

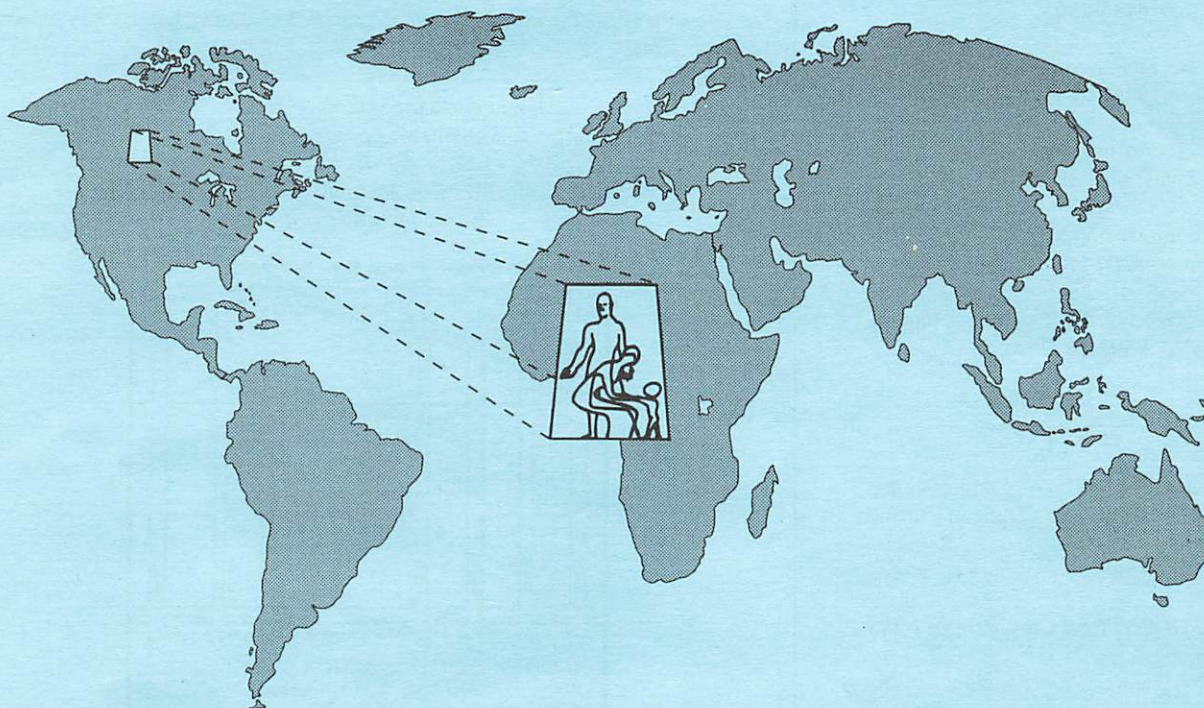


Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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BULLETIN



Helping you research your family history around the world

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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Library & Office Hours

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

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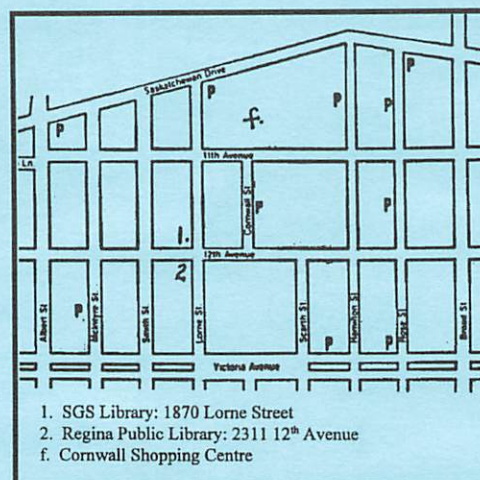
The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).

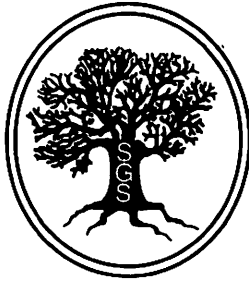
1. Education - Provide encouragement and instruction in scientific and ethical research methods.
2. Preservation, Conservation and Collection - Preserve, conserve and collect materials relevant to the study of genealogy and family history.
3. Resources - Develop and maintain SGS's human and financial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

Membership is for the current calendar year at \$33.00 per family, \$30.00 for senior citizens.

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. Non-members may submit queries up to 60 words in length. There is a fee of five (\$5.00) dollars to receive a copy of the entry.

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Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is October 15th, 2001. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

President's Letter

BY ARLENE FROLICK
SGS President

We as family historians gather data and bits of information in an attempt to build a picture of our ancestors' lives. We aren't content with only a name, a date and a place. Many of us want to flesh out the story of our ancestors. What is our heritage? What legacy did our ancestors leave? What threads of their lives are woven into our present day society? It's one thing to gather all the information; another to print it into a readable format.

That's how I spent my summer - chronicling one branch of my family from the time they crossed the Atlantic almost 250 years ago to the Americas and then to the Cornwall, Ontario area. Most exciting was the trip I took in May to the little picturesque German village on the edge of the Black Forest where at least 4 generations of this family lived. It's difficult to visualize what the area looked like back in the 1700's, the life style, and to really understand the reason why they left. Today, with many new-found email 'cousins' and in particular, a dedicated lady who has spent ten years researching the same family, we have completed "The Gallinger Family" book of over 10,000 names, photos and facts. For anyone who has published this kind of work, you know how gratifying it is to finally have it in the hand of the printers.

And how did you spend your summer? If your family was one of the many who attended a reunion or family get-together, I hope it was successful and that there was a chance to add to your research. These kinds of events do weave a thread in the fabric of your heritage.

SaskCulture's membership is comprised of various organizations and individuals who strive to build a culturally vibrant future in our province. As a member of SaskCulture, SGS is involved in helping to lay the groundwork for SaskCulture's Community of Interest mechanism in the provincial heritage sector. Marge Thomas and I attended the Heritage Spring Forum in May in Saskatoon where representatives endorsed the suggestion to establish an advisory group to address several issues identified at the Spring Forum. The group begins their meetings this fall.

... Continued at the end of Editor's Notes

Editor's Notes

BY MARGE THOMAS
Executive Director

As more and more people become involved in family history research, there is a need to know and understand research ethics. In this issue, Alvin Murray has written an article entitled ethics in Genealogy page 79. Learn the proper ethics. Also, we have an article on Standards for sharing information.

Consider attending the seminar in October in Estevan. This seminar has workshops on topics that have not been offered before. For more details see June edition.

Interested in writing a computer column? Contact the office for more details.

Thanks again to everyone who provided us with an article for this issue.

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... President's Letter continued

Have you heard of the Three Century Club? There were 179 Saskatchewan residents who lived during the 19th, 20th and 21st centuries. A plaque commemorating the Saskatchewan centenarians, a unique group of our pioneer citizens, was unveiled on June 27 at the Legislative Building. Our province was built on the character and achievements of people like this extraordinary group. I was pleased to attend the unveiling ceremony.

The seminar committee has been working very hard for SGS's Annual Seminar this fall. Mark your calendars for "Across the Borders - Finds & Fun in 2001" being held in Estevan from October 26 - 28, 2001. See you there.

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Ethics in Genealogy: A Series

BY G. ALVIN MURRAY

Certified Saskatchewan Instructor

Ethics More Than Just Being Nice: The Heart of the Integrity of Your Reports was presented at SGS Annual General Meeting on 28 April 2001 by G. Alvin Murray. Permission has been given to print in SGS Bulletin.

Investigative Ethics

Ethics in genealogy can be related to two very fundamental principles of scientific investigation. The investigation must be as objective and unbiased as possible if you wish to arrive at valid results and also, the subject matter being studied should never be significantly altered or damaged by your observation or experimentation unless there is absolutely, absolutely, absolutely no way to avoid it.

In genealogy we are studying the subject matter of families, quite often our own but occasionally others as well. Also, we are studying the historical documents and records related to those families.

A family is more than a simple grouping of people. The true essence of a family, what makes it unique, gives it identity, and keeps it together is a rather esoteric blend of personality, shared memories, heroic family myths, shared experience, and shared beliefs about themselves as a family. Whether that belief is centered on heroic pride or on guilt and shame, it is part of the underlying stuff of which the particular family is made.

Anything we do as genealogists during our investigation or reporting activities that disrupts that essence of family will change or damage the very family that we are studying. To change something that you set out to study pretty much invalidates your work because the original subject no longer exists as it did when you made your initial observations. If you truly want to write a family history that

accurately reflects the essence of the family, you must not cause the family to significantly change because of your study. What we do and share must be tempered by our consideration of the preservation of the family as it existed when we began our investigation, good or bad.

This applies even if you could help rid the family of feelings of guilt or shame by disproving some erroneous belief about themselves. If doing so would significantly change the family that you are studying, then it is not your place as a genealogist to do so.

Ethics in genealogy is more about being accurate, thorough, and reputable in your genealogical activities than about being nice or kind or loving. You must always consider whether or not destroying a part of a family's belief about itself (even guilt and shame) will have any significant effect on the family as a whole or on any individuals within the family. And this could in fact not be as unkind as you might assume.

If, for example, great-aunt Martha finds her justification at never being successful in life in a long-standing family belief of guilt and shame stemming from some event that you have found to be untrue, that revelation must be dealt with sensitively, just as it would if you were destroying some heroic family myth. To do otherwise, even if intended to make everyone feel better about the family, may actually be detrimental to Martha's self-image.

To keep from disrupting the families that we investigate, we must detach ourselves and try to mentally "get outside" the family, even if it is our own. It is amazing what new facts or revelations may come to light if we truly become objective and

unbiased in our investigation. We free ourselves to hear things in a new way and very possibly realize new details about things we had always thought of in a certain way. As well, if we approach interviews with family members this way, we are much more likely to hear the real story. It is when we are involved or implicated in some way that facts remain hidden by others.

Anyone who has had the opportunity to grow to adulthood with their parents will likely have experienced the change in the way parents relate to their children as they became an adult as opposed to the parents' impressionable son or daughter. Most people are a little amazed the first time their parents are really candid about events in their life. This is the effect of objectivity and detachment.

So, how do we detach and objectify ourselves from a family that we are integrally involved with? We must attempt to become a somewhat mechanical reporter, allowing the people we are interviewing to tell their own stories their way, regardless of our own beliefs about their validity, and we record the stories **the way they are told**. We prompt, but not too insistently, for details or events we feel that they may have omitted, but we do so with discretion. *"Curiosity does not equal the right to know"*. Always remember that what someone chooses NOT to tell you is as much a part of them as what they choose to reveal. To ask them to talk about something that they wish not to share is to jeopardize the very essence of who they are within their own self-image. If this happens, you no longer have the story of who they were at the time of the events that they shared about, rather you have the story of who they have become due to your interview of them. Depending on the individual, these may be very different people and you have probably skewed the accuracy of your family history.

Not only must one care for the people that you are dealing with, but the materials that are used in genealogical study must be cared for as well. This includes taking great care in handling and preserving the condition of documents and artifacts that you

have the opportunity to examine, but also includes respecting the rules of custodians of those materials. Many custodians have valid concerns regarding privacy issues or the condition of the materials in question that cause them to set the rules for access to those materials.

In order to ensure that someone sharing materials with you will continue to share them with others following up on your work, you must respect their rules of access to materials. As hard as it may be to accept, this includes respecting their refusal of access. Just as curiosity does not equal the right to know, knowledge of the existence of certain material does not equal the right to access it. There may be very valid concerns about privacy or the condition of the materials that causes someone to refuse to let you access them. It is imperative that you respect those wishes. Otherwise, your perceived lack of respect may cause you or others to lose access to materials that **are** currently available. This would be very detrimental to your ability to ever demonstrate to others the sources of your information. A hard pill to swallow, but a serious ethical consideration.

Respect for custodianship does not just relate to physical materials either. It is also necessary, both from an ethical and legal perspective, to respect the custodianship of intellectual property. In this regard, be sure to abide by all copyright laws when quoting original or derived material. In most cases, this will involve not only citing the source and acknowledging the copyright holder but also obtaining permission to use the source material in the first place.

In my opinion, copyright and plagiarism concerns should only relate to original source material. There is no good reason to be quoting another's genealogical work. If they have done their work properly, they should have their sources cited. If so, use their source citations and go to the original sources to see the bigger picture. There may be additional information that they were not interested in but you would be.

If they haven't properly cited their sources, their information is unsubstantiated and worthless to serious genealogical consideration. To use it is to put your own report's integrity in jeopardy.

One last note about investigative ethics in genealogy. Don't be too caught up with the search for the "truth". Absolute truth rarely exists when it comes to human experience. More likely, you will find multiple truths in genealogy – that which a family is to themselves, that which a family is to certain members of the family, and that which the family is when considered from a purely hereditary perspective. A good genealogist will find a way to incorporate all of these truths into a more-or-less consistently accurate report.

Ethical Genealogical Reporting

In order to write a true quality genealogical report, you must put ethics at the center of your report's quality and your report's quality at the center of ethical considerations. To do so consists of two major elements – establishment of the factual basis of your empirical data, and the fair representation of interpretive data. In other words, you need to prove that your facts are correct, and you need to present various people's versions or interpretations of those facts in a fair and unbiased manner.

Proving your facts, and communicating that proof as part of your final report, is perhaps one of the most overlooked elements of genealogy by the amateur family historian. If you are going to write something in a family history, back it up! Let your readers know why you drew your conclusion, and point them to the evidence. In other words, cite your sources. Do not use other genealogists' conclusions without investigating their sources and performing your own analysis. You should not use other people's work except to find their original sources.

I once had a professor in university who maintained that well-documented research that took a year to complete should only take a week to

reproduce, and should come to the exact same conclusions. His point was that finding the sources of the information takes up the vast majority of research time and that a properly documented report should indicate very precisely where each information source is located, allowing subsequent researchers to perform the same actions in a fraction of the time.

I tend to agree with him. I spent hours and days going through entire reels of the Census microfilms of Wellington County to find members of my family. With proper notation of the reel, division, page, family and line numbers, I can now find those same entries in just a few minutes. Proper citation of sources makes that possible.

Pay particular attention, when citing sources as to whether their location or condition are changeable in any way. If they are, be sure to include the place and time where you examined them. This allows others to "track them down" if necessary from there. If the condition of something may change, try to do something that can record the condition of the source as accurately as possible. This may include making extra notes about or photographing physical sources or tape-recording interviews with people to demonstrate that they were lucid and coherent at the time that you interviewed them. Of course, respect their wishes and always get their permission first.

Not only are source citations important to prove your facts. They are also a big part of the solution to one of the more difficult ethical questions in genealogy – how to reveal the factual truth without upsetting the essence of the family or individuals that you are reporting on.

Anyone who goes through the effort of properly doing genealogical research must also be willing to put some effort and consideration into the final stage of the process – the report.

Genealogical reports or family histories can be done following a model used in scientific reporting. Facts are presented as pure facts in the data section.

Conclusions are made in a separate section with relevant references to the data. Errata (those things that do not match the general conclusions) are reported separately and discussed objectively in an attempt to explain them. In a genealogical report, there are the listings and charts that represent the data section. There are the anecdotal reminiscences and the researcher's own observations and conclusions in a separate section. Finally, there should be a section that objectively discusses any differences between various sources and/or conclusions in an attempt to explain them or point the reader to possible avenues for further investigation and clarification.

There is one extra consideration when dealing with a genealogical report, and it is a major one – **Privacy**. Some of the facts need to be left out of the data section in a genealogical report to protect the privacy of individuals within the family. This relates back to the fact that not everyone is comfortable with even their basic vital statistical information being shared, even if the report is intended to be kept within their own family. This is especially true if these facts surround sensitive issues such as illegitimacy, adoption, or other sensitive issues within a family. These sorts of facts may jeopardize the essence of the family or individual and therefore significantly change the family being reported on.

In order to present an accurate report and keep all of these sensitivities and considerations in mind, we use a variety of objective and professional journalistic methods that reveal and conceal factual evidence at the same time.

The commonly stated rule in genealogical reporting is that details about a living person's life should not be shared to any degree past common public knowledge without their expressed written consent. This will ensure that the publication of your report does not disrupt the person or family whose details you include. This applies to each and every person included in your report so it is a good idea to ask for that written consent while you are conducting your research. This consent should include an

indication of the purpose of the report. Any change in purpose or form must have a new release obtained for these people. Someone may consent to family members knowing their vital statistics but may not consent to having the information published in a genealogical bulletin (or shared with a genealogical library). Therefore, these releases need to be very specific.

Not including personal details does not mean that you cannot prove that the facts are known and substantiated. It is quite reasonable to note these people as "living" wherever the details would normally be shown, and indicate that source information is available pending their consent. This allows you to remain the objective research reporter and allows them to control who has access to their information.

In my opinion, the commonly-stated rule to omit living persons' details does not really cover the fundamental reason for the rule. There is a very good possibility that sharing certain details about a recently deceased person could still affect someone who is living. Indeed, details about strong personalities that greatly affected a family's self-image generations back may even come into consideration when thinking about the core logic behind this rule. I personally would hesitate from being too strong in my destruction of false heroic family myths, even if they date back centuries, if that is where the family takes its identity from.

Whenever these or other sensitive issues come to light in your research, it is very important to carefully consider how you are going to handle them in your report. Remember again that one of the paramount principles is that you do not damage or alter the essence of the family or the individuals that you are reporting on. Sensitive issues can be dealt with in a number of ways, depending on the type of issue they are and how you came by the information in your research.

The first question to ask is whether or not the facts or issues that you have uncovered were

generally known within your expected audience. Once again, something may be known but not generally discussed within a family. Therefore, including this information is not likely going to do anybody harm. However, it is imperative that you ensure this before you put the information in your report.

The second question to ask regards where and how you obtained the information. Did the people affected by the issue offer you the information themselves? Or did you have to do a little digging to come up with it? If the information was offered to you, it is likely that the individuals do not mind you (and presumably others) knowing the facts. However, never assume this! Always re-verify with willing sources that they really intended to share their information past your immediate confidence.

So, if you determine that these facts should not be openly shared, what then? Well, it is a very common genealogical practice to include facts without sharing them. Hiding facts in source citations, sort of "slipping them in sideways" is very common. Indeed, in the sense of your report's integrity, it is actually ethical to do so. A proven fact, even if sensitive to someone, requires inclusion in a report of your findings. This is especially true if that fact goes against some point of belief within the family. To exclude the fact would be to promote the false facts by staying silent. However, to include it in an open discussion may do damage to the fabric of the subject of your study.

This seeming ethical quandary has a very simple solution. Point them to the truth at the same time that you point them to your sources. And the really great part of this is that you can do so to varying degrees of involvement and tact, depending on the situation.

If the matter is a simple revelation of raw facts found in your sources, you can just cite the sources without including the actual data in your written report. Anyone who follows up your sources will learn the truth but you will not be the one who "spilled the beans".

If the matter involves a conflict between sources, especially if this happens to be a political matter between members of a family, you have some options. You can cite multiple sources without including any actual data (if the conflict is fairly evenly weighted). This leaves the reader to follow up with your sources and draw their own conclusion.

You can also cite multiple sources and include data from one of the sources (especially if evidence seems to be weighted to one side), with or without a special notation regarding the discrepancies in the source materials. This will allow you to state the most probable of the conflicting facts, but also include the sources that contradict them.

Finally, if the conflicting sources are very divided, such as a major family political situation, you may need to include a general discussion about the difference of opinion and then include the conflicting data. It is very important when following this route that you do not identify the members of the family and their particular slant on the matter. It is also essential to remain coldly objective in your discussion of the issues and also protect the privacy of any family members who gave you information. You may wish to cite interview sources as "a family member" within your report to ensure that privacy is protected within the family. If you choose to do so, be sure to indicate in the general discussion that you are doing so to save your readers any frustration in looking for these "anonymized" sources.

The very last consideration is that some situations may exist that may affect one individual by revealing some fact and may affect another by hiding it. In this case, you must ask yourself which of the possible effects may be the greatest and which would affect the overall family the least? You must then decide which will do the least harm and choose your actions accordingly.

By determining the possible effects of your information on the family and persons that you are writing about, and by either reporting the facts or hiding them using one of the above methods, you

should be able to maintain our two primary goals – produce a thorough and objective, accurate report that does not cause considerable effect on the essence of the family being studied.

Ethical Problems with Genealogy on the Internet

As an individual who deals with the Internet every day at my job, I must express my serious concerns about the growing reliance on the Internet to perform genealogical research. I work in SaskTel Internet Support and am generally concerned with the lack of reliability of information on the Net. Some recent studies have estimated that only 40 - 45% of information found on the Internet can be verified as complete, accurate, and reliable.

This most definitely applies to much of the genealogical information out there. I personally have examined hundreds of Internet sites in my search for leads to information about my family. I have counted perhaps a dozen or so with actual sources listed. I have counted about twice that number of actual contradictions between information from different sites, some of them very major to accurate genealogical consideration.

First of all, let's get something straight. It is nearly impossible to do any real "research" on the Internet. The Internet is a collection of tools that allow the sharing of pseudo-documents. Many people refer to the pages on the World Wide Web as "documents", but an examination of what a document is shows us that very few true documents exist on the Web.

Even sites that offer scanned images of original documents cannot be taken at face value. Scanned images may not be of sufficient quality to reproduce faint penciled notations OR they may be retouched in some way before they are published to the site. This retouching may not even be meant to deceive, but by changing the image from that of the original (even if intended to make the document more legible), the integrity of the information on the original document has been compromised.

A true document is meant to record or verify the facts surrounding some event, subject, or procedure. The integrity of a document is determined by how close to the original event its creation was and also by who produced the document. As soon as a document is copied, whether manually or photo-electrically, the possibility of error or loss of information is introduced. Very few documents "originate" on the Internet. Nearly all of the documents are copied from some other form and are "published" to a web-page of some kind. As well, the vast majority of the "documents" found on Internet sites do not indicate who actually produced the originals. Indeed, there is usually very little information available to verify the integrity of Internet material.

This is in contrast to traditionally published sources. Traditional media has an established process that includes legal considerations that keep it accountable for the integrity of the publications that it produces. Publishers must investigate materials submitted to them to avoid copyright liability. Most also go through an editorial process to ensure the internal integrity of material that they agree to publish. These review processes put traditionally published materials under scrutiny and allow grossly erroneous or inappropriate material to be weeded out and not made readily accessible to the public.

The Internet, on the other hand, does not benefit from such review. There are a few web-space providers that have begun to perform such discretionary practices, but the Internet model is not in general structured this way. On the Internet, you pay to have access to web-space (or it is provided free with your access to the Net), and you are free to fill it with anything you wish. You are your own author, editor, and publisher. No second set of eyes need even see your material before it is plastered on a billboard beside the Information Superhighway for all to see.

Of course, laws regarding copyright and libel or slander most definitely apply to Internet web-sites, but none of the other "quality control" that is gained

from traditional publishing practices enters into the Internet model in any way.

Without that sort of integrity check, there is really no way to verify the reliability of information found on the Internet. Without verification of reliability, serious research is out of the question. Therefore, it is nearly impossible to "do research" on the Internet.

What the Internet is very useful for is to locate sources that can be used for legitimate research. This may be through references to the existence of true source documents or through e-mail, newsgroup, or chat room discussions with others that are conducting serious research. (As already mentioned, even scanned images should not be taken at face value, but should be considered a visual reference to the existence of the original.)

In short, the Internet is a place to garner leads in the same way as hearsay evidence or discussions around a coffee table would be. To rely on it as an actual source of genealogical information is to jeopardize the integrity of your genealogical work.

The second discussion to be had regarding use of the Internet almost makes me shudder. The Internet makes it easy to share information with all of your interested family members, but the feeling of intimacy that comes with being alone with your browser is a false one. If your information is readily accessible to your family members, there is a good chance that it is also available to cyber-stalkers and hackers as well. Internet crime is one of the fastest-growing international criminal elements that exists today for the very reason that too many people throw information up on the Internet without ever considering the possible consequences. And believe me, there can be some very real and dire consequences!

I personally know of the following situations that SaskTel Internet Support has dealt with arising from information posted to the Internet – a woman being physically stalked in Yorkton, an attempted

kidnapping in Saskatoon, an Estevan area man being prosecuted and imprisoned in the United States for terrorism after he went too far following "philosophical" discussions on the Internet, commercial and credit card fraud (in one Moose Jaw case amounting to \$75,000), and numerous harassment complaints (some to the point of seriously issued death threats). Another Internet crime that has made news of late (although I have not personally dealt with any cases of it) is Identity Loss or Identity Theft, whereby another person collects information about you from sources revealed on the Internet and then "takes over" your legal identity.

All of these "cyber-crimes" are very real. Indeed, part of our job at SaskTel is to refer people to the RCMP to deal with these very real criminal activities. And many of them arise from naively posting personal information on the Internet.

Genealogy, by its very nature, involves personal information. To publish genealogical information on the Internet is to risk these sorts of activities being taken against the people that your information is about. It therefore becomes paramount to ensure the protection of privacy when publishing to this very open medium. Remember that putting something on the Internet isn't just publishing . . . it is like plastering the information up on a billboard beside a major highway.

The general rule of thumb for information being posted to the Net is to always assume that someone that you would not want to have the information will get it. Assess the risks of them having it and then decide whether it is reasonably safe to publish the information.

Remember to also consider implied information in this assessment. It may be your great-grandfather who took up residence at a certain address or land location, but if your grandson is still tied to that location, it can still identify where a member of the family can be found. (This is only a slight risk in the case of ordinary people, but may not be so if the

family is well-known due to wealth or fame of some kind.)

Also falling into this category are source citations. It is important to indicate that information that you do post to the Internet is reliable. However, citing your sources on such an open medium may prove risky. Remember that any information in those sources could be found out if the sources were examined. To keep this possible source of information out of the wrong hands, include a particular reference to where the sources may be requested that can be monitored as to who requests those sources. This allows you to screen who is requesting your source information. Not only does this help protect the individuals that you post information about, it may be a source of leads to other relatives. (If they are legitimately interested in your sources, they probably assume a link with at least one of your individuals.)

There are also some other ways to limit your risks of becoming a victim to Internet crime. There are security and encryption tools that can make information less accessible to undesirables. If you are going to put any type of personal information on the Internet, make sure to educate yourself about how to properly secure the transmission of information through Secure Socket Layer (SSL) - hardware, Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) - software, or other secure site technologies. Look for members-only posting sites that have a good membership privacy policy. They can greatly reduce the exposure of your information to the general Internet public. If using your own web-space, learn how to password-protect access to it so you can decide who to allow to see your information.

If you are paying for goods or services over the Internet, ensure that credit card transactions are securely encrypted and do some research on the site

or company that you are dealing with to ensure that they are reliable and trustworthy. If you engage in these activities often, you may wish to limit your financial liability in the case of your credit card number getting into the wrong hands by obtaining a separate credit card for Internet use only. If you then manage that account by only having the funds necessary for the purchases that you plan to make, your possible losses will be limited to the amount of your current purchases.

Last but not least, avoid the "fifteen minutes of fame" game. Do not post genealogical information to the Internet just because you can. Consider alternative methods of getting the information to others. (Remember that most people who can browse Web sites can also receive e-mail.) Unless you have a very good reason for publishing your information to the Web (such as collaborative work between family members world-wide, or an attempt to attract other leads by showing what family you are collecting information about), avoid the risks. If you are simply wanting to *"let the world know"* about your family, forget about it. Chances are they are not really that interested - unless for the wrong reasons!

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News & Notes

BY ALICE ACHTER AND RAE CHAMBERLAIN

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- Genealogy Scams

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- Cardwell Township
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- Cardwell Marriages 1873-1910

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- Some Common Elements of Irish Place Names
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- The Dakota Territorial Census of 1885 - Mountrail County continued
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- Auschwitz Revisited
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- Building Context Around Biographical Facts
- Rethinking the Writing of Family History: Memory, Interpretation, and Thematic Frameworks

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- The Changing Face of Genealogy: The Impact of Technology on the Way We Do Research
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- Bureau of Land Management Database - Jacobson to Long

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- Polish Immigrants' Letters Home
- From the Słownik Geograficzny. Several towns are described in this article.
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- Friedensfeld 1879-1940 - continued

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- A Letter to My Children

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- How to organize a fun-filled family reunion

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Sussex Family Historian, Vol.14, No.5, March 2001.

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Tasmanian Ancestry, Vol.21, No.4, March 2001.

- That Overseas Trip!

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Standards For Sharing Information With Others

Recommended by the National Genealogical Society

Conscious of the fact that sharing information or data with others, whether through speech, documents or electronic media, is essential to family history research and that it needs continuing support and encouragement, responsible family historians consistently-

- respect the restrictions on sharing information that arises from the rights of another as an author, originator or compiler; as a living private person; or as a party to a mutual agreement.
- observe meticulously the legal rights of copyright owners, copying or distributing any part of their works only with their permission, or to the limited extent specifically allowed under the law's "fair use" exceptions.
- identify the sources for all ideas, information and data from others, and the form in which they were received, recognizing that the unattributed use of another's intellectual work is plagiarism.
- respect the authorship rights of senders of letters, electronic mail and data files, forwarding or disseminating them further only with the sender's permission.
- inform people who provide information about their families as to the ways it may be used, observing any conditions they impose and respecting any reservations they may express regarding the use of particular items.
- require some evidence of consent before assuming that living people are agreeable to further sharing of information about themselves.
- convey personal identifying information about living people - like age, home address, occupation or activities - only in ways that those concerned have expressly agreed to.
- recognize that legal rights of privacy may limit the extent to which information from publicly available sources may be further used, disseminated or published.
- communicate no information to others that is known to be false, or without making reasonable efforts to determine its truth, particularly information that may be derogatory.
- are sensitive to the hurt that revelations of criminal, immoral, bizarre or irresponsible behavior may bring to family members.

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The Empire Settlement Act of 1922, Saskatchewan Records

BY LINDA NEELY

In 1922, the British Parliament, working in conjunction with the governments of the British colonies, passed the Empire Settlement Act. Under this Act Britain would provide monetary assistance for migrants from the British Isles desiring to settle in other parts of the Commonwealth, such as Canada, Australia, Rhodesia, South Africa, New Zealand and the Caribbean. The intent was that the developing Commonwealth countries would benefit from having high quality British stock to open up their new territories and Britain would get some relief from the problems they were experiencing as a result of the huge population growth after the first World War and the people immigrating (especially the juveniles) would find a better life than they had in Britain.

The first agreement with Canada was signed in 1924, a scheme called the "3,000 Family Scheme." Under this scheme families were to be settled in Canada in connection with the Soldier Settlement project. Although many applied and returned or were rejected, in the end a total of 2,165 families were situated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Hudson Bay Company and the Canadian Pacific Railroad also brought families to Canada under the Empire Settlement Act provisions.

One of the schemes of the Empire Settlement Act was to provide assistance for juveniles (male and female) between the ages of 14 and 17. They were brought to Canada as farm labour or domestic help. In 1926 the United Church of Canada became an approved agent for the Act, replacing the Young Men's Christian Assoc (YMCA). The Church received \$80.00 per child brought to Ontario and a further \$20.00 if the child continued on to Western

Canada. This money was to provide for the child's care until they were settled with a family. Young men over the age of 17 were also assisted, although the Church did not receive the grant for them, but did facilitate their settlement.

For each child it was necessary to fill out detailed forms that contained a wealth of information about the child, including their medical condition, personality and employment skills.

The National Archives of Canada has some surviving records of the Empire Settlement Act schemes as they applied to Canada. A search under RG 76 Immigration using the words "Empire settlement" will find about 165 references. The citations for these references cite items such as lists and forms to be used. The lists include ships passengers, female household worker, British School Boys and applications for farm labour. One citation is for the "Union of Families" scheme, apparently a scheme to bring more members of families already in Canada. Most of the material is available on microfilm and can be borrowed through inter-library loan.

I reviewed a sample microfilm for contents, reel C-10241, United Church of Canada Immigration. This film contains the following items:

- correspondence between the various parties involved in organizing the migrants, starting in 1927.
- the rules under which the church was to operate the scheme.
- a sample of an application form for farmers requesting to receive a juvenile labourer, although there were no completed forms.

- list of children arriving in Canada between April 1, 1928 and August 20 1928. Includes names, date of birth, and the name and address of person they were placed with.
- several issues of *The Vanguard*. This was a magazine that started as a simple newsletter circulated among the immigrants involved under the auspices of the United Church to exchange news about the progress of their fellow immigrants. It changed and improved over the years until it became a real magazine. It contained items such as death notices of immigrants and lists of immigrants who had achieved a total of \$100 in the bank. There were also poems, stories and jokes submitted by the immigrants and in some cases it was used as an informal search tool, for immigrants seeking the whereabouts of others who had arrived with them in Canada. It appears to have been published at least until 1931, outliving the settlement scheme itself.

In 1928 the assistance for single farm labourers was discontinued and in 1930 immigration under the Empire Settlement Act was discontinued when Canada withdrew their share of the funding.

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The Family Tree

The family is like a book
The children are the leaves,
The parents are the covers
The protecting beauty gives.

At first the pages of the book
But time soon writeth memories
And painteth pictures there.

Love is the little golden clasp
That bindeth up the trust;
Oh, break it not, lest all the leaves
Should scatter and be lost.

Courtesy of: San Mateo Co, GS NL 5/95

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St. James' Cathedral Cemetery, Toronto

The following information has been passed on by The Ontario Genealogical Society. This is an outline of the proposed cemetery closure by the Corporation of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. The decision of the Registrar of Cemeteries is still pending and there is no time limit for this. However, it is expected that the decision will be challenged before a Government Tribunal. With this in mind, we are actively searching for descendants of those buried in the burial ground at St. James' Cathedral.

Are You A Descendant?

CHECK the *Burial Register* which covers the periods 1807-1812, 1824, 1835-1850

- An index to the *Burial Register* is on the Toronto Branch Web Site at: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~onttbogs/torbranch.html>
- A transcription of the *Burial Register* is available at the Toronto Branch Places of Worship table.

REGISTER at the Toronto Branch Places of Worship table

- Your family information will be of assistance at a possible Tribunal. Volunteers will advise what is required.

What Has Happened?

- The Corporation of St James' Cathedral has applied to the Ontario Registrar of Cemeteries to close, and to move a portion of the cemetery (see map at Web Site or Places of Worship table).
- The proposal is to remove a possible 3,000 remains to St James' Cemetery on Parliament Street, where very little space remains.
- The Registrar's decision is pending.

Why Has The Cathedral Taken This Step?

- The Cathedral has a Letter of Intent from Context Development Corporation to purchase the property where part of the cemetery is located and to

construct a 34 storey luxury condominium.

- The Cathedral expects to receive approximately \$7.5 million which will be used:
 - (a) to defray the cost of disinterment and reinterment of a possible 3,000 bodies at an estimated cost of over \$1 million
 - (b) to provide funds to completely rebuild the Parish House and Diocesan Centre and to construct an addition south of the present Parish House.

History Of The Cemetery

- Established c 1797 by the Hon Peter Russell as a burial ground and church for the Town of York
- Only burial ground available within the Town of York until the establishment in 1818 of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Cemetery and, in 1822, the Presbyterian Burial Ground
- Granted by Crown Patent in 1820 "for the sole use and benefit of the parishioners and inhabitants of the Town of York, forever as a churchyard and burying ground"
- Used continuously by residents of the Town of York until c 1841. These included first settlers, cholera victims, War of 1812 casualties. Tombstones were removed c 1920. Some were placed within the Cathedral.

Reaction

- Shock and outrage by parishioners, descendants, residents of Toronto and other parts of Ontario as well as across Canada and internationally. Those in opposition also include members of the First Nations, and heritage and historical societies.

For further information or if you have a family connection please contact Diane Clendenan at: dclenden@netrover.com or The Ontario Genealogical Society at (416) 489-0734. ++++

SGS Library

Additions

BY DARLENE CLIFFORD

Librarian

Canada: General

- Cumberland House Journals and Inland Journals, 1775 - 82. First Series, 1779 - 79. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Cumberland House Journals and Inland Journals, 1775 - 82. Second Series, 1779 -82. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Dictionary of Ukrainian Surnames in Canada. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Letters from Hudson Bay 1703-40. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- The Prairie Provinces A Short History (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Gazetteer of British North America. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Manitoba

- Rapid City and District Our Past for The Future. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Nova Scotia, Antigonish

- History of Antigonish County. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Nova Scotia, Pugwash

- History of Pugwash. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Nova Scotia, Victoria Co.

- Patterson's History of Victoria County. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Ontario

- Index to Ontario Birth Registrations & Stillborns: 1904. (Microfilm). *Reference Only.*
- Index to Ontario Marriage Registrations: 1919. Plus Retakes of missing pages for 1895, 1888, 1897 & 1910. (Microfilm). *Reference Only.*
- Index to Ontario Death Registrations: 1929. (Microfilm). *Reference Only.*

Canada: Ontario, Glengarry Co., Charlottenburgh Twp

- Gravestones of Glengarry, Volume 1: Williamstown. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Ontario, Lanark Co.

- The Lanark Society Settlers. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Ontario, Muskoka Co.

- Muskoka and Haliburton 1615 - 1875. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Ontario, Nipissing Dist.

- North Bay Past-Present-Pro prospective. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Ontario, Prince Edward Co.

- It Happened in Prince Edward County. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Ontario, Sudbury Co.

- Pioneering in Northern Ontario History of the Chapleau District. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them. (Book).
- Davis: Along the South Branch Trail 1990 (St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Osborne, Island Lake, Maiden Lake). (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
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- Dore Lake: A Look at the Past. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
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- Jansen/Esk: Prairie Rose Memories, Vol. 1 & 2.
- Jellico: Our Community. (Jellicoe, Dukesbury, Toledo, White Heron, Ivy, Oakwood, Norris). (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Kenaston: Kith'n Kin - The History of Kenaston and District Celebrating Saskatchewan 1905-1980. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Lacadena: A Link to Our Heritage. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Lake Four/Park Valley: Wilderness to Neighbourhoods. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Landis: The Landis Record, Volume 1. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Leask: The Lasting Legacy. Do Not Mail. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Leipzig: Chain of Memories, 1905-1990. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Macrorie: Prairie Progress Commemorating the Macrorie District. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Marengo: The Wind Still Blows. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Medstead: Trails of Promise. Do Not Mail. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Outlook: Lutheran Collegiate Bible Institute: Its Story. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Paradise Hill: Echoes of an Era. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Pike Lake/Valley Park: Reflections. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Richmound: Richmound's Heritage Continues. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.

Europe: Banat

- Sammelwerk donauschwabischer Kolonisten Kar-L. (Book). Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- Hanbuch des Arbeitskreises donauschwabischer Familienforscher e.V. (AkdFF). (Book). Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.

Europe: Hungary

- The World of Names: A study of Hungarian Onomatology. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Europe: Germany

- Mennonitische Namen MennoniteNames. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Europe: Jewish

- From Generation to Generation How to Trace Your Jewish Genealogy and Family History. (Book). Donated by Linda Neely.

Europe: Poland

- Księgi metrykalne i stanu cywilnego w archiwach państwowych w Polsce. (Birth, Marriage and Death Registers and Other Public Registers in State Archives in Poland: A Guide). (Book). Donated by John Pihach.

Europe: Russia

- Russian Surnames. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Family Histories

- Derksen: The Gerhard G. Derksen Family Book. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Johnson: Yesterday Remembered. (Book). Donated by Mabel Johnson.
- Klassen: Precious Memories: Peter P. Klassen Family 1743-1990. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Miller: The Honorable Thomas Miller 1876 - 1945. A Distinguished Citizen of Saskatchewan Biography and Social History and Prairie Stories. (Book). Donated in memory of The Hon. Thomas Miller and Mrs. Miller by Dorothy Ruth Downs.
- Sturby/Scherby: The Sturby/Scherby Family History. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.
- Voth: Our Yesterdays Follow Us ... A Voth History. (Book). Donated by Friesen Printers.

Genealogy

- Genealogical Research Directory 2001. National & International. (Book). Donated by Genealogical Research Directory.

Great Britain: England

- Basic Facts about ... Research in London, Part 1: Researching London Ancestors. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies.
- Basic Facts about ... Using Colindale and Other Newspaper Repositories. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies.

... continued on page xi

SGS NEWS

FROM THE OFFICE . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

By the time you receive this Bulletin, SGS' fall programs will be in full swing. This fall, we have a heavier than normal schedule.

The Annual Family History Fair will be held in September this year for two days. The organizing committee are working hard to make this the best ever Fair so plan to attend. The fair was changed to a time when people are starting their fall activities.

Interested in learning new research techniques? Check out the workshops to be held this fall (see SGS Bulletin Board page 108).

The Annual Fall Seminar to be hosted by SGS and Pangman and South-East Branches will be held at Estevan October 26-28. This issue has updates to the seminar and see June issue for all the information. This year, we will have access to on-line computers throughout the week-end. Register early for this since there is a limit to computer classes.

In 2000, SGS received a large donation of local history books from Friesen Printers and this year we received 100 books from the Provincial Library. We have listed some of these books in this issue but space does not permit us to list them all. Watch December's Bulletin for more listings.

See you at the Seminar. in Estevan!

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SURFING THE NET . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

- Have you visited our Web site recently located at www.saskgenealogy.com?
- I came across a travel site that provides maps and other information at <http://maps.lycos.com/>
- For people searching Polish a must to visit is www.PolishRoots.org.
- <http://www.gencircles.com> provides family tree matching.

Thanks to Celeste Rider who has been keeping up our members list. If you have visited a good site that you would like to share with others contact me at margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca

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Across the Borders - Finds & Fun in 2001

SGS Annual Seminar - October 26 - 28, 2001

Estevan Public Library - Estevan SK

See Insert in June 2001 Bulletin

Seminar News !!!

- **Beginning Norwegian Research** - speaker has changed from Garth Ulrich to Marie Svedahl.
- **Researching in Manitoba** - speaker is Shirley Erskine from Brandon, Manitoba.
- Numerous displays.
- Free time on computers all Friday afternoon - October 26.
- **Limit on computer workshops** - register early.

Tours:

All tours will commence from the Estevan Public Library 701 Souris Avenue at 2:00 p.m. on Friday, October 26, 2001.

- **Boundary Dam Mine** - Tour includes a trip to the mine; Luscar Coal and Shand Green. Transportation will be provided. Tour lasts over 2 hours.
- **Souris Valley Museum** - Located in Estevan. Fee: Adults \$3.00; Seniors \$2.00 and students \$1.00. **Car Pool.** If enough people sign on, a group rate would be possible.
- **Southland Pulse Inc.** - processing plant of pulse crops such as lentils and chick peas. **Car Pool.**
- **Heritage Walking Tour** - a walking tour of the building heritage of Estevan. A self-guided tour. To complete the tour 2 hours. **Meet at the library.**

Pre-registration required for all tours. Please let us know if you want to be included in the tour by contacting SGS at 306-780-9207; fax 306-781-6021; or e-mail: margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca.

SGS Activities:

- **Branch Forum** - Saturday, October 27, 7:45-8:45 a.m.
- **Education Certificate Program** - To learn more about the various certificate courses in this program, come have breakfast with Laura - **Sunday, October 28, 7:45-8:45 a.m.**

SGS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME

2002 fees are due December 31, 2001. 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
Senior Citizen (65 and over)	\$30.00
<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 2002 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 2002

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

Please indicate appropriate type of subscription:

Regular Family	\$33.00
Senior Citizen (65 & Over)	\$30.00
Institutions	\$33.00

Subscription only	\$ _____
Subscription as a member	\$ _____
Donation	\$ _____
TOTAL	\$ _____

Name:			
Address:			
City/Prov:			Postal Code:
Phone #:			
Internet / E-mail Address:			
		Have a Computer?	YES NO
Age: 25& Under <input type="checkbox"/> 26-45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46-54 <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Have A Genealogy	
Occupation:		Program?	YES NO
Geographical Area(s) You're Researching:			
I Am A: Beginner <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Experienced <input type="checkbox"/>		Farmer <input type="checkbox"/>	Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/>
Are You Interested In Volunteering?		YES NO	
PLEASE REMIT TO:		Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) PO Box 1894 Regina SK S4P 3E1	<i>Make cheque/money order payable to:</i> SGS (no periods)

Surname of Subscriber	First Name or Initial	Middle Initial(s)	Optional:- Mr Mrs Miss Ms Dr Other	Agents Use #	Editors Use
Post Box or Street Address of Subscriber	Village/Suburb or Town or City of Delivery		State / Prov. / Co.	Postcode / Zipcode	Nation / Land
Optional:- Do NOT enter your numbers here unless you pay fee (see page 4):-	Tel:	Fax:	E-Mail: (for clarity - write in block capitals - we will print in lowercase - MAX 40 keys)		

2002

ENTRY FORM



Please read the **INSTRUCTIONS first.**
Fill out and post by **30 November 2001**

Editors use CD/H/P/N

Editors Use #

USE BLOCK CAPITALS ONLY ■ ONE ENTRY PER LINE ■ FOLLOW EXAMPLES ■ WRITE CLEARLY

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

■ **SUBJECT SECTION** (See Instructions)

Use Abbreviations (listed LEFT) in these 2 columns

Cat.	Main Entry	Subtitle	Period
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

■ **ONE NAME SOCIETY/STUDY SECTION** (See Instructions) 1 entry is equal to 10 surname lines



List Under:	Name of Organization (optional):
Tel/Fax/E-m (optional):	Area of Interest:
Other Particulars:	

In General: The editors reserve the right to edit any material submitted for publication to comply with our editorial policy and style and may reject any material for any reason. Forms submitted which ignore the instructions may be returned to the contributor for amendment. The Editors and publishers reserve the right to publish the above material in any form but advise that they do not re-sell or transfer to any other party the details of contributors; however, it should be noted that those details are published by GRD into the public domain. Errors corrected next year.



Past Contributors: Persons who have submitted entries since 1997 should NOT complete this form - a special form will be posted to you in September/October. Please wait. **Advise us if you have changed your address.**



Post this half by 30 November 2001. Cut down this fold 

G.R.D. 2002 Directory/CD		RSA R	Irl £	UK £	NZ \$	Aus \$	USA \$	Can \$	
BASIC FEE = 15 line entries + Book or CD-ROM		Prices for these and other countries - write to agent over					25.75	32.25	
Additional Surnames or Subjects over 15 (each)							.40	.45	
Additional One Name Society entry (each)							4.00	5.00	
Publish my Tel/Fax/E-mail as listed over (up to 3 inclusive price)							.80	.90	
Hardcover - add extra							7.80	9.50	
One Name Society — ENTRY ONLY — NO BOOK — (per entry)							8.00	10.00	
Canada GST = add 7%	USA - California residents = add 8%						8%	7%	+Tax
Canada Only = add 8% HST/PST for residents of NB, NFL, NS / ON.								8%	+Tax
Shipping and Handling (Book or CD)	Postage 						3.75	4.50	+Post

I Choose the 2002 GRD as a Paperback BOOK ☐ or Hardcover Book ☐ or CD-ROM ☐ Total =

 See Below - New!

Previous issues at SPECIAL prices - each contains the Feature Article listed.

1995 GRD (1184 pages) - "Poor Law Records of Britain"	Prices for these and other countries - write to agent over					7.00	9.00	
1996 GRD (1248 pages) - "The Public Record Office - London"						10.00	13.00	
1997 GRD (1248 pages) - "Convict Transportation to America 1611-1776"						10.00	13.00	
1998 GRD (1216 pages) - "Pre-Parish Register Eng. Genealogy in PRO"						10.00	13.00	
1999 GRD (1216 pages) - "Dates and Calendars for Genealogy"						15.00	19.00	
2000 GRD (1200 pages) - "British Pedigrees & Interests" - by A. Camp.						18.00	23.00	
2001 GRD (1120 pages) - "Historical Manuscripts Commission" in UK.						21.50	27.00	
Hardcover books (section sewn for heavy use) add 30% to book price								
 CD-ROM 1990-1999 - (10 years) see details below.						16.00	20.90	
Canada GST = add 7%	USA - California residents = add 8%					8%	7%	+Tax
Canada Only = add 8% HST/PST for residents of NB, NFL, NS / ON.							8%	+Tax
Packing Post Handling (one or multiple Books or CDs)	Post 					3.75	4.50	+Post

GRAND TOTAL (Payable to G.R.D. - please do NOT staple or attach payment to form) =

Post to the GRD Agent (listed here or on the front)

Any Questions ??? - write or E-mail:

j.tyson@sympatico.ca grdusa@earthlink.net
or grd@ozemail.com.au

United States:

G.R.D.
130 E. Montecito Ave. #120
Sierra Madre CA 91024-1924

Canada:

Jeannette Tyson
94 Binswood Avenue
Toronto ON. M4C 3N9

The 2001 GRD is here!

1120 pages - British - Irish - Canadian - USA- European -
Australian - New Zealand - South African
research queries & more. Prices above.


- 130,000 research queries. Not copied from other publications.
- Over 5400 contributors in 20 countries.
- List of over 400 Archives, Record Offices and major Libraries. - newly updated.
The entries give addresses, Tel/Fax numbers, contact names, hours of opening, reader's ticket requirements, free and paid research policy etc.
- List of over 1000 Genealogical Societies giving details - because of space, this section contains only those societies which updated their past entries. It also contains addresses, Tel/Fax numbers, some E-mail and HomePage numbers. Membership costs, Journals and other details.
- Feature Article *The Historical Manuscripts Commission (UK)* by Dr R.J. Olney.

New!

2002 GRD on CD-ROM

The 2002 GRD will also be available on CD (Windows 95+ PC - not Mac) and will contain ALL SECTIONS contained in the Book including the extensive Society and Archives Listing, Professional Notices & Feature Article, as well as the queries sections.

Also still available, the CD containing the 1990-1999 GRD's - 600,000 entries Queries sections only.

Prices above. 

Notice of Elections

The SGS Board of Directors operates under the Carver Model of Governance. The Board of Directors is Trustee for the membership of SGS. Its role is to establish policies, articulate the mission of the organization and plan for the future.

Eligibility:

Conflict of Interest Policy (Policy 27.6.c) states that "no volunteer shall assume any responsibility on behalf of SGS, including serving on the Board of Directors or on SGS committees, if to do so would likely result in such Volunteer being in a conflict of interest. No volunteer who is a family member of staff shall sit on the Board of Directors or chair any SGS committee. This would include anyone involved in decision making with SGS stakeholders".

Conflict of Interest Policy (Policy 27.6.d) states "that no Volunteer shall sit concurrently on the Board of Directors and on the Executive of any Branch of SGS. Each branch will identify the positions of their executive".

* * *

Nominations are required for the following four (4) positions on the SGS Board of Directors

one - President - 1 year term
three - Provincial Director - 2-year term

Elections will be held:
Saturday, 27 October 2001
General Membership Meeting - 1:00 p.m.
Estevan Public Library, Estevan SK

Basic Requirements and Responsibilities for Board Members

- A. Must be SGS member in good standing for the last 2 years
- B. Attend all Board meetings (3-4) per year
- C. Be prepared to sit on one committee or take on one task
- D. Act as a liaison between SGS members and the Board
- E. Must be a Canadian Citizen

Contact SGS for Nomination package. Nominations must be received by SGS Nominating Committee 10 days prior to the elections. Send to: SGS Nominating Committee, PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1. For nominations from the floor, Nomination packages will be available for pickup at SGS table at Seminar.

VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED for 2002 SGS Board

SGS Nomination Committee chaired by Past-President Janis Bohlken, includes Carol Andrews, Blanche Fleming and Arlene Frolick. The Committee seeks nominations for interested members to put their name forth for the 2002 Board.

SGS Board Responsibilities:

- To represent the interests of the membership in governing the Society
- To participate fully as a Board member, attending Board meetings, orientation, AGM's, liaisoning and committees, etc
- To abide by SGS Constitution, Bylaws and Governance Policies
- To be prepared to define SGS goals and set policies
- To demonstrate knowledge and acceptance of SGS Mission and Mandate
- To recognize Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Fund

Anyone interested in letting their name stand or knowing of someone who may be interested, please contact SGS office for nomination package.

NOTICE OF SGS GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

Saturday, 27 October 2001
from 1:00 - 2:00 p.m.
Estevan Public Library
Estevan SK

- election of Board of Directors
- membership fees
- Bylaw change

NOTICE OF CHANGE TO 'BYLAWS'
OF SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.
27 October 2001

At the Fall Membership Meeting, the membership will be asked to approve the deletion of the following Bylaw.

III. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

9. Staff members who regularly receive a wage or salary are entitled to attend board meetings but shall not have voting privileges.

This will be deleted from the Bylaws and moved to policy 23.17 (c) and will read as follows:

"Salaried staff members shall not have voting privileges".

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Family History Fair

By Pat Ryan, Fair Promotion

The SGS will hold its fifth annual Family History Fair this fall. For the first time, the event is to be held over two dates. Cost is only \$5.00 per adult for both days or \$3.00 each day per adult. Children under 12 are free.

21 and 22 September, 2001

At St. Mary's Parish Hall

4720 Castle Road, Regina.

Friday Night 7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Saturday 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

- The food court, a successful and popular part of the fair, will again be in operation.

All this and several door prizes are awaiting you. You don't even need to be in attendance to win! As well as serving as a fundraiser for the SGS, the intent of the Fair is to increase public awareness of SGS, its activities and its many services. Come, bring your friends and family. Renew old acquaintances, make new friends, and be prepared to learn. Let's all get behind SGS and make the 2001 Fair bigger and better, as it promises to be. If you need further information, please contact SGS at (306) 780-9207.

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The theme for this year's fair will be *"Digging Our Roots"* and will offer numerous workshops that are included in your entrance fee.

- Will be of interest to beginners as well as seasoned genealogists
- Will provide an introduction to some of the tools, services and latest techniques available.

You can:

- Learn about the fabulous resources available in your SGS Library.
- Learn the many resources available in your community and how to access those resources.
- Learn about your own home sources - what they are and how to use them to your best advantage.
- Learn about hiring a professional researcher, what to expect, ask, and what *your* responsibilities are.
- Look forward to visiting exhibitors with demonstrations and hands-on activities at various display tables on both dates.

Parcels

All parcels are to be sent to the street address: SGS, 1870 Lorne Street, Room 201, Regina SK S4P 2L7.

Please ensure that all packages are taped securely before mailing. *Note: You will lose your borrowing privileges if parcels are being returned and NOT packaged properly.*

Fundraising Campaign 2001

SGS has received donations from members and non-members, but due to advertising space a list will not be provided in this issue. All those who have donated money to SGS will be advertised in December's issue of the **Bulletin**.

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- Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds and Allegations: A Guide to their Location and Indexes. Fifth Edition. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies.
- Identifying Your World War I Soldier from Badges and Photographs. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies.
- Londoner's Occupations: A Genealogical Guide. Second Edition. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies.

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Book Reviews

BY DARLENE CLIFFORD

Librarian

Professional Genealogy. A Manual For Researchers, Writers, Editors, Lecturers and Librarians. By Elizabeth Shown Mills, editor. Published by Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202 - 3897. 2001, 680 pages, 8 1/2" x 11", indexed, illustrations, . Available from US \$44.95. Postage and Handling first book \$3.50; each additional book \$1.25. International orders (including Canada) contact Genealogical Publishing for postage details.

Professional Genealogy is a book written by professionals and scholars in the field of genealogy as a manual for researchers, writers, editors, lectures and librarians. The standards set out should be a guide for those seeking to hire professional researchers or those conducting their own research. Of particular interest to those considering a career as a genealogical professional are the chapters on ethics, copyright, structuring a business, setting realistic fees, record keeping and report writing. Although the book is aimed at the United States market those working in Canada can adapt the legal requirements set out by the federal, provincial and local regulations. This is a landmark publication that offers practical advice in a very readable format.

Genealogical Research Directory 2001. Editors Keith A. Johnson & Malcolm R. Sainty, 2001, 1120p, 5 1/2" x 8 1/2", hardcover. Available from GRD - Jeannette Tyson, 94 Binswood Avenue, Toronto ON M4C 3N9. Payable to GRD. Cost for soft cover \$31.25 for Canadians, \$25.25 for US (plus tax(es) and postage). Cost for hardcover \$40.60 for Canadians, \$33.05 for US (plus tax(es) and postage).

The edition has 717 pages of research inquiries from around the world. There are updated lists for genealogical societies, archives and record offices worldwide plus One Name Studies, subjects, events and maps. The feature article is "The Historical Manuscripts Commission" by R.J. Olney.

The following book reviews were done by Glenn Schwartz of Zichydorf Village Association.

Sammelwerk donauschwäbischer Kolonisten by Stader covering A-L. We have received four volumes of this series.

This series alphabetically compiles and consolidates lists of immigrants to the Banat from over 250 different sources. Each entry lists the head of household, number of others in the party (sometimes with names), point of departure or destination (sometimes both), and the source of the information. Entries often consolidate information from two or more sources into one listing. Each book also includes three indexes: one is an index of surnames, useful for locating spouses of those in the main listing; another is an alphabetical list of the departure villages; the last is a list of the destination villages. There are also historical notes, unfortunately in German. If you want to know the origins of your Banat ancestors, you must check out this series.

Handbuch des Arbeitskreises donauschwäbischer Familienforscher.

This is a comprehensive genealogical handbook published by the AkdFF on their 25th anniversary. It is all in German, except for an article entitled "The History of German Settlements in Southern Hungary" by Susan

Clarkson. However, the German parts of the book contain a wealth of information, even if you do have to reach for your German-English dictionary occasionally. There is contact information for archives and genealogical societies all over Europe, pages of Internet URLs, several word lists of names and terms with translations into several languages, and an inventory of the AkdFF library. This inventory makes up most of the book, listing microfilms, books, maps, bibliographies, and more. It wraps up with a members' interests list and several excellent indices.

The following books are available from The Federation of Family History Societies (Publication) Ltd., Units 15-16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury Lancs BL9 6EN United Kingdom. The prices listed DO NOT include Overseas Surface Mail. Check with the Federation about the current costs.

Basic Facts about .. Using Colindale and other Newspaper Repositories. By Audrey Collins. 2001, 16pp, 6" x 8½". Softback, £2.35.

The aim of this book is to suggest where and how family historians can find newspaper and magazine articles that will be of use in their research. The major collection of newspapers and periodicals in the UK is the British Library, Newspaper Library at Colindale in north west London. This book focuses on researching in the Colindale newspaper library.

Basic Facts about ... Research in London Part 1 Researching London Ancestors. By Lilian Gibbens. 2001, 16pp, 6" x 8½". Softback, £2.35.

This book aims to help family historians undertake research in London to a satisfactory completion and describes some of the main record offices and a small part of their collections.

Bishops' Transcripts and Marriage Licences, Bonds and Allegations. A Guide to their Location and Indexes Fifth Edition. Compiled by Jeremy Gibson. 2001, 52pp, 6" x 8½". Softback, £5.00.

This a guide to the location of Bishops' Transcripts and of the records connected with the issue of Marriage Licences. It also describes any abstracts, calendars and indexes to the latter, published or unpublished, and, when these are lacking, gives an indication of the arrangement of the surviving original documents.

Identifying your World War 1 Soldier from Badges and Photographs. By Ian Swinnerton with illustrations by Roland Symons. 2001, 114pp, 6" x 8½". Softback, £7.75.

The aim of this book is to draw together in one volume as many as possible of the various badges and devices used during World War 1 and so help the reader to ascertain the unit in which the ancestor served.

Londoner's Occupations A Genealogical Guide. Second Edition. Compiled by Stuart A. Raymond. 2001, 72pp, 6" x 8½". Softback, £6.65.

This book is a genealogical guide to help you find your London Ancestor by searching occupational sources.

Family History on the Web An Internet Directory for England and Wales. By Stuart A. Raymond. 72pp, 8½" x 6". Softback, £6.00.

This booklet contains about 1500 of the most important Web sites and guidance regarding the data on offer.

Irish Ancestry A Beginner's Guide, Third Edition. By Bill Davis. 2001, 160pp, 8½" x 6". Softback, £8.40.

Although a beginner's guide this book is very comprehensive. It covers, postal research, aspects of Irish emigration and research abroad, the records of Ireland and how to use them and facsimile documents. Useful addresses of research centres and Web sites.

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Donations

We welcome book donations BUT are only able to give tax receipts for those items that are placed in SGS Library.

Books that ARE NOT placed in the SGS Library collection will be placed in the silent auction.

Due to space concerns, SGS will accept only family histories with Saskatchewan roots.

Irish Domestic Servants Immigrating to Saskatchewan

BY KENNETH G. AITKEN

In the nineteenth century entering domestic service was for most women in the British Isles the only avenue to paid employment. Between 1841 and 1891 domestic service as an occupational category grew to become the "not only the largest women's industry but the largest single industry for either men or women".¹ However in the 1890s opportunities for women to enter domestic service began a rapid decline in Britain.

During the rise of domestic service as a female occupation, there was a steep decline for men to serve as butlers, valets, footmen etc. So at its height as an employment sector there were positions for ladies' maids, cooks, housemaids, laundry maids, kitchen maids and scullions and in the wealthier homes with children, nursery maids and governesses. The challenge of finding suitable and dependable servants was of such a concern that it became a frequent topic of conversation among women of the middle and upper classes who referred to it as The Servant Problem. The hiring and managing of servants was the subject of essays and whole books such as *Hints to Young Women about to Enter Service* published in London by Bosworth in 1855, and *A Few Hints to Nursemaids* published in London by Elliot Stock in 1890.

As the demand for domestic servants began to decline about the same time as the Canadian West opened up for settlement, the Ministry of the Interior in Canada began promoting the immigration of domestic servants into Canada.

" Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female domestic Servants are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration Department advises to emigrate to Canada. ...

" The best time to go to Canada is between the beginning of April and the end of September, although female domestic servants may go at any season.

"There is little or no demand for females other than domestic servants. Governesses, shop assistants, nurses, etc., should not go out unless proceeding to join friends able and willing to aid them in getting employment."²

As the new century dawned there was such a great demand for domestic servants in Canada that the governments paid British booking agents a \$5 bonus for servants who emigrated to Canada in search of a position. To complicate matters female domestic servants in the Prairie west were prone to the attentions of the West's many bachelors, and left their "situations" to become farmers wives. Thus positions were constantly re-opening for new candidates. Because of these factors a number of enterprising people in Britain and Ireland formed recruiting agencies to attract single women with experience in domestic service and helped place them in homes in Canada. One such agency was that of Mrs. Sarah M'Arthur of M & S M'Arthur Emigration and General Passenger Agents, of Mountpottinger, Belfast, Ireland and later of Parkdale, Toronto, Canada.

For her clients in western Canada Mrs. M'Arthur had an agent in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Reverend J. Blatherwick of 363 College Avenue, who looked after the young women when they arrived on the train in Winnipeg, and helped them prepare for their last stages of their journey to their new 'situations' on the prairies. Rev. Blatherwick also served as a Chaplain with the Immigration

Department.³ In 1913 Rev. Blatherwick forwarded to the Department of Immigration lists of the female domestics who had been in his care in Winnipeg between 1911 and 1913. In the letter accompanying the lists he states that during the period in question

"Others have come out through Mrs. M'Arthur, some she had brought out herself and others were sent alone. These are the girls who came to my care."⁴ The list for 1911 follows:

Season 1911
Domestic Servants sent from Ireland by Mrs. MLS McArthur, Belfast
c/o Rev. J. Blatherwick, Winnipeg

Name	To Whom Sent	Where
Baird, Jane	Mrs. Thos Mattick	Fort Qu'Appelle, SK
Ball, Fanny	Mrs. Wallace	Kamsack, SK
Craig, Jeannie	Mrs. Van Dusen	Griffin, SK
Craig, Lizzie	Mrs. Johnson	Kamsack, SK
Craig, Lottie	Mrs. Harris	Caron, SK
Creighton, Mary Jane	W. J. Hodgins	Wapella, SK
Erwin, Martha	W. H. Evans	Francis, SK
Fleming, Maggie	Mrs. Brinkwell	Francis, SK
Kelly, Minnie	Mrs. C. S. Cody	Wolesley, SK
McManus, Nellie	Mrs. D. Aikins	Hildebrand, SK
O'Donnell, Bertha	Mrs. J. Werden	Arcola, SK
Rowney, Florence	W. G. Fitzgerald	Grenfell, SK
Russell, Janice	T. E. Jackson	Indian Head, SK
Smith, Annie	Mrs. M. E. Mattick	Fort Qu'Appelle, SK
Smith, Minnie	P. J. Boyler	Borden, SK
Stewart, Mary	J. E. Barton	Milestone, SK
Straw, Lizzie	R. M. Marsh	Carlyle, SK
Taggart, Lily	Mrs. Albert Ross	Milestone, SK
Taylor, Anne	J. S. Hopkins	Carnduff, SK
Wallace, Mary	W. Parker	Cupar, SK
Wallace, Miss	S. W. Howett	Maple Creek, SK
Ward, Marie	Mrs. W. Watson	Moose Jaw, SK
Woods, Jane	D. T. Smith	Saskatoon, SK

Season 1912
Domestic Servants sent from Ireland by Mrs. MLS McArthur, Belfast
c/o Rev. J. Blatherwick, Winnipeg

Name	To Whom Sent	Where
Davidson, Annie	Mrs. Jackson	Indian Head, SK
Downs, Lily	Mrs. H. Havey	Kamsack, SK
Farney, Daisy	Mrs. Chas. Dridoo	Wolseley, SK
Fisher, Sara	Mrs. Simon Johnson	Kamsack, SK
Galligher, Kathleen	Mrs. D. Bracken	Borden, SK
Kennedy, Lily	Mrs. A. E. Arnett	Wadena, SK
Lyttle, Lizzie	Mrs. W. H. Parker	Cupar, SK
Maguire, Lizzie	Mrs. Dishaws	Conquest, SK
McBergh, Georgina	Mrs. D. Smith	Kamsack, SK
McCormack, Lizzie	Mrs. Islay	Sovereign, SK
McCready, Lucy	Mrs. D. Wallace	Kamsack, SK
Nelson, Catherine	Mrs. N. F. McRae	Drinkwater, SK
Oliver, Mary	Mrs. Thos Walker	Grenfell, SK
Porter Alberta	Mrs. Sheppard	Seamans, SK
Townsley, Mary	Mrs. J. C. Boss	Wolseley, SK
Whiteside, Maggie	Mrs. G. H. Smith	Belback, SK

Life for a domestic servant in the Canadian west was much different than it had been at home. An adventurous English woman, Elizabeth B. Mitchell, travelled across the Canadian prairies for about a year beginning in May 1913 observing conditions in homes in the towns and villages she visited. She commented on the relationship between women and their domestic help.

"Any study of Western women's life would be seriously incomplete if it did not touch on the Servant Problem. In the country it is

exceedingly difficult to get a girl; in towns and smaller cities it is possible, but there are inconveniences. ...

"The "girl" or "help" has to be prepared to try anything, and the mistress generally has to do the skilled work herself."⁵

As most domestic servants in Britain and Ireland had their specific tasks carefully delineated, and only did those tasks, Mitchell's discovery would have come as a shock to most of the young Irish

domestics placed in and small town Canada where most homes had but one servant if they had any. This observation is further borne out in the comments of Jeannie M' Mekin who wrote to Mrs Sarah M'Arthur from her situation with a Mrs Downey in Cameron, Manitoba in 1911. She wrote of her first day at work,

"The next morning I got my initiation into a Canadian household, and it was only then I found out how ignorant I was. I there and then made up my mind to learn and as Mrs. Downie is a very thorough patient woman, she did not make me feel bad about my mistakes. Well I got my full share of work that summer. Firstly we had a gang of fence builders, and then the threshers. After which came a gang of carpenters. So you see I didn't have much time to get homesick. You see they had these workmen in on making improvements on this place till now we have every convenience in this big country house."⁶

Following the lives of these Irish women in Saskatchewan is complicated: they arrived during a period when censuses are closed to the public and community histories do not have indexes to the maiden names of the women. The search is further complicated by the omission of many of the employers from in these community histories. For example one might expect to begin the search for Jane Baird and Annie Smith (1911 arrivals) by looking for the accounts of the Mattick families in Fort Qu'Appelle. Unfortunately a search of that local history reveals that the Matticks are not listed.⁷ The search for the Jacksons of Indian Head was more successful.

Mrs T. E. Jackson was the mistress for Janice Russell who came in 1911 and Annie Davidson in 1912. Thomas E Jackson was an emigrant from County Sligo who settled near his parents in the Indian Head area and married Mary Ellen Irwin in 1889. In 1911 Mrs Jackson was failing in health and trying to raise three children. Janice Russell was employed to relieve Mrs Jackson from much of her

work. Unfortunately she died. The following year, 1912 T.E. Jackson married a second time, this time to his cousin Maria Walker. And in 1912 the new Mrs. Jackson was probably the mistress of Annie Davidson.⁸ What happened to these two young Irish women is not known for sure. Perhaps a careful search of the Indian Head local history, or a search for their marriages between 1912 and 1915 will turn up some indication of their later experience.

Similarly one might search for each of these women through their employers in local histories, then by reviewing each biography in the history for mention of the domestic servant's names as a spouse. However, the genealogical researcher is usually working backwards in time, and often has the married name of the bride, and the marriage place determined before embarking on research on the brides earlier years.

Sometimes neighbours or even relatives of employer married these domestic servants. For example in Snowflake Manitoba there are two Irish girls from a 1911 list⁹ of Irish servants who married local men related to their mistresses. Letitia Adams was sent to the home of Mrs. C. H. Saunders of Snowflake, Manitoba. Charles Sanders was an English immigrant from Truro, Cornwall, England. He came to Snowflake in 1892 and his wife and family followed the following year. They had a large family of at least 11 children including sons Jack (or John), Ernie and Fred. Jack married Ellen Bonnett and it was probably to their home in the Snowflake district that Daisy Savage was sent to work. Letitia Adams married Ernie, the son of her mistress Mrs. C. H. Saunders, and Daisy Savage married her mistress's brother-in-law, Fred, in a double wedding on 9 February, 1913¹⁰ Letitia and Ernie Sanders, and Daisy and Fred Sanders settled in the Snowflake area and became significant members in the community.

1 Board of Trade (Labour Department) (1899) *Report by Miss Collett on the money wages of indoor domestic servants*. London: HMSO British Parliamentary Papers, 1899 XCII p.iii

- 2 ***Information for Prospective British Settlers.*** A Department of the Interior booklet published in the early 1900s as cited in Jean Bruce. ***The Last Best West.*** Toronto: FitzHenry and Whiteside, 1976, p. 33.
 - 3 ***Henderson's Winnipeg Directory 1912.*** Winnipeg: Hendersons, 1912, p. 634.
 - 4 Letter from Rev. John Blatherwick, 363 College Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba to Immigration Branch, Government of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario 5 February 1913; Mrs. Sarah McArthur, Belfast, Ireland, Booking Agent.; File 806038 (part 1, 1908-1913); RG76, Immigration, Series I-A-1, Volume 551, Microfilm Reel C-10635, Folio A737015 and A37016; National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
 - 5 Elizabeth B. Mitchell. ***In Western Canada before The War; Impressions of Early Twentieth Century Communities.*** London: John Murray, 1915, p. 57.
 - 6 Letter from Jennie McMeekin of "Blinkbonnie", Cameron, Manitoba, Canada to Mrs. Sarah M'Arthur, M & S M'Arthur Emigration and General Passenger Agents, Mountpottinger, Belfast, Ireland 30 January 1911; Mrs. Sarah McArthur, Belfast, Ireland, Booking Agent.; File 806038 (part 1, 1908-1913); RG76, Immigration, Series I-A-1, Volume 551, Microfilm Reel C-100635; National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
 - 7 Fort Qu'Appelle and District History Book Committee. ***Fort Qu'Appelle and Area: A History.*** Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan: The Committee, 1997.
 - 8 ***Indian Head: History of Indian Head and District.*** Indian Head, Saskatchewan: History of Indian Head and District, Inc., 1984 pp. 473-74.
 - 9 Aitken, Kenneth G. "Some Irish Domestics in the Canadian West" ***Generations: The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society***, Volume 26, June 2001.
 - 10 Mrs. W. A. Taylor. "Charles Sanders" pp. 539-40 in Mrs. Clifford Gossel et al, (eds). ***Echoes of the Past, A History of the Rural Municipality of Louise and its People.*** Pilot Mound, Manitoba: Rural Municipality of Louise, 1968.
- Kenneth G. Aitken is a professional genealogist, lecturer and local studies librarian who has written many articles on aspects of genealogy and family history research for journals in Canada, United States and England. He may be contacted through e-mail at kaitken@rpl.regina.sk.ca*
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New Book Documents

Doukhobor Passenger Arrivals

Authors Steve Lapshinoff and Jonathan Kalmakoff are pleased to announce the release of a new book. "Doukhobor Ship Passenger Lists" which provides family historians and genealogists with an indispensable guide to Doukhobors passengers who came to Canada from Russia between 1898 and 1928.

Arranged chronologically by each ship's date of arrival, the names found in "Doukhobor Ship Passenger Lists" were transcribed from the original ship passenger lists held at the National Archives of Canada. These lists were compiled on board by the ship's purser and filed with immigration authorities

upon the Doukhobors' arrival at Canadian ports.

The book contains over 5,200 passenger names taken from over 30 lists and includes essential information on the name, family group, age, sex, occupation, ship, dates of departure and arrival, and ports of departure and arrival and intended destination of each Doukhobor passenger. The book also includes full bibliographic references and a comprehensive index. Contact Steve Lapshinoff, Site 5 Comp 16 RR 1, Crescent Valley BC V0G 1H0 or e-mail: slapshin@netidea.com.

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Jewish Surnames

*There is a story in almost every Jewish Surname, and Toronto lawyer Fred M. Catzman has been researching their origins over the past few years. With kind permission of Mr. Catzman, portions of his column from the "Canadian Jewish News" is reproduced here. Submitted by Robert L. Pittendrigh with thanks to Robert Disenhouse of Toronto who has carefully saved the Name Game clipping from his copies of the CJN and sent them to Regina. Part 1 - printed in Vol 23 #1 March 1992 edition of the **Bulletin**. Part 2 - printed in Vol 27 #3 September 1996 edition of the **Bulletin**. Part 3 - printed in Vol 28 #4 December 1997 edition of the **Bulletin**. Part 4 - printed in Vol 30 #3 September 1999 edition of the **Bulletin**. Part 5 - printed in Vol.31 #4 December 2000 edition of the **Bulletin**. This is the last of this series.*

TITLE-TEITELBAUMZ:

Today we conduct a title search. How did the TITLE family acquire its name? The probability is that it is an abbreviated form of DATTELBAUM or as it is pronounced in Yiddish "TEITELBALUM", date tree. In Hebrew date is TAMAR, hence the name TAMAMRIN. There is however, an alternative source. TEITEL is a metal pointer used to indicate the place, line by line, on the Sefer Torah (the scrolls) from which the Baal Koreh (the reader) is reading the portion on the Sabbath or holiday service and the other occasions when a passage from the Torah is recited. This enables the person who is given an aliya (called kup to the Torah) to follow the script as it is being chanted by the reader.

TOPF - TOEPPER:

Topf usually spelled Top or Topp is German for Pit. Topfer commonly spelled Tepper is a pot maker. English equivalents are Potts and Potter.

TULCHINSKY:

I have fond memories of the late Harry Tulchinsky who was one of the leader of the Brantford, Ontario Jewish community before his untimely death. His surname probably derives from the Ukrainian town

of Tulchin. It is possible however that the name is matronymic in origin after the Jewish given name Dulchin. We know that name Zissel as a feminine name, which is derived from the Yiddish word ziss, meaning sweet. An equivalent derived from the Latin dolce (as in la dolce vita - the sweet life) is Dulchin or Tulchin which may in turn have fathered (or to put it more aptly mothered) the surname Tulchinsky.

TUZMAN-PONARSKY:

Mr. Tozman of Don Mills writes that when he was a school, a teacher asked him from what country his father came. She told him he was wrong because his name ended in MAN, which is German, and not SKI, which would indicate Russian origin. The teacher overlooked the fact that the wandering Jew who originated in Germany might be driven for refuge to Russia or Poland. Abramsohn might keep his name intact on leaving Germany, or he might change it to Abramovitch in Russia or Abramski in Poland. The surname TUZMAN is a hybrid compounded of the Hebrew word THAUS, mistake, and the German suffix MANN, man - a man inclined to err. I don't know whether it referred to someone who by accident prone to an ordinary mortal, since it is human to err. His mother's name was PONARSKY, which derives from the town of PONARY in Lithuania between Vilna to the east of the Polish border to the west. His teacher would feel vindicated with PONARSKI.

WERBLOV-MENELSOHN-KATZ:

Harvey Berg of Buffalo, N.Y. has obviously given a great deal of study to his family's origin. He informs me that his maternal grandfather, WERBLOV, got this name from a river in Lithuania. When he lived in Germany he adopted the name of MENDELSON because his father's name was MENDEL. His grandmother's name was KAC pronounced KATZ. His paternal grandfather's name was BERG, a Dutch name when his ancestors sought refuge in Holland from the Spanish Inquisition.

WERTHEIMER:

I received a letter from an anonymous correspondent in Montreal suggesting that investigation and research of the name Wertheimer and publication of a report would bring "great joy". Inserted in the letter was a notice of the display of the recent works of Montreal sculptress Esther Wertheimer. Her creations have been exhibited in Florence, Tokyo, Parish, New York, Rome and other cities around the world. Her name commands my respect. Wertheim is a town in Germany near Wurzburg (the surname of a rabbi who served Shaarei Shomayin Congregation of Toronto with distinction and who went on to become the president of the Orthodox rabbinate in America.) It is about 75 kilometers south east of Frankfurt-am-Main and was the hub of an active and cultured Jewish community. It literally means "worthy home." It may well be proud of its worth namesake.

YANOVER:

If you come across a fellow surnamed Yanover, you have to inquire about the origins of his parents to ensure that you fit him into the right slot. Janow, pronounced Yanov, can be found in Russia near Pinsk in the Ukraine near Lvov and in Poland there are no less than four as well as Janowa and three Janowos. To make matters a little more complicated there is a Jonova in Lithuania.

YELLIN:

Lucille Allen of Toronto in a gracious letter explains how the family acquired the surname Allen. Her grandfather emigrated from Russia with the name "Yellin," and because he pronounced the initial letter "Y" softly it was recorded by the immigration officer as Allen. She says parenthetically that Yellin means pine tree in Russian. I am inclined to attribute the name to other sources. One is that Jelen is Slavonic for deer or hart, the name adopted by Naphtali, who was described by his father Jacob as "a hind let loose" (Genesis 49:21). In German, a deer is "hirsch."

YERUSHALAIMSKI - URIS:

The suffix "ski" indicates origin. It may be appended to a given name like Abramski (son of

Abraham) and Simonski (son of Simon) or to a place name like Warshawski (from Warsaw) or Krakowski (from Crakow). When it is appended to a place name, the place is usually from which the bearer of the name came. An exception was the surname Yerkushalaimski, which was anticipatory rather than historical. Just as the liturgy includes the wish "L'shanah habaash b'yerushalaim" (next year in Jerusalem) so some Jews adopted the surname Yerushalaimski to identify with the ancient capital of Israel. One well known personage of that family is the famous author of Exodus whose now de plume is Uris derived from the original Yerushalaimski.

ZACKHEIM - SACKHEIM:

I am grateful to my friend, Sam Zackheim for lending me two volumes embodying nearly 40 years of research of the family tree by his kinsman Prof. George I. Sackheim of Skokie, Ill. It is one of the best genealogical research studies that I have ever seen. It traces over 300 family charts over a span of 16 generations. The study begins in 1659 when Rabbi Israel of Rozanov was martyred when the Jewish community was accused of a blood libel. His descendants were named Zackheim (Zerah K'doshim Heim - they are the holy seed).

ZELALACHIN-LOTKIN:

Tim Jackson of Montreal reports that although his father adopted Jackson as his surname because of his given name was Jacob, his grandfather's name was ZELALACHIN. One of his relatives suggested that it probably refers to SZCZECIN, which is the Polish version of the former German City of STETTIN. In my opinion, it bears a closer resemblance to ZELECHIN, a village east of LODZ in Poland. His grandmother was a Plotkin. It means fish dealer and derives from the Russian word PLOTKI, whitefish.

ZELBOVITZ:

I am indebted to Morris Silbert of Don Mills Ont., for sending me a road map of Lithuania showing the village of Krewe, which I had been unable to discover. He asks about his father's family name of Zelbovitz. I suspect the name may have become emasculated from a similar sounding name. There is a village of Celbowa in the northern part of Poland

near the Baltic Sea which comes closest to Zelbowitz. There are similar sounding names like Zelwa, Zelewo, Zelowice, and Sielawa.

ZELDMAN:

Michael Zelman of Toronto enquires about his surname to which I can only give speculative response. The female given name ZELDA comes from the old German word SALIDA meaning happy. ZELDA in turn yields matronymic surnames like ZELIN and SELDES. It may also account for ZELMAN, FEIGELMAN and ROSENMAN, is matronymic. Another alternative is to attribute it to SALIDA as a translation of the Hebrew SIMCHA, which means happiness. He also asks about SHUSTER, which is a vocational name for shoemaker.

ZELIGMAN - SOIFER - RUFUS:

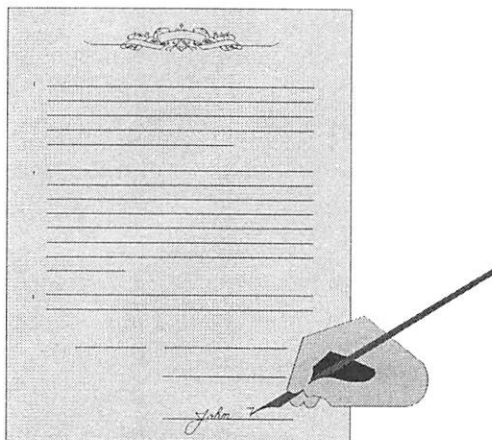
Beverly Soifer of Montreal seeks information about three family names. I can help her with only two. Zeligman derives from the German and Yiddish word "Selig" which means blessed. The name was probably adopted by one whose name was Baruch (blessed in Hebrew). Soifer is a Hebrew word which means scribe. It described the penman who meticulously scripted the Sefer Torah - the scroll in which the text of the Pentateuch, the five books of

Moses is inscribed. The third submitted is Rufus. Rufus is given Roman name. It means red or reddish. The only link which I could find between Rufus and Jews was Rufus of Samaria a physician who lived about 100 years after Christ who moved from Samaria to Rome. He became an eminent writer of medical books. It was believed that he adopted the Latin name Rufus because it sounded like the Hebrew "Rofe" the physician. If a modern Jew bears the surname Rufus, I doubt whether it was inherited. More likely it was coined or adapted.

ZENTNERSCHWER:

E. Yaros of the town of Mount Royal has written me to research his mother's maiden name, which he spells Centnerszwer. That spelling looks more Polish than German, but I am convinced that the original name was Zentnerschwer, a German name that I have previously encountered. Schwer means heavy or weight and Zentner means one hundred (as in century and centennial). The combination means a hundred weight (abbreviated to "cwt" in English) and generally refers to something or somebody very heavy. It probably refers to a large person. Ickman "thick man" in Yiddish is an equivalent.

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Archives Receives \$1M

to Meet Demands of "Information Age"

The Chair of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, Dr. Brett Fairbairn, has announced that the Saskatchewan Archives will receive \$ 1,000,000 in increased funding in each of the next six years. The first increment of this increase was authorized in the provincial budget of March 30. The additional funds will facilitate reducing the Archives' extensive backlog of unprocessed records. Commenting on the substantial budget increase, Dr. Fairbairn said, "The government's increased commitment will go a significant distance towards getting the Archives out from under its burden of backlogged documents and related problems. A number of other projects, from information technology to planning for improved space, are likely to benefit as the pressures on the Archives are relieved."

While Archives staff have diligently identified and stored many documentary treasures from both public and private sources since 1945, many of these records have remained unprocessed and therefore inaccessible to research. Reducing this backlog will involve the arrangement and description of the records, creation of a database of archival holdings, and posting new finding aids on the Saskatchewan Archives Web site and the Canadian Archival Information Network.

According to Fairbairn, "The pressures on the Saskatchewan Archives relate to the changing role of archives in society. Archives are not mere warehouses of dead information. While they are repositories of culture, history, and community experience, they also have a growing role as managers of government and public information. It is in this role that the Saskatchewan Archives have

come under increasing pressure. The rapid growth in government information has greatly increased the workload of the archives."

"Good archival management is essential for the long term accountability of governments to the public, for freedom of information, and for protection of privacy. These functions are critically important in an information age. For this reason it is essential that archives be well funded, non-partisan, autonomous, and well managed. This spring's increased funding brings us a huge step closer to those goals."

This investment will make the public and private holdings of the Saskatchewan Archives much more accessible. It will help to insure the Saskatchewan Archives is prepared for the new demands of the "information age" and will also position the institution to be a leading player in promoting and supporting the 2005 centenary celebrations.

For more information:

Dr. Brett Fairbairn Chair
Saskatchewan Archives Board
(306) 966-8505

Mr. Trevor Powell
Provincial Archivist
Saskatchewan Archives Board
(306) 787-4066

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National Burial Index for England and Wales on CD-ROM

The following article is from Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter and is copyright 2001 by Richard W. Eastman. It is re-published here with the permission of the author.

The Federation of Family History Societies has released a two CD-ROM set containing previously unpublished records of interest to genealogists. The National Burial Index for England and Wales indexes more than 5.4 million burials in England and Wales from 1538 to 2000. It is not a complete index to all burials, but it represents an enormous effort by Family History Societies and Groups to make available a large amount of information easily searchable in your own home. The National Burial Index, known as the NBI, contains high-quality British data. Thanks to TWR Computing, I had a chance to use this new resource this week.

Installation of the required software for Windows was quick and easy. This is a "freestanding" CD-ROM; all the required software is included. The NBI software has one feature that I had never seen before. I happen to have two CD-ROM drives in my computer; one is a read/write drive while the other is a read-only CD-ROM drive. The National Burial Index fills two CD-ROM disks and allows you to insert one in each drive. I was able to use all the data on two disks without having to remove one and insert a second, like most other CD-ROM software require. If you only have one CD-ROM drive, you can still use this set. However, you may have to occasionally exchange disks to look at either the earlier years on disk one or the later years on disk two.

I started the program and never did look at the instructions. The first screen that appears looks a bit like an empty spreadsheet; columns with headings of Burial Date, Forename, Surname, Age, County and Place Details. Above the columns were 17 icons for

search, print, save, etc. I found that I could also use the pull-down menus for even more functions.

I clicked on the icon that looked like binoculars to start a Search. I entered a surname of Towler, a name of interest to the editor of this newsletter. I then clicked on "GO." The search took about five seconds on my PC and then displayed a list of 286 Towler burials. I found that I could click on any column heading and the information would almost instantly be re-sorted by that column. (Editor's note: As an example of the sorting feature, sorting the list of Towlers by burial location identified a dozen Towlers buried in the same cemetery as my ancestor, including possible twin brothers!)

I narrowed the search down by going back to the search screen and adding the forename (first name) of Robert. A few seconds later I was looking at a list of 14 burials of men named Robert Towler, including one named Edward Robert Towler. You can search by almost any combination of surname, forename, county, place name, year (plus or minus up to fifty years) as well as by religious denomination. For first name and last name, you can specify to use exact spelling or to look for variant spellings.

You can also specify "wildcard" characters into the Surname box. These are the asterisk character (*) which stands for "any number of characters" (including none), and the question mark (?) which matches on a single character only. An example of this would be S*MMONDS which should return SIMMONDS and SYMMONDS, but also SAMMONDS etc.

The information provided in the National Burial Index is taken from parish, non-conformist, Roman Catholic and cemetery registers. It includes (where available):

- County of burial
- Parish or cemetery where the event of burial was recorded
- Date of burial
- Forename(s) of the deceased
- Surname of the deceased
- Age
- The society or group that transcribed the record

This information is displayed in a table, which may be sorted on any column or on multiple columns. When you find records of interest, you can tag them and then export those records to the Windows clipboard or other applications.

The NBI does not contain full transcriptions of the burial records; it is simply an abbreviated finding-aid based on records that were sometimes difficult to read. As with other sources of transcribed records, the user should never, ever accept the details of an entry at face value. Instead, the data displayed should be considered as a strong possibility, which then needs to be verified by other means. You should always check the original source record. Once you view the original source record, you may find further details not mentioned in the computerized transcriptions.

The National Burial Index also includes mapping software that interacts with the data. The maps display:

- Parishes covered by the National Burial Index, including a table of Counties, Places/Parishes, Church/Chapel, and date range covered. The columns in the table may be sorted as desired. You can also double-click on a listed location name to display the document source and number of entries for that location.
- Parishes that match the results of your last search * Regions

A bar graph is also available to show the count

of people included in the Index for each year from 1538 to 2000.

Stephen Archer created the National Burial Index software for the Federation of Family History Societies. He deserves a lot of recognition for this fine product. More than 50 Family History Societies or Groups were involved with the project. Each appointed a coordinator who, in turn, recruited inputters, checkers, and correctors. Wherever possible, transcriptions were made from original source records; however, where this was not feasible, other sources were used, such as microfiche transcriptions or printed registers.

The National Burial Index contains transcriptions of 5, 417, 480 records (over 5.4 million) records. I noticed that the CD-ROM was labeled "First Edition." This project is still ongoing, and I expect to see future releases with even more records.

The National Burial Index also has three printed report formats

- The Basic Report produces a listing of the Results Table, one burial entry per line
- The Detailed Report produces a listing of the Results Table, but it includes all the available information for each burial entry
- The NBI Place Report produces a listing for a single county of the places included in the NBI.

Unlike some other genealogy CD-ROM disks that I have used, the National Burial Index allows the user to easily export data in a variety of formats:

- Gedcom 5.5 - a format designed for the interchange of genealogical information via different software packages. can import GEDCOM 5.5 files into all modern genealogy programs, although I strongly suggest that you first make a backup of your

- existing database before doing any imports.
- DBF - You can export to a database file (dbase III format, file extension DBF). A DBF files can be imported into many other programs, such as Access, Excel etc.
 - HTML - This option creates a simple web page file (HTML format), suitable for displaying on a web page or importing into a word processing package that accepts HTML format.

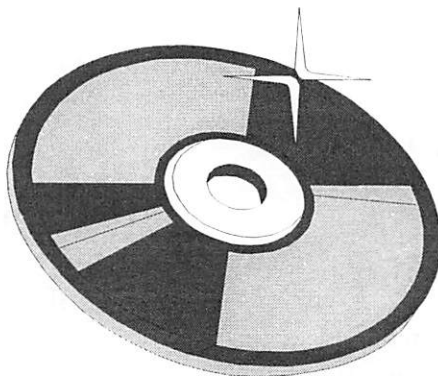
You can export either the whole Results Table or just the records you select (tag), if any.

The minimum requirements to use the National Burial Index are a PC with Pentium processor or higher, running Windows 95/98/NT/2000 or ME with suggested minimum of 8 megabytes of RAM memory. A VGA screen (640 by 480 pixels) should work, but SVGA (800 x 600) and above is recommended. I demonstrated this CD-ROM set to Pam Clark, the editor of this newsletter. Pam's ancestry is 50% English in the past few centuries, so

when she saw this CD-ROM set she almost kicked me out of my chair to take control herself. She quickly found records of interest in this CD-ROM set. A few minutes later she declared, "Given the difficulty of searching English vital records, this CD-ROM set is really useful!"

The National Burial Index for England and Wales is produced by the Federation of Family History Societies and is available from a number of sources. I obtained my copy from TWR Computing. The price is £30.00, which is approximately \$50.00 in U.S. funds. You can order it directly and safely online from TWR Computing's secure order form. Payment by credit card avoids the difficulties of sending currency or checks to other countries. For more information, or to order the National Burial Index for England and Wales CD-ROM set online from TWR Computing, go to:
<http://www.twrcomputing.co.uk>

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Cemetery Program

BY LINDA NEELY

Cemetery Coordinator

Cemetery recorders often notice the different kinds of ornaments and symbols found on gravestones. The following comes from a list I found on the Internet (on one of the many web sites regarding cemeteries) that explains some of these symbols. This space is too small for the complete list, so only a few of the more unusual ones were chosen. The complete list can be found at a web site called "The City of the Silent", www.alsirat.com.

Dog - Dogs often appear at the feet of medieval women, signifying the loyalty and inferior place of each in the chivalric order. Modern dogs only imply that the master was worth loving.

Dragon - For the Chinese, the dragon is an emblem of Imperial Power, which has brought the universe into its thrall. It also stands for the Universe itself, a chaotic force which none of us can truly master. Europeans rarely depict dragons on their gravestones. When they appear, Saint George rides out to kill them. This symbolizes triumph over sin. And when one triumphs over Sin, one has also won relief from the most stinging qualities of Death: the punishments for our sins.

Hour Glass - The classic symbol for Time. So far neither analog nor digital clocks have appeared on tombstones, perhaps because these represent time which is renewable while the sands of an hour glass run out. Hour glasses sometimes take flight. Some hold that this signifies the resurrection of the dead. Or it may be the realization of the adage "Time flies."

Keys - Newspapers sometimes write of the key to more knowledge that some scientist has discovered. This recalls modern science's ties to the medieval era, when alchemists held that there were three keys which, if discovered, would allow them to turn lead into gold. Cemetery keys stand for spiritual knowledge or, if held in the hands of an angel or saint (especially Peter), the means to enter heaven.

Pinwheels - This new phenomenon brings motion to otherwise still graveyards. First appearing on the graves of children, pinwheels now can be seen on the graves of adults. The continual movement suggests constancy, perhaps of affection. The wind which propels the tiny mills evokes the spirit. As with all the symbols mentioned in this glossary, people may choose to use them to express these meanings or just because they are pretty.

Red Lettering - Chinese tombstones often appear before the decease of the commemorated. Red lettering shows that the person named is still alive. When that person dies, the stonecutter comes and repaints the letters in white.

As always please e-mail me if you have a cemetery story to share, especially a recording story. Thank you to all who went out this summer and collected more records and thank you to those hard and work on the keyboards, entering cemetery records into the SRI.

See you at the Seminar in Estevan!



044.03 - St. Marcel's Cemetery (Glentworth)

We have old maps for the following RM's that need replacing. Current maps would be appreciated for the following RM's: 1, 9, 17, 35, 103, 107, 111, 122, 137, 139, 141, 154, 161, 169, 171, 181, 183, 213, 219, 232, 241, 243, 244, 245, 279, 285, 286, 287, 303, 315, 372, 401, 426. ++++

SGS Bulletin Board

LIBRARY CLOSURES:

September 3 - Labour Day
September 22 - Family History Fair
October 6 - Thanksgiving Day
October 26 & 27 - SGS Seminar in Estevan
November 10 - Remembrance Day
December 22 - January 1, 2002 - Christmas Break

WINTER HOURS:

Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
(Effective September 11, 2001)

WORKSHOPS

RESEARCHING YOUR EUROPEAN ANCESTORS

What you need to know before you start checking European records. Using Maps and Gazetteers to find the correct locations, finding the records, reading and translating the records, and using the internet to find helpful sources.

Date: 17 November 2001
Time: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Location: John Remai Centre
510 Cynthia Street, Saskatoon SK

OR

Date: 24 November 2001
Time: 9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
Location: Administration Centre
2205 Victoria Avenue, Regina SK

- Fee: \$25.00
- Payment to be received at SGS office by 9 November 2001 for Saskatoon and 16 November 2001 for Regina.
- Require a minimum 12 people - maximum of 20 people.

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BEGINNING GENEALOGY

Workshops are held at SGS, 1870 Lorne Street, Regina, SK. Pre-register two (2) days prior to workshop at (306) 780-9207. Maximum 10 per class. **Fees: \$7.50 per class. Special Rates: (Pre-registration and prepayment required)**

Series 1 - \$25.00 for all four classes

Series 2 - \$25.00 for all four classes

Series 1

Saturday, September 15 9:00 - 11:00 am

Family History: Where Do I Begin?

A few genealogical standards, charting, preserving and a tour of SGS.

Saturday, September 29 9:00 - 11:00 am

Resources: What's Available and Where?

Home sources and local community sources.

Saturday, October 13 9:00 - 11:00 am

Getting Focused: One Person, One Place, One Time

Using maps and timelines.

Saturday, October 20 9:00 - 11:00 am

Discovering the Wealth at SGS

Actual hands on with obituaries, cemeteries, SRI, microfilm, books and more.

Series 2

Saturday, November 17 9:00 - 11:00 am

Beginning Your Journey Through the Genealogical Resources

Keeping records, sourcing and ethics.

Saturday, November 24 9:00 - 11:00 am

Land Records

Homesteads and Land Titles.

Saturday, December 1 9:00 - 11:00 am

Voters Lists, Census, and Alternates

Saturday, December 8 9:00 - 11:00 am

Court Records, Vital Statistics, Military, Immigration and More.

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Announcements

Plantation and Colonial Migration Family History Conference

If you are searching for that elusive Irish Ancestor, Ulster Historical Foundation is holding an Irish Genealogy Event on 24-29 September 2001 in Belfast. For more information contact: Ulster Historical Foundation, Balmoral Buildings, 12 College Square East, Belfast BT1 6DD, e-mail: enquiry@uhf.org.uk; Web site: www.ancestryireland.com.

The International Society for British Genealogy and Family History

Announcing the First Annual British Institute to be held 1-6 October 2001, in Salt Lake City, Utah at the Salt Lake Plaza Hotel. The objectives of The British Institute are to provide exceptional educational opportunities for researching British ancestry. For more information, contact: International Society for British Genealogy and Family History, The British Institute, PO Box 3115, Salt Lake City UT 841150-3115.

Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS) International Convention 2001

FEEFHS Convention will be held 5-7 October 2001, Ramada Inn South Airport, 6401 South 13th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. An Invitation to Explore the Ancestral Past of Imperial Austro, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Hungary and the modern states of Austria, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, and more. Write to: 2001 FEEFHS Convention, PO Box 510898, Salt Lake City UT 84151-0898; e-mail: feefhs@feefhs.org. Conference details, as they become available, will be posted at: <http://feefhs.org/conf/01mil/01mil-hp.html>.

MISCELLANEOUS

Family Tree Workshop

This workshop is hosted by Border Branch of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. It will be held on 6 October 2001 at the Lloydminster Public Library Meeting Room. Fee is \$10.00. For further information contact Janet at (306)825-2701, Millie at (306)387-6315; or Edith at (780)875-0578.

2001 England Genealogical Tour

A research trip to London, England is being presented by Kathy Harley, Ontario Genealogical Society #15499. The genealogical/family history tour to London, England will be held September 21 - October 6, 2001. Research English ancestors in London's genealogical record offices and libraries. Contact Kathy Hartley at e-mail: stocks@interlog.com or Alex Churchman at e-mail: achurch@netcom.ca.

Help Wanted to Translate Romanian Book Titles

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has received a donation of books on Bukovina and Romania from Viorel and Gavriela Ionesi. Before they can be catalogued we would like to have the titles translated into English from Romanian.

1. Grigorovici, R. *Bucovina În Primele Descriri Geografice, Istorice, Economice, Și Demografice*, București, 1998.
2. Covalcuic, D. *Țara Fagilor. Almanah Cultural-literar*. Societatea culturală "Arboroasa" Cernauti, Cernauti - Tigru-Mures, 1992.
3. *Calendarul Creștin Ortodox Al Românilor Bucovineni Pe Anual 1994 - 1995*. Editura Institutului Biblic Și De Misiune Al Bisericii Ortodoxe Române, 1994.
4. Luchian, Dragos. *Un Sat De Pe Valeau Suceavei Frățuții-Vechi*, 1986,
5. Grămadă, Nicolai. *Toponimia Minoră A Bucovinei*. 2 volumes, 1996.
6. Nistor, Ion I. *Amintiri Bucovinene Din Vremea Unirii*. Isși, 2000.
7. Barbu, Nicolae and Liviu Ionesi. *Obcinele Bucovinei Ghid Turistic*. Editura Sport-Turism, București, 1987.

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In Memory

- Al Markuson, husband of Jean Markuson - 19 June 2001 - Regina SK
- Doug MacDonald, husband of Leola MacDonald - June 2001 - North Battleford SK
- Theresa Beatrice Bird - 13 July 2001 - Regina SK
- Vincent (Vince) Urbanoski, husband of Yvette Leveille - 31 July 2001 - Regina SK

Queries

LONGSTREET: I have inherited photos from a cousin who was born at Lewvan, Saskatchewan. The family farmed there and many of the photos are of neighboring families. Many are not identified but I have some names. The names I have are: Salem **Longstreet** (family), Marjory **Longstreet** (wedding), Roy **Balkwill** (wedding to Marjory **Longstreet**), Minister of Lewvan and his wife 1920-40, Walter **Collins** (of Lewvan Hardware), Ann **Dambly**, Elroy Ferguson 1930. If anyone has an interest in the photos for the names I have listed, please contact me. I would hate for them to go to "waste". Mrs. Phyllis Ziajka, 5503 Ladbrooke Drive SW, Calgary AB T3E 5Y1, e-mail: Pziajka@home.com.

MACKENZIE: Wanda (**Brown**) **MacKenzie** b. Beausejour MN and was married in 1922 to Murdoch **MacKenzie** in Welwyn, Saskatchewan. Her parents are Gustav **Brown** and Dorothy **Gretzinger**. Any information would be appreciated.

Myra Anderson, PO Box 697, Medicine Hat AB T1A 7G6 or e-mail: myrae@telusplanet.net.

STROBEL: Lillian (**Brown**) **Strobel** married Herb **Strobel**. She may have died at Fort San?, Saskatchewan of TB in 1944. Parents are Gustav **Brown** and Dorothy **Gretzinger**. Any information would be appreciated. Myra Anderson, PO Box 697, Medicine Hat AB T1A 7G6 or e-mail: myrae@telusplanet.net

TYNDAL: Found - from Presbytery of Toronto - 1.) Certificate of License for Mr. Milton W. **Tyndal** B.A. dated 8 April 1919, 2.) Cradle Roll Certificate for Franklin **Tyndal** born 18 December 1924, 3.) picture of young woman from that time period. If interested, contact Della Sanders, PO Box 220, Aneroid SK S0N 0C0 or e-mail: jsanders@sk.sympatico.ca.

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THE NAUGHTY LIST

The following are people who have not responded to overdue library notices or outstanding bills.

Ron Davis, Regina
Marion Ghiglione, Saskatoon
William Isabelle, Regina
Sheila Morin, Regina

Please show consideration for others by returning your books on time or asking for extensions on the borrowing time.

Local History Books for Sale

SGS has copies of local history books for sale. Contact the office at (306) 780-9207 for more information and prices on books **OR** you may send \$2.50 for list and postage /handling).

Some of the communities are: Abbey, Arcola, Avonlea, Birch Hills, Candle Lake, Central Butte, Choiceland, Drake, Eatonia, Estevan, Frobisher, Garrick, Indian Head, Kuroki, lake park, Macrorie, Marengo, Paradise Hill, Plunkett, Prince Albert, Radisson, St. Walburg, Shamrock, Shaunavon, Wapella, Weekes, Weyburn, Wolseley, Young.

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Advertising

Back to the Land



A Genealogical Guide to Finding Farms on the Canadian Prairies

This new 56-page book by Dave Obee includes a basic summary of land descriptions, maps of the three Prairie provinces, and an index to townships in the 1901 census – an important aid in the search for a farm.

\$9.95 (plus GST and postage)

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Box 172, Lumsden SK S0G 3C0

Phone: (306) 731-2309

E-mail: terracebank@sk.sympatico.ca

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@accesscomm.ca

Cutoff for Bulletins are: October 15, 2001; January 15, 2002; April 15, 2002; July 15, 2002.

Family History Services

B4U

Blanche L. Fleming

626 Moffet Drive
Weyburn, SK
S4H 2M7
(306)842-2593

SGS Certified

*Researcher

*Instructor

*Record Searcher

bl.fleming@sk.sympatico.ca

PBR & ASSOCIATES

**Family History Research
SGS Certified**

Group Instruction

Record Searches

PYTLOWANY, Karen
BUCCA, Shirley
RYAN, Pat

60 Laird Cres.
Regina, Sask.
Canada S4R 4N8
(306) 545-3357

pryan@sk.sympatico.ca



Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS)

PO Box 1894, Regina
Saskatchewan, Canada, S4P 3E1
Phone: (306) 780-9207
Fax: (306) 781-6021

Research

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) offers various research services. See inside back cover for SGS Research Policies. All researches are done by Certified Saskatchewan Researchers.

Books & Supplies

We sell books, publications, charts, travel mugs, pins, bumper stickers and more. A list of our supplies is on our Web site at www.saskagenealogy.com, call the office or drop in to the library for a list.

SGS BRANCHES: CONTACTS & MEETINGS

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: Box 138, Meota, SK S0M 1X0. Meetings: 3rd Wed. (except June, July, August & December) 7:00 pm at North Battleford Public Library. Contact: Carolyn Hayes #892-4314

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

BORDER BRANCH: Box 180, Marshall, S0M 1R0. Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:00 pm at Lloydminster Public Library. Contact: Millie Rudolph # 387-6315.

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

CRAIK BRANCH: Box 478, Craik, S0G 0V0. Meetings: 3rd Mon. (7:30 pm in summer / 2:00 pm in winter) at Craik R.M. Council Chamber. Contact: Pauline Dixon #734-2249

ESTEVAN BRANCH: Inactive. Contact: Gregory Salmers, Librarian, Estevan Public Library, 701 Souris Avenue, Estevan, S4A 2T1. #636-1620.

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 272, Mankota, S0H 2W0. Meetings: 3rd Tues at 7:30 pm at Hazenmore or RM Office - Mankota. 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. (except July & August) 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.(except June - September) Leisure Centre. Contact: Blair Gordon #752-2168.

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 23, Pangman, S0C 2C0. Meetings: 4th Wed from April-June/August-November and 4th Sat from January-March at Pangman Regional Library. Contact: Edith Merriitt #442-4206.

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 1454, Moosomin, S0G 3N0. Meetings: 3rd Wed. 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public Library. Contact: Ferné James #435-3845

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: Box 1253 Gillmor Crescent, Prince Albert, S6V 6A8. Meetings: 2nd Tues. 7:30 pm at P.A. Museum. Contact: Annette Krayetski #763-5029.

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 68, Kelvington, S0A 1W0. Meetings: 1st Wed.(except August & September) 7:30 pm at Kelvington Library. Contact: Dianne Gradin #327-5379.

REGINA BRANCH: 2818 Sinton Avenue, Regina, SK S4S 1K3. Meetings: 4th Tues. 7:30 pm at Knox Metropolitan Church (Room 105). Contact: Robert Ewart #584-2582.

SASKATOON BRANCH: Albert Community Centre, Box 5, 610 Clarence Avenue South, 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 Oxbow Public Library or Carnduff Town Hall. Contact: Stella Harrison #482-3410

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH: 207 - 12 Cheadle Street W, Swift Current, S9H 0A9. Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:30 pm at Salvation Army, 780 1st Avenue NW. Contact: Beverly Hagen #297-3122

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 472, Eston, S0L 1A0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. at Wheatland Regional Library (November-April 9:30 am & May-October 7:30 pm). Contact: Gail Milton #962-3382

WEYBURN BRANCH: Box 1422, Weyburn, S4H 3J9. Meetings: 4th Mon. 7:30 pm (January, March, May, September & November) at Weyburn Public Library, 45 Bison Avenue. Contact: Terry Smith #842-1309.

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

Study Group:

RADVILLE BRANCH: Contact: Elda Henheffer, Box 27, Radville, S0C 2G0 #869-3153

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

\$33 CDN or \$33 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.*

SASKATCHEWAN OBITUARY SEARCH

Particular Search - \$1.00 per obituary, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope. General Search - \$1.00 per surname, plus .25¢ per page for photocopying, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope.

For obituaries not in the collection, SGS will check to see if a newspaper is available for the location and time period. We will quote the cost of a search and copy.

No Refund for entries not found.

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

INDEX TO BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS

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

- England & Wales 1837-1894; 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. Provide a professional analysis of the information given 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

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc.

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