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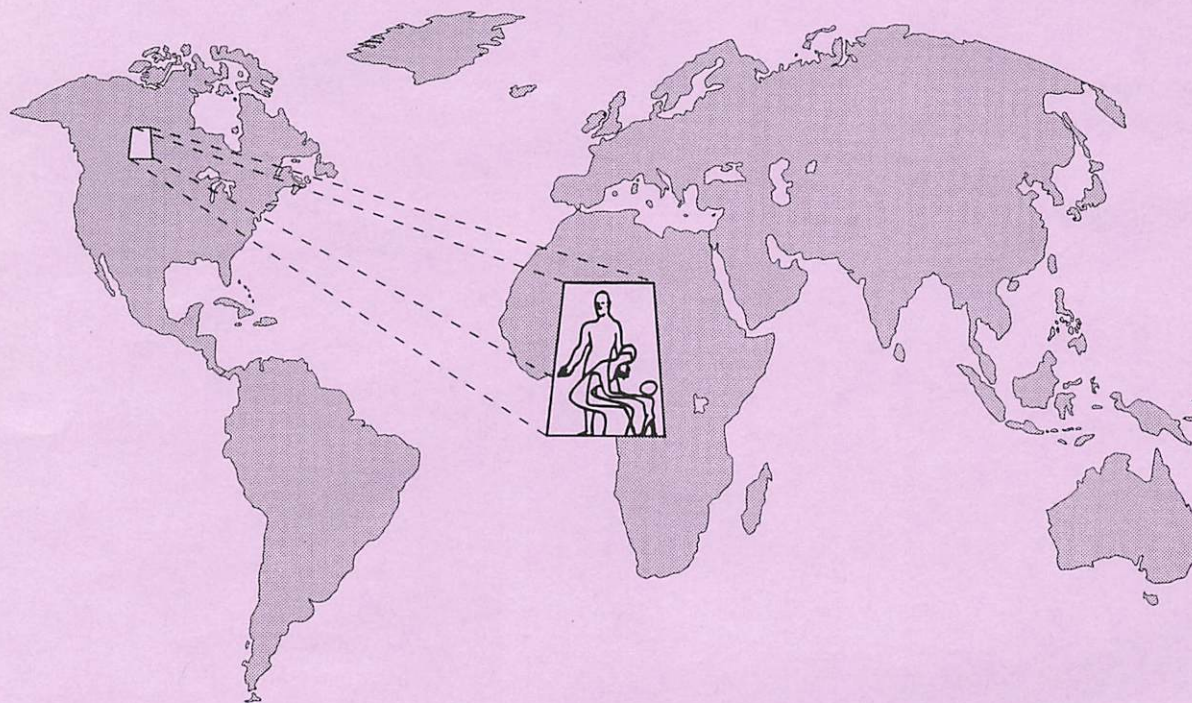


Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 29 NUMBER 1

MARCH 1998

BULLETIN



Helping you research your family history around the world

THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

SGS Library & Office
P.O. BOX 1894
Regina, Sask
S4P 3E1

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Regina, Sask
Telephone: (306) 780-9207
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1998

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The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).

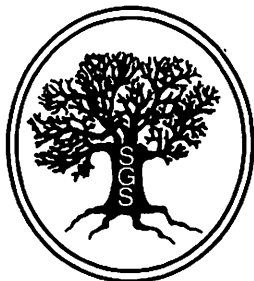
1. Education - Provide encouragement and instruction in scientific and ethical research methods.
2. Preservation, Conservation and Collection - Preserve, conserve and collect materials relevant to the study of genealogy and family history.
3. Resources - Develop and maintain SGS's human and financial resources.
4. Promotion - Promote and foster the study of genealogy and family history.

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

The *Bulletin* accepts paid advertisements. Book reviews 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 and subscribers. Non-members may submit queries up to 60 words in length for a fee of five (\$5.00) dollars.

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Membership is for the current calendar year at \$33.00 per family, \$30.00 for senior citizens. Subscription price for non-members is \$33.00 for the current calendar year or \$10 per issue.

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

President's Letter

BY JANIS BOHLKEN
SGS President

Well, 1997 is over and I would like to congratulate all the board members, coordinators, and volunteers for a year that succeeded in getting a lot of work completed. **THANK YOU, YOUR WORK IS APPRECIATED!!**

My name is Janis and I am your new 1998 SGS President. I have been an SGS member since 1987 and have enjoyed working on a number of SGS committees.

A new project that SGS is starting in 1998 is called "Heritage Inventory". This project needs to be started soon because of the rural to urban shift by people, causing some towns to disappear. Therefore, it is necessary to identify heritage resources in all places of Saskatchewan before it is all lost. Anyone interested in knowing more about this project and/or volunteering for it, please contact the Executive Director.

Again, thank you to all the volunteers who have contributed to the continuation of the SGS programs and collections. To all the future volunteers - thank you for any time and energy that you are willing to give to our society. It is all appreciated.



Editor's Notes

BY MARGE THOMAS
Executive Director

This issue of the Bulletin is dedicated to the memory of Norm Wilson who died 20 January 1998. Norm served on the SGS Board of Director from 1991 - 1995. He was the editor of the Bulletin from 1994 - 1995. Norm worked enthusiastically to support the Society. We will miss his humour and encouragement.

This issue includes a registration and agenda for the Annual General Meeting to be held in Saskatoon April 18. Please note the date as this is being held a week earlier this year.

I would like to draw your attention to the notice on page vi in the insert of SGS, the policy change to accept advertisements for the Bulletin.

Thank you to everyone who sent in articles. Please keep them coming.

*HAVE YOU CHECKED THE
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Saskatchewan LOTTERIES

Using Canadian Records To Trace Your British and European Ancestors in Western Canada

BY LAURA HANOWSKI

Tracing your British and European ancestors can be a real challenge. It can be made much easier if you develop a research plan that begins with you and works back to the first ancestor who came to North America. This will enable you to track records that have been created in Canada about the family. These records will provide the clues you need to find to their country and village or city of origin.

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 western Canada using the following format:

a. **Who** came from the British Isles or Europe?
"Is who we are looking for who we are looking for?"

Look for documents your ancestors signed themselves. Homestead, land, school district records, marriage registrations for themselves and birth registrations for their children 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 European 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 II 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 adopted these spellings of their name thinking this was how their name was spelt "in English".

Formal name changes were registered with the provincial government. These legal name changes were then published in the provincial gazette and the local newspaper. The Gazette is the official journal published by each provincial 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 your ancestors come to North America?

This date will help you determine which was the last event to take place in the Old Country. The date will also help you determine the political/religious boundaries when these events took place.

- c. **Where** did your ancestors come from/to?

You need a geographical location for where the family lived and where they left from in the Old Country. Note where the family said they were living when they told you the family story. Sometimes this was the political name at the time rather than the name of the country when they left. Check to see if there are documents that they brought with them to trace this migration.

- d. **What** did they do when they came to Canada?

Did your ancestors carry on with the same occupation they had in the Old Country or were they now farmers, tradesmen, or labourers?

What language did they speak in the Old Country? Did they learn to speak English in Canada? Were they able to read and write?

What religion did they practice in the Old Country and here in Canada?

e. Why did they come to Canada?

Knowing why an ancestor came to Canada can often help you find records created by your ancestor. Ask yourself the following questions. Did the ancestor come

- because immigration agents told them about the "free" land
- to escape oppression or religious persecution
- after living in the United States for a period of time
- to join a family member
- as a displaced person after a war

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

a. Prior to 1916

- provides name, date and place of the birth, and the names of the parents.

b. Starting 1916

- provides name, date and place of the birth, tells which child this is, how many children the mother has had and how many are still living, gives the names of the parents, including the mother's maiden name, the parent's ages when the child was born, their racial origin, occupation and the date and place of parent's marriage.

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

Some Alternates: Baptismal record, birth announcement in the newspaper, family bible.

2. Marriage Registration

a. Prior to 1916

- provides names of the bride and groom, ages, places of birth, whether they were a spinster/bachelor or widow/widower, the occupation of the groom, the names of their parents, whether married by license or banns, the date and place of the marriage, the religious denomination of the bride and groom and the officiating clergy plus the names and addresses of the witnesses.

b. Starting 1916

- added the ages of the bride and groom, their place of birth, the place of birth of their fathers, and their racial origin.

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

Alternates: Family bible, newspaper write-up, subsequent anniversary write-ups especially the silver or golden wedding celebrations.

3. Death Registration

a. Prior to 1916

- provides name, date and place of death, sex, age, whether single or married, place of birth, religion, name of the physician and the name of the informant.

b. Starting 1916

- provides racial origin, widowed or divorced, date of birth and age in years, months and days, name and birth place of the father, maiden name and place of birth of the mother, informant's signature, address and relationship to the deceased, place of burial, cremation or removal, date of burial, undertaker's signature or person acting as such along with their address.
- some years they asked for the length of residence in Canada, in the province where they lived and the place where they died.

c. Starting in 1947

- added the name of the husband or wife using the wife's maiden name.

Note: The name of the informant because that person may have known few details about the deceased.

Alternates: Church records, prayer card given at the funeral, obituary/ newspaper announcement, cemetery, funeral home or monument company records.

4. Naturalization Records

a. Pre 1917

- the original records between 1854 and 1917 have been destroyed but a nominal card index survives. The information on the cards provides the present and former place of residence, former nationality, occupation, date and place of naturalization.

b. 1917 to the present

- these records give the name, address, date and place of birth, former citizenship, whether married, single, widower/widow, name of wife is sometimes given, citizenship of parents, physical description, names, birth dates and places of birth of minor children and the date and place of naturalization.

Before 1917 and from 1977 - 1985 one had to be in Canada for three years before one could be naturalized. From 1917 - 1977 and from 1985 to the present one had to have been in Canada for five years. Copies are available if submitted on an *Access to Information Request Form* by a **Canadian citizen or a resident of Canada**. There is a \$5 fee payable to the Receiver General. Send to: Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Public Rights Administration, 300 Salter Street, 3rd Floor, Section D, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 1L1. The request must be accompanied by a signed consent from the person concerned or proof that he/she has been deceased twenty years. The request should include the following information: full name, date and place of birth and, if possible, the number of the Canadian Citizenship or naturalization certificate. The Access to Information Form is available at some public libraries or Federal Government Offices.

Alternate Source: Copies of the Naturalization Certificate may be found in your family papers or may be found in the Homestead Papers. From 1918 - 1938 the lists of those who were granted or refused citizenship

were printed in the Canada Gazette, the official paper of the Canadian parliament. Copies are found in the National Library of Canada or on microfilm or fiche in the legislative or university libraries in each province. The Saskatchewan Legislative Library has microfilm copies from 1910 to the present.

5. National Registration 1940

There was compulsory registration in Canada during World War Two. Every adult was to fill in a detailed questionnaire that asked for their name, date and place of birth, names of parents, date of immigration, religion, occupation plus many other details. The form was sent to Ottawa and each individual was issued with an identification card which they were required to present whenever they were stopped by a member of the constabulary. Not all questions were always answered. These forms still survive.

Available from: Census Operations, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. You need to show proof that the individual is dead. Fee: \$48.15 including GST. If no record is found \$5 will be retained and the remainder of the fee returned.

B. Public Records

1. Homestead Records

Canada needed farmers to settle the west so immigration agents were sent throughout the British Isles and Europe to let people know that the Canadian government was offering homestead grants of 160 acres for "free". There was a \$10 registration fee to make it legal.

To qualify for the homestead grant the farmer had to:

- be a male, 21 years of age or a woman who was the sole support for 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, have a barn and animals
- be or 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

will give you a date when to begin your search for a passenger list. Check the date to see if they were here in time to be included in the 1901 or earlier census. The census was generally taken in early April.

2. The family size and date listed on the application form and sworn statement. Note if the family has increased or decreased during this period of time. Unfortunately, not all application forms have survived but Sworn Statements are part of the homestead file.

3. The date of naturalization. Remember the homesteader had to live in Canada for three years before they could be naturalized.

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. The years they swear they have known the applicant refers to the years they have known them in Canada.

Available from:

1. All homestead files are located in the archives of the province where they were located except for Manitoba where they are available from the Manitoba Land Titles Office.

2. The Saskatchewan homestead index and records were microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah and are available at the Family History Library or through a Family History Centre.

3. 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. You need to provide the name and a geographic location. They can supply the land location and the file number.

2. Canadian Passenger Lists to the end of 1919

Passenger lists or ship's manifests are lists of people who travelled on a ship to Canada that sailed into an official port of entry. These lists generally give the name of the person, their age, sex and occupation, where they were from and where they were going to in Canada. Sometimes they show if someone died at sea or was denied entry into Canada.

Available for the following official ports of entry:

- Quebec - 1865 - July 1919 (port frozen November - April)
- Halifax - 1881 - July 1919
- North Sidney - 1906 - Dec 1918
- St. John - 1900 - July 1919
- Vancouver - 1905 - May 1919
- Victoria - 1905 - Feb 1919
- US Ports - 1905 - 1921 for some ports. Only list passengers listed as coming directly to Canada.

Note: Names are spelt like they sounded to the purser. Ages may not be correct. Country of origin will fall into the categories used at the time. For example: Austria included the Austrian Empire but Bukovina could be identified as Buk and Galicia as Gal, Ruth - Ukrainian. Some Eastern Europeans are also identified as Germans. Often people coming from the British Isles were shown by country and county.

Tip: It is easier to find people if you scan the "where from" and "where to" columns first, then check names that match. Look for family and community groups travelling together.

Available: On microfilm only through interlibrary loan at your local library. The microfilm numbers are found in the Finding Aid: Ships' Lists and Border Entry Lists. The lists are also found in some provincial archives and public libraries. The Family History Library has the records for Quebec and Halifax to 1900.

Passenger Lists 1919 - 1935

From 1921 - 1924 there are individual forms for each person rather than passenger lists. These forms contain important genealogical information and a physical description about the passenger plus the name, relationship and complete address of their nearest relative in country they came from. From 1925 - 1935 there are modified passenger lists.

The records from 1919 to 1935 have been transferred to the National Archives. It is hoped that the 728 reels of microfilm will be processed by the end of February 1998. Microfilm copies will then be available through interlibrary loan. The reel numbers will be posted on the National Archives Internet site <http://www.archives.ca/www/ImmigrationRecords.html>

Passenger Lists After 1935

Records of immigrants arriving at Canadian land and sea ports from 1 January 1936 onwards remain in the custody of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Request for copies of landing records should be directed to Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Check the section on Naturalization Records in this article for complete details about the correct procedure.

Border Crossing Records - 1908 - 1919

Records have been kept for those people entering Canada from the United States from April 1908. These records are for designated ports of entry, particularly immigrant trains, and often do not list arrivals by road or foot. Organized by province and by port of entry from west to east. Provide name, age, sex, occupation, country of birth, country of citizenship, travelling by, train number, from, to, how much money, remarks. There are no indexes.

Scattered throughout the records could be lists of those who were refused entry.

Available: On microfilm through interlibrary loan from the National Archives of Canada. Copies may also be found at provincial archives or major libraries in Canada.

Border Crossing Records - 1920 - 1935

These records are now in the National Archives. It is hoped that the list of microfilm reel numbers will be listed on the National Archives of Canada Home Page on the Internet by the end of February 1998.

<http://www.archives.ca/www/ImmigrationRecords.html>

Records from 1919 - 1924 are grouped in rough alphabetical order. From 1925 on they are indexed alphabetically by name of immigrant.

Census Records For Western Canada 1881 - 1901

Census records provide one with the list of people who were living together on census day. Nominal census data was been taken in the years that end in 1. The 1901 census is the last one released in Canada. An agricultural census was taken at the same time but only the one for 1901 survives. 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, year of immigration and year 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.

There was a census taken in Manitoba for 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1838, 1840, 1843, 1846, 1849 and 1870. The 1870 census is particularly valuable because it lists the names of the father for each individual.

Indexes: have been prepared for 1870, 1881, 1891 and are being prepared for sections of the 1901 census.

Available: Through interlibrary loan from the National Archives of Canada. Also available at many archives, major libraries, genealogical society libraries. The 1881 and 1891 Census are available through the Family History Library or the American Genealogical Lending Library (AGLL).

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McCardle, Bennett. "Canadian Immigration Records of Entry in Genealogical Research." *Seminar Annual. OGS Seminar '85 Toronto Meeting Place*. Chester,

Len, editor, Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, 1985: 84-96.

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Spry, Irene and Bennett McCardle. *The Records of the Department of the Interior and Research Concerning Canada's Western Frontier of Settlement*. Regina: Canadian Plains Research Centre, University of Regina, 1993.

Stotyn, Keith "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Homestead Records (But Were Afraid to Ask)." *Relatively Speaking, Alberta Genealogical Society*. Vol. 23, No.2 (May 1995).

Union List of Canadian Newspapers Held By Canadian Libraries. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1991. Microform.

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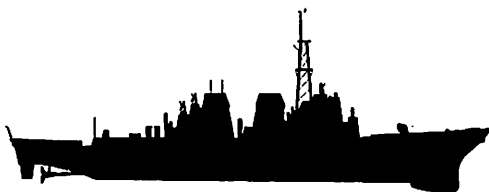
First Steamboat on the Saskatchewan River

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

In 1875, the Hudsons Bay steamer "Northcote" became the first steamer ever to navigate the Saskatchewan River from Grand Rapids on Lake Winnipeg to Fort Edmonton. From that time onward, river traffic was more or less constant, bringing supplies and news from the outside world. In the

summer of 1876, Sergeant Major S.B. Steele was transferred from Fort Saskatchewan to Swan River and promoted to the rank of Regimental Sergeant Major. At that same post, Sergeant Major A.H. Griesbach was appointed Sub-Inspector.

This steamboat was also used during the Riel Rebellion in 1885.



News & Notes

BY ALICE ACHTER

These Bulletins/Journals are in the SGS Collection.

The Nipissing Voyageur, Vol.18, No4, 1997.

- 1940 National Registration questionnaires are available. Write Roger Marcotte, Census Pension Search, Statistics Canada, BIE-34 Jean Talon Bldg., Tunneys Pasture, Ottawa, ON K1A 0T6. Enclose \$45 plus GST and proof that the person named has been dead 20 years.

Lambton Lifeline, Vol.14, No.4, 1997.

- A note here recommends that you buy IRC's at US Post Offices if you have the opportunity as they are cheaper than Canada.

BRANTches, Vol.17, No.4, November 1997.

- Useful addresses for the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.
- Vital Statistics 1896, 1897 for the Brant area. Marriages and deaths only.

Sault Channels, Vol.15, No.4, Fall 1997.

- Michigan state birth records will be opened automatically to anyone when 110 years have elapsed.

Bruce Bulletin, Vol.8, No.4, November 1997.

- Russian Consular Records - A listing of numbers of microfilms held by the National Archives of documents created by the Russian Consular offices in Canada 1898 to 1922.

The Tree Tracer Newsletter of the Prince George Gen. Soc., Vol.18, No.3, September 1997.

- English Equivalents of Dutch Names.
- Victoria Cross Winners of Canada from WW1.
- Enlisted members of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment Ranger Force 1935-1950.

East European Genealogist, Vol.6, No.1, Fall 1997.

- New Mennonite Source Materials From The Former Soviet Union.
- Dormant WW2 Era Accounts in Swiss Banks - an offer to check names.
- Nominal Index To The Register Books Of The Ruthenian (Ukrainian) Battalion Of Mountain Riflemen. 1849-50. Over 10 pages of names.

Timberline - Newsletter of the Upper Ottawa Gen. Group, Vol.8, No.5, October 1997.

- A list of Public School teachers in Renfrew Co. 1895.

Family Footsteps - The Kamloops Family History Soc., Vol.13, No.2, November 1997.

- Addresses and holdings of the Anglican Archives of Diocese of the Cariboo, Kamloops Family History Soc. Library and the University of the Cariboo Library.

P.E.I. Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter, Vol.21, No.4, November 1997.

- Islanders in The Newfoundlander - Vital records compiled from this newspaper for the years 1854-1870.

Generations - Journal of the NB Gen. Soc., Vol.19, No.4, Winter 1997.

- Old Townships on the River St. John. This gives a historical perspective for those whose ancestors settled along the river.
- A listing of burials in the Riverside Cemetery, Oxford Co. ON.
- A Glossary of Terms - Legal and Historical.

The Tree Climber, Aberdeen Area Gen. Soc., Vol.23, No.3, October 1997.

- Listings from the Brown County SD Atlas for 1905.

Australian Family Tree Connections, August 1997.

- Addresses for obtaining probate records from the Isle of Wight 1378-1600 and some Welsh Abstracts and Wills.
- The first Glasgow Directory 1787 is now on line.
- Need a B.D.M. certificate from Australia, New Zealand or the British Isles? Addresses and rates are listed in this issue.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol.13, No.12, October 1997.

- Something To Think About - This article deals with research in manorial records in England.

Queensland Family Historian, Vol.18, No.3, August 1997.

- 18th Century Irish Genealogical Sources - These notes are taken from a speech by Irish genealogist K. Whelan giving some insight into types of records available and what to expect to find with each.

International Society for British Genealogy and Family History Newsletter, Vol.19, No.4, 1997

- Soldier Ancestors - Beginning Your Search. This article will help researchers searching for soldiers who served in the British Army before 1913.
- **THE IRISH At Home and Abroad, Vol.4, No.4, 1997.** Records of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in the United States, Irish Immigration to South Africa: An Historical Introduction and searching in County Kerry.

Genealogists' Magazine, Vol.25, No.12, 1997.

- Records of the British in Malaya and Singapore.

Chinook, The Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.18, No.2, 1997.

- Using a law library for family history research. Excellent information about finding divorce records.
- Also, rebuttals to a previous article on "To tell the truth?"

Generations, Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc., Vol. 22, No.4, 1997.

- "Nind Inawendimin", has more information about searching for Treaty Commutations and information about La Societe Historique de Saint-Boniface.

The Scottish Genealogist, Vol. XLIV, No.4, 1997.

- Scots in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

Liverpool Family Historian, Vol.19, No.4, 1997.

- The Scottish Churches in Liverpool.

Channel Island Family History Journal, No.76, Autumn 1997.

- Indexing Jersey's Registers: A progress Report.

Queensland Family Historian, Journal of the Queensland Family History Society Inc., Vol. 18, No.4, 1997

- European Resources: Notes and News.

Tasmanian Ancestry, Genealogical Society of Tasmania Inc., Vol.18, No.3, 1997.

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Standards For Use Of Technology In Genealogical Research

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

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Mindful that computers are tools, genealogists take full responsibility for their work, and therefore they-

- ◆ learn the capabilities and limits of their equipment and software, and use them only when they are the most appropriate tools for a purpose.
- ◆ refuse to let computer software automatically embellish their work.
- ◆ treat compiled information from on-line sources or digital data bases like that from other published sources, useful primarily as a guide to locating original records, but not as evidence for a conclusion or assertion.
- ◆ accept digital images or enhancements of an original record as a satisfactory substitute for the original only when there is reasonable assurance that the image accurately reproduces the unaltered original.
- ◆ cite sources for data obtained on-line or from digital media with the same care that is appropriate for sources on paper and other traditional media, and enter data into a digital database only when its source can remain associated with it.
- ◆ always cite the sources for information or data posted on-line or sent to others, naming the author of a digital file as its immediate source, while crediting original sources cited within the file.
- ◆ preserve the integrity of their own data bases by evaluating the reliability of downloaded data before incorporating it into their own files.
- ◆ provide, whenever they alter data received in digital form, a description of the change that will accompany the altered data whenever it is shared with others.
- ◆ actively oppose the proliferation of error, rumor and fraud by personally verifying or correcting information, or noting it as unverified, before passing it on to others.
- ◆ treat people on-line as courteously and civilly as they would treat them face-to-face, not separated by networks and anonymity.
- ◆ accept that technology has not changed the principles of genealogical research, only some of the procedures.

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OUR BUKOVINA ADVENTURE

BY ISABEL JUNGWIRTH

My husband and I have been researching our joint family history for at least a dozen years. His ancestors were Germans who came from Bohemia to Wisconsin in 1881. They came to Saskatchewan to homestead in 1903. My ancestors were Polish and Germans who came from Bukovina to Saskatchewan, some as early as 1898. Our research has taken us to Wisconsin and Salt Lake several times, but it has always been our dream to someday go to Eastern Europe.

In the fall of 1996 we heard about a tour being planned for the Czech and Slovak Republics. The June Festival Tour would take us to the exact area where the Jungwirth ancestors came from. This tour also offered a visit to the ancestral village with a driver and a translator. We could also extend our stay in Europe if we chose to do so. This made it possible to plan a visit to Bukovina. The Czech part of our trip was being arranged for us, but the Bukovina, Ukraine, excursion was up to us to figure out.

Fortunately, we discovered a travel company in Alberta with experience in travel to Ukraine. We were told that we needed a visa to go to Ukraine. This involved either an invitation from someone over there or a hotel reservation. Since we did not know anyone there, the travel agent arranged a hotel reservation for us and also handled the visa arrangements. An itinerary was set up for us to spend at least a week in Bukovina.

On June 17, 1997, we left Saskatoon for Chicago and then on to Newark, New Jersey, where we were to join the tour group going to the Czech and Slovak Republics. In Newark we boarded a Czech Airlines flight to Prague and spent the next two weeks on that tour. When the group left Prague on July 2, we stayed behind to continue with our Bukovina adventure.

This was the scary part. Both of us speak only English and remember a bit of German from our younger days. We were not sure what to expect in Ukraine, even though we had been told "some" people speak English. We had been promised that an English-speaking driver would meet us at the train in Lviv and that we could find a translator through the hotel in Chernivtsi. We also had the names of a couple of residents of Chernivtsi who could speak English, knew we were coming and were willing to help us out in case of need.

At 7 p.m. on Wednesday, July 2, we boarded a train in Prague that would take us, 24 hours later, to the city of Lviv. The train trip was comfortable since a sleeper compartment had been arranged for us. We brought our own food since there did not seem to be a food service on the train. We had fruit, buns, cheese, juice and water with us and that was quite adequate for our needs. Our compartment had three bunks, and we were joined by a young Ukrainian man at about 10 p.m. This made things a bit crowded and awkward but was not unusual on this train.

We were awakened during the night when we got to the border between the Czech and Slovak Republics. Border guards made the rounds of all the cars and asked to see our passports. They also did a quick check of the compartment, even looking under the seat of the bottom bunk. Thankfully there was nothing for them to find, since the language differences would have made it hard for us to explain anything. After the guards left, we were told to make sure our door was well locked.

In the morning we were given the Customs Declaration forms, all in Ukrainian, to complete before we got to the border crossing at Chop. Most of the people in our train car did not speak English, but we were very lucky to meet a young Swiss

teacher who did. She was very helpful to us in filling out these forms. We had prepared for the trip by obtaining traveler's cheques and cash in U.S. funds and had to declare the amount of money we were carrying in all currencies. By this time we had Canadian, U.S. and Czech money with us.

It was about 10:00 a.m. when we reached the border at Chop. At this point the train made a two-hour stop so that the bogies (wheels) on the passenger cars can be changed to accommodate the different gauge tracks in Ukraine. This gives the border guards ample time to board the train and examine all passports and declarations. This much we had expected. Our declarations were collected and then we were surprised to have our passports taken as well. After a short time, my husband and I, were invited to step off the train and follow the guards into the border station. About 12 of us from this train were asked to be seated and wait. All communication had been conducted in Ukrainian, and we were very worried about how we would answer any questions that might be put to us. While we waited, guards kept walking back and forth past us, in and out of the offices, but no one asked us anything. While we waited, we were approached by one of the other people from the train. This was a young man from the U.S. who was going to Lviv to teach for a year. He seemed to speak some of the language. None of the guards spoke to us, but after waiting for about 45 minutes, our passports were returned to us and we were allowed to return to the train. We found this to be a very intimidating experience.

The train continued its journey through the Carpathian Mountains and made only a few stops along the way. Each time the train stopped, there would be people along the way waving loaves of bread and bottled water in the hope that someone on the train would buy an item. This was an indication of things to come and of conditions in the country.

We were able to enjoy the beautiful countryside in the daylight hours. Most of the other people in our train car were getting tired of sitting by now and

spent much of their time standing at the windows in the aisle. We got to meet some very nice people during this time. We had expected to arrive in Lviv in the afternoon, but it was 7:45 p.m. local time when we finally got there. Of course, this also includes the one-hour time difference in the next time zone.

Our next task was to find the taxi driver that had been arranged for us. We had no idea what to expect and made our way slowly through the busy train station and down to the lower level to the exit into the street. We finally noticed a man standing in the midst of the crowd holding a placard with the name 'JUNGWIRTH' on it. What a welcome sight that was! When we finally reached him and introduced ourselves, we were disappointed to find that he spoke no English at all! However, he took some of our luggage and led the way to the car, a new Renault, which belonged to the hotel.

According to the road map of Ukraine that I had been able to find at home, the distance from Lviv to Chernivtsi is only 282 km (about 170 miles). It took us five hours to get there by car. The road was paved and in reasonably good condition, but we had to pass through many small villages along the way, and this meant slowing down each time. Since our driver could not communicate with us and the road signs were all in the Cyrillic alphabet, we found it difficult to even know where we were going. By showing him our map, he realized that we were interested in the names of the villages; and after that, he began to tell us what places we were going through. Along the way we were stopped a couple of times by military police and our driver was asked to produce a handful of papers, which he kept handy on the sun visor. We were never asked for anything and may as well have been invisible. We tried to find out from the driver what this was about and, he just said it was "control."

We finally reached our hotel, the Cheremosh, in Chernivtsi (formerly Czernowitz) at 1 a.m. Here one of the receptionists spoke English, and we arranged for a translator for the next day, as well as a car and

our driver, Vasyly. We were shown to a very comfortable room with a private bath. After a good night's rest, we went for breakfast in the hotel dining room. This is a big tourist hotel, but there were very few tourists to be seen. Paid \$76 US a night for the hotel room, with breakfast for an extra dollar. It seemed that they would make sausage and eggs for us, in addition to the meat and cheese, buns and jam and tea or coffee that was already laid out on the table. This proved to be a bigger breakfast than we were used to.

On our first morning, we met the translator who works for the hotel in the summer. Zoya was most indispensable to us in the days to come. Our first task was to obtain some of the local currency at the exchange office in the hotel. The currency had recently changed from the old kupon to the hryvnya, which was printed in Canada. I exchanged \$100 US for 180 hryvnias. I found out later that this "large" amount quite shocked Zoya, since common wages seemed to be \$40 a month. We paid the hotel \$7 US per hour for the car and driver and \$3.50 an hour for the translator, usually about \$100 each day. We do not know how much these people were actually paid by the hotel.

Our faithful driver, Vasyly, had the car all fueled and polished for our journey. Our first destination was Velykyj Kucuriv (Kuczurmare) where my paternal grandfather came. Of course, Zoya insisted that we should first have a short tour of Chernivtsi, which is a beautiful old city along the Prut river and was not destroyed during the war. We were most impressed with the University, which we were told is proud to be twinned with our University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, and exchange students come and go between the two.

When we arrived in Velykyj Kucuriv, a distance of about 10 km south of Chernivtsi, we found the town hall and met the young assistant mayor. However, the former assistant mayor was also there; and since he is now retired, he offered to accompany us in our quest for information about my family. There are no Polish people living in the area any

longer. We were told they all left in 1940, along with the German and Jewish people. Also, the records were not there either. It was thought they may be in Suchava (Suceava), Romania. We were also told that Kuczurmare was a large area made up of many smaller villages. We were not sure which of these villages was the one where my grandparents had lived. Apparently, Polish people had lived in Godifiv; but when we asked in a couple of places, no one remembered the name. This was not surprising, since they left there in 1902.

The next day we set out for Sniatyn, which I had always assumed to be the place my paternal grandmother came from. This was a distance of about 30 km northwest of Chernivtsi. Our first stop was the town office. Since it was Saturday, it was open to accommodate weddings. At first the two young ladies in the office were a bit annoyed to be asked to find records dating back to 1900. However, the records were in the building and were brought out. Apparently, these records are not normally shown to anyone, but our translator was able to persuade the clerk to show them to us. I was overjoyed to find the marriage record of my grandparents and then the birth record of my grandmother. We paid a small fee for the search of each book of records and were able to hand copy the records. We were also directed to the local cemetery where we hoped to find other information. The place was very large, and we were unable to find any tombstones bearing names we recognized.

In the course of speaking to several people, we were told that there was still someone in the town who had the same surname as my grandmother. We found the lady, and she is convinced that we are cousins. This was totally unexpected and still remains to be proven. However, she invited us into her home and then took us to the Polish Catholic Church where my grandparents were married. The building is in a sad state and is now slowly being restored. Apparently, it had been used as a repair shop for buses during the previous regime.

Our next stop was Rosha (Rosch), which is a suburb of Chernivtsi. This was formerly a German area where another of my grandparents once lived. We did not find a Catholic Church there. The church we did see was the former Lutheran Church, which is now used by a different denomination. We were sorry we did not have more time to explore this place.

Next day we set out for Molodia, about 10 km southeast of Chernivtsi. My maternal great-grandparents once lived there. The Catholic Church is now being used as a veterinarian clinic, since there are no Catholics left in the village. We located the old German cemetery and were very disappointed to find it in ruins, with most of the large tombstones knocked down and broken. There did not seem to be any smaller ones. We were able to read the names on some, and I recognized names of families that came to Canada.

Back in Chernivtsi we found the Archives, which are located in the former Jesuit Church. Here I was able to ask the clerk to search for some information. I was also able to make an application to have her continue this search and will be notified in about three months concerning the outcome.

We were very surprised when my new-found cousin and her son met us at the hotel that afternoon and insisted that we join them for supper in Sniatyn that evening. Since they only speak Ukrainian, we wondered how we would communicate, but they assured us that they had a young friend who would be our interpreter. We spent a very pleasant evening with this family. They made a delicious supper and brought out champagne and other treats that they probably do not normally enjoy. We got back to our

hotel very late and had to be up at 5:00 a.m. next morning to meet Vasyly, who made sure we got to the train station at Lviv in good time to get our train back to Prague.

During the four days we were in Ukraine, we enjoyed beautiful summer weather. In fact, it was sunny and very hot the first few days. Sunday afternoon a rain storm went through the area and that cooled things down. We were able to go for an evening walk down to the river. We did learn that winters are usually mild, with temperatures around minus 8 degrees and very little snow. However, last winter was unusually cold, with temperatures down to minus 30. Most of their walnut trees were killed.

Our visit to Ukraine was certainly memorable. It was incredible to see the places where my grandparents once lived. The people were all most hospitable and helpful to us in our quest. They are all struggling to make a life for themselves under new and difficult circumstances.

We hope we can go back again at some time in the future. Our biggest difficulties were the language barrier and the use of the Cyrillic alphabet. We could certainly have been better prepared to deal with these things; but the young people there are learning English, and as tourism increases in the area, things will change. We also have some friends there now. The next trip will be so much better.

This article has been submitted to The Bukovina Society of the Americas Newsletter, and should be in the February 1999 issue.

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Vernon News: BURKMAN, Charles arrived in Vancouver in June 1921 after walking from Halifax in 149 days. He was born in Whitewood,

Saskatchewan c1901. His parents lived in Port Arthur, Ontario. Ref. VN. 23 June 1921. P & G Section. P.2. +++

How to Plan a Research Trip

BY SHARON CLEVELAND

All of us doing family history research will plan at some time to make a trip back to the country from which our ancestors came. With proper planning, such a trip can provide valuable information to further our research. It can lead to distant family members or, at the least, provide a sense of where our ancestors lived.

Firstly, decide which country or countries you are going to visit. Sit and list the following, the surnames, the counties, parishes or equivalent, and the years in which your ancestors were in those areas. The terminology for the counties might vary as to the divisions, but the idea is essentially the same. When you have your list completed, obtain a map and color in the areas in which you plan to do your research.

Now you should decide when you want to make the trip. Do you want to go from May 1 to May 31 or from July 1 to July 31? Some considerations on the dates might be weather in the area, peak travel time or air fares. Once you have the dates decided, set out the amount of time that you wish to spend in each area. List the dates that you intend to be there. For example, if I wished to spend two weeks in County Cork, Ireland, I might say May 8 to May 22 in Cork.

When you have decided where, when and for how long you are going, you should write to the local record offices or facilities where you intend to do your research. Inform them of when you intend to visit and get them to confirm in writing that they will have a place for you in their office when you arrive. Send along a copy of your research itinerary that you designed. This will give them a chance possibly to have some records ready for you when you get there. Ask if they have any suggestions to help you plan a research trip to their area. Make sure you send a self-addressed stamped envelope or a self-addressed envelope and an international postal coupon. Also ask if they could recommend any place for you to stay when you are in the area. Be sure to tell them if you are travelling alone or with someone else. Make sure to ask about any special holidays, bank holidays or days that they might be closed.

Write to the Tourist Information Centers in the cities in which you will be staying for a list of bed and

breakfast places or accommodations. Ask if they could circle any places that would be convenient for you to stay while doing research in the local record office. Ask for a calendar of events that will be taking place while you are there.

When you are ready to book your trip, go to your travel agent to arrange the most economical trip. Take your itinerary along. One note, if you can find fifteen other people interested in going to the same place, there are some tour companies who will do a customized trip for you at charter rates.

Now that you've made all the above decisions, what should you take? Organize a genealogy notebook for your trip, a standard 8½ by 11 inch binder will do. In it you will need pedigree charts starting with yourself. These should be as neat as possible, either typed or printed. You will be writing all over them when you are researching so be as neat as possible to start with. Include Family Group Sheets for each family that you plan to research. Again, these should be as neat as possible.

Put in a map of the country or countries that you are researching showing your itinerary. Also, put in a map of the counties or equivalent showing the parishes or equivalent in which your ancestors lived and the ones in which you are going to do research.

Make a list of the records that you have already searched here and the results. Do this for each family group. Then list the searches you intend to make when you get to the various areas.

Make sure you take a supply of the forms that you like to use such as pedigree charts, group sheets, etc. Do not assume that they will be available where you are going. If they are available, they will likely not be the same as what you are using. Photocopy facilities may not be as available as they are here or may be expensive.

Take along a supply of inexpensive automatic pencils or ever sharps and a supply of lead. Regular pencils have a habit of becoming dull and pencil sharpeners may not be readily available or may eat your

pencils. Most record offices won't allow you to take in a pen.

If possible, take photocopies of the IGI on the lines on which you are doing research. Also take along copies of parish records or vital statistic records of the areas in which you are working.

Join the family history society in the area or areas in which you are doing research. They may be able to provide recommendations on less expensive and more helpful accommodation. They may have a member or members who may be willing to help you when you get there.

What else will you need? You need a passport. You can pick up the application forms at the travel agencies and possibly the post office. By mail, it will take about six weeks. If you hand deliver it to the local federal office, it will take about two weeks. Don't leave it to the last minute. Check with the agent if you will require special visas or permits.

Check with your insurance agent if your home owner's policy covers personal belongings such as cameras, tape recorders, laptop computers. Film will most likely be available in most areas to which you will travel. I would, however, take some rolls along, just in case. A small cassette tape recorder may be handy to record some things in record offices, tombstone inscriptions, conversations or even just your impressions of your trip.

Most of the time, you will have to carry your own luggage, so make it as light as possible. You are usually allowed two suitcases plus a small carry-on bag that will fit under the plane seat. Carry anything of value in this bag.

Take clothes that are easy to care for. Most places will have some laundry facilities. Check on the weather conditions in the area for the time of year you will be visiting. You may need a light raincoat, umbrella, or a light sweater. Take comfortable shoes that are in good condition. You don't want sore feet, and you don't want to have to replace them when you are out of the country.

If you wear glasses, take a spare pair if you have them, and/or take a copy of your prescription, just in case you break them. If you take prescription drugs, take what you need plus a little extra. Take a copy of the prescription as well. If your medication requires special storage and can't stand extremes in temperature, buy a wide-mouth thermos and store it in there.

Buy travel insurance. Buy what you think you might need. Medical costs are extremely high if you become ill in a foreign country. Also, insurance can cover the cost of having to change your travel plans. If you have to come home early, you may have to do so at regular rates. If you went by charter rate, there may be no refund.

Don't spend all your time doing research. There will be lots to see and do. Treat this trip as a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. If you do get the chance to go back, there will always be something to do or see. Read a good general history of the area before you go. It will give you a general understanding of the history of the area. You may learn of some interesting sites that you should go and see while you are there.

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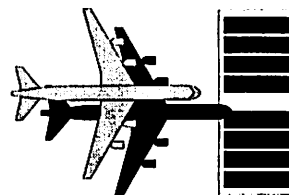
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Focus on SGS Special Collections

Maritime Provinces

BY LAURA HANOWSKI

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- Filby, P. William and Mary K. Meyer, compilers. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Indexes: a guide to published arrival records of about 500,000 passengers who came to the United States and Canada in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries*. Detroit: Gale Research, 1981. **Reference Only.**
- Filby, P. William and Mary K. Meyer, compilers. *Passenger and Immigration Lists Bibliography, 1538 - 1900, being a guide to published lists of arrivals in the United States and Canada*. Detroit: Gale Research Co., 1981, Supplement, 1984.
- Punch, Terrence M., editor. *Genealogist's Handbook For Atlantic Canada Research*. Boston: New England Genealogical Society, 1989. NB: A revised edition, edited by George Greeman Sanborn, Jr., was published in 1997.
- Ships' Passenger Lists and Border Entry Lists in PAC, RG 76 (Records of Immigration Branch): Microfilm Finding Aid Federal Archives Division*. Ottawa: Public Archives of Canada, 1986.
- Union List of Canadian Newspapers Held By Canadian Libraries*. Ottawa: National Library of Canada, 1991. Microform. **Reference Only.**

Whyte, Donald. *Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada Before Confederation*. 2 volumes. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, 1986 and 1996.

New Brunswick

Annotated List of Resource Material on "The Irish in New Brunswick".

Atlas of York County and St. John, New Brunswick, 1878. Do Not Mail.

Chronicle of Irish Emigration to Saint John, New Brunswick 1847.

Early Families of New Brunswick and Early Families Revisited.

Early New Early New Brunswick Probate Records 1785 - 1835.

Family History Resources at Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.

Generations. The Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society. Société généalogique du Nouveau-Brunswick. Vol. 1, 1979 to the present.

Johnson, Daniel F. *Vital Statistics From N.B. Newspapers 1784-1881*. 55 volumes. Fredericton: self-published. NB: There are now 77 volumes in the series extending the date to 1888.

The Loyalists of New Brunswick.

Loyalists to Canada. The 1783 Settlement of Quakers and Others At Passamaquoddy.

New Brunswick Militia Commissined Officers' Visits 1787 - 1835.

Passengers to New Brunswick. The Custom House Records 1833, 1834, 1837, 1838.

Researching Your Ancestors In New Brunswick.

The SGS Library has assorted census and marriage indexes, cemetery records and county histories for the following counties: Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Glouster, Northumberland, Kings, Queens, St. John, Sunbury, Victoria, Westmoreland and York and for the cities of Fredericton, Moncton and St. John.

Nova Scotia

Catalogue of Published Genealogies of Nova Scotia Families.

Genealogical Research In Nova Scotia.

Index to Nova Scotia Marriage Bonds 1763 - 1864.

Index to Nova Scotia Newspapers 1769 - 1854. 9 volumes.

Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia Genealogist and the Directory of Member's Interests. Vol. 10, 1992 to the present.

Nova Scotia Historical Society 1878-1978, Vol. 1-18.

Nova Scotia Immigrants to 1867.

Nova Scotia Loyalist Guide.

Nova Scotia Post Offices.

Nova Scotia Surnames from Birth Registrations 1864-1877.

Place Names of Nova Scotia.

Religious Marriages in Halifax 1768-1841 From Original Sources.

Tracing Your Ancestors in Nova Scotia.

The SGS Library has county histories for Annapolis, Antigonish, Cape Breton, Colchester, Digby, Inverness, Kings, Lunenburg, Pictou, Queens, and township histories for Barrington, Douglas, Falmouth, Newport and Rawdon.

Prince Edward Island

Atlas of Province of Prince Edward Island Canada 1928. Do Not Mail.

Family History In Prince Edward Island. A Genealogical Research Guide.

Hebridian Pioneer.

Illustrated Historical Atlas of Prince Edward Island, 1880. Do Not Mail.

Malpeque and Its People.

Pathways to the Present, Hamilton, Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society Newsletter, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1992 to the present.

Newfoundland

Ancestor. Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society Inc. From Vol. 2, No. 2, 1986 to the present.

Howard, Mildred, compiler. *Vital Statistics and Items From Newspapers of Newfoundland From 1834 - 1854.* No place: privately printed, 1980.

Howard, Mildred, compiler. *Vital Statistics & Items From The Newfoundlander of St. John's, Newfoundland From 1854-1870.* No place: privately printed, 1980.

Prowse, D.W. *History of Newfoundland.* London and New York: MacMillan & Co., 1895. Reprint, Bellville: Mika Publishing Co., 1972.

Seary, E.R. *Family Names of the Island of Newfoundland,* 3rd Printing. St. John's: Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1977, 1980.

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Cemetery Project

BY NORM STETNER

The following is a list of R.M. maps we are in need of to complete our collection: R.M.#s 11, 17, 33, 36, 38, 42, 65, 92, 105, 110, 133, 151, 153, 164, 223, 229, 247, 253, 255, 257, 275, 276, 282, 283, 284, 290, 292, 313, 317, 318, 319, 321, 322, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339, 351, 352, 368, 369, 372, 381, 382, 397, 406, 428, 439, 458, 461, 494, 521, 529 & 555.

Our hats go off to the Grenfell Branch for the assistance they have given in obtaining R.M. maps. 232 cemeteries were located in 1997! Giving us a new total of 3,000 location. Also, 63 cemeteries

were recorded in 1997, bringing our number of recorded cemeteries to 1,537. Our cemetery locations are now posted on the internet, and will be updated and corrections made periodically. Check www.regina.ism.ca/orgs/sgs/

A big thank you to the many volunteers giving of their time locating and recording cemeteries, SRI entering, corresponding and doing the many things associated with this project.

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SGS Library

Additions

BY LAURA HANOWSKI

Librarian

Canada:

- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.
- The Records of the Department of the Interior and Research Concerning Canada's Western Frontier of Settlement. (Book).

Canada: Manitoba: Russell

- Banner County. History of Russell & District 1879 - 1967. the Story of the Settlement and Development of the County of Russell, Man. (Book). Donated by Garth Woodward.

Canada: Manitoba, Saint Boniface

- Repertoire des mariages de Saint-Boniface, Manitoba 1825 - 1983. Vol. 1: A - Lovoie, Raymone. Vol. 2: Lovoie, Isaie - Zimmerman, Marie. (Book). Donated by Jacquie Thom.

Canada: Manitoba, Treherne

- Tiger Hills to the Assiniboine. A History of Treherne. A History of Treherne and Surrounding District. (Book). Donated by Garth Woodward.

Canada: Manitoba, Verden

- The Verden Story - 1882 - 1975. (Book). Donated by Allan McLeod.

Canada: New Brunswick

- Family History Sources at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick and County Guides. (Book). Donated by John Chamberlain.

Canada: Ontario

- Index to Birth Registrations in Ontario 1900, Index to Marriage Registrations in Ontario 1915, Index to Death Registrations in Ontario 1925. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*.

Canada: Ontario, Dundas

- Dundas or A Sketch of Canadian History. (Book). Donated by S. Winnifred Kelly.

Canada: Ontario, Norfolk Co., Houghton Twp

- Houghton Centennial 1867-1967. History of Houghton Township 1850-1966. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Norfolk Co., Woodhouse Twp

- Cemeteries of Norfolk County, Woodhouse Township Doan's Hollow Cemetery. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Stormont/Dundas/Glengarry Co.

- Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry A History 1784 - 1945. (Book). Donated by S. Winnifred Kelly.

Canada: Quebec/New Brunswick

- Map of Quebec and New Brunswick - 1867. Shows the townships in both provinces. (Map). *Reference Only*.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Diocese of Saskatchewan Baptism, Marriage and Burial Records (Anglican). Asissippi Mission 1876 -1894; Nepowewin and Prince Albert Districts 1854-1891; Stanley District 1847-1890; St Catherine's and St Mary's, Prince Albert 1884-1891; Minutes of Church Missionary Society Finance Committee July 1879-1888, 1891; Minutes of Indian Workers August 1936. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*.
- "For Valour" Saskatchewan Victoria Cross Recipients. (book). Donated by Saskatchewan Heritage.
- Index Le Patriote de l'Ouest. Volume 1, 1910-1925. (Book).
- Abernethy: Waiting for the Train. Abernethy Area Farming 1882-1912. (book). Donated.
- Albertville: From Bush to Grain. "A History of Albertville, Meath Park and District". (book). Donated.
- Balgonie: Roman Catholic Church Records for Balgonie: Saint Joseph, parish Registers 1891-1910. Some records for 1891 for the Missions of Swift current and Moose Jaw; 1892-1894 for the missions of St. Joseph and St. Peter; 1895-1910 for St.

- Joseph, Balgonie. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*. (GSU 1289883).
- Cabri: Memories (Rural) History of Riverdene and Butte Valley School District. (book). Donated by Barrie Appleyard.
 - Codette: Under Northern Lights. Brentwood, Codette, Inkster, Nipawin Rural, North Armley, Pontrilas, Redwood, Sandwell, Sunnybrook. (book). *Do Not Mail*. Donated.
 - Courval: Pioneer Memories. A History of Courval, Rodgers, Eastleigh, Old Wives. (book). Donated by Barrie Appleyard.
 - Eastend: Visions. (book). Donated by Barrie Appleyard.
 - Glamis: History of the Glamis District 1967-1992. (book). Donated.
 - Humboldt: Humboldt on the Carlton Trail. (book). Donated by Barrie Appleyard.
 - Invermay: Parkland Trails. Histories of R.M. of Invermay and Villages of Invermay and Rama. (book). Donated.
 - Jedburgh: 75 Years 1913-1988. R.M. of Garry 245 History. (book). Donated.
 - Kamsack: Roman Catholic Church Records for Kamsack: St. Philip 1894-1910. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*. (GSU 1032947, Item 6-9).
 - Lestock: Roman Catholic Church Records for Lestock: Part 1 - Parish of Notre Dame de 6
 - L'Esperance Indian Mission at Touchwood Hills 1895-1913). Part 2 - Parish of Ste. Delphine 1906-1910. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*. (GSU 1032947, Item 2)
 - Macklin: Prairie Views from Eye Hill, Macklin. (book). *Do Not Mail*. Donated.
 - Maryfield/Fairlight: Across Border & Valley. The Story of Maryfield & Fairlight & Surrounding Districts. Volume 1 & 2. (book). Donated by Allan McLeod.
 - Mikado: The History of the R.M. of Sliding Hills No. 273, Mikado, SK and Their Centennial Park. (book). Donated by Barrie Appleyard.
 - Milden: Our Milden Heritage 1997. (Book). Donated by Glenda McPhadden Franklin.
 - Moose Jaw: Roman Catholic Church Records for Moose Jaw: St. Joseph 1904-1909. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*. (GSU 1032951, Item 2).
 - Moosomin: Roman Catholic church Records for Moosomin: St. Bernard's 1903-1906 now St. Mary's. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*. (GSU 1289884, Item 5 & 6).
 - Regina: Polk's Regina 1995 City Directory. (book). *Reference Only*. Donated by Ev Eberhardt.
 - Regina: Polk's Regina 1996 City Directory. (book). *Reference Only*. Donated by Ev Eberhardt.
 - Wapella: Roman Catholic Church Records for Wapella: St. Andrew's 1883-1931. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*. (GSU 1289884, Items 1-4 & 7).
 - Wauchope/Parkman: Precious Memories of Time. A Salute to the Pioneers of Wauchope and Parkman. (book). Donated.
 - Weekes: School Days in the Shand Neighborhood. (book). Donated.
 - Whitewood: Crossroad Country, Whitewood and Area 1892-1992. Vol. 1 General history & Vol. 2. (book). Donated.
 - Wilcox: Along the Soo Line and 39. Wilcox and District. (book).
 - Wolseley: Roman Catholic Church Records for Wolseley: Ste. Anne's 1906-1910. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*. (GSU 1032951).
 - Roman Catholic Church Records for Yorkton: St. Gerard - 1899-1910; Births, Marriages and deaths of the different Galician missions in the Yorkton districts 1899-1905; marriages in parish of Holy Trinity 1905-1908; marriages of St. Gerard 1903-1910. (microfilm). *Reference Only*. (GSU 1032947, Items 3-5).
- Europe**
- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.
- Europe: Banat**
- Nachtrag zur Geschichte der Gemeinde Zichydorf. (Book). *Reference Only*. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- Europe: Banat, Zichydorf**
- Ortssippenbuch der deutschen katholisch Gemeinde Zichydorf im Banat. (Book). *Reference Only*. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
 - Zichydorf Roman Catholic Church Records Baptisms: 1789 - 1842; Marriages - 1789 - 1828; Deaths - 1789 - 1851. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.

SGS NEWS

FROM THE OFFICE . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

The Audit is complete and 1997 is now history. 1997 was another busy year for the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. Some of our accomplishments were:

Membership increased by 2% to 1,296.

Library

- visitors to the library increased by 8% to 5,453.
- research requests increased by 42% to 327.

Education

- Held Record Searchers Course in both Regina and Saskatoon.
- Continued workshops in house.
- Delivered a ten week course for Seniors Education Centre at the University of Regina.
- Held a Family History Fair.

Volunteer Award

- Awarded the first Heritage Volunteer of the Year Award.

Heritage

- Continued to increase SRI database.
- Have now located over 3,000 cemeteries and transcribed over 1,500.
- Added cemetery locations on SGS home page.

Plan to attend the Annual General Meeting on April 18, at the Sheraton Hotel in Saskatoon. The theme for the day will be **Caring and Sharing**. Librarian, Laura Hanowski will be giving a hands on workshop with the Doubt Family. We look forward to meeting Ida Doubt in person to celebrate her 85th or 86th birthday!

See you then.



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 & Advance Genealogy Systems.

Are you thinking about designing your own home page? If so, you should check out the following sites: <http://www.geocities.com> and Maguire's Jump Page at <http://www.cs.uregina.ca/~rbm/cs100.html>

Canadian Passenger lists for 1919 to 1935 have been transferred to the National Archives of Canada. It is hoped that the 728 reels of microfilm will be processed by the end of February 1998. Microfilm copies will then be available through interlibrary loan. The reel numbers will be posted on the National Archives Internet site. <http://www.archives.ca/www/ImmigrationRecords.html>

The Index to the Vital Stats in Scotland is still not on the Internet, but keep checking at <http://www.anywhere.co.uk/news.html> to see when it will be available.

FAMILY HISTORY FAIR

SGS will hold its third family history fair on Saturday, April 25, 1998 from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at Regina Performing Arts Centre, 1077 Angus Street, Regina.

The theme for this year's fair will be **Pathway to My Roots**. Look for exhibitors with demonstrations and hands on activities at various display tables during the day.

Come, stay and plan to attend the different workshops offered during the day. Food services will again be offered all day.

The fair is being organized by a committee of volunteers recruited from SGS membership. At least thirty volunteers are required to make the fair a success.

If you are able to help on the day of the fair or would like to be part of the organizing committee, please leave your name and phone number at SGS office.

SASKATCHEWAN HERITAGE FORUM 1998

Celebrating Our Heritage - Past, Present, and Future
Delta Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon SK on Saturday
April 18, 1998.

Heritage around the world is a serious economic resource ... that's a fact. But are we ensuring that our heritage resources are being responsibly developed and managed, that our heritage remains a viable resource into the future?

The 1998 Heritage Forum provides an opportunity for the sharing of interests, visions and expertise related to the conservation of our unique social and nature heritage. Sharing our collective knowledge of Saskatchewan heritage issues and activities will provide a deeper understanding of the larger heritage landscape while imparting information that participants can use in their communities.

The 1998 Heritage forum continues the process of building and sustaining the heritage linkages developed at the 1996 Heritage Forum.

Learn, enjoy and participate at the Forum. Apply the learning in your home community.

Heritage Forum 1998 will feature workshops and sessions related to the following heritage areas: Non-profit Heritage Management, Building Codes, First Nations Heritage Initiatives, Oral Histories, Downtown Promotion and Design, Sensitive Ecology Management, and Heritage for Fun and Profit.

Sharon Butala, internationally honoured Saskatchewan author, will present the forum keynote address.

For more information, please contact the Saskatchewan Architectural Heritage Society at (306) 359-0933, fax (306) 359-3899, or e-mail sahs@sk.sympatico.ca.

SGS 1997 & 1998 Fundraising Campaign

The following is a list of people who have donated money (from October 1, 1997 - January 31, 1998) to SGS Fundraising Campaign for 1997 and 1998.

Friends (\$10-49)

Noreen S. Annett
Isabel Bailey
Henry & Olga Bannow
Marguerite Black
Bruce Blount
Margaret Clarke
Dale & Marjorie Cleveland
Mervyn Cooper
Ishbel Cormack
William H. Cram
Beverly Culbertson
Lily E. Currie
Mabel Curry
Marie Ange Denis
Connie E. Duncan
S. Norman Evans
Mel Friesen
June Helm
Fulton & Ruth Heron
Vera I. Holmes

Evelyn Jensen
Carol Lafayette-Boyd
Mrs. Ann Liddle
Jim McDougall
Frances Morrison
Joan G. Munholland
Edward Novacosky
David & Wilma Pickering
Anne Rae
Doug Ramsay
Audrey Richards
Bonnie Robillard
Leo L. Schneider
Mary Sones
Jenny Speir
John L. Stevenson
David & Sheila Thornton
Jean Wallace
Shirley Whitlock
Joyce M. Wilby
Len Wittig

Fellows (\$50-99)

Frances deMontreuil
Eleanor Peterson
William Sonnenberg

Associate (\$100-499)

Betty & James Coldwell
Evelyn Eberhardt
Susan R. Leitch

Special Purchases

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

Jack Andreas
Frank & Nora-anne Dornstaeder
Mary Flichel
Stephen Schultz
Phyllis Taylor
Pauline Vaugeois
Ed & Ruby Wayling

Memorial

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

Vera & Werner Falk
Laura & Arvey Hanowski

**NOTICE OF CHANGES TO "CONSTITUTION AND BYLAWS"
OF SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
18 APRIL 1998**

At the Annual General Meeting, the membership will be asked to approve one change to the Constitution and a few Bylaw changes. At that meeting there will be copies of both the current and the new documents. If anyone would like a copy of the complete new draft before the meeting, send a self-addressed stamped envelope to the SGS office.

CONSTITUTION

AMENDMENTS Article IX.1 to read:

"Amendments to the Articles of this Constitution will be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at any regularly called membership meeting."

Change made to conform with the Non-Profits Act.

BYLAWS

Article I.1. GENERAL - deleted - redundant

Article II. MEMBERSHIP & FEES

B & C Subscription & Honorary Members.

To conform with the Non-Profits Act add **Non-voting**.

1 & 4 combined.

2 transferred to Board of Directors.

5 & 7 moved to policy manual.

6 moved to Subsidiary Groups and amalgamated with Branches.

Article III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1 & 2 reworded.

Article IV. ELECTIONS

1, 4 & 5 reworded.

6 deleted.

7 & 8 reworded and moved to Board of Directors.

Article V. DUTIES OF OFFICE

6, 11, 12, and 14 deleted.

7 & 8 - reworded.

9 changed to ensure duties of office known by Directors & Designated volunteers and general role of Past President and individual board members.

Article III. MEETINGS & VOTING

2 deleted.

1,3 & 4 reworded.

The following added: All costs related to any petitioned special membership meeting will be born by the petitioners. Such costs may be refunded at the Board of Director's discretion.

Branches - renamed **SUBSIDIARY GROUPS**

1 reworded moving criteria to form branch to policy manual.

Added Criteria for definition of a viable branch.

- Submit a written annual report of its activities.
- Submit a current membership list, including a current executive list.
- Hold regular meetings.
- Have an elected chairperson and secretary-treasurer.

Regional changes will be governed by:

- Boundary changes with approval of concerned branches.
- Change of number of Regions will require Bylaw approval.
- Map showing how the province is divided moved to policy manual.

ADVERTISING

Effective immediately SGS will accept paid advertisements for the *Bulletin*. Contact SGS for policy and rates. SGS Bulletin, P.O. Box 1894, Regina Saskatchewan S4P 3E1. Cutoff for Bulletins are April 15, 1998; July 15, 1998; October 15, 1998 and January 15, 1999.

Europe: Greece

- Greek Genealogical Research. 2nd Edition. (book).

Europe: Italy

- Italian Genealogical Records. How to Use Italian Civil, Ecclesiastical & Other Records in Family History Research. (book).

Europe: Lithuania

- Address List of Roman Catholic Churches in Lithuania: A Guide for the Family History. (book).

Family Histories:

- Moisson de Bernier, Tome 13. (Book). Donated by Cyril Bernier.
- Becker: A Genealogy. From Johann Ludwig Becker's Birth in the Palatinate in 1728 to John Adams Becker's Birth in Ontario in 1932. (book). Donated by Helen Scott.
- Carman: A Goodly Heritage. The Carmans of Iroquois, Ontario and Detroit (Lakes) Minnesota. (book). Donated by S. Winnifred Kelly.
- Carman: Yeoman's Service. (book). Donated by S. Winnifred Kelly.
- Campbell: A Century for Charlie. A biography of Charlie Campbell. (book). Donated by Betty Lawrence.
- Elford: The Homestead. A Narrative. (book). Donated by Bev Switzer.
- Hirtz: John and Margaret Hirtz. (Book). Donated by Val Hvidston.
- Materi: The Materi Story of St. Joseph's Colony, Balgonie, Saskatchewan. (Book). Donated by Sylvianne Penner.
- Provencher: Dictionnaire genealogique des familles Provencher en Amerique (1660 - 1990). (book). Donated by Richard Lapointe.
- Pyne: The John Pyne Family in America. (book). Donated by David Obee.
- Stratton: Here's To You John!. (Book). Donated by Lois Pearson.
- Wood: My Memories. (book). Donated by Sharon McKenzie.

Genealogy:

- Family History Library Surname Catalog 1997. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.
- IGI on Computer. The International Genealogical Index from CD-ROM. (Book). Donated by David Hawgood.

Great Britain:

- Current Publications by Members Societies. 9th Edition. (book).
- Current Publications on Microfiche by Member Societies. 4th Edition. (book).
- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.
- The Oxford Companion to Local and Family and Family History. The Complete Guide to Uncovering Your Past. (Book).

Great Britain: Military

- Records of the Militia from 1757. Including Records of the Volunteers, Rifle Volunteers, Yeomanry, Fencibles, Territorials and the Home Guard. (book).

Great Britain: Channel Islands

- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England

- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England/Wales

- Index to Births, Marriages and Deaths for England for England and Wales 1837, 1838, 1900 & 1901. 1900 & 1901 donated by David Johnson. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: England, Norfolk Co.

- Pigot's Directory 1830 for Norfolk. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*. Donated by Bruce Gilligan.

Great Britain: England, Suffolk

- Pigot's Directory 1830 for Suffolk. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*. Donated by Bruce Gilligan.
- Suffolk Family History Society - 1997 Members' Interests. Lists of the membership and their interests. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.
- Suffolk 1851 Census Index. Vol. 17 East Suffolk Blything District 1997. Part 1- A- Chinery; Part 2- Chipman-Gibson; Part 3-Girdleston-Matthews; Part 4-Mattin-Short; Part 5-Showball-Z. (5 books).
- Suffolk Marriage Index 1813-1837. Volume 7 - Samford and Colneis Deaneries with Hadleigh. (book).
- Suffolk Roots, Suffolk Family History Society. Volume 23, No.1, 1997. New periodical exchange. (periodical).

Great Britain: Scotland

- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: Scotland, Kincardine

- Historic Kirkyards in Kincardine and Deeside. (book). Donated by Linda Wiggins.
- An Index for Kincardineshire (The Mearns). (book). Donated by Linda Wiggins.

Great Britain: Ireland

- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: Ireland, Donegal

- Exploring Family Origins in Ballyshannon Donegal. (Book). Donated by D. Brenda Cooper.

Great Britain: Ireland, Tyrone

- Pigot's Directory 1830 for Suffolk. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*. Donated by Bruce Gilligan.
- 1901 Irish Census Index. Vol. 2 County Tyrone. (Book and fiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: Isle of Man

- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.

Great Britain: Wales

- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (microfiche). *Reference Only*.

United States

- Family History Library Locality Catalog 1997. (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.
- Guide to Naturalization Records of the United States. (Book).

Book Reviews:

BY LAURA HANOWSKI

Librarian

Moisson de Bernier. Tome 13. Bernier, Cyril, Les Edition Cyril Bernier Enr., Saint-Eustache:QU, 1996, 270p. Soft cover, ISBN 2-920177-35-4. Available from Cyril Bernier, 227 rue, Foisy, Saint-Eustache, QU J7P 4B5. \$18 plus \$4.00 postage. *Moisson de Bernier*, Tome 13. Contient 27 biographies. Illustre.

This book is number 13 in a series of 17 books about the Bernier family in France and Quebec.

Here's to You John! Pearson, Lois, 1997, 88 pages, Softcover. Available from Lois Pearson c/o Lomar Productions, 850 Palerston, Ave, Toronto, Ontario, M6G 2S1. Cost is \$14.95 plus postage.

This delightful little book tells the story of a much loved grandfather who was born in Scotland, went to South Africa and then on to Saskatchewan. Wonderful pictures, copies of documents and a page of John's favourite music compliment the story.

IGI on Computer. The International Genealogical Index from CDROM. Written & published (1998) by David Hawgood. ISBN 0 948151 16 1, 48 pages. £2.93 overseas surface, £3.61 airmail from Family Tree Magazine, 61 Great Whyte, Ramsey, Huntingdon, Cambs PE17 1HI, England. Visa and Mastercard accepted, also cheques and notes in US, Canadian, New Zealand, Irish and Australian Currencies (Australian dollar cheques payable to J.M. & M. Armstrong).

The book describes the use of the International Genealogical Index on CDROM. It covers searching, printing and copying records, and ways of using the down loaded data on home computers. It describes use for IGI analysis of genealogy packages, conversion utilities, and mapping programs, with many examples. Appendices give examples of all IGI analysis of all IGI event types and features, description of GEDCOM formats, and detail of the way source descriptions are included in GEDCOM version 5.5 as used in PAF 3.0.

Adopt a Cemetery

BY FRANK BEACON

Reprinted with permission from the 2 December 1997 issue of EGH:online. (copyrighted by Everton Publishers - <http://www.everton.com>). We thought this would be of interest to all who are concerned with the neglect and abandonment of our small cemeteries scattered around the province. Read their article for complete story.

In the United States, it is almost impossible to drive down the highway without passing by those little blue signs announcing that a small segment of that particular road has been "adopted" by some civic-minded association. If you aren't familiar with the custom, the concept may seem a little strange. When they "adopt" a segment of the highway the group doesn't offer to pay for its maintenance or create a trust fund so its off-ramps can someday attend Freeway U. What they do commit to is a periodic cleanup of the trash that accumulates on the sides of the road. The clutter is collected into plastic bags for pickup by the local government, which then hauls it off to the landfill or other disposal site.

Cemeteries could use a little help through the "adoption" process, too. While it's true that many burial sites are owned and operated by private businesses or governments (which usually do an excellent job of maintaining them), many of the "older" cemeteries have often been "orphaned" when the companies that operated them went out of business, or when the families that used them moved.

These "orphan" cemeteries need someone to "adopt" them. Family and local historians are naturals for the job.

Adopting a cemetery can either be easier or a whole lot more work than adopting a stretch of freeway, and you should definitely consider your ability to follow through with the project before you

begin. But if you or your local society have a desire to preserve one or more of the thousands of abandoned burial sites in America (or the millions of such sites worldwide), here are a few suggestions on ways you can help.

Clean it up. Just as if you had adopted a highway, schedule regular sessions to clean up the trash and weeds that accumulate anywhere. You may want to clean up some of the markers, too. If you need help, enlist other members of your local genealogical or historical society. In fact, they may already have a program in place that you can join.

- Transcribe the data from the monuments. Write them down or enter them into a computer database. If your genealogical society is in charge of adopting the site, they may want to publish the transcriptions. If not, make a copy for them and maybe one for the local historical society, too. And maybe another one for the county museum. If you have access to a website, consider placing the data on the World Wide Web so people around the world can "visit" your adopted cemetery.
- Create a photo gallery of the cemetery.
- Research and preserve the story of the cemetery.
- Popularize it by telling the local Chamber of Commerce or tourist bureau about it.
- Make a map.
- Track zoning and development in the area.

Do you need to do all of these to be effective? No. Any one of these can help in just about every case. But if you want to help, start soon. Time, nature, and the next generation will continue to erode the burial sites now in existence. And if they disappear without one of us leaving a record, who will be able to reconstruct them?

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Writing A Family History

BY VAL HVIDSTON

I am writing a family history book. It has far exceeded my original goal. Today it is about 3,000 pages, includes over 6,000 people and is organized in eight volumes representing the two sides of each of my parents and my husband's parents' families.

I have donated a copy to the SGS of the history of my great grandparents, John and Margaret Hirtz. Their story is what inspired me to begin. After that - one story just led to another...

After my dad died, my mom moved in 1992 from her farm near Lucky Lake, Saskatchewan into Swift Current. I made many trips to the farm helping her pack. There were many out-buildings which had to be sorted besides the house. In the 'cistern house' was an old suitcase in the corner. I asked her what was in it. She didn't know - it had never been opened. Of course I had to know the story. When my great grandfather, John Hirtz, died in 1969, dad and his cousin were executors of the will. Dad brought this suitcase full of papers home and called his cousin to come down and they would sort it. The cousin never came and dad never opened it. Over the years it got forgotten and it remained unopened until I opened it in 1992. Inside that suitcase was a treasure house of old papers, pictures and newspaper articles that must have been very important to my great grandfather, and his journals. I took the suitcase home. But at this particular time in my life I had two teenage sons and life was busy. So the suitcase was closed again and sat.

In 1995 the busy years were suddenly over. Our sons were off to college and there were no more rinks and gyms to plan our life around. In January 1996 I read an article that the magnetic pages in many photograph albums are harmful to pictures. Remembering that most of my pictures were in this type of album, I went to check them. It had been a long time since I had hauled them down off the

closet shelf. Sure enough the pictures were discolored, the glue was letting go and they were in a mess. I stumbled across a sale on albums, the style that has pockets, and stocked up. If I was going to do all this work, I might as well divide them into two, label the books for our two sons, "Barry" and "Brad", and someday the unpleasant job of dividing up the family pictures would be diverted. I already had started the habit of ordering double prints when getting my pictures developed, now I could put one print in each of the boys' photo books.

It was a big job. When I was finished, I had all these pictures left over from the suitcase that had belonged to my great-grandparents. And some of their personal papers and Grandpa's journals. What could I do with them? There was so many interesting things. All the family should have an opportunity to know what was in them. As I looked through the letters and journals, the pictures and other items, so many questions began to form. Why did Grandpa receive the Grand Ducal award? How did he know Prince Charles of Luxembourg? What government did he work for in Paris at the Dorsay Hotel? Why did he have letters from the Luxembourg Prime Minister and other important Luxembourg people? How did he know them? What was the story behind the postcards of the Royal family that contained messages written in numerical code? (Were they secret messages from Royalty? Was he a spy?) Why did Grandpa send money to an organization called the Luxembourg Brotherhood in Chicago? Who was Leon Lefort? (His name kept coming up in Grandpa's story.) So many questions!

I thought about writing his story down. I had lots of pictures & I could put the pictures into the story. I had a picture postcard that I was pretty sure was John and Margaret and their daughter Lucy (my grandmother) on a ship called the Finland. In the

picture, Lucy was about the right age that the picture could have been when they immigrated. (Later I discovered that nearly everyone in the family had a copy of this postcard.) Then I found a sheet in the back of one of his journals. His script style handwriting made it very easy to imagine his thick accent saying the words written on the paper - "In the year of 1913, in the month of March, the Red Star Liner Finland moved slowly past the Statue of Liberty in her dock at the Harbor of New York, carrying some 1200 immigrants which assembled 15 days before at the Harbor of Antwerp in Belgium ..." Now I knew, I had to write his story. As I began, the idea of a book that included the story about each family member began to form in my mind. I had lots of information to start the project. My cousin, Robert Collier, and his wife Mary Lou had made a book about our grandparents, Bob and Lucy Mitchell. The story of Grandpa Tom and Grandma Toni Levorson was in the Battum community history book. Other community history books contained other write-ups of family members.

One night I was having coffee with a friend and told her about my project. She mentioned that in the last Tisdale paper Bernice Lawrence had been interviewed regarding the Genealogical Society that she belonged to in Melfort (30 miles away). I phoned her and went to a meeting with her. That night the program was to view the Family History Centre records. The lady at the computer said "Someone give me a name". Another lady said "Thomas Boyce". Thomas Boyce was typed into the computer and up came several people by that name. By process of elimination, using birth date and spouses name (which was known), we found the right Thomas Boyce. Then we could search back to his parents. I was sold. The next meeting I signed up as a member.

Bernice lent me some Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletins which I found very interesting. I had a picture that was labeled on the back "Margaret (my great-grandmother) by air ambulance to Saskatoon". There was no year. One of the Bulletins included a history of the

Saskatchewan Air Ambulance. It stated that the first air ambulance was the CF-SAH, established in the fall of 1945. By August of 1946, a second aircraft CD-SAM was added. I dug out the picture and examined it with a magnifying lens. Sure enough the letters S A M could be clearly seen on the airplane wings. I now could narrow down the years, because I knew they had moved into Saskatoon in 1953. In another instance, the Bulletin lead me to an article in a National Geographic magazine regarding the Ellis Island Terminal for immigrants in New York. That is where my Great-Grandparents John and Margaret Hirtz, Grandmother Lucy Mitchell and my Grandfather Tom Levorson entered America. There were many helpful articles in those Bulletins.

When my mom, Elsie Mitchell, moved into Swift Current in 1992, we found in their garage, a mouse-eaten and bird-dropping covered old uniform that had been hanging on a nail since the day it had been moved from Grandpa Hirtz's in 1969 when he died. Mom wondered what to do with it. I wasn't sure either, but decided to take it home and see if it could be cleaned up. I did clean it somewhat and tramped it to several dry cleaning places. However, nobody would touch it. So it hung on a nail in our garage. I didn't place the value on it that I should have because I thought it was a war uniform, and I knew Grandpa had never been in the war. So I thought it was just a uniform he had picked up somewhere over the years. And yet there was a small nagging voice that kept me wondering about it. One day in the old pictures, I noticed an "X" under a tiny figure on a postcard from Bigonville, Luxembourg, standing by the train. I never would have paid extra attention to this postcard if the penciled "X" hadn't been there. Out with the magnifying glass again. The butterflies started in my stomach. The tiny figure was none other than my great-grandfather, John Hirtz, wearing the uniform that hung so undignified on a nail in the garage. I knew he had been a conductor on a train in about 1906 in Luxembourg. I just hadn't put that together with the uniform. I flew out to the garage, shook off the heavy wool, double-breasted coats, and laid them out on the living room carpet. I verified

that yes, this in fact was the train conductor uniform. I gathered a toothbrush, pail with warm water and gentle soap, and the vacuum out on the deck and went about cleaning. For the first time, I noticed the buttons were silver, of course tarnished green from years of neglect. I spent hours scrubbing it. Now, how was I going to display it? My husband was not exactly enamored with the idea of hanging it on the living room wall. Then I came up with the idea of putting it on a dress maker's form. Later, I found a picture in a relatives collection of a close-up of Grandpa wearing the uniform and made a copy of it and the postcard of the Bigonville train station to hang beside the uniform as a feature display in our guest bedroom. I would dearly love to find the hat he wore with the uniform. Michel Hirtz (my dad's cousin) wrote from Luxembourg: "Your great-grandfather worked some time for a railway company in Luxembourg. It was a narrow-gauge railway, called "Jhangeli", which started in Nordingen to go to Martelingen and passing in Bigonville where he was born. The railway doesn't exist any more, but an association called the "Friends of the Jhangeli" has been created to keep the memory of the Jhangeli alive. They acquire old railway stations to install museums. I contacted the president of this association who gave me a lot of information and documents. If you intend ever to throw away the uniform of your great-grandfather, you may offer it first to the friends of the Jhangeli. They would also be pleased if you could procure for them enlarged pictures of all you have concerning this subject." I took pictures of the uniform and sent the negative to Michel and all I knew about Grandpa's life with the railway. He had obtained the job through the parents of a young boy when Grandpa saved his life from drowning.

I started typing the story on my old 086 computer with the WordPerfect program as my only tool. I wrote a few letters to addresses in Luxembourg where I thought I might get some answers, The Grand Ducal Palace, the Luxembourg National Library, Luxembourg National Museum and the Resistance Museum. I knew language would be a problem. They might ignore my letter. To

entice them to try and read my letter, I enclosed photocopies of the Royal Post Cards with messages written in code, the letter from the Luxembourg Prime Minister written during World War II, a photo of Grandpa receiving the Grand Ducal Award. Weeks went by - no replies.

Gradually, I became dissatisfied with my 086. Photocopying the pictures was not going to give me the effect that I wanted. Should I find a publishing company and price out what they would charge? What would a scanner cost to be able to scan documents and pictures? A phone call to the computer store quickly told me that I would need to upgrade to a Pentium computer and I would need a laser printer. I knew it was a lot of money; I sat on it for a few days - one minute talking myself out of it and the next justifying the cost. In a moment of weakness, I ordered it. Even then I nearly cancelled the order. The computer store brought a program called Family Tree for me to try out. It only cost \$25, and it was a way to record all the dates and names I had. That little program started me on another train of thought. I should try and get as complete a record as possible of all our family members. My new goal was to hand down to my children a book that included all their ancestors and the descendants of those ancestors to the present day.

Those first weeks, I had stuff spread from one end of the house to the other. Gradually, I organized each family unit into its own three-ring binder. Each time I found out something about a family member, I put it in the appropriate binder.

I began writing the stories in May 1996. In writing the introduction, a title rolled onto the pages. I wrote, "Although Grandpa and Grandma Hirtz had died when I was in my early teens, their memory had remained an important part of my life. And I realized it was because my dad, John Mitchell, had continued to talk about them and tell stories about them. By doing so, he had kept those memories alive." Keeping Memories Alive had to be the name of my book. That was in fact the purpose of the book.

I wrote the Saskatchewan Archives for information on Grandpa Hirtz and for the homestead information on Grandpa Tom Levorson and his brothers, Levor and Knut. Very quickly I received good information back.

I began writing letters to my living relatives. Would they assist me in my project? Replies were slow, and the information fairly basic. I envisioned a story about each of them, taking up to several pages to record their life - where they lived, what they did, their interests and accomplishments ... they envisioned a chart with their name, birth date, anniversary date and a blank for date of death. How was I going to overcome this? Meanwhile, I retrieved a lot of information from obituary columns, newspaper articles, etcetera that I had saved and community history books. I knew mom was a saver so she must have a bunch more stuff that could help me. My husband, Terry, was leaving on a fishing trip. Perhaps I should take holidays and spend them at mom's, looking through her pictures, obituary notices, birthday book, etc. Then my brother Tony phoned, mom had mentioned my project to him. Did I know that he had a couple trunks full of Grandpa Hirtz's papers? I kind of remember some trunks in the cistern house. But by the time mom and I got to that building, we were very tired. I looked in them and saw a mouse nest and John Howard Society files and prejudged the entire trunk as uninteresting. Remember, we were packing mom up to move to Swift Current at this time. Now all of a sudden, I was interested in what little piece of information might be discovered in this trunk. I couldn't wait for those holidays to arrive. I would use the whole week to visit all the relatives I could to record as much information as possible so that I could proceed with my project. But if I could show them one finished chapter, perhaps they would share in my vision for my book.

I ignored the fact that spring had arrived outside and worked every possible spare moment on the first Chapter of my book, the story of John and Margaret Hirtz. At the eleventh hour, knowing there were still a lot of unanswered questions, I made a copy to

leave with each relative on dad's side of the family. I felt bad that I didn't have enough completed on mom's side to do the same, but I was desperately short of pictures to include and, of course, time.

I looked forward to seeing relatives that I hadn't kept in touch with for awhile. It seemed when my grandparents died, the glue that kept the family together and in touch had somehow let go. Secretly I wondered if they would have any interest in what I was trying to accomplish. Would they trust me with one-of-a-kind pictures, documents? Would I have trusted someone else with mine?

Mom was wonderful. She had no hesitation in letting me borrow whatever she had tucked away in drawers and closets. We spent several wonderful hours scouring through pictures and negatives. In the next three days we visited mom's brother John (& Elaine) Levorson and their sons Brad (& Denise) and Darren, dad's sister Marcy (& Bud) Collier and their son Neil (& Shelley) and their daughters Jeanette and Kelly; Marcy and Bud were hosting our Scottish relatives Bob & Greta Irwin, mom's sister Ingrid Levorson, my brother Murray Mitchell, dad's cousin Edward (& Donna) Stockman and their son Dean (& Maureen), dad's brother Larry (& Barb) Mitchell and their son Gerry, and my brother Tony (& Brenda) Mitchell and their daughters Melissa, Ashley and Shawna.

Each and every one of them took the time to dig into their own closets and drawers and come out with a new piece to the puzzle. It was very much like putting a jig-saw puzzle together. Each member of the family had part of the picture, they just needed someone to gather it all together and organize it. And the amazing part, they all trusted me to walk out of their homes with those one-of-a-kind pictures, books, letters and news articles. I came home with a car load of information. The next several weeks were so exciting as I discovered answers to so many of my questions.

While many questions became answered, new mysteries were developing. Why were there so

many letters from family members in Luxembourg and Paris addressed to Grandpa (John) and Grandma (Margaret) as "Dear John and Gretchen"? (Her sister's name was Gretchen.) Why did Aunt Renee say in her 1959 letter to her parents "Pete Link is also started on a house and quite a few more are going to build. That new lot where the Grand Duke was is nearly full." What did she mean by 'where the Grand Duke was'? The history books stated that the Luxembourg Royal Family left Luxembourg during World War II and formed a government in exile. They came to the United States and lived with former Luxembourgers in the Mid-West. Was it possible that the Grand Duke hid out in the tiny village of Beechy, Saskatchewan, while in exile?

I drove myself to copy, scan and index all the information and put it all in packages labeled with each family member's name on it. I wanted to maintain the trust of my family by ensuring that their treasures were returned to them.

Gradually, I got a life again. I still spent a lot of hours, certainly some time every single day, on my project. However, I started taking the odd day off to go fishing, my other hobby. One day in late June, my husband and I returned from a day fishing trip to find a note on the table from my son, "Mrs. Lefort called from Montreal. She will call later". My heart stopped. Is it possible that this was Mrs. Leon Lefort? No, I tried to tell myself, it must be her daughter. I could hardly stand the waiting. But there was no call. I barely slept that night. In the morning, I called the phone number Barry had written down. An answering machine from the consul General de Luxembourg (Luxembourg Ambassador) in Montreal stated that no one was available to answer my call, so I left a message. Finally, we connected on Sunday, June 23. The following are my notes of our conversation.

Sunday, June 23, 1996

(The Luxembourg National Holiday)

I sent a letter to the Grand Duke's palace in Luxembourg some months ago. It was answered by

telephone today by Mrs. Leon Lefort. She was a wealth of knowledge and sounds like a very nice person. She and Leon met John Hirtz (my great grandfather) because John's brother Mishy managed a brewery for Leon's brother in Luxembourg. When John was visiting Mishy, Leon was there. John talked about Saskatchewan and the vast prairies and Leon dreamed of owning a farm here. He got John to buy him one. Then John arranged with his grandson John Mitchell (my father) to "manage" it (rent it). Leon came to Canada in 1953, Mrs. Lefort followed in 1954.

John met Prince Charles at the Lefort's in Saskatoon when he visited in the mid-fifties. The Prince stayed in a hotel and was traveling incognito under the name 'Clervaux' (which is the name of a castle in Luxembourg) so that he could move around easier. The Prince travelled with Leon and John to the farm and went hunting with them and on a picnic. After about a week he travelled on to Alberta.

The mysterious postcards written in code - she believes they may be cards sent between John and Margaret when they were engaged to be married. Because they were open post cards, they would have written in code to keep their lover's messages secret.

The letters written to "John and Gretchen", she explained that Gretchen was a German endearing translation of Margaret.

She is familiar with the Luxembourg Brotherhood in Chicago. She believes they remain an active organization.

The letter from Prime Minister Dupong to John (1941) seems to be responding to an offer from John to assist during the war. In the reply, the Prime Minister says he is touched, thanks John and says if an occasion arises where he can assist, he will be called. She thinks there may have been an occasion, and perhaps that is why he received the Grand Ducal award.

Charles Beck was the son of a former Minister of Luxembourg. He was a friend of Lefort's. He had a business in New York before moving to Montreal and becoming a Consul there.

Leon Lefort was offered the position of Consul General of Luxembourg in Montreal in 1960. He died suddenly in 1975 at age 57. Mrs. Lefort, because she had always helped him in his duties, was asked if she would temporarily take over the position. She still holds that position today (1996).

She personally knew John, his brothers Tony and Mishy, one sister Margaret who lived with Mishy, John's daughters - Lucy and Renee, and grandson - John Mitchell.

She states the Grand Duke was never to Saskatchewan as far as she knew, so she doesn't know what Renee would have been referring to in her 1959 letter when she talks about the lot in Beechy "where the Grand Duke used to be".

Mrs. Lefort had to leave our conversation to attend to receptions for the Luxembourg National Holiday, she will call back on Tuesday morning at 9:00.

Tuesday, June 25, 1996

Mrs. Lefort and I had another very pleasant visit. She and Mr. Lefort visited John and Margaret on Sunday evenings. We laughed about the bunnies, which as a kid I believed were pets for us children, but they were actually raised as food.

She said Mishy was a very nice person and a competent accountant. He and his sister shared a place in Neudorf.

Her oldest son is a Translator/Interpreter in Luxembourg. She has a daughter who attended McGill University in Montreal and another daughter who studied to become a doctor in France and stayed in France. The Prince did visit them in Montreal including Expo '67.

She is sending me some information on Luxembourg. I sent her the story I wrote about John and Margaret and a Tisdale pin. We promised to keep in touch.

It was the most exciting turn of events in my research yet. I can still hardly believe my luck.

It was time to turn the research to my husband's family. His parents were coming for the weekend. We asked them to bring their shoe box of family pictures. We spent an afternoon going through the pictures and writing down their family history. They didn't have a lot of information beyond their parents and had not kept up with the extended family. I wrote to all the addresses that Terry's mom, Mary, had in her little worn out address book. Would they help me with my project? Weeks went by - no replies came. How could I get them interested? Some interesting characters started to take form - the great-uncle William who went to the Klondike Gold Rush, the great-grandfather who helped build the railway through the Rockies. I must find out more.

Edward Stockman answered the question that would have haunted me forever. He wrote, "If you have a Beechy history book, on page 90, you will find a person by the name of Mr. Edward Alford. He lived on the NW corner of Beechy, near where Pete Link was starting some house construction. Most of my young life I only knew him as the 'Grand Duke'. I only found out his real name after I became an adult. I don't know how he got that name, but I only remember that he used to scare the heck out of us kids. We were afraid to go near his place, but we did anyway." Another mystery solved!

I could never have predicted how many different paths the search would take me down. I have over a thousand hours into my project and many thousands of dollars. I have mailed out hundreds of letters and packages, made dozens of phone calls, searched hours on the Internet and in Genealogical Libraries and sometimes learned about entire branches of the family from the smallest clue. +++++

Maps In Family History Research

BY STELLA HARRISON

MAPS to the genealogist can be a very useful tool in finding just where ancestors lived and travelled.

A MAP is defined in dictionaries as "A graphic Representation or Charting of the whole or part of the Earth's surface, the Heavens, or one of the Heavenly Bodies; anything which resembles a map in appearance or function, showing physical and political features, etc. of the earth or the Heavens."

For the most part, we are concerned with the Political map, although the physical aspects can enter into locating where ancestors travelled and why a particular route was chosen. Also rivers occasionally flood and their channels may change, eliminating villages; earthquakes in some parts of the world can also move boundaries, create or demolish islands, and change coastlines.

We are all familiar with today's road map. Some show railway lines, rivers, county and municipal boundaries clearly, while others only show some of these faintly or not at all. In our own time, we have seen the Trans-Canada Highway moved, straightened and divided. In the process, villages have been made less accessible, and in some cases have disappeared. The same thing happened when the railways came to the West and is happening again with railway closures and the concentration of grain elevators and transportation terminals.

Because of these changes, genealogists value older maps. Some of the earliest show only estimated coastlines, mountain ranges and rivers, and these have gradually been replaced by more detail as exploration and surveying progressed. In Europe, there have been so many political changes that a person born in one country may two days later be living in another without ever moving. In Great Britain in 1972, many of the county boundaries and names were changed; so for those researching there, it is important to know the earlier name. The same applies to street names; even in Carnduff what was at one time called Lampman Street is now 4th Street W., although the avenues have retained their names so far!

The new Phillimore Atlas & Index of Parish Registers includes Scotland. These maps show details of each county and a separate map showing individual parishes, as well as, lists showing when and where the information was filed.

SGS has copies of many maps of various parts of the world. Some are for "Reference Only." However, maps and other information are available through the Internet and other computer programs. Schools, universities and libraries can also provide copies of maps.

On your travels, be it as a vacation or for business, it is a good idea to pick up current maps of the district - you can shop around in stationery stores or travel agencies for the most useful and easiest to read. You may find a sympathetic clerk or fellow-customer who can give you even more information of what used to be, such as the location of the old hotel or hardware store, and what happened to the church that used to be where there is now an oilwell.

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NB: Because of the cost, the SGS has only purchased 1 copy of this edition which is a reference copy. There are borrowing copies of the first edition which contains maps and references for England and Wales.

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Everyone has a Story to Tell

BY KEITH W. DAVEY

Every person living has many life stories to tell. This is especially true with those who have immigrated to Canada. A new land brought new challenges. Adventures lay ahead. These are what life's stories are about.

In most cases family history is interesting to only the family members and their descendents. Unfortunately, much is passed on orally rather than forming part of a written family history. Often older family members die without having been encouraged to put their best life stories on paper. Someone else may try to do this for them later, but authenticity and true feelings are never captured by the hearer of a story.

My father, Alfred William Davey, immigrated from England with his father, Frederick, in 1920 at the age of thirteen. Fred had taught school at a few locations in England and always moved his family with him. Their home base was Rawmarsh, South Yorkshire. For reasons unknown to me, my grandfather moved to Canada at the age of forty-six. After arriving in Canada through St. John, New Brunswick, with his sons Eric (15) and Alf, he tried fruit farming near Thorold, Ontario. Later in 1920 he moved to Saskatchewan where he resumed his teaching career with the Wilton School District No. 2291 earning \$1400 a year. Here he settled and sent for the rest of his family...37-year-old wife Ethel (nee Marriott), daughter Dora (11) and son Frank (8?).

My father died on February 28, 1986, nine days short of his 79th birthday. From stories he told me, I knew he grew up in a different world than mine. However, I made the mistake of not encouraging him to write those stories on paper, that is, until a few years before his death. He made a start but soon lacked the desire to continue due to poor health. Nevertheless, he did leave his family with a record

of some of his earliest experiences of life in Saskatchewan during the 1920s. Unfortunately, his story has a problem...poor handwriting. I should have formalized his manuscript while he was living. So I had to guess at some of his handwritten words. Hopefully, I improved his English. Another problem was dates. My father relied on his memory. This did not agree with documents regarding Fred's teaching career. These are the Inactive Teachers' Register and School District Returns of the Department of Education on file with the Saskatchewan Archives Board in Regina. Therefore, I have taken the liberty to change the year in which certain events occurred. No doubt future research will provide further accuracy. But Alf's story remains intact. Here it is.

"Some thirty years later, I returned to Birmingham...Birmingham, Saskatchewan, that is.¹ It was here in 1920 when an interesting and unforgettable time in my life started. I will attempt to recall this story to the best of my memory and put together the pieces of this segment of Saskatchewan life.

There was not much left of Birmingham when I visited it in the early 1950s. The elevator, station, hotel and Halyk's store were all gone. The straight CNR mainline still glistened on the land and a new highway ran parallel. The remnants of things once familiar were hard to find. The old wooden sidewalk that once bound the community together was crumbling away. My father, Frederick, came here to teach in the new school house, but I was

¹ What's in a Name says that "the original settlement of Birmingham, Saskatchewan, was predominately English. It was named after Birmingham, England. At one time it was a thriving community with a hotel, four stores, a garage, a hall and street lights." It was legally a village from December 19 1908, to April 1, 1918. Coincidentally Fred was born just outside Birmingham, England, on February 9, 1874. (KWD)

more interested in finding the old one we lived in. It had been renovated but the windows and shape told me it was the old school where my family experienced its first Canadian winter. The heating system consisted of a pot belly stove with a pipe that stretched the entire length of the building to conserve heat.

By now you may be wondering where Birmingham is. It was to have been a divisional point on the CNR mainline. However, Melville to the southeast with its good water supply was chosen. We walked those seven miles many times carrying a gallon of coal oil and groceries. We followed the track bed as there was less snow. Also, the distance was shorter than by road. There was little chance of being picked up in those days anyway.

Those days are what this story is all about. So, I must go back to a cold snowy day in 1920 when three pathetic figures, a leather-legged Englishman and his two young sons got off the local train at four in the morning after changing from the Continental Ltd. in Melville. As the rear lights of the train disappeared in the blowing snow, we went into the small station waiting-room. There were no windows, no lights and no people. Nothing. However, we knew someone was expecting us so we lay down on the wooden benches and waited. I remember being terribly cold wearing my short pants and scull cap, just like any other 'sensible' English youngster. As the morning light grew brighter, I could make out a Cunard Lines poster, an artist's rendering of life in Canada with the familiar words about making a fortune. When dawn finally came, someone arrived. It was Mr. Runquist, the Section man. He and his wife seemed to be the only persons living in a large tin-lined old hotel. The bacon and eggs they served us tasted good compared to the frugal food served on the trains. During the year we rented a dilapidated old shack from Mr. Halyk who seemed to own everything in town. When my mother and two more children arrived one year later, the six of us moved into the old school house. One year seemed to be sufficient time to make a fortune in this new land.

My father was such an English gentleman that some people thought he should wear a monocle. One winter day he was in Halyk's store and met the mother of one of his pupils. She had walked in from the farm to buy groceries. He thought it was terrible that she had to walk so far all alone carrying groceries so he insisted on walking her home. Eric and I had to trudge through snow in short pants and knee-high socks. We were nearly frozen by the time we reached the farm. Of course we were asked in for supper. Later that evening her husband had to hitch up the horses since these kind folk wouldn't let us walk back. On this occasion my father was more of a nuisance than a help since the woman was used to walking into town for groceries.

The farmers around Birmingham were very kind. They gave us meat and vegetables many times. On one occasion a lady gave my mother a jar of sauerkraut which she had never eaten before. Upon opening the jar, the smell nearly bucked her legs. She quickly ran outside with it to the garbage. Sometime later the family was invited out for supper. Upon stepping into the house, she smelt that awful odour again. When the sauerkraut was offered to her at mealtime, she didn't want to eat any but felt reluctant to insult her host. So, she took a little and to her surprise she liked it!

In the spring of 1926, I ventured out on my own. I was nineteen years old. It was on a CNR train-gang that I became a man of this new world.²

It was the middle of the roaring twenties. This was the time of coal-powered, big steam-engines and long trains. Nearly all things were transported by rail. South Saskatoon was an important railway center and marshaling yard. It provided coal and water for all mainline trains. Its station was a

2 From the fall of 1922 to the spring of 1926, Fred taught in rural schools near Semans, Eaton and Sturgeon Valley earning \$ 1000 to \$1050 a year. He then moved his family to the Grasswood and Nutana Districts just outside of Saskatoon where he worked as a gardener for the University of Saskatchewan until his death in 1927 at the age of fifty-three. (KWD)

getting-on point for troops of the First World War. My first paying job here was working as a coal-hand. I earned .25¢ an hour loading cinders into a wheelbarrow and dumping them in a big slough. It was while working at South Saskatoon when I saw my first silk train. These famous trains stopped only for supplies; then briefly, as they received rush service. They were all baggage cars and a caboose. After the huge locomotive steamed to a halt, a dozen or so cigar-smoking men wearing dust-coats and carrying sawed-off shot-guns strolled alongside the train for exercise and fresh air. After dumping cinders and a quick oil-up, the highball signal was given and the train was off again. Decades later I returned to this site. The coal dock, water tower, station and section houses were all gone. But the slough was still there. Most of the cinders had found their way onto the back lanes of Saskatoon.

I soon became fascinated by railway life. It seemed to be a world of its own with a central nature of hard wheels on hard rails. At this time I made some of my first pencil sketches of life in early Saskatchewan. Life was arduous but interesting. Many of these sketches proved valuable in later years as reference material for documentary paintings.³

Although we were not into the great drought and depression of the thirties, work for new immigrants, especially unskilled, was not easy to find. It was even harder for a nineteen-year-old boy. So when I heard that men were needed to form an extra work-gang out of South Saskatoon, I lost no time seeking out the Roadmaster, Mr. Boulding. I had no idea of what the work involved or whether I could do it. No wonder he gave me a second look as he said, 'I'll find something for you to do.'

I had to report to a work train in the South Saskatoon yards. It was a converted string of freight cars with small windows and bunks complete with straw and dull gray blankets. I picked out a bottom level bunk and laid down. As I looked at the wooden boards surrounding me, I wondered where we were going and what we would be doing. I soon

fell asleep fully clothed. Zzz ... zzz ... BANG! I was awakened by an engine being hooked up to the cars. After more banging and some silence, I felt we were slowly underway. I remember we did not travel very fast; but after an all-night trip and more banging jolts, we came to a dead stop. The doors slid open and men piled out with their worldly belongings to a typical April morning in a typical Saskatchewan village. It was Bangor, three stops southeast of Melville. The few Welshmen in our party were delighted.

I am not sure at what time this extra train-gang arrived in Bangor in April of 1926. But it was still dark when we were roused from our bunkbeds to our first meal in one of the so-called dining cars... two freight cars with a long row of tables and chairs. There must have been such things as catsup, canned milk, dill pickles and oil table clothes in England, but this was the first time I experienced them. Breakfast invariably consisted of fried potatoes, pancakes, sausages and catsup covered with imitation maple syrup. It took me a few days to get use to this fine fate.

It wasn't long before another English immigrant and I formed a kinship. We were the youngest of a work-gang consisting of about seventy-five men. Mr. Boulding gave us break-in jobs. At night the work train was parked on a town siding. During the day lunch was pumped out to the gang on a small flat car called a jigger. This was a task much relished as there were all sorts of remnants one could clean up on the way back after lunch. Life was the same every day except Sunday. Most men on the gang were recent arrivals. A few were sourdoughs, older men who worked in bush camps up north in the winter and on the railway in the summer. We worked across Saskatchewan from hamlet to hamlet covering about seven miles each day. The work

3 Alf Davey went on to study art and became a well-known artist for the Government of Saskatchewan during the 1950s and early 60s. After his retirement in 1964, he continued to teach art and document life in Saskatchewan through his paintings. (KWD)

involved adjusting rail ties, replacing steel plates on each tie and spiking the rail back down again. Compared to today's work-gang with all the modern equipment, the old gang operated with remarkable precision. Each man had a job timed with the jobs of other men. On hot days there was always the danger resulting from too many spikes being pulled at one time. With the rail under extreme heat and tension, buckling could snap legs off like tooth picks!

While working with these rail-gangs, I again encountered the silk trains. Because of their valuable cargo, these trains had the right-of-way. All work ceased and battened down signalmen set out with red flags and torpedoes. Each seven-mile section was run over slowly. Even gravel was swept off the rail tops. We usually had a two hour rest. At .25¢ an hour, we thought that was easy money. But there was no laying down when someone spotted smoke in the distance. Everybody stood well back; and before we could even get a glimpse of the cigar-smoking Pinkerton guards, the train was gone in a cloud of dust and smoke.⁴

Something I will never forget about those great trains...The Continental, The Canadian and The Panorama is the whistle. The whistle was designed by a man who if this is all he did, he did one thing well. The hand of an expert on the cord could haunt the prairies with its mournful sound like no other man-made thing.

ALFRED W. DAVEY

4 The You Asked Us column of The Regina Leader Post had this to say about the silk train in answer to a question regarding its run through St. Lazare, Manitoba, a town southeast of Bangor on the same CNR mainline:

"The 'silk train' was the name used for the trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which carried raw silk, imported from Oriental markets, from Vancouver to eastern Canada.

The silk deteriorated rapidly and markets fluctuated daily, so speed, security and safety were paramount.

The silk, upon arriving in Vancouver, was loaded in air-tight rail cars and sheathed with paper and sealed so no moisture or light-fingered characters could disturb it. Armed guards were the only passengers on the train. With speed so vital, the trains could make the run from Vancouver to Fort William, today known as Thunder Bay, in 15 hours, less than the fastest passenger service.

The silk trains were so important they took precedence over all other traffic, including one time when a train carrying Prince Albert, later King George VI, who was forced to sit on a siding until the silk train passed.

The train died in the 1930s, the result of the growing use of air transportation and larger use of man-made fabrics."

The CNR mainline referred to in Alf's story was previously known as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Apparently, this must have been a shared line during the 1920s. (KWD)



Alf Davey with the Walters' girls on their farm near Saskatoon. He used his railway and farmhand earnings to purchase this c1916 Harley Davidson motorcycle. (KWD)

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Computer Corner

BY CHRIS KRISMER

In the last issue, I suggested you could try "demo" programs before purchasing your software. What I failed to do was to give producer internet addresses for them. Here are some addresses for you to go to:

Master Genealogist - <http://www.whollygenes.com>
Legacy2 - <http://www.LegacyFamilyTree.com>
Family Tree Maker - <http://www.familytreemaker.com>
Ancestral Quest - <http://www.ancquest.com>

It is easier to get the "free" demo for a specific program from the producer. The addresses given in the last issue were good and you can find several programs at one site.

This month my recommendation is to read the last two or three issues of *NGS Newsletter* and/or *Genealogical Computing*. In these you can read some good reviews of genealogical computer software programs – Mac and IBM. These publications are available at the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society library.

In addition to the information in *NGS Newsletter*, I have the following comments.

Family Tree Maker has an update for Version 4 or 4.0a that can be downloaded from their web site.

Legacy2 also has their regular updates that can be downloaded. Take advantage of these. I received an updated version and the just released manual. This program is becoming more and more attractive. If you are interested in a copy of this program, contact me and I can order it. The cost will be in the neighbourhood of \$39.95 US Funds.

Master Genealogist is the most comprehensive of the genealogy programs I have reviewed. Check Advance Genealogy Systems.
<http://www.quantumlynx.com/advance/>

The ongoing problem for many will continue to be availability of programs in stores. You can order through the internet, but use caution.

It may also be advisable, before you purchase a package in the local store, to check the internet for the latest editions or versions. Ask the clerk if this is the latest edition. Allow me to illustrate. While in a couple of local businesses, I found copies of Family Origins Version 5. Family Origins Version 6, is now on the market, so why would you buy Version 5? Family Origins 6 (\$29 US) is available for download from <http://www.parsonstech.com>

In several programs there are basic and deluxe editions. If the deluxe edition has features you do not intend to use, why buy it?

Another software program that may be of interest to some is an Electronic Filing Cabinet – "CLOOZ". Read the review in *NGS Newsletter*, Nov/Dec, 1997, page 9. This database is designed to keep track of clues, tidbits and records that are accumulated in genealogy research.

Internet

"There is lots of information available to the genealogist on the internet" is a phrase heard frequently. In fact, genealogical research with the aid of the computer and all its available databases on CD-ROM, diskette or the internet is speeding up research for individuals. There are more and more databases and programs appearing.

In using the internet for research, we need to be specific when sending out a search. General parameters could result in being overloaded with information; if too narrow, we can miss important facts. Certainly, we are not all going to be as successful as the lady reported in the news media this holiday season, who found her missing brother through an email address search.

There are numerous on-line and off-line sources or aids – from book reviews to census lists, to lessons. You can even enroll in courses via the internet. Upon completion you will receive a certificate.

You may find the following sites of interest:

<http://www.csc.techcenter.org/~mneill/csc.html>

<http://www.conted.bcc.ctc.edu/users/marends/>

<http://www.oz.net/~cyndihow/howto.htm>

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~newbie/>

<http://www.smartlink.net/~leverich/20ways.html>

Reminder, when typing in internet addresses that you do so precisely. Any little change or error such as a / instead of a period will get you an error or “no such address” message. Also if you find a site you like or might be visiting often, “bookmark” it so you can return to it more easily later. You will simply “click” on it from your bookmark or favorites list.

If it is a question and answer type of site you wish to see, visit the following:

<http://new-jerusal.../genealogy.part17.html>

The Genealogy Lady has answers to numerous questions.

Another site with information about other forms of lessons or conferences is:

<http://coned.byu.edu/cw/cwprofes/genealogy/main.htm>

Some sites should be visited regularly, as they are constantly adding information or making changes. One of these is a site I have referenced previously:

<http://www.ancestry.com>

Dear Myrtle has a series of lessons and instructions linked to the Academy.

Family Tree Maker has a Genealogy “How-To” Guide at:

<http://www.familytreemaker.com/mainmenu.html>

Bulletin Boards, search lists, etc., are all places you could visit and in some cases add your name to the list.

Happy Surfing!

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Do You Know These People?

BY LINDA WIGGINS

I have in my possession 51 photographs dated from 1880-1911. The names on the back of these photos are as follows:

Mrs. Herbert Rawding; Nettie Rawding; Viola Maude Lewis age 8, Feb. 2, 1990; Arthur Maynard; Frank King; Irving A. Kinsman; Rhodes E. Cockum. There is also a place card with the name Mrs. Alfred Warren.

Most of the photographer stamps are from Waltham, Lynn, Boston; Salem Massachusettes;

Canton, and Columbus, Ohio; and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

There is one address for a Mr. King, 18 Church Street, Lynn, Mass USA.

If anyone is interested in these photographs, contact: Mrs. Linda Wiggins, P.O. Box 172, Lumsden SK S0G 3C0. Telephone: 1-306-731-2309.

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Page 1

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
Balance Sheet
As at December 31, 1997

AUDITORS' REPORT


To the Members
 Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc.
 Regina, Saskatchewan

We have audited the balance sheet of SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC. as at December 31, 1997, and the statements of revenue, expenditures and surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the society's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

At the year ended December 31, 1996 the Society had recorded in accounts payable a total of \$5,304 for goods and services ordered but not received by that time. If these expenditures were recorded in 1997, the year in which the goods were received and services rendered, the current statement of revenue, expenditures and surplus would report \$4,951 more in equipment purchases and \$353 more in administration expenditures, with a resulting excess expenditure of \$4,946 rather than \$358 excess revenue reported. Since the effect on the 1996 statement of revenue, expenditures and surplus was the reverse of the above, there is no net effect on surplus over the two years taken together.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the method of recording accounts payable referred to in the preceding paragraph, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Society as at December 31, 1997, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.


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

Regina, Saskatchewan
 January 16, 1998

E.J.C. DUDLEY & CO

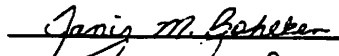
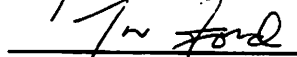
ASSETS

	1997	1996
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 93,772	\$100,104
Accounts receivable	1,915	879
Inventory - cost	5,019	4,710
Total Current Assets	<u>100,706</u>	<u>105,693</u>
CAPITAL ASSETS - note 4		
Equipment	69,956	66,595
Less accumulated depreciation	63,066	60,645
Net Capital Assets	<u>6,890</u>	<u>5,950</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$107,596</u>	<u>\$111,643</u>

LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,374	\$ 11,998
Deferred revenues - note 3	75,374	72,095
Total Liabilities	<u>78,748</u>	<u>84,093</u>
MEMBERS' EQUITY		
Surplus - page 3	21,958	21,600
Equity in capital assets - note 2	6,890	5,950
Total Members' Equity	<u>28,848</u>	<u>27,550</u>
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity	<u>\$107,596</u>	<u>\$111,643</u>

Approved on behalf of the Board:

 Director
 Director

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Surplus
For the year ended December 31, 1997

	1997	1996
REVENUE - page 6		
Administration	\$148,702	\$157,441
Programs	21,393	17,661
Total Revenue	<u>170,095</u>	<u>175,102</u>
EXPENDITURES - pages 7 and 8		
Administration	85,603	87,150
Travel and meetings	5,972	6,564
Membership communications	10,706	10,530
Programs	64,095	66,553
Equipment purchases	3,361	4,951
Total Expenditures	<u>169,737</u>	<u>175,748</u>
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	358	(646)
SURPLUS - beginning of the year	<u>21,600</u>	<u>22,246</u>
- end of the year	<u>\$ 21,958</u>	<u>\$ 21,600</u>

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
Statement of Changes in Financial Position
For the year ended December 31, 1997

CASH FROM (FOR) OPERATIONS	1997	1996
Excess revenue (expenditures)	\$ 358	(\$ 646)
Cash From (Applied To) Other Current Items:		
Accounts receivable	(1,036)	476
Inventory	(309)	178
Accounts payable	(8,624)	10,110
Deferred revenues	<u>3,279</u>	<u>(1,734)</u>
Total Cash From (For) Operations	(6,332)	8,384
CASH POSITION		
Beginning of year	<u>100,104</u>	<u>91,720</u>
End of year	<u>\$ 93,772</u>	<u>\$100,104</u>

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
Schedule of Revenue
For the year ended December 31, 1997

ADMINISTRATION	1997	1996
Grants - Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund	\$ 96,000	\$106,700
Memberships	39,652	38,609
Interest	1,508	3,358
Donations and fundraising	9,396	6,892
Expense recovery - GST refundable portion	1,862	1,776
Miscellaneous	<u>284</u>	<u>106</u>
Total Administration Revenue	<u>\$148,702</u>	<u>\$157,441</u>
PROGRAMS		
Family History Fair	\$ 1,024	\$ 1,622
Saskatchewan resident index	369	98
Workshop contracts	615	635
Subscriptions	5,093	4,931
Cultural working group	-	475
Research	6,095	5,408
Education	3,607	1,133
Special purchases donation	1,156	912
Cemetery	82	-
Reader printer	676	378
Publications	284	304
Seminar and annual meeting	1,238	765
Profit on sales	<u>1,154</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total Programs Revenue	<u>\$ 21,393</u>	<u>\$ 17,661</u>

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
December 31, 1997

1. GENERAL

The Society is incorporated under the Non-Profit Corporations Act of Saskatchewan. Its primary objective is the promotion and development of the study, research, and preservation of genealogy and family history in Saskatchewan.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

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

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

Total capital assets charged to operations during the year were \$3,361.

3. DEFERRED REVENUES

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

	1997	1996
Subscriptions	\$ 195	\$ 228
Workshop and other fees	665	1,385
Memberships	18,695	13,222
Donations and fundraising (specified)	9,569	9,260
Operating grant 1st half	<u>46,250</u>	<u>48,000</u>
	<u>\$ 75,374</u>	<u>\$ 72,095</u>

4. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	Rate	Accum. Deprec.	Net Book Value
			1997	1996
Computer equipment	\$37,784	40	\$32,583	\$ 5,201
Other equipment	<u>32,172</u>	20	<u>30,483</u>	<u>1,689</u>
	<u>\$69,956</u>		<u>\$63,066</u>	<u>\$ 6,890</u>

5. INCOME TAX STATUS

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

6. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain of the comparative figures have been restated to conform to the current manner of presentation, with no effect on surplus.

SASKATCHEWAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
Schedule of Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 1997

ADMINISTRATION	1997	1996
Salaries		
Salaries	\$ 58,138	\$ 58,138
Benefits	11,163	10,679
Professional development	65	307
Total Salaries	<u>69,366</u>	<u>69,124</u>
Office		
Rent	5,891	5,742
Printing and copying	1,191	1,181
GST	1,753	1,678
Communications	177	157
Telephone	1,415	1,469
Office supplies	795	742
Maintenance and repairs	92	424
Sundry	122	74
Total Office	<u>11,436</u>	<u>11,467</u>
Other		
Cultural working group	-	475
Promotions	714	737
Membership	1,113	1,492
Committee expense	791	1,514
Bank charges	116	53
Fees, license, and insurance	2,067	2,288
Total Other	<u>4,801</u>	<u>6,559</u>
Total Administration	<u>\$ 85,603</u>	<u>\$ 87,150</u>
TRAVEL AND MEETINGS		
Staff travel	640	1,371
Volunteer travel	3,174	3,229
Annual meeting and seminar	1,692	1,220
Board meetings	466	744
Total Travel and Meetings	<u>\$ 5,972</u>	<u>\$ 6,564</u>
MEMBERSHIP COMMUNICATIONS		
Bulletins		
Printing	9,334	9,171
Postage	1,086	1,130
Typing	-	50
Supplies	286	179
Total Membership Communications	<u>\$ 10,706</u>	<u>\$ 10,530</u>

SASKATCHEWAN GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
Schedule of Expenditures
For the year ended December 31, 1997

PROGRAMS	1997	1996
Library		
Program co-ordinator	\$38,620	\$38,532
Rent	5,891	5,742
Library resources	1,961	3,754
Bookbinding	892	1,375
Subscriptions	4,658	4,488
Postage	1,816	2,475
Printing	101	85
Research	1,259	1,414
Supplies	711	1,530
Total Library	<u>55,909</u>	<u>59,395</u>
Special purchases	1,176	912
Obituary files	157	170
Awards Recognition	126	60
Saskatchewan resident index	513	804
Fundraising	1,111	383
Cemetery	529	454
Education	2,758	2,000
Branch administration	156	170
Family History Fair	1,024	1,622
Reader printer	540	534
Publications	96	49
Total Programs	<u>\$64,095</u>	<u>\$66,553</u>
EQUIPMENT PURCHASES (NET OF SALES)		
Office	\$ 3,159	\$ 2,369
Library	202	2,582
Total Equipment Purchases	<u>\$ 3,361</u>	<u>\$ 4,951</u>

SGS Bulletin Board

LIBRARY CLOSURES:

10-11 April - Easter
17 & 18 April - AGM in Saskatoon
25 April - Family History Fair
18 May - Victoria Day
1 July - Canada Day
3 August - Saskatchewan Day

SUMMER HOURS:

On April 27, 1998 the hours change to:
Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 am - 4:30 pm
Last Saturday open - April 4, 1998.

WINTER HOURS:

On September 15, 1998 the hours change to:
Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 am - 4:30 pm
Last Monday open - September 7, 1998.

IN MEMORIUM:

- John Hard, husband of Nell - November 1997.
- Norm Wilson, husband of Marlene - 20 January 1998.

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, March 11 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.
English Research

- Index to Births, Marriages and Deaths for England and Wales plus alternate sources.

Wednesday, March 11 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.
English Research

- Census Records / Census Indexes for England and Wales.

Wednesday, April 1 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.
Irish Research

- Basic resources available in SGS Library: Gazetteers, Maps, Periodicals and the Topographical Dictionary.

Wednesday, April 1 1:00 - 3:00 p.m.
Irish Research

- Census Records, Directories, Gravestone Inscriptions and Memorials to the Dead, Griffith Valuations and Passenger Lists.

* * * *

Watch for details in the next Bulletin about upcoming workshops in June - cemetery recordings and Ontario resources; July - beginner classes and emigration records.

Are you interested in helping the SGS purchase the Swedish Immigration Lists on CD-ROM. There are 1.3 million names of immigrants who left Sweden between 1869 - 1930. Cost \$300 US. The SGS has received a donation of \$100 towards the purchase of this resource.

Announcements

BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Alberta Genealogical Society

The Alberta Genealogical Society presents the 25th Anniversary Conference 17-18 April 1998 at the Prince of Wales Armouries Heritage Centre, #116 10440-108 Ave., Edmonton, AB. Keynote speaker Dean Hunter.

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.

Kamloops Family History Society

Kamloops Family History Society presents Ancestral Trails Saturday, 9 May 1998 at the Desert Gardens Community Center, 540 Seymour Street, Kamloops, BC. Feature speakers: Dr. Penelope Christensen, Gretha Warren, Dale Lee Wahl, and Professor John Belshaw. For further info contact Pat King (250)372-3468 or e-mail bnpking@mail.netshop.net / Elenore Chamberland (250)376-3078 or e-mail elenorec@mail.netshop.net.

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.

The Federation of East European Family History Society (FEEFHS)

The Federation of East European Family History Society (FEEFHS) will be holding their annual conference in conjunction with the Wandering Volhynians in Vancouver, British Columbia on the weekend of 24 - 26 July 1998. Arrangements are being made to stage the conferences at the Best Western hotels in North Delta and Tsawwassen. More information is posted on the Internet. <http://feefhs.org>

Wandering Volhynians

Conference for Germans and their Descendants from Congress Poland and Volhynia on Saturday and Sunday, 25-26 July 1998 at the Delta Town & Country Inn. It is 25 minutes south of Vancouver, BC at the interchange of Highway #99 and Highway #17. For further details contact: Wandering Volhynians, 3492 West 39th Avenue, Vancouver BC V6N 3A2.

1998 GRHS Convention

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Family Bible

Mr. Banks has the family bible of Arma Laura Elizabeth Richardson and James Henry Bell who were married 11 July 1906. Their son, James Henry Bell, died at Davidson, Saskatchewan in June 1942. It describes Arma's genealogy. Would be happy to donate it to who can use it. Dr. Robert Banks, 12314 Hart Ranch, San Antonio, Texas 78249 USA.

Greek Association of Family History and Tradition (SIPEO)

SIPEO, the Greek Association of Family History and Tradition, provides assistance to those searching their Greek Ancestry. They publish a quarterly newsletter and lobby for access to records in Greece. Their hope is that more records will be available for microfilming by the Genealogical Society of Utah. Check the Family History Catalog for the records that are currently available.

SIPEO is pleased to announce that a Greek gazetteer (town dictionary) is available in English. Volume 1 provides information about most of the municipalities and communities of Greece. It lists the *Eparhia* (district), the *Nomos* (county), and the *Mitropolis* (diocese) to which each municipality belongs and the town in which the office of each is located. Volume 2 is under preparation with a target publishing date of June 1998. It will include all municipalities in Greece as well as every town and village, in Greek and English. Volume 3, to be published at a future date, will include all changes of locality names. For a copy of the gazetteer contact

Lica Catsakis at (801) 569-9201. The cost is \$20.00 plus \$4.00 US postage and handling. Greek Association of Family History and Tradition (SIPEO), P.O. Box 711027, Salt Lake City Utah 84171.

Young Irelanders Gathering

150th Anniversary Commemoration. The Young Irelanders Gathering - Late July 1998. Were a group of well educated men, both catholic and protestant, who were united with a fierce desire to change conditions for the catholic poor, prior to and during the famine. After a revolt in 1848, seven were captured, tried and transported to Van Diemen's Land, which is now known as Tasmania, a State of Australia. The program will embrace reenactments of the events of 1848, lectures, tours to historic sites and a final Commemorative Dinner. Those who wish to attend write to Tipperary Clans Office, 45 Main Street, Tipperary Town, Ireland, giving their name, address, how many will be attending, who their forebear was and which historical, genealogical or Irish cultural society they belong to, if applicable.



Queries

BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

CORSON: Daniel Corson (c1763-1849) originated Sussex Co., New Jersey, USA, migrated to Ontario in c1783 with wife and several children. Settled in Clinton Township. His wife was Rebecca Larrison (in USA) and Lawrason (in Canada). He is buried in Brantford, ON. No record found for Rebecca. Said to have had 12 children. One became Rev. Robert Corson, a saddle-bag preacher. Related names: Pettit, Freeland, Griffin, Forbes, Wood, Nixon, Tripp, Blakely, Scriver, McMaster, Dingman, Carscadden, Decatur, Wilson, James Orr (may have been an early NWMP officer. Some came to the West. Anxious to contact anyone for an upcoming book. Lily Corson, P.O. Box 41, Plenty SK S0L 2R0 or e-mail lily.corson@sk.sympatico.ca.

FISK/SNELLING/HAMILTON/WAKEFORD: Harrite Fisk, d. Of Austin Fisk and Emma Snelling, b. In Hanover (?), Ontario mid 1860s, m. William Wakeford in 1888. Austin & Emma m. 1861 at Wellington, Ontario. Aust's parents were Richard Fisk and Ann Hamilton, from Waterloo, Ontario. Richard's parents were possibly Augustus Fisk (from Suffolk, England) and wife Ann. Emma's parents were Goerge Snelling and wife Mary. Any info. appreciated. Dorothy Quebec, 256 - 6th Ave. S.E., Swift Current SK S9H 3N8.

McRAE/GALBRAITH: Seek info. on families of John McRae and Jessie Galbraith, who went west in March 1889, settled in the Cottonwood district and Grand Coulee. Married names of daughters were: Christina m. James Moore, Florence m. Jack McKenzie, Kate m. Sam Fisher, Edna m. James Lindsay-Alexander and Vine m. Harry Adlem. Sons Norman, Archie, Pete, Dan and Roderick. Roderick spent some time in Regina, m. Hazel Coleman. Any info. appreciated. Dianne Childs, 12 Milne St, Alliston ON L9R 1B9 or e-mail

wchilds@bconnex.net.

NORMAN/SMITH/NIXON: Seek info on William Frederick and Caroline (nee Smith) Norman as well as Robert and Dorothy Stacey (nee Smith) Nixon. Caroline and Dorothy were sisters who married in England and emigrated to Saskatchewan between 1910 and 1920. Any info greatly appreciated. Mary Sones, 1109 95th Ave., Dawson Creek BC V1G 1J2.

OSBORNE: Seek info on Angeline Osborne who came from Creemore ON, moved to Weyburn in 1894, then to Viceroy in 1904. She died at her daughter's in Lethbridge, AB in 1947. Her daughters were Rose, and Alice (Mrs. Ellis McMillan). Helen Blackburn, RR#1, Nottawa ON L0M 1P0.

HOWARD: Seek corres with descs of Joe and Maggie Howard of Crocus Plains, SK. Their family were Grace (Mrs. Merle Kezar); J.R.; Margaret (Mrs. Hugh Robinson); Ida Mae (Mrs. Melvin Fletcher); Ross; Dorothy (Mrs. Walter Garratt). Helen Blackburn, RR#1, Nottawa ON L0M 1P0.

WEISHAUP/KRAUS: Seek info on Carl (Karl) Weishaupt, b. 1882, in Bukovina, Austria. Immigrated to Canada in 1910 with Caroline (Carolena) Kraus, b. 22 Sep 1889, from Kassa, Hungary. Arriving here with son John Weishaupt, b. 8 Nov 1908. Settling in Dubuc-Grayson and then Mellville, SK, Carl worked for CPR, then went into construction. Children: John, Jacob (Jack), Tony (Anton), Isador, a set of twins that died named Carolus & Maria., Ann, Mary, Joe, and Rudolph (Rudy). Caroline then raised a granddaughter, Helen. Two other children died, but no idea whether they died in Canada or overseas. A name mentioned is Emma. Anyone help would be appreciated. Shelley Mack, P.O. Box 947, Fruitvale BC VOG ILO or e-mail smack@tra.auracom.com.

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, AB T9V 2L6.
Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:00 pm at Lloydminster Public Library.
Contact: Edith Cunningham #875-0578

CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH: Box 298, Central Butte, S0H 0T0.
Meetings: 4th Wed. at 7:30 pm at various locations. Contact: Joanne Berg #796-2148

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

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

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 272, Mankota, S0H 2W0.
Meetings: 3rd Tues at 7:30 pm at Hazenmore SK. 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: Sandra Lebarre #874-2829

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 23, Pangman, S0C 2C0. Meetings: 4th
Wed/Thurs., time varies at Pangman Public Library. 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. Contact: Louise Butterfield,
Box 63, Somme, S0E 1N0 #278-2705.

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: Box 1464, Prince Albert, S6V 5T1.
Meetings: 2nd Tues. 7:30 pm at P.A. 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 at Carnduff/Oxbow. 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 472, Eston, S0L 1A0. Meetings: 3rd
Tues. at Wheatland Regional Library. Contact: Gail Milton #962-3382

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



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 envelop 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.

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