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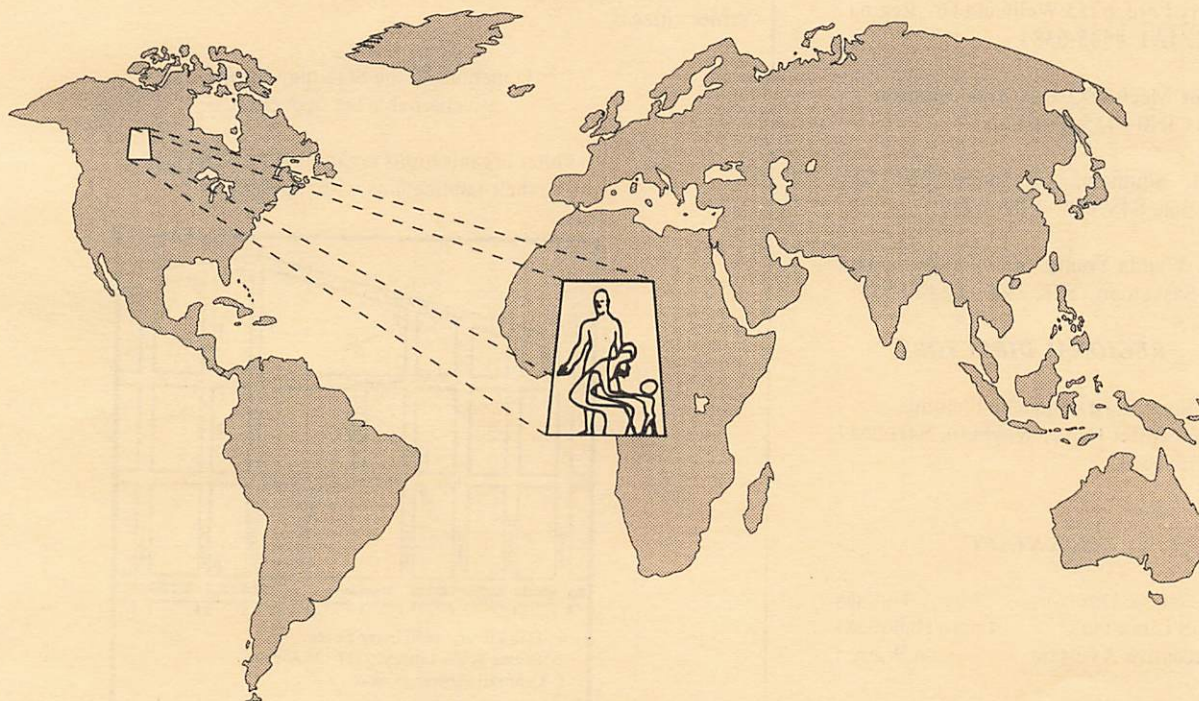


# Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 30 NUMBER 4

DECEMBER 1999

## BULLETIN



Helping you research your family history around the world



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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## Summer

Monday - Friday  
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## Library & Office Hours

## Winter

Tuesday to Saturday  
9:30am - 4:30pm  
Closed Saturdays of long weekends

SGS Web Site: <http://www.saskgenealogy.com>

*Correspondence should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope.*

1999

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**Mission Statement:** The SGS is a volunteer provincial heritage organization whose purpose is to promote and develop the study, research, and preservation of Genealogy and Family History.

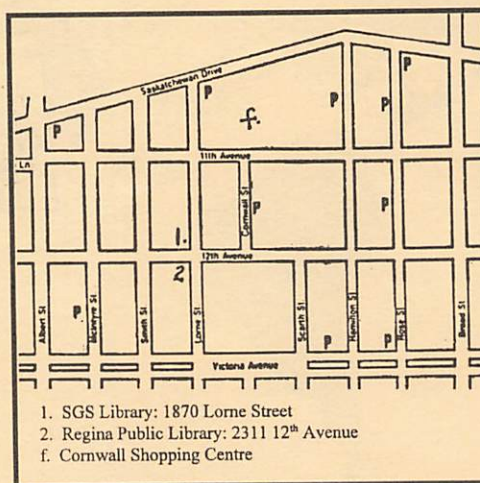
**The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).**

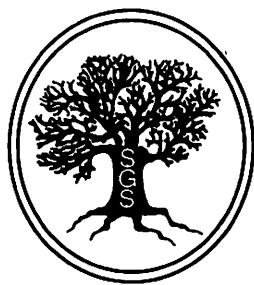
1. Education - Provide encouragement and instruction in scientific and ethical research methods.
2. Preservation, Conservation and Collection - Preserve, conserve and collect materials relevant to the study of genealogy and family history.
3. Resources - Develop and maintain SGS's human and financial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

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* 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 January 15th, 2000. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.*

# President's Letter

**BY JANIS BOHLKEN**  
SGS President

My term as President of SGS ends on December 31, 1999. During my 2 year term as President, I learned many things about our Society that I will take with me. It has been a real learning experience since this is the first Board of Directors that I have served on. It has given me greater insight on how SaskCulture works and what they demand from us as part of their cultural community.

I would like to thank Marge, Laura and Lisa for always being there to guide and advise me during my term. Especially to Lisa for always reminding me when I miss an article or forget one of my duties.

I would like to thank the Board for making these two years an enjoyable time. I hope everyone had fun and learned something also.

To the branches of SGS, thank you for taking the time to read my articles in SGS Connections, for the conversations at the Seminars, AGM and for attending the Branch Workshops. All your time and efforts are appreciated.

For all the people that volunteer for SGS, thank you for your contributions. It is most appreciated.

To all the members of SGS, good luck in your research and any volunteer work that you will do for SGS in the future on any of our worthwhile programs such as SHRD or SRI or Cemetery, etc.

I wish to send my best wishes to Arlene Frolick and the board of 2000. Keep up the good work.

Season Greetings and the best to everyone in the year 2000!

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# Editor's Notes

**BY MARGE THOMAS**  
Executive Director

Have you ever stopped to think of how genealogical records or indexes have become available to genealogical researchers? They are likely indexed or transcribed by a genealogical society such as the SGS' cemetery records or the Saskatchewan Resident Index (SRI). It is necessary to support them so they may continue their work. Societies also lobby on your behalf for access to records.

In this issue, there is a renewal form for the year 2000. The rate remains the same as 1999. Please forward your fees early, so there will be no interruption of services.

I would like to recognize all those people who are involved with the production of the Bulletin: Laura Hanowski, Lisa Warren and myself are co-editors working as a team and Gillian Brodie assistant editor (editing for clarity, style and grammar). Contributing editors are: Chris Krismer - Computer column and Linda Neely - Cemetery Program. Editors of columns are: Alice Achter and Rae Chamberlain - News & Notes and John Chamberlain - Queries and Announcements. Pauline Boesser as proof reader. All those people who provide us with articles and fillers for the Bulletin. Thank you for all your help. We also welcome anyone who is interested in working with us. Please keep sending in your articles.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from all of us to all of you!

++++



# Genealogy in the 21st Century

BY RYAN TAYLOR

*Ryan Taylor presented this lecture at SGS Seminar, October 1999 in Moose Jaw. Printed with permission.*

"In a few years, genealogy as we know it will be dead. The way that families form and split up nowadays and the number of illegitimate children that are born, people aren't going to be interested in finding out about their family history. They won't have a family history to look up."

Is this so? It seems doubtful to me, because so many of the people whom I have helped with their genealogy are looking precisely because they do not know. Many of them are pressured to find out because they come from situations which ask questions. In Ron Lambert's articles about what motivates people to begin looking at their family history, which were published in *Families*, the Ontario Genealogical Society's journal, we find that in many cases it is a family mystery which provokes those first steps. As we all know, that leads to a longtime commitment from the pleasures and satisfactions which come later.

It is true that the role of the family has changed in many ways. But there have always been illegitimate children, broken homes and stray people whose background is difficult to determine. The broken homes were as often as not caused by disease instead of legal separation, although divorce has never been as unknown as we would like to think. And stray people were simply caused by distance and the lack of a telephone to let people know where they were.

What sorts of records will be different in the next century, and how will genealogists deal with them?

One of the great considerations, which has begun already as an issue, but which must be considered is that of privacy. A great many records are kept about us now, virtually all of them on computer databases, and a great number of those managed by the government. Since we have to give our Social Insurance number every time we sign up for anything, we can envisage all the information going to some great central computer, where everything is written down against our name. Remember that old image about sportsmanship which had an old man in a big white beard writing everything down against your name in a book using a quill pen? It didn't matter whether you won or lost, it was how you played the game.

Now, of course, the old man's place has been taken by somebody with a keyboard, and now it doesn't matter how you played at all. Everything is still written down against your name.

Our subsequent fears of who might have access to that information has led to safeguards being put in place so that the unscrupulous will not see it. And those fearful of what might be done with our personal information have restricted practically every move we make toward getting the information. It is interesting that government barriers in Canada about information, personal or not, are more restrictive than in most other Western countries. And Canadians, being such a good-natured lot, go along with it.

To use a good genealogical example, in Ontario even the indexes to the civil registration records are kept from us and accessible only to civil servants who have no particular training in the area. We must wait seventy to ninety-five years before the material becomes publicly available. In both the United States and Britain, at least the indexes are available

much more readily. In England, they are publicly accessible the same year.

There may be good reasons for considering what should be private and what public, but the idea that these records should never be publicly available is often toyed with. Here, genealogists should become alarmed, for in destroying public records completely to protect someone's privacy, we prevent anyone from finding the answers in the future to questions which we routinely ask today. And the destruction of information nowadays is much easier than in the past: all it takes is a simple click on a keyboard and huge files of data can be gone. No chance of somebody finding them seventy years from now, where they have been lost in a locked sub-basement room. They only existed on a computer drive, and one click of the keyboard and all is lost.

Others might be encoded on equipment which would then become outmoded. Consider, for instance, the fate of recordings on reel-to-reel tape. What use are they now, when no one has a player to use them? In Indiana, the same fate almost befell some computerised data on metal discs from the early days of data processing. Just in time, someone noticed and had the information transferred before the technology vanished. With things changing as quickly as they do, this could happen.

The American genealogist Robert Charles Anderson has pointed out that there is a movement to make many of these records accessible but only with a restricted access. You would have to be a licensed private investigator to see them. This creates an interesting image when we consider our well-known professional genealogists of today trading in their Archives of Ontario passes for a PI's trenchcoat. Can you see Brenda Merriman or Laura Hanowski slinking up a dark alley in search of someone's death certificate?

Another aspect of this privacy question which has definitely come to the fore in the past year is the fact that in Canada civil servants make the decisions about what needs to be kept private. They are

appointed to privacy offices and so they have a vested interest in keeping as much private as possible, first to maintain their own jobs, but also because they deal with protecting privacy, whatever the validity, they become obsessed with the idea. The current situation with the 1911 census, where we have civil servants spending inordinate amounts of time worrying about the privacy of people who have been dead for more than half a century, is an example in point.

There are two areas which are particularly touchy, also in the privacy field: finding birth parents or birth children, and finding estranged family members.

Adoption is an area of enormous emotional power. Virtually everyone has some kind of opinion on the subject, and those who have been personally affected by an adoption have strong feelings to go along with their opinion.

I have dealt with a great many people who have been searching either for birth parents or birth children, more often the former than the latter. For almost all of them, there is an overwhelming and very personal need to discover their story. It may not be necessary to forge a longterm relationship with these lost parents, but there is a need to know which pushes aside other considerations.

I will even go out on a limb and say that, for those of us who have not experienced the adoption situation first-hand, it may be necessary to say that our opinion really does not count. Ann Landers, who has given advice on the subject many times, feels that adoptees have no right to know; her feelings are all for the parents who want to hide. I disagree. The children who had the major role in the adoption, but no part of the choosing must be given some chance to have their say.

And this is the way society is moving, too. We have seen a loosening of the old rules about adoptions, where the searching children could learn nothing. Now they have the opportunity. And in the



future, as the shame surrounding adoptions becomes less and less (as it has over the past two decades), we will find that access to information will continue to improve.

Not everyone agrees. Curt Witcher observed that two recent cases in the United States have taken children from adoptive parents several years after their adoption, placing them once again with birth parents. This may be an indication that the "rights" of birth parents are viewed as paramount to the other parties, and might indicate a swing in popular feeling.

What about the chance of finding separated members of the family? In the past, someone who vanished because they did not want to be found usually stayed that way. It was an easy matter for them to go out west, start a new life and keep away from their family. Many people ended up in that situation simply because they didn't bother writing home. My great-uncle Frank, for example, led a rather raffish life in Montana and Idaho, married four times (twice to the same woman), acting as a security guard in mining camps. His mother died when he was thirteen, and he was not close to his father, so only occasionally would he communicate with home. When he died in 1960, he had been out of touch with his sisters for many years, and it was his first (and second) wife who telephoned across the country with the news. Could we have found him if we needed to? Perhaps not. He was not exactly hiding, but he was certainly lost.

In 1999, finding him would have been a simple matter. City directories, to use an old-fashioned tool, are now available for many places, even small cities, and we would have located him there. If not, there is Phonedisc and its cousins, which is now available for Canada as well as the United States. To find someone on Phonedisc can take a matter of minutes.

For some years now, it was possible to send a letter to someone you cannot locate to the Social Insurance office (social security in the US and

similar in Britain), and they would forward it to their last known address. The overwhelming response to this service has led to it being discontinued. However, with city directories, the internet, drivers' licence bureaux and similar agencies, however, it is a simple matter to find a lost person now. All it takes is a little time and a little know-how. To escape from the documentation of the modern world, you have to be homeless, a street person.

However, the storage of this information once it becomes outmoded, and the decisions about keeping it, are another matter. Now, material of this kind is stored on long-term computer discs. Local government records, for instance, are stored in this way and there is a great deal of discussion about how they will be dealt with. The great question that many people do not wish to face is that they do not know how long the computer discs will last—that is, their physical capacity to remain accurate as time passes. We really have no idea. There are so many technologies available to us, but the one which we have developed recently to last for 1500 years is—paper, the most old-fashioned one of all.

A side issue is that information on discs of this kind can be altered, either accidentally or intentionally, and the alteration leaves no trace.

But perhaps it doesn't matter whether these databases full of information will be available or not. Perhaps we will not need to do any research anyway, for everything will be accessible at the turn of a switch.

Did you see the newsletter of the Family History Library in Salt Lake City in January 1994, the one which announced the new Ancestral File? It said that now, at last, your family history was available simply by typing your name into a computer and hitting the enter button! As simple as that!

Non-genealogists, who are often also non-computer-users, come into our library intent on spending an hour or so and going away with their family history. They have heard that there is a

computer and all you will need to do is put in your name and the family history comes out. I am told that the recent genealogy article in *Macleans* also gave some people that impression. I wonder if it will ever be so simple.

Currently, there is a movement by people to create larger and larger collections of data. They do this by taking material which other people have compiled and dumping them into their new database facility. Since it is so difficult to patrol (or control) these activities, people seem able to divert the products of other peoples' work with some ease. As these facilities are created, they will become larger and larger. Soon, there will be no trace of where the information came from, only that it exists. People will access it and produce their family histories from it. The cycle will continue and before you know it, why you only have to enter the name which interests you and a family history will appear!

One problem that has existed since the invention of the photocopier, or maybe even before, has been the appropriation of information without acknowledgment. I see a great many family histories in the course of my work, and the majority of them do not detail where the information they provide comes from.

For many of the people who are compiling these enormous databases, the principal object is the making of money. Whether there might be plagiarism or the violation of copyright involved is of no concern to them.

Even if these books acknowledge the source, and thus avoid plagiarism, they may be using copyrighted material without obtaining permission. Once material is placed on the Internet, it seems to be freely available for copying and spreading. The copyright question is taken very seriously in Canada but controlling the Internet is impossible.

But you will think that all this grumpiness shows that I am not in favour of the technological advancements which have become our tools for the

future. This is not so. I have some fears about how they will be used by some people, it is true. But I also know that we will be able to produce family histories which will have more to offer their readers.

And technology will also offer us a new and exciting road to travel in the field of medical genealogy. For many of us, one of the attractions of this hobby is the chance to learn more about some of the health problems which we have in our families, where they originated and how we might deal with them. In my own family, early in my genealogical research I found where our migraine headaches came from, and heard the stories about who suffered, and how. I have learned that a study at an ophthalmological institute in England is looking at hereditary eye problems of a kind affecting my brother and originating in our ancestral village in Oxfordshire.

Many of you will know of the DNA studies which can trace the same genetic links through two or three centuries. People all over North America are invited to contribute. This has raised, in some people's minds, the possibility of using DNA evidence to determine if a certain person in the past is in fact the ancestor of someone in the present day by comparing their DNA.

It is easy enough to see how the living person's DNA might be available, but what of the ancestor of a century ago?

It is a simple matter of digging up the grave and finding a bit of bone, a hank of hair, and proceeding with that. We have a standing joke in our office that one of my colleagues has a wish to do just that with his suspected great-great-grandmother in a cemetery in Ohio. And who knows, it might come to it, too.

That fact that virtually all of the better quality computer softwares for family histories now include some feature to record medical information indicates that this has become a central focus for family historians, and our interest in the genetic basis of health will probably continue to connect family



history and medical history for a long time to come. In addition, it has linked family historians, those newcomers to the fields of serious historical study, with demographers and anthropologists who have found that their work has new points of research in genealogy.

But let us turn for a moment from the databases and the might-becomes, the theoretical side of things, to the actual product which results from our years of research. I mean, of course, the physical product and not the thing which most of us work toward, which is that sense of accomplishment and the knowledge we gain.

What of the family history which sits on the library shelf? In the past, it was a smallish book, usually without illustrations, giving birth, death and marriage dates, names and an occasional address.

Lately, it has grown bigger, with charts and poorly reproduced photographs. There has been a tendency in some cases for collections of family group sheets to be called "family histories." I suggest that they are collections of data about a family but not histories, which implies that there is a story involved. Family group sheets tell no story and are incomprehensible to non-genealogists.

And in the future? Will the family history on the shelf grow larger yet?

In some sense, I hope so. With the technologies which we have today, some of them in their infancy, we will be able to write a history on a computer disc, include with it all the original documents in a scanned format, put in all the photographs we want, in the most perfect condition, and any other bits we fancy. The result, stored on disc, will take up little space and be easily shipped elsewhere in a lightweight package. We will be able to extract pieces of it for printing—if printing still exists.

What materials will we have used to put together this marvel on disk?

Undoubtedly there will be computerized indexes. These exist already in various sizes.

There are attempts to create large or very large indexes. The most obvious of these is FamilySearch, the massive index produced in Salt Lake City.

Smaller, but still very large, indexes are in the process of being made, and I expect they will become the norm. The large index which was known as *People of Ontario 1600-1900* when it was published fifteen years ago was only moderately successful, but technology and our understanding of what we need has advanced greatly in the last decade. The new version of *People of Ontario* is called *The Central Canadians*. The books which have resulted are very large indeed and will be of great assistance to genealogists with people lost in Ontario and Manitoba.

But perhaps here we have our own limitations in view, for the massive database which produced these books has been used—to produce books. Since I wrote these words, five years ago, the transition from books to the Internet has happened. Now, everywhere, new indexes are springing up. Perhaps the best example to give you is the Saskatchewan Residents' Index, massive and easily manipulated to find lost people in this province. Many materials are now produced on computer disk rather than paper, because it is cheaper and easier to transport than fat books. This can mean floppy disks or CD-ROMs.

An interesting advantage to material on CD is that it can be used to enhance the existing quality of the material which is on it. The smudged, hard-to-read census entry, for instance, can be manipulated to remove the smudge and bring up the handwriting so that it is easier to read than it is on the microfilm, or even on the original! The capacity to make these improvements is now given to you, even to me. That has happened in the last few years also—who knows what is coming around the corner!

However, when we think about the future, which at the moment is full of visions of

information available on CD instead of in print, we are faced with another kind of problem. What of an institution such as my own, where we have two hundred or more people a day doing research. If the information they need is only available on CD, will we have to provide two hundred or more CD-ROM readers? The space and expense factors are mind-boggling. At least for the moment, we must be glad that books are so easy to store and are able to be spread among the visitors so simply.

Forty years ago, before the photocopier and when television meant only Ed Sullivan, the new technology was microfilm. This soon branched into microfiche, which is easier to store but more complex to retrieve (and, can you believe it, there are still people who think fiche are too modern and ungainly?). The conversion of a great deal of print material to microfilm took place beginning in the 1950s. The most significant of these conversions was the filming of the census', and the faith that bureaucracy had in microform is encapsulated in the story that, once the filming of the 1881 census was over, the civil servants in Ottawa destroyed the originals. They knew that the new technology lasts forever.

We know different now, of course, but since then huge amounts of newspaper and many nineteenth century books have moved from their mouldering, brittle original formats to plastic and chemicals, and have become familiar to us that way. As much as I hear people complain about reading microfilm and how hard it is on the eyes, the back, the arms, I think it is preferable to sitting all day with the original newspapers. I did a great deal of original newspaper work in England in the days before they had heard about microfilm over there—this was 1978—and tasks that would have taken an hour or two with film required a whole day with huge, smelly books, turning each fragile page carefully.

Did I say that we know different now? Nobody today is planning on converting historical documents to microfilm and then destroying the originals, are

they? Of course they are. Many managers of public records, with buildings bursting at the seams, are eager to convert their bulky files to tiny drawers of microfiche, or to some disc media which a salesperson has assured them will last 'forever'. They will concern themselves with questions of access, of real preservation, later. It is an immediate question of money.

And as for the difficulty of how long storage media will last, the question is quite real. Although authorities seem to think that CD-ROM discs have an unknown life-span of 5-20 years, I read a puff piece recently that assured everyone they will last 'forever'.

But I suspect that the days of microfilm are numbered, too. Before long, we will look on a reel of film in the same way we view those photocopies that required the special paper with the slimy feel, and chemicals that faded after five years or so. We thought they were the best possible thing in 1964, but not today.

Soon, the documents which we have on film—the newspapers, rare books and archival collections—will be transferred to another, even more portable and useful form. They will be on disk or on-line. We will be able to have a whole run of a newspaper in the comfort of our own computer room.

The invention which will enable this to happen is the scanner. More fully, they are "optical character readers" or OCR and they read what is on the page by measuring light bounced off the subject image and transfer it to a computer disk simply by running the scanner along the printed or handwritten page. It is so simple!

It should be said right away that scanners are really in their infancy. One early assessment which I read actually said they may have an 80% error rate! Their makers would make you think they will do everything you wish, but I think that even in a few years they will be completely different, and better.



Even if they had a 90% accuracy rate, that still means that one word in ten is wrong. What implications does that have for the family or local historian?

For instance, current scanners have a limited ability, and given their cost, I think most people would want to get something a little more for their money than what they have to offer. And the quality of the scan itself can be doubtful, especially in the case of colour scanners, which might be compared to the state of colour television in the late 1950s. This uncertainty is a disadvantage for those who want to scan handwritten documents, especially those with more unusual handwritings, such as Gothic or even a more uneven 19th century hand. And the questions raised by photographs or other graphics are more complex. Larry Ledden, in his *Complete guide to scanning*, now in its third edition, said in the first edition in 1994 that hand-held scanners really were not useful for printed text in their present form. His emphasis was on photographs and that is what most people used their scanners for at the time, but now the genealogists whom I hear talking about scanners all have printed or handwritten text in mind.

And yet, even as I write this there is a new development in scanners. The pen scanner made a leap forward in September with the introduction of the C Pen, which looks like a highlighter but can pick up data as the pen is run over it. It can also receive data by writing, as with a regular pen. By using this one, tiny device, the person working in a library can write and scan a huge amount of information which can then be discharged from the device when you are at home.

What is the quality? I do not know, it is too new to have been evaluated, but I suspect that in the next months we will see reviews and those among us who are most interested in having the latest gadget will indeed have a row of C Pens in their pockets. And perhaps in twenty years we will all have something similar—that is, unless scanners have become obsolete by then.

But there is still the problem of quality. Perhaps it is all summed up by the heading in an evaluation of a number of scanners in *PC Week* which bore the headline "Scanners Good for non-critical tasks". If we are going to spend the money and go to the trouble required of scanning at this stage in its development, we would regard their work as essential, not non-critical.

But all this is only temporary. Within a few years, scanners will be doing all the things we want them to do. We will be taking the family documents which we find and scanning them into our pen or pocketbook computers, transferring them into our central database at home later, and working them all into that final family tree on disc.

Those who think much about future genealogical research probably have a big dream. That involves being able to stay at home and plug into research facilities hundreds of miles away, or even farther. I like the idea myself. I wish I could consult the archival resources of the Devon Record Office tomorrow, but I cannot afford to go there this year. What a pleasure to contemplate going into the office a little early, turning on my computer and calling up the Rolle family papers in Exeter for a little exploring before I settle down to work.

When microfilm came on the scene, the same kinds of claims were made for it, but it has taken forty years and more and many quite basic things (such as local newspapers) are still not available in this way. If it takes so long to get those original documents on-line, I will be an old man still sitting at home waiting to call up the Devon Record Office on my home computer. Technology will start in a new direction and pass us by.

I cannot think of an answer to this. Over the past four decades the rate of microfilming of documents has accelerated constantly. The availability of a variety of things on-line has not started slowly, but there are millions of possible collections of documents waiting to zoom over the wires.

And that brings me to the big black hole at the end of the line. We know where technology is going: toward more on-line searching, better CD-ROM capability, advanced scanning techniques. All these will improve.

As Mark Howells has pointed out, the ease of interacting with institutions—libraries, archives, government agencies—has already been revolutionized by the internet. Through their websites we can now consult their catalogues, determine if their services will help us, and ask them questions. For many of these institutions, who have cramped facilities or shortages of staff, the internet has helped ease their burdens as well as established a new audience for their wares spread over a vast geographical area. This will only increase as more of their collections can be consulted directly on-line.

But what is next? If I could answer that, I'd be in Silicon Valley in California making a fortune. What did our ancestors in the 1890s envisage? They had heard a whisper about a new idea called the refrigerator and the automobile was just around the corner. But of course they knew nothing about the airplane or the radio or the television or video or a hundred other things we take for granted. They could hardly envision the refrigerator. We can hardly envision the scanner. Who knows what the scanner of the future will be able to do? Perhaps it will even have an automatic ice-maker in its handle.

So what does all this mean for those of us here in 1999?

I think that genealogy has some new directions ahead of it. It continues to grow, to thrive, and as it does it generates a great deal of money. That means businesses will be founded with genealogy as a base, and they will be both useful and sub-criminal in nature. Where there is money to be made, that happens.

The records of North America, many of them in the midst of being exploited, will continue to be mined to everyone's advantage. At the same time,

the records of Europe, particularly Eastern Europe, will come into their own. Huge parts of our population have continental ancestry, and much of the work in those areas has not been done in depth as yet. Soon, the work of filming, transcribing, entering, and—this is the new part—translating, will become big business in those countries. Their tottering economies will welcome the tourists, and the genealogical tourists above all.

What of Michael Toennessen who has said, "If progress in technology continues at the pace of the last year, many of the roadblocks that have hindered genealogists of the past will either be eliminated or made easier to conquer"?<sup>1</sup> He is partially right, but there will be new problems as there always are. Those of us who did genealogy in the 1960s can scarcely believe the changes we see around us now—virtually all of them for the better. But as our expectations change, so do the possibilities for new problems. Problems are always with us.

Most of us have our family history material in the computer, in whatever form. Every new release of the big genealogical softwares add more detail, more ways to manipulate the data. The aim of them all is to contain the data and produce—a book! But it's all there on the hard drive, on a disk.

But will all the documents end up on disk too? I am not sure that situation will come so quickly. As I mentioned before, the lifespan of CD-ROMs is quite uncertain. Microfiche is thought to have a life of a century to a century and a half. But recently they have invented a paper which will last for a millennium and a half. To have tested it, of course, some monk in the dark ages would have had to begin working on it, but the real point is that paper—so much derided by technologists, overwhelming us with its weight and its need to be filed—is still the most accessible way to store information for everyday use, the best way to share data with others.

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<sup>1</sup>Michael J. Toennessen, "What is in the future for computer genealogists?" *Whatcom Genealogical Society Bulletin*, v. 23, no. 2, p. 38.



The development of genealogical software has made it easier to produce genealogies—collections of data which have little soul but the material is there. For those who want to produce a family history, the kind with stories, with biographies, with descriptions of people and their lives which make them leap from the page for their descendants, the software is a tool but not an end in itself. The primary means of creating a family history is still your brain and imagination, which can collect and collate the data and serve it forth to delight the reader. People who allow the software to write their genealogies for them produce a useful reference tool, but not a book which people can actually read.

One interesting sidelight to the new technologies is that when we use data from them in what we write, we must find new ways to cite the source. For those of us who can hardly get used to the standard means of citing books or articles, citing a web site or a CD-ROM might seem impossible. Fortunately this is being coded for us and we have only to find the correct way of doing it via an article from an expert.

In his column in *Ancestry* (May-June 1998), Mark Howells suggests that Elizabeth Shown Mill's *Evidence!* has good examples and direction in this matter. He discusses web sites, e-mail, mailing lists, and CD-ROMs. Drew Smith devoted two columns in *Genealogical Computing* (Jan-Mar 1998 and Apr-Jun 1998) to the subject. The first dealt with web sites and the second to electronic messages (e-mail, mailing lists, groups and bulletin boards). A more specialized publication in booklet form will no doubt appear soon, to be updated as new forms of electronic sources appear.

In addition there should be standards for the treatment of the data, taking into account its format on the web, on disk or whatever the future brings. The National Genealogical Society in Washington DC has already issued a proposed list of standards, and will probably update these as things develop. If you would like to see them, they were published in *Generations*, the journal of the New Brunswick

Genealogical Society in the summer 1999 issue.

The hottest internet topic may be publishing on the web, with many people seeing this as the sure future. A great many indexes and collections are already there, but will we be satisfied to see our family history on the web but not in any more concrete form? I think that for most of us, something else might be required, something which will ensure that our work will last for at least a generation or two.

Having our genealogy on the web does allow a lot of people to see it easily. This means that others who are interested in the same people can find us and we can work collaboratively to push back the frontiers of our research. That will make internet publishing worthwhile.

Whatever the form we use to produce our family history, and whatever the technology we employ to store, print, send or illustrate it, the basic truths about family history will remain the same. It will be just as important that the researcher be thorough and accurate, good old-fashioned virtues which do not change. And the pleasures which we derive from our work, the sense of fulfillment, the amusement, the stimulation of mind and spirit, these will remain unbroken by the changes in technology. As we edge closer to the new millennium, I hope that all of you continue to find genealogy as rewarding a hobby as I do.

*Ryan Taylor is a genealogical librarian at the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He lectures extensively on genealogy and history, and is the author of numerous articles and books, including **Routes to Roots** (1997), **Books You Need to do Genealogy in Ontario** (1996), **Much to be Done** (1996) and **Across the Waters** (1998), the last two books were done with Frances Hoffman. He was editor of **Families**, the journal of the Ontario Genealogical Society 1988-1997, and now author of family history columns in **Kitchener-Waterloo Record** and the online **Global Gazette**.*

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# News & Notes

BY ALICE ACHTER AND RAE CHAMBERLAIN

*These Bulletins/Journals are in SGS Collection.*

**National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Volume 87, No. 1, March 1999.**

- A Right to Bear Arms? An Examination of Commercial Offerings for "Henderson of St. Laurence, Scotland"
- Correcting Local History: The Identity and Origin of Dr. Moses Baker Sr. of Braintree, Massachusetts
- Genealogical Treasure in an Account Book: The Identification of Francisco Xavier de Lomba
- Nineteenth-Century Death Records: How Dependable Are They?
- Aaron Clark Family Record

**Australian Family Tree Connections, March 1999.**

- Hilly's Digital Darkroom
- Review of Legacy 2.0
- The Family Myth: The Famous Relative - Fact or Fancy!

**Ottawa Branch News - Ottawa Branch of OGS, Vol.32, No.3, May-June 1999.**

- Katie's companions. A list of Quarriers Home Children who were passengers on the S.S. Siberian on the 29th of May, 1896.
- Index to Letters Left in Perth's Post Office, 1834-1845
- Wesleyan Methodist Baptisms, Russel Township, Ottawa District 1847-1860

**Black Hills Nuggets - The Rapid City Society for Genealogical Research Inc., Vol.XXXII, No.2, May 1999.**

- Some Disasters in South Dakota
- Flood Disaster, June 9, 1972. A nominal list of death certificates from Pennington County, SD is given
- Preservation in Case of a Flood

**Metropolitan - Journal of the London & North Middlesex FHS, Vol.21, No.3, April 1999.**

- Parish Passes - Records Within Records
- Pallots Marriage Index pre 1800-1837
- Name Index to John Hollingshead's "Ragged London in 1861"
- A History of Almshouses

**The Nova Scotia Genealogist - Genealogical Association of N.S., Vol.XVII, No.1, Spring 1999.**

- Emma M. Stirling and Hillfoot Farm
- Young Immigrants In Nova Scotia. Information on children who came in August, 1873.
- Halifax Naval Yard Pay and Muster Books to 1820, A New Source for Nova Scotia Genealogists
- Nova Scotians Buried In Nanaimo Cemetery, Vancouver Island 1876-1926

**Journal of the Cumbria Family History Society, No.91, May 1999.**

- More Cumbrian M.I.'s
- Penrith Herald - October 1898
- Extracts from Apprentice Rolls, Lancaster 1709-1750

**Wiltshire Family History Society, April 1999.**

- A Genealogical Journey
- What a Difference A Will Makes

**BRANTches - Brant County Branch of OGS, Vol.19, No.2, May 1999.**

- Vital Statistics From the Brant County House of Refuge 1888
- Brant County Post Offices
- Records Concerning Eviction of Squatters in the 1840's on aboriginal land in Tuscarora Township

**East European Genealogist - Journal of the East European Gen. Soc. Inc., Vol.7, No.2, Winter 1998.**

- LDS Microfilming In Eastern Europe
- Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Cemetery Transcript (Part 3)

**Past Tents - Thunder Bay District Branch of OGS, Vol.20, No.2, June 1999.**

- The H.M.C.S. "Griffon". A list of Active Service deaths appears in the article.

**THE IRISH At Home and Abroad, Vol.6, No.1, 1st Quarter 1999.**

- The Irish as Maori
- Finding Irish Estate Papers
- The Irish in Alberta
- North American Church Records for Tracing Irish immigrants

**The Nipissing Voyageur - The Nipissing Branch of OGS, Vol.20, No.1, March 1999.**

- The Nipissing District. The requirements for and advantages of settling in the District in 1886,

**Galizien German Descendants, Newsletter No.18, April 1999.**

- Recollections of Bandrow
- References/Books of Interest. An address, web site and some holdings of the Galiziendeutsches Heimatarchiv.
- For Whatever this Info is Worth. Did you know 1st and 2nd class ships passengers did not go through Ellis Island but were dropped off at Manhattan?
- Newspaper Ads --- Locate Relatives in Germany & Russia

**Notes From Niagra - Niagra Penninsula Branch of OGS, Vol.XIX, No.2, May 1999.**

- Dr. Barnardo Home Children. This article includes addresses and microfilm numbers for research.
- Internet Sources - Canadian Military Heritage Project

**Queensland Family Historian, Vol.20, No.2, May 1999.**

- Mailing Lists... Build Your Own

**Heritage Quest, Vol.15, No.3, Issue 81, May-June 1999.**

- The focus of this issue is on U.S. land records and how to access them.
- New Old Documents Revisited. A methodology for restoring old faded documents is presented.
- Finding Your Jewish Ancestors in Nineteenth-Century Poland

**Avotaynu - The International Review of Jewish Genealogy, Vol.XV, No.1, Spring 1999.**

- Holistic Geography
- Libau: A Gateway for Emigration From the Russian Empire
- Family Trees Found in Yizkor Books
- Records for West Prussia Found in East German Archives

**Generations - Journal of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.21, No.2, Summer 1999.**

- Pioneer Families of New Brunswick
- List of Passengers on Board the Brig "Australia" going from St.John, NB bound for Melbourne, Australia in 1852

**Family Tree Magazine, Vol.15, No.6, April 1999.**

- Wherever is that? I wonder what it was like then
- Printed Parish Records

**Newfoundland Ancestor - Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogical Society, Vol.15, No.1, Spring 1999.**

- Lovell's 1871 Directory - Chapels Cove
- Bryant's Cove Cemetery
- Newfoundland Strays found in Nova Scotia

**London Leaf - London & Middlesex County Branch of OGS, Vol.26, No.2, May 1999.**

- Occupations in the 1856 London City Directory

**Genealogical Computing, Vol.18, No.3, Winter 1999.**

- Using CD-Roms for Genealogical Research
- Scaling the Language Barrier
- Technology Improves County Cemetery Survey
- Volunteers Extraordinaire: The USGenWeb Project
- Documentation for Posterity
- Competing Values: Privacy Issues in Genealogy

**The Ancestral Searcher, The Heraldry & Genealogical Society of Canberra Inc., Vol.21, No.4, Dec 1998.**

- The Family Historian as Heraldic Detective

**Oxfordshire Family Historian, Vol.12, No.2, Summer 1998.**

- Curious Last Requests
- Hand-Drawn Trees Using a DTP Program

**Australian Family Tree Connections, May 1999.**

- Australia At War - A Net Guide to Tracing Australian Armed & Civilian Services Records

**Western Ancestor, Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc, Vol.7, No.10, June 1999.**

- 18th and 19th Century Master Mariners

**Western Ancestor, Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc, Vol.7, No.9, March 1999.**

- Spare A Thought and become a volunteer

**NGS Newsletter, National Genealogical Society, Vol.25, No.3.**

- Leave No Stone Unturned
- Mexican Border Crossing Records

**P.E.I. Genealogical Society, Inc. Newsletter, Vol.23, No.2, April 1999.**

- Early Baptisms of St. Johns Church, Belfast (Part 1)
- St.Simon and St. Jude, Tignish, 1883 and 1882 First Communion
- Islanders in the 1818 Census of Cape Breton, Part Two

**Newfoundland Ancestor, Vol.15, No.2.**

- Nominal Census of 1911 Found in Attic

**The New Zealand Genealogist, Vol.30, No.257, May/June 1999.**

- Equivalent Contemporary Values of the Pound: A Historical Table 1270 to 1998

**Tasmanian Ancestry, Vol.20, No.1, June 1999.**

- Now What Do I Do with All Of This Stuff?

**Genealogists' Magazine, Society of Genealogists, June 1999.**

- Records of Nurses and Nursing, Resources in London Metropolitan Archives 1556 - 1939
- Gipsy Genealogy

**AncesTree - Nanaimo Family History Society, Vol.16, No.1, Spring 1999.**

- Research Glimpses in the UK
- Computer News. Biggest inGeneas Database Update Ever.

**The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol.153, April 1999.**

- George Lanphear of Westerly, Rhode Island, and His Descendants
- Anthony Haywood of Boston
- The Marbury Ancestry: Gernon and Rycote Lines
- A Seventeenth-Century Native American Family" William of Sudbury and His Four Sons
- Colborne Origins and Clark Revelations
- The John Wallis Family of Cape Ann, Massachusetts
- The Identity of Sarah Bassett of Middleborough, Massachusetts and Mansfield, Connecticut
- Gleanings in the Netherlands: Notarial Records Concerning New England in the Rotterdam Archives (Part 1)

**Mennonite Historian, Vol.XXV, No.2, June 1999.**

- Significant Archival Records Obtained From Saskatchewan. These records pertain to Mennonite church records in the Swift Current area.

**Sussex Family Historian - Journal of the Sussex Family History Group, Vol.13, No.6, June 1999.**

- East Sussex Baptismal Index
- Postcards - More than just Seaside Humour

**Metropolitan - Journal of the London & North Middlesex Family History Society, Vol.21, No.4, July 1999.**

- Strays in the Register of Burials of St John at Hackney (Lower Clapton Road)
- The Parish Clerks of London

**The Bukovina Society of the Americas Newsletter, Vol.9, No.2, June 1999.**

- The Germans In The Radautz Area

**East Surrey Family History Society Journal, Vol.22, No.2, June 1999.**

- Croydon Archives Service
- The structure of a census enumerator's book 1841-1891 in England and Wales
- The Pallot Marriage Index. This index was begun prior to General Registration.

**Halton - Peel Newsletter, Vol.XXIV, No.3, June 1999.**

- New Archives of Ontario Microfilm Interloan Catalogue
- Hudson Bay Company Undelivered Letters

**The Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter, Vol.28, No.2, June 1999.**

- The Dakota Territorial Census of 1885. County of Buford continued.
- North Dakota Cemetery Index Burke and Burleigh Counties.
- Burleigh County Naturalization Records, Continued

**Revue historique - une publication de la Societe historique de la Saskatchewan, Vol.9, No.4, April 1999.**

- La Saskatchewan et ses medecins canadiens-francais

**Chinook - Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.19, No.3, Spring 1999.**

- We Wuz Robbed! The modus operandi of Gustave Anjou
- Using maps in your family history

**East European Genealogist, Vol.7, No.3, Spring 1999.**

- Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Cemetery Index
- Genealogical Sources in Russian, Ukrainian and Belarussian Archives Based On Professional Research Experience

**Chinook - Journal of the Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.19, No.4, Summer 1999.**

- Ellis Island Myths and Misconceptions
- Gedcom. What is it; where it's going?
- Photographic Restoration and Preservation

**Perth County Profiles - Perth County Branch of OGS, Vol.17, No.2, May 1999.**

- 1864 Assessment Roll for Taxes, Township of Elma

**Splitting Heirs - Vernon & District Family History Society, Vol.15, No.2, April/May/June 1999.**

- A Great Online Research Source
- List of Second Cabin Passengers, R.M.S. Empress of Ireland, Liverpool to St. John, NB, April 17, 1908
- 1901 Census of British Columbia, Vernon District.



**The Tree Branch, Vol.19, No.2, May 1999.**

- They Passed This Way - Dawson County MT Death Notices January to May 1999
- Copyrites & Wrongs

**Yesterdays Footprints - Lethbridge and District Branch of AGS, Vol.16, No.2, April 1999.**

- The Irish Studies Collection at Memorial University, Newfoundland

**AncesTree - Nanaimo Family History Society, Vol.16, No.2, Summer 1999.**

- Welding Links: The Gateway That Changed Canada - Pier 21

**Bulletin of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, Spring 1999.**

- St. Salomea Catholic Church Marriages, Chicago, 1905-1914
- Genealogy in Cyberspace. Here are many web sites for those researching in Eastern Europe.
- Free Search of 1890 New York Immigrants from Galicia (Austrian Poland)

**North Central North Dakota Genealogical Record, No.79, June 1999.**

- 1885 Dakota Territory Census Record Index
- Federal Land Tract Records of North Dakota, Harem Township, Bottineau County
- 1910 Population Census of Haram Township, Bottineau County, ND
- Index to WPA Pioneer Profiles - Bottineau County, ND

**Notes From Niagara - Niagara Peninsula Branch of OGS, Vol.XIX, No.3, August 1999.**

- Welland Canal Workers 1840
- Niagara Convicts In Prison 1st October 1847

**Wandering Volhynians, Vol.12, No.1, March 1999.**

- Settlement Efforts in Latvia
- Volhynian Germans Around Goldingen, Latvia
- Schwaebish Settlements in Lowicz Parish
- Place names in Posen - West Prussia before and after 1919. Place names are listed in German and the present Polish equivalents.

**Connections - Quebec Family History Society, Vol.21, No.4, June 1999.**

- Hemmingford
- Comfort For The Corpse. Were your ancestors buried in wool?

**The Treehouse - Campbell River Genealogy Club, Vol.12, No.2, June 1999.**

- Old Mapping in the United Kingdom. Sources to obtain maps are given.
- Alternate Symbols on the Computer Keyboard

**NGS Newsletter, Vol.25, No.4, Jul/Aug 1999.**

- Mystery of the Tombstone
- The Case Of The Dyslexic Stonecutter or So When was Milton Born?
- Mexican Border Crossing Records Part 2

**The Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol.XVII, No.2, Summer 1999.**

- Sources At The Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources
- Resources For Family Reunion Planners
- Was Your Ancestor Sold At A Public Auction of Paupers?
- Nova Scotia Militia And The North-West Rebellion of 1885
- Landells School Section #2 District of Gays River

**Toronto Tree, Vol.30, No.4, July/August 1999.**

- Toronto Directories on the Intranet
- How To Self-Publish Your Family Tree Through the Magic of Computers

**Treasure State Lines - Great Falls Genealogy Society, Vol.24, No.2, May 1999.**

- Mennonite History and Research
- The Spanish-Amerim War, Phillipine Campaign, Montana Edition, Company H - 2nd Battalion and K - 2nd Battalion. A nominal list of participants.

**Rodziny - Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, May 1999.**

- A Genealogist's List of Polish (and semi-Polish) Bookstores
- Canadian Immigration Policy Towards Poles, 1896-1939
- Baptismal Records, Parish of Besko (near Krosno), 1754-1780

**The Ancestral Searcher, The Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra, Inc., Vol.22, No.2, June 1999.**

- St. John's Churchyard, Canberra 1844 to 1996

**The Irish At Home and Abroad, Vol.6, No.2, 1999.**

- Church of Ireland Records at the Representative Church Body Library, Dublin
- Irish Continental Colleges
- American Lineage Society Records for Identifying Immigrant Origins
- County Wexford: a listing of records and other valuable information
- Internet Resources for Irish Research

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# R.C.M.P. Cemetery at Regina

BY KENN BARKER, "Friends" Historian

On September 13, 1882 Insp. Samuel B. Steele, on instructions from the Commissioner commenced to lay out the grounds for the future headquarters of the North West Mounted Police along Pile of Bones Creek, N.W.T. About three months later on December 6, 1882 Commissioner A.G. Irvine occupied the new headquarter depot located west of the limits of the settlement which became the Town of Regina a year later on Dec. 8, 1883. While not shown on early sketches, land which has become the little cemetery is just on the north-west fringe of the present R.C.M.P. Training Academy buildings. Its peace and tranquility are in contrast with the hustle and bustle of activity on the parade square.

"The Friends"(Friends of The Mounted Police Museum), as one of their small projects, have been able to assist the Museum Director and Curator by identifying and indexing all but twenty graves and we hope to reduce that number of unknown burials. Just by walking through the cemetery and noting the dates on the headstones, it is apparent the original area has been expanded several times. The first burial of the records we could find was Reg. No. 843, Constable W. Armstrong, N.W.M.P., age 20 years, Feb. 28, 1884. There may be earlier ones but the unknown sites, while scattered, are some distance away. From a small beginning the cemetery now encompasses three adjoining areas and has four hundred and forty-nine plots. The number available gets smaller each year as more seem to be favoring cremation, making it easier for families from across the country to attend services here. Adjoining land is prepared for expansion. Numerous attempts through the years were made to show the location of

each grave but it was not until 1948 that an instrument survey made it possible to accurately orient each site. Since then a sequential numbering system has been developed and we now can identify and locate each by Block, Row and Plot number.

Time and weather have almost obliterated the lettering on some of the older wooden markers and stones. There are a variety of memorials placed by families, but most common are the grey granite headstones, simple but impressive bearing a large crest of the Force with the Regimental Number, Rank, Name and pertinent dates. The old wrought iron gates have been renovated and masonry walls on each side of the entry now have black onyx panels bearing the names of members killed in the performance of duty. This Memorial Wall became necessary as the walls in the Chapel could not accommodate additional plaques. While there are many panels left on the wall, it is our hope that they will remain blank. When we honor those whose names are recorded on the wall at a special yearly memorial service, we rejoice when new names have not been added during the year.

When you wander through this peaceful little cemetery and read the inscriptions on the stones, memories are rekindled. Here are dear friends, comrades, wives of members and infant babies; all had some part, however small, in the history of the Force. It is here all ranks from Sub/Constable to Commissioner share equal status in their final resting place.

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# Grandma Climbs Family Tree

BY DR. L.R.W. (BOB) HAMILTON

*Bob, who is a member of SGS, thought our members would be interested in reading this poem which he received from a cousin.*

There's been a change in Grandma, we've noticed her of late;  
She's always reading history or jotting down some dates;  
She's tracing back the family we'll all have pedigrees.  
Oh, Grandma's got a hobby, she's climbing Family Trees.

Poor Grandpa does the cooking now and after that, he states,  
That worst of all, he has to wash the cups and dinner plates.  
Grandma can't be bothered; she's busy as a bee,  
Compiling genealogy - for the Family Tree.

She has not time to babysit, the curtains are a fright,  
No buttons left on Grandpa's shirt; the flower bed's a sight.  
She's given up her club work, the serials on TV;  
The only thing she does nowadays is climb the Family Tree.

She goes down to the court- house and studies ancient lore;  
We know more about our forebears than we ever knew before.  
The books are old and dusty; they make poor Grandma sneeze,  
A minor irritation when you're climbing Family Trees.

The mail is all for Grandma; it comes from near and far,  
Last week she got the proof she needs to join the DAR.  
A worthwhile avocation, to that we all agree,  
A monumental project, to climb the Family Tree.

Now some folks came from Scotland,  
and some from Galway Bay,  
Some were French as pastry, some were German all the way,

Some went on West to stake their claim; some stayed nearby the sea;  
Grandma hopes to find them all for the Family Tree.

She wanders through the graveyard in search of date or name  
The rich, the poor, the in between, all sleeping there the same.  
She pauses now and then to rest, fanned by the gentle breeze  
That blows above the Fathers of all our Family Tree.

There are pioneers and patriots mixed in our kith and kin  
Who blazed the paths of wilderness and fought through thick and thin,  
But none more staunch than Grandma,  
whose eyes light up with glee  
Each time she finds a missing branch for the Family Tree.

Their skills are wide and varied from carpenter to cook,  
And one (alas!) the record shows was hopelessly a crook.  
Blacksmith, weaver, farmer, judge, some tutored for a fee,  
Long lost in time, now all recorded on the Family Tree.

To some it's just a hobby, to Grandma it's much more,  
She knows joys and heartaches of those who went before.  
They loved, they lost, they laughed, they wept, and now  
for you, they live again in spirit around the Family Tree.

At last she's nearly finished, and we are each exposed;  
Life will be the same again, or so we all supposed!  
Grandma will cook and sew, serve cookies and our tea,  
We'll all be fat, just as before that wretched Family Tree.

(Author unknown)

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# New Brunswick On-Line Resources

BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Researching in New Brunswick from out of province is made considerably easier by the work of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. This work, however, would not benefit a distance researcher if not for an interlibrary loan arrangement since, although indices and compiled databases are excellent research tools, researchers must be able to access the original source.

A relatively new resource is the Finding Aids and Databases available on the Archives web site. The Finding Aids and Databases section of the web site is located at: [http://www.gov.nb.ca/supply/archives/english/finding\\_aids.htm](http://www.gov.nb.ca/supply/archives/english/finding_aids.htm)

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick's English home page is located at: <http://www.gov.nb.ca/supply/archives/english/index.htm>

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick web site is available in both official languages and the finding aids and databases can be searched in either English or French.

Currently there are five vital statistics finding aids available on the web site. These are found under the Government records section.

**RS141A1b - New Brunswick Late Registration of Births, 1810 - 1904.** Civil registration began in New Brunswick in 1888. Beginning in 1888, the Registrar of Vital Statistics could record as official the birth of an individual years after the fact as long as there was verification of the birth by the doctor or others who were present or had knowledge of the event. After 1888, the oldest birth recorded was for someone born in 1810. Late registration information is transferred to the Provincial Archives for public inspection 95 years after the year of birth.

**RS141A2/2 - New Brunswick County Birth Registers Index, 1801-1899.** As stated above civil registration began in New Brunswick in 1888. This means that New Brunswick was over 100 years old when the first legislation was passed requiring the civil registration of births. With the resources of both Vital Statistics Branch and the Provincial Archives, every pre-1900 birth in the registers was transcribed and used to build the Index, which contains just over 79,600 birth registrations. By indexing all children, all mothers, and all fathers, the size of the final index tripled, but so also did its research value. The entire Index on paper totals more than 6500 pages, but is also available on microfilm. Not all registers have been found and researchers will notice the large gap left by the absence of the Westmorland County registers.

**RS141B7 - Index to New Brunswick Marriages, 1887-1916.** The Vital Statistics Act of 1887 required that all marriages be registered with the registrar and/or deputy-registrars of Vital Statistics and filed for public consultation. This process began in 1888 but a few marriages as far back as 1882 were included. Previous to this central registration, between 1812 and 1887, marriages were registered within each county. In the cases where the woman was divorced or widowed, all former names have also been included in the index. These latter cases are indicated by the asterisk (\*) after the bride's name. The use of the asterisk indicates that it is not always clear whether the woman's former name was her previous married name or her maiden name.

**RS141C5 - Death Certificates: 1920 - 1929.** This index includes the name of the deceased, the date of death, the county where the death occurred, the registration number of the certificate, and the microfilm F-number whereon the certificate may be viewed.



**RS141C6 - Death Registration of Soldiers, 1941 - 1947.** Although it is not the responsibility of Vital Statistics in New Brunswick to register births, marriages, or deaths which occur outside of the Province, these "Certificates of Registration of Death" were placed on file to record the deaths of native-born World War II soldiers. They are not complete in that they do not include every New Brunswicker killed while 'in uniform' but nonetheless are a valuable source. They also include 6 or 7 non - New Brunswickers.

Another finding aid available is the Name Directories found under the Private records section. Currently there are three directories available.

**Hutchinson name directory for 1865-1866.** Thomas Hutchinson published the first directory to include the names of the residents, i.e. Hutchinson's St. John Directory for 1863-64 (which included a directory of Portland). The first directory for the whole province was Hutchinson's New Brunswick Directory for 1865-66, containing Alphabetical Directories of Each Place in the Province, with a Post Office Directory and an Appendix Containing Much Useful Information. In his Preface, Hutchinson promised that the second edition of the directory would be published in August 1867. A second edition, **Hutchinson's New Brunswick Directory, for 1867-1868** was published. However, it was compiled by James A.T. Bird, so the involvement of Thomas Hutchinson is uncertain.

**Lovell name directory for 1871.** In 1871, John Lovell published Lovell's Canadian Directory for 1871. It was a two volume work containing the names of professional and business men and other inhabitants in the cities, towns and villages of the Canadian provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and two potential provinces: Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Lovell estimated that the directory would cost \$80,000 and was able to borrow the necessary money from private sources.

Another section under Private records is called Family Records. It consists of the **Guide to Family**

**Histories and the Guide to Biographies.** The Guide to Family Histories at the Provincial Archives was created to enhance access to the many family histories found in many sources at the Archives. References in this volume are to books, files or microfilm and the information can vary in volume from a couple of lines to many pages. Some of the references are to published or printed items while others may be to handwritten items. The Guide to Biographies at the Provincial Archives was created by compiling a computer listing of published and printed biographies found in various collections or publications at the Provincial Archives. Both of these indices are updated regularly.

The database found under the Private records section is called the **Irish Immigrants Database: 1845 - 1852.** Saint John, New Brunswick was one of the most important gateway for the Famine Irish in all of North America. The data is organized into over 16, 000 individual records.

While searching the indices and databases can provide instant satisfaction to a researcher, a very useful tool is the **Microfilm Subject Guide.** This guide is a searchable catalogue of the holdings at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Using this catalogue researchers can quickly find the exact microfilm needed to further their research.

**Land Grant Database** consists of records of land settlement in New Brunswick in the period 1765-1900. County or place of settlement can be searched, as can be primary grant holder names. For further information on early New Brunswick land grants, a description of the land grant database and an explanation of the various document types included in the grantbooks is provided.

I encourage everyone to read the introductory material at the beginning of each section of the Finding Aids and Databases portion of the Archives web site. It gives a detailed description of the section as well as the methodology and resources used to compile that particular finding aid or database.

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# Cemetery Program

**BY LINDA NEELY**

Cemetery Coordinator

Thank you to all who attended "Breakfast with Linda" to talk about cemetery recording at the Moose Jaw Seminar. It's encouraging to have so many grave yard enthusiasts in the Society. Thanks also to those who delivered the results of their summer's recording work and to those who signed up to do some recording in the future.

Charlotte Ayers of Moose Jaw sends us this little story about a cemetery visit with some extra excitement:

A few years ago my niece, Sandra, and her husband visited New Brunswick and went to explore a cemetery on the Gagetown military base, located on the St. John River above Fredericton. She knew that the first Inch immigrants to N.B. from Ireland were buried there. Sandra and Wayne got permission from the base office to go to the graveyard and took pictures of the gravestones to bring back for the family. On their way home to

Sudbury, they stopped in Quebec City, parked the car, and took a tour of the City. Sadly to say, on arriving home they discovered the trunk of the car had been broken into - the camera and several other items were stolen. Those pictures have never been replaced, as nobody in the family has visited there since. Another incident happened while at the graveyard. They were approached by military personnel and told that live ammunition was about to be fired in their direction. They didn't waste any time in hastily departing from the area!

Thanks, Charlotte, anyone else have a cemetery story to share? My email address is [lineely@cableregina.com](mailto:lineely@cableregina.com).

As of mid-October we need RM maps for the following RMs: 17, 71, 254, 352, 372 and 490.

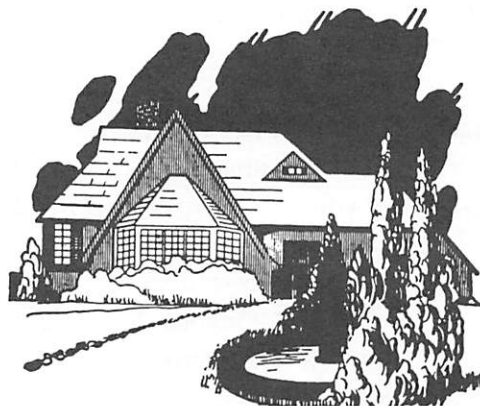
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*Merry Christmas*

*&*

*Happy New Year !*



***SGS Board and Staff***

# SGS Library

## *Additions*

**BY LAURA HANOWSKI**

Librarian

### **Canada**

- Genealogist's Handbook for Atlantic Canada Research. (Book).
- Index of Passengers Who Emigrated to Canada Between 1817 - 1849. (Book). Donated by Donna Johnson & Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS).
- North-West Transportation Company. The Beatty Boats. (Book). Donated by Mary Guenther.
- Reference Sources for Canadian Genealogy. (Book).
- The Western Canada Photographers List (1860-1925). (Book).
- Western Christian College 1945 - 1995. (Book). Donated by Blanche Fleming.

### **Canada: Alberta**

- Alberta Chapter of Germans From Russia Heritage Society Newsletter 1998+. (Periodical).
- Alberta Sources. Cemeteries and Other Surname Sources assembled by the Alberta Genealogical Society and other Researchers, Societies and Groups. (Book). Donated by Alberta Genealogical Society.
- Index to the 1901 Census District of Alberta. (Book). Donated by Regina Branch of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.

### **Canada: Manitoba**

- Censuses of the Red River Settlement An Index to the Censuses for the years 1827; 1828; 1829; 1832; 1835; 1838; 1840 and 1843. (Book).

### **Canada: Manitoba, Birtle**

- Manitoba Genealogical Society Cemetery Transcriptions for the Rural Municipality of Birtle; Blenheim St. Alban's Anglican; St. James Anglican Cemetery, Solsgirth; Old Birtle

Cemetery; Birtle Cemetery. (Book). Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.

### **Canada: Ontario**

- Index to Birth Registrations for Ontario 1902. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*.
- Index to Death Registrations for Ontario 1927. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*.
- Index to Marriage Registrations for Ontario 1917. (Microfilm). *Reference Only*.
- Invisible Women. (Book).
- Roman Catholic Marriage Registers in Ontario, Canada 1828 - 1870. (Book).

### **Canada: Ontario, Simcoe Co., Tecumseth Twp., Alliston**

- Pictorial History of the Town of Alliston 1891 - 1991. (Book). Donated by Colleen Slater-Smith.

### **Canada: Quebec**

- Quebec Cemetery Records: Huntingdon County. (Book). Donated by Peggy Brown.

### **Canada: Saskatchewan**

- Inventory of Archival Records of the Anglican Diocese of Saskatchewan. (Book).
- Estevan: Henderson Directories 1993 Estevan City Directory & Henderson Directories 1994 Estevan City Directory. (Book). *Reference Only*.
- Lloydminster: Henderson Directories 1991 Lloydminster City Directory & Henderson Directories 1992 Lloydminster City Directory. (Book). *Reference Only*.
- North Battleford: Henderson Directories 1993 North Battleford. (Book). *Reference Only*.
- Swift Current: Henderson Directories 1993 Swift Current City Directory. (Book). *Reference Only*.

- Weyburn: Henderson Directories 1992 Weyburn. (Book). **Reference Only.**
- Willowbrook: The Pioneers and History of the Willowbrook Swedish Mission Covenant Church 1899 - 1999. (Book). Donated by the Willowbrook Community Pioneers Cemetery Committee.
- Willow Bunch: Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of St. Ignace Parish Willow Bunch, Saskatchewan 1882 - 1910. (Book).
- Willow Bunch: Willow Bunch Records: Married Couples and Deceased Former Residents of the Town of Willow Bunch and Rural Municipality #42. (Book). Donated by Willow Bunch History Book Committee.
- Yorkton: Henderson Directories 1993 Yorkton City Directory. (Book). **Reference Only.**
- Parsonage: Parsonage Gathering. 100 Years in the Hills. Descendants of Everett & Bethea Parsonage. Parsonage & Blackburn History update July 1999. (Book). Donated by Mary Guenther.

### **Genealogy**

- Seminar Syllabus, 1999: Treasure Your Family History. Past Present and Future. 22 October 1999 - 24 October 1999, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. (Book).

### **General**

- How to Stage A Reunion. A Handbook Prepared for Industry Canada, Tourism Branch. (Book).

### **Great Britain**

- An Introduction to....Occupations A Preliminary List, Second Edition. (Book).
- Basic Facts About.....Using Record Offices For Family Historians, Second Edition. (Book).
- Basic Facts About.....Using Education Records. (Book).
- In and Around Record Repositories in Great Britain and Ireland. (Book).
- Never Been Here Before? A Genealogists' Guide to the Family Records Centre. (Book).
- RAF Records in the PRO. PRO Readers' Guide No. 8. (Book).

### **Great Britain: England, Lancashire, Manchester**

- Ordnance Survey Map: Landranger 109 Manchester & Surrounding Area. (Map). Donated by Florence McLaren.

### **Great Britain: England, Lincoln**

- A Gazetteer of Historic Lincolnshire for Family & Local Historians. (Book). Donated by Donna Johnson.
- Lincolnshire Family History Society Vol 9, No. 1-4, 1998. (Periodical). Donated by Donna Johnson.
- Ordnance Survey Map: Landranger, 113 Grimsby & Surrounding Area. (Map). Donated by Florence McLaren.

### **Europe: Poland/Ukraine**

- Church in Ruins. The Demise of Ukrainian Churches in the Eparchy of Peremyshl, and a map. (Book).

### **Europe: German/Russia, Russia, Landau**

- Landau Roman Catholic Church Deaths 1860 - 1872. (Book).

### **Family Histories**

- Anderson: Family History Johan August Anderson. Immigrated from Idenor, Sweden to Kinistino, Saskatchewan Canada in 1901. (Book). Donated by Murray Anderson Roed.
- Bishop: Bishop Family Association Newsletter, No. 7,8,9, 11 & 13, 1991 - 1995. (Periodical). Donated by Dale Cleveland.
- Boyd: The Boyd Family. (Book). Donated by Boyd N. Hamilton.
- Cleveland: Cleveland Family Chronicles Research Society Newsletter No.2 - No. 9, 1993 - 1995. (Book). Donated by Dale Cleveland.
- Child: Some Account of the Child Family 1550 - 1861. (Book). Donated by David Johnson.
- Paisley: The Journal of the Paisley Family Society, 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Edition, Volume Ten, December 1998. (Book). Donated by the Paisley Family Society.



# SGS NEWS

## FROM THE OFFICE . . .

**BY MARGE THOMAS**

Executive Director

This year, the Annual Seminar was hosted jointly by Moose Jaw Branch and SGS in Moose Jaw. This was a new venture for SGS and I would like to thank Moose Jaw Branch for the great job they did. I really enjoyed working with them. There were 145 people in attendance.

There is always lots to learn at a seminar and this year was no exception. The Keynote speaker Ryan Taylor spoke on genealogy in the future and researching in Ontario. His talk on *Genealogy in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* is published in this edition. Attending a seminar provides you with the opportunity to network with other family historians who may be researching in the same area as you or the same family, to learn research techniques and to purchase books.

Some people suggested to us that it would be nice to have a list of attendees published in the Syllabus. This is not practical since when the syllabus goes to press, there are generally only about half of the total delegates registered. In addition, we would need permission from the attendees to print their name. Moose Jaw Branch is selling copies of the Wall of Ancestors, see page vi.

SGS has printed a few more copies of the Syllabus and for anyone who is interested the fee is \$10.00 plus postage of \$1.60.

The Seminar will be hosted by Regina Branch in 2000. Mark it on your calendar October 20-22. Maybe you will meet someone researching the same line you are.

If you have any questions contact me by e-mail [margethomas.sgs@cableregina.com](mailto:margethomas.sgs@cableregina.com) or (306)780-9207. Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

## SURFING THE NET . . .

**By Marge Thomas**

Executive Director

SGS site [www.saskgenealogy.com](http://www.saskgenealogy.com)

SGS site developed and maintained by Advance Genealogy Systems <http://www.advanceplus.com>

**In September, SGS Web Site was awarded Ancestry's Family History Favorite Award for a very helpful web site.**

If you are researching in the United States, check out the site at [www.livgenmi.com/1895.htm](http://www.livgenmi.com/1895.htm). The site contains US maps.

The UK Street Map Page at <http://www.streetmap.co.uk/> provides address searching and street maps for Great Britain.

For anyone researching Prussian Mennonite, check out the genealogical resources at [www.mmhs.org/prussia/mmhsgen3.htm](http://www.mmhs.org/prussia/mmhsgen3.htm)


Bye for now and happy surfing!

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**\*RENEWAL TIME\***

**2000 fees are due December 31, 1999.** These fees are annual, cover the calendar year and are due at the end of the year regardless of the date you renewed.

- ☐ Subscribe to Bulletin as a member with voting privileges and user pay access to microform collection

Regular Family	\$33.00
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<i>Residents outside of Canada</i>	<i>US Funds only</i>
Single Copy	\$10.00

OR

- ☐
- Subscribe to Bulletin**
- \$33.00**

Forward your fees early so that renewals can be processed and mailing lists can be kept up-to-date. This will insure that there is no interruption of services or receipt of the Bulletin. All SGS privileges will be discontinued as of 31 January 2000 until renewal fees are received. To better our service we would like you to fill all questions listed below.

### Fees Are Not Subject To GST

Please Use This Form To Renew For 2000

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

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Occupation:		Program?	YES NO
Geographical Area(s) You're Researching:			
I Am A:    Beginner <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Experienced <input type="checkbox"/>		Farmer <input type="checkbox"/>	Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/>
Are You Interested In Volunteering?		YES	NO
PLEASE REMIT TO:		Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) P. O. BOX 1894 REGINA SK S4P 3E1	<i>Make cheque/money order payable to:</i> SGS



## 1999 Fundraising Campaign

*The following is a list of people who have donated money from July 16, 1999 to November 6, 1999.*

### ***Friends (\$10-49)***

Alice Achter  
Margaret Debenham  
Vernon C. & Mary Fowke  
Chris Houghton-Larsen  
Betty Lalonde  
Marilyn Lowenberg  
Joanne MacPherson  
John Marsch  
Delores Mueller  
Robert Pittendrigh  
Marjorea Roblin  
Paul Siemens  
Mary Sones  
Jenny Speir  
Ruth G. Stout  
Garth Taylor  
Louise Thomson  
Sheila Ward  
Lyle Watson  
Joyce M. Wilby

### ***Fellows (\$50-99)***

Barry J. Leidl  
A. Diane Watson

### ***Associate (\$100-499)***

Ishbel Cormack  
SGS Border Branch

### **Special Purchases**

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

Louise Petschulat  
Robert Pittendrigh

### **Memorial Donations**

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

Joanne Berg  
Jack Horning  
Donna Johnson  
SGS Central Butte Branch  
++++

### **SGS Board of Directors for 2000**

#### *President:*

Arlene Frolick - Regina

#### *Past President:*

Janis Bohlken - Regina

#### *Vice-President:*

Blanche Fleming - Weyburn

#### *Directors:*

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Wanda Young - Saskatoon  
Rocky Sample - Pangman  
Nancy Lyons - Regina

#### *Committees:*

Research & Development  
Chair: John Meen

Nomination  
Chair: Janis Bohlken



## Seminar 1999

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society and the Moose Jaw Branch would like to thank the following sponsors:

- Sutherland's 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue Drugs Ltd. - Moose Jaw
- Grassland Memorials - Moose Jaw
- W.J. Jones & Son Limited - Moose Jaw
- Murray GM Dealer - Moose Jaw
- G.E. Noren & Partners - Moose Jaw
- Parkview Funeral Home Ltd. - Moose Jaw
- Remco Memorials Ltd. - Moose Jaw
- Supreme Basics Office supplies - Moose Jaw
- Walper-Bossence Law Office - Moose Jaw
- Saskatchewan Lotteries - Regina
- ISM, A Member of IBM Global Service - Regina
- Bonanza Restaurant - Moose Jaw
- Emerald Glass & Gallery - Moose Jaw
- Humpty's Family Restaurant - Moose Jaw
- Moose Jaw Photo Depot - Moose Jaw
- Yvette Moore Fine Art Gallery - Moose Jaw
- Nick's Place - Family Restaurant - Moose Jaw
- Sask Water - Moose Jaw
- Temple Gardens Mineral Spa - Moose Jaw
- Wells Camera and Sound - Moose Jaw

## Wall of Ancestors

Anyone wishing a copy of the Wall of Ancestors which was displayed at SGS Annual Seminar, please send a cheque for \$3.50 to: D. Pickering, 1057 Henry Street, Moose Jaw SK S6H 3H3.

## Syllabus

SGS has a few copies of the 1999 Syllabus. They are \$10.00 plus \$1.60 for postage and handling.

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## THE NAUGHTY LIST (COMING IN 2000)

Those who have not responded to overdue library notices are going to have their names printed in **The Bulletin** starting in March 2000. Please show consideration for others by returning your books on time or asking for extensions on the borrowing time.

## For Sale

SGS has for sale some copies of Ryan Taylor's book *Routes to Roots*. They are \$20.00 plus postage and handling. Postage for first book: SK: \$3.50; AB & MB \$4.50; BC \$5.00, NB, NF, NS, NT, ON, PEI, QC, & YT \$5.75. Each additional book add .50¢. United States and overseas: we will bill for postage amount.

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





- Ordnance Survey Map: Landranger 122 Area. (Map). Donated by Florence Earen.
- The Registration District and Deaneries of Lincolnshire in the Nineteenth Century. (Book). Donated by Donna Johnson.

#### **Great Britain: England, London**

- List of Londoners, Third Edition. (Book).

#### **Great Britain: Scotland**

- Exploring Scottish History, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. (Book).

#### **Great Britain: Scotland, Aberdeen**

- Birth Briefs of Aberdeen 1637 - 1705
- Register of Testaments Aberdeen 1715 - 1800. (Book).

- Roll of Apprentices Burgh of Aberdeen 1622 - 1796. (Book).

#### **Great Britain: Scotland, Roxburgh**

- Roxburghshire Monumental Inscriptions IX Roxburgh. (Book). Donated by Donna Johnson.

#### **Great Britain: Wales**

- Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry. (Book).

#### **United States**

- Cherokee By Blood. Records of Eastern Cherokee Ancestry in the U.S. Court of Claims 1906 - 1910. Volume 5, Applications 10171 to 13260. (Book). Donated by Heritage Books.

#### **United States: Minnesota**

- Cornish Cousins of Minnesota - Lost and Found. (Book). Donated by BettyRuth Purvis.

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## **Book Reviews**

**BY LAURA HANOWSKI**

Librarian

***Index of Passengers Who Emigrated to Canada Between 1817 & 1849.*** Compiled and edited by John A. Acton. Published by The Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Boulevard, Suite 102, Toronto, Ontario M4R 1B9. x, 93pp, 8 ½" x 11", illustrations. Softback. Price: \$17.00, OGS Member price: \$13.75. Non-Canadians to pay in US funds. Those paying in U.S. funds may deduct 20% from the total cost. Postage and packing: In Canada \$3.00 first item + \$.75 each additional item. Canadians must add 7% GST to both book and postage charges. Outside Canada \$4.50 first item plus \$1.50 each additional item.

From 1803, the British government required a ship's master, or its captain, to list all passengers at his point of departure and, from 1817, a list was also required at its disembarkation point. These lists were rarely preserved. Those that have been located in the British Colonial Office records have been

microfilmed and indexed. This index provides the surname, given name, the year of arrival, volume, page and the microfilm number where the original information can be found.

For more information about the project and how to access the records be sure to read the introduction.

***Cherokee By Blood.*** Records of Eastern Cherokee Ancestry in the U.S. Court of Claims 1906 - 1910, Volume 5, Application 10171 to 13260. Compiled by Jerry Wright Jordan, 1990, xv, 489pp, 5 1/4" x 8 1/4", softcover. Available from Heritage Books, Inc., 1540-E Pointer Ridge Pl., Bowie MD 20716. Cost US\$ 41.50 post paid.

In 1904 the Eastern Cherokees won a million dollar judgment against the U.S. because of its violations of the treaties of 1835-36 and 1845. The payments were to go to all living persons who had been members of the Eastern Cherokee tribe at the

time of the treaties, or to their descendants if they were deceased. Over 46,000 people filed claims. This series of volumes presents detailed abstracts of those applications including numerous verbatim transcriptions of affidavits by the applicants, their families and friends. Since most of the applications were descendants, and had to prove their descent, the quantity of genealogical information in these volumes is impressive.

***Index to the 1901 Census District of Alberta (No. 202).*** Alberta Genealogical Society, Edmonton Branch, 1999, viii, 420pp, 8 ½ x 11, maps, softcover. Available from Alberta Genealogical Society, Edmonton Branch, 10440-108 Avenue, Room 116, Edmonton AB T5H 3Z9. Cost \$48 plus \$7 postage and handling.

The Edmonton Branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society is to be commended for the work they put in to produce this very valuable index. The publication is an "every name" index providing the names, relationship to head of house, year of birth, age and location of birth, the name of the census sub district and page within that district where the person will be found. The Subdistrict code and Description provide you with the microfilm number, the township and range, the map reference and the number of people enumerated in the district. There are no Indian Agencies or reservations in this index as there is another book published with this information. I am looking forward to the next project which is the index to the 1901 Census of Assiniboia West No. 204.

*The following books are available from The Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd, 2-4 Killer Street, Ramsbottom, Bury, Lancs BL 9BZ. The prices listed DO NOT include Overseas Surface Mail. Check with the Federation about the current costs.*

***An Introduction to....Occupations A Preliminary List,*** Second edition. Joyce Culling, 1999, 64pp, 6" x 8¼", picture, softcover. £2.95.

This revised list of occupations includes over five hundred which have been collected since the

'Preliminary List' was published. The Appendix contains a Latin list of occupations and the Bibliography provides a list of books that could be consulted to learn more about specific occupations.

***Basic Facts About....Using Education Records.*** Colin R. Chapman, 1999, 16pp, 6" x 8¼", softcover.

In this handy book Colin Chapman explains the types of education records that survive along with where they are located. He also has sections about the different kinds of education facilities, establishment-based Education Records, Student-based Education Records.

***Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry.*** Edited by John & Sheila Rowlands, 1999, xiv, 348pp, 6" x 8¼", pictures, maps, illustrations, charts, softcover. £11.95.

This book follows the format of *Welsh Family History: A Guide to Research* to broaden the understand of the social, cultural, religious and economic background to the communities in which those ancestors lived. In addition, it aims to make readers more aware of some little-known or little-used sources and the processes which may be applied to the information they contain.

Apart from chapters dealing with aspects of community life and the records relating to this, there are chapters relating to different occupations, to surnames, to reading old documents and also to how the writing of the history of a family may be achieved. The book contains several practical case-studies and is rounded off with examples of work done as part of the accreditation process on some more recent University courses.

***Lists of Londoners,*** Third Edition. Jeremy Gibson and Heather Creaton, 1999, 40pp, 6" x 8¼", maps, softcover, £2.95.

Use this book to see if an individual, society, record office or library has lists of London people that can be consulted. Please remember to send return postage if you expect a reply to any queries you send. Some searches will require a fee.

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# The Shiloh People

## A Black Settlement in Saskatchewan

BY ARLENE FROLICK

Tucked under towering spruce trees in a little cemetery 29 km. (18 miles) north and east of Maidstone, Saskatchewan are four dozen white wooden crosses marking the graves of black men, women and children. Behind a windbreak hedge of old caraganas in the northeast corner of the cemetery and churchyard sits a tiny building of hand-hewn logs. When you open the door and step into the one room building, you have entered Shiloh Baptist Church built in 1912 and used until the 1940's. Hand-hewn plank benches of willow, aspen and pine logs are the only furniture in the room, except for a small table at the front where visitors sign the guest book. The walls are bereft of any religious ornamentation and missing are the hand-hewn pulpit and large brass bell. On the west wall is a small black and white faded photo in a duct-taped frame of **Martha Jane "Mattie" Mayes** whose eyes seem to fill the room where years ago the faithful sat and prayed.



Maidstone is situated on the Yellowhead Highway (Highway 16) half way between North Battleford on the east and Lloydminster on the west. It was to this virgin frontier that African Americans emigrated. At the turn of the century, the Canadian government was actively recruiting settlers to the western plains of Canada where free land was

available. The Canadian campaign not only attracted white settlers, it also attracted small numbers of African Americans.

Following the United States' bitter Civil War of 1861-1865, freed slaves and their families from the southern states migrated west to the Oklahoma Indian Territory to escape the prejudices that still existed, even though a war had been fought to give them their freedom. Others were spurred by the violence of the Ku Klux Klan, the white South's most infamous weapon to terrorize former slaves.

**Martha Jane "Mattie" Warner** was born between 1853-1856 on a plantation near Atlanta, Georgia. She liked to tell the story of how as a young girl she watched Abraham Lincoln high on a platform declare freedom for slaves. But although by law, the slaves were free, reality was different. With no land, food nor money, many wandered aimlessly for refuge. They were chased, harassed, shunned, and humiliated; some were killed in their search for a safe place to live.

During this time in American history, the Indian Territory (which is now part of Oklahoma) had not received statehood. Five tribes of Indians -- the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole -- lived in close contact with white men for more than a hundred years, building schools, churches, clearing land and operating farms and ranches. Many of the Indians owned slaves and the end of the Civil War destroyed the protection the Indians enjoyed. By 1890, Indians became a minority in their own land as settlers swarmed into Oklahoma Territory and Indian Territory, many of them black. Also, whites in the Indian Territory outnumbered the Indians 5 to 1, and they brought with them a noticeable southern flavour.

In 1907 Oklahoma became a state. African Americans had reason to be concerned as politicians campaigned for racially segregated schools and churches -- all public facilities -- and the right to vote was granted only if a written test was passed. The laws of discrimination were referred to as the "Jim Crow" laws.

African Americans who moved to Oklahoma to find liberty and freedom in a new land were once more engulfed in discrimination and second-class citizenship. They sent out scouts to search for new land and found themselves looking north to Canada where glowing advertisements of available land had reached the U.S. That glowing picture was supplemented by additional ads offered by Canadian Pacific Railway which maintained an office in Oklahoma City. In fact, even before racial segregation reared its ugly head in Oklahoma, homestead applications were filed in Battleford District of Saskatchewan, North West Territories between 1902-1905.

African Americans were ripe for the extensive Canadian sales pitch: millions of acres of free land to grow beautiful fields of wheat, alfalfa and other crops, and freedom from prejudice offered the vision of a life unparalleled by anything they had previously encountered. The long harsh, cold winters with little sunshine and huge snowdrifts were not mentioned.

**Mattie's** parents and siblings had moved from Georgia to Tennessee, where she met and married **Joseph Mayes**. About nine years later, **Joseph** and **Mattie**, with their small family, trekked to Muskogee, Creek Nation, Oklahoma Indian Territory and set up a modest home along House Creek, near Edna. **Joseph**, now a pastor of a small black Baptist congregation, raised pigs and grew cotton, corn and sugar cane. But their land was low, and after every rain, it often flooded and would wipe out the entire crop.

Upwards of 3,000 African Americans made the exodus to homestead in Canada's northwest. They

settled in places such as Amber Valley, Athabasca, Breton, Wildwood in Alberta and in Maidstone and Rosetown in Saskatchewan. Groups of families or single men traveled for one to three years, by train, wagons and carts, even by foot to parts of the vast Canadian west. Excitement and uncertainty of what lay ahead in the alien lands were constant companions on the long journey.

While it is reported that 400 families settled in western Canada, it is a group of black people who settled north of Maidstone that this story outlines.

Among the first to file homesteads in the Maidstone area in 1908 were **Samuel M. Boyd**, originally from Tennessee; **Anderson Harper**, born in Kentucky; and **Peter Talor**, born in Georgia. **Alex Kelly**, born in Alabama, filed in April 1908 but abandoned the homestead within a year. **Julius Caesar "Cecil" Lane**, born in Georgia, wife **Emma** and 13 children; and the **William Crawford** family originally from North Carolina, filed for homesteads in 1909. **John Dee Boyd**, born in Tennessee, also applied for a homestead in 1909, but abandoned it before year's end.

By far the largest group of African Americans to leave the mid-southern United States, where segregation was legalized in 1913, was the almost 30 families who filed for homesteads at the Dominion Lands Office in Battleford in 1910. The first stop for the new arrivals was Immigration Hall in Battleford, which was provided by the town for the prospective homesteaders; families could spend a few weeks there after their long journey -- a journey that started by selling or abandoning what was left of their belongings.

The largest family group that filed for homesteads in 1910 were the three **Mayes** brothers, originally from Georgia, and their wives: **Wyatt** and **Betty Mayes**, **Joseph** and **Mattie Mayes**, **John** and **Melvina Mayes**, who with a total of their 23 children chose the Eldon district to settle, likely because there were lots of available homesteads adjacent to one another.

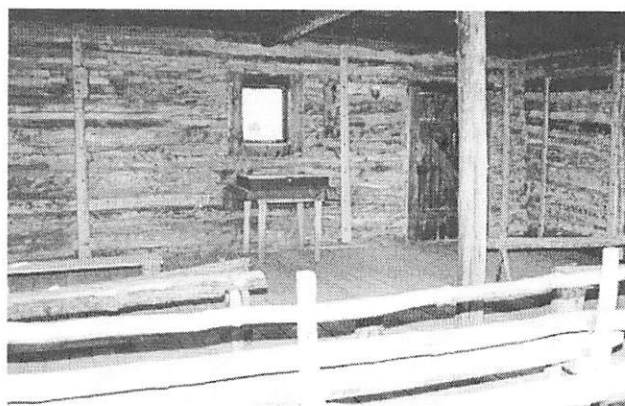
Other African Americans to settle in the area in 1910 were the families of **Alfred Bailey** born in Tennessee; **Wyatte Beely**; **Isaac G.W. Clark** from Missouri; brothers **Edward** and **Milton Cooper** born in Texas; **Anderson Cotton**, born in Martin, Texas; **Henry Eason** born in Texas; **Archie, Lemuel** and **Ross Farmer** (brothers?) born in Missouri; **Lewis Forester** born in Tennessee; **Lewis Foster**, a widower born in Tennessee; **William Nelson Grant** from Missouri; **Abraham Lewis** born in Tennessee; **Jim Mack**; **Jesse McCommack** born in Alabama; **Andrew Perteet** and his sons **Robert** and **Herman Perteet**, likely from Arkansas or Tennessee; **Huston Sorrelle** from Texas; **Rufus Saddler Smith** born in Alabama and his sons **John, George** and **Rufus Jr.**; **William** and **Calvin Taborn**, brothers; and **Jefferson Wright**. By 1910, three of **Julius Caesar Lane's** sons, **Chester, Isaac** and **Walter Lane**, born in Missouri, were old enough to file for homesteads.

According to Saskatchewan Archives, filing for homesteads in 1911 were **Myron Cooper** born in Texas; **Marshall Gaston** born in Texas; **Mrs. Vaisey Forge** from Arkansas; **James Gordon** from Mississippi; **Al Hill** from Oklahoma; **Virgil** and **George Harvey Mayes**, son of **Joseph Mayes**; and **Edmund Taborn** from Oklahoma. **William Bean** born in Arkansas; **Leander Lane**, son of **Julius Caesar Lane**, born in Missouri; **Rufus Warren Smith** and **James (Casey) Jefferson** born in Texas all filed for homesteads in 1912. **George Anderson** from Oklahoma filed in 1913.

In order to qualify for a homestead, the government required all settlers to pay a \$10 entry fee for a quarter-section of land (160 acres), to live on that land for a minimum of 6 months per year for 3 years and during that time build a house valued at \$300, cultivate at least 30 acres of land each year, dig a well and erect fencing. When these conditions were met, the farmer would receive his Land Patent. They borrowed money for seed grain and paid 12 annual installments on principal and interest. More than one settler took up a particularly poor sandy quarter-section, or a marshy piece of land, and had to

abandon the property, losing it to pay taxes. The ongoing struggle to turn the sod or clear the bush on stoney land, to build a log home or shelter for their animals before winter was too much. The stoney and sandy river bank hills of the North Saskatchewan River was harsh farming land. Many left the area but many also remained.

The group of black settlers who lived north of Maidstone needed a church and school, two necessary institutions for a community. It is likely that a building with a sod roof was first used as church, but about 1912, large flat white stones were placed in a square to form the foundation for the church that stands today. Large hand-hewn square logs were hauled by ox and cart from the banks of the North Saskatchewan River, a few miles away, for the walls. Limestones were dragged from the fields, thrown into a deep earth pit and burned down to make lime to mix with sand for chinking between the logs. Crude wood shingles covered the cottage-style roof, and rough pews and a small pulpit completed the furnishings.



**Joseph Mayes** was the first pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church congregation. In 1913, both the first baptismal service, which was held in Cotton's Lake southwest of the church, and the first grave was dug in the church cemetery. On August 12, 1916, the West Saskatchewan Land Registration District granted the formal deed to the trustees of the church, **Alfred Bailey, Wyatt Beely, James Gordon, Milton Cooper** and **Marshall Gaston** for the two



acre parcel of land that the church and cemetery now occupied.

In 1915, the Eldon School District was formed and the school was built. The first day of school was July 10, 1916. To house the teacher, a teacherage was built. The school continued to operate until 1951 when it was consolidated with other small districts of the area and became part of the Lloydminster School Unit.

By the early 1920s, the black community was well established. Some had succumbed to the 1918 flu epidemic or tuberculosis or accidents, but babies had been born to the group and slowly life grew easier. During the late '30s and early '40s, the community began to break up. Farms not large enough to support families and lack of money forced many to sell or abandon their farms during the depression years. Many were disenchanted with farming and moved to larger centres such as North Battleford, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver where they could get jobs other than farming.



Tall and stately, **Mattie Mayes** was a deeply spiritual woman and considered the matriarch not only of the **Mayes** family but of the Shiloh community as well. Like other women, she tended the sick, delivered babies, and regularly attended church. She'd make the rounds of the neighbourhood either on foot or driving her horse and buggy, freely stopping in amongst friends or family and inviting herself to dinner or to stay overnight. She would delight the young children in the community, both black and white, with her vivid stories of her plantation days as well as the trials and tribulations of black people.

In 1950, **Mattie** moved to Calmar, Alberta, near Edmonton, to live with her son **Edward**. She died in 1953 and is buried there, not in the little Shiloh Cemetery as she had hoped. Her husband, **Joseph Mayes**, died only a few years after homesteading in the Eldon district and is buried in the little cemetery next to Shiloh Baptist Church where he so faithfully conducted services.

**George Harvey "Harve" Mayes** one of **Joseph** and **Mattie's** sons, and his wife, **Lucille (Crawford) Mayes**, remained in the district until he died on October 12, 1975. They farmed on a quarter section of land that was purchased with life insurance money received from the railroad company when their son, **Otis**, was killed in a train accident in 1945. The land is still owned by the family but it is leased out now to a neighbor. **Harve's** son, **Murray**, moved to North Battleford, Saskatchewan, and started City Auto Body in 1959. He and his wife raised seven children who now live across Canada and the United States.

**Murray's** eldest son, **Reuben Mayes**, was an outstanding football player with the National Football League. In 1986, he was named NFL Rookie of the Year while playing with the New Orleans Saints; he also played with the Seattle Seahawks. He currently works at the university in Pullman, Washington. **Reuben's** siblings have all taken on a variety of professions: university administration degrees, assistant manager of a food



outlet, police and criminal justice training, high school teacher, nursing, veterinary medicine.

The **Mayes'** story is a familiar one across the Canadian prairies. The first and second generations establish and develop the family farms, while the third generation moves away to the town and cities. The fourth generation is now obtaining professional training. The same can be told of the other Shiloh People in Saskatchewan who trace their roots back to

the days of American slavery.

*(To be continued)*

*Part 2 - Homecoming '71 Celebration*

*Listing of persons known to be buried in Shiloh Cemetery*

*Bibliography*

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## The Limbs That Move

The limbs that move, the eyes that see,  
These are not entirely me;  
Dead men and women helped to shape  
The mold which I do not escape;  
The words I speak, my written line,  
These are not uniquely mine.  
For in my heart and in my will  
Old ancestors are warring still,  
Celt, Roman, Saxon, and all the dead  
From whose rich blood my veins are fed,  
In aspect, gesture, voices, tone,  
Flesh of my flesh, bone of my bone;  
In fields they tilled I plow the sod,  
I walk the mountain paths they trod;  
And round my daily steps arise  
The good and bad of those I comprise.

*by English author Richard Rolle,  
written over 600 years ago*

# What's A Banat?

## Geography, history, and genealogical research in the Banat region of Southeast Europe

BY GLENN SCHWARTZ

*Glenn Schwartz presented this lecture at SGS Seminar, October 1999 in Moose Jaw. Reprinted with permission.*

### I. INTRODUCTION

First, I would like to acknowledge my sources. A great deal of this information can be found on the German Genealogy pages on the World Wide Web. My thanks to the main compilers, Rick Heli, Helmut Flacker, Robert Goetz, Ron Gretz and Norbert Walter. Additional information is found at the web site of FEEFHS (Federation of East European Family History Societies). Thanks to the Webmaster, John Movius, and the many contributors. I recommend both of these sites to anyone researching Eastern Europe, but especially ethnic Germans.

I would also like to point out that I do not have personal experience with all of the resources that I will present to you, so I cannot always be sure of your chances for success. Also, you will notice that my main interest and knowledge is in the area of ethnic German residents, although many of these sources cross ethnic boundaries. The Germans from this area are known as Donauschwaben after the Donau, or Danube, River and the Schwabian part of Germany where many of them originated.

### II. GEOGRAPHY

**LOCATION** - The Banat has the Carpathian foothills rising immediately to the east, the Danube River flowing along its southern edge, the Thiesse River to the west, and the Marosch River to the north. It is surrounded by the cities of Szeged in Hungary, Belgrade in Yugoslavia, and Arad and Lugoj in Romania. Its location at the southeast

corner of Europe marked it as a battleground whenever there was a confrontation between east and west, and many different empires ruled its people. For most of its recorded history, the Banat was part of Hungary. It was split up and awarded to other neighbouring countries by the Treaty of Trianon at the end of World War I. Parts of the Banat now lie in Romania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

**CLIMATE** - The Banat has a relatively mild climate with January temperatures averaging 0 degrees Celsius and July averaging 22 degrees Celsius, although daytime highs often reach 38 degrees Celsius (100F). The area receives 20 to 30 inches of rain yearly (average 24 inches), mostly during the spring and summer when afternoon thunderstorms are common. For comparison, southwest Saskatchewan averages -12 degrees Celsius in January, 19 degrees Celsius in July, and 12 to 17 inches of precipitation annually.

**AGRICULTURE** - Vojvodina is Serbia's richest agricultural area, producing wheat, corn, sugar beets and many other lesser crops, including sunflowers, watermelons, grapes, plums, peaches, etc.

### III. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

**ROMANS, SLAVS & MAGYARS** - birth of Christ to 1389

**TURKS** - 1389 to 1718

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE** - 1718 to 1920

**POST WWI** - 1920 to 1941

**WWII & ITS AFTERMATH** - 1941 to present

## IV. RESEARCH

### General Sources

**Church Records** - Parish records in the Donauschwaben regions were microfilmed in the 1940's. Copies of these films were obtained by the Family History Library (FHL) of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Most parish registers start with the founding of the village and end between the 1830's and 1860's. Parish records are principally Roman Catholic records of baptism, marriage, and death.

Records from 1850 to 1900 are the most difficult to locate. This period is slowly being uncovered in Romania and Hungary. Records for parishes currently in Hungary have been filmed and are almost always available from the FHL. The records for the Romanian Banat are held in a government archive in Timisoara. Agreement has not been reached to microfilm these records, but they are available for on-site research.

In the Vojvodina area of former Yugoslavia, all church records up to 1900 have been collectively taken from the churches and are kept in governmental archives. Church records from 1900 to 1946 except those destroyed or taken to Austria during the world wars are kept in the municipal archives. Churches were permitted to maintain records again as of 1946. The current political situation in the former Yugoslavia severely limits the chances of finding any direct sources in that country in the near future.

**Civil Registration Records** - In the former Yugoslavia, Serbian law established civil records on September 1, 1895. For the Vojvodina, they are held at the Istorijiski Arhiv Novi Sad (Historical Archive at Novi Sad).

**1828 Taxable Census of Hungary** - The 1828 Census lists the holders of all taxable property in that year along with the extent of their movable and non-movable property. Lists are organized by megye

(county) and village. Within each village, property owners are listed by house number. The census lists names of the property owners only, and has columns for the numbers of persons. Note that some places in frontier regions near the Danube River did not participate in the 1828 civil census because they were under Austrian military government until 1872.

**1768 Urberi Tabellak** (Land Census) - Many German families emigrated to Hungary before the large-scale migrations to the Donauschwaben regions and settled in the northern part of Hungary. Some of these settlers later moved on to the Banat. Settlers in this region can be found in another Hungarian land census - the 1768 Urberi Tabellak. This census can be searched quite quickly as the German-speaking towns are quite well defined.

**Ansiedlerakten [Settlers], 1686 - 1855** - A "card file and documents relating to settlers from Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Bohemia, Moravia to the Banat (mostly) and other regions of Hungary during the 17th-19th century". There are about 35 rolls of film, divided primarily along geographic lines, and then by surname within each geographic group.

**Banater Akten** - In the Finanz und Hofkammerarchiv (HKA) [Finance and Court Chamber Archive] in Vienna are over 1600 pages of documents from the period 1749-1804 which are designated Banater Akten. They include the Wiener Listen [Vienna Lists] or Wiener Abfertigungslisten [Vienna Passenger Lists]. These are consignments of colonists who emigrated through Hungary, not only into the Banat. The documents list surname, given name, occupation, place of origin, age, number of children and destination and constitute one of the most important sources for Donauschwaben research.

**Schlafkreuzerrechnungen** - This small portion of the Banater Akten contains 93 individual documents. One document may consist of one or several pages in which are contained names and house numbers of homeowner hosts in 49 towns in

the Banat and the names of settlers who briefly stayed with them en route to their homesteads.

Alternatively, one may also consult the book *Die Banater Schlafkreuzerrechnungen / The German Emigration and Settlement in the Province Banat in Austro-Hungary 1766-1804* by Hans J. Prohaska-Schöndorf (1982: Park Ridge, Illinois, USA. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 82-99978).

**Quellen zur Deutschen Siedlungsgeschichte in Südosteuropa** / Im Auftrage der Deutschen Akademie und des Gesamtvereines der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine, [Sources of German Settlement History in Southeast Europe] Wilhelm, Franz und Josef Kallbrunner, 1935, München, Ernst Reinhardt Verlag, 416 pages, indexed, with map and statistical tables. ISBN # 3-89433-005-3. 13,201 emigrant names included with place of origin in Germany. This is a reprinting of the Banater Akten and other settler registration lists. Also includes information about place of origin, occupation and number of members of the household. Only useful for ancestors who emigrated directly from German lands, not those from other parts of the Austrian Empire. [Available as FHL microfilm #0897413 item 4 and #1256477 item 2]

**Military Records** - There are well over 10,000 rolls of microfilm on Austrian military records available from the FHL. Austrian regiments were recruited in areas different from that in which they were stationed. You must first determine what regiment recruited in the area where your ancestor was from. The recruitment index for the imperial Austrian army has been published in *Dislokations-Verzeichnis des k. u k. Heeres und der k. u k. Marine, 1649-1914* by Kasperkowitz (1969).

**Ahnentammkartei des deutschen Volkes** - This is a collection of 2.4 million index cards on microfilm concerning German families. These cards are available through the FHL.

## Archives and Libraries

**SGS Library** - The SGS has a small, but growing collection relevant to the Banat. One of the most important holdings is the "Quellen zur Deutschen..." book by Wilhelm and Kallbrunner. Another important reference is volume four of the "Leidensweg der Deutschen im kommunistischen Jugoslawien" which lists birth and death dates of German people who perished during and after World War II in Yugoslavia. In addition there are several accounts of the post-war concentration camps by survivors of the camps. Another excellent resource is "The Banat Germans" by Nikolaus Engelmann which describes the history and customs of the Doanuschwabern. The SGS also has the Torontal county volume of Martha Connor's 1828 census index. Some of Dave Dreyer's extractions from the FEEFHS website (explained later) are also available in book form. My group, The Zichydorf Village Association, also has several genealogical resources at the SGS library. Most are specific to our village, but some are more generally useful.

**Arbeitskreis donauschwäbischer Familienforscher e.V. (AKdFF)** [The Working Group of Danube-Swabian Genealogists] - AkdFF headquarters is in the Haus der Donauschwaben in Sindelfingen, Germany, where the Haus maintains an extensive research library and cultural museum. The library/archive contains more than 1,200 volumes (in German) including books about the origin of German settlers in various villages in Hungary, bibliographies of Danube Swabian literature and publications, family history books for individual family surnames, booklets and calendars published for village celebrations, books on techniques for doing family history research, books on Danube Swabian history, village histories, abstracts from village church records, and books on families in a village.

AkdFF-Bibliothek; Goldmühlestr. 30; D-71065 Sindelfingen; GERMANY; Phone: 07031/7937637 (Thursdays)

AkdFF Research Help:

Dr. Felix Matej; Am Sonnigen Hang 23; D-55127  
Ulm; GERMANY

Anton Krämer; Frankenstr. 18; D-55218 Ingelheim;  
GERMANY

North Americans may join a new AKdFF chapter. Please send your check for US \$ 20. to Chris Lamesfield, Box 262, Lapeer, MI 48446. Instead of the printed newsletter in German language you receive your English translation in HTML format. More information for those who want to join our group: send an email to [na-akdff-info@autoresponder.freeyellow.com](mailto:na-akdff-info@autoresponder.freeyellow.com).

**Archdiocese of Kalocsa** - Roman Catholic Church records for much of the Banat from 1825-1920 are also held at the Kalocsa Archdiocese in Kalocsa, Hungary. One of the results of the Treaty of Trianon about 1920 was that many of the former Hungarian villages suddenly found themselves under the government of Yugoslavia. Having some foresight, the Catholic church ordered the affected parishes to send a copy of all entries for the years from 1825-1920 to the Kalocsa Archdiocese. Records subsequent to 1920 are held on file at the Archdiocese of Subotica. Write: Attila Szabo, Leveltaros (Archivist); Archdiocese of Kalocsa; Kalocsa-Kecskemet; Erseki Hatosag, Szentharomsag ter 1; Postfach 29 Kalocsa H-6301; HUNGARY; phone: 011-36-78-462-166; fax: 011-36-78-11-124

You may write in English (use air mail and include a few International Reply Coupons) stating what you are looking for. You will receive a typewritten reply in English in about four weeks detailing what certificates are available. Upon receiving this information, you may order copies for \$5-10 each. The Hungarian banking system currently cannot handle cheques or money orders, unless they are of the type known as International Draft. Any money should be sent via Registered Air Mail. Some have managed to get away with sending cash, but this is not recommended.

### **Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen, Stuttgart-**

In 1940, the former Deutsches Auslandsinstitut (DAI) sent representatives to every one of the Banat villages to microfilm the church records from the beginning (in most cases, about 1770-1790, but many from the 1720s) up to about 1830-1850 (in a few cases, even the 1870s). Copies of these microfilms are available through the Mormon Family History Libraries. A list of the records there can be found in the booklet *Die Banater Kirchenbücher, eine Bestandsaufnahme der verfilmten Banater Kirchenbücher in der Bibliothek des Instituts für Auslandsbeziehungen Stuttgart, 1979, AKdFF, 86 pages.*

**Vojvodina Archives, Serbia** - The Vojvodina archives hold records for parts of the former Banat which are now in the Vojvodina region of Serbia. All of the archives for Vojvodina from the 16th century to World War II are located in cities in Vojvodina. State offices require a personal visit to retrieve birth, marriage and death records, and contain records only from 1900 onwards. Listed below are the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of Vojvodina Archives. From outside Yugoslavia, all telephone numbers listed need to be prefixed with "381", the Yugoslavia country code. If you plan to call an archive, be prepared to be able to speak Serbo-Croatian, Hungarian or German.

1. Arhiv Sprske Akademije Nauka (Serbian Academy of Science Archive); Trg Karlovacke Mitropolije ; 21205 SREMSKI KARLOVCI; Tel: (21) 88757
2. Istorijiski Arhiv Bela Crkva (Historical Archive); Ulica 1 okt. 40; 26340 BELA CRKVA; Tel. (26) 851283
3. Istorijiski Arhiv Zrenjanin (Historical Archive); Trg Slobode 10; 23000 ZRENJANIN; Tel. (23) 64322
4. Istorijiski Arhiv Kikinda (Historical Archive); Trg Srpskih Dobrovoljaca 21; 23300 KIKINDA; Tel. (230) 22187
5. Istorijiski Arhiv Novi Sad (Historical Archive); Dunavska 35; 21000 NOVI SAD; Tel. (21) 21244 and (21) 22332

6. Istorijski Arhiv Senta (Historical Archive); Trg Mar~sala Tita 1; 24400 SENTA; Tel. 80037
7. Istorijski Arhiv Sombor (Historical Archive); Trg Cara Lazara 5; 25000 SOMBOR; Tel. (25) 2287
8. Istorijski Arhiv Sremska Mitrovica (Historical Archive); Pikijeva 4; 22000 SREMSKA MITROVICA; Tel. (22) 21861
9. Istorijski Arhiv Subotica (Historical Archive); Trg Slobode 1; 24000 SUBOTICA; Tel. (24) 24033 and (24) 51171
10. Istorijski Arhiv u Pan~cevu (Historical Archive); Nemanjina 7; 26000 PANCEVO; Tel. (13) 317 344 and (13) 331 240; Fax. (13) 518 421

**Hungarian National Archive, Budapest -**  
Write to: Magyar Orszagos Leveltar, Becsikapu ter 4, H-1250 Budapest V, HUNGARY or call 1560975 or 1565811 (Fax 2121619).

**Romanian government archives, Timisoara -**  
It is possible to obtain access to parish registers for the Romanian Banat in the Romanian Government Archives in Timisoara. Request permission by writing (English now accepted) to: Directia Generala a Arhivelor Statului; B-dul Regina Elisabeta 49; 70602 Bucuresti; ROMANIA

Write at least six months in advance, stating the dates you plan to visit and the parish registers you wish to view (town names in Romanian). You will be allowed to view only the documents specifically requested in advance. Only hand copying of records is permitted.

### Online Resources

#### **Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS) -**

<http://www.feefhs.org/banat/banati.html>

Numerous resources including village names in German, Hungarian and current language; immigration records; maps; world wide web links; Southeast European Researchers List (SERL); online libraries; newsgroups for surnames, ethnic origin,

and geographical regions; more detailed instructions than I have given on accessing church records, passenger records, census records, and the Banater Akten; listings of other books and records; libraries and archives; sample letters in foreign languages. One of the highlights is the Dave Dreyer pages. Dave has extracted Banat immigrant records from the North Dakota censuses of 1900 and 1910, Baltimore and New York passenger lists, Bremen shipping lists, and subscription lists for a Banat German magazine published in North America in the 30's, 40's, and 50's. You will also find the Zichydorf Village Association pages here.

**German Genealogy home page -**  
<http://www2.genealogy.net/gene/reg/ESE/dsbanat.html>

Extensive information on all German genealogy with a section dedicated to Banat. Contains geography, history, associations and societies, maps and colonies list, bibliography, archives and libraries, microfilm list, and links to other Internet resources. This was the source for much of my presentation.

**BANAT-L mailing list** -To join this free email discussion list, send an email (without subject) to [BANAT-L-request@rootsweb](mailto:BANAT-L-request@rootsweb) with only the word: SUBSCRIBE.

### Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

Most of the resources I have recommended can be viewed on microfilm from the Mormon Church. Use the Family History Library Catalog on computer or microfiche and search under Hungary.

### Historical Associations and Societies

**Institut für donauschwäbische Geschichte und Landeskunde** (Institute for Danube-Swabian History and Regional Studies) Mohlstr.18; D-72074 Tübingen; GERMANY; Phone 07071-2002514, FAX 07071-2002535



**Arbeitskreis für donauschwäbische Heimat- und Volksforschung;** Dr. Hei-Str. 38; D-94315 Straubing; GERMANY

**Sdostdeutsche historische Kommission;** Mohlstr. 18; D-72074 Tbingen; GERMANY

**Landsmannschaft der Banater Schwaben aus Rumnien in Deutschland E.v.** [Society of Banat Swabians from Romania]; Sendlinger Str. 46/I; D-80331 Mnchen; GERMANY

**Hilfskomitee der Siebenbrger Sachsen und der evangelischen Banater Schwaben e.V.** [Help Committee of Transylvania Saxons and Evangelical Banat Swabians]; Himmelreichstr. 4; D-80538 Mnchen; GERMANY

**Verband der Deutschen aus Rumnien in Amerika** [Society of Germans from Romania in America]; P.O. Box 119; College Point, NY 11356; USA

#### Other Resources

**Family Tree Research Group** - This private research group, in operation since 1988, researches Hungary, Slovakia, Austria (Burgenland), Transylvania (part of Romania), Croatia, Slovenia, former Yugoslavia (Banat), and the Ukraine (Sub-Carpathian). From what I have heard and my own limited experience, this is a reputable group that produces good results. I have corresponded with several satisfied customers. Family Tree Genealogical and Probate Research Bureau Ltd.; H-1027 Budapest, Bem Jzsef u. 24. III. 3. - Hungary Telephone: (36-1) 212-7524, Telefax: (36-1) 212-6324, U. S. Fax: (520) 441-6466, e-mail: familytree@euroweb.hu. Web site at <http://www.familytree.hu/>.

*Glenn Schwartz is a founder of Zichydorf Village Association (1996).*

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### **VOLUNTEERS**

- Volunteers to record information for the project - Saskatchewan Heritage Resource Directory. Contact the office for more information. Computer program will be ready in September.
- To assist the Librarian.
- To work as part of a Publications committee. This involves reading microfilm and data entry to prepare for publication.

*SGS will provide training and support.*

# Computer Corner

BY CHRIS KRISMER

"At what time do you quit upgrading your software?" After all, every time I upgrade it costs me money, so what is the advantage?"

Probably the best thing to keep in mind is what more if anything do you want to do with the program you have. If whatever you have does all the things you want then there is no need to upgrade. If you want to create more charts and forms than you can at present, then you will upgrade. If you want all the latest bells and whistles, then you will upgrade. Every time you upgrade you must keep the capabilities of your computer in mind.

There are some basics to be kept in mind when you do your research and these should be able to be carried out with your program. i.e. Being able to include source citations.

Having said that, allow me to comment on some of the new versions available. Personal Ancestral File (PAF) and **Ancestral Quest** (AQ) have joined to bring us the latest version of PAF released by LSD, version 4. It is a Windows 95/98 program which will not operate under Windows 3.1. Version 4 has been updated to version 4.02, with some "bug fixes" and slight changes. Check the site regularly for any more fixes. PAF 4.02 can be downloaded for free from the following site:  
[http://www.familysearch.org/whats\\_new.asp](http://www.familysearch.org/whats_new.asp)  
Click on free download, follow the directions and you should get to the download page:  
<http://download.familysearch.org>

In version 4 of PAF you can add pictures, video clips, sound files, and source citations to your records. It allows you to add or define your own events on individual records. As well, HTML files can be created for use in publishing your genealogy on World Wide Web.

Some of the shortcomings of the program at present are source citations and complex data entry (several dates for one event). Although it is stressed to document, many of us started without doing so. With conflicting data, now which source do you use? Which is correct? Where did you find the information? Without source

records, you do not know. Hours of research need to be repeated before you find the correct one.

The better genealogy programs provide for recording of all sources and repositories. PAF has a good source citation database, however like many other programs it handles only one source per "fact". Ex- you have a date of July 20, 1902 or July 20, 1903. You really need two source citations. For this reason other genealogy programs that allow you to enter multiple dates and multiple sources are better research tools.

Being able to "weigh the evidence" for surety is another feature not available in PAF, as it is in the newer programs.

The original author of AQ sent an email to Dick Eastman explaining some extra details. The author gave this information:

- There is a powerful search engine in PAF. In PAF it is called FOCUS; AQ calls it FILTERING. If you go into the screen that lets you see a list of individuals, you can sort it by RIN or by name. If you then open the "advance" portion of the screen you open up the 'search' or 'filter'....filter the records to show those records that match certain criteria. You can also use 'relationship' filters.
- Once you have created a list, you can use it to find someone, or to export the list to a GEDCOM file, or to produce a custom report, or to DELETE the entire list.
- Take a few minutes to play with this and the completeness and power of this search ability will impress you.
- In regard to the ability to code sensitive data, such as illegitimate births, so they do not show, the author suggest that you enter noted with a ~ (tilde) as the first character in the note block. This indicates the note block is confidential. A Confidential checkbox exists in the new 'other' events for individuals and marriages.

**Ultimate Family Tree Deluxe 3** is now available. According to Dick Eastman, it is "one of a handful of programs that is truly a research project management system". You not only manage the information about people; you can also track records you have searched and the locations. You can record sources that produced no results so you don't have to go over the same trail again.

According to his review of Jul 27, 1999, Ultimate Family Tree Deluxe 3 "remains as one of the most powerful genealogy programs available today". It has a bigger learning curve than some others do, but the research and publishing capabilities are impressive. You can get more information about this program at: <http://www.uftree.com>

**Family Tree Maker** version 7 has been released. A free 15-day trial version is available for download. Information and sets available can be seen at: <http://www.familytreemaker.com>.

From information provided by Broderbund the following are features of version 7:

- Printouts of maps and locations of events you have entered. Select the event and individual and a map can be printed. You can even crop and scale the map to focus on a particular area.
- You can fit 6 generations of your tree onto one page. To do this, the amount of information you can include is limited.
- The family finder search is improved. It ranks potential matches with the most likely prioritized at the top.
- Merging has been improved. It identifies more possible matches, which should help eliminate creation of duplicate records.
- You can now add burial information right below death dates and location.
- Alternate names can be added and displayed.
- Photos and other images can be scanned directly into your family scrapbook without the use of a separate graphics program.

- You can put pictures on your homepage.

**Legacy 2** continues to post its updates and bug fixes. It is keeping up with all the technological changes and continues to improve. Although not available in stores here, it is available on the Internet and updates are free. A strong program that includes multiple source citations and many of the other features of the newer programs and is user friendly. Visit their site at <http://www.legacyfamilytree.com>

**Master Genealogist** has version 4 available. There is an upgrade cost if you purchased your copy before Dec.1, 1998. If you purchased your copy after Dec.1, 1998, you can download it free. Look at: <http://whollygenes.com> for more information.

According to Dick Eastman Master Genealogist (TMG) retains its title as the "premier genealogy program for the serious genealogist". It combines power and ease of use. He doesn't believe you can find a more powerful genealogy program. This is from Eastman Online Genealogy Newsletter, Vol 4, No. 24 – June 12, 1999.

**Family Origins** another strong program has introduced version 8. Dick Eastman calls this a "dynamite program. It combines low cost with ease of use and has almost all the features a serious genealogist would ever want". It comes in two versions – a regular version, the genealogy program, and a deluxe version that has two other programs bundled in with it – Family Reunion Planner and Place Finder.

From the literature I read this is some information:

- If you have an earlier version of Family Origins on your computer it will find the database it created and will ask you if you wish to convert it to version 8. In just a brief minute you are looking at your data in the new program.
- The screen is kept simple making it easier to read your screen.
- Information can be added or manipulated by using the icons across the top of the screen, by using the pull down menus, or by using a right-click of the mouse.

- Placing the mouse over a person's name lets you see all the information about that individual.
- Sources are kept in a true source database that has room for the name of the source, a description, the author, publisher, repository name and address, call number of the original source document and any comments you may have about the source.
- Multiple events can be added for an individual. If you have two or three different dates or places of birth found in contradictory records, you can enter all of them.
  1. You can list all the occupations of an ancestor, along with the dates and locations.
  2. The new version allows you to make a list of the missing information of individuals.
  3. You can compile a list of all the surnames in your database, along with the earliest date and the most recent date each surname appears.
  4. To-Do lists can be created and filtered on a surname or individual basis. This is nice to take with you when you go visiting archives or the library.
  5. There are a number of other new features. Many of the sample screen shots and printouts possible can be seen at their site at:  
<http://www.familyorigins.com/samples.htm>  
 For more information about the program go to their site at: <http://www.familyorigins.com>

Family Matters 97 may be of interest to some. This program is designed for Win95/98, however a visit to their site indicates they have and offer assistance for Family Matters 3.32, which is Win3 or 3.1 compatible. The site is at: <http://www.matterware.com>

There are other programs available. I have not covered any others as I find it rather difficult to review what cannot be purchased in our local shops.

As a final computer comment for you before the end of 1999, I wish to share with you a hint given to me a little while ago. Although your computer may be Y2K compliant, you may still have problems printing out some dates correctly. It has to do with the way your

computer is set up to print dates. I went into Control Panel and in regional settings changed the way short dates are printed from MM/dd/yy to MM/dd/yyyy.

## Internet

Searching the Internet for genealogy is improving each day. More and more information is available for many of us. Passenger lists, cemetery lists, indexes of all sorts, family trees, you name it you can find it. The information available covers a broad range of areas.

I will attempt a very brief list of sites that many of you may find interesting. The only caution I give you is for you to remember that these are for the most part only indexes and so you will still have to go to the source to gather details and verify your information.

The use of **search engines** makes your research task a little easier. Some are better than others especially for genealogy. The following are some of my favorites and from what I have read some of the better ones:

<http://www.hotbot.com>  
<http://www.altavista.digital.com>  
<http://www.lycos.com>  
<http://www2.infoseek.com>  
<http://www.excite.com>

**French-Canadian Genealogy** can be found online at: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~canq/livreabc.htm>  
 Information is available in French and English. Included on this site are the 7 volumes of Tanquay French-Canadian Genealogy Dictionary. This set sells for several hundred dollars but can be accessed online for free.

For information about **early Acadians** you may wish to go to the following site:  
<http://www.theadvocate.com/news/story.asp?StoryID=7931>

If you are researching **New Brunswick ancestors**, you may be interested in searching the following databases in English at: <http://www.gov.nb.ca/supply/archives/english/index.htm> or in French at: <http://www.gov.nb.ca/supply/archives/francais/index.htm>

**Early Canadiana Online** is a collection of more than 3,000 books and pamphlets documenting Canadian history. The site is a genealogist's dream come true. You

can sit at home and search through pages of printed material. It is an important site for those with Canadian ancestry. It can be found at <http://www.canadiana.org/>

**Kindred Konnections**, a rapidly growing site, claims to be a world leader in pedigree linked databases. "Searching in the world's largest pedigree linked archive significantly improves your success". Log on at: <http://www.mytrees.com>

Searching your **German** roots? Visit the following site: <http://www.hamburg.de/LinkToYourRoots/english/> Hamburg is the only emigration city in Germany that still has complete lists of all emigrants to the U.S. via Hamburg between 1850 and 1934. These lists also contain details of the emigrants' places of origin. The 1890 - 1893 lists are on the Net. Another year is to be added every month so that by 2003 all the lists of around 5 million emigrants who left Hamburg from 1850 to 1934 will be accessible via the Internet.

The lists of those who left through Bremen, another important port, have disappeared or were destroyed in the war.

<http://www.ancestry.com> is another site you may be interested in visiting. Free databases are available for a limited time each week. You can take a membership and have greater access to the many databases available. They have telephone number and address lists of all the States that you can search.

The LDS have created a site that will allow you to search their large databases from your computer at home. Their site address is: <http://www.familysearch.org> It is a very busy site; do not get discouraged if you do not get on immediately.

This past week I found an Old Pendleton District database on the Net. It is a Windows and Mac CD-ROM containing 226,000 individuals and 77,000 families with roots in the Old Pendleton area of South Carolina. The information states, "For individuals the Database will show names and dates and places where born, married, died, and buried. There will be links to spouses, children, parents and siblings." This database is on CD-ROM available for purchase but you can download it in GEDCOM format at:

<http://www.geocities.com/BourbonStreet/Delta/8115/site2.html> It is a huge database, however it can be

downloaded in several parts. Remember this is secondary data without source citations. It should be considered as "possibilities".

There are numerous other sites for specific countries of origin - such as Irish, Scottish, and those of religious backgrounds - such as Jewish. In fact the number of Jewish sites is increasing such that I have not identified any one specific site.

Other information for you at this time is about The Census Book. It is a book or CD-ROM disks with information of interest to most people researching ancestors who lived in the United States. A visit to: <http://www.heritagequest.com> will give you more details about the value of the book and how to purchase.

If you log onto the many genealogy software sites given in the first part of this article you will also find that you can search their sites for home pages that are created by individuals and loaded for free. I have found numerous pages searching in that manner. Some are possible leads to parts of my tree. You may be find a branch or two of your own tree. Successful surfing!

This may sound a bit out of place but greetings for a Merry Christmas, the last of this century, a Happy New Year and all the best in the new Millennium! See you in 2000.

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# SGS Bulletin Board

## LIBRARY CLOSURES:

December 23 to January 3 - Christmas Vacation  
April 8 - Family History Fair in Regina  
April 21 & 22 - Easter  
April 28 & 29 - Annual General Meeting in  
Saskatoon  
May 22 - Victoria Day

## WINTER HOURS:

Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

## WORKSHOPS:

Workshops are held at SGS, 1870 Lorne Street,  
Regina, SK. Pre-register two (2) days prior to  
workshop at (306)780-9207. **Fees: \$7.50 per class.**

***Special Rates: (Pre-registration and prepayment  
required)***

- Creating a Quality Family History - \$42 for all  
7 classes.
- Using United States Records to Trace Ancestors  
Living in the United States - \$36.00 for all 6  
classes.

### Creating a Quality Family History

20 and 22 January 2000 9:00-11:00 am

Step 1 - **Using Pedigree Charts and Family Unit  
Sheets**

27 and 29 January 2000 9:00-11:00 am

Step 2 - **The Research Plan**

03 and 05 February 2000 9:00-11:00 am

Step 3 - **Analyzing the Problem**

10 and 12 February 2000 9:00-11:00 am

Step 4 - **Home Sources: Part One - Your Home  
& Home Sources: Part Two - Your Community**

17 and 19 February 2000 9:00-11:00am

Step 5 - **The Internet - Friend or Foe?**

24 and 26 February 2000 9:00-11:00 am

Step 6 - **Genealogy Programs and the CD-Rom**

02 and 04 March 2000 9:00-11:00 am

Step 7 - **Now What?**

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**Using United States Records to Trace Ancestors  
Living in the United States**

15 January 2000 - Basic Sources

9:00 - 11:00am

- what you need to know in order to begin your  
search

1:00 - 3:00 pm

- libraries, archives, historical and genealogical  
societies and the Internet

05 February 2000 - Specialized Records - Part 1

9:00 - 11:00 am - census records

1:00 - 3:00 pm - land records

11 March 2000 - Specialized Records - Part 2

9:00 - 11:00 am - court records - federal, state,  
naturalization

1:00 - 3:00 pm - immigration and emigration  
records

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9 March 2000 9:00 - 11:00 am

Using North American and European Records to  
Trace Your Bukovina Ancestors

9 March 2000 1:00 - 3:00 pm

Using North American and European Records to  
Trace Your Galician Ancestors

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# Announcements

BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

## **The Millennium British Family History Conference**

The Wiltshire Family History Society in association with the Federation of Family History Societies is hosting the Millennium British Family History Conference at Bath University, 26-30 Apr 2000. If you would like to receive full information on the programme and costs, etc. when ready in late 1998 contact: Wiltshire FHS, Conference 2000, The Workroom, 10 Castle Lane, Devizes, Wilts SN10 3SB OR e-mail: [donainge@aol.com](mailto:donainge@aol.com).

## **Celebrating Slavic Community**

This conference focuses on historical community development and will be held 28 - 30 April, 2000 in Saskatoon. For further information, contact: Don Kossick, Saskatoon Community Outreach at (306) 933-4346 or Bob Ivanochko in Regina at (306) 787-2986.

## **Ontario Genealogical Society - Seminar 2000**

The Ottawa Branch of the OGS will be hosting the OGS Seminar 2000. The seminar will be held at the Ottawa Congress Centre, Ottawa, Ontario 12 - 14 May 2000. The seminar will consist of 45 lectures in 5 concurrent streams. Other features include a Wall of Ancestors, Workshops, and Tours. New for 2000 is the Family History Competition. The Competition will be a judged event with prizes. Special rate information is available on hotels and travel. For further information on the seminar or

guidelines and entry form for the Family History Competition visit <http://www.cyberus.ca/~ogsottawa/sem2000.html> or write to OGS Seminar 2000, Merivale Postal Outlet, Po Box 65087, Nepean ON K2G 5Y3 or email [ogsottawa@cyberus.ca](mailto:ogsottawa@cyberus.ca) or contact Douglas Hill at (613) 746-9513 or [djhill@netrover.com](mailto:djhill@netrover.com)

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **Yorkshire 2000**

Yorkshire 2000 to be held 3 - 10 August 2000 is a celebration of the Heritage of the Yorkshire Settlers who settled in the Maritimes between 1772 and 1775. Please contact Yorkshire 2000, c/o Tantramar Heritage Trust, PO Box 6301, Sackville, New Brunswick Canada E4L 1G6 or visit <http://tapnet.tap.nb.ca/tht/york2000.html>

### **24th International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences**

24<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences will take place in the historical city of Besancon / France, from 2<sup>nd</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2000. For more information contact: Congres Mondial 2000 - Hotel de Ville, 52 Grande Rue - F-25000 Besancon, France or e-mail: <http://www.karolus.org/membres.congres2000.htm>

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### **THE NAUGHTY LIST (COMING IN 2000)**

Those who have not responded to overdue library notices are going to have their names printed in **The Bulletin** starting in March 2000. Please show consideration for others by returning your books on time or asking for extensions on the borrowing time.

# Queries

BY JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

**HERRINGTON:** Frank and Henry **Herrington/Harrington** were thought to be in Canada in 1916. About 1919 their brother Albert followed them. Frank and Henry worked a cattle ranch. Frank was married with a family. Their parents were Henry Clay **Harrington**, born in Ohio, and Lucinda Ann **Hendricks/Hendrix**. The boys were likely born in Oklahoma in 1877, 1879 and 1881 respectively. Seek any info about these men. Joseph Corley, PO Box 461, Forsyth MT 59327.

**JOHANSEN:** Ole and Marie emigrated from Norway to North Dakota and then to Mossbank, Saskatchewan in 1909. Son Nels filed in 1910 at Mossbank. Ole d. 1943 at Mossbank. Marie d. 1952 at a nursing home in Calgary, Alberta. Nels m. Martha **Eliason** in 1916. They had 3 children Bernice m Colin **Meadley**; Elmer (Joe) m. Jessie **Slemko** in Calgary (Joe d. 1980); Allan unmarried. Nels and family moved to Calgary in 1940s. They had one daughter, JoAnne m. Randy **McLaren** in 1980. JoAnne and Randy live in Moose Jaw.. It is thought other relatives of the Johansen family may still live in the Mossbank or Moose Jaw areas.

Would like to get in contact with any other members of these families. Florence McLaren, 203-4<sup>th</sup> Avenue SE, Swift Current SK S9H 3L6.

**MCCLELLAND:** born Pembroke, Ontario, Richard, 1901 moved west, 1923 Griffith, Saskatchewan. Andrew and Albert, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan in 1913. Several other members of the **McClelland** family, **Greggs?**, **Whyte**, **Carmichael**, **Hamilton**, moved west. Willing to trade information about families. Jean Campbell, P0 Box 58 Evergreen Lane, Camlachie ON N0N 1E0, hamcamp@ebtech.net

**WRIGHT:** Seek marriage info on Allice **Wright** b. 1886 youngest d/o Geo. Marshall **Wright** who came to Pleasant Plains near Balcarres, Saskatchewan in 1891. Records show Allice May was married to Delbert **Junkin** and she died Jan 30, 1981 in Bobcaygeon, Ontario. My query is whether Allice had a previous marriage in Saskatchewan. Keith Alderson, RR#2 Thamesford ON N0M 2 M0.

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## In Memorium

- Rene Berger husband of Hazel (father of Celeste Rider) - October 1, 1999 - Assiniboia, SK
- Ted (Theodore) William Rey husband of Joyce - October 9, 1999 - Regina, SK
- Victor Zuck husband of Henrietta - September 25, 1999 - Regina SK

# Advertising

**B4U**

## ***Family History Services***

***Blanche L. Fleming***

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## **ADVERTISING**

SGS accepts paid advertisements for the Bulletin. Camera ready and disk copy preferable. Contact SGS for policy and rates. SGS Bulletin, PO Box 1894, Regina Saskatchewan S4P 3E1. E-mail: **margethomas.sgs@cableregina.com**. Cutoff for Bulletins are January 15, 2000, April 15, 2000, July 15, 2000 and October 15, 2000.

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## SGS BRANCHES: CONTACTS & MEETINGS

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: 8916 Abbott Avenue, North Battleford, S9A 3G3. Meetings: 3rd Wed. 7:00 pm at North Battleford Public Library. Contact: Leola MacDonald #445-2962

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 # (780) 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 Craik R.M. Office. Contact: June Exelby #734-2820

ESTEVAN BRANCH: Inactive. Contact: Faith Stepp, Box 81, Torquay, S0C 2L0. #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

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 Regional Library. Contact: Edith Merritt #442-4206

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

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: Box 1464, Prince Albert, S6V 5T1.

Meetings: 2nd Tues. 7:30 pm at P.A. Museum. Contact: Allan Erikson #764-4669

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 68, Kelvington, S0A 1W0. Meetings: 1st Wed. 7:30 pm at various locations. Contact: Dianne Gradin #327-5379

RADVILE BRANCH: Inactive. 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: Albert Community Centre, Box 5, 610 Clarence Avenue, Saskatoon, S7H 2E2. 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: 207 - 12 Cheadle Street W, Swift Current, S9H 0A9. Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:30 pm 207-12 Cheadle Street W. Contact: John E. Marsch #773-6701

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 472, Eston, S0L 1A0. Meetings: 3rd Tues., time varies, 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 23 - 6th Street. Contact: Yvonne Paulhus-Kittelson #842-2247

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

### Study Group:

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

### SGS Bulletin

- Articles are required for the Bulletin that are of genealogical value either generic topics or specific countries.
- Fillers are required that are of genealogical value - they may be a quarter, half or full page item.
- 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. **SGS will be responsible for requesting permission for articles to be reprinted.**
- To allow a variety in each issue, please submit articles early so we have time to edit, format and decide which issue it will appear in.
- Disk copy or e-mail preferable in **rich text** format.

*Thank you for sharing your  
articles/fillers with us*



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

## BASIC SEARCH

*\$30 CDN or \$30 US per person.* The SGS will do a basic search of Saskatchewan sources. We require a given name and surname. Sources searched: 1. Homestead index & file. 2. Obituary index. 3. Cemetery index & file. 4. Local histories. 5. Newspaper index. 6. SRI.

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

You will receive a written report of the research that has been done, noting all the sources checked. Up to \$2.00 worth of copying plus postage is included. Beyond that copying charges would be quoted. Current fees are 25¢ per page for paper to paper copies and 50¢ per page for microfilm to paper copies. NOTE: It takes as long to do an unsuccessful search as a successful search. Your chances for a successful search may depend upon how accurately you are able to describe the search you wish to have done.

## INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX (IGI) 1992 EDITION - Members Only

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

## SASKATCHEWAN CEMETERY SEARCH

*\$2.00 per name, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope if the name of the cemetery is given.*

*\$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. *\$3 per surname.*

Particular Search - one name. Includes print for one page. *\$2.*

## INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

*3 year search. - \$10 per person. US & foreign pay US funds.*

- England & Wales 1837-1890; 1900; 1901; 1912-1914
- Ontario Births 1869-1902; Marriages 1869-1917; Deaths 1869-1927

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:

*\$5 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*)
- 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

*\$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

**No Refund for entries not found.**

**ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO  
CHANGE SHOULD COSTS INCREASE.**



**Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc.**

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