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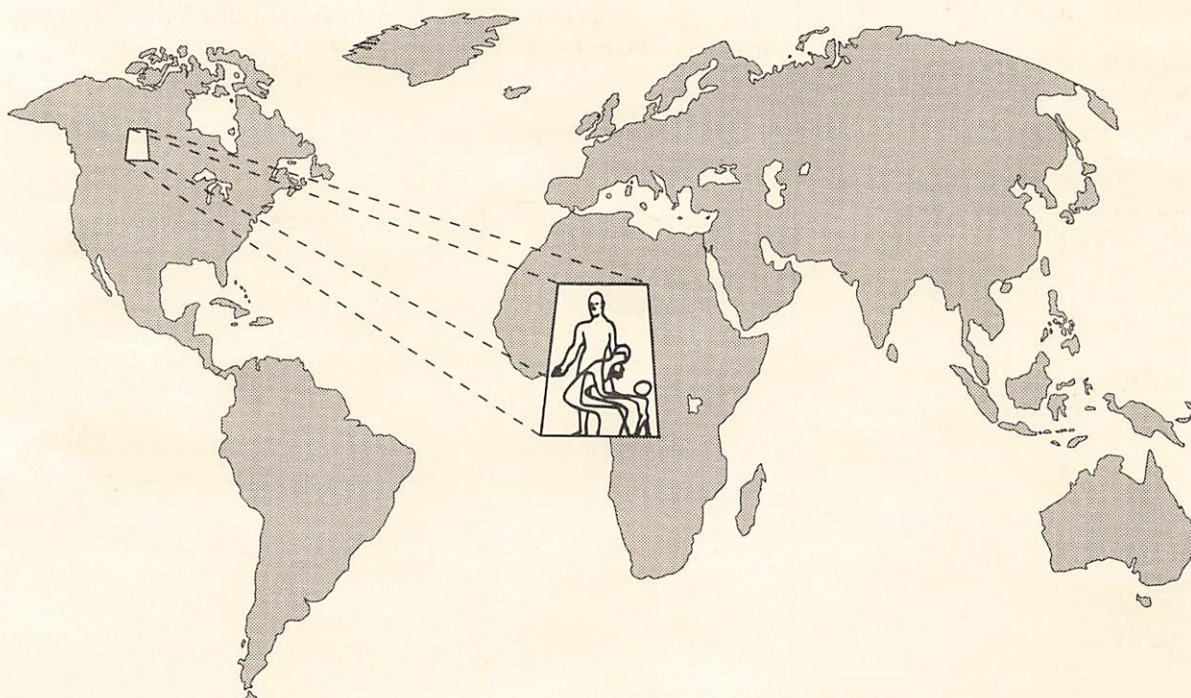


Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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DECEMBER 1997

BULLETIN



Helping you research your family history around the world

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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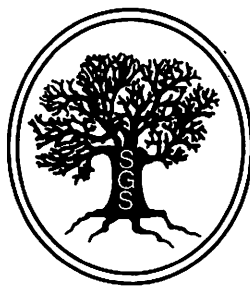
1. Education - Provide encouragement and instruction in scientific and ethical research methods.
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3. Resources - Develop and maintain SGS's human and financial resources.
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Membership is for the current calendar year at \$33.00 per family, \$30.00 for senior citizens. Subscription to the *Bulletin* is concurrent with membership.

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

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





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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 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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Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is January 15th, 1998. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

President's Letter

BY MARIE SVEDAHN

SGS President

My term as SGS President comes to an end in a few weeks. I've had a memorable time and know I've gained greater insight into the operations of our organization. There are aspects to governing a non-profit organization that one would never fathom unless involved with the Board. It is a worthwhile experience for any member. I am certain that our new President, Janis Bohlken will also find it a very rewarding experience. My best to her and the rest of the Board in 1998.

For this, my last column as President, I have decided to be a little philosophical, and share a "take-off" on the "Seven Ages of Man".

Ages of a Genealogist

conception - when one is struck by the need to tell children or grandchildren how different your own childhood was from theirs. The mechanics of a wringer washing machine or the common usage of apple/orange papers and Eatons catalogue.

fetus growth - realization that the same "changing lifestyles" idea applies to you and your parents & grandparents.

birth - you begin to record what you know about your parents and their parents, asking questions for information that you don't have.

infant - you learn there is a whole new world to explore - things to do and people to meet.

child - you acquire knowledge on your family, and on "how-to-do" proper research.

youth - you have lots of friends and hang-outs, and are a little rebellious of restrictions.

adult - you have a growing sense of responsibility towards your own work, and also an awareness of the need to repay society for the use of records others have compiled.

middle age - realization that the local genealogical organization cannot provide services to the likes of yourself, if there is no capable governance and leadership. Sometimes it is necessary to put one's own work on hold for a time to provide that governance and leadership.

Editor's Notes

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

In this issue, we have an article titled "**Using Canadian Records to Trace Your Ancestors**", by Laura Hanowski, SGS Librarian. As a result, we do not have a column on Special Collections. Look to the first issue of 1998 when Quebec resources in the SGS library will be featured.

We also have articles pertaining to families in Saskatchewan including an account of a marriage; the story of a Hungarian Presbyterian Minister and the diary of an Ontario settler.

Thanks to the people who sent in articles for the Bulletin. Please keep them coming.

(... *President's Letter*)

seniors - a font of knowledge on both genealogy and the act of providing services to members.

old age - (comparable to the final stage of the original poem - senility) living in the past and/or a return to one's childhood.

.....

Of course, as family historians, we don't always mature according to this pattern. We may skip one or two stages altogether or we may get stuck in one and never mature beyond it, it is all individual.

And it is all in fun! - please don't take me too seriously on this.

I have enjoyed my time as President and look forward to seeing and visiting with you again at future seminars.

One last word: Weyburn Branch provided an excellent, well attended seminar - I know Saskatoon will do likewise in 1998.

Coroners' Records Of England and Wales

BY JEAN A. COLE

Sooner or later family historians will come across a sudden and unexpected death of a forebear in their research, and, as such, this should have been subjected to a coroners inquest. It may be that the death was a sudden and natural one, and a jury would then usually bring in a verdict of 'Visitation of God'. It may have been that the death was by another cause such as by a wagon, coach, cart or horse - it is surprising just how many folk fell off or under these vehicles. We need to remember that roads, in the past, were just as dangerous as they are today, and it comes as no surprise to discover convictions for 'furious driving'. Ailments such as a death of a mother and/or baby in childbirth, epilepsy, childhood diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, measles and other virulent epidemics as smallpox, cholera, typhus and so on may have resulted in a coroner's inquisition. Other complaints, possibly undiagnosed, which caused unexpected deaths such as 'sudden decline', diabetes, heart complaints may have been other causes which gave rise to inquests. Lunacy, temporary derangement, overdose of poppy, laudanum, arsenic, overlaying of a child in bed, young children falling into fires, rivers or canals, murder and manslaughter all would have been subjects for a coroner.

If it was found that something had 'moved' to cause the death of someone, such as a wheel of a cart, the value of the wheel would be decided by the jury. This was known as a 'deodand' and was payable to the church, the king, the lord of the manor or close dependents of the victim. Sometimes 'DD' will be shown against a coroner's bill meaning 'deodand'. The deodand was abolished in 1846.

It is hoped that we would discover whether an inquest had been held when looking at burial registers for our ancestors. In-depth research has revealed that, in most cases, it was the exception rather than the rule; particularly when Rose's new format registers began in 1813 and where no space was left for any extra information, not even the name of a surviving spouse or parent's name for a child.

Burial register of Marlborough, St. Mary the Virgin
1778 August 2 Samuel Mitchell, at St. Mary's

Anyone finding this burial entry and many such others, taking the two Marlborough parishes as a typical example, would never realise that Samuel Mitchell had been the subject of a coroner's inquisition. Mitchell had killed himself whilst a 'lunatic and of unsound mind by inflicting on himself a mortal wound with a knife' on 7 July 1778 and, in the process of doing so, had taken nearly three weeks to die. In this case, as he was of unsound mind at the time of his death and therefore not responsible for his action, he was buried in St. Mary's churchyard and his burial was entered into the register. However, from 1 July 1837 and the beginning of civil registration in England and Wales, death certificates should provide this essential information. From this time wherever there had been a suspicious or sudden death, the body would only be released for burial after a coroners inquest and he had been satisfied that justice had been done.

There are various sources for discovering coroners' inquisitions and these are the surviving records of borough, city, county and other coroners. Local newspapers, of course, are an excellent source, particularly 19/20th century local newspapers. For deaths under extremely suspicious circumstances, it is likely that further reports will be found in national papers as well. As coroners' records in England and Wales come under a 75 year closure ruling, it may be found that newspapers may be the only available research source. It has to be pointed out too that many coroners in the past destroyed their records, not recognising they were destroying a major source of social, family and medical history.

The Times newspaper. 30 January 1884: *Yesterday morning, Sir John Humphreys, Coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest at the Eagle Tavern, East India Dock road, Poplar, on the body of James Sharp, aged 50, a labourer. Caroline Elizabeth Sharp, 16 Galt Street, Limehouse, said that the*

deceased was her husband. He left home on Saturday to go to his work in the Millwall Dock. She was afterwards told that he was drowned, but how it happened she did not know. Alfred Edwards, a lighterman, stated that on Saturday evening the deceased fell into the water from a barge and never rose again. Owing to the great gale which prevailed, the deceased was literally blown into the water. The jury returned a verdict of 'Accidental death'.

It is also necessary to realise that in previous years many suspicious deaths must surely have escaped the jurisdiction of the law. In the past, a coroner was able to send a case of manslaughter or murder to be dealt with by a higher court.¹ Some of us may discover that one of our ancestors committed suicide. This meant that he [or she] had committed the crime of 'felony and murder against himself' and was not, therefore, given a Christian burial and as such, no entry will have appeared in a parish burial register. Burials in such cases would take place in unconsecrated grounds in a churchyard and in the 18th century and before, often at a crossroads. In addition, anyone who aided or abetted a person to commit suicide, was also guilty of murder and subjected to the due process of the law. In many cases when someone had taken their own life, jurors would bring a verdict of 'temporary insanity' or 'temporary derangement' thus allowing a Christian burial but even then not always in consecrated ground. This verdict was often found in borough coroners' records where the jurors were all ratepayers of the borough and who, more than likely, would have known the deceased quite well and the circumstances surrounding the death. Suicide continued to be a felony until 1961. One of the first cases I transcribed in the Wiltshire, Marlborough Borough inquisitions was that of Thomas Tarrant, barber of Marlborough, who on the 4th September 1771 had taken a fatal dose of poison. This made him a felon and the wording on the document was quite dreadful:

... not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being seduced and moved by the Instigation of the Devil at a public house on Saturday the 4th September did voluntarily and feloniously and of his Malice aforethought with a potion of arsenic or some other such drug did poison himself and as a felon of himself, killed himself To be buried in the King's Highway near the Common at Marlborough.

The case of Rebecca Worlock, nee Flower, who lived in the City of Gloucester was reported widely in the records of the judicial system and the press. Rebecca had gone out shopping one day and purchased some arsenic, supposedly for rats, and then, for some obscure reason, chatted about it to her neighbours. Shortly after, Rebecca's husband, Thomas, drinking his beer, died in agony and after an inquest into the circumstances and from evidence from her neighbours, Rebecca, as was to be expected, was brought to trial at the Trinity Sessions in 1820, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged at a public execution at Gloucester Gaol. As can be imagined, the effect of this on her children completely altered the course of their lives and those of their children and their descendant according to one of them who researched the case in depth and wrote and published her research.²

So far as can be ascertained, no one has yet written a definitive history of the work of the coroners and their records, but research into the subject tells us that they were officers of the realm and were mentioned as early as 925 in a Charter but that it was not until 1194 that county coroners were established in England. It was from this time on that many cities, boroughs³ and liberties⁴ obtained the right to have their own coroners. In Wiltshire, for example, the ancient boroughs of Marlborough and Malmesbury held their own coroners' inquisitions for sudden deaths which occurred within their boundaries, as did the Liberty of Corsham; but by the middle of the 19th century, these particular coroners' courts came to an end and county coroners continued to hold inquests whenever necessary. In some cases, it may be that complete inquisitions have survived together with evidence from witnesses; but in many cases, only the barest of details may have been given when coroners submitted their bills for travelling expenses. Most of these records, where they have survived, are now held in

1 Quarter Sessions in County Record Offices or Assize in the Public Record Office

2 *Until She Be Dead* by Penny Deverill [Penny Deverill, Bristol, private publication, 1987]

3 *Municipal Records* by F.J.C. Hearnshaw. *The Medieval English Borough* by J. Tait [1936]

4 Liberty - a manor or group of manors or other areas lying outside the jurisdiction of the sheriff and having a separate Commission of the Peace [also called a 'soke']

5 *Records of the Coroners* by J. Gibson and C. Rogers [FFHS] - new edition in preparation. This is an essential book not only for the whereabouts of coroners' records but also for the introduction and glossary.

various record offices⁵ with other ones being held in the Public Record Office at Kew such as those which were handed in by coroners across the country to assize justices. Others in the PRO include those of the palatinates of Chester and Lancaster, inquests on prisoners who died in the King's Bench Prison and Millbank Penitentiary and convicts on board ship at Portsmouth and Spithead, awaiting transportation.⁶ Coroners' records of earlier centuries are also deposited in the PRO.

On occasion, some bills may even come to light in the most unexpected places such as some recently discovered in with the county treasurers' finance papers in the Wiltshire Record Office.⁷ Local coroners' records, however, are generally to be found in a county clerk of the peace records including those of the quarter sessions deposited in county and other record offices.

Wiltshire county coroners' bills submitted to the county treasurer for coroners' travelling expenses were extremely brief, to say the least:

*Ann Collar, Bearfield, Bradford [on Avon].
Accidental. 12 May 1831*

Some supply a little extra information, at times, to age:

*Sarah Rudel, aged 27 years, Fairwood, Westbury.
Confined, died instantly from want of attention, 2
November 1858*

In these cases, it is necessary to refer to local newspapers for more information concerning the circumstances surrounding the deaths. However, it is easy to see that poor Sarah's death happened during labour, maybe with a local midwife or completely alone.

Some bills do provide more information such as the following examples:⁸

*19 May 1786 Devizes Prison. John Curtis committed
by the Rev'd. Dr. Charles Wake for running away and
leaving his wife and five children chargeable to the
parish of Longbridge Deverill: fever.*

So, John Curtis had not managed to get too far before being apprehended and brought before the local justices. The result of his incarceration in Devizes prison was 'gaol fever' which brought about his untimely death,

leaving his wife and family thrown upon parish poor relief.

*17 July 1773. Chedglow in Crudwell Nicholas
Johnson, returning from Tetbury races in the night.⁹
Suddenly died in Shord Yate Field.*

Obviously, full inquisitions supply so much detailed information about sudden deaths of local citizens including evidence from witnesses, who in all probability were neighbours, relations and friends of the deceased.

The following was extracted from the coroners' records of Bath City¹⁰ and is a summary by the coroner of the inquest on the death of Thomas Brooks. Explicit details from various witnesses were included but obviously space here does not allow:

*An Inquisition at the Guildhall in and for the City of
Bath this Second day of October in the forty third
year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the
third, by the Grace of God... one thousand eight
hundred and three before Henry Parry, Esq. Mayor of
the said City and Coroner upon the View of the body
of Thomas Brooks now lying dead in a house in the
parish of Walcot in the City of Bath... upon the
oaths... here followed the names of the thirteen
jurors... who being sworn and charged to enquire on
the Part of our Sovereign Lord the King, when where
how and in or after what manner the said Thomas
Brooks came to his death.*

*Do say that the said Thomas Brooks with divers other
persons as yet unknown on the first day of October
instant at the parish of Walcot in the City of Bath
being riotously tumultuously and unlawfully
assembled together in open breach of the public
peace and terror of H. M's good subjects and having
in a riotous tumultuous and unlawful manner
assaulted the person of William Richards one of the
Privates in the Royal Army of Reserve and other
persons who were then and there sent to preserve the*

6 Convicts inquests in the High Court of the Admiralty ([HCA])

7 *Wiltshire County Coroners' Bills 1815-1858*, ed. Jean A. Cole [Wiltshire FHS 1997]

8 *Wiltshire Coroners' Bills 1752 to 1794* ed. R.F. Hunnisett [Wiltshire Record Society. 36. 1980]

9 Tetbury, Glos. - only a few miles from Crudwell.

10 Bath City records at the Guildhall, Bath, Somerset - a large collection of full inquests

public peace with sticks and thereby put both him the said William Richards and the said other persons then and there assembled to preserve the public peace in great peril and danger of their lives. He the said William Richards in defence of himself and for the preservation of his own life and the lives of the said several other persons then and there assembled did with a certain drawn bayonet made of iron and steel which he then had in his hand penetrate the left breast of him the said Thomas Brooks by which he William Richards did give unto him, Thomas Brooks, one mortal wound in and upon his left breast to the length of half an inch and of the depth of three inches of which mortal wound, Thomas Brooks instantly died. The jurors upon their Oath do say that William Richards in defence of his person him the said Thomas Brooks in manner and by the means aforesaid have to this Inquisition set their hands and seals.

It was noticeable that of all the jurors only two made their marks, all the rest signed their names. The witnesses who gave detailed information concerning this affair were Robert Stanford Peviot of Bath, chairman¹¹ [mark], Mark Cottell of Bath, nightwatchman [mark], John Clotworthy of Bath, chairmaker [sign], John Smith of Bath, nightwatchman [mark], James Maggs of Bath, labourer [mark], Richard Parsons, night constable [sign], James Norman of Walcot, surgeon [sign], John Burn, private in 81st Regiment of Foot and William Matthews, private in the Royal Army of Reserve [marks], Philip Brown, corporal in 81st Regiment of Foot [sign].

Obviously, as William Richards was acting under Orders he would not have been brought to trial for killing Thomas Brooks.

As we can see from this abbreviated example, so much detail is given in coroners' records. Not only about the circumstances which caused a death but also about the witnesses as well, and on whom the whole incident must have made a great impact; and who no doubt talked about it until the end of their days and maybe, just maybe, handed down the story to their descendants?

I hope by now, the reader will recognise that coroners' records are well worth seeking, not only for a sudden death in their own family but, perhaps, for those witnesses who gave evidence in a coroner's court.

Reading

Beavan, A. and Duncan, A. *Tracing Your Ancestors in the Public Record Office* [HMSO 4th. Ed. 1990]

Cole, J.A. Ed. *Coroners' Records of a Borough, Marlborough 1773-1835* [Wiltshire FHS 1993]

Cole, J.A. Ed. *Coroners' Inquisitions for the Borough of Malmesbury, Wiltshire 1830-1854* [Wiltshire FHS 1994]

Cole, J.A. Ed. *Wiltshire County Coroners' Bills 1815 to 1858* [Wiltshire FHS 1997]

Colwell, S. *Dictionary of Genealogical Sources in the Public Record Office* [Weidenfeld & Nicolson 1992]

Gibson, J.S.W. *Local Newspapers 1750 to 1920 England and Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man: A Select Bibliography* [FFHS] new edition in preparation

Gibson, J. and Rogers, C.R. *Coroners' Records in England and Wales* [FFHS] - new edition in preparation for Autumn 1997

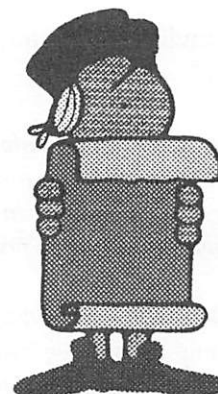
Gibson, J.S.W. *Quarter Sessions Records for Family Historians: A Select List* [FFHS]

Historical Association. *Short Guides to Records. Vol. 2.* [to be published Autumn 1997] - includes a *Short Guide to Coroners' Records* by J.A. Cole and C.R. Rogers.

Hunnisett, R.F. Ed. *Wiltshire Coroners' Bills 1752 to 1796* [Wiltshire Record Society, 36. 1980]

11 chairman - sedan chairman

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News & Notes

BY ALICE ACHTER

These Bulletins/Journals are in the SGS Collection.

Generations, Manitoba Gen. Society, Vol.21, No.4, December 1996

- Letter from Manitoba to England.
- Westward Ho., 1879.
- Some Non-Traditional Sources for Genealogical Research.

Families, OGS, Vol.35, No.3, 1996

- Organizing for Success in Genealogical Research. Barbara B. Aitken gives a good account of preparation before a research trip to your local library or archives or to a resource centre faraway. Maximizing your use of time and money.

Wandering Volhynians, Vol.9, No.3, September 1996

- A History of the Germans Living in Poland and Volhynia.
- Zhitomir Archives.
- Czechs in Volhynia From The Settlement History 1862-1947.

German Genealogical Digest, Vol.12, No.3, Fall 1996

- Research in Northern Germany.
- Emigrants from Schleswig-Holstein.
- Hessen Records in Print.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol.12, No.10, August 1996

- Probate Registry Relocated - A new address for British probate files: Probate Department, Room S79, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LP.

The Tree Climber, Red Deer, AB Gen. Soc., Vol.17, No.4, Sept. 1996

- Holdfast Marriages - An explanation of the term "holdfast marriage" as was common in Scotland.

German Genealogical Digest Vol.13, No.2, Summer 1997

- Use of migration patterns and other sources in determining places of origin as they pertain to German immigrants.
- Hamburg passenger lists - an update.
- Bavarian birth, marriage and death documents are translated from German to English.

Generations, Manitoba Gen. Soc., Vol.21, No.3, September 1996

- Irish Adoptees via Internet from Ireland.
- Winnipeg Immigrations Sheds.
- Pioneer Profile: Rev. Hugh Jamieson Borthwick.

Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol.14, No.3, Fall 1996

- The Parish of SW Margaree - Articles form the "Antigonish Casket" 1896 naming many residents with a history of the community.

Hawkeye Heritage, Iowa Gen. Society, Vol.31, No.3, Fall 1996

- Broaden Your Genealogical Horizons.
- Boone County Abstracts.
- Delaware County Marriages.
- River Land Claims, Webster County, Iowa.
- Citizenship Papers Often a Good Resource.

German Genealogical Digest, Vol.12, No.4, Winter 1996

- Locating 18th Century Palatine Families.
- Genealogical Handbook of the Nobility.
- Hessen Church Records in Print.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol.12, No.10, August 1996

- Tracing Your Catholic Ancestors in England. What Books are available?
- Questions & Answers by Jean Cole.
- English Nonconformists: The More Common Records Part 3. By Tom Wood.

Chinook - The Journal of the AB Family Histories Society, Vol.18, No.1, Fall 1997

- NAC film numbers for the 1871 census of southern Ontario counties.

Relatively Speaking, Alberta Gen. Soc., Vol.24, No.2, May 1996

- The Case of the UOPs - the Unidentified Old Photographs. One way to learn who's who.
- The Thistle, Vol.2, No.4. The Battle of Culloden, 1746. Clan Armstrong

Galizien German Descendants, No.11, July 1997

- Alexanderhof and Katharinendorf: Evangelical Lutheran Communities in Bukovina from 1863 until 1940. A translation from the original with a map included.

Neya Powagans - A Metis Newsletter, No.42

- Addresses of those doing research on their families.
- Hudson Bay Co. Archives: Biographical Sketches.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol.13, No.11, September 1997

- Battle Books - Are you researching ancestors who were in the Royal Air Force or it's forerunners? Two books are recommended which could be of help to you.

Generations, New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.19, No.3, Fall 1997

- Acadian Settlements in The Maritimes: 1763-1810.
- Gagetown Anglican Church Records - A nominal list of burials in the 1800's.

Clues, American Society of Germans From Russia 1997

- Dr. Hope's Inventory of German Immigration From Poland to Russia -Many surnames are listed with dates and places of origin and destination during the years 1813 to 1866.

Galizien German Descendants Newsletter, No.12, October 1997

- Zeitweiser der Galiziendeutschen - A translation of several pages of this publication with the focus on emigration of families from the village of Hohenbach.
- Research in Military Records of The Austrian Empire
- Ship & Naturalization Records - Pertaining to the USA.

Tree Tracer, Prince George Gen. Soc., Vol.18, No.2, June 1997

- William Bradford's Mayflower Passenger List with names of family members.

Chinook, Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.17, No.4, Summer 1997

- British Military Records - an overview of several collections and their contents.

Avotaynu, The International Review of Jewish Genealogy Vol.18, No.1, Spring 1997

- Basic Genealogical Research in France - A brief description of information one can expect to find with methods given for accessing data.

Ottawa Branch News, Vol.30, No.3, May-June 1997

- Land Sales Index, Goulbourn Twp. 1847-1855 - Dates, seller and buyer names, land description and Deed numbers for this township in Carleton Co., ON are listed. Information on how to order copies of these transactions is included in the issue.

Campbell River Gen. Soc., June 1996

- Ireland - Part of the "Irish Genealogical Project" was established to create a comprehensive genealogical database for all of Ireland.
- War Graves.

Generations, Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.10, No.2, Summer 1997

- Gagetown, NB Anglican Church Marriage Records - A nominal list of marriages from 1788 to 1815.

East European Genealogist, Vol.5, No.3, Spring 1997

- Josephinian Land Survey Maps at the War Archive in Vienna - Many maps are included.

The Ancestral Searcher, Vol.20, No.2, June 1997

- The Norwegian Census of 1801 - the computer address for this resource and how to search it.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol.13, No.1, 1996

- Finding Lost Cousins.
- The Mystery of Hannah Lightfoot.
- Emigration from Britain - printed sources.
- Old Occupations - The woolcomber.
- Computer Section.

German Genealogical Digest, Vol.12, No.2, Spring 1996

- Leipzig, Saxony - Genealogical Collections & Historical and Cultural Insights.
- The German Lineage Book - A Rich Genealogical Source.
- Marriage Records from Pomerania - 1877.
- Microfilm Update. Keeps you informed of new German filming acquisitions of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

Rodziny, Journal of the Polish Gen. Soc. Of America, Vol.20, No.1, May 1997

- Naklo During the Prussian Partition 1772-1920. Of interest to those whose Polish ancestors came from the German partition.

THE IRISH At Home and Abroad, Vol.4, No.2, 1997

- Canadian Cemeteries - Strategies for research and cemetery data for each province is listed.
- Researching Irish Palatines in Ireland and Ontario.
- Focus on county Armagh.

London Leaf - Newsletter of the London & Middlesex Co. Br. of OGS, Vol. 24, No.3, August 1997

- Names of the "Superannuated or Worn-out Public School Teachers of ON 1868 - 1883 as copied from annual reports of the Department of Education. Surnames from A to M.

Bulletin of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, Vol.5, No.3, Summer 1997

- Gypsies and My Kolodzie Ancestors.
- Random Thoughts On My Recent Trip To Poland. This article gives many good hints if you are considering a research trip to Poland.
- Bremen Ship Passenger Files - If your ancestors sailed from Bremen 1904 - 1914 read this to find possible sources of passenger lists.

Nase Rodina - Newsletter of the Czech. Gen. Soc. International, Vol.9, No.3, September 1997

- A Guide to Using U.S. Research Centres. A description of the holdings of many research centres with their addresses. * Chod Families - Make Their Trek Across Europe to America. The Chodove were border guards of Bohemia in the early 1600's. Many descendants of these families eventually settled in the Esterhazy area of SK.

Heritage Quest, Issue No.70, July/August 1997

The many informative articles in this issue include:

- Colonial Ailments and Cures
- Some Notes on Revolutionary War Claims (Names are listed)
- Thoughts on Genealogical Societies - (Involved in an SGS branch? Read this!)

Galizien German Descendants, No.10, July 1997

- The Home and Their History. Galicia. Country and People - A translation from the book of Wilhelm Metzler.

Generations, Manitoba Gen. Soc., Vol.22, No.3, September 1997

- Nind Inawendimin - Have you checked the records of the Department of Indian Affairs for treaty annuity paylists and Metis correspondence while doing your Metis genealogy? A list of Treaty Status women who applied for and received their annuity commutations is included with this article.

Connections, Vol.20, No.1, September 1997

- Publishing and Searching for Genealogies - Have you deposited copies of your genealogical publication at the National Library in Ottawa? Do you know how to access publications held there?

The Cornwall Family History Society 21st Anniversary Edition

- Emigration from Cornwall in the 19th century.

Newsletter of the Federation of East European Family History Societies, Vol.4, No.4, March 1997

- Slovak Surnames: What they can tell a family historian.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol.12, No.12, October 1996

- A List & Description of Deserters from Her Majesty's Service 1843.
- The Word from Ireland.
- Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act 1753, Part 2.
- Scandal at the Vicarage?
- Finding Lost Cousins, Part II.
- Computer Section.

Families, Ontario Genealogical Soc., Vol.36, No.2, June 1997

- Wills, Admons and Inheritance Practices in England - This article gives the researcher insight into probate records in England.
- Diocese of Algoma - Records of the Anglican Church of Canada for this area of ON have been transferred to Laurentian University in Sudbury.

Relatively Speaking, AB Genealogical Society, Vol.25, No.3, August 1997

- Census trivia - Early US state census are not always where you would expect to find them.
- Native land record source in Alberta.

Newsletter of the International Soc. for British Genealogy and Family History

- Illegitimacy and it's records - as they pertain to Britain.

Visnyk, Ukranian Canadian Congress - SK Council, Vol.11, No.3-4

- Travel information for the Ukraine as of Mar. 1997

The Treehouse - Campbell River BC, Vol.10, No.2, June 1997

- Finding a Civil War ancestor.

The British Columbia Genealogist, Vol.26, No.3, September 1997

- The history department of the Vancouver Public Library and the Cloverdale Branch of the Surrey Public Library now have microfilmed copies of the marriage and death registrations released by the BC Division of Vital Statistics.
- A list of the farmers who were the founding members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of BC in 1902.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol.12, No.11, September 1996

- Computer Section.
- Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act 1753, Part 1.
- Old Occupations: Canal Life.
- Standard Symbols For Monumental Inscriptions.
- CFL's Pistol.
- Indexers & their Indexes.
- The Word From Scotland.
- The Churching of Women. Finding Lost Cousins, Part 1.

Sussex Family Historian, Vol.12, No.7, September 1997

- A listing of Brighton Mechanics' institute members and donors 1825-1828.

NEXUS, New England Historic Gen. Society, Vol.13, No.6, Nov/Dec 1996.

- Partners in Progress: Genealogy and Molecular Genetics.

Morasha, The Jewish Gen. Soc. of Illinois, Vol.111, No.1, Fall 1997

- Jewish Cemeteries in the Chicago Area - Addresses and names of Jewish congregations and organizations which have sections in the cemeteries.
- A supplement from the Illinois State Archives dealing with Military Records

Seattle Genealogical Soc. Bulletin, Vol.46, No.4, Summer 1997

- It appears that there was misinformation re the closing of Illinois vital records to the public as indicated in our last SGS Bulletin.
- An economical source for Pennsylvania maps.
- A source for Massachusetts ship arrivals from 1848-1891 that are not found in federal indexes.

Heritage Review, Germans From Russia Heritage Soc., Vol.27, No.3, September 1997

- The Russian-Germans in the USA, Preparations for Immigration. This article pertains to Mennonites, Evangelical and Catholic Black Sea Germans and those from the Volga and Bessarabian areas. Many made their homes in the Dakotas.
- Entries from the passenger list of the ship Ems arriving in New York City 7 Nov. 1885.
- Obituaries from the Dakota Freie Presse 1903-1947

Wandering Volhynians, Vol.10, No.3, September 1997

- German Folk songs from Poland and Volhynia with music and lyrics.

North Central ND Genealogical Record, Issue 72, September 1997

- A brief history lesson on early day posts and forts in Dakota Territory and north on the Red River.

Family History News and Digest, Vol.11, No.2, September 1997

- The National Monuments Records - Information regarding the NMR's of England, Scotland and Wales with addresses for acquiring info on specific sites.

Grapevines, The South Okanagan Gen. Soc., September 1997

- The City of Edmonton has made available a searchable data base of burials in their municipal cemeteries. The e-mail address is - <http://www.gov.edmonton.ab.ca/parkrec/cemetary/seach.htm>

The New England Historical & Genealogical Register, Vol.151, July 1997

- Deaths in Boston as reported in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal 1828-1829.

Genealogists Magazine, Vol.25, No.10, June 1997

- The Emigration of Pauper Children to Canada 1870-1914

Federation of East European Family History Societies Newsletter, Vol.5, No.1/2, September 1997

- German Places in Slovakia
- Additions to the FEEFHS Web Site as well as addresses for placing your query in various research lists of FEEFHS members.

Abbotsford Genealogical Group Newsletter, Vol.11, No.11, August 1997

- Scottish Immigration - The ship "Hector" landed at Picton NS in 1773 carrying 200 passengers whose names are given here.

Most newsletters arriving at the SGS Library have a computer section and list various e-mail addresses. They are too numerous to include on these pages, but if you are an Internet user check them out.



Our Wedding

Wednesday, September 29, 1915

Edward Thomson to Ethel May Shawcross

BY MRS. DAISY E. CATLEY

As told to me by my mother, January 28, 1971

The bride was the daughter of Eleanor Lavinia Lucas Shawcross and James Henry Shawcross who came to Regina in 1912 from Manchester, England. The groom also arrived in Canada in 1912, travelling alone at age 17 years, from Buckden, Huntingdonshire, near London.

The bride reminisces:

Before I was married, I bought a bolt of lawn to make underwear for my wedding - drawers, petticoats and camisoles. I was very ambitious, all by hand. That was my wish to make it by hand and I did, nice fine sewing. I can see this bolt of material now, rolling it off and measuring it off. Everything I made had lace or insertion on it. On some I joined the lace to the insertion and made wider. I had one or two sheets I got from the Trading Company on South Railway Street when I bought a bedspread and different things for the bed, made a dust ruffle all the way 'round. Mr. Williamson served in the Trading Company - a daughter of his sang in Metropolitan Church choir.

I had black stockings, not fine like they are now - you were lucky if you got silk ones anywhere. My shoes were black patent up to the ankle, then black cloth the rest of the way up - they were buttoned shoes, not boots. I wore no purse, a lady didn't wear a purse those days, we had pockets inside, sometimes in a slot on the inside of your dress, maybe right on the back (a demonstration given!), or under the hem at the bottom of your skirt underneath. Things have changed since I was a girl! I wore black kid gloves, half-way up the forearm. I

had bought two pairs at the Trading Company from Mr. Wolfe, our insurance man for Prudential, who was a salesman in the store at the time. The last pair I bought left dye on my hands when my hands got heated up. He wouldn't do anything about it. I went in to him a few times but he did nothing for me. My hat-pin was 'goh-geous' (eyes shining, voice full of expression complete with English accent) - a great big one, a big fancy knob on it, something to match my blue dress. Your Daddy used to say, "Married in blue, you'll always be true" - his suit was brown, "Married in brown, you'll live out of town".

My hat was a big black one, covered with black velvet - a big cream ostrich feather went right around from the left side across the front, 'round to the back and down on the left side. I had it around the house here for years and, then it got in the flood. My dress was two-piece, a skirt and blouse, a short, fitted coat effect - bought from R.H. Williams, was by myself when I bought it. I also wore a flannelette petticoat or rather, half-slip; top slip of lawn with lace (half-slip), full-length corset all fitted up onto the bust, and over that, a camisole.

Mr. Mulligan from the livery stable on South Railway Street near the Trading Company, came to Mother's with a carriage and pair, white reins, white flowers all over the horses' harness. When we got to the old Knox church - Rev. Murdoch McKinnon married us - the girls from the International Harvester were there, all our friends, Mrs. Walter Woodward, Sidney Barker and his wife, Mrs. Connie Leigh (his mother-in-law), Lavinia* and all (not Mother or Father). It was a Wednesday or Saturday, check it, September 29, 1915. When we were coming away from the church, I sat on one side and

Father went and sat on the other side. Mrs. Leigh came to the carriage door and said, 'Ethel, you mustn't sit that way - you must both sit the same way, or you will go your different ways through life'. He took us all around the town for a ride as a wedding present. We went back to the house. Harry* was there, fooling and singing:

'I don't care whether it's snowing, blowing, I'm going,

I only got married this morning, it filled me with delight,

I'll stay out as long as you like next week,
But I must go home tonight'.

I had the girls around afterwards to a lunch at the night. We hadn't too many friends; I had been there at the office three years as a stenographer but I didn't mix with people, they were all strange to me, in a new land.

Your Dad and I came out here at night; there were ice patches where it had been melting during the day; there had been water through the day and it had turned to ice - to the house under the iron bridge on Dewdney, near the Mounted Police Barracks. Your Daddy cooked the first thing, it was porridge for our breakfast - he did for quite a long time, then quit.

We had six or a dozen little pigs and he went out to work on a farm somewhere, although he was really a carpenter by trade. The pigs got out, I had to chase them. He came home and helped get them in. Another time I was out catching horses near the street car turn at Horace Street and who should come along but Mother, saw me with the horses! We had never had anything to do with animals, all new to me.

*Lavinia Shawcross (Mrs. Frank Herbert Simons)
sister of the bride .

*Harry Thompson Shawcross, brother of the bride.

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JUST ARRIVED

- 1997 Family History Library Locality Catalog. Microfiche. *Reference Only*.
- 1997 Family History Library Surname Catalog. Microfiche. *Reference Only*.
- 23 new local histories for Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

COMING

- Saskatchewan Roman Catholic Church Records to 1910 for Kamsack, Lestock, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Wolseley and Yorkton.
- Many reels of Loiselle Marriage Indexes for Quebec.

WATCH FOR THESE ARTICLES IN THE NEXT BULLETIN

- Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI).
- One Saskatchewan Cemetery Recording Experience.
- The Foxleigh Church.
- North American Records to Trace Bukovina and Galicia Ancestors.
- Special Collection In SGS Library: Quebec Records.

Using Canadian Records To Trace Your Ancestors

BY LAURA HANOWSKI

Librarian

Tracing your ancestors can be a challenge. It will be much easier if you develop a plan that starts with you and works back to the first ancestor who came to North America. Records created in North America will provide the clues you need to find their country of origin. Once you know that, you will be ready to find records about your ancestors beyond North America.

Purpose

1. To learn what we need to know in order to find the records we need.
2. To learn what the record sources are, how to use them and how to access them.

Strategies

1. Set down what you "know" about the first ancestor(s) who came to Canada using the following format:
 - a. **Who** - came to Canada? "Is who we are looking for - who we are looking for?"

Look for documents they signed themselves. Homestead, land, school district records, marriage registrations and civil registrations are a few examples of the records you should look for.

Beware of name changes. Some name changes were made informally by the ancestor themselves because their names were hard to spell and pronounce. Or, there were too many people with the same name in their community making it difficult to differentiate between individuals. During World War Two many people changed their names because of ethnic discrimination. Name changes often were direct translations of the name into English or changing the spelling to how it was pronounced.

Other name changes were made by others. Examples of this were the purser on the ship, the census taker, land agents, teachers or clergy. The immigrant often began

using these spellings of their name thinking this was how their names were spelt in English.

Formal name changes were registered with the provincial government. These legal name changes are then published in the provincial gazette and the local newspaper. The Gazette is the official journal published by the government to make or place statements that are legally required by law.

Copies are found in provincial archives or legislative libraries. Documentation about the name change is available from Vital Statistics in the province where the legal name change took place.

Hint: Check the records for **ALL** family members who came to Canada. Keep a list of all the spelling variations you encounter.

- b. **When** - did they come to North America?

This date will help you determine which was the last event to take place before they came to North America. The date will also help you determine the political/religious boundaries when these events took place.

- c. **Where** did they come to/from?

You need a geographical location for where the family lived before they came, where they left from, where the family said they were living when you were told the family story and where the location is today.

- d. **What** - did they do when they came to Canada/North America?
- e. **Why** - did they come to Canada/North America? Why are we searching?

Develop The Research Plan

1. Fill in a pedigree chart, starting with yourself, to show your relationship to the first ancestor who came to Canada.
2. Use civil, church and other public records that have been created to document each event and relationship shown on the pedigree chart.

Record Sources Created in Canada

a. Records That May Fall Under The Privacy Act

1. Birth Registration

- provides name, date and place of the birth
- gives the names of the parents
- after 1916 gives date and place of the parent's marriage, their age and racial origin, tells you which child this is, how many the mother has had and how many are still living

Note: who gave the information, who wrote it down, who signed, how they spelt their names.

2. Marriage Registration

- provides names of the bride and groom, places of birth, occupation, religion and whether they are spinster/bachelor, widow/er or divorced
- provides the names of their parents, maiden names of their mothers, the name of the person who performed the ceremony, whether married by license or banns
- after 1916 gives their ages, place of birth, racial origin

Note: who gave the information, who wrote it down, who signed and how they spelt their names.

3. Death Registration

- name, age at death, date and place of death, whether single, married, widow/er, divorced, racial origin
- date and place of birth, maiden name of married/widowed women
- after 1916 gives names and places of birth of the parents, place of burial, person/funeral home in charge of arrangements
- name of informant and their relationship to the deceased

Alternates: Church records, church certificates, newspaper accounts, family bible, prayer cards given at the funeral services, funeral home or monument company records.

2. Naturalization Records

- **Pre 1917** - only an index survives. The certificates state the name of the person naturalized, his present address and his former country of citizenship. From 1867 - 1917 one could apply for naturalization after living in Canada for 3 years.
- **Post 1917** - give name, age, date and place of birth, former citizenship, name of wife and children, their dates and places of birth. A physical description of the head of household and the date of Naturalization. From 1917 - 1977 and from 1985 to the present the period of time that one had to be in Canada before one could be naturalized was 5 years. Copies are available through the Freedom of Information Act. Write: Public Rights Administration, Citizen and Immigration Canada, Journal Towers North, 300 Slater St., 3rd Floor, Ottawa ON K1A 1L1. Fee: \$5. **You will be asked to supply the following information to aid in the search:** name at time of naturalization, if known; approximate year of birth; exact place and country of birth; entry date, port; approximate year of naturalization, if known; number of naturalization certificate, if known; authorization from each individual whose personal information you wish to access **or** reasonable **proof** that the person has been dead at least twenty years. Citizenship and Immigration will send copies of all documents contained in the naturalization file.

Alternate Source: From 1918 - 1938 the lists of those who were granted and refused citizenship were printed in the Canada Gazette, the official paper of the Canadian Federal Government. The Gazette has been published weekly, in Ottawa, since 1867 to make or place statements that are legally required by Canadian law. Copies are found in the National Library of Canada or on microfilm/fiche in legislative or university libraries in each province.

3. National Registration 1940

There was compulsory registration in Canada during World War Two. Every adult was required to fill in a

detailed questionnaire that asked for their name, date and place of birth, names of their parents, date of immigration, religion, occupation plus many other details. Not all questions were always answered. These forms still survive.

Available from: Census Operations, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, ON K1A 0T6. You need to show proof that the individual is dead. **Fee: \$48.15.** If no record is found they will retain \$5 and return the remainder of the fee.

b. Public Records

1. Homestead Records

Canada needed farmers to settle the west so immigration agents were sent throughout Europe to let people know that the Canadian government was offering homestead grants of 160 acres for "free" upon payment of the \$10 registration fee.

To qualify for the homestead grant the homesteader had to:

- be a male, 21 years of age. Women were able to qualify if they were the sole support for their family
- had to live on the homestead at least 6 months in each of the three years
- had to crop at least 30 acres, build a substantial house and have a barn and farm animals
- become a naturalized British subject

Pay attention to:

1. The date of entry. Families generally arrived in the country within a three month period of this date. This could help you with when to begin your search for a passenger list. Check the date to see if they were in Canada in time to be included in the 1891, 1901 or earlier census. The census was generally taken in early April.
2. The family size and date listed on the application form and the sworn statement. Unfortunately, not all applications have survived but the all Sworn Statements are part of the homestead file. Has the family increased or decreased since their arrival?
3. The date of naturalization.
4. The signature. Is it the same as you have seen on other documents?

5. The names of the people who gave the supporting statements. Note: The years they have known the applicant refers only to the years they have known them in Canada.

Available from: the provincial archives in the province where your ancestor settled, except for Manitoba where they are available from the Manitoba Land Titles Office.

The National Archives of Canada have an alphabetical list of all those who applied for homesteads under the Dominion Land Act but retain no records.

The Saskatchewan homestead index and files are found on microfilm in the Family History Library (FHL) and are available through Family History Centres (FHC) throughout the world.

2. Passenger Lists

Passenger lists for Canada are only available on microfilm. The original records were destroyed about 1950. Records exist only for the following designated "Immigration ports of entry". They are arranged by port, by month and then more or less chronologically by arrival date.

Available for the ports of:

- Quebec (including Montreal)- 01 May 1865 - 11 June 1919 (the port is frozen from November - April)
- Halifax - January 1881 - 17 January 1919
- St. John, NB - 4 January 1900 - 01 December 1918
- North Sydney, NS - 22 November 1906 - 22 July 1919
- Vancouver, BC - 04 January 1905 - 30 May 1919
- Victoria, BC and Pacific ports - 18 April 1905 - 22 July 1919

The lists for the following ports are of people who were coming directly to Canada by land.

- Baltimore, Md. - 01 July 1905 - 11 June 1921
- Boston, Mass. - 01 July 1906 - 11 June 1921
- New York City, NY - 01 July 1906 - 11 June 1921
- Portland, Maine - December 1905 - 10 Dec 1920
- Philadelphia, Penn. - 1908 - 12 April 1921
- Providence, RI - July 1911 - 28 August 1921

Passenger lists provide the name, age, relationship, country of origin, destination, port of departure, date and port of arrival. They may show if someone died at sea or was denied entry into Canada. Some lists state the time

of arrival in port and the departure time of trains that were taking passengers west. There are no lists of passengers on these trains.

Note: Names are spelt like they sounded to the purser. Ages may not be correct. Country or origin will fall into the categories used at the time of immigration. **Tip:** It is easier to find people if you scan the "where from" and "where to" columns, then check the names. Look for family and community groups travelling together.

Available: Through interlibrary loan from the National Archives of Canada. May also be found in provincial archives or major libraries in Canada.

The following records are held by Citizenship and Immigration. They will be transferred to the Archives sometime in the future.

- From 1921 - 1924 no lists were kept, but there are individual forms for each person
- From 1925 - 01 January 1952 a modified form of passenger list was used
- From 02 January 1952 - to the present individual forms are used

Indirect Hamburg Passenger Indexes and Lists

These are not a Canadian record but should not be overlooked by those searching for ancestors coming to North America in the 1800s. Before 1900 there were no ships coming directly to Canada from Hamburg. Ships going to America did not leave until they had a full load of passengers. Most emigrants did not have the money to stay in Hamburg the extra length of time. Rather than do this they took small boats from Hamburg to the English ports of Grimsby or West Hartlepool. From there they took the train to Liverpool where ships left for America on a more regular basis.

The indexes for these records are arranged chronologically within each letter of the alphabet. The lists provide the name of the passengers, their ages, sex, occupation, country and city/village they were from, their sex, occupation, and destination. These records are written in German.

Available from: Family History Library or through Family History Centres throughout the world.

3. Border Crossing Records 1908 - 1918

Records are available on microfilm for those people entering Canada from the United States between April 1908 and the end of 1918. Organized by province and by port of entry. Provide name, age, sex, occupation, country of birth, country of citizenship, mode of travel, former residence and intended destination, how much money they had. Remarks are usually found where women and children were travelling alone and indicate who they are joining. There are lists of those rejected stating why.

Available: through interlibrary loan from the National Archives of Canada. May also be found at provincial archives and major libraries.

Records after 1918 remain with Citizenship and Immigration. Records from 1919 - 1924 are grouped in rough alphabetical order. From 1925 on they are indexed alphabetically by name of immigrant.

4. Census Records For Canada 1661 - 1901

Census records provide one with the list of people who were living together on census day. Nominal census data has been taken in the years that end in 1. The 1901 census is the last one released in Canada. The 1901 census is particularly useful because it asks for date and place of birth, age, relationship to head of household, religion, racial origin, occupation, date of immigration and date of naturalization. The 1891 census asks for birth place of the individual and the birth place of their father and mother.

Note: Names are spelt the way the census taker wrote them. Ages may not be correct but families tend to be listed in chronological order. Pay attention to where each person was born. This could show you a migration pattern. Note the religion but remember they may be listing the only available church in the community.

Available: Through interlibrary loan from the National Archives of Canada. Also available at many archives, major libraries and genealogical society libraries. The 1851 - 1891 census for Canada is available at the Family History Library or through Family History Centres outside Salt Lake City or through the American Genealogical Lending Library (AGLL).

Addresses

National Archives of Canada: 395 Wellington Street,
Ottawa ON K1A 0N3

Provincial Archives of Alberta: 12845 - 102 Ave,
Edmonton, AB T5N 0M6

British Columbia Archives, 865 Yates Street, Victoria
BC V8V 1X4

Manitoba Land Titles Office, 405 Broadway Ave,
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6

Saskatchewan Archives, University of Regina, SK S4S
0A2

Saskatchewan Archives, University of Saskatchewan, 3
Campus Drive, Saskatoon SK S7N 5A4

References and Further Reading

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Van Gogh's Relatives

BY DAVID HUGGETT

The real obnoxious brother ...
Please Gogh

The brother who ate prunes ...
Gotta Gogh

The uncle who worked at a convenience store ...
Stop N. Gogh

His dizzy aunt ...
Verti Gogh

The cousin who moved to Illinois ...
Chica Gogh

His magician uncle ...
Wherediddy Gogh

The cousin who lived in Mexico ...
Amee Gogh

He also had a Filipino relative ...
Grin Gogh

The nephew that drove a stage coach ...
Wells Far Gogh

The uncle who was constipated ...
Cant Gogh

The aunt who loved ballroom dancing ...
Tan Gogh

His ornithologist uncle ...
Flamin Gogh

His nephew, the Freudian psychoanalyst ...
E. Gogh

Brief Chronological History of Lutheran Churches In North America

BY HAROLD GALENZOSKI & REV. HOWARD ULMER

- 1619 Rev. Rasmus Jensen, Chaplain for the Danish crew looking for the Northwest passage sailed into Hudson Bay and landed at the mouth of the Churchill River on September 7.
- 1638 Swedish Lutherans at Delaware.
- 1639 First regular Lutheran minister, Rev. Reorus Torkillus, at New Amsterdam, Delaware.
- 1643 Dutch Lutherans along the Hudson River.
- 1644 Dutch and German Lutherans along United States east coast.
- 1649 Lutheran Church of New Netherland, oldest Lutheran congregation in North America (now New York State).
- 1669 Lutheran congregation organized at Albany, New York.
- 1688 Lutherans at Germantown, Pennsylvania took the lead in protests against negro slavery.
- 1734 Lutherans from Salzburg, Austria settled in Savannah, Georgia.
- 1748 Pennsylvania Ministerium, later called General Synod, first Synod organized by Henry Melchoir Muhlenburg.
- 1749 St. George's of Halifax, Nova Scotia is the first Lutheran congregation in Canada. The area was settled by German and other European immigrants to escape the seven years war.
- 1753 Lutheran Church was organized at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.
- 1772 Zion Lutheran Church of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia is the oldest continuing Lutheran congregation in Canada.
- 1774 Lutherans in Maryland denounced the traffic of slaves.
- 1784 Lutherans at Morrisburg, Ontario had fled the American Revolution.
- 1786 New York Ministerium formed.
- 1818 Joint Ohio Synod, Columbus Ohio, organized by German Lutherans.
- 1820 General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church organized at Hagerstown, Maryland. This federation included the Pennsylvania Ministerium, New York Ministerium, North Carolina Synod and the Synod of Maryland and Virginia.
- 1845 Buffalo Synod was organized by Prussian Lutherans.
- 1846 Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, also known as Eielsen Synod, was organized by Elling Eielsen and in 1875 was changed to Hauge Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America (Hauge Synod).
- 1847 German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states organized (now called The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod). The first President was C. F. W. Walther.
- 1853 Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America formed, later changed to Synod for the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and later became the Evangelical Lutheran Church.
- 1854 Iowa Synod formed. In 1930 merged with the Ohio Synod and Buffalo Synod to form American Lutheran Church.
- 1860 The Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod in North America (Augustana Synod) formed mainly of Swedish Lutherans and had bishops.

- 1861 Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Canada (Canada Synod) of the General Council formed. This Synod became part of the United Lutheran Church of America (ULCA) and later Lutheran Church in America (LCA).
- 1866 General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America organized at Ft. Wayne, Indiana.
- 1867 First Finnish Lutheran congregation at Hancock and Calumet, Michigan.
- 1871 Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America formed and in 1954 became the American Evangelical Lutheran Church (AELC).
- 1872 The Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America, organized at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, included The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, the Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, and the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church.
- 1875 Icelandic Synod formed at Gimli, Manitoba.
- 1875 Hauge Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America (Hauge Synod) formed.
- 1877 Negro mission organized by the Synodical Conference.
- 1886 United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South organized at Roanoke, Virginia.
- 1890 St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church organized in the Edenwold District on September 7.
- 1890 The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church (Suomi Synod) organized at Calumet, Michigan.
- 1890 United Norwegian Lutheran Church formed.
- 1892 Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod formed.
- 1897 Lutheran Free Church formed at Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- 1902 Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Church (SELC) formed.
- 1914 German Lutherans had many burdens to bear - 18 because of World War I. There were searches, suspicions, harassment, discrimination and rumors because of their German language.
- 1917 Norwegian Lutheran Church of American formed from Hauge Synod, United Norwegian Lutheran Church and Norwegian Synod. In 1946 became Evangelical Lutheran Church (ELC).
- 1918 United Lutheran Church in America (ULCA) formed through merger of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America, the General council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America and the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.
- 1918 National Lutheran Council formed from eight church bodies that includes about 5.7 million Lutherans, or about two-thirds of American Lutherans. Included are United Lutheran Church in America (ULCA), Evangelical Lutheran Church (ELC), American Lutheran Church (ALC), Augustana Lutheran Church, Lutheran Free Church, United Evangelical Lutheran Church (UELC), American Evangelical Lutheran Church (AELC) and Suomi Synod. Now called Lutheran Council in the United States of America.
- 1930 America Lutheran Church formed through a merger of the Buffalo Synod, Iowa Synod and Ohio Synod.
- 1930 The Lutheran Hour began broadcasting on radio.
- 1952 Canadian Lutheran Council organized at Winnipeg, Manitoba Now called Lutheran Council in Canada.
- 1958 Lutheran Church-Canada formed as a Federation of the Canadian Districts of The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.
- 1960 American Lutheran Church (ALC) formed with a merger of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, American Lutheran Church Lutheran Free Church and United Evangelical Lutheran Church.

1962 Lutheran Church in America (LCA) was formed with a merger of the United Lutheran Church in America, Augustana Lutheran Church, Suomi Synod and American Evangelical Lutheran Church.

1967 Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada (ELCC) formed from the Canada District of the American Lutheran Church.

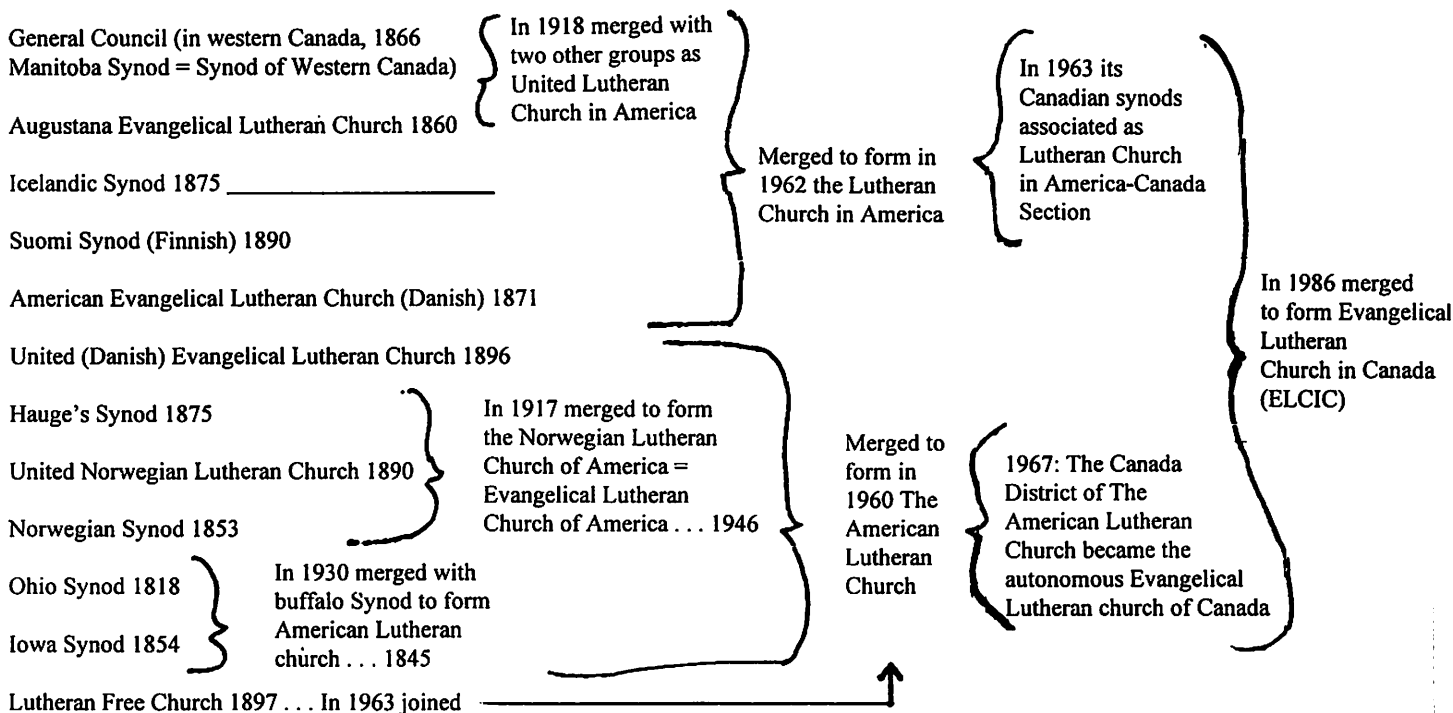
1986 The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada (ELCIC) formed through a merger of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada and Lutheran Church in America, Canada Section.

1987 Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (ELCA) formed by a merger of the American Lutheran Church and Lutheran Church in America.

1988 Lutheran Church-Canada (LCC), including the three Canadian Districts of The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod becomes autonomous.

✝ The Lutheran "Family Tree" in Canada ✝

Lutheran Church Missouri Synod 1847 . . . In 1958 its Canadian districts federated as Lutheran Church-Canada
 . . . In 1988 Lutheran Church-Canada.



Note: Names are "popular" rather than legal.

Readers interested in a continent-wide summary are referred to the chart "Lutheran Family in North America" on inside cover of *Lutheranism in North America 1914-1979*, by E.C. Nelson.



Others: Lutheran Brethren
 Danish Church Abroad (DKU)
 Wisconsin Synod

A Partial List of Lutheran Colleges and/or Seminaries

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1797 Hartwick Seminary, Hartwick, New York, first Lutheran Theological Seminary in America. | 1914 Luther College, Regina, Saskatchewan. (Formerly Luther Academy, Melville, Saskatchewan.) |
| 1826 Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. | 1916 Lutheran Collegiate Bible Institute, Outlook, Saskatchewan. (Formerly Outlook College.) |
| 1827 Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. | 1919 Lutheran College and Seminary, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. |
| 1830 Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary, Columbia, South Carolina. | 1920 Northwestern Lutheran Seminary, Minneapolis, Minnesota. |
| 1830 Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbus, Ohio. | 1921 Concordia College, Edmonton, Alberta. Now called Concordia University College. |
| 1839 Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Missouri. | 1932 Canadian Lutheran Bible Institute, Camrose Alberta. |
| 1845 Wittenberg College and Seminary, Springfield, Ohio. Now called Hama Divinity School. | 1939 Luther Theological Seminary, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. |
| 1846 Concordia Theological Seminary, Ft. Wayne, Indiana. | 1952 Pacific Lutheran Seminary, Berkeley, California. |
| 1853 Wartburg Theological Seminary, Dubuque, Iowa. | 1965 Lutheran Theological Seminary, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. (Merger of Luther Theological Seminary and Lutheran College and Seminary.) |
| 1859 Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. | 1976 Concordia Lutheran Theological Seminary, St. Catharines, Ontario. |
| 1860 Augustana College and Seminary, Rock Island, Illinois. | 1984 Concordia Lutheran Seminary, Edmonton, Alberta. |
| 1863 Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary, Mequon, Wisconsin. | |
| 1864 Lutheran Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. | |
| 1876 Luther Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota. | |
| 1883 Lutheran School of Theology, Chicago, Illinois. | |
| 1896 Suomi College and Seminary, Hancock, Michigan. | |
| 1911 Camrose Lutheran College, Camrose, Alberta. Now called Augustana University College. | |
| 1911 Waterloo Lutheran Seminary, Waterloo, Ontario. | |

APPENDIX A

Book of Concord (1580) contains the Confessional writings of the Lutheran Church. They are the three Ecumenical Creeds, Apostles', Nicene and Athanasian; The Augsburg Confession (1530); Apology of the Augsburg Confession (1531); The Smalcald Articles (1537); Treatise on the Power and Primacy of the Pope (1537); The Small Catechism (1529); The Large Catechism (1529); Formula of Concord (1577).

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Herzer, John E. Homesteading For God: A Narrative History of Lutheran Mission Work in Alberta and British Columbia, 1894-1946.

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Odman, Charlotte. Know Your Synod.

Schwermann, Albert H. The Beginnings of Lutheran Church-Canada: Covering the Years 1941 to 1964. Edmonton, 1969.

Stauderman, Albert P. Our New Church.

Threinen, Norman J. A Sower Went Out: A History of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan District of Lutheran Church-Canada (Missouri Synod). Regina, 1982.

Threinen, Norman J. A Sower Went Out Supplement. A History of the Central District of Lutheran Church-Canada, 1982-1997. Regina, 1997.

Threinen, Norman J., ed. In Search of Identity: A Look at Lutheran Identity in Canada. Winnipeg, 1977.

Threinen, Norman J. Like A Leaven: A History of the Alberta-British Columbia District of Lutheran Church-Canada. Edmonton, 1994.

Threinen, Norman J. Like A Mustard Seed: A Centennial History of the Ontario District of Lutheran Church-Canada (Missouri Synod). Kitchener, 1989.

Wentz, Abdel Ross. Lutheranism in America.

Wiegner, Paul E. The Origin and Development of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan District of The Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. 1957.



SGS Library

Additions

BY LAURA HANOWSKI

Librarian

Canada: Manitoba, R.M. Brenda

- Index to the 1901 Census of Manitoba for the Rural Municipality Brenda. (book).

Canada: Ontario

- Place Names of Ontario. (book). Donated by Alison Watson.
- Strays! An Index to the OGS Strays Project. Volume 2. (book). Donated by Ontario Genealogical Society.

Canada: Quebec, Grosse Ile

- Grosse Ile: A Record of Daily Events. (book).
- A Register of Deceased Persons at Sea and On Grosse Ile in 1847. (book).

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Biggar: Births, Deaths, Marriages from *The Independent Biggar, Saskatchewan 1913-1920*. (book). Donated by SGS Biggar Branch.
- Bradwell: Echoes of Our Past. Bradwell-Clavet and District. (book). Donated by Bradwell-Clavet Historical Society.
- Carievale: Carievale North West Territory 1903-1978. (book). Donated by Kathy Robertson.
- Instow/Scotsgard: Next Year Country. (book). Donated by Alice Campbell.
- Kennedy: Kennedy Reflections. (book). Donated by Kennedy and District History Book Society.
- North Portal: Memories of North Portal and Districts 1904-1979. Donated by Sam & Kathy Robertson in memory of Charles Philip (C. P.) Wright and son Claude Percival Wright.
- Plenty: The Land of Plenty. (book). Donated by Barrie Appleyard.
- Regina: Archdiocese of Regina, A History. (book). Donated by Dale Winters.
- Regina: Archdiocese of Regina. 75 Years of Faith 1910-1985. (book). Donated by Dale Winters.
- Shaunavon/Scotsguard: Christ the King Shaunavon, SK 1980. St. Mary's Mission Scotsguard, SK 1980. (book). Donated by Alice Campbell.

Canada/United States:

- Origins of Some North American Banaters. Some Abstractions from the Deutsch-Hungarischer Familien Kalender & the Bremen Passenger Lists. (book).

Europe:

- Euro Atlas. Russia, Baltic States, CIS, Moscow & Vicinity (Ukraine is included). (book).
- German - English Genealogical Dictionary. (book).
- Germanic Genealogy. A Guide to Worldwide Sources & Migration Patterns. 2nd Edition. (book). Donated by the Germanic Genealogy Society.
- Ortsnamenverzeichnis der Ortschaften jenseits von Oder und Neisse. (Gazetteer of Localities East of the Oder & Neisse. Lists of localities in Germany east of the Oder & Neisse Line that became part of Poland & Russia after WW2.) (book).

Europe: Germany

- Das Postleitzahlenbuch (Postal Code Book with Map). (book).

Europe: German-Russians, Volga

- 1798 Description of the Saratov Colony of Kustarevo - Krasnorynovka also known as Neu-Kolonie. Plus a Surname Index. (book). Donated by Phyllis Taylor.

Europe: Hungary, Temes Co.

- Germans & Hungarians 1828 Land Census: Temes County, Hungary (Now Romania). (book).

Europe: Hungary, Torontal Co. (Banat)

- Germans & Hungarians 1828 Land Census: Torontal (Banat) County, Hungary. (book).

Europe: Poland

- Polish Parish Records of the Roman Catholic Church. (book). New Edition.
- Polish Surnames: Origins and Meanings. 2nd Edition. (book).

Family Histories:

- Bett: Bett. (book). Donated by Florence McLaren.
- Bryden: Family Footprints in the Sands of Time. (book). Donated by Jean Hunter Cockburn.
- Clements: A Life on the Lone Bare Prairie: The Autobiography of Horace Clements. (book). Donated by Dorothy Young.
- Erickson: Pastor to Social Worker: An Autobiography. (book). Donated by Robert E. Erickson.
- Farr: By FARR the Best. (book). Donated by Blanche Leona Fleming.
- Patzwald: Ancestors and Descendants of Julius Ludwig Patzwald and Karoline Weber of Shitomir Parish, Volhynia, Russia and Lemberg, Saskatchewan, Canada. (book). Donated by Karl A. Lenz.
- Penna: The Name is PENNA. We Come from Cornwall. (book). Donated by Beulah Caswell.
- Ulmer: Ulmer, Schweitzer, Lutz, Litzenberger. (book). Donated by the Family.

Genealogy:

- About Genealogical Standards of Evidence: A Guide for Genealogists. (book). Donated by Ontario Genealogical Society.
- Genetic Connections. A Guide to Documenting Your Individual and Family Health History. (book).

Great Britain:

- An Introduction to ... Reading Old Title Deeds. 2nd Edition. (book).
- Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, A Guide to their Location and Indexes. 4th Edition. (book).
- Index to Births, Marriages & Deaths for England and Wales 1837, 1838, 1900, 1901. (microfiche). *Reference Only*. Donated by David Johnson, Judy Venables and funds raised through the Silent Auction.
- My Ancestors Moved in England and Wales. (book).
- The Phillimore Atlas and Index of Parish Registers. (book). New Edition. *Reference Only*.
- Your English Ancestry: A Guide for North Americans. (book).

Great Britain: Military

- New to Kew. (book).
- World War I Army Ancestry. 3rd Edition. (book).

Great Britain: England/Wales

- Basic Facts About ... Using the Family Records Centre. (book).

- Coroners' Records in England and Wales. 2nd Edition. (book).

Great Britain: England, Cornwall

- Tam Kernewek. Newsletter of the Cornish American Heritage Society 1992-1996. (periodical). Donated by Beulah Caswell.

Great Britain: England, Essex

- Registration Districts of Essex in 1836 with Maps & List of Parishes. (book).

Great Britain: England, Kent

- Kent. A Genealogical Bibliography. Volume 3 - Kent Family Histories and Pedigrees. (book).
- Kent Family History Society Journal. Volume 8, No. 2-5, 1996. (periodical). Donated by Beulah Caswell.
- Registration Districts of Kent in 1836 with Maps & List of Parishes. (book).

Great Britain: England, Kent, Dartford

- 1851 Census Index for North West Kent. Volume 5 - Dartford Registration District. (book). Donated by Peggy Brown.

Great Britain: England, Kent, Sevenoaks

- 1851 Census Index for North West Kent. Volume 6 - Sevenoaks Registration District. (book). Donated by Peggy Brown.

Great Britain: England, London

- Greater London Cemeteries and Crematoria. (book).
- My Ancestors Were Londoners. (book).

Great Britain: England, Middlesex

- London and Middlesex. A Genealogical bibliography. Volume 2 - Family Histories and pedigrees. 2nd Edition. (book).

Great Britain: England, Norfolk

- Registration Districts of Norfolk in 1836 with Maps & List of Parishes. (book).

Great Britain: England, Northumberland

- Northumberland Place-Names. (book). Donated by Helen Scott.

Great Britain: England, Nottingham, East Retford

- Nottinghamshire, England: East Retford Registration District 1881 Census Index. (book). Donated by David Obee.

SGS NEWS

FROM THE OFFICE . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

The other day I was reminded of how much we have grown away from being nothing more than a hobby. As you know, one of the main reasons we receive financial support from lottery dollars, is because we supply services to the people of Saskatchewan.

I received a call from a medical doctor in Saskatoon who is involved in a research project studying breast and colon cancer. He phoned to see if we might work together since "they had the information and we had the people". The project is a study to determine who is at risk and the cause of these two types of cancer. What better way to help the people of Saskatchewan. Imagine having someone ask if we want the information instead of being told the confidentiality act does not permit it!

As a recipient of Lottery dollars, SGS is also expected to play a role in the cultural community. As a user of SGS programs, you may not have thought about this role and say all I want to do is access the library. In their research, family historians examine what language, religion, traditions, and folklore have molded their heritage and in so doing weave a thread across the culture of the province connecting arts, heritage and multicultural.

I always learn something new at our Annual Seminar and this year was no exception. It was held in Weyburn with approximately 138 people in attendance. If you did not attend this year, you missed a great opportunity for learning and networking. Plan to attend next year. The seminar next year will be held in Saskatoon October 23-25.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

SGS BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1998

President - Janis Bohlken
Past President - Marie Svedahl
Vice-President - Bev Weston
Treasurer - Terry Ford
Provincial Director - John Meen
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SURFING THE NET . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Home Page is <http://www.regina.ism.ca/orgs/sgs/> SGS home page is sponsored by ISM Regina.

Have you visited SGS home page lately? We have recently added the SGS list of cemeteries located in the province of Saskatchewan. Check it out. If you know of a cemetery that we do not have listed, let us know. Or if you are interested in recording one, contact the office and make Norm Stetner's day!

Looking for deaths in Saskatoon? Visit the City of Saskatoon's cemeteries home page <http://167.129.241.1:80/pubworks/cemetery>. Woodlawn Cemetery has over 46,000 people listed and is current until the end of 1996.

Estevan and area have cemetery records on the net. The address is: <http://www.cap.estevan.sk.ca/cemetery/records/>.

Looking for cemetery addresses in Ontario, check out: <http://inforamp.net/~griffish/gene/cem/cem1.html>

Please let us know if you have located any other Saskatchewan cemetery records on the net.

And for those people searching in Scotland, one of our members phoned Edinburgh's New Register House to find out when the Index to Vital Stats in Scotland would be on Internet. The Index should appear in January 1998 and will cover the years 1855-1896. The OPR's and 1881 Census Index will appear later. Check it out <http://www.open.gov.uk/gros/groshome>

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FALL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Bylaw Changes

At the Fall Membership in Weyburn on November 1, all Bylaw changes were passed as outlined in September 1997 *Bulletin*.

Membership Fees

Membership fees were passed at the meeting. Effective December 15, 1997 the fees are:

Regular Family Membership	\$33.00
Senior Citizen Membership (65 & over)	\$30.00
Subscriptions/Institutions	\$33.00

RENEWAL TIME

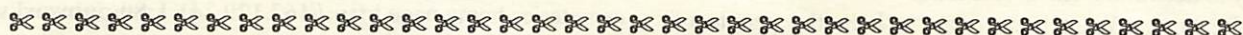
1998 Membership/Subscription fees are due December 31, 1997. These fees are annual, cover the calendar year and are due at the end of the year regardless of the date you renewed.

Regular Family Membership	\$33.00
Senior Citizen Membership (65 and over)	\$30.00
Members outside of Canada	\$33.00 US for Regular OR \$30.00 US for Senior
Subscriptions/Institutions	\$33.00 Canadian in Canadian Funds Overseas and US in US Funds
Single Copy	\$10.00

Forward your membership/subscription fees early so that renewals can be processed and mailing lists can be kept up-to-date. This will insure that there is no interruption in services and receipt of the Bulletin. All SGS privileges will be discontinued as of 31 January 1998 until renewal fees are received. To better our service we would like you to fill all questions listed below.

Fees Are Not Subject To GST

Please Use This Form To Renew Your Membership/Subscription For 1998



A self-addressed, stamped envelope would be appreciated to help defray the high costs of postage. Donations are gratefully received (income tax receipt will be issued).

Please indicate appropriate type of membership:

Regular Family Membership	\$33.00
Senior Citizen Membership (65 & Over).	\$30.00
Subscriptions/ Institutions	\$33.00

Membership	\$ _____
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Donation	\$ _____
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<i>For Memberships Only.</i>		Have a Computer? YES NO	
Age: 25& Under <input type="checkbox"/> 26-45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46-54 <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Have A Genealogy	
Occupation:		Program? YES NO	
Geographical Area(s) You're Researching:			
I Am A: Beginner <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Experienced <input type="checkbox"/>		Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/>	
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from Regina Leader 1906 - 1910 \$18.00
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Births, Deaths, Marriages	
from Regina Newspapers 1883-1889	... \$15.00
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de Quebec ancien 1621-1765. Vol. 1-47	.. \$ 3.00
North West Half-Breeds	
and Original White Settlers Indexes \$ 2.00
Index to Ontario Vital Records \$ 2.00
(Fee includes postage for guides)	

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Index to 1891 Census of Saskatchewan	... \$16.00
Index to 1891 Census of Assiniboia West	.. \$20.00
Index to 1891 Census of Assiniboia East	.. \$23.00
** Bundles of all three indexes \$58.00

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* * SALE * *

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SGS 25th Anniversary Mugs \$ 2.00
SGS 25th Anniversary Pins \$ 1.75
(Will not mail mugs or pins)	

Mail orders to: SGS, P.O. Box 1894, Regina, SK. S4P 3E1

Postage for first book: SK: \$2.75, AB & MB \$3.00, BC, PEI & ON \$4.00, NT & YT \$5.00. Each additional book add .50¢. United States and overseas: we will bill for postage amount.

Prices subject to change anytime.

SGS 1997 Fundraising Campaign

The following is a list of people who have donated money (From May 1 - September 30, 1997) to the SGS Fundraising Campaign for 1997.

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1997 Special Purchases

In 1997 the following people donated \$10 or more to be put towards a special purchase of their choice.

Arlene Boulton
Marcel A. J. Coumont-Beisig

Josephine Devine
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Betty Harle
Joanne Hayhurst
Beatrice Johnson
Charmaine Johnson
Gordon Krattenthaler
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Walter Muzyka
Annie Neison
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Linda Wiggins
Paul Wingert

Memorial

Memorial Donations were made by the following people in memory of someone.

Edith Carpenter
Phoebe Garnett
Jack Horning
Thelma Long
Frances Morrison

SASKATCHEWAN COUNCIL OF CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS (SCCO) HAS OFFICIALLY BECOME SASKCULTURE

At the Fall Business Meeting of the Saskatchewan Council of Cultural Organizations (SCCO), held in Regina on October 18, 1997, the membership passed amendments to the SCCO Constitution and Bylaws.

Effective immediately, the organization will be known as SaskCulture Inc.

SaskCulture is characterized by an expanded membership base, with an elected board of 14 directors representative of the cultural community in Saskatchewan. Directors will be drawn from the arts, multiculturalism, heritage, First Nations, Metis, cultural industries, and two directors from the cultural community at large.

A period of transition has now begun with the organization going through a number of changes including visual identity, expanding the membership, and adjustments to existing plans and strategies.

SASKATCHEWAN HERITAGE AWARD

The SGS is implementing a volunteer of the year award. Candidates must be a resident or former resident of Saskatchewan and have been a member of the SGS for a least five years. The award will be given to a person who has given of their time, talent and energy for the development, study, research and preservation of family history and genealogy in Saskatchewan.

The following information is required for nominating a candidate:

- completed nomination form
- detailed biography
- history of volunteer contribution and value to Society
- two letters of support.

If you know anyone the you feel is deserving of this award, please consider nominating them.

- **Deadline date March 15, 1998.**
- Award presented at AGM in Saskatoon, April 18, 1998.

For more information contact the SGS office.

Great Britain: England, Somerset, Bristol

- Clifton College Register 1862-1962. (book). Donated by David Obee.

Great Britain: England, Suffolk

- British Isles Genealogical Register (Big R) 1997, Index - Suffolk Section. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Surrey

- Registration Districts of Surrey in 1836 with Maps & List of Parishes. (book).

Great Britain: England, Sussex

- Registration Districts of Sussex in 1836 with Maps & List of Parishes. (book).

Great Britain: Ireland

- Basic Facts About ... Irish Family History Research. (book).
- Going to Ireland: A Genealogical Researcher's Guide. (book).
- Irish Record Sources for Family and Local History. (book).

Great Britain: Ireland, Dublin

- Registry of Deeds Dublin. Abstracts of Wills Volume III, 1775-1832. (book). Donated by Marg Korchinski.

Great Britain: Scotland

- Burial Grounds in Scotland. An Index of Scotland Unpublished Monumental Inscriptions. (book).
- The Gazetteer of Scotland. Reprint 1996. (book).
- Jacobites of the '15. (book).

- Sources for Scottish Genealogy in the Library of the Society of Genealogists. (book).

Great Britain: Scotland, Argyle, Kilmun

- Kilmun Monumental Inscriptions Pre 1855. Kilmun Parish Church near Dunoon, Argyllshire. (book).

Great Britain: Scotland, Kincardine, Dunnottar

- The Kirkyard of Dunnottar. (book). Donated by Linda Wiggins.

Great Britain: Scotland, Perthshire

- East Perthshire, Strathmore & the Carse of Gowrie Monumental Inscriptions Pre 1855. Volume 1. (book).

United States:

- Land & Property Research in the United States. (book).
- Social Security Applications: A Genealogical. (book).
- The Source. A Guidebook of American Genealogy. Revised Edition. (book).
- Women and the Law of Property in Early America. (book).

United States: New York, Herkimer Co., Little Falls

- Little Falls Sequi-Centennial. One Hundred Fifty Years of Progress 1811-1961. (book). Donated by S. Winnifred Kelly.

United States: North Dakota

- European Origins of North Dakota Pioneers from the Banat. (book).

Book Reviews:

BY LAURA HANOWSKI

Librarian

About Genealogical Standards of Evidence: A Guide for Genealogists. Merriman, Brenda Dougall, The Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto, 1997, 72 p, softcover, ISBN-0-7779-0199-4. Regular Price \$14; OGS Members \$11.

This booklet was designed to tell you how the genealogical community developed standards of evidence and documentation and how you apply these to your own work.

Many examples are provided to show you why standards are necessary.

Strays! an index to the OGS Strays Project, Vol. 2., 1997, 81p, softcover. ISBN 0-7779-0210-9 (V.2). Regular Price: \$10, OGS Members: \$11.

A Stray is defined as a person who is described in a record of an event as begin from, or connected with, a place outside the area in which the event took place. This volume has 1946 entries, Vol. 1 had over 1800 names.

Available from Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Blvd, Suite 102, Toronto, ON M4R 1B9. Postage and packing in Canada - \$3.00 first item plus \$.75 each additional item. Canadians must add 7% GST to book and postage charges. Outside Canada \$4.50 first item plus \$1.50 for each additional item. Non-Canadians to pay in US funds.

Births Deaths Marriages from The Independent Biggar, Saskatchewan 1913 - 1920. Biggar Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Inc., Compiled & edited by Rae W. Chamberlain, 1997, 62p, ISBN 1-895859-06-9. \$12 plus \$2.50 postage and packaging. US orders pay in US funds.

This index is compiled from those issues of the newspaper that existed when the newspaper was microfilmed. The abstracts are arranged alphabetically by surname then by type of event. Those Wedding Anniversaries that were reported are included in the index. Available from Biggar Branch SGS, Inc., P.O. Box 1103, Biggar, SK, S0K 0M0

Germanic Genealogy. A Guide to Worldwide Sources and Migration Patterns, Second Edition. Brandt, Edward R. and Mary Bellingham, Kent Cutkomp, Kermit Frye, Patricia A. Lowe. 1995, 1997, 517p, ISBN 0-9644337-3-7.

This is the most complete, up-to-date resource for genealogists searching their European roots. Included are guides to sources, migration patterns, historical and modern maps, lists of gazetteers, Jewish, Catholic, Lutheran, Mennonite history sources, a German word list, useful mail and e-mail addresses of archives and societies plus extensive, annotated bibliography. As a librarian I refer to it constantly. At the recent Federation of East European Family History Societies International Convention this book appeared on many speakers bibliographies and was spoken of very highly. Available from Book Committee, Germanic Genealogy Society, P.O. Box 16312, St. Paul, MN 55116-0312. US\$32 plus US\$6 for shipping and handling for International Surface Mail.

Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian. Mills, Elizabeth Shown. Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore:MD, 1997, 124p. ISBN 0-8063-1543-1. Hardcover. US\$16.95

This is one book that should be within easy reach of every family historian. It presents guidelines for documentation and for analyzing evidence along with examples for each kind of document including information taken from the Internet. (The SGS will have this book for sale in the new year.) Available

from Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, Md. 21202. Postage & handling US \$3.50 for first item, each additional item \$1.25.

The following books are available from Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd, 2-4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancashire BL0 9BZ. Please contact the Federation for the prices of the books and the overseas surface and airmail postal fees.

Basic Facts About...Using the Family Records Centre. Collins, Audrey. 1997, 16p

This booklet will enable you to make the best use of the new Family Records Centre in London. Topics covered include how to get there, what is found where in the Family Records Centre, what to bring with you, search room etiquette and what facilities are found nearby.

Basic Facts About....Irish Family History Research. Davis, Bill, 1997, 16p

This booklet provides you with the basic facts you should know in order to begin your Irish research. Some of the topics covered include historic and modern Ireland, civil, census and church records, postal research, archives, heritage and research centres.

These books are the latest editions produced by Stuart A. Raymond.

He lists some books that are of particular interest for these areas. Most of these books are available through interlibrary loan.

- **London and Middlesex A Genealogical Bibliography. Vol. 2, Family Histories and Pedigrees. 2nd Edition.** Stuart A. Raymond, 1997, 64p
- **Kent. A Genealogical Bibliography. Vol. 3. Kent Family Histories and Pedigrees.** Stuart A. Raymond, 1997, 52p

The following books are new editions of books the Federation had published previously.

- **An Introduction to...Reading Old Title Deeds. Second Edition.** Julian Cornwall, 1997, 52p
- **Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds and Allegations. A Guide to their Location and Indexes. Fourth Edition.** Jeremy Gibson. 1997, 56p
- **Coroners' Records in England and Wales. Second Edition.** Jeremy Gibson and Colin Rogers. 1997, 48p
- **World War I Army Ancestry. Third Edition.** Norman Holding, 1997, 95p

The Montreal Municipal Library

"Salle Gagnon"

BY GARY SCHRODER

Reprinted from CONNECTIONS, Quebec Family History Society, Volume 18, Issue 4, June 1996. Printed with their permission.

The 1990's have been a bad decade so far for family historians in Quebec. It started in 1993 with the closure of access to the post 1900 church civil registers of birth/baptism, marriage, death/burial held by the Quebec Department of Justice. Then continued with the severe restrictions on the hours that the Quebec National Archives are open to the public due to budget and staff reductions. Now finally, a bright light on the genealogical horizon The Salle Gagnon, located in the main branch of the Montreal Municipal Library, with one of the finest genealogical collections in North America, has reopened. In September, 1993, structural faults were found in the building forcing a rather hasty closure lest the building slide down a hill into the St. Lawrence River. The structural problems were supposed to be fixed within a few months, but this stretched slowly into years. After many millions of dollars spent on renovations, the main branch of the Montreal Municipal Library and more importantly to genealogists, the Salle Gagnon reopened its doors to the public in April, 1996.

Location: The Salle Gagnon is located on the bottom floor of the Montreal Municipal Library, 1210 Sherbrooke Street, East, Montreal, Quebec [across the street from Lafontaine Park, near the Sherbrooke Metro station].

Hours: Check for current hours before you visit the library.

Ambiance and Decor: It has been repainted, has new carpets, newly varnished chairs, tables and bookshelves and freshly painted microfilm and microfiche cabinets. The former lunchroom of the

library has been taken over by The Salle Gagnon for its microfilm and microfiche machines. There is also a new arrangement of tables and chairs which make the new Salle Gagnon much more comfortable for research.

Staff: The members of The Salle Gagnon Library team led by their energetic Director, Daniel Olivier, have always been extremely courteous and helpful to the public. If you have any questions or problems the staff will be happy to help you in English or French. The staff regrets that they cannot respond to written requests for genealogical research. You must visit the library yourself or hire a genealogist to assist you.

Finding Aids: The old card index to books has been replaced by the Merlin Computer System which appears to be relatively easy to use if you have a slight knowledge of French. The finding aids to microfilms and microfiche are to be found in the traditional red binders of The Salle Gagnon. They are very easy to use, and even the neophyte family historian will have no difficulty in finding the correct microfilm or microfiche.

Machines:

- 1 Photo-copier
- 2 Microfiche Viewers
- 6 Microfilm Readers
- 2 Microfilm / Microfiche Reader-Printers
- 1 CD-ROM Player

The City of Montreal has always placed its library system on a low priority as compared with other major North American cities. To be blunt, the City of Montreal's interest in libraries has been a disgrace. The Salle Gagnon needs more viewers and especially reader-printers so that the hundreds of people who

(... continued on page 140)

use The Salle Gagnon each week will have access to their magnificent collections.

The Salle Gagnon Library Holdings:

The following is ONLY A PARTIAL LIST to give some idea of the variety of their genealogical holdings that relate, not only to Quebec, but also to the United States and Europe.

Books:

Over 15,000 on site with a further 35,000 located in a warehouse which can be brought to The Salle Gagnon on short notice. The Salle Gagnon has purchased nearly every book that relates to genealogy in Quebec that has been published in Canada during the past 25 years as well as thousands of books that relate to family history outside Quebec.

- Quebec Marriage Indexes: These include the following large marriage indexes which contain over a million marriages: Loiselle, Pontbriand, Houle, Fabien, Drouin, etc.
- Quebec Index to Statistical Returns of Marriage and Death: 1926-1991
- Quebec Statistical Returns of Marriage Registrations: 1926-1991 Quebec Censuses: 1825-1901
- Quebec Parish Registers: All Catholic Registers prior to 1900 and many Non-Catholic Registers prior to 1900.
- Montreal: Computer Printout from the Notre Dame Des Neiges Cemetery of all persons buried in plots from the first burial in 1855 to 1988.

Ontario:

- Index to Civil Registrations of Births 1869-1897
- Index to Civil Registrations of Marriages 1869-1912
- Index to Civil Registrations of Deaths 1869-1922
- Selected Catholic Parish registers for the dioceses of: Ottawa, Pembroke, Sault Sainte-Marie, Timmins, and Thunder Bay.

New Brunswick: Catholic Parish registers for the dioceses of: Bathurst, Edmunston and Moncton.

Prince Edward Island: Master Name Index containing over 300,000 entries of people living there prior to 1882 from censuses, cemeteries, newspapers, etc.

Canada:

- Lower Canada Land Petitions 1760-1850
- Collection of City and Provincial Directories published prior to 1900 [464 titles on 4,136 microfiche].
- CANADIAN Expeditionary Forces 1914-1918 [on microfiche]. This list is arranged by battalion of over 600,000 soldiers who served in the Canadian Armed Forces during World War 1.

England and Wales: National Probate Calendars of wills and letters of administration covering the period 1858-1935 commonly known as the Somerset House Wills Indexes [on 5,670 microfiche].

- Indexes to Wills and Letters of Administration probated in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 1853-1858 [on microfiche].

Ireland: Indexes to the Griffith's Evaluation [on microfiche]. Indexes to the Tithe Applotment Books [on microfilm]

United States: Census Indexes: a 500 volume collection - in book form.

- Maine: Civil Registrations of B.M.D. 1760-1955
- Massachusetts: Civil Registrations of B.M.D. 1841-1895
- Vermont: Civil Registrations of B.M.D. 1760-1954

The following major collections were added in September, 1996.

- Canada: Censuses excluding Quebec 1825-1901 [800 microfilms].

- Passenger ship Manifests 1865-1921 for numerous ports.
- Customs Records 1908-1918 U.S. Border Points of Entry.
- Nova Scotia: Indexes and Civil Registrations of Birth, Marriage and Death 1864-1918.
- United States: Census Records with available Soundex Indexes 1850-1920 [4573 microfilms] for the following states: Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, [New York - selected counties only].
- Index to New England Naturalization Petitions 1791-1906.
- U.S. Custom Records for Canadian Border Entries 1895-1952 arranged in Soundex order on cards: on microfilm.

The above lists simply give you some small idea of the vast holdings of *The Salle Gagnon*.

There is one issue that has not been resolved as this article is being written. There has been a proposal submitted by the administration of the City of Montreal that only individuals who have Montreal Municipal Library cards be allowed to use the microfilm and microfiche readers and printers. This would mean that if you live outside the limits of the City of Montreal you would have to purchase a library card at a cost for outsiders of \$44.00 per year to use the machines. Presently, you have to have a library card to use the CD-Rom facilities. We don't know yet if this new proposal will be put into effect.

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Province of Saskatchewan

CHAPTER T-1.2

An Act to declare a Day of Appreciation for Scottish Clans in Canada

WHEREAS April 6th was chosen as "Tartan Day" by the Federation of Scottish Clans in Nova Scotia;

Preamble

AND WHEREAS this date is commorative of the Scots who came to Canada, many in duress, and went on to establish a great country and became good citizens;

AND WHEREAS this date is recognized in Nova Scotia and Ontario by Acts of those respective Assemblies;

AND WHEREAS it is appropriate that Saskatchewan join in honouring these Canadians:

1 This Act may be cited as *The Tartan Day Act*.

Short title

2 April 6 each year is hereby declared to be "Tartan Day" in Saskatchewan in appreciation of the Scottish Clans in Canada. 1992, c.T-1.2, s.2.

April 6 Tartan Day

3 This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on April 6, 1992. 1992, c.T-1.2, s.3

Coming into force

Frank Hoffman B.D. L.L.D.¹ and Jean Cryle

BY ROBERT L. PITTENDRIGH

The recent death of a member of the congregation of St. James United Church in Regina prompted me to recall a conversation I had with her several years ago. She told me about a missionary to the Hungarian Presbyterians in Saskatchewan who had been visiting the farm home of her parents, and she, as a little girl, watched his arrival through the kitchen window. It was winter, and he arrived in a cutter pulled by a team of frisky horses. When they came up to the front of the house, over a large snow bank, the cutter tipped and the rotund Dr. Hoffman rolled out of the cutter and down the snow bank, much to the amusement of everyone including the missionary. This remarkable man touched the hearts and souls of so many of the early pioneers of Saskatchewan of every ethnic group. Like so many dearly loved individuals of his time, he has been all but forgotten.

Dr Frank Hoffman was a Hungarian missionary with the Presbyterian Church in Canada and after, the United Church of Canada. He spoke many languages which aided him greatly with his work among the non-Anglo-Saxon people of Saskatchewan. Whatever their need, he did his best to support them physically as well as spiritually by bringing food, clothing and friendship. He helped them to build their homes, churches or halls.

Sometime during the summer of 1978, my wife Irene and our two boys, Scott and Barry were returning from our vacation in B.C. We stopped to see Bruce and Fran Wartman. Bruce had been the minister at our church in Regina for many years. During our visit, Fran asked us if St. James was still using the communion service that Bruce and she had given to St. James. I said that it was still used, but I noticed a few dents in it and had considered taking it to have them taken out. Fran pointed a finger at me

and said "don't you dare touch those dents". Bruce and Fran then brought out clippings, pictures, a pair of riding boots, a riding crop and other artifacts. They then began to tell us about Dr. Frank Hoffman who had been married to an aunt of Fran's, Jean Cryle.

In 1953, there appeared in *The Islander*, Daily Colonist Magazine, Victoria BC, an article *This Week's Profile*, about Dr. Hoffman who by then was retired and living in Victoria.

"The hands that scratched an escape tunnel from a First World War, Russian prison hut now tend a garden in View Royal. Dr. Frank Hoffman, former University professor and officer of the Austro-Hungarian Army, fled from his Bolshevik jailers the day before he was to have been executed, trudged across Siberia and entered Canada illegally after being smuggled aboard a troopship. He squared himself with the immigration department, graduated from theological college and became a United Church missionary-at-large to 17 Hungarian settlements scattered over 60,000 square miles of Saskatchewan.

Today (1953), aged 76, he lives in retirement here with his Scottish wife, who was a frontier nurse. The Hoffmans are two of the most interesting among all the far-traveled people who make Victoria their home.

¹ A Land Harvested by Faith 1884-1984, Published by Wakaw Heritage Society Inc., Friesen printers, Altonia MB 1984, p.301.

A Strong Man:

Dr. Hoffman is a courteous man with a big intellectual head and a square-cut frame that tell of enormous strength. His study overlooking the sea is lined with Hungarian prints and with books in eight languages, all of which he reads and speaks. Hardships which would have killed a lesser man have October 25, 1997 only mellowed him. He gives the impression of wisdom tolerance and a deep kindly faith.

He was born in the village of Kunmadaras, Hungary, the son of a Calvinist rector of small means. With the aid of government scholarships, the brilliant youth graduated from the agricultural college at Keszethely, studied law and gained a doctors degree become manager of a model farm, and was appointed to the chair of economics and statistics at Kassa Agricultural College. Meanwhile, he had completed two years of military training under Hungary's conscription law and received a commission in a cavalry regiment.

Study, Travel:

In 1907, he was sent abroad for two years of study and travel in Switzerland, Germany, Holland, the United States and Canada. He spent some time in a large Hungarian settlement near Yorkton, Saskatchewan, and got to know a Dr. Patrick, who was to prove a good friend to him later.

His first wife died in 1913. His only son, Frank, then aged 12, came to New York to study at Presbyterian College in Manhattan. It was to be a long separation. Before Dr. Hoffman even knew his son's address, he found himself riding north against the Russians with the Hungarian National Guard. It was 1914. He was wounded in the head by shrapnel and taken prisoner. A few years before, he and some associates had gone to Russia as honoured guests of the Czar to study Russian horse breeding. They were shown around in luxury. Now, Dr. Hoffman found himself once more the guest of the Czar in a

prison camp. The quarters were not so good this time.

For three years in a camp at Bererowka in the province of Zbaikalskja, he lived in the same barracks with Turkish war prisoners. He set himself to learn the Turkish language, which was akin to his native Magyar and mastered it in two years. At Turkish funerals, he delivered a message of sympathy and a prayer on behalf of the Christians. "Thus I became a connecting link between the Christians and the Mohammedans," he says.

In Czar's Reign:

During the Czar's regime, international law for the protection of war prisoners was largely observed. But after the Russian Revolution, supplies of food, clothing, comfort, money and privileges went to those who would join the Red Army. Dr. Hoffman held out.

The Bolshevik commissars seized his camp at Berezowka near the Balkal Lake on April 22, 1918. They started gathering the prisoners who seemed fit, and pressed them into the Red Army. Dr. Hoffman and three comrades were sent to protest. They were put in solitary confinement at once.

Dr. Hoffman's jail was a small, log cabin with an earthen floor. It had been used as a tool shed. In half an hour, a commissar entered and told Dr. Hoffman that he was to be hanged at dawn.

Prayer Answered:

He thought he was a dead man, but an answer came to his prayers. The two drunken guards drifted off to the canteen. In the coal bin, he found a battered wash basin and a pitchfork with two and a half prongs. A heap of manure piled against the outside wall had protected the ground against the frost. With his hands and his poor rusty tools, he clawed a tunnel under the wall and ran through the night, away from his executioners.

"Walking in darkness and hiding by day under bridges, culverts, in haystacks, in forests, in cemeteries and barn lofts, faring on bread, bacon, cheese and chunks of frozen milk left on window ledges, I made my way across the barren land; "He afterwards wrote, "It was, and I hope still is, an old tradition in Siberia to expose food for the helpless refugees."²

His knowledge of Turkish proved to be a life saver. He joined a Turkish-speaking Tartar-Kirgis caravan and traveled with it, sitting around the camp fires with the horse drivers, sharing their simple meals of cereals, milk, cheese, and butter with the occasional mutton and goat's meat. Milk was churned butter in the leather bags on the saddles. At night, men, beasts and goods took shelter in caravan-serais, barns of immense size.

Friend In Need:

He joined other caravans heading eastward until in November, 1918, he arrived at Nikolk Ussuriisk, 106 miles from Vladivostok on the eastern shore of the Pacific. Walking in the market square and wondering how he would keep alive, he saw a tall man in U.S. Army uniform bearing YMCA and Chinese insignia. He approached the stranger who conducted him to the Chinese YMCA canteen. There he had a shower, received clean clothing, Chinese uniform and haircut and his long Tartar whiskers. Rev. Robert R. Gailey, a YMCA official, gave him a job in the "Y" canteen. After working hours, he gave Chinese officers lessons in German, gymnastics, horseback riding and fencing, in all of which he was an expert.

Mr. Gailey gave him a copy of the New Testament and Psalms, a gift which he prized greatly. While he served, guerrilla warfare between White and Red Russians raged terror fifteen miles away. Dr. Hoffman found some Hungarian comrades in a nearby camp. A Red agent detected and threatened him when he was distributing gifts there. It was time to move on.

Armed with a letter of introduction, he moved to Vladivostok with a small Chinese detachment, spent a night hiding in an attic and fell in with a group of British Soldiers. A Colonel Robertson took him under his protection and employed him as a servant in the Army Supply Corps. The same Colonel hijacked 42 other Hungarian prisoners who were hanging around the city, half-starved and lost, in the charge of two bewildered Russian guards and gave them jobs. There was a fine reunion.

Dr. Hoffman became a gymnasium instructor. On November 1, 1919, Dr., Hoffman and other army servants were helping carry baggage aboard the S.S. Moneagle bound for Vancouver. The Royal Hants 9th Battalion was embarking. One Captain Pathfield called Dr. Hoffman into his cabin and asked him to massage a rheumatic shoulder. Then he kept him in talk, and Dr. Hoffman looked out the porthole to see the shore moving away. His friends had shanghaied him. He was on his way to freedom. The conspirators had not dared to confide in him in case he unwittingly betrayed the plan. All his belongings were left behind.

He traveled as a happy stow-away, concealed in a hammock during inspections. On November 16, 1919, the ship reached Vancouver harbor. Dr. Hoffman got ashore in civilian clothes from among the crewmen with \$14.20 in his pocket. Of that sum, \$1.20 came from the sale of the 500-rouble note to a collector. The soldiers contributed the rest.

Dr. Hoffman tramped the streets of Vancouver for three days looking for a job. When he was down to \$6.20, he got work as bull cook in a logging camp, operated a small laundry on the side and saved \$300 which he hoped would take him to Hungary.

2 In conversation with Mark Wartman, 20 March 1993, who stated that on one occasion when he was in Prince Albert he had met an elderly Hungarian couple who had known Dr. Hoffman well. They told of how someone was very upset because he had lost a valuable gold pocket watch down a well. Dr. Hoffman persuaded some of his friends to tie a sturdy rope around his ankles so he could be lowered down the well head first to recover the watch. He considered this act as nothing compared to his adventures in Europe.

And Into Jail:

In Vladivostok, he had most luckily met a Japanese from California who put him in touch with his son Frank. He crossed to Seattle and was about to travel south to see his son, but a chance acquaintance suggested he clear himself with Canadian immigration. So he went back to Vancouver, made some inquiries and was clapped in jail.

They let him write to his friend in Yorkton, and through Dr. Patrick's influence, he was allowed to stay in Canada. He wired his son, Frank, to come north, and after all those years, they were reunited in Dr. Patrick's home. The Presbyterian Church adopted him, secured him a permit to stay in the country for six months and appointed him student missionary to the Hungarian mission field at Otthon, Saskatchewan.

In September 1920, he began studies in St. Andrew's Presbyterian College in Saskatoon. After being ordained, he was appointed a resident master of the college.

In 1924, he married Jean Innes Cryle, a Scottish ex-army sister who was then matron of the Women's Missionary Society Hospital at Wakaw, Saskatchewan. Before that time, Hungary was by no means Mrs. Hoffman's favorite nation. As a nurse she was aboard a troopship when it was torpedoed under the command of Admiral Horthy, who later became Hungary's regent.

Touring Europe:

The home mission board of the United Church lent Dr. Hoffman to the colonization department of the Canadian National Railway. His task was to tour Austria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary selecting farm and domestic workers and land buyers for the prairie provinces.

In the Cunard White Star office in Vienna, he met an official whom he recognized as a fellow

prisoner. He mentioned to this man how sorry he was to have lost the Rev. Mr. Gailey's Bible. "That was given to me," the man said, "I will return it to you tomorrow."

By another coincidence, his wife had met a medical officer of the Royal Hants Regiment and through Dr. Hoffman got in touch with four of the men who had befriended him in Siberia. They met for lunch at Southampton and talked over old times.

Mrs. Hoffman accompanied her husband on a mission to Europe and met Admiral Horthy. She mentioned the troopship torpedoing. "Madam," said Admiral Horthy, "We did not know that YOU were abroad."

Dr. Hoffman became missionary to his scattered fellow country-men on the prairies, tending the sick, comforting the distressed, carrying the gospel, beloved by all. At the same time, he was editor of "Az Otthon" (The Home) a Magyar language magazine. [Typed on a Hungarian typewriter now 1993 owned by Fran Wartman]

In Retirement:

He retired in 1945. He and Mrs. Hoffman went to live in Duncan, where they stayed for 18 months. Then they moved to their present house in View Royal. Son Frank is an artist and interior decorator in Chicago. On his most recent visit here, he painted a picture of his father in the traditional Hungarian costume for which he donned for "I am a Canadian Day." Dr. Hoffman has been a Canadian citizen since 1925. Dr. Hoffman has a few Hungarian possessions which he brought back between wars. One prized item is a pair of tall, glistening black leather boots which he wears to go riding.³

3 Now (1993) owned by Mark Wartman, minister of St. James United Church, Regina. Mark mentioned when he was going to St. Andrews, he took the boots to an old shoe repairman on Broadway in Saskatoon to have the heels repaired. The old man broke into tears when he saw the beautiful European workmanship.

The Hoffman house stands on a rocky slope overlooking the sea. He has coaxed the rock-cupped soil into producing a fine garden, but he is ceaselessly combing out the stones that rise through it. He lined his basement with stout redwood planking from a colonial barn which was demolished nearby. He saws his own wood and stacks it in the basement to season for the fireplace.

He speaks and can teach; Magyar, German, English, French, Russian, Turkish, Greek, and Latin. Turkish took him two years to learn. English took much longer. It was easy to acquire enough words to make himself understood in a simple way, but to express more complicated thoughts and express them correctly was a different matter. That took 10 years, Dr. Hoffman says. He speaks with utmost politeness, in somewhat unfamiliar accent. He speaks with more precision than most people born to the English language, but some of his phrases have a continental flavor.

"I planted last year ten fruit trees, of which four have borne fruit," he says of his garden. "This is a God-blessed country," he says of Vancouver island.⁴

The communion service being used at St. James United Church Regina is of a very plain and simple design and definitely one that would not attract much attention. It is the communion service that was used by Dr. Hoffman during his mission to the Hungarians in Saskatchewan. Because of Dr. Hoffman's story, this particular communion service is treasured by the congregation of St. James.

Notes:

Wakaw, 80 Years of History, 1898-1978 by Jean and Ed Brunanski, *Wakaw Reader*, 1978, p.11. A small hospital was built in 1906 on the shores of Wakaw Lake, near the Mission House and was called the

Anna Turnbull Hospital.

A Land Harvested by Faith, by Wakaw Heritage Society Inc 1984, published by Freisen Printers, Altona, Manitoba, p.817. The establishment of the mission had been recommended by Dr. Carmichael, superintendent of the Home Mission for the Presbyterian Church of Canada. 26 Dec. 1911 Presbyterians attended services conducted by Missionary Dr. George Arthur. They came to worship in 1903 on the shores of Wakaw Lake. The site known as "First Point" was chosen by Dr. Arthur's guide Michael Sharbinin because it was accessible to colonies of Ukrainian, Hungarian, German and French settlers. There was a Hungarian Presbyterian Church. A Union Church was completed in 1918. The first services were in English by Dr. Oliver, Dr. Scott, Rev. Munroe and Rev. Othen, in Ukrainian by Rev. A.K. Maenchuk and Hungarian by Dr. Frank Hoffman. After union on 10 June 1925, a service was held to celebrate the formation of the United Church of Canada. Dr. Hoffman was among the speakers.

4 On doing further research on Dr. Hoffman, I found only an occasional mention of him in local histories. Even Dr. Martin Louis Kovacs in his work *Esterhazy and Early Hungarian Immigration to Canada 1974*, does not mention Dr. Hoffman. Dr. Kovacs other work, *Peace and Strife, Some Facets of An Early Prairie Community*, Kipling and District Historical Society, 1980 only has two photos with Dr. Hoffman in them. Nothing is mentioned in the text of the book. To date, this article from the Victoria Paper is the longest and most detailed account that exists about him.

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The March West

BY WILLIAM MacKAY

Curator of the RCMP Centennial Museum

On July 8, 1874, the small force of North-West Mounted Police moved out of Dufferin, Manitoba, and headed west toward the junction of the Bow and Belly Rivers over 800 miles away, in what is today southern Alberta. The expedition consisted of 275 officers and men, 142 draught oxen, 93 head of cattle, 310 horses, 114 Red River carts, 73 wagons, two 9-pounder field guns, two mortars, mowing machines, portable forges and field kitchens.

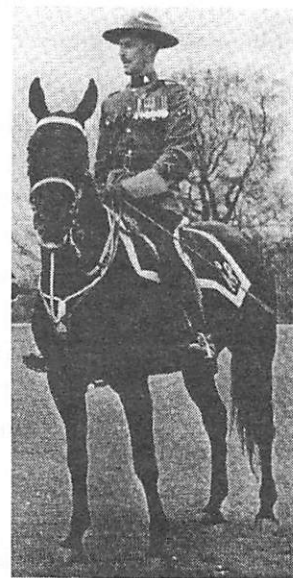
Once under way, the red-coated column made an impressive sight. First came "A" Division riding on dark bay horses. It was followed by "B" on dark browns and "C" on chestnuts drawing the field guns and ammunition. Behind these came "D" on greys, "E" on blacks, and finally "F" Division mounted on light bays. To the rear was a string of ox carts, wagons, cattle and mowing machines. When closed up to proper intervals, the formation was about a mile and a half in length. However, owing to the uneven pace of horses and oxen and the breaking of axles and wheels, it usually stretched across the prairie for four or five miles.

Their objective was to locate Fort Whoop-up, notorious strong-hold of the whiskey traders, and destroy the whiskey trade. For two months the cavalcade of ox-carts, wagons, cattle, field pieces and agricultural equipment crawled steadily westward. At La Roche Percee, the contingent split. The greater part of "A" Troop proceeded northwestward via Fort Ellice, to establish itself at the Hudson's Bay Company post, Fort Edmonton. The remainder of the force, ragged and weary, its horses starved and parched, toiled on in pitiable condition to the Sweet Grass Hills, near the International Boundary. There, the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner led a small party south to Fort Benton, Montana, to replenish exhausted stocks of food and purchase fresh horses.

On his return from Fort Benton, the Commissioner set out with two troops for Swan River, the newly appointed headquarters of the Force. Assistant Commissioner James F. Macleod, Commanding "B", "C" and "F" Troops and the remainder of "A", continued westward to the foothills, Macleod, with the assistance of Metis Scout Jerry Potts, located Fort Whoop-up, but the whiskey traders had fled. The column finally halted on the banks of the Old Man River, where in October, 1874, they began building the first police outpost in the far west. It was named Fort Macleod.

In the months that followed, the whiskey trade was smashed and lawlessness sharply declined. By 1875, the police had erected additional posts at Fort Saskatchewan, Fort Calgary and Fort Walsh. Law and order was firmly established on Canada's western frontier.

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Memories of the Past

BY WILBERT SEDGWICK

Diary of the late John Allen written during the journey from Toronto to Pheasant Forks, April 19, to June 12, 1882. Copied by the late John McKen.

We left Union station, Toronto, by way of the Grand Trunk railway on Wednesday morning, April 18, at 8:15 a.m. Arrived at St. Pauls on Saturday night at 11:30 p.m. April 22. Here we were compelled to stay for sixteen days on account of flood. We slept in cattle cars. Most of the officials were very uncivil.

We started the second phase of our journey from St. Pauls on Monday, May 6, at 11:00 p.m. and arrived at Brandon on Sunday, May 12, at 3:00 p.m. Here Mr. John Stilborn buried one of his twin babies, who had died on the way. On these six days, I never found or knew such uncivilized or uncultivated conductors in my life.

We left Brandon by covered wagons and ox teams, on Thursday at 6:00 p.m., May 16. After traveling about four miles we rested. Here, Mr. R. J. Fleming, who had been with the party this far, bade us "good bye" and turned back. But most of our hearts were too full to return the compliment.

Friday, May 19, we went through seven sloughs - traveling only eight miles in ten hours.

Saturday, May 20, we traveled only two and one half miles. It was a very cold night with frost. Had to use nine yoke of oxen to a wagon, and cross six sloughs; Mr. Hartwell's was stuck and had to be unloaded.

Sunday, May 21, we rested and had a good prayer meeting bless the Lord. He is with us and blessed us all. There was a good attendance at the prayer meeting and we all had a glorious time. The meeting was held in the Ward Brother's tent.

Monday, May 22, we traveled about 10 miles and went through five sloughs.

Tuesday, May 23, we traveled about fifteen miles and went through seven sloughs - one must have been a mile long.

Wednesday, May 24, we traveled about nine miles, went through eight sloughs and onto Flatt Creek,¹ coming through a terrible district of sand hills en-route. The oxen were terribly played out, so we had to lighten our loads and left some of the things with a man in a tent.

Thursday, May 25, we traveled eighteen miles, went through very large sloughs, and four water courses. At Gopher Creek,² the water was four feet deep. We worked eighteen hours this day - weather very fine.

Friday, May 26, we traveled about eighteen miles, went through very large sloughs. During the morning we crossed a river, in the evening we had terrible drawing for three miles to camp. We worked fifteen hours.

Saturday, May 27, we rested. Ward Brothers had a sick ox.

Sunday, May 28, we rested and W. D. Fitzpatrick preached us a good sermon. His subject was "The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ." All felt well. Thank God.

Monday, May 29, we traveled fifteen miles, crossed six rivers, some of them very wide creeks, ten alkali beds and fifteen sloughs. Had a very heavy day.

1 Oak Lake.
2 Virden.

Tuesday, May 30, we crossed four rivers, some of them very wide. One must have been thirty or more yards, for H. Q. Stilborn's rope and mine were six feet long, and it took ten logging chains to reach across. Just out of the river, when starting, John Stilborn's goat, which had been brought along to provide milk for the twin babies, got run over. Why the poor creature was not killed was a mystery, but she survived. We went through twelve sloughs and traveled fifteen miles.

Wednesday, May 31, we traveled fourteen miles, crossed six creeks, went through eight sloughs, and many miles of heavy drawing.

Thursday, June 1, went through seven terrible streams, which took us up to the waist in water for one hour. I stood on the side of the water course and Jack McKen on the other, handling oxen in the stream. Young Johnny Webster thought he could face the stream with H. Q. Stilborn's oxen, but unknown to him the side went straight down and the oxen plunged in. Johnny went over their heads into the water. He called out for help and Jack McKen laughed and said, "Hold onto the oxen Johnny." Johnny replied, "I am already off and in the water."

Friday, June 2, we crossed four heavy streams, fifteen sloughs, and five miles of awful drawing. Went through great flats almost knee deep in water. It must have been nearly two miles across. Traveled eleven miles, and worked twelve hours.

Saturday, June 3, we went through one mile of alkali beds and seven sloughs. It was very heavy drawing all the way. We crossed a river in which four wagons were stuck and had to be unloaded, and the load carried through on our shoulders. We traveled three and a half miles, and worked fourteen hours.

Sunday, June 4, we rested. Mr Thomas Todd preached a good sermon at night and a splendid feeling we had. Thank God.

Monday, June 5, went through twenty sloughs and four streams, heavy drawing all the way. We traveled fourteen miles in fifteen hours.

Tuesday, June 6, we went through eighteen sloughs and crossed six streams. Heavy drawing all the way. H. Q. Stilborn lost his dog. Traveled ten miles in fourteen hours.³

Wednesday, June 7, we crossed five rivers and nine sloughs, and traveled eighteen miles in sixteen hours.

Thursday, June 8. Went through four large streams and four sloughs, went down a tremendous dead ravine one and one half miles long into the Qu'Appelle Valley. At the top of the hill, Wm.. Stilborn driving one of his brother's wagons went over - oxen, wagon, and all, breaking his brother's stove. At the time, I was lame with a bad knee. I asked Joe Sedgwick and Walter Willis to carry me to the hill. I said "That will do, take me back to the wagon and drive the wagon to the hill and lock my hind wheel off". H. Q. Stilborn at once cried, "Allen, you are locking the wheel on the wrong side." I said, "No, always lock the one on the side of the hill." I drove down and was first down. When H. Q. Stilborn's turn came to go down, he persisted in locking his high wheel, and came down all right. At the bottom was a muskeg, into which one of Mr. Webster's oxen ran for water and got mired. He would have been killed but he got my oxen and pulled him out. We traveled sixteen miles in fifteen hours.

Friday, June 9, we traveled only four miles and got across the Qu'Appelle River. It took us ten hours to cross the river. We worked that day for fourteen hours.

³ Here the trail turn due North, about half way between Summerberry and Wolseley; middle of Range 9, Township 16. Raw Prairie to Grain Elevators, Len Sumner, page 15.

Saturday, June 10, was a good day, but terribly hot. We went through four small sloughs and traveled fourteen miles.

Sunday, June 11, we rested by a large lake at which Mr. O. Robins, from Cumberland, England - the man who had a mule and an ox for a team - preached us a good encouraging sermon.

Monday, June 12, we set out at 2:40 a.m. and had a tremendous draw all day with nine or ten sloughs to go through. We arrived in camp at the top of the hill at Pheasant Forks at 6:00 p.m. Section 14, Township 21. We had traveled fourteen miles in fifteen hours. At dinner time my knee burst. It had been bad for nine days. My fellow travelers came to my aid, doing all my heavy work, for all of which I am deeply grateful, and cannot possibly forget it.

Tuesday, June 13, I spent eight hours looking over my land with a view to choosing a homestead, and fixing on Section 30, Township 21.⁴

Wednesday, June 14, I spent eight hours, again for the same purpose, but liked the section chosen better than any I have seen. I have forgotten to state that nearly all, if not all the wagon tongues were broken, and almost every logging chain.

Thursday, June 15, settled on the North-East quarter of section 30, Township 21.⁵

Friday and Saturday, June 16 and 17, we rested and we all needed it.

Sunday, June 18, I preached in the morning. Had a very attentive large audience. Had a most precious time, for which I thank God. The text I had chosen was, "I have Given you an Example" Christ was our example.

Monday, June 19, moved to our respective homestead.

Tuesday, June 20, started plowing.

Wednesday, June 21, sowed two and one half bushels of oats, one half bushel of peas, and eight bushels of potatoes, all of which came up first class. Sowed the oats and peas on the grass and broke them in. They came through the sod on July 4, just eleven days after seeding.

John Allen.⁶

4 Range 9.

5 Range 9, left out; is necessary to further define location. Raw Prairie to Grain Elevators, Len W. Sumner.

6 Footnotes added by Wilbert Sedgwick.



Publishing and Searching for Genealogies

Reprinted from Huron county Branch OGS, August, 1997.

Genealogical magazines and society publications are filled with comments, ads and guidance "publishing". What is frequently overlooked in these accounts is the research benefits of in a certain way. All genealogists are anxious to find one another and share information. Publishing is an important tool in helping searchers find one another.

In Canada the National Library in Ottawa offers a wonderful facility which every genealogist should know about. Every genealogical author should use them in the following ways:

1. **Legal Deposit:** every Canadian publisher is required by law to place in the National Library two copies of their publication.

The first copy resides forever in the National Library and is a permanent record of the country's print culture.

The second copy is available through interlibrary loan to searchers around the world.

2. **Cataloguing:** The National Library catalogues every item that arrives via 'legal deposit' publishes that catalogue annually through "Canadiana" and throughout the year in 'Forthcoming Books' in a periodical called "Quill & Quire". These indexes are available in every major library in the country and throughout the world. In larger libraries the entire holdings of the National Library, past and present, are viewable and searchable on computer terminals. For those with home connections to the internet you can search this catalogue from home!

The main advantage of this is that Eli Wasser can enter, say, the North York Library on Yonge Street in North York, Toronto and learn that Miss Millie Jones published a genealogy to the 'Wasser family of East Pickle Lake, Manitoba' in 1957. He can then complete a request to have that second copy of the Wasser Genealogy sent via interlibrary loan to local library for his personal study.

Two important things made this 'print encounter' between Miss Jones and Mr. Wasser possible. Firstly Miss Jones knew enough to send her two copies of the Wasser Genealogy to the National Library. Secondly Eli Wasser knew enough about library search and retrieval systems so that he could find the Wasser Genealogy sitting on the shelf up in Ottawa. And after the "print encounter" Jones and Wasser might have other types of useful and informative meetings.

A question for every author, publisher or descendent of one. Did you send your two copies to the National Library? Did you know that you can send copies of that genealogy you wrote ten years ago too? Or forty years ago! Its never too late to join this process! It is estimated that fewer than 10% of all the family histories lodged in various local libraries have been sent to the National Library. There is an immense "catch-up" job to be done by all authors and their descendants!

A question for every searcher. Did you look in the National Library catalogue to see if your search interests are listed there?

Please Call the Author for More Information About Publishing.

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Jewish Surnames

*There is a story in almost every Jewish Surname and Toronto lawyer Fred M. Catzman has been researching their origins over the past few years. With kind permission of Mr. Catzman, portions of his column from the "Canadian Jewish News" is reproduced here. Submitted by Robert L. Pittendrigh with thanks to Robert Disenhouse of Toronto who has carefully saved the Name Game clipping from his copies of the CJN and sent them to Regina. Part 1 - printed in Vol 23 #1 March 1992 edition of the **Bulletin**. Part 2 - printed in Vol 27 #3 September 1996 edition of the **Bulletin**.*

ACKERMAN - RAIZIN - KIRZNER - KAKTZ: Mollie Ackerman of Scarborough, Ont., reminds me that I dated her a couple of times "way back when." What I find flattering is that she remembers. She seeks the origin of the four family names in her mishpocha. Ackerman is a ploughman. Akkerman is also the name of a village in Russia. Raizin, originally Reisen, was the German name for the Polish town of Rydzyna. Kirzner, Yiddish for Kuerschner, is a furrier. Katz is an acronym of Kohne - Tzedek, the righteous priest - a descendant of the priestly tribe of Aaron.

ADELKIND: An old friend, Toronto chartered accountant Samuel Adelkind, is justly proud of his ancestry. He sent me an extract of a book which lists patriarchs of the distinguished Adelkind family, which was well known and honored in Germany for several centuries. The family fled to Italy where Cornelio Adel Chind established a book printing press that rivalled that of Soncino. In German, Edel is noble and Kind is child. Sam interprets Edelkind to mean son of a gentleman. I construe it to mean "noble child" just as Susskind means "sweet child." The English "Fairchild" and the Scottish "Fairbairn" are comparable.

ALEXANDROFF - SENDEROVITCH: Alexander the Great left his imprint on Jewish surnames, but by different routes. As a benefactor of Jews, his name

was often given to Jewish children. In the same way that Alexander is abbreviated in English to Alex, it was shortened in Yiddish to Sender. In Russia, the "ovitch" was tacked on to show patronymy - the son of Sender. Aleksandkrow was the name given to several towns in Poland, the largest of which lay just west of Lodz. The residents became known by the name of their home town.

ALTER - ZAKEN: There is a beautiful prayer (Unthane Tokef) in the High Holidays ritual, which describes the inscription of the fate and destiny of all living creatures for the ensuing year. It explains the traditional New Year's greeting - "leshan tova tikathev" - may you be inscribed for a good year. It also gave rise to the Hebrew tradition of adding a name to a grievously ill child for the purpose of eluding the evil eye of the Angel of Death if the child had been decreed to die. The popular names were: Alter from the Yiddish word Alt for old; Zaken from the Hebrew word for old; Zeide the Yiddish word for grandfather; Chaim the Hebrew word for life. The device was a desperate effort to avert the early death of a sickly child so that he might be spared to survive to a ripe old age. These given names become patronymic surnames.

BALLON: Dr. Lawrence Ballon of Toronto writes that his family name was Bellinky when his father emigrated from the Ukraine when it was changed by an immigration official. If he had not explained this change of name, it would have been easy to attribute the name of the occupational Hebrew Ballon for bath house operator like the German Bader. A closer look reveals the shtetel Balin near the thriving community of Keminitz-Podolsk, which is the neighborhood whence his father came. Another alternative could be Beilinke, an affectionate name for Bayla, a feminine name which derives from the Latin "bella" meaning beautiful as in "the belle of the ball."

BANK - BANAK - ZACK: Barry S. Bank of Calgary, Alta., has had difficulty learning about his surname "primarily because my relatively simple name seems to be fairly common." Its simplicity is superficial and disarming because it has no relationship to the financial institutions where we deposit or borrow money. Its origin is Hebraic and is an acronym for "B'Nai Kadoshim" - "sons of the holy (martyrs)." Its origin is similar to the surname Zack which is an acronym for "Zerah Kadkoshim" - seed (descendants) of the holy (martyrs). It was probably first applied to the orphaned children of parents who were put to death in a pogrom or crusade.

BELFER: My definition of Belfer (Slavonic for teacher) has been challenged by two knowledgeable critics. Arthur Sysman of Toronto recalled his childhood days in Poland when he was escorted to school piggyback by a Belfer. He is firmly of the view that a Belfer was not a teacher but a teacher's aid. This view is shared by the learned Ben Kayfetz, who describes the Belfer as a teacher's aid who carried or escorted the 3-year-old to cheder and performed other auxiliary duties of quasi-pedagogic nature. He questions that the word is of Slavonic origin. He traces it to the German word "behelfer" - helper, with the h being dropped in Cockney style. There is a Yiddish expression that when two people say that you are inebriated, you had better lie down. Accordingly, I yield, but not before shredding my Polish-English dictionary which shamelessly defines Belfer as "teacher, schoolmaster."

BLAU AUG - GOLDHAR: Betty Blaug is a charming lady whose name is abbreviated from the original Blauaug - German for "blue eye." It is in the category of descriptive surnames. A more familiar name is Goldhar (gold hair). It may not be as rich sounding as "platinum blonde" but it has a more pleasant connotation. By way of contrast, Dunkelman means "dark-complexioned." There are, of course, other descriptions which for example involve: Height - Langer (long fellow) and Kurtzer (shorty); Size - Hochman (tall man) and Klein (little

guy); Build - Dickman (husky) and Magerman (skinny).

BORODITSKY - BART: Tova Diamon (nee Boroditsky), formerly of Winnipeg, now of Toronto, recounts that although her father tried to find relatives or landsleit, he could find no one with the same surname as his. I find this rather surprising because the name with various spellings is fairly common. Its origin is Boroda - Slavonic for beard. This name was frequently bestowed upon Jews who traditionally wore beards. The Polish equivalent is broda, surname of a former goalkeeper of the Toronto Maple Leaf hockey team. The German "bart" for "beard" is more common and is usually found with descriptive adjectives like Rothbart-red beard; Weissbart-white beard; Schwartzbart-black beard; Graubart-grey beard; Gelbart-yellow beard; Breitbart-broad beard.

BRASELITEN: Mrs. Rose Braseliten of Montreal wonders about the origin of her husband's unusual surname. The family originated in Drohowice, a village in south western Poland. I can find no town, village or hamlet with the name Braseliten. The closest I can find are the Brzoslowa and Brezialaka which are in the general neighborhood. There is also a Braslavas in Lithuania. There are many place names that begin with Brz, but I find it difficult to breeze through them. Since writing the above, I received a letter from Sam Honig of Windsor, Ont., who was kind enough to point out that Brzoza is Polish for birch tree and that it is the root of many place names, perhaps including Braseliten.

BRASS - MESSINGER: If you have to choose which of these two surnames is related to the metal which is an alloy of copper and zinc, your choice is obvious if you think in English. In fact, these two surnames are derived from two separate cultures, neither of them English. Brass is an acronymic (Roshei Tevoth-the first letters of a series of words). Ben Reb Avraham Sofer is the proud name of the descendants of Rabbi Abraham the Scribe (of the Scrolls). Messinger, on the other hand, which to the English mind recalls a deliveryman or courier comes

from the German word for brass - messing, and indicates a person who deals in brass. How many of you caught the brass ring?

BURSTYN-VIGODA: Here are two surnames that derive from place names in the Ukraine. BURSTYN comes from BURSZTYN. VIGODA comes from WIGODA. BURSTYN is the name of a movie star, while Vigoda was a character in the TV show Barney Miller.

CHUPRIC - RUBENZAHN: I am indebted to two learned readers who have taken the trouble to augment my comments on the above two names with scholarly contribution of their own, which I deeply appreciate. Michael Madesker of Downsview, Ont., in an admirable letter traces Chupric to the Polish word Czukpryn which means a mop of hair. F. Rose, of Toronto suggests that Rubenzahl may derive from Ruben (beets) and Zahler (counter) to denote a vegetable seller. Ruben refers not only to beets (red) but also to carrots (yellow) and turnips (white). It might be more appropriate to couple counting with "lettuce" or greenbacks.

COHEN - KAPLAN - DUCHMAN: At the Passover services at Beth Tzedec Congregation there was included in the service "Birchat Kohanim" - the priestly blessing. This was part of the traditional ritual until its discontinuance many years ago by the Conservative movement, although it is still preserved in the Orthodox service. The Kohnim are the descendants of Aaron, brother of Moses, the original high priest. This accounts for the prolific incidents of the surname Cohen and its variations - Kagan and Korn. It appears in the name Kaplan (German for chaplain or priest). Katz is an acronym for Kohen Tzedek - the righteous priest. The priestly blessing which is termed "duchemen" in Yiddish accounts for surnames like Duchin and Duchman, which identify the function of the Kohen.

COOPER - KUPFERSCHMIDT: Pamela Cooper of Montreal reports that her family name which was originally Kukperschmied has alternatively been interpreted as "coppersmith" and "barrel maker."

The former is correct. Jewish artisans were adept in the fabrication of metals. Goldschmied and Silberschmied worked with gold and silver. Kupfer (pronounced Cooper) copper, Eisen (iron), Stahl (steel) and Messing (brass) were metals which Jews wrought or dealt with.

DAHAN-AZULAI: Lynda Borden of Freehold, N.J. reports an interesting experience involving the surname Azulai. She was a passenger in a taxicab driven by a Moroccan surnamed Azulai. His interpretation was one that I had viewed with disfavour. He attributed the name to a directive of the local rabbinate to substitute Azoulai for Cohen for the descendants of the priestly tribe of Aaron. Not only was the name compatible with the Moroccan culture, it also was an acronym for the Hebrew injunction to Cohanim not to marry a woman of questionable repute or even one who was previously married. Her letter not only provides this interesting information, but as well seeks the meaning of her husband's surname which was abbreviated from Barnahan. Dahan is a painter in Arabic. Bardahan is his son.

EDELSTEIN: A popular model for Jewish surnames is the gem. Edelstein is the generic term. Its literal meaning is precious stone. Many varieties of jewels became surnames: Goldstein - gold stone; Silvertin - silver stone; Diamant - diamond; Perle - pearl (margolias in Hebrew)(perlowa in Polish); Saphir - sapphire; Granat - garnet. Some were described by their colours. Grunstein - green stone; Rothstein - red stone - ruby; Blaustein - blue stone - azure; Braunstein - brown stone - amber and in Polish Bursztyn.

FRISCH-ASCH: Here are two names which compel a second look. The literal meaning of Frisch is "fresh" but that is not the source of the surname. Frisch is an acronym for Frei (free) Staat (state) - a free state or republic. Similarly, although Asch means "ash", the surname Asch is an acronym for Alt (old) Schule (synagogue) which refers to the old synagogue in the City of Prague. It was the surname of a prominent Jewish writer Sholom Asch.

Computer Corner

BY CHRIS KRISMER

Genealogy Software Packages

Choosing a software program for your genealogical research can be confusing, especially with the variety of programs available. The question becomes - which or what program do I use and how do I decide which one is best for me?

Some factors to consider:

- Are you using an IBM compatible machine or a Macintosh?
- Are you using DOS or Windows?
- What are you expecting to do with the software, record or record and publish?
- Is the program easy for you to learn?
- Can you import other program files?
- How and where is the program available as well as support, if you need it?
- What is your budget?
- Other issues for you?

Here are some of my experiences. I have used some DOS programs and I am now trying several Windows programs. New IBM computers are all Windows orientated, therefore using a DOS program would not be advantageous.

Local shops have some software programs, but good choices are limited, especially in Canada. The Internet has made it possible for us to read about, download to test, as well as purchase programs. Do exercise caution when ordering. Even though you can order via the Net or on the phone, you may be safer to print out an order form and send a money order. Ordering on the net or by phone may be convenient (simply download from the Net), quick and has no shipping charges; but when ordering by mail you get the original disks and manuals. It may take 2 - 3 weeks, so be prepared for a bit of a wait. You want to keep security in mind when you are using your credit card on line or on the phone. Also consider that when you download it will take some time. Depending on your modem and the time of day it could be 10+ hours.

Downloading "demos" and trying them before you purchase is a nice idea. If the program "demo" allows you to enter data that is even better than if it simply gives you a sample family. Working with a program is really the best way to determine if that is the software you are looking for or if it is easy for you to work with, and within your budget.

The web sites listed at the end of "Using the Internet" will have "demo" spots that you can click on to download the demo. The following two web sites have listed several demos, as well as a description of each:

- 1) <http://www.appletons.com/genealogy/genesoft.html>
- 2) <http://www.agll.com/elect/el2.html>

Remember some are DOS based programs, others are Windows. Your computer capabilities must be kept in mind.

At present I am working with three Windows programs - *Family Tree Maker*, *Master Genealogist*, *Legacy2*. Here are my initial comments about these:

Family Tree Maker has come out with a Canadian Edition - whatever this means, I am not sure. I had Deluxe Version 3 and have updated to Version 4. There are added features such as more reports and publishing capabilities. It is easy to use. Some individuals have had a few problems. How major these are I don't know. I have found that although I can save files in GEDCOM, exporting or importing these into another program can give errors. GEDCOM files differ from one program to the next. You can expect to lose some information. I suspect if the PAF format was used your problems would be reduced. I must check that out further. *Family Tree Maker* can be purchased in local stores, in several packages. There is a standard, a Deluxe version as well as the Canadian Edition. Do you really need the extra disks that are the "extra" in the Deluxe Edition? How valuable are these disks to you?

The Master Genealogist is the Cadillac of those examined so far. It is more sophisticated and requires some computer experience. It is thorough, especially in regard to sourcing. The program suggests you can import directly from several programs (the list is in the manual). *Family Tree Maker* is not on the list and so importing a GEDCOM file from *Family Tree Maker* is giving me extra work. It seems it does not print out an outline report similar to *Family Tree Maker* or *Legacy2*. This may not be important to you as it does many other kinds of reports. I will work with this one more. Cost is about \$129.00 (US Funds) or \$160.00 (Can.). Purchase this through the Net (US Funds) or John Quesnel, phone # 779-GENE.

Legacy2 is a program I found on the Net while surfing. I downloaded the demo and have now purchased a copy. It is easy to use, has a variety of reports, has a scrapbook feature, and publishing ability. Purchase through the Net - \$49.95 (US Funds and with an order form) or \$39.95 for a limited time if you tell them what program you are using presently. Order from the *Legacy2* Web Site.

Ancestral Quest is another program I have downloaded a demo copy of from the Net. At this time I have not worked with it, however I have heard good comments about it. This one also has a demo for you to try. To purchase the cost is \$39.95 for disks and \$44.95 for the CD-ROM. For \$37.95 you can order online and get no manual. Remember this is in US Funds. It can be ordered from *Ancestral Quest* Web Site.

A major factor to consider when picking your program is portability of files from one program to another, especially if you think you might be changing programs (and I must say many do change). Many of us started with PAF (which is DOS based and at present they have no intentions of converting to Windows) or Brothers Keeper. (This now comes in Windows and is Shareware.) These two export data in GEDCOM as do others if you request it of your computer. At present GEDCOM appears to be the common format that allows importing or exporting to other programs. If you started with a program and now wish to change to another program, you do not want to re-enter all your data or spend just as much time making corrections.

Using the Internet

Using the Internet and surfing successfully requires defining your search clearly and accurately. Using a variety of terms for the same search gives you many more leads. (e.g. genealogy, ancestry, origins, lineage, archives, descendants, heraldry). Be prepared for some findings not related to your work.

Surfing the Net brings with it a new language - new terms and tools such as "Search Engines". What are these? A search engine is a big database of information collected on all sorts of topics by a number of companies or groups. The intent is to make your search easier. There is no doubt that some are bigger, better, faster, more specialized and fine tuned than others are. Use several for your searches.

Search engines - how do you find them? In your first search ask for "search engines", or you can start with one given below and work from there. You may find some sites that give you a list of search engines. This is helpful. When you find a search engine you like, add it to your "Bookmark"(Netscape users) or "Favorite"(Explorer users) list, depending on which browser you are using. (This is like book marking a page when you are reading a book.) In fact any time you find a site on the Internet that you like and may want to come back to, bookmark it. A bookmark allows you to return to a favorite site without having to remember and correctly enter the long http address.

Search engines will give you lists of sites that relate to the topic you are searching. Usually ten sites are listed on a page with their most closely matching ones listed first. To look for more you simply click on "next" or the next page number at the bottom of the screen. Scroll through your lists. If you find a site description of interest, click on the colored ink or underlined area or address (notice your cursor changes to a pointing hand in these "clickable" areas). You are now connected to a site related to your search. Should the site you find be of interest, remember to bookmark it. At some time though you might want a printed copy of the information. Using the menu bar, click on file, and then print. The information will then be printed. There could be a problem. When printing from the Net you may not know what page you are printing, or be able to print just that one page. You may get

more than you want (30 pages perhaps). Another way of saving the information found on a site is to save or download it to a floppy or a specific file or directory on your hard drive. You may want to create a directory for your downloads. (e.g. c:\download or c:\Sites).

You will notice once you have visited a site or area and you go back searching again that the ink color for some sites has changes. This is simply an indication that it is a site you have already visited. It saves you from going back to the same sites over and over. (e.g. you were surfing yesterday, closed out, and want to surf today). With this color change you will recognize which sites you visited yesterday, if they come up in the search list.

Here are two sites that have several search engines listed (I would visit them and bookmark them):

- 1) <http://www.feehhs.org/sesearch.html> This one specifically suggests genealogy Listed on the three pages are highly recommended to not recommended engines with comments about each.
- 2) <http://www.netwizards.net/~jfree/search.htm>

Addresses must be entered correctly. One little error such as a missed period or slash and you will be told no such site found.

With the above suggestions you should be able to pick one, click on it, then when you get to that engine site, bookmark it. Now you can type in your search words, e.g. Irish genealogy, native origins, French ancestry, etc., click "enter" and the search engine goes to work. You will be connected to a list and you now scan through the list.

Another suggestion is not to go with only one search engine. Try to use several. Some of my favorites are Altavista, Lycos, HotBot. Here are some addresses:

<http://www.lycos.com>
<http://altavista.digital.com>
<http://www.internts.com.genealog.htm>

Some other sites that you may visit or may be of interest are:

<http://www.ancquest.com>
<http://www.ancestry.com>
<http://www.appletons.com>
<http://www.eskimo.com>
<http://www.moobasi.com>
<http://www.AIA-AnD.com>
<http://www.agll.com>
<http://www.legacyFamilyTree.com>
<http://www.cadvision.com/traces/mlaq.html>

Hopefully we can continue this in the next edition of the Bulletin. In the meantime if you have questions or comments, do not hesitate to contact SGS or myself. Enjoy Surfing!!

SGS Bulletin Board

LIBRARY CLOSURES:

24 December - January 5 - Christmas
10-11 April - Easter
18 April - AGM in Saskatoon
25 April - Family History Fair

WINTER HOURS:

On September 16th the hours changed to:
Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 am - 4:30 pm

WORKSHOPS:

SGS Library Resource Workshops

These workshops are designed to help you learn how to use the records found in the SGS Library. Workshops are held at the SGS, 1870 Lorne Street, Regina, SK. Fee per workshop: Limit: 16. Register by Tuesday noon. \$5.00/workshop for members; \$7.50/workshop for non-members.

Wednesday, January 14 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.
How to Use the International Genealogical Index (IGI)

Wednesday, January 14 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.
Using the 1997 Family History Library Surname and Locality Catalog

Wednesday, February 11 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.
Passenger List: Canadian, United States and Indirect Hamburg (Border Crossing and Passenger Lists)

Wednesday, February 11 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.
Canadian Immigration Records: Including the Home Children, Immigration Agent and Immigration Shed Records; plus available records for groups of people of various ethnic backgrounds

Coming in April - Irish Day.

* * * *

Saturday 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 per workshop: \$5.00/workshop for members; \$7.50/workshop for non-members. If non-member joins after the workshop, the extra fee will be applied towards their membership.

Saturday, January 10 9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
Introduction to Family History. How to Get started.
Session 1 of 3

Saturday, January 24 9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
Advanced Poland Research

Saturday, January 24 1:00 - 3:30 p.m.
Advanced Ukrainian Research

Saturday, January 31 9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
Introduction to Family History. What is available for research. *Session 2 of 3*

Saturday, February 7 9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
Introduction to Family History. Working with the records. *Session 3 of 3*

Saturday, February 21 9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
Introduction to Genealogy Software and How to Get Setup for the Internet

Saturday, February 21 1:00 - 3:30 p.m.
Computer Hardware for Genealogy

Saturday, March 7 9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
East European Internet Sites

Saturday, March 14 9:00 - 11:30 a.m.
Scottish Research. How to Begin Your Research in Scotland

Announcements

BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

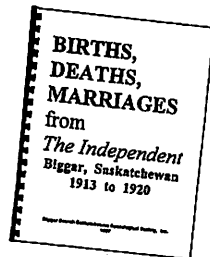
SGS Biggar Branch

Mail orders to: SGS Biggar Branch, P.O. Box 1103,
Biggar SK S0K 0M0.

Births, Deaths, Marriages
from
The Independent Biggar, Saskatchewan
1913 to 1920

Compiled & edited by Rae W. Chamberlain

65 pages, paperback. 1997
ISBN 1-895859-06-9
\$12.00 + \$2.50 postage & handling.
United States orders payable in U.S. funds.



1998 GRHS Convention

1998 GRHS Convention to be held August 13-16, 1998
at the Radisson Inn, 800 South 3 Street, Bismarck, ND.

Vital Statistics (Saskatchewan)

Effective Tuesday, September 30, Vital Statistics' new
address is 1942 Hamilton Street, Regina, SK S4P 3V7.
Phone numbers remain the same: Toll-free (within
Saskatchewan only) 1-800-458-1179 Locally in Regina,
787-3092.

National Genealogical Society Conference in the States

National Genealogical Society Conference in the States
will be held 6-9 May 1998 in Denver, Colorado, hosted
by the Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies.
Write for: NGS '98 Conference Registration Brochure,
4527 17th Street North, Arlington, VA 22207-2399.

Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar '98

Seminar '98 From Settlers ... to Satellites to be held 29-
31 May 1998 at the University of Western Ontario,
London Ontario. Session leaders include: Ruth
Burkholder, Brian Gilchrist, Joanne Harvey, Shirley
Hodges, Brenda Merriman, Ryan Taylor and Curt
Witcher. For more information contact: Seminar '98,
Grosvenor Lodge, 1017 Western Road, London ON
N6G 1G5.

Yorkshire Family History Fair

Yorkshire Family History Fair on Saturday 27 June 1998
at the York Racecourse (Knivesmire Stand) from 10:00
a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For further details contact: Mr. A.
Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, REDCAR, Cleveland TS10
4ND, England.

MISCELLANEOUS

Christmas Hours at the Regina Family History Centre

The Regina Family History Centre will close at 2:30 p.m.
on December 19, 1997 and re-opens at 6:30 p.m. on
January 6, 1998.

SGS Education Classes

1. Saskatchewan Record Searcher Course.
 2. Saskatchewan Instructor Certificate Course.
- Require the Saskatchewan Record Searcher Certificate in order to obtain the Instructor Certificate.

Will be offered in Regina and Saskatoon
if at least six people in each location are
registered.

Saskatchewan Instructor Certificate (Classroom Sessions)

14 February 1998 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

28 February 1998 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Fee: \$140.00

Saskatchewan Record Searcher

28 March 1998 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Fee: \$75.00

Saskatchewan Researcher Certificate

10 or 17 January 1998

8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Regina Only

Fee: \$115.00

Queries

BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

BLADWORTH: Seek info. about George Alexander **Bladworth** and about the Saskatchewan village of Bladworth which I am told was named after him. Any replies appreciated. Mary Sones, 1109-95 Ave., Dawson Creek, BC V1G 1J2

BLAIR/CAMERON: Seek info. on the life and possible desc. of William G. **Blair**. He was the youngest of eight children, born in 1892 to James Sym **Blair** and Elizabeth Ann **Cameron** who lived in Lanark County in Eastern Ontario. William fought in WWI and attained the rank service policeman corporal. He moved to Regina during the 1920s. Wendy Burke, RR6, Perth, ON K7H 3C8

MALONEK: Seek info. about Francis (Frank) **Malonek** who came from England at the turn of the century. It is believed he homesteaded in Saskatchewan but it could have been elsewhere. Would also like info. about **Malonek** rural school district near Pelly, Saskatchewan. Mary Sones, 1109-95 Ave., Dawson Creek, BC V1G 1J2

MICKS/SCHAMERHORN: I am compiling a genealogy of **Micks** and related families. Family members migrated from Ontario to St. Boswell's District in the early 1900s. I would like to contact any descendants for inclusion in the forth coming book. John Henry, 34 Longbow Square, Agincourt, ON M1W 2W7

RUSSELL/BECK: Seek corres. with desc. of any of the five siblings surnamed Russell who emigrated from Surrey, England some time after 1894 and settled in Saskatoon. Children of Thomas **Russell** and Ann **Beck**: Kate Gertrude, Alice Nellie, Frank Albert, Minnie, and Charles Frederick. Any information about this family most welcome. Mary Sones, 1109-95 Ave., Dawson Creek, BC V1G 1J2

WILSON/ShORE: Searching for mother of Rebecca **Wilson** who was born 1836 near Williamsburg, Charlottenburg, Ontario, died 1911, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, USA. Rebecca's mother died when Rebecca was ten years old and her father, James **Wilson**, married Frances **Shore** in 1847. They moved to Kansas about 1866. Mary Sones, 1109-95 Ave., Dawson Creek, BC V1G 1J2

First Locomotive in the West

Reprinted from Friends of the Mounted Police Museum, Vol.3, No.4

In October of 1877, the first railway locomotive to be seen in Western Canada was unloaded at Winnipeg. Accompanied by six flat-cars on barges gaily decorated with flags and green boughs, it had

travelled down the Red River on the steamer "Selkirk" from Fisher's Landing, Minnesota, where it had been christened by the Countess of Dufferin, wife of the Governor General of Canada. The locomotive "Countess of Dufferin" is now located at a site near the Canadian Pacific Railway station in Winnipeg.

SGS BRANCHES: CONTACTS & MEETINGS

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: Box 138 Meota, S0M 1X0.
Meetings: 3rd Wed. 7:00 pm at North Battleford Library Contact: Carolyn Hayes #892-4314

BIGGAR BRANCH: Box 1103, Biggar, S0K 0M0. Meetings: 2nd Wed. 7:30 pm at Post Office. Contact: Barb Archibald #948-2138

BORDER BRANCH: 2615 - 53rd Ave., Lloydminster, T9V 2L6
Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:00 pm at Lloydminster Public Library.
Contact: Edith Cunningham #875-0578

CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH: Box 224, Central Butte, S0H 0T0
Meetings: 4th Wed. at 7:30 pm at various locations. Contact: Donna Johnson #796-2146

CRAIK BRANCH: Box 337, Craik, S0G 0V0. Meetings: 3rd Mon. 7:30 pm at Oral History Room. Contact: June Exelby #734-2820

ESTEVEAN BRANCH: Box 81, Torquay, S0C 2L0
Meetings: 3rd Wed. Contact: Faith Stepp #923-4507

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. 7:30 pm at Grenfell Museum. Contact: Lloyd Arthur #697-3176

KINDERSLEY BRANCH: Inactive.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH: Box 154, Briercrest, S0H 0K0
Meetings: 2nd Tues. 7:00 pm at 1068 Athabasca St. W. Contact: Marge Cleave #799-2004

NORTH-EAST BRANCH: Box 1988, Melfort, S0E 1A0. Meetings: 1st Tues. 7:30 pm at N.E. Leisure Centre. Contact: Thelma Long #752-4500

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 23, Pangman, S0C 2C0
Meetings: time & location vary. Contact: Edith Merritt #442-4206

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 832, Moosomin, S0G 3N0
Meetings: 3rd Tues 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public Library. Contact: Marg Lee #435-2193

PORCUPINE PLAIN BRANCH: Inactive.

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: Box 1464, Prince Albert, S6V 5T1
Meetings: 2nd Tues. 7:30 pm at P.A. Historical Museum.
Contact: Louise Elliott #764-7843

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 432, Rose Valley, S0E 1M0
Meetings: 1st Wed. 7:30 pm at various locations. Contact: Louise Rustad #322-4584

RADVILL BRANCH: Box 27, Radville, S0C 2G0. Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:30 pm at Radville Seniors Club. Contact: Elda Henheffer #869-3153

REGINA BRANCH: 1119 Broadway Ave, Regina, S4P 1E4 Meetings: 4th Tues. 7:30 pm at Knox Metropolitan Church. Contact: Marjorie Wolfe #522-0324

SASKATOON BRANCH: Box 8651, Saskatoon, S7K 6K8
Meetings: 2nd Wed. 7:00 pm at Albert Community Centre.
Contact: Lynda Andrew #978-1656

SOUTHEAST BRANCH: Box 460, Carnduff, S0C 0S0. Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:30 pm Carnduff Town Hall. Contact: Stella Harrison #482-3410

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH: Box 307, Swift Current, S9H 3V8
Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:30 pm 207-12 Cheadle Street W. Contact: Bob Jensen #773-0280

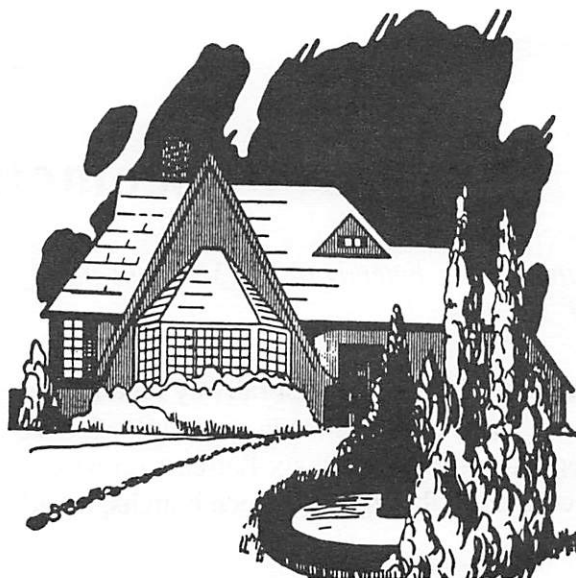
WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 1147, Eston, S0L 1A0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. at Wheatland Regional Library. Contact: Shari Trarback #962-3321

WEYBURN BRANCH: Box 1422, Weyburn, S4H 3J9. Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:30 pm at R.M. Office. Contact: Hannah Bell #842-7529

YORKTON BRANCH: 28 Dalewood Cres., Yorkton, S3N 2P7
Meetings: 2nd Tues. 7:00 pm at Yorkton Public Library. Contact: Rita Chernoff #782-0022

**Merry Christmas
and
Happy New Year !**

From SGS Board and Staff



SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

BASIC SEARCH

SGS Member \$25 CDN or \$25 US / Non-member \$30 CDN or \$30 US per person. The SGS will do a basic search of Saskatchewan sources. We require a given name and surname. Sources searched: 1. Homestead index & file. 2. Obituary index. 3. Cemetery index & file. 4. Local histories. 5. Newspaper index. 6. 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:** It takes as long to do an unsuccessful search as a successful search. Your chances for a successful search may depend upon how accurately you are able to describe the search you wish to have done.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX (IGI)

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, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope if the name of the cemetery is given.

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

SGS SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT INDEX (SRI)

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 Member \$2. Non-member \$4.*

INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

SGS Members: \$5 per person for 3 year search. Non-Member: \$10 per person. US & foreign pay US funds.

- England & Wales 1839-1890; 1912-1914
- Ontario Births 1869-1899; Marriages 1869-1914; Deaths 1869-1924

For a marriage record both parties considered as one. Report will include the information from the index as well as information about how to find the original record.

SEARCH FEE FOR THE FOLLOWING RECORDS:

SGS Member \$5 per surname. Non-Member: \$10 per surname. US & foreign pay US funds.

- Index to 1881 & 1891 Census for Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West & the District of Saskatchewan.
- Index to 1870 Census of Manitoba
- Index to 1871 Census of Ontario
- Index to Upper & Lower Canada Land Records 1737-1867
- Index to Ontario Land Records (*Original Landowners only*)
- Index to 1881 Census Index England & Wales, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey & Royal Navy (Fee is per surname per county)
- Index to Old Parochial Registers (OPR) of Scotland for Aberdeen, Angus, Glasgow, Inverness, Kincardine, Orkney, Sutherland, Renfrew, Ross & Cromarty, Kirkcubright. (*Fee is per surname per county*)

NEW ! NEW !

- Index to BC Vital Statistics: Marriages 1872-1921; Deaths 1872-1976
- Aberdeenshire Index of Monumental Inscriptions. The Index will tell you which cemetery your surname is found. The SGS has a large collection of these Monumental Inscriptions. IF the SGS has the cemetery we will check it for you. Remember, Members living in Canada may borrow these books. If the book isn't in the library we will advise you about the title and let you know the cost so that you could purchase it.

Report will include date found plus information so searcher can locate the original source OR we will provide up to 3 prints from microfiche if the index is found on microfiche.

Analysis & Research Plan

SGS member: \$25 per family of origin. Non-member: \$50 per family of origin. We 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.

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

- Indian and Metis Sources
- Pre-1869 Marriage Records for Ontario
- Repertoires for RC Parishes of Quebec 1700-1765
- Householders Index for Griffith Valuations in Ireland 1845-1867

ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE SHOULD COST INCREASE.

No Refund for entries not found.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc.

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Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3E1

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Registration No.

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