Index Volume 1: County Fermanagh. (Microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Scotland

- On the Crofters' Trail. In Search of the Clearance Highlanders. (Book). Donated by David Obee.

Great Britain: Scotland, Fife

- Fife Family History Society Journal Vol. 4, 1992 - Vol. 8, 1995. (Periodical). Donated by Beryl McLeod.
- Fife Family History Society Journal Members Interest Booklet. (Book). Donated by Beryl McLeod.

Great Britain: Scotland, Orkney, Firth/Stenness

- 1851 Census of Scotland: Parish 17 Firth & Stenness, Orkney. (Microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Scotland, Orkney, Hoy/Graemsay

- 1851 Census of Scotland: Parish 16 Hoy & Graemsay, Orkney. (Microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Scotland, Orkney, Orphir

- 1851 Census of Scotland: Parish 23 Orphir, Orkney. (Microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Scotland, Orkney, South Ronaldsay/Burray

- 1851 Census of Scotland: Parish 29 South Ronaldsay & Burray, Orkney. (Microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Scotland, Orkney, Stromness

- 1851 Census of Scotland: Parish 30 Stromness, Orkney. (Microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Scotland, Orkney, Walls/Flotta

- 1851 Census of Scotland: Parish 32 Walls & Flotta, Orkney. (Microfiche). *Reference Only.*

Great Britain: Wales, Pembrokeshire

- Pembrokeshire Historian. Journal of the Pembrokeshire Local History Society No. 2 - No. 7, 1966 - 1981. (Periodical). Donated by David G. Marshall.

United States: Ohio

- Ohio The Cross Road of Our Nation Records & Pioneer Families Assorted 1977 - 1979. (Periodicals). Donated by Barrett Halderman.
- The Report. Journal of the Ohio Genealogical Society. Assorted Issues 1987 - 1991. (Periodical). Donated by Barrett Halderman.

United States: Pennsylvania

- Pennsylvania Traveler-Post. Records, Family History and Data Relating to Pennsylvania and Vol. 13, No. 2,3,4, 1977. (Periodical). Donated by Barrett Halderman.



SGS RESOURCE LIST

We are still experiencing problems with the program, we hope that this will be resolved before publication of the next Bulletin.

In the meantime we recommend that you borrow a copy of the 1992 Resource List from the Library.

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
Regina, Saskatchewan

We have audited the balance sheet of SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY as at December 31, 1995, and the statements of revenue, expenditures and surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at December 31, 1995, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.


S.A.C. Dudley & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Regina, Saskatchewan
January 18, 1996

Page 3

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Surplus For the year ended December 31, 1995

	1995	1994
REVENUE - page 6		
Administration	\$159,042	\$164,122
Conference	-	15,913
Special Project - Saskatchewan Residents Index	-	23,136
Other	<u>12,618</u>	<u>11,053</u>
Total Revenue	<u>171,660</u>	<u>214,224</u>
EXPENDITURES - pages 7 and 8		
Administration	94,294	92,073
Travel and meetings	7,686	6,213
Membership communications	10,780	10,059
Programs	56,962	61,461
Special Project - Saskatchewan Residents Index	-	24,623
Conference	-	14,428
Equipment purchases	<u>1,361</u>	<u>1,406</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>171,083</u>	<u>210,263</u>
EXCESS REVENUES FOR THE YEAR	<u>577</u>	<u>3,961</u>
SURPLUS - beginning of the year	<u>21,669</u>	<u>17,708</u>
- end of the year	<u>\$ 22,246</u>	<u>\$ 21,669</u>

Page 2

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY Balance Sheet As at December 31, 1995

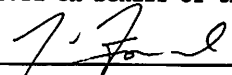
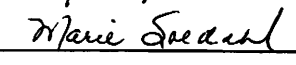
ASSETS

	1995	1994
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 91,720	\$ 93,657
Accounts receivable	1,355	2,155
Inventory - cost	<u>4,888</u>	<u>5,027</u>
Total Current Assets	<u>97,963</u>	<u>100,839</u>
CAPITAL ASSETS - note 4		
Office equipment	61,644	60,283
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>55,644</u>	<u>46,451</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>6,000</u>	<u>13,832</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$103,963</u>	<u>\$114,671</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,888	\$ 1,645
Deferred revenues - note 3	<u>73,829</u>	<u>77,525</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>75,717</u>	<u>79,170</u>
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Surplus - page 3	22,246	21,669
Equity in capital assets - note 2	<u>6,000</u>	<u>13,832</u>
Total Members' Equity	<u>28,246</u>	<u>35,501</u>
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	<u>\$103,963</u>	<u>\$114,671</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board:

 Director
 Director

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Statement of Changes in Financial Position
For the year ended December 31, 1995

	1995	1994
CASH FROM (FOR) OPERATIONS	\$ 577	\$ 3,961
Excess revenues for the year		
Cash From (Applied To) Other Current Items:	800 (900)
Accounts receivable	-	371
Prepaid expenses	139	423
Inventory	243 (396)
Accounts payable	(3,696)	(23,914)
Deferred revenues	(1,937)	(20,455)
Total Cash From (For) Operations		
CASH POSITION	93,657	114,112
Beginning of year	\$ 91,720	\$ 93,657
End of year		

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Revenues
For the year ended December 31, 1995

	1995	1994
ADMINISTRATION		
Grants - Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund	\$112,800	\$122,600
Memberships	35,778	33,782
Interest	4,188	3,425
Donations and fundraising	4,340	1,690
Expense recovery - GST refundable portion	1,666	2,585
Miscellaneous	270	40
Total Administration Revenue	<u>\$159,042</u>	<u>\$164,122</u>
OTHER		
Saskatchewan resident index	\$ 86	\$ -
Contracts	1,325	873
Subscriptions	1,038	1,138
Cultural working group	350	-
Research	4,733	4,493
Education	820	812
Special purchases donation	661	739
Reader printer	378	400
Publications	1,083	848
Seminar and annual meeting	1,144	658
Profit on sales	1,000	1,092
Total Other Revenue	<u>\$ 12,618</u>	<u>\$ 11,053</u>
CONFERENCE		
Registrations	\$ -	\$ 7,700
Syllabus	-	798
Seminar donations	-	450
Seminar fundraising	-	524
Food	-	4,441
Grants - Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund	-	1,000
- Heritage Foundation	-	1,000
Total Conference	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 15,913</u>
SPECIAL PROJECT SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT'S INDEX		
Grant - Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund	\$ -	\$ 23,100
Other	-	36
Total Special Project	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,136</u>

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 1995

1. GENERAL

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

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

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

Total capital assets charged to operations during the year were \$1,361.

3. DEFERRED REVENUES

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

	1995	1994
Subscriptions	\$ 195	\$ 200
Workshop and other fees	954	140
Memberships	12,581	15,093
Donations (specified)	6,749	5,692
Operating grant 1st half	<u>53,350</u>	<u>56,400</u>
	<u>\$ 73,829</u>	<u>\$ 77,525</u>

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	Rate	Accum. Deprec.	Net Book Value
			1995	1994
Computer equipment	\$30,985	40	\$26,071	\$ 4,914
Other assets	<u>30,652</u>	20	<u>29,573</u>	<u>1,086</u>
	<u>\$61,644</u>		<u>\$55,644</u>	<u>\$ 6,000</u>
				<u>\$13,832</u>

5. INCOME TAX STATUS

The Society is a non-profit organization within the meaning of the Income Tax Act and is therefore exempt from income taxes.

SASKATCHEWAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 1995

	1995	1994
ADMINISTRATION		
Salaries		
Salaries	\$ 58,176	\$ 56,550
Benefits	10,565	10,275
Professional development	119	467
Total Salaries	<u>68,860</u>	<u>67,292</u>
Office		
Rent	11,029	11,029
Printing and copying	1,836	1,264
GST	1,751	2,686
Postage	268	376
Telephone	1,441	1,433
Office supplies	1,208	1,014
Maintenance and repairs	248	273
Sundry	25	40
Total Office	<u>17,806</u>	<u>18,115</u>
Other		
Cultural working group	350	-
Promotions	812	255
Membership	768	1,131
Committee expense	3,152	2,645
Bank charges	-	129
Fees, license, and insurance	2,546	2,506
Total Other	<u>7,628</u>	<u>6,666</u>
Total Administration Expense	<u>\$ 94,294</u>	<u>\$ 92,073</u>
TRAVEL AND MEETINGS		
Staff Travel	1,825	859
Volunteer travel	3,808	3,813
Annual meeting and seminar	1,517	950
Board meetings	536	591
Total Travel and Meetings	<u>\$ 7,686</u>	<u>\$ 6,213</u>
MEMBERSHIP COMMUNICATIONS		
Bulletins		
Printing	8,839	8,163
Postage	1,070	1,069
Typing	600	600
Supplies	271	227
Total Membership Communications	<u>\$ 10,780</u>	<u>\$ 10,059</u>

SASKATCHEWAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Schedule of Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 1995

	1995	1994
PROGRAMS		
Library		
Program co-ordinator	\$38,323	\$38,153
Books and fiche	3,758	2,670
Bookbinding	1,024	801
Subscriptions	587	688
Postage	2,156	2,461
Printing	97	72
Research	1,146	2,681
Supplies	275	1,021
Total Library	<u>47,366</u>	<u>48,547</u>
Special purchases	661	738
Obituary files	179	297
Awards Recognition	-	634
Saskatchewan resident index	415	-
Seminar hosting	-	500
Cemetery	179	117
Education	6,995	8,956
Branch administration	260	181
25th Anniversary	-	819
Reader printer	478	622
Publications	429	50
Total Programs	<u>\$56,962</u>	<u>\$61,461</u>
SPECIAL PROJECT SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT'S INDEX		
Computer software	\$ -	\$ 2,168
Computer hardware	-	18,305
Consulting	-	3,373
Other	-	777
Total Special Project	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$24,623</u>
CONFERENCE		
Speakers	\$ -	\$ 4,536
Facilities	-	983
Food	-	6,696
Publicity and promotion	-	342
Committee	-	1,630
Entertainment	-	241
Total Conference	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$14,428</u>
EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (NET OF SALES)		
Office	\$ 857	\$ 1,406
Library	504	-
Total Equipment purchases	<u>\$ 1,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,406</u>

Branch Contacts

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: 1922 - 97th St., North Battleford, S9A 0L3. Meetings: 3rd Wed. Contact: Rosalie Jarvis #445-4168

BIGGAR BRANCH: Box 135, Biggar, S0K 0M0
Meetings: 2nd Wed. Contact: Barbara Archibald #948-2138

BORDER BRANCH: 2615 - 53rd Ave., Lloydminster, T9V 2L6
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Edith Cunningham #875-0578

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

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

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

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 272, 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 654, Kindersley, S0L 1S0
Meetings: 3rd Fri. Contact: Betty Francis #463-2852

MOOSE JAW BRANCH: 34-275 Fairford St. E., Moose Jaw, S6H 0E1. Meetings: 2nd Tues. Contact: Edythe McDonald #693-0673

NORTH-EAST BRANCH: Box 1988, Melfort, S0E 1A0
Meetings: 1st Tues. Contact: Thelma Long #752-4500

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 23, Pangman, S0C 2C0
Meetings: -- Contact: Edith Merritt #442-4206

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 3, Moosomin, S0G 3N0
Meetings: 3rd Tues. Contact: Marj Skulmoski #435-2560

PORCUPINE PLAIN BRANCH: Box 63, Somme, S0E 1N0
Meetings: --. Contact: Louise Butterfield #278-2705

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: Box 1351, Prince Albert, S6V 5S9
Meetings: 2nd Tues. Contact: Louise Elliott #764-7843

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 432, Rose Valley, S0E 1M0
Meetings: 1st Wed. Contact: Louise Rustad #332-4584

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: 709 Ave. Y North, Saskatoon, S7L 3L3
Meetings: 2nd Wed. Contact: Jean-Marc Voisard #683-0951

SOUTHEAST BRANCH: Box 104, Oxbow, S0C 2B0
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Evelyn Dreher #483-2865

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH: Box 126, Admiral, S0N 0B0
Meetings: 4th Mon. Contact: Beverly Hagen #297-3122

TRIANGLE BRANCH: Box 736, Kipling, S0G 2S0
Meetings: Inactive. Betty Metzler #736-8476

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 1147, Eston, S0L 1A0
Meetings: 3rd Tues. Contact: Shari Trarback #962-3321

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

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

A Researcher Nightmare

BY GWEN PATTERSON

reprinted from Simcoe County SCAN OGS Vol.13, No.3, August 1995

A few problems that arise when one is researching the past include: (1) a second cousin in England and you have identical photographs of mutual great aunts and uncles and grandparents and neither set has any "names". (2) your parents's wedding write-up used the word "recent" instead of a date. (3) the tombstone inscription has reversed the last two numbers of the death year thus having the deceased dying three years before her daughter was born. (4) two sons used their mother's guardian's surname, instead of her real maiden name, on their marriage applications. (5) the birth announcement for Taylor Leigh does not provide the baby's gender. (6) being asked

to research the Rev. Father —Society of Jesus, "who was my great grandfather". (7) finding that great great grandma aged 9 years between the 1861-1871 census, 8 years between the 1871-1881 census, 5 years between the 1881-1891 census and 3 years between the 1891-1901 census. And you can't locate a birth or baptismal or marriage or death certificate to verify any age!! (8) having an ancestor born in the U.S.(1861 census), in France (1871 census) and in Quebec (1881 census). (9) not finding your surname in the Census because the transcriber anglicized all the surnames. (10) exchanging research data with a volunteer for several years and upon her death, having her family refuse to acknowledge her "hobby" or your genuine appreciation for her assistance. (11) being asked to research a family as long as the information fits a specific Ethnic and religious framework.

struments registered.

Torrens Systems.- was developed to provide evidence of ownership of a tract of land by way of a Certificate of Title, guaranteed by the government. All land transfers must be recorded under this system. The Index Book which has one line for each parcel of land, contains only the registration numbers chronological order and thus has a limited use in genealogical research.

Land Records United States

Deeds in the U.S. are fairly uniform in content and can usually be located in each county.

The term **deed** can mean a legal document of transfer, bargain (or contract) or a guarantee to the title of the land being sold.

Deed books could contain records of mortgages, transfers, dower releases, quit claim deeds (releasing whatever title is held), property settlements or bills of sale.

For any tract of land there should be a first -title deed or patent. The principle that land could be privately owned was brought by the European settlers. The government had to pass the titles into the private hands of the settlers.

In the U.S. it is the responsibility of both the buyer and the seller to guarantee legal title in the American System of deed registration, and important fact is that the records are usually sought by the names of the buyer and seller, rather than by the tract number or name.

A wide variety of indexes to these records can take a lot of hunting to complete, as some indexes could be names of sellers only (direct or grantor index) or they could be running indexes (ones till in use) to which names can still be added.

State Land States

Deeds locate the tract of land by some legal description. Twenty states, called State Land States, granted their own land and had various types of systems for surveying.

Southern Land Grants

A squatter would blaze or mark a perimeter, then go off to acquire a deed. After entering his claim (petition) he would get authorization (warrant) to have the tract of land surveyed to produce a legal description (plat). The government can then grant a title for this piece of land



called a grant of patent. This was known as the first -title deed. Since this system did not operate on a grid of meridians, townships, etc., the legal description was based on local features. The metes and bounds (meaning measuring and naming) for patents and deeds were usually in poles, rods, or perches; which all meant 16 1/2 feet. The walking and remarking of the bounds or tract of land was called 'processioning'. Land in southern systems were usually allocated to individuals. Land offices handled the records pertaining to the petition and obtaining the individual grants.

New England Towns

The system for ownership of land was similar to that of the southern states, other than New England land systems grants, usually went to a group of men called town proprietors. Upon receipt of these grants, the proprietor surveyed parts and apportioned out village homesites and field strips for everyone. They also oversaw any further disbursements until all the grant had passed into private ownership. The exceptions were town commons and local government lots.

Public Domain States

There were 30 states in which the government granted land. They used the township and range system.

Federal Land Grants

In 1776, Congress granted land to Hessian deserters.

continued on next page

Land Records USA *continued...*

Public Domain lands were first sold by auction in 1787 in New York City. This was not successful. Land offices were then created as early as 1800 in Ohio. These newly opened offices offered land for sale by auction. In the 1820's land was generally given away by congress for such things as railways, canals, etc. The 1862 Homestead Act gave settlers 160 acres, for living on the land for 5 years and continually improving it. This act required proof of U.S. Citizenship before you could homestead. Later laws increased homestead acreage. Homesteading essentially ended in the 1930's.

Private Land Claims

The American government recognized as valid, certain lands granted by the earlier French, Spanish and British governments. Sometimes these grants were meticulously recorded, but often they were vague claims. The Texas General Land Office has a series of 64 volumes of Spanish and Mexican records. After gaining control of areas containing Spanish and French land grants, the U.S. government had to create a commission to verify these grants. The private land claims that were ruled valid by these commissions are first -title deeds surveyed outside the regular federal systems of townships and ranges. These legal descriptions were in terms of lot numbers.

Military Bounty Lands

Colonial legislatures gave land for military service usually from 1788-1855. These lands were awarded for service in certain wars, for usually armed settlements on the Indian frontier, and for British Army personnel mustered out. Sizes of land tracts granted varied in the different states. These land grants had to be applied for by the soldier or his heir. The 1788 act stated that these warrents (promised lands) were assignable, meaning the soldier could sell his warrant. This led to speculators sometimes acquiring large amounts of land, usually for future profit.

Virginia Military District

Virginia had the greatest population and the most land to settle, subsequently, a veritable flood of bounty land warrants occurred. Large numbers of these warrants were sold. Repositories for these records are the land offices in

Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio; the Bureau of Land Management in Alexandria, Virginia; the Washington National Records Centre in Suitland, Maryland; and in the Illinois Historical Survey Collection in the University of Illinois Library.

Loyalist Lands

After the confiscation of Loyalist Lands in the Revolution, the British government made an effort to compensate Loyalist losses. Loyalists had to list their property to claim the offered compensation. Records of these claims can be found in the Ontario Archives, though not many applied for compensation. Records of the official files of Loyalist claims are available at the Public Record Office in London.

References:[all books found in SGS Library]

Debrett's Family Historian

by Currer-Briggs & R. Gambier

The Canadian Genealogical Handbook by E. Johansson

The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy

edited by A Eakle & J. Cerny

Books:

Land Owners of Ireland 1876 - contains list of owners of land consisting of one acre or more, for each county in Ireland SGS

First Ownership of Ohio Lands by Dyer - contains list of names of first owner, SGS

Land and Window Tax Assessments by Gibson, Medleycott & Mills - shows what records are available and where to look for them. (England& Wales) SGS

Land Military & Census Records of America by EK Kirkham - contains general information as well as good photocopies of examples of old records,

Land Records in Ontario Registry Offices by AD McFall & J McFall - tells what you can expect to find and has a few examples of records, SGS

Researchers Guide to American Genealogy by VD Greenwood - contains basic research how-tos. An excellent source book.

Land Tax Assessments c.1890-1950 by J Gibson & D Mills - contains a description of the purpose and collection of the Land Tax. Tells what records are available for each county, complete with addresses. (England & Wales)

Using Land Records to Solve Research Problems by WI Elliott, C.G. - for US research. Recommended book.

SRI News



We believe that the SRI Data base would top the 1,000,000 entry mark if all the work which has been done but not yet sent in was counted. We therefore request that data Entry volunteers, at whatever stage they are send in their disks before they pack it in for the summer.

The following local history books are histories of local churches, and perhaps someone with a particular interest would consider indexing such a book for the Saskatchewan Residents Index. If you would be interested in registering to index one or more of the following books, please contact Bill Boll, SRI Co-ordinator, SGS, Box 1894, Regina, S4P 3E1. Or give Bill a call at 306-543-9990.

Community	Title	Pages	Comments
Brora	History of Brora Church	19	Local church
Davin	Histories of the Lutheran Parish of Davin, Kronau and Vibank	87	Lutheran parish
Edenwald	St. John s Evangelical Lutheran Church 1890-1990	138	Lutheran church
Elbow	Founded on the Rock: Bethel Lutheran Church 1906-1981	24	Lutheran Church
Estuary	Estuary/Burstall Baptist Church Minute Book 1912-1961		Baptist church
Holdfast	Holdfast Jubilee Assumption Church		Local church
Landestreu	A History of Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod	28	Lutheran Church
Liebenthal,			
Spiritwood	Sacred Heart Parish	40	Local church
Lucky Lake	A Tree Grows on the Prairie: Lucky Lake United Church	356	United Church
Melfort	Melfort United Church	23	United church
Moosomin	St. Alban s Church	87	Local church
Ogema	Trinity Lutheran Church		Lutheran church
Quinton	Beulah Church Records 1907-1914	43	Local church
Regina	Let the Bells Ring. Knox Metropolitan United Church 100th Anniversary	185	United church
Saskatoon	First Mennonite Church in Saskatoon 1923-1982	319	Mennonite church
Sedley	Golden Jubilee and History of Our Lady of Grace Parish Sedley	64	Local parish
Seman	Story of Our Church		Local church
Weed Hills,			
Ceylon	House of Prayer - The Story of Ceylon Church		Local church
Yellow Grass	Yellow Grass United Church 1902-1992	11	United Church

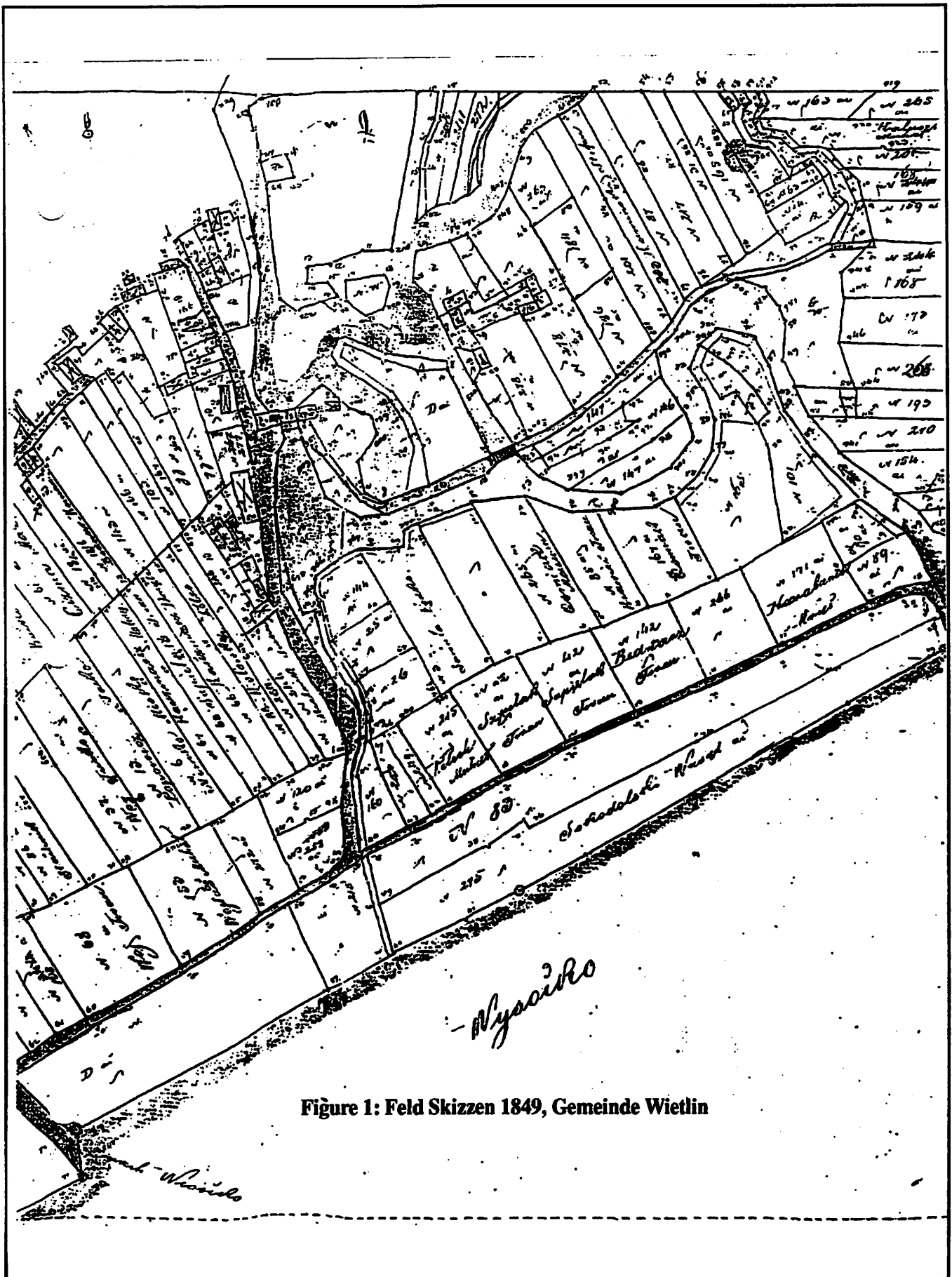


Figure 1: Feld Skizzen 1849, Gemeinde Wietlin

Galician Cadastre Maps:

LAND SURVEYS OF 1849 AND 1874

BY JOHN D. PIHACH

My visit to the archives in Vienna (Austria), Przemyśl (Poland), and L'viv (Ukraine) in February/March 1994 resulted in many positive experiences. One of the most rewarding, perhaps, was locating and obtaining copies of cadastre maps for my ancestral region. In a broad sense a cadastre map is more than a map; it is a collection of texts and maps that provide a snapshot of a community a century and a half ago. Several perplexing questions, however, remain unanswered and this article can only be considered a partial investigation of the subject.

Relationship to Josephinian and Franciscan Land Cadastre

All the maps examined by me were produced in 1849 or later. This is considerably later than the Josephinian and Franciscan land cadastre surveys.⁽¹⁾ The maps are not referred to as Josephinian or Franciscan cadastre maps but simply as the "cadastre maps".

Nevertheless, all officials queried insisted that there were no other cadastre maps produced. Their explanation was that the mapping was begun in the area of Vienna and gradually reached Galicia, the edge of the empire, in the middle of the nineteenth century. This would seem plausible except for the fact that the Josephinian and Franciscan agricultural surveys were done in Galicia in the time of those two emperors. The results are stored at the Central State Historical Archive in L'viv and are designated the Josephinian and Franciscan land cadastres.⁽²⁾

I examined the Josephinian and Franciscan results for the village of Chotyniec and found the earlier results stamped 1776 and 1778 while the second was dated 1820. Both were considerably earlier than when the cadastre maps were produced. Grouped with the Franciscan results were revisions produced by surveys in 1834, 1863 and possibly others. These books list all the parcel numbers in a village and their respective owners. This implies that these regions must have been surveyed in some other way before 1849 and indirectly suggest earlier cadastre maps. None of the parcel numbers of one ancestor listed in the Franciscan survey are the same as the parcel num-

bers enumerated in the cadastre map survey of 1849. This comparison is for the same family living in the same house but one generation later.

A related question occurs with two other map series found at the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna. Those maps are dated 1779–1782 and 1862–65 and are referred to as "die Josephinische Landesaufnahme" and "die Franziszeiche Landesaufnahme".⁽³⁾ These names might leave one to believe that they belong to the two early cadastre surveys. However, the scale (app. 1:30,000) and the lack of survey detail on these maps (no land parcels) show that they cannot belong to these land surveys.⁽⁴⁾ The latter of these two map series does not even correspond to the era of Emperor Francis. Officials at the Kriegsarchiv explained that it is referred to in that way because the edict for that mapping was issued by him even though the survey in Galicia was completed in the time of Emperor Franz Joseph.

Archival Locations of Cadastre Maps

Contrary to the belief that these maps are in the Kriegsarchiv in Vienna, the officials there convinced me that there are no cadastre maps for Galicia in Austria. Most of that collection is probably located in the Regional State Archive⁽⁵⁾ in Przemyśl and in the Central State Historical Archive⁽⁶⁾ in L'viv.

The archive in Przemyśl has approximately two thousand maps that pertain mostly to the southeastern corner of present day Poland. It also has a small number of maps for villages in Western Ukraine, specifically in the L'viv region. The archive in Krakow reportedly has several maps but only of the immediate area of the city. The officials in Przemyśl felt there were no other major holdings in Poland. I did not determine the extent of the L'viv collection except that it is a large one. Three of the four versions of Cadastre maps for each community were located in the Regional State Archives in Przemyśl. The other version of the map (the Preparatory map for the Revised Cadastre Map) was located in the Central State Historical Archives in L'viv.

continued on page 27

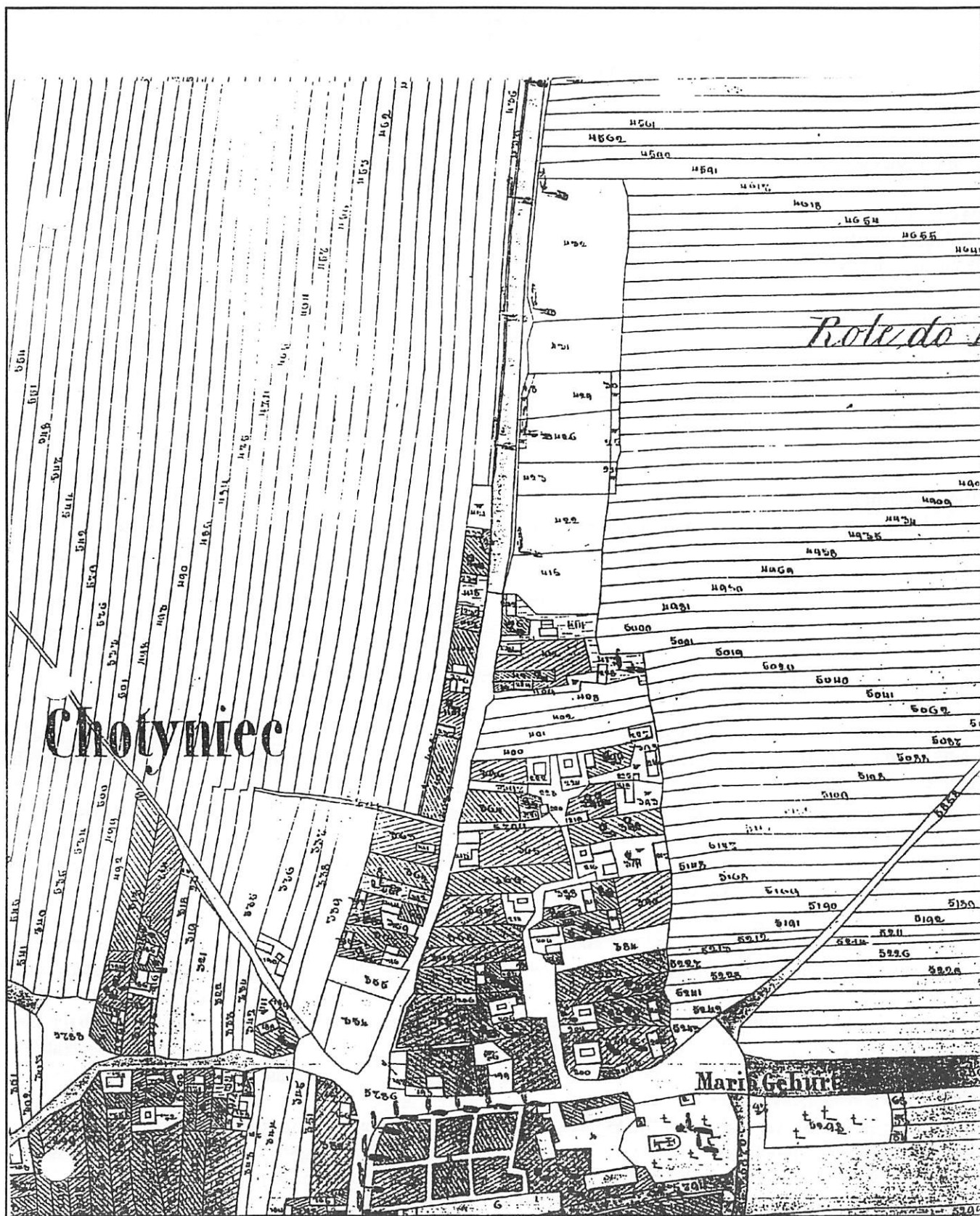


Figure 2: Cadastre Map, final version, Chotyniec

Galician Cadastre Maps *continued*

Cadastre Maps of 1849 and 1874

Ideally, researchers should attempt to find at least four associated maps rather than just a single map. The four maps include a preliminary sketch or *Feld Skizzen* (figure 3), the cadastre map (figure 4), a preparatory map for the revised map (figure 5), and a revised cadastre map produced a generation or so later (figure 6).

1. Feld Skizzen (1849).

The preliminary sketches or *Feld Skizzen* (Field Sketches) were not available for Chotyńiec [7] but were available for several other villages which I was researching. They are stored separate from the cadastre maps. These sketch maps measured about 12 by 18 inches. There are about 24 sheets for each *Gemeinde* (Community) and are normally bound together in book form (Figure 1). Reportedly, their scale is 1:1440. They do not have the field parcel numbers found on the cadastre maps but the owner's name is often indicated right on the field or else his house number is substituted. Sometimes both the owner's name and house number appear. Survey digits are found around the perimeter of the land parcels. These *Feld Skizzen* have the character of a surveyor's notebook and are clearly the basis from which the more precise cadastre maps were prepared.

2. Cadastre Map (1849).

The actual cadastre maps (Figure 2) are different from the *Feld Skizzen* not only because of their precise draftsmanship but because names and house numbers are absent. Instead all buildings and land parcels are given an identity number which are matched to an owner by an accompanying text (Figure 3).

The cadastre maps were produced in units according to "*Gemeinde*". The term refers to a community and covers an irregular region that extends several kilometres beyond the town's cluster of houses. A grid was imposed on this area and the blocks overlapping it correspond to the sheets that make up the map for a particular *Gemeinde* (Figure 4). The sheets are about 24 by 30 inches and have a scale of 1:2,880. [8] Much of the information is presented by symbols and colours. For example, all build-

ings are yellow. Many shades of green and brown suggest different land types such as gardens, meadows, etc. At least six symbols indicate different varieties of trees. The maps do not present an explanation of the colour scheme or other mapping techniques that were used. Perhaps the most useful source for understanding these maps is a book available at the Przemyśl archives that appears to be an instruction book for surveyors conducting similar surveys.[9]

When a cadastre map is requested, the researcher is usually given about a dozen sheets grouped by *Gemeinde*. They are, however, of limited value unless one can obtain the supporting reports that were written to accompany these maps. These texts are stored as separate archival units and must be requested separately.[10] It is difficult to determine what exactly was produced when these maps and texts were created because of the incomplete nature of many collections. It appears that at least six texts were associated with a cadastre map. These are further discussed later.

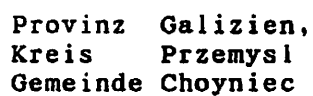
3. Preparatory Map for the Revised Cadastre Map (1874?).

These sketches, housed in the Central State Historical Archives in L'viv, are paired with the corresponding Revised Cadastre Maps (Figure 5). They appear to be similar in function to the *Feld Skizzen* for the 1849 Cadastre Maps. They are identical to the revised versions except that, like the *Feld Skizzen*, they do not use parcel numbers but indicate ownership by house number or name. In some cases, this map may be preferable to the revised map because, if the text identifying parcels with owners is missing, the revised map cannot provide its most useful information.

4. Revised Cadastre Map (1874).

I was not able to confirm the date of the revised cadastre map (figure 5) but a probable year would be 1874. Although these maps resemble the original cadastre maps, they have significant differences. They display buildings where previously there were none. Some land parcels have been divided into smaller ones. A few land and building numbers have been reassigned. There are also instances where numbered buildings in the cadastre map appear without any numbers in the revised version. Furthermore, the revised map is not as developed as its predecessor because little or no use of colour was made.

continued on page 31



Kartellende Nummer.		Benennung der Section.		Des Eigenthümers		Anmerkung.
				Fluss Nro.	Name, Stand und Wohnort.	
268	127	Pichacz	Klona	Suma		
		in Khotynice				
		59.				
		337.	340.	341.	620.	621. 622.
		623.				
		1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
		1824.	1825.	2028.	2011.	2111.
		2112. 2460.				
		3880				
		4099.				
		4000.	4401.	4402.	4403.	4404.
		4405.				
		4406.	4407.	4408.	4409.	
		Bauplanzelle 188. 189. 190				

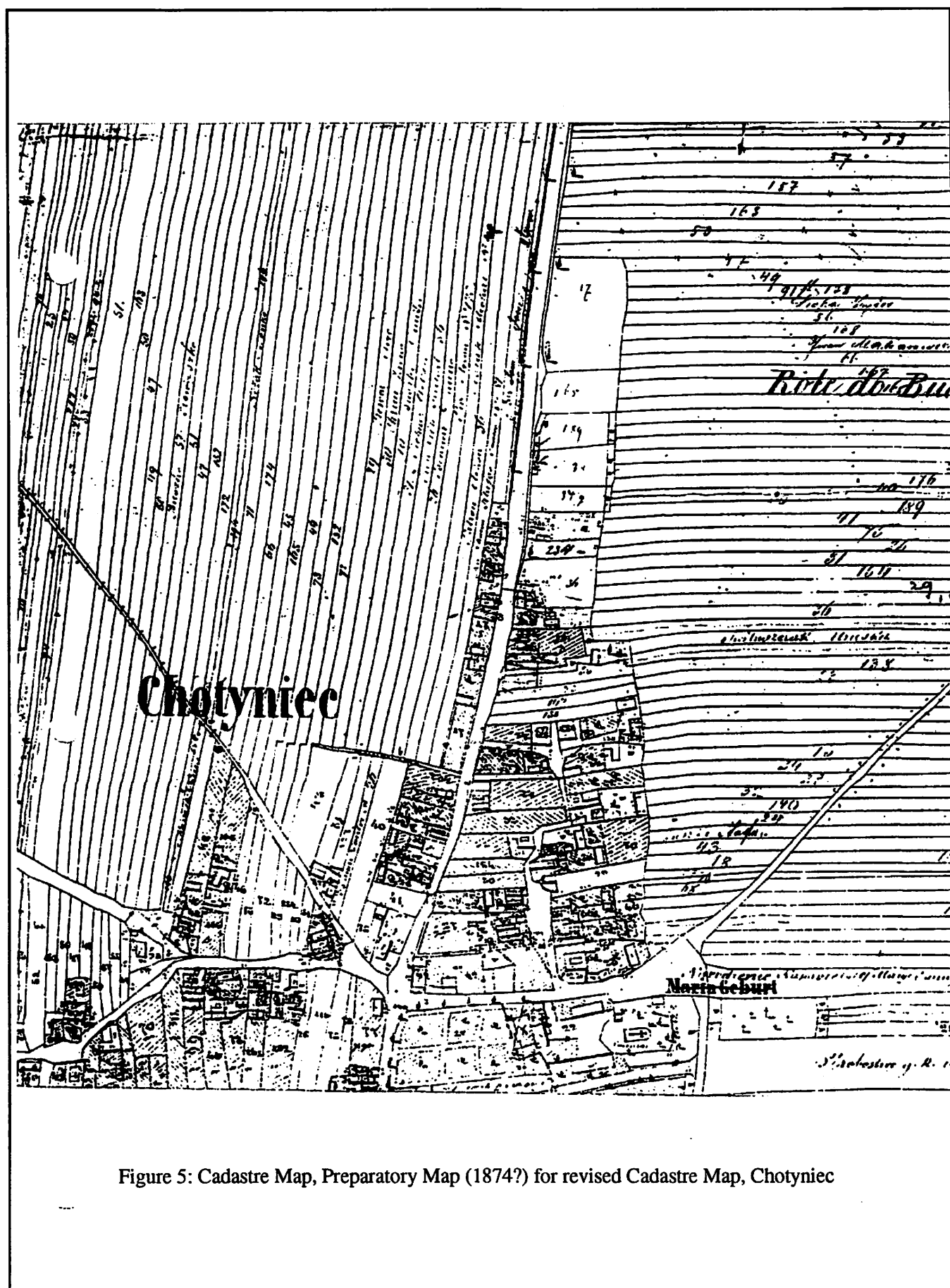


Figure 5: Cadastre Map, Preparatory Map (1874?) for revised Cadastre Map, Chotyniec

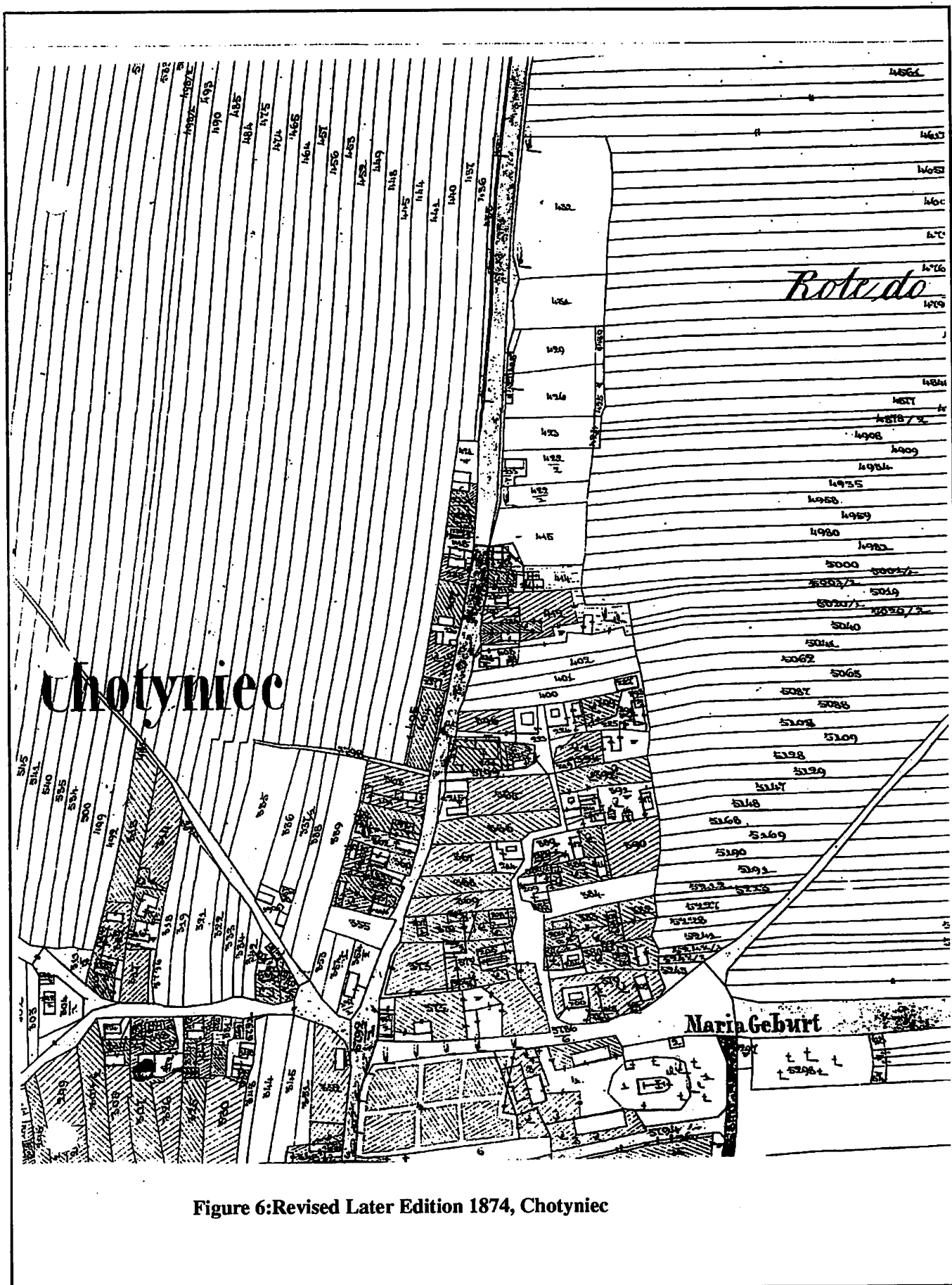


Figure 6: Revised Later Edition 1874, Chotyniec

Cadastre Map Records

The texts that accompany these maps were most complete for Chotyniec and probably reveal what was a standard process. There are six separate reports. All but number 6 below are for the 1849 survey. The text titles suggest their contents as follows:

1) Ausweis uber die Benutzung des Bodens fur die Gemeinde Chotyniec.

This is a one page summary for the village.

2) Definitive Grenzbeschreibung der Gemeinde .

This text includes a 15 page report that appears to be a description of the boundary of this Gemeinde, including survey numbers and names of people whose plots are at the boundary. A second part of this text, titled *Grenzbesrhreibung der Gemeinde*, is about 20 pages, and includes a sketch of the perimeter of the region and also discusses people, house numbers , etc. along the perimeter.

3) Ausweis Uber die Parzellen unbekannter Eigenthumer.

Once again the text is concerned with the perimeter and, among other things, indicates specific parcel numbers and includes their size.

4) Hauser=Verzeichifs.

This is a genealogist's gold mine. Also in two parts, the first section lists all the house numbers in the *Gemeinde* serially and beside it the owner's name. The second part lists all the property owners alphabetically and beside their names gives their house numbers. The second list is somewhat longer than the first because a few parcel holders did not necessarily have their own house and some owners lived outside the Gemeinde.

These lists are of invaluable to someone researching parish registers for a village where the writing may be difficult. Instead of trying to decipher unfamiliar surnames one can refer to this carefully written list of names along with their house numbers. The first names used here are the colloquial ones, often diminutives, rather than the Latin versions of those names found in the parish registers.

5) Alphabetisches Verzeichniss der Gemeinde Chotyniec.

Here is the essential information that opens the door to the information provided in the cadastre map (Figure 3). Itemized in alphabetical order are the names of the property owners, their house numbers and then the parcel numbers of the different pieces of land they owned.[11] In addition, the parcel numbers are grouped according to the sheet or section number of the map where they maybe found. For example, from Figure 3 we will know to look for parcel number 4405 on map section number eleven.

At the bottom of each listing is a separate statement in red ink ,*Bauparzelle*, which I decided were the identity numbers for the buildings a person had. These were enumerated like the land parcels so the numbers do not relate to the house number. This can be disappointing as far as pinpointing the actual house but sometimes if only one number is listed in the *Bauparzelle* section that would indicate the house. Usually most of the other numbers are sequential and grouped together on the map indicating that they are part of the house yard complex. Therefore one can at least determine where the yard was if not the specific house building. I was able to relate the numbers in the *Bauparzelle* list to corresponding specific house numbers because I knew the exact location of several houses.

6) Berechnungs – Protokoll der Gemeinde Chotyniec

This text is dated 1874 and describes changes in parcel sizes and other revisions but does not mention names. A second cadastre map located at the Przemsyl archive (Figure 6) appears to be a revision of the earlier one (Figure 5) and probably indicates the changes described in this book.

It is highly probable that there was a text with an identical title for 1849. It was available for another village and provided the areas of all the land parcels enumerated.

Summary

A large number of cadastre maps and the corresponding texts for the maps can be found at the archives in Przemyśl, L'viv and perhaps other archives. They provide an exceptional and unique treasure for genealogists but considerable research is required before details of all locations and contents of the maps and texts are fully known.[12]

continued on next page

Galician Cadastre Maps continued

Endnotes

1. Himka, Dr. John -Paul A *Neglected Source for Family History in Western Ukraine: The Josephinian and Franciscan Land Cadastres* Eastern European Genealogist Vol. 1 #2 pp. 5-10, Dec. 1992, Winnipeg, Manitoba

2. Iosyfin's'ka i Fransyskans'ka metryky.

3. Himka, Dr. John-Paul A *Neglected...* p. 5

4. Pihach, John D., *Ukrainian Research in Poland* Eastern European Genealogist Vol. 2 No. 2 pp. 11-16, December 1993, Winnipeg, Manitoba

5. Archiwum Pa'ństwowe w Przemyślu
ul. Polskeigo Czerwonego Krzyża 4
37-700 Przemyśl

POLAND

The maps are stored in a separate archive within the State Archive - in the Archiwum Geodezyjne. The State Archive in Przemyśl will be relocated to a different address some time in 1995.

6. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorichnyi arkhiv
290004, L'viv
pl. Voziednannia, 3a
UKRAINE

This archive is sometimes referred to as the Bernardine Archive because of its location in the former Bernardine Monastery complex.

7. The village of Chotyniec, serving as an example in this article, is situated in southeast Poland, only a few kilometres from the Ukrainian border.

8. Due to the age of these maps the archive in Przemyśl normally does not allow photocopying. They have facilities for microfilming but the results in black and white diminish the value of the copy map. Their policy regarding reproduction is not well defined and some exceptions were permitted me. Photocopying might be possible in L'viv but at the time of my visit their copier was inoperable. The archive's photographer generously made me some large black and white prints.

9. *Instruction zur Ausführung der VERMESSUNGEN MIT ANDWENDUNG DES MESZTISCHES BEHUFES herstellung neuer plane für die Zwecke des GRUNDSTEUERKATSTERS*, 1907 Vienna, Austria

Although published in 1907, the information in this book seems applicable to cadastre maps. Printed in German.

10. At the archive in Przemyśl the maps and texts are referred to as "mapy & operaty", These texts should not be confused with the books reporting the results of the Josephine and Franciscan land cadastres described in Prof. Himka in No. 1 above. The texts accompanying the maps are not agricultural survey results but are simply descriptive supports to the maps

11. The Gemiende of Chotyniec had 233 houses. Over 5000 land parcel and building numbers. This indicates the extent to which the land was divided. Just as the land parcels were numbered so were the buildings. Unfortunately, the building numbers have no relation the house numbers. Accompanying texts or a Feld Skizzen may enable one to determine the location of a particular house.

12. I would appreciate questions or comments:

John Pihach, 51 Macfarlane Ave. Yorkton, SK S3N 2C3

REMINDERS:

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Family History Fair | - | 13th April 1996 |
| | - | 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. at the Regina Performing Arts Centre, 1077 Angus Street, Regina. |
| | - | See page i for details. |
| | - | VOLUNTEERS will be needed on the 13th. Call Joan Mills at (306) 586-3570 or Marge Thomas at (306) 780-9207. |
| Annual Meeting | - | 27th April 1996 at the Radisson Hotel, Saskatoon. |
| | - | Workshops on Saskatchewan Coroner's Records and Making the Best Use of Your Genealogical Society Membership. |
| | - | Register Now - see page iii. |

See SGS Bulletin Board for SGS Workshops on page 38.

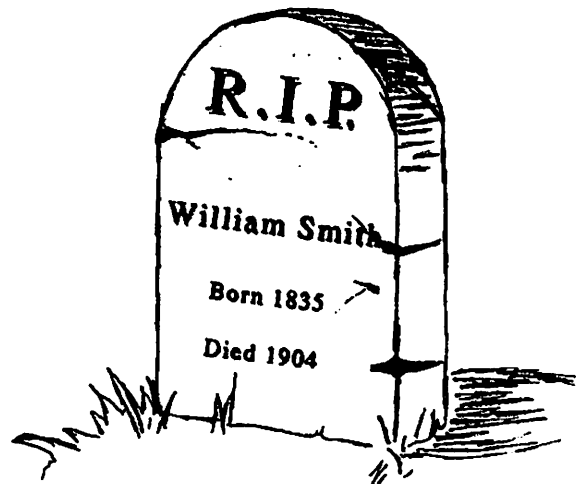
Understanding Epitaphs

from Timberline Vol. VI, Issue 1 1995

Deciphering old epitaphs can be difficult until the eye becomes used to the flourished and styles of old calligraphs expressed in stone. An immediate guide though can be offered to unlock some of the fading inscriptions - here is a useful key to have when visiting old graveyards:

A.D. (Anno Domini)..In The Year Of Our Lord
Ad peppetuum rei memoriam..For a perpetual record of the matter
Adsum..Here I am
Aetas Suae..Aged
Amicus Humani Generis..A humanitarian, a philanthropist
Ars Longa, vita brevis..Art is long, life is short
Beatae memoriae..Of blessed memory
D.....Died
Dei gratia....Be the grace of God Deo volente
(DV)..God willing
Durante vita..During life
Elapso tempore ..The time having passed
Errare humanum est..To err is human
Et sequentes (Sequentia)..And those that follow
Et sic de ceteris..And so of the rest
Faber suae fortunae..A self-made man
Favate linguis..Keep silence
Fecit..Made it - executed it
Fidei defensor..Defender of the faith
Filius terrae..A son of the soil
Gloria patri..Glory be to the Father
Hac voce..Under this world
Hic jacet..Here lies
Hoc nomine..In this name
In articulo mortis..At the point of death
In facie ecclesiae..Before the Church
In futuro..Henceforth
In memoriam..In memory of
In nomine Domini..In the name of our Lord
In perpetuum ..Forever
In Saecula saeculorum...Forever and ever
Jubilare Deo..Rejoice in God

Monumentum aere perennis...A moment more lasting than brass
Mors omnibus communis..Death is common to all
Natus est..Was born
Obit..Died
Pace tua..By your leave
Requiescat In Pace..May he/she rest in peace
Scripta litera manet..The written word remains
Sic transit gloria mundi...Thus passes away the glory of this world
Taedium vitae..Weariness of life
Tempus fugit..Time flies
Ubi supra..Where above mentioned
Ut infra..As below Ut supra..As above



Latin Helper

from Timberline Vol. VI, Issue 4,
August 1995

AMITA - aunt
ANNI - of the year
ANNODOMINI - year of the lord
ANNUS - year
ANTI/ANTE - before
APUD - in, at, to, nearby
AVA/AVIA - grandmother
AVUS - grandfather
AVI/AVORUM - grandparents
BAPTISATUS/BAKTISTA - baptized
COEMETERIUM - cemetery
CIVIS - citizen
CONFIRMATIO - confirmed
CONJUGATA - wife
CONJUGATUS - married, also husband
CONJUGES - married couples
CONJUNCTI FUERE - they were married
CONIUNX - married person, spouse
CONSORBRINA - female cousin
CONSORBRINUS - male cousin
DEFUNCTUS - dead
DICTUS - named DIE - on the day
DIES - day
ELUTUS - baptized
ET - and
FAMILIA - family
FEMINA/FOEMINA - woman
FILIA - daughter
FILIUS - son
FRATER - brother
FUIT - he, she, it was

GEMINUS - twin
GENER - son-in-law
GLOS - sister-in-law
HOMO - man
ILLEGITIMUS - illegitimate
IMPRIMIS - the first
INCOLA - resident
INFANS - infant, child
JUVENIS - young man
LIGATUS - bound, joined, married
LEGITIMUS - legitimate
LEVANTE - witness
MATRIMONIUM - matrimony
MARITA - wife
MARTIUS - husband
MATER - mother
MORS/MORTIS - death
NATUS - born
NEPOS - nephew, grandson
NEPTIS - granddaughter
NOMEN - name
NUPTIAS CELEBRARE - to marry
NURUS - daughter-in-law
OBITUS - death
PARENS - parents
PAROCHIA - parish
PARTUS - childbirth
PARVA - small
PATER - father
PATRINA - godmother
PATRINI - godparents
PATRINUS - godfather
PATRIUS - uncle
PRIMOGENITUS - firstborn

PROAVUS - great/grandfather
PROAVIA - great/grandmother
PUELLA - girl child
PUELLUS - boy child
PUER - boy
PUERPERA - mother (newly delivered)
PUERPERIUM - childbirth
RELICTA - widow
RELIGIO - religion
RENATUS - baptized, reborn
SENEX - old man
SEPULTUS - buried
SOCER - father-in-law
SOCRUS/SOCVSUS - mother-in-law
SOROR - sister
SPURIA - illegitimate daughter
SPURIUS - illegitimate son
SUPERSTES - surviving, alive
SUSCEPTOR - godparent
THORUS - bed
ULTIMUS - last, final
UXOR DUXIT - married
UXOR/UXORIS - wife
VEVIR - brother-in-law
VIDUA/VIDUS - widow
VIDUUS - widower
VILLICUS - village, townsman
VIR - husband
VIRGO - unmarried girl
VITA - life

A. Proclamation

Greetings:-
Know all, Mermen, Mermaids, Tritons
Minnows. Et hoc genero nunc, that I
Heptare Imperator at a Court holden on
board the steamer Saint Edward of
Liverpool, did initiate Doris Kathleen

Birth, Marriage and Death Records in Saskatchewan

Content of Marriage, Birth and Death Registration Forms.

The questions asked on the various forms for the registration forms of marriages, births and deaths used from the beginning up to the present day varied somewhat from time to time due to the adding of further questions.

Marriages

1. The following questions appear on all marriage registrations from the beginning up to the present date:

- a) For both bridegroom and bride
 - i) Name in full
 - ii) Marital status
 - iii) Age in years
 - iv) Residence
 - v) Place of birth
- b) Place of marriage
- c) Date of marriage
- d) By license or banns
- e) Names of two witnesses
- f) Name of clergyman
- g) Date of registration

2. Beginning in approximately 1889, the following questions were added to marriage registrations:

- a) Religion of both bridegroom and bride
- b) Name of father of both bridegroom and bride
- c) Name of parents

(Note: This question did not specify maiden surname of mother and consequently it was quite often answered by giving her married surname and continued in this manner until 1916 - see paragraph a)

3. Beginning in 1900, the following question was added to Marriage registrations:

- a) Religion of clergyman

4. Beginning in 1916, the question asking for names of parents was clarified by specifying maiden name of mother.

5. Beginning in 1930, the following questions were added to marriage registrations:

- a) Birthplace of father of groom
- b) Birthplace of father of bride

6. Beginning in 1947, the following questions were added to marriage registrations:

- a) Birthplace of mother of groom
- b) Birthplace of mother of bride

Births

1. The following questions appear on all birth registrations from the beginning up to the present date:

- a) Name of child
- b) Date of birth
- c) Place of birth of child
- d) Sex of child
- e) Name of father in full
- f) Maiden name of mother in full
- g) Date of registration

2. Beginning in 1898, the following questions were added to birth registrations:

- a) Birthplace of father
- b) Birthplace of mother

(NOTE: In most cases these questions are only answered by giving the name of the country or the province of birth.)

- c) Residence of parents

3. Beginning in 1916, the following questions were added:

- a) Age of father in years

- b) Age of mother in years
- c) Type of birth, whether single, twins, etc.
- d) Number of children born to mother and number still living.
- e) Date and place of marriage

Deaths

1. The following questions appear on all death registrations from the beginning up to the present date:

- a) Name of deceased
- b) Date of death of deceased
- c) Place of death of deceased
- d) Sex
- e) Birthplace of deceased
- f) Age of deceased
- g) Occupation of deceased
- h) Date of registration

2. Beginning in 1898, the following question was added to death registration:

- a) Marital status of deceased

3. Beginning in 1916, the following questions were added to death registrations:

- a) Residence of deceased
- b) Name of father
- c) Birthplace of father
- d) Maiden name of mother
- e) Birthplace of mother

4. Beginning in 1920, the following question was added to death registration:

- a) Date of birth of deceased

5. Beginning in 1947, the following question was added to death registration:

- a) If married, widowed or divorced, given name of husband or maiden name of wife of deceased.

Announcements

Conferences

GENE-O-RAMA '96

Presented by Ottawa Branch, OGS. 22 - 23 March 1996 in the Council Chambers of the Nepean City Hall, Nepean, ON. Contact: Susan Munro at 613-825-0980.

New Zealand Society of Genealogists Conference

12 - 14 April 1996 at Invercargill in Southland. Contact: New Zealand Genealogical Society of Genealogists Inc., PO Box 8795, Auckland 1035, New Zealand.

Alberta Genealogical Society

Conference '96 Preserving Your Family History
26 - 27 April, 1996, Chateau Louis, Edmonton, Alberta.
Contact: Debbie Was, 9136 - 104 Avenue, Grande Prairie, AB T8X 1E6.

1996 Society of Genealogists May Fair

4 - 5 May at the Royal Horticultural Society Hall in London.

National Genealogical Society Conference: "Travel Historic Trails - Families On The Move"

8 - 11 May 1996, Nashville, Tennessee. Contact 1996 Conference in the States, 4527 17th Street, Arlington, VA 22207-2399.

Ontario Genealogical Society Conference

"Trails West"

17 - 19 May, 1996. Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario. 22 lectures; workshops, tours, etc. Speakers include: Dr. Jennifer Brown, Ryan Taylor, Curt Witcher, Jorma Halonen, Laura Hanowski, Hal Courchesne, Shirley J Hodges, Jean Morrison, Paul Smart, Brenda Dougall Merriman. Contact: Seminar '96, 244 Poplar Avenue, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 1V9.
Telephone: (807) 767-1587.

East European Family History Societies

FEEFHS Convention

Minneapolis, 9 - 12 June 1996. The third annual international convention of the Federation of East European Fam-

ily History Societies (FEEFHS) will be held at the Thunderbird Hotel and Conference Centre, 2201 E. 78th Street, Minneapolis (Bloomington, Minnesota). 59 speakers will make presentations ranging from research for ancestors in the Baltic countries, Bohemia, Bukovina, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Moravia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine and Volhynia. For more information contact: FEEFHS Registrar, P.O. Box 624,

South St. Paul, MN 55075-0624.

E-Mail-Internet bruce.brandt@warehouse.mn.org

22nd International Congress of Genealogical & Heraldic Studies - "Families & Emblems Transcending Frontiers"

18 - 23 August 1996, Ottawa, Ontario. Contact: The 22nd International Congress of Genealogical & Heraldic Sciences, c/o The Canadian Heraldic Authority, 1 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, ON K1A 0A1.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Conference

25 - 27 October 1996, Prince Albert, SK.

Contact: Prince Albert Branch of SGS, Box 1464, Prince Albert, SK S6V 5T1.

Closures

British Transportation Archives

PP G09, Telephone House,
2 - 4 Temple Avenue,
London EC4Y 0HL.

Announced that as of 02 October 1995 they will no longer be able to undertake research work on behalf of the public. The public is welcome to conduct their own research in person. HOWEVER, an appointment is essential to reserve a space in the Searchroom.

Telephone (0171) 822-1002. Hours: Monday - Friday 9:30am - 4:30pm.

Closures at the PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

will be different from usual in 1996 due to the move from Chancery Lane to the new extension at Kew. The first week long closure at Kew will be in the summer and the next one in the autumn. There will be no closures at Chancery Lane until the building is emptied in November. How-

ever, many classes of records will be temporarily unavailable during the transition. Check in advance before planning your visit.

Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1LR. Telephone: (081) 876-3444

General Information

Federation of Family History Societies

is preparing for the second edition of the British Isles Genealogical Register (BIG R II). Forms should be available in March. Watch for further details in the June Bulletin. The SGS Library has a copy of BIG R I.

1996 Table of Parochial Fees for Church of England in England Searches in Church Registers:

For the first hour (inclusive of one copy of an entry in certain registers) £11. For each subsequent hour or part of an hour. Additional copies of entries £9. The search fee relates to a particular search where the approximate date of the baptism, marriage or burial is known. The fee for a more general search would be negotiable.

A history of the Village of North Regina

is being compiled from 1914 (incorporation) until annexation to Regina city 1951. This project cannot be achieved without help. Requesting former residents, to write a letter relating their memories and involvement in village life. To ensure that your family name is included in this memory of growing up in our village. Submit articles by May 1996. For more information:

Contact Sheila Hatzitolios, 32 Champ Crescent, Regina SK S4R 5B6 or call (306) 949-2814.

The Manitoba Genealogical Society and the Catherine Booth Bible College

are pleased to announce an Elderhostel Program - "Discovering our Roots". This program, under the instruction of staff from the Manitoba Genealogical Society, will enable the participants to develop the necessary skills to trace their family trees. Catherine Booth Bible College will host the course at its downtown Winnipeg campus in the very heart of the City. To be eligible to participate you must be 55 years of age or older. Participant's spouses of any age are welcome. Companions of age - eligible participants must be at least 50. If you would like more information, please contact the Manitoba Genealogical Society at (204) 783-9139 or Catherine Booth Bible College at (204) 947-6701.

Friends of the Ruins, St. Raphaels Inc.

Glengarry County, Ontario: St. Raphael's Church was destroyed by fire in 1970. Walls have decayed since and "Friends" is seeking donations to carry out restoration plans.

Contact: Friends of the Ruins, Box 190, Williamstown, ON K0C 2J0.

Tuesday, May 14, 1996 is Census Day in Canada.



On this day nearly 30 million Canadians from over 10 million households and close to 300,000 farms will fill out and mail their Census forms.

Canada's Census is the envy of countries around the globe for the quality of the data collected, the absolute confidentiality of the individual information and the accessibility of the data to both individuals and organizations. Canada's Census IS a vitally important event so, please remember on May 14, Census Day, be sure to ... COUNT YOURSELF IN!!

Family Reunions,

Family Associations & Clan Gatherings

Kelly Clan Association.

Had a gathering in May 1995 and plans another in May 1997.

Contact: Sean O Ceallaigh, Kelly Clan Association, 'Ros na Ri', Castleknock, Dublin 15, Ireland. Tel. 8300565.

Samuel McCurdy Association

will hold 3rd biennial reunion at Surry and Keene, NH - weekend of 13 July 1996. Contact: SASE to Ron E. McCurdy, 275 Jeffcoat Drive, Rexdale, ON M9W 3E4.

Daniel Hazen, UEL Family Association

will host a reunion at Rowley, Massachusetts - weekend of 20 July 1996. Contact: SASE to Joan Starling, 6 Mourning Dove Crescent, Elmira, ON N3B 1E2.

Ostrander Family Association

will hold its first reunion in Canada the weekend of 10 August 1996, at Tillsonburg, Ontario. Contact: SASE to Joyce Ostrander, 14 St Joseph Street, St. Thomas, ON N5R 1S9.

Buzzacott Family History Society.

Contact Peter L. Buzacott, 61 Barnets, Cwmbran, Gwent, NP44 4UZ, UK. Internet Address: 10053.2034@compuserve.com

SGS Bulletin Board

Library Closures:

5 - 8 April 1996 - Easter Weekend
13 April 1996 - Genealogy Fair
26 April 1996 - Close 12:00 P.M.
27 April 1996 SGS Annual Meeting
20 May 1996 - Victoria Day
01 July 1996 - Canada Day
05 August 1996 - Saskatchewan Day
02 September 1996 - Labor Day
12 - 14 October 1996 - Thanksgiving Day Weekend
25 - 26 October 1996 - Seminar in Prince Albert
9 - 11 November 1996 - Remembrance Day Weekend
21 December - 1 January 1997 - Christmas Vacation

Summer Hours:

29 April 1996 - 14 September 1996, Monday - Friday,
9:30 am - 5:00 pm

Winter Hours:

Begins 17 September 1996, Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 am
- 5:00 pm

Announcements

continued

Kolb Newsletter.

Dedicated to preserving the History & Genealogy of the Germans from Kolb, Russia. Looking for someone to write a story about settlers from Kolb in Saskatchewan.

Many settled in the Luseland area. Contact: Norman Dudek, 920 Hill Street, Apt. A, Hastings, NE 68901-3023. Tel. (402) 461-3771. e-mail to norm@tcgcs.com.

Work in progress: 7th generation of James Matthews, UEL is currently being compiled.

Contact: Cathy Thompson, 13 Backus Drive, Port Rowan, ON N0E 1M0

Workshops:

You must pre-register by the Wednesday prior to the class at (306) 780-9207. All classes are held at the SGS, 1870 Lorne Street, Regina SK. Fee: \$5.00 for members; \$7.50 for non-members. If non-member joins after the workshop, the extra fee will be applied towards their membership.

March 16, 10:00am-12:30pm

An Introduction to Quebec Records.

March 30, 10:00am-12:30pm

How Saskatchewan Newspapers Can Help in Your Genealogical Research.

SGS LIBRARY RESOURCE WORKSHOPS

Wednesday Mornings 9:00am - 10:30am. Fee: \$5 for members; \$7.50 non-members. Limit: 10. Register by Tuesday Noon

13 March 1996

Old Parochial Records (OPR) of Scotland (Pre-1855)

20 March 1996

Pre 1869 Marriage Records for Ontario

27 March 1996

Indexes for Birth, Marriage Deaths England/Wales

Accepted Standards of Conduct for Family History Researchers

- I will be courteous to research facility personnel.
- I will do my homework and know what is available, and I will know what I want.
- I will dress appropriately for the records office that I am visiting.
- I will not take small children into repositories and research facilities.
- I will not approach the facility asking for "everything" on my ancestors.
- I will not expect the records custodian to listen to my family history.
- I will respect the records custodian's other daily tasks and not expect constant or immediate attention.
- I will be courteous to other researcher and work with only a few records or books at a time.
- I will keep my voice low when conversing with others.
- I will use only designated areas for my workspace.
- I will not go into off-limits areas without permission.
- I will request permission before using photocopy and microforms machines, and ask for assistance if needed.
- I will treat records with care and respect.
- I will not mutilate, rearrange, or remove from its proper custodian any printed, original, microform, or electronic record.
- I will not force spines on books or handle roughly any original documents.
- I will not use my fingertip or a pencil to follow the line of print on original materials.
- I will not write on records or books.
- I will replace volumes in their proper location and return files to the appropriate places.
- I will not leave without thanking the record custodians for their courtesy in making the materials available. I will follow the rules of the records repository without protest.

Compiled by Joy Reisinger, Certified Genealogical Records Specialist, 1020 Central Avenue, Sparta, WI 54656 for the 1995 annual conference of the Federation of Genealogical Societies, Seattle. Some points were adapted from codes adopted by the Board for Certification of Genealogists and the Association of Professional Genealogists.

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Queries

ANDERSON: Information requested about Alexander Anderson, born 1875 Renfrew, Co, Ontario, died 1932 at Paddockwood, SK. Married Emily McIntyre in 1904 in Renfrew, ON. Children: Alice Irene, Findlay, Eric and adopted Edgar & Edna Frood. Vera I. Holmes, 11823 - 158 Ave N.W., Edmonton, AB T5X 2K3.

BARRY: Original Baptismal Certificate for Leonard Barry Harrison was found in an antique store in Vancouver. If this is your family contact: Sally Smaha, Site 3 Comp C3, RR3, Merkley Rd, Terrace, BC V8G 4R6.

CLARKE: Searching for death date of Thomas McKay Clarke, b. Fort Carlton 4 January 1877, probably died Kinosis, Reindeer Lake where he was living in 1972. Would also like to get in touch with any descendants. Pat McCloy, PH3, 924 - 7th Avenue S. W., Calgary, AB T2P 1A4.

COGHLAN: John COLGHLAN b. c1845 Kitley, ON. Parents: Charles & Evice COGHLAN, Anglicans, m. 1871 Frankville, Leeds County, ON to Delight LEWIS. Came from Kitley, Leeds County, ON to Saskatchewan in 1883. Lived in Vandura area adjacent to Fairmede, NWT, farmer, d. 1920. Seeking information on John COGHLAN's siblings. Noreen S. Annett, 2564 Arbutus Rd., Victoria, BC V8N 1W2.

HINDERKS: Looking for two brothers named John and Herman Hinderks. They were born in Hanover or came to Canada about 1905. John's parents were Joseph & Anne (Ruhr) Thiele. Gertrude's parents were Frank & Magdalena Baumgartner. Wm. Thiele, 109 9 St, N.E., Portage la Prairie, MB R1N 1C2 or WMTHIELE@FRENET.MB.CA

WHITE: Request information on families of George and Elizabeth White born at Bortle (Bortlemore) Kiltegan, County Wicklow, Ireland c1850 - c1860's. George married an English girl and lived at Stonegrove, Edgeware, Middlesex, London. His son Fred was killed, age 19 yrs in France while serving in Kitcheners Army January 1915. Elizabeth married an English policeman (unknown) and lived at Manchester, England. Seek correspondence with descendants to share history. Gladys Petrar, Box 327, Dysart, SK S0G 1H0.

LEWIS: Timothy LEWIS of Young, ON in 1846 m. Experiencia HOLMES in the Methodist Episcopal Church,

Johnston District, ON. Child: Delight LEWIS b. 1847 Belleville?, ON m. John COGLAN in 1871 at Frankville, Leeds County. Came to Saskatchewan in 1883. d. 1922 Weyburn, Hospital. Seeking information on Delight's LEWIS family. Noreen S. Annett, 2564 Arbutus Rd., Victoria, BC V8N 1W2.

MEADOWS: Information requested about George Meadows, born c1842 Northants, UK. Married Anne Hull, born 1841, Northants, UK. Emigrated to Moose Jaw, SK about 1907. Children: Harry H., Sarah, George, Alfred G., Beatrice, Benjamin, John Hull, Walter and Frank. Vera I Holmes, 11823 - 158 Ave NW, Edmonton, AB T5X 2K3.

McINTYRE: Looking for information about Alice McIntyre, nee Bromley, born 1845, London, England and died at Estuary, SK 07 Feb 1918. Her children: Harriet M., Emily J., Peter J., Alice Christine, Henry J., Ida May. Vera I. Holmes, 11823 - 158th Ave NW, Edmonton, AB T5X 2K3.

McINTYRE: Searching for information on Carl Russel Grant McIntyre or MacIntyre. Names may not be in the correct order. Possibly a rail worker in the Melville-Yorkton area in 1922-1923. Contact: Robert Gibson, Box 3857, Spruce Grove, AB T7X 3B1.

MITCHELL: Request information on family of Susan Mitchell, Tombeagh, Hackestown, County Carlow, Ireland. b. early 1800's, married Richard Hawkins, Kyle, County Carlow, Ireland. Great-grandson James Earl (parents Jim & Thomalina), Dundalk ?, Ireland, retired R.C.M.P. may live in western Canada. Seek correspondence with descendants to share family history. Gladys (Mitchell) Petrar, Box 327, Dysart, SK S0G 1H0.

PEREHUDA (PEREGUDA): Anton Andreyevich born in Ukraine, Chercassy region, Zhashkivsky district, Bagvy (Bagry) village. Likely b. in 1890's and left Ukraine for USA around 1915. Married a woman in the USA and moved to Canada. Son George (Grigori) Antonovich b. 1916 in Canada. Family probably lived in a farming community with many Ukrainian immigrants. Seeking any information on Anton and George. Contact: Keith W. Johnson, 1917 Whispering Oaks Lane, Sugar Grove, IL 60554.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

BASIC SEARCH

The SGS will do basic searches of Saskatchewan sources. Fee per person: SGS Member \$25 CDN or \$25 US / Non-member \$30 CDN or \$30 US. We require a given name as well as surname. Sources searched: 1. Homestead index & file. 2. Obituary index. 3. Cemetery index & file. 4. Newspaper index. 5. SRI.

Additional sources may be checked if a locality is given or found as a result of the search. If a specific date for an event is given a newspaper check may be done if available.

You will receive a written report of the research that has been done, noting all the sources checked. Up to \$2.00 worth of copying plus postage is included. Beyond that copying charges would be quoted. Current fees are 25¢ per page for paper to paper copies and 50¢ per page for microfilm to paper copies. **NOTE:** That it takes as long to do a 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.

INTERNATION GENEALOGICAL INDEX

1992 EDITION - Members Only

Mail Search - \$2 per name, per location. ie. John Smith, England, Kent Co. Includes search, 1 copy, return postage. Addition Christian names 50¢ each. Smith in England, Kent - Mary & George would be 50¢ each. Prints now 30¢ ea. For other research options & an explanation of the IGI, order the Research Guide for \$2.

SASKATCHEWAN CEMETERY SEARCH

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

- SGS Member: \$5 per name if all cemeteries need to be checked.
- Non-member: \$10 per name if all cemeteries need to be checked.

SGS SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT INDEX (SRI)

In Person: SGS Member \$1 for 30 minutes of computer time. Prints 15¢ per page. Non-member \$2 for 30 minutes of computer time. Prints 20¢ per page.

By Mail: General Search - all entries for a particular surname. Includes: 3 pages of printouts, quote for entries beyond this number. SGS Member \$3 per surname. Non-member \$6 per surname.

Particular Search - one name. Includes print for one page. SGS Members \$2. Non-member \$4.

INDEX TO 1881 CENSUS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Can be searched by Surname, As Enumerated or Parish of Birth. Still to come: Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Kent, Surrey & Middlesex. **Must Enclose a Self-addressed Stamped Envelop.** Will quote number of pages to be printed.

SGS member: General Search \$1 per surname per county. Non-Member: General Search \$2 per surname per county

SGS member: Particular Search \$5 per family per county. Includes a print of the surname index, the as enumerated index and the parish of birth index for that family. If there are notes these will be copies as well. Non-member: Particular Search \$10 per family per county. Includes prints as outlined for member search.

INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS FOR ONTARIO

Births: 1869 - 1897, Marriages: 1869 - 1912, Deaths: 1869 - 1922.

Includes: Information found as well as Film number(s) to be used to order copies of the original record. SGS Member: \$5 per name. Non-member: \$10 per name.

Contact the SGS Library for Research Costs for:

- Indian and Metis Sources
- Index to Births, Marriages and Deaths for England and Wales 1841-1883, 1912-1914
- Index to Old Parochial Registers of Scotland
- Ontario Land Record Index
- Pre 1869 Marriage Records for Ontario
- Repertoires for RC Parishes of Quebec 1700 -1765
- Householders Index for Griffith Valuations in Ireland 1845-1867

Analysis & Research Plan

Will provide a professional analysis of the information a person has and will develop a search plan for further research. Can be done in person or by mail. SGS member: \$25 per family of origin. Non-member: \$50 per family of origin.

Contact the Society for more details about these and other research services that are available.

ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE SHOULD COSTS INCREASE.

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