

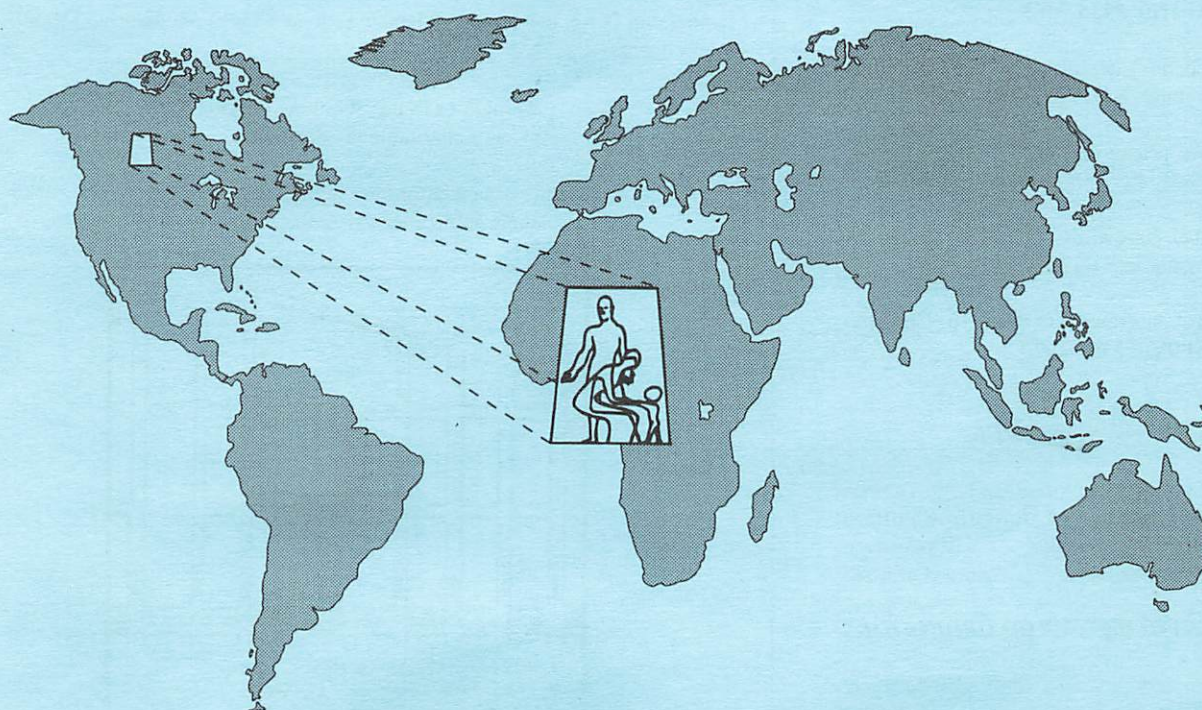


Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 32 NUMBER 4

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"BULLETIN"



Helping you research your family history around the world

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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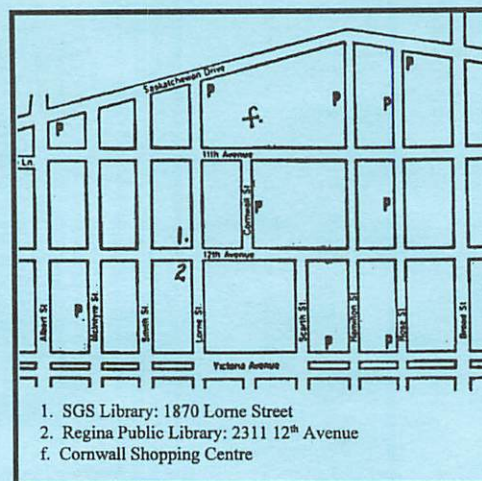
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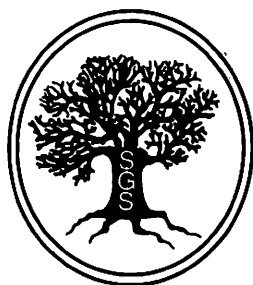
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Donations to the SGS may be used as a charitable tax deduction.

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 January 15th, 2002. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

President's Letter

BY ARLENE FROLICK
SGS President

My term as SGS President comes to an end in a few weeks, and it has been a rewarding experience. I certainly have a better insight into the operations of our organization, and in the governing process of chairing a non-profit organization. Being on the Board of Directors is a worthwhile experience for any member.

Genealogy, as we know it today, is in a period of rapid change. Technology has had a huge impact on the way we research, store, print, illustrate or produce our family history. With demographic changes, shifting from rural to urban areas, decrease in our province's population, internet and other technological changes, we recognize that it is difficult to retain memberships and encourage new members. We must continue to enhance our objectives and goals of SGS and work together with our membership.

The effects of the terrorist attacks in the U.S. on September 11th have left us all struggling to comprehend those horrific acts. Our thoughts and prayers continue to go out to all those personally affected by this tragedy, and also to those who have sons or daughters engaged in the resulting war. As I write this, two months have passed since that fateful Tuesday. We recognize that SGS has been affected. It's more than a coincidence that prior to this event, our web-site had an average 125 visitors a day. For over a month, approximately 40 people visited the SGS Web site on a daily basis. Those visits are gradually increasing.

On behalf of SGS Board of Directors and membership, I would like to thank Pangman Branch, South East Branch and the many other individuals who were involved in hosting the successful Seminar in October *Across the Borders - Finds & Fun in 2001* in Estevan. A special thank you to Greg Salmers for making the facilities at the Public Library available. It was good to see representatives from North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and Manitoba attending.

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

Editor's Notes

BY MARGE THOMAS
Executive Director

In this issue, I would like to welcome Bev Gutenberg as the new editor for the Computer Column. If you have any questions for her or suggestions for future issues, please send them to the office and we will forward them.

An article by George Morgan from Ancestry.com weekly newsletter has been reprinted in this issue. Many times, people will say, "but there is nothing that I can do to volunteer for the SGS". Read the article and see how you can make a difference for the organization. Speaking of which, we are always in need of articles for the *Bulletin*. Without your articles, we would not be able to produce a publication of the standard that we do.

Merry Christmas and all the best to you and yours in 2002.

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... President's Letter continued

I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to our staff, Marge Thomas, Darlene Clifford and Lisa Warren, who continue to keep the office running smoothly. Also, a big thank you to the Board of Directors and volunteers for their encouragement and support during the past two years. There's nothing stronger than the heart of a volunteer.

I would also like to congratulate your new president for 2002, Bev Weston, and the incoming Board of Directors.

Seasons' Greetings and Best Wishes for the Holiday Season. Happy researching in 2002.

++++

Research in Belgium - Part 1

BY CELESTE RIDER

Certified Saskatchewan Record Searcher & Certified Saskatchewan Instructor

This presentation was given at the SGS Seminar, October 2001 in Estevan. Printed with permission.

For researchers doing genealogy in Belgium, the main stumbling block to continuing your research "across the pond" is trying to determine the place in Belgium where your ancestors lived before emigration from their homeland to the "new country". Once you know that bit of information, researching in Belgium is relatively easy and you can move back several generations very quickly, provided records have not been destroyed by the effects of war—and Belgium has been the fighting grounds for several wars.

There are some important elements to consider before researching in Belgium.

- Belgium is a comparatively new country when you consider the history of many other European countries. The independent state of Belgium was born on 04 Oct. 1830. On the 20 Jan. 1831, Belgium was recognized as an independent nation. Previous to 1830 Belgium was a part of the Netherlands, and prior to that it fell under French, Austrian, and Spanish rule. The timeframe during which Belgium was under the control of these nations was between 1500 and 1830. Therefore, some of the records of the people of Belgium may not be located in Belgium.

The ten provinces of present day Belgium are Antwerp, Flemish Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders, Limburg, Walloon Brabant, Hainault, Liège, Luxembourg, and Namur. The province of Brabant was split into the two provinces of Walloon Brabant and Flemish Brabant, and the Brussels' Capital Region in January 1995. The Flemish Region includes the five officially Dutch-speaking

provinces of Antwerp, Flemish Brabant, West Flanders, East Flanders, and Limburg. The Walloon Region includes the five officially French-speaking provinces of Walloon Brabant, Hainault, Liège, Luxembourg, and Namur.

The **municipality** is the smallest administrative unit in Belgium. In Belgium they are called "**gemeente**", in *Dutch*, or "**commune**", in *French*. In 1831, Belgium consisted of 2,739 municipalities. In 1964, there were 2,663 independent municipalities in Belgium. A major restructuring took place in the 1960s and 1970s, and as a result, on the 01 Jan. 1977 the merging of many smaller municipalities with the larger ones resulted in a total of 589 municipalities. Usually the new municipality would take the name of the most prominent municipality in the merger. For example, the merging of the independent municipalities of Beveren, Melsele, Kallo, Kieldrecht, Doel, Verrebroek, Vrasene, and Haasdonk resulted in Beveren as the name of the merged municipality.

There is a map of Belgium on the internet that shows the provinces, judicial districts, and municipalities. It is located at <http://www.federalepolitie.be/rw/ter/ter.htm>.

- The earliest wave of immigration of Belgian people to Canada and the U.S. took place between 1889 and 1910.

Manitoba was established as a province of Canada in 1870. At that time the population of the province was 12,000 people and those who were French speaking and Roman Catholic counted for slightly more than half of the 12,000 people. However, between 1871 and 1881, there were a large number of English Protestant farmers who moved to Manitoba. As a result of this influx of English

Protestants, Archbishop Taché began a campaign through the churches in Europe to attract Roman Catholic immigrants from France, Belgium, Germany, and Ireland. At the same time, the government established several agencies (government, private, and corporate) to attract immigrants to the Canadian West.

Individual Belgian families first began to arrive in Manitoba around 1888. The first large group, consisting of about 200 people, came to Manitoba in 1889. Father Clouthier, who was an agent in Belgium for Archbishop Taché, was instrumental in persuading these people to come to Canada to settle in Manitoba.

In 1890, as a result of the efforts of J. E. Tetù who was a government immigration agent to France and Belgium, several more Belgian families immigrated to Canada. By 1892 there were Belgian settlements in Manitoba at Deloraine, St. Alphonse, Swan Lake, Mariapolis, Bruxelles, and Grande-Clairiere. From these points, settlements sprung up in Saskatchewan as settlement proceeded west to communities such as Bellegarde, Cantal, Forget, Whitewood, Manor, St. Hubert, Bryant, Benson, Lampman, Radville, Willow Bunch, Gravelbourg, Ponteix, Langenburg, Wolseley, and Rocanville. As a general rule, Belgian immigrants tended to settle in communities where other French-speaking people settled.

Until 1898, "return men" were used to recruit immigrants. These men were people who had settled in Western Canada. They were sent back to their homeland to persuade their friends and relatives to return to Canada with them. This practice was discontinued in 1898 because it was not as effective as the system of having government agents doing the recruiting. La Société St. Raphael was organized in 1888. The purpose of this organization was to give guidance to prospective emigrants in Belgium before they left for Canada. In 1898 Treau de Coeli was appointed as the official Canadian government agent to Belgium and Holland. He printed and circulated a paper, West Canada, through the government. It was

published monthly in French and Flemish. There was also a propaganda pamphlet, "The World's Best Wheat Fields" which was also published in both languages. As well, in 1898, La Société d'exploration agricole du Canada began to purchase land for settlement. It helped immigrants by giving them assistance in paying their passage and with initial expenses of getting settled in a new country. This organization was not successful.

Before 1901, Belgians in Canada were not a large enough group of people to be listed separately on the census and were grouped in with immigrants from France. However, the 1901 census did allow for Belgian immigrants to declare their place of origin as Belgium.

- Begin your research in Belgium only after you have established a place of origin in that country.

What to do Before Researching in Belgium

- Begin with yourself. Record everything about yourself, your parents, and your grandparents and prove the facts to be true. This will build a solid foundation for your research—one that is built on documented facts not assumptions.
- Ask your family for information. Talk to your parents, grandparents, aunts and uncles, other relatives, and long-time family friends and neighbours. Write down the information and oral histories. "A Guide for Interviewing Family Members" was published in the SGS Bulletin, Vol 13, No 3, Oct. 1982.
- Search for home sources. Often, during an interview, your relative(s) may bring out documents and photos relating to the discussion. You may also have many home sources within your own home. Try to collect or copy every bit of information and scrap of paper that is related to your family. The documents you find may include land records, birth, marriage and death certificates, funeral cards, birth announcements, baby books, year books, letters from the "old

country" and their envelopes, copies of wills, photographs, scrapbooks and albums, naturalization papers, military service documents, bills and receipts, income tax papers, newspaper clippings, etc.

Marriage Booklets

One of the items you may find if your Belgian ancestors were married in Belgium is the couple's Trouwboekje or Marriage Booklet. This was a compulsory record in Belgium for every family. The first page of the booklet gives information about the married couple: full names and place and date of marriage. It may also include their places and dates of birth and their parents' names. On the inside of the booklet the names of children and their dates and places of birth will be recorded. Often, after the family came to the "new country" the married couple would continue to record their children's births in their marriage booklet.

Funeral Cards

Another type of document to look for in your family's archives is Belgian funeral cards, prayer cards, death announcements (doodsbrieven or a doodsbrief) or death letter, Black letters or Black notes. A "doodsbrief" contains the names of all of the members of the family (including the maiden names of the women), date and place of the deceased person's birth, death and funeral.

At the funeral a "doodsprentje" (death card) or a "bidprentje" (prayer card) was handed out to all of the people who attended the Mass. These Mass cards or in-memoriam cards usually supply much valuable genealogical information such as the full name of the deceased, the maiden name of the wife, and the place and date of birth and death—much like the funeral cards produced for funerals in Canada today.

It is also possible that when a person died in Canada, the relatives in Belgium might have had a "Black" letter printed in Belgium even though the deceased no longer lived in Belgium.

Many Belgian communities have someone who

collects all of the funeral cards of people who were born or died in the community. If you are writing to a local administrator, society, or researcher in Belgium you might want to ask a couple of questions such as is there a local historical society and if so, who do you contact and what is the address; and, whether they are aware of a person in their community who collects funeral cards and what is this person's address.

When sending a letter to a small community in Belgium you may get a reply because everyone knows everyone else. However, when sending to a large community such as Brussels, suggest that your letter be sent on to a local genealogical or historical society if they are unable to help you.

The Genealogical Society of Flemish Americans has a very large collection of over 13,000 funeral memorial cards of Belgian people as well as U.S. and Canadian people of Belgian origin and over 6,000 copies of bereavement letters from Belgium mostly from the West Flanders area.

- A "Belgian Funeral Cards" web site, maintained by Helena Goertzen is located at: <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~goertzen/composit.htm>. The information on the site was contributed by people who own funeral cards of people of Belgian descent. The listings are alphabetical. The type of information submitted may include all or most of the following: surname (maiden name for women), first names, date and place of birth, date and place of marriage, date and place of death, date and place of funeral service, date and place of interment, relationships such as names of spouses with indication widow/spouse of (there could be multiple spouses); mother/father of; son/daughter of.
- Old friends of your family can also be a good source of information as they may have stories to tell about your family and pictures of your family members. Their stories, however, may be unreliable since they're based on memories

of events that happened many years ago. But the information and clues they reveal could be extremely useful and could lead you to verifiable sources to further your research.

An important point to remember is that most immigrants did not travel alone but came to Canada and the United States with their friends or relatives from the same area in Belgium, or they came to meet up with those who had traveled before them. These people often settled in the same communities in Canada and could be the clue to your family's place of origin.

- Obtain copies of documents to support your research findings as you work back in time. Keep good records and notes. Organize your information on pedigree charts and family unit sheets. Always document your sources as you go. When you want to return to the source of a specific piece of information it will be easier to access if you document the source.
- Names, Dates, Places—these are the three things you need to concentrate on when doing genealogical research. In particular, limit each search to one name (person), one place (geographical location), and one time (date or time period). If you do this you will not become overwhelmed with trying to do too much at once. Use a timeline to visually place your ancestor in a particular place and time in history to better understand the events affecting the life of that person and the possible reasons for decisions made. Getting an understanding of the historical context in which your ancestor lived will also help you to determine what records may exist for that period of time and where to locate them. Begin with the most recent event in the life of your ancestor and work your way back, thus concentrating first on date and place of death and burial, then marriage, and finally birth. Once the information for these key events has been identified, then you may try to fill in the person's life history concentrating on other life events such as moves, occupations, military

service, etc. Because most primary sources of genealogical information in Belgium are kept locally, you need to know the specific town where your ancestor's records are kept.

Use your public library and nearest university library. Read about the history of Belgium and the specific part of Belgium in which you are researching.

Local histories for the place(s) where your ancestors lived in Saskatchewan can often reveal valuable clues but beware—they can lead you on a wild goose chase. For example, the family story for my BERGER family in the book *Gathering of Memories*, said that "They arrived by ship at Pele St. Jean Chrysistome, County of Levis, Quebec on the 11th of April 1909." After a bit of digging and detective work I was able to determine that they actually arrived by ship at St. John, New Brunswick on 07 April 1909 and traveled by train from there to Chrysistome, in the County of Levis, Quebec where they lived for about six months before traveling west. Therefore, keep in mind that family stories may contain grains of truth but they cannot, for the most part, be treated as a reliable source of accurate information.

Study the map collections in libraries and obtain a copy of a map of Belgium as a whole and a copy of a map for the locality in which you are researching.

Gazetteers, Topographical Dictionaries, and Historic and Geographic Dictionaries held by these libraries are references you will want to consult. For example, Eug. de Seyn's topographical dictionary published in 1933 is part of the SGS Library collection and is an excellent resource for Belgian research.

An on-line gazetteer may be accessed at: www.calle.com/world/belgium/index.html. It includes maps and information for 17,469 towns and cities in Belgium. You will be shown the location by latitude and longitude, the altitude, current weather, links to other web pages, maps showing the location

of the place and a list of names of places situated nearby.

- You will need a good French-English and/or Dutch-English and/or German-English dictionary to help with translation of documents you will come across during your research, either that or a good network of people who are willing to exchange translation services with you. In that case, be prepared to offer your help wherever you can in return for their assistance.
- If you know the name of the port your ancestor left Belgium from, you may have luck finding them in an on-line database dealing with Belgian emigration. To find these databases (and much other information), an online search engine such as Google at: www.google.com can help you. A search using the search phrase: "Belgium emigration" produced a list of 36 hits. However a search using "Belgium" "+emigration" produced over 11,000 hits.
- Exhaust every available record in Canada before doing research in the "old country." (Much of the following information regarding Canadian and Saskatchewan sources is based on the article "Using Canadian Records to Trace Your British and European Ancestors in Western Canada" by Laura Hanowski published on the "Research Hints" page, SGS Web site, www.saskgenealogy.com. October 2001.)

Registrations of Birth, Marriage, and Death

In Saskatchewan, registrations of birth began in 1888 and registrations of marriage and death began in 1878.

Before 1916 a birth registration will provide the following information: name, date, and place of birth, the names of the parents, the name and signature of the person providing the registration information, and the date of the registration. From 1916 and on a birth registration will provide the name, date, and place of birth, which child it is, the number of children the mother has already had and

how many are still living, the names of the parents (mother's maiden name), the ages of the parents at the time of the child's birth, the racial origin of the parents, their occupation, and the date and place of the parent's marriage. The birth of a child in Canada after 1916 could reveal a place of origin for Belgian parents.

Before 1916, marriage registrations gave names of the bride and groom, their ages, places of birth, previous marital status, occupation of the groom, names of the couple's parents, married by license or banns, date and place of the marriage, religious denomination of the couple and officiating clergy, plus the names and addresses of witnesses. From 1916 on, a marriage registration will also give ages of the bride and groom, their place of birth and place of birth of their fathers, their racial origin, and maiden names of the couple's mothers.

Before 1916, death registrations gave the name, date and place of death, sex and age of the deceased, marital status (single or married), place of birth, religion, and name of doctor as well as the name of the person providing the information. From 1916 on, the death registration will also give racial origin, more information regarding marital status (widow or divorced), date of birth and the deceased's age in years, months, and days. The name and place of birth of the father, maiden name and place of birth of the mother, relationship of the informant to the deceased, date and place of burial, cremation or removal, and the signature and address of the undertaker or person acting as the undertaker. For some years they also asked for the length of time the deceased was a resident of Canada, a resident of the province, and a resident of the place where death occurred. From 1947 on, the name of the husband or wife was also provided—for the wife the maiden name was included.

For deaths in Saskatchewan, always remember to check the following SGS research aids: Cemetery Index, Cemetery Records, SRI, and Obituary Files.

Naturalization records

Before 1917 and between 1977 and 1985, a person could not be naturalized until they had lived in Canada for three years. From 1917 to 1977 the number of years of residence required was five. The original records before 1917 (1854 - 1917) were destroyed. However, there is a card index that still survives. The cards contain the following information: present and former place of residence, former nationality, occupation, date and place of naturalization.

From 1917 to the present, naturalization records give the following information: the name, address, date and place of birth, former citizenship, marital status (married, single, widower/widow), the name of the wife may be given, citizenship of the person's parents, a physical description, the names, birth dates and birth places of minor children, and the date and place of naturalization. Since 16 Jan. 1932, married women had to make an application separate from their husband's to be naturalized.

The Canada Gazette published an index of the people who were naturalized, their addresses, and their country of origin. These indexes only go up to 1947. However, the lists continued to be published up to 1951. The lists are in numerical order from 1917 to April 1921. After 1921 they are in alphabetical order. Copies of the Canada Gazette can be found in the National Library of Canada, on microfilm or microfiche in the legislative or university libraries. The Saskatchewan Legislative Library has microfilm copies from 1910 to present. Dave Obee compiled a book to help you find which issues and pages of the Canada Gazette contain the Naturalization Indexes as follows – A Finding Aid: Naturalization and Citizenship Indexes in the Canada Gazette 1915-1951. Victoria, British Columbia: self-published, 1999. The SGS has these books for sale.

To obtain a copy of Naturalization Records, complete an Access to Information Request Form. You must be a Canadian citizen or live in Canada and there is a \$5.00 fee. If the person is still living they must give their consent to release the

information. If the person is deceased, you will need to provide proof that they have been deceased twenty years. The information required with your request is: the person's full name, date and place of birth, and the number of the Canadian Citizenship or naturalization certificate, if possible. You may obtain an Access to Information Form from most Federal Government offices. They are also available from some public libraries. Copies of the form and information about the Access to Information Act are available on the internet at the National Archives of Canada site: <http://www.archives.ca>.

National Registration (1940)

There was compulsory registration during World War Two. Everyone who was over the age of 16 years had to fill in a questionnaire that asked for their name, date and place of birth, the names of parents, date of immigration, religion, occupation, and many other questions. The form was then sent to Ottawa and the government issued each person with an identification card that they had to carry at all times and be prepared to present it whenever asked by the local police. These records are available from: Census Operations, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. You will need to provide proof that the person for whom you are obtaining information is deceased. The fee is \$48.15 (which includes GST). If there is no record found, you will be refunded all of your money except for \$5.00.

In Belgium, a similar record called Ahnenpass (ancestor passport) had to be carried during the Nazi regime. It was mandatory for each citizen of Germany, Holland, and Belgium to carry one of these passports that included six generations of ancestry for government and military personnel, and three generations for all others. (Eakle, A., and Cerny, J. The Source, A Guidebook of American Genealogy. Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Publishing Company. 1984. p 456.)

End of Part 1 – to be continued in future issues of SGS Bulletin. Contact SGS office if you are interested in joining a Belgium study group. ++++

News & Notes

BY ALICE ACHTER AND RAE CHAMBERLAIN

AncesTree - Nanaimo Family History Society, Vol.21, No.2, Summer 2001.

- Ten Ways to Avoid Genealogical Grief

Armchair Genealogist - Saskatoon Branch SGS, No.20, March/April 2001.

- Internet Addresses

Biggar Root Booster, Biggar Branch SGS, Vol.7, No.4, Fall 2001.

- New Automated Census Provides Glimpse of 19th Century U.S.
- Results of National Archives Consultation with Users on Digitization
- Canada Remembers the Wars and their Soldiers using the Internet

Border Branch Bulletin, June 2001.

- Ellis Island Database- Search Example
- The Myth of Ellis Island Name Changes

BRANTches - Brant County Branch of OGS, Vol.21, No.2, May 2001.

- Vital Statistics From the Brantford Courier 1890
- OGS Now Sells Ontario Vital Statistics Microfilm

The British Columbia Genealogist, Vol.30, No.2, June 2001.

- Canadian Pacific To Europe Allan Line S.S. Grampian Passenger List. Sailing from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool, Saturday November

25, 1916.

- Early Emigrants from Newfoundland to British Columbia

BULLETIN de la Societe historique de Saint-Boniface, Nos.2 and 3, Winter/Spring 2001-2002.

- Les Belges au Manitoba et Dans les Territoires D'Assiniboia Avant 1901

Families - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.40, No.2, May 2001.

- Documenting Six Nations Indian Ancestry
- Standards for Use of Technology in Genealogical Research Recommended by the National Genealogical Society
- Black Methodists in Upper Canada

Family Footsteps - Kamloops Family History Society, Vol.17, No.1, May 2001.

- Organizing Your Family History Research
- The Family Tree - More Than Just Names and Dates
- Kamloops - "Meeting of the Waters"- The Origin of Local Street Names

Generations - Journal of Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.23, No.2, Summer 2001.

- New Brunswick Strays
- Outhouse Family of Hodgdon, Aroostook Co., Maine, USA
- Greenwood Cemetery 1869-1919
- Exodus to Upper Canada.
- S.S. Corean Arrives in Halifax 1896

- Private Burial Plots in and around St. George, New Brunswick

Generations - Manitoba Genealogical Society, Vol.26, No.2, June 2001.

- Some Irish Domestic Servants in the Canadian West

Halton - Peel NEWSletter, Halton - Peel Branch of OGS, Vol.XXVI, No.3, June 2001.

- 1816-1844 Census and Assessment for Trafalgar Township
- O.G.S. Now Sells Ontario Vital Statistics Microfilm
- The Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register
- Voter's List, 1924 Municipality of Streetsville (Conclusion)

Heritage Seekers - Grande Prairie & District Branch AGS, Vol.24, No.2, June 2001.

- Old Newspapers
- Obituaries - 2000

Kindred Spirits - Whitby-Oshawa Branch OGS, Vol.XX, No.1, Winter 2001.

- Sacraments at Which Rev. James C. Slater Officiated in 1860
- Durham Region - Resources for Genealogical Research

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The McCorkell Shipping Line

BY LINDA NEELY

After the defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie in 1745, three McCorquedale brothers fled from Scotland to Northern Ireland, settling in Londonderry. As supporters of the Prince they wished to conceal their identity and so changed their name to McCorkell. One of the brothers, William, founded the McCorkell Shipping Line in 1778.

The line operated out of Londonderry and would become one of the main carriers of immigrants to North America. Starting in 1800 they also traded from Canada in the north to the West Indies in the south.

The "MINNEHAHA", a clipper built in 1860 at a cost of \$72,000.00 was possibly the most famous of the McCorkell ships. She was the first to cross the Atlantic during the winter months bringing passengers, prior to this, emigrants were carried in spring and summer only. She was also known as the "Green Yacht from Derry", a reference to her unusual green hull and her speed. It is estimated the "MINNEHAHA" brought as many as 30,000 immigrants to North America during her twelve years as a passenger ship.

A large portion of the company's early records have been destroyed by fire, what remains are held by the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI). Passenger lists are not part of the company records, these are held at the port of arrival where applicable.

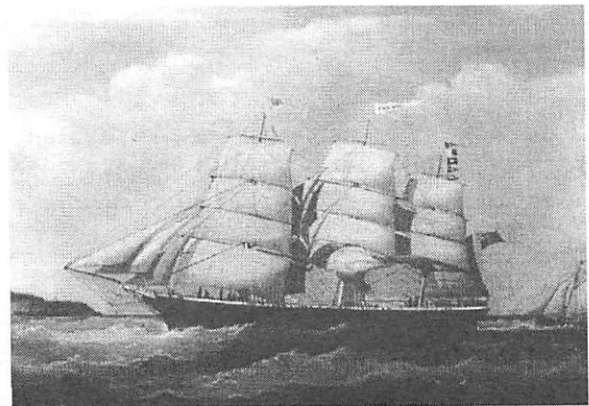
Starting with the purchase of the "CAROLINE" in 1834 the McCorkell family began to commission portraits of their ships and now have quite a large collection of these portraits. For most of these ships the portrait is the only record that remains.

It was my good fortune to view some the ship's portraits during a recent visit to Belfast. Done by different artists at different times, they give one a sense of the changing times in the shipping industry as the sailing ships gained dominance of the passenger trade and then waned as steamships took over in the late 19th century. The portraits are beautifully painted and presented, a truly marvelous archive. McCorkell family has decided to share a small portion with the public, making the portraits available for public showing and offering prints for sale.

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MINNEHAHA 1860-1895

Built in New Brunswick for the McCORKELL LINE of Derry in 1860, she was the finest clipper they ever possessed. For twelve years she carried passengers to New York, where she was known as "The green yacht from Derry"; the next fourteen years she was a Baltimore grain carrier, and then a timber drogher until she was sold in 1895.

Photography: WILLIE CARSON

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Genealogy and Photography

BY DAVE PICKERING

Certified Saskatchewan Instructor

This presentation was given at the SGS Seminar, October 2001 in Estevan. Printed with permission.

An important tool in genealogy research is the knowledge of the various photographic processes used over the years. By following the evolution of photography, it is possible to date with some accuracy when the originals were created. Listed are the various types of processes and the time span when they were in popular use. The main types of historic photographs that you are likely to encounter would be card mounted (Cabinet Cards and Carte-de-Visite) or tintypes.

An important aspect of using older photographs in your research is that it may help you pinpoint family members at a specific place in time. A collection of photographs can provide you with information about the past that is available from no other source. As you study your unidentified older photos, classify the type of photo in order to determine the earliest possible date that it could have been taken. Consideration must be given to the fact that a photographer may have used a particular process far beyond the date shown because of where he was located or because of the cost of changing to a new process.

Daguerreotypes

(1839-1857) were the first widely used means of photography. They are generally cased photographs that appear very mirror-like. The tone is usually quite silvery, more like mercury, and they were often hand-tinted. The plate has to be held at the correct angle to the light for the image to be visible. They range in size from 1½ by 1¾ inches (ninth plate) through to 8½ by 13 inches (double whole plate). The most commonly found are quarter plate size which are 2¾ by 3¼ inches. The three elements (image plate, mat, and glass cover) were placed in

the right-hand section of a miniature case and secured by a thin rim of velvet-covered cardboard. After 1850, a pliable and gilded brass margin was added to hold the three elements together.

Ambrotypes

(1852-1863) are cased and often mistaken for daguerreotypes. Ambrotypes are simply very under-exposed glass negatives placed in front of a black backing of paint, velvet or paper that make the image appear positive. Hand coloring was often done to make the cheeks appear rosy and necklaces appear gold. Ambrotypes lost popularity in the mid 1860s when Tintypes and Cartes-de-Visite replaced them.

Calotypes

(1840s) are sometimes referred to as Talbotype after the inventor, William H. F. Talbot. It is a paper print made from a paper negative and was never widely popular in America. The image produced from this process lacks sharp detail.

Cyanotype

Is an early process introduced in 1842 by John Herschel and is still in use today. It is commonly known as the blue print process. It is a white image on a deep blue background.

Albumen Paper

Was used from 1850 until about 1895 when it was replaced by the gelatin film we know to day. Albumen paper used an egg-white emulsion that produced a glossy surface with a cold brown print. This emulsion was placed on a very thin paper and was pasted onto a cardboard backing. Modern "paper" prints are often not paper at all, but plastic.

Tintypes

(1856-1938) were introduced in 1856 and lasted until into the 1930s with some into the 1940s. The

tintype gets its name from being exposed on a thin metal plate. Like the Daguerreotype and the Ambrotype, the emulsion was directly exposed in the camera without the need for a negative. During the 1860s and 1870s, small tintypes were often placed in cardboard mounts.

Introduction 1856-1860

Civil War Period 1861 - 1865

Brown Period 1870 - 1885

Gem Period 1863 - 1890

Carnival Period 1875 - 1930s

Postmortems -- In the nineteenth century it was common to request a photographer to make a deathbed portrait of a loved one.

Cartes-de-Visite

(1858-1914), or CDVs, was a small visiting card, usually measuring 4 ½ X 2 ½ inches or slightly less. These were very popular and were traded enthusiastically. The majority of the CDVs were portraits.

Cabinet Cards

(1866-1914) are mounted on cardboard backings, usually with the name of the studio on the back or in the margin at the bottom of the print. They usually measure 4 1/4 by 6 ½ inches. A tax stamp was required on these photographs from 01 Sep 1864 to 01 Aug 1866 (US).

Platinum Printing

Dates from 1873, when William Willis introduced it. Plain paper with sensitive iron salts (no silver) was exposed in contact with a negative. The print was then developed in a potassium oxalate solution. This process produced a print with rich black tones. Unlike other processes, the print was permanent. The process declined after the First World War because of the high cost of platinum.

Glass Negatives

(Abt. 1878-1930) were known as either a "wet-plate" or a "dry-plate". Most of the early photographs were made on glass plate negatives, except for the Calotype, which used a paper negative; and the

Daguerreotype, Ambrotype & Tintype, neither of which required a negative. The wet-plate negative required the glass plate to be coated just prior to being used. The dry plate negatives were introduced as early as 1864, but they did not become popular until the early 1880s.

Halotypes

Or lantern slides are a positive image on a glass plate. The glass plate was used in "Magic Lanterns" with the image being projected onto a screen. This was the forerunner to the present day slides. It was invented in the 1850s, but the format did not become popular until after 1875.

Flexible Film

Became available in 1889. It used a nitrate-cellulose base, which is quite combustible. One should make duplicates of these negatives. The nitrate film was replaced by safety film in the early 1930s. In the nitrate film, the emulsion may separate from the base, ruining them forever. One should make duplicate negatives of the originals.

Postcards

(1910-1925) were made from cameras that took a postcard-sized image. The photographers provided prints on postcard stock, so there are many personal snapshots from this period. The common picture postcard, which was mass-produced, can be a source of historical documentation.

Stereographs

(1851-1930s) Also called stereo cards, these images are easily recognized by having two nearly identical images mounted side by side. When looked at through a viewer, they give a three-dimensional image. Cards bearing a war tax stamp can be pinpointed as having been purchased between 01 Sep 1864 and 01 Aug 1866. They were produced in vast quantities and the majority of the pictures are of historical interest. The following gives approximate time periods for various types of stereographs.

<u>Card Type</u>	<u>Time Period</u>
Card Stock	
Very thin	1851-1858
Flat with square corners	1851-1870
Flat with rounded corners	after 1868
Curved mounts; rounded corners	after 1879
Card Mount Coloring	
White, ivory, cream, and lustrous grey	1851-1861
Dull grey (flat card, square corner)	1860-1863
Yellow (lemon or canary yellow in the early 1860s; a deeper chrome yellow after 1870)	1862-1872
Purple, pink, violet, red, green, blue	1865-1870
Grey (curved cards; rounded corners)	after 1893
Black (curved cards; rounded corners)	after 1902
Card Images	
Original photographic prints	1851 on
Copy photographs (evidencing loss of clarity and detail)	after 1873
Photomechanical prints	after 1874
Lithoprints (hand-colored)	1850s on
Lithoprints (multi-colored)	after 1898
Lithoprints (black and white)	after 1906

Film Process

Many of the newer processes have the dates printed on the picture or colored slide. But one has to remember that the date is the date the picture or colored slide was printed, and not the date it was taken. The following is the date that various processes were introduced.

<u>Process</u>	<u>Year</u>
Kodachrome	1936
Kodacolor	1942
Anscocolor	1943
Ektachrome	1946
Ektacolor	1947
Polaroid	1948
Kodachrome II	1961
Polacolor	1962
SX-70	1972
Kodachrome 25 & 64	1974

STUDYING PHOTOGRAPHS

Questioning a photograph can give you some good insights into the person(s) you are researching. Go through the who, what, when, where, and why questions. Who is in the picture? Why was this photo taken? Who took it? When and where was

the photo taken? What does the picture tell you about such things as the community, the way people dressed, etc.

To compile a complete family photo record contact relatives, close and distant, and identify your interest in assembling a family album. Remember that copies of family portraits were often sent to distant branches in the family. Make some or all of the following notes:

- Date of the photograph
- Names of the individuals in the photo, in the order in which they appear
- Ages of the individuals
- Why was the picture taken
- Who took the photograph
- If there is an original negative, where is it located
- If the photograph is a copy, where is the original located

Give consideration to the following:

- Names and address of photographers
- Studio background and props
- Composition of the photograph
- Background
- Women's clothing
- Men's clothing
- Children's clothing
- Objects and/or pets important to the individual
- Names, dates, comments made either on the back or front of the picture

Why study a photograph:

- To learn what your ancestors looked like and to see if there is any family resemblance
- To possibly find the names of neighbours and friends who interacted with the family
- To discover where your ancestors may have lived and where they may have traveled
- To find out house addresses, types of vehicles owned, etc.
- To find out how they were employed and where

How to locate family photographs:

- In the homes of your known relatives, both close and distant
- In libraries, archives and other specialized collections
- In school and association year books
- In newspaper files
- Have relatives bring pictures to a family reunion

PHOTOS TO SHARE

Photographs can be shared a number of ways. Reprints can be made from negatives, slides, or a photograph can be made of the original with the use of close up lenses. Quick-print centers make excellent copies of black & white photos, as well as coloured. Photographic business can now make prints on either glossy or matte paper from the original. Offer to share photographs with others.

PRESERVING FAMILY PHOTOS

Do **NOT** use the magnetic-page photo albums, those with clear-plastic press-down pages that self-stick. The sticky material that holds the photos and pages in place is acidic. Damage can be caused to the face of the photographs within a few years, leaving them hard to get out and discolored. To remove photos that have begun to bond to the page, use a hand-held hair dryer. Blow air on it for short periods to dry out the glue for all the photos to be removed.

There are two methods of storing your photos in albums; the first, is to use an archival-quality scrapbook; the second, is to use albums that have non-flimsy plastic sleeves into which the photos are inserted. You should not store your negatives in the same place as your photographs. If something happens to your pictures, then the negatives will be available to have reprints made.

Photos need to be identified and it is best to write on the back using a No. 1 soft lead pencil or an archival-quality pen. Do **NOT** write on the picture,

front or back with a ballpoint pen, as the oil and ink can rot the paper and bleed through to the front. Write your identification on the album page or on a list that is attached to the page.

Sunlight and fluorescent lights can cause prints to fade especially coloured prints. Prints should be kept away from extremes of temperature and high humidity. The best temperature range is 18 - 21 degrees C.

Dirt, dust, and oils from your hands can cause permanent damage. Always handle photographs by their edges. Better yet, wear light lint free gloves when handling photographic items. Remove materials such as paper clips, rubber bands and old newspaper clippings. Newspaper clippings should not be stored with photographs. Do not use pressure sensitive tapes or glues to mend photographs. Lightly soiled photographs or negatives can be carefully cleaned with a soft brush, working from the center outwards to the edges.

Treat color photographs as a temporary medium and assume that you will have to have them copied.

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Discovering Our Links To Europe: An International Genealogy Conference in 2002

BY LAURA M. HANOWSKI

Plan now to participate in Discovering Our Links to Europe: An International Genealogical Conference, a unique, exciting family history conference at the Ramada Hotel and Convention Centre in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada on July 19-21, 2002!

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS), The Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS), the Bukovina Society of the Americas, Society of German Genealogy in Eastern Europe "a Poland and Volhynia Genealogy Group" (SGGEE), and East European Genealogy Society (EEGS) will co-host this family history conference. These five organizations are working together to provide an exceptional learning experience for everyone.

The 2002 conference will feature outstanding speakers from throughout Canada, the U.S., Europe, and South America who will help attendees trace their family history to Europe. Workshop topics will include genealogical resources, research techniques, internet sources, and genealogical databases as well as updates on the latest developments on Family History microfilming in Europe. Panel discussions will focus upon what researchers should know before they go to the library or archives, hire a researcher, or make a research trip abroad.

Laura Hanowski, the SGS Education Co-Ordinator and the FEEFHS 1st vice president is the convention chair. Working with her are Irmgard Hein Ellingson of the Bukovina Society, Thelma Findlay of the EEGS, and John Marsch of SGGEE as well as SGS staff. They are designing a program with three morning and three afternoon lecture blocks on the two main convention days, Friday and Saturday, with Sunday morning sessions on the final day. Within each lecture block, five lectures or

workshops will be presented in different meeting rooms.

The SGS will host topics of general interest including computer workshops in each of the time periods. While the Bukovina Society, for example, will schedule one Bukovina or Bukovina-related presentation in each block. They are extending invitations to speakers from their sister organizations Bukowina-Institut and the Landsmannschaft der Buchenlanddeutschen (Bukowina) e.V. in Germany and the Associação Alemã-Bucovina de Cultura (Association for Bukovina Culture) in Brazil and at this time, it appears that representatives from each group will participate in the Regina event. Resource persons within their own organization will also make presentations.

FEEFHS, which was organized in 1992, is an umbrella organization that promotes family research in eastern and central Europe without any ethnic, religious, or social distinctions. The topics at FEEFHS conferences always include genealogical resources, research techniques, databases, projects in all European countries east of and including Germany and Austria. Within this general format, specific lectures and workshops address Canadian and U.S. immigration records, European emigration records, Germanic and Slavic genealogy, internet resources for eastern European genealogy, eastern European databases, and Polish, Belarus, Ukrainian, Moldovan, Russian, Baltic, and Balkan research. Note that there are more than 170 organizations presently affiliated with it, including the sponsoring organizations for the 2002 Conference. Within this bi-national (U.S. and Canadian) not-for-profit corporation, individuals and organizations can share information and research developments. Its resources include accredited genealogists, librarians, archivists, and linguists. It publishes an annual FEEFHS

Journal, maintains a large Web site at <http://www.feefhs.org>, assists in developing databases, and sponsors an annual convention in either the United States or Canada. The 2001 conference was held at the Ramada Inn South Airport in Milwaukee on October 5-7, 2001. Previous events have been held in Salt Lake City near the Family History Library (FHL) as well as in Calgary, Cleveland, Minneapolis and Los Angeles.

The Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe "A Polish and Volhynian Genealogy Group" is devoted to the study of those people with German ancestry who lived in present-day Poland (including those lands known previously as West and East Prussia, Posen, Silesia and Pomerania) and those people who lived in the western part of present-day Ukraine, in the old pre-World War II province of Volhynia (generally from the city of Kiev on the east to the present day Polish border on the west and from the city of Zhitomir on the south to the city of Kowel on the north). Workshops presented by SGGEE will focus on these areas of interest.

The East European Genealogical Society focus is to identify genealogical resources for east European research. The most popular areas of interest are

Galicia including east Galicia (Ukraine) and west Galicia (Poland) followed by Volhynia and Bukovina but covers all countries for membership •

Various registration models, including full conference rates with meals as well as daily rates, are being considered. It is anticipated that a registrant might pay one \$75 registration fee which will include two lunches, and the opportunity to attend all sessions of interest to them. Please remember, however, that this is only an estimate. More information about this will be made available as soon as possible.

If you have questions about FEEFHS or the Regina 2002 event, please e-mail convention chair Laura Hanowski at l.hanowski@sk.sympatico.ca or contact Irmgard Ellingson at irmgard@WCTAtel.net. Be sure to watch for more information at:

<http://www.saskgenealogy.com> •
<http://feefhs.org> • <http://www.eegsociety.org> •
<http://www.feefhs.org/bukovina/bukovina.html> •
<http://www.sggee.org>

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... *Genealogy and Photography continued from page 132*

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Irish Civil Registration Records

at Family History Center and Joyce House, Dublin

BY LINDA NEELY

Certified Saskatchewan Record Searcher

This presentation was given at the SGS Seminar, October 2001 in Estevan. Printed with permission.

This workshop is based on the assumptions that we will deal with records prior to 1922 and that researchers have access to the microfilms at a Family History Centre. All costs quoted are as of the time of writing (July 2001).

Civil Registration started in Ireland in 1845 with the registration of non-Catholic marriages. In 1864 the recording of all marriages, births and deaths began. In 1922 the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland began keeping separate records.

Organization for registration was originally based on the union of parishes set up for the Poor Law Union Act, 1838. These Unions formed the Registrar's Districts and after 1864 the Superintendent Registrar District. In the first year of registration, 6,114 marriages were recorded and in 1864, 136,643 births, 94,095 deaths and 27,373 marriages were recorded.

The original records from 1845-1921 for all of Ireland are at the General Register Office in Dublin, also known as Joyce House. From 1922 to present the records for the Republic of Ireland are also at Joyce House in Dublin, the records for Northern Ireland are kept at the General Register Office in Belfast.

Civil registration records have not been affected by the many events that destroyed some Irish records, such as the fire at Four Courts in 1921. There are two (2) copies of each record – one is kept with the local office of the Registrar District and one with the General Register Office in Dublin (and in Belfast after 1922).

Family History Center Records:

Indices on Film at Family History Centers

The Family History Library of the Family History Center has microfilm copies of indices to all Irish civil registration from 1845 to 1958 (including Northern Ireland). They are found in the catalog under "Ireland,

Civil Registration". The indexes and records are grouped together for each event.

Years of indices available

- Non-Catholic marriages (no birth or death)
1845 – 1864
- All birth, marriages and deaths.
1864 – 1921
- Birth, marriage and deaths for the Republic of Ireland
1922 – 1958
- Birth, marriage and deaths for Northern Ireland
1922 – 1959

The indices are annual from 1845-1877 and from 1878 are Quarterly, so always note the "Qtr Ending ____" when copying the reference. You will need it to determine which film the certificates are on.

For your index reference record all the information from all the columns.

ex.: Porter John, death, Fermoy, Qtr Ending
Sep 1896, Vol. 9, page 776.

You will need to know what Poor Law Union your ancestor was in because the Registration District usually coincides with the PLU. The 1851 and 1871 edition of *Alphabetical Index to the Towns, Townlands and Parishes of Ireland* will give you the Poor Law Union. (This book is available at the SGS library.) A Web site www.seanruad.com has an excellent searchable database version of this book.

Getting the Records:

Records on film at Family History Centers

After finding your ancestor in the index – then what to do? For some years the Family History Center has certificates on microfilm. Otherwise you will have to order from Joyce House (General Register Office) in Dublin, Ireland. There are also local district offices that

can provide the copy as per their web site.

Use your index reference to determine the microfilm for the certificates. The catalog is organized first by year (or quarter year) and then by volume.

Years available for certificates:

- Births
1864 – March 1881, 1900 – 1913
- Marriages 1845 – 1870
- Deaths 1864 – 1870
- Births for the Republic of Ireland
1930 – 1955
- No Marriages or Deaths available for Republic of Ireland.
- Births for Northern Ireland
1922 – 1959
- Marriages for Northern Ireland
1922 – 1959
- Deaths for Northern Ireland
1922 – 1959

Records from Joyce House

Copies of the original certificates can also be ordered from Joyce House in Dublin (and local genealogy offices, see below) for records 1845-1921 and for Ireland certificates after 1922. If the certificates you need are not in the Family History Center microfilms you will have to order them from Ireland by mail. The Irish certificates are not available through the Internet, although order forms are found on the General Record Office Web site.

For genealogical purposes the key point is to order the photocopy, not the certificate. Certificates are the "official" copies needed for legal transactions, but for genealogy the photocopy is sufficient to establish documentary evidence and cost less.

Getting the Cost Down:

Ordering copies – Family History Center

Ordering microfilm at the Family History Center varies from center to center but is usually around \$5.00 per film, the Regina center is \$5.50 and Saskatoon is \$5.00. Unless you have more than one record on a film this means your cost per record will be the cost of ordering the film.

Ordering copies – Joyce House

Ordering from Joyce House has the cost of mailing and bank fees for money orders to consider as well as the cost of the photocopy. You will need a bank money order – Canada Post does not sell money orders in Irish Punts. Joyce House accepts payment in Irish Punts or the Euro. The cost of a photocopy is £1.50 as compared to a certificate at £5.50.

Joyce House holds the records for all Ireland for 1845-1922, however, there are local centres that you can also order copies from at the same cost. Check the GRO Web site for addresses.

If possible, order in batches to bring down the cost per record. This sometimes means ordering from Joyce House although the FHC has the record on microfilm. If a batch can be made for a local office then send the order to that office, otherwise send it to Joyce House as it covers all of Ireland, thus avoiding the cost of duplicating the bank fees and postage.

If the certificate you require is available through both FHC and Joyce House the method you choose to get a copy of the certificate will depend on how many you can get together to order as a batch and whether the certificates are all on the same microfilm. One or two certificates are likely less costly through Family History Center, but more than three will likely be better to go to Joyce House.

Conclusion

Although there are many expensive methods to use to get your Irish documentation, it is possible to get the cost per record down to a reasonable amount. You just need to do a little planning and have a little patience.

... continued on page 134

Do You Know These People?

These photos were found in a book titled *Als Ihre Zeit Erfüllt War - 150 Jahre Bewährung in Russland*. The photos are at SGS office. There are no names on the group photo, but the photo with the couple has names. The information found on the back of the photo with the couple is listed below the photo. Contact SGS if you know who these people are.



Grosseltern

Johann und Anna Dick

geb. Dez. 28, 1841 geb. Jan. 5, 1845

gest. Nov. 8, 1915 Gest. Nov. 21, 1887

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... *Irish Civil Registration Records continued from page 133*

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18

Irish at Home and Abroad; Salt Lake City, Utah,
USA; 1995

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SGS NEWS

FROM THE OFFICE . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

A big thanks to everyone who helped make the seminar at Estevan a great success! From all the speakers to the registrants, sponsors, advertisers and organizers. A special thanks to Greg Salmers who helped make it happen in Estevan. Greg made the facilities and audio visual available to us during library hours and when the library was closed. The seminar theme was "Across the Borders" and we had people from Manitoba, Minnesota, Montana, and North Dakota.

I would like to thank everyone who filled out the evaluation forms since we will use the information for seminars in the future. 2002 seminar will be held in Regina at the Ramada as an International Conference focusing on Eastern European research but there will be generic sessions for all to attend. The seminar will be held at a different time to accommodate all the people who wishes to make it part of their holidays. Mark July 19-21 on your calendar and watch for the program in the March Bulletin.

The Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU) a division of the Family History Library from Salt Lake City is filming in the province this winter. Presently, filming is being done at the Court House in Regina. The records include Estate files; letters of Probation, Divorce Records and others. The filming crew will be traveling around the province to film all court records.

Volunteers from Regina are helping the City of Regina Parks Department, to enter their cemetery records on computer so that our members may have access to this information. If you are interested in helping with this project give me a call at 780-9207. Also, the Cemetery Act has been changed to make cemetery records more accessible. See the article by Linda Neely, page 151 Cemetery Coordinator.

Saskatoon Branch is planning a trip to Salt Lake City April 13 - 20, 2002. The first and last night will be spent in Helena, MT. There will be two departure locations - Saskatoon and Swift Current. Contact Lynda Andrew at 1-306-978-1656 or email at

vandrew@shaw.ca or contact the branch at Albert Community Centre, Box 5, 610 Clarence Avenue South, Saskatoon SK S7H 2E2.

At the Fall Membership Meeting, the membership passed a motion to retain the fees at \$33.00 for family and \$30.00 for seniors for the 2002 year.

SGS has a another email address for those who wish to contact the library. It is

sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca

The cataloguing of SGS resources continues and we should have Saskatchewan Local Histories complete by year end. We are looking for volunteers to assist us with this project. If you are interested please contact the office. **New to the library is National Burial Index from England.**

Contact me at: margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca

Happy hunting and see you in 2002.

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SURFING THE NET . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

SGS Web site: www.saskgenealogy.com

Interested in Palatines to America? Check the Immigrant Ancestor Postings at www.genealogy.org/~palam/idx_s.htm

Have you ever wanted to know which parishes in England were close to the one you are researching? Check out the Parish Locator Program at <http://www.yorksgen.org.uk/> If you are researching Leeds, York then you should also check out LeedsIndexers while you are there.

If you are looking for maps of World War I, check out Trenches on the Web for detailed maps - <http://www.worldwarI.com/maproom.htm>.

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Fundraising Campaign

The following is a list of people who have donated money from May 1, 2001 - November 9, 2001.

Friends (\$10-49)

Dianne Billows
Linda Calvin
Verna Collard
Velma Collins
Bruce L. Cote
Mrs. Connie E. Duncan
Vernon C. & Mary Fowke
Raymond L. Gill
George Giokas
Trish Knox
June Kubica
Jean Lenderbeck
Marlene Madarash
Cory Matieyshen
Rod & Corrie McLeod
John Muirhead
Agnes Noble
Marjorea Roblin
Mrs. Jean Tackaberry

Lyle Watson
Betty Watson
Mrs. Joyce M. Wilby

Fellows (\$50-99)

Merv Boyko

Associate (\$100-499)

Betty M. Coldwell

Special Purchases

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

Thomas Crump
Edward Wayling

Memorial

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

Blanche Fleming
- for Marion Walton
Laura Hanowski
- for Bill Dornstauder, Casper Mildenberger, and Marion Walton
SGS Weyburn Branch
- for Art Tomlinson and Raymond Churchill
SGS West Central Branch
- for John de Coninck Smith
Eileen Martsch
- for John de Coninck Smith
Betty McManus
- for John de Coninck Smith
Gail Milton
- for John de Coninck Smith
Pat Rooke
- for John de Coninck Smith
John & Ethel Vigneron
- for John de Coninck Smith

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Do You Have These Books?

The following books have disappeared from SGS library. If you have accidentally taken these books without signing for them properly, we ask that you return them as soon as possible. **IF the books are not returned**, we will have to spend our resource budget on replacing books instead of purchasing new books. Thank You.

- ***Irish Records, Sources for Family and Local History*** by James G. Ryan PH.D. (Green and orange cover with 670 pages)
- ***Irish Towns - A Guide to Sources***. (Green cover with 200 pages).

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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.*

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
Residents outside of Canada	US Funds only
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)	

Saskatchewan Heritage Award

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

The following information is required to nominating a candidate:

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

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

- Deadline date March 15, 2002
- Award will be presented at AGM in Saskatoon, April 27, 2002

For more information contact the SGS office.

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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.

SGS Board of Directors for 2002

President: Bev Weston, Lumsden

Past-President: Arlene Frolick, Regina

Vice-President: Rocky Sample, Pangman

Directors: Carol Andrews, Chaplin
Blanche Fleming, Weyburn
Isabel Jungwirth, Saskatoon
Brian Brodie, Regina
Dave Pickering, Moose Jaw

Committees:

Research & Development

Chair: Rocky Sample

Nomination

Chair: Arlene Frolick

Family History Fair

The Family History Fair was held on September 21 and 22, 2001 in Regina at St. Mary's Parish Hall. A variety of mini-workshops were held during the two days, some were offered on Friday and then again on Saturday. Thank you to the attendees and displayers who made the Fair a success.

Winners of the door prizes were:

Jean Ashcroft - Regina

- 2002 Membership

Barry McGowan - Regina

- 2002 Membership

Ken Mackenzie - Regina

- SaskCulture T-shirt

Heather Johns - Regina

- CD Holder

M. Linner - Regina

- Family Tree Maker Program

Marjorie Caird - Ogema

- SaskCulture Bag

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Making Your Genealogical Society Greater

BY GEORGE G. MORGAN

Reprinted with permission from Ancestry Daily News column "Along Those Lines" (<http://www.ancestry.com/dailynews>). George G. Morgan is a proud member of the International Society of Family History Writers and Editors, Inc. (ISFHWE) at: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~cgc/cgc2.htm>. He would like to hear from you at atl@ahaseminars.com but, due to the volume of e-mail, he is unable to answer every e-mail message received. Please note that he cannot assist you with your individual research. Visit George's Web site at <http://ahaseminars.com/atl> for information about speaking engagements. Copyright 2001, MyFamily.com. All rights reserved.

Many of us are members of one or more genealogical societies. I am a member of a local society, two state societies, and several county or regional societies located in places where my ancestors lived and in which I am researching. There are many benefits to belonging to a society. Juliana Smith, editor of the "Ancestry Daily News," concisely enumerated these in her article, "Top Ten Reasons to Join a Genealogical Society This Year" (see <http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/articles/373.asp>).

Most of us have busy lives and never enough time to do the things we would like. However, more than ever, it is important to become involved in the things that are important to us. For me, genealogy is an integral part of my life. I revel in the thrill of the chase, in meeting new people, and breaking new research ground. Working in libraries, archives, courthouses, and other such venues is exciting because I never know what I'll discover. I find it both relaxing and exhilarating to uncover new information, using my research skills, my knowledge of history, geography, and genealogical investigation methods, and applying a little common sense and intuition. Sometimes there are dead ends and brick

walls, but often there are immense breakthroughs.

Another activity, though, that I love is working with genealogical societies. Not only do I write for some societies and make presentations, but I try to contribute in some way to some of the societies to which I belong. The idea is to provide an active resource to help make the society an even greater organization. So, in this week's "Along Those Lines. . ." column, let's explore some ways that you can make your own genealogical society greater.

Inactivity and Inertia

My experience has been that most clubs and organizations consist of many followers and a few leaders. The leaders often appear to me to be the outgoing, self-confident type, individuals who apparently could get up and make an extemporaneous speech at a national convention with no qualms whatsoever. They seem to have a "can-do" attitude and no fear of failure. The followers in the group often seem quiet and reserved, perhaps too shy or reluctant to get up and risk getting involved. Many seem content just to sit back and enjoy and to discover as many resources as possible.

Make Friends and Form Partnerships

The best benefit of belonging to a genealogical society is meeting, learning from, and socializing with others who share your interest in genealogy and family history. Don't be a wallflower at society meetings. Simply smile and say, "Hello! Where are you from and what are you researching?" From these ten words may develop a life-long friendship. Form partnerships with others. Offer to meet for lunch or dinner. Plan to meet at the library to research together or compare notes. You never know where the relationship can go from there.

Volunteer for Administrative Tasks - I've spoken at many society meetings and am always interested in how each society operates. Some of the happiest groups I encounter are those in which teamwork is the hallmark. For instance, one society has a group who set up refreshments for the mid-meeting break. Two members handle greeting visitors, member sign-in, and the distribution of name badges. Another member makes sure the speakers' requirements are met, setting up a podium, a table, water, projector and screen, and microphone if needed. Two members staffed the publications table, selling books, T-shirts, bookmarks, and maps. Another member maintains a collection of photocopies of pamphlets, genealogy charts and forms, and newsletters, making photocopies in advance and filing them in portable plastic crates for free distribution to members. Another person is the author of the newsletter and he and his 'staff' of two work the crowd for information for the next newsletter. These people are not the officers; they are ordinary members who want to do something to contribute.

You, too, can volunteer to help with some of the time-consuming tasks that can enhance the quality of the society. Perhaps you can take responsibility for making photocopies of the newsletter, applying labels and stamps, and taking them to the post office. Maybe you can offer to contact other societies to form collaborative relationships.

Organize A Group Trip

A society outing doesn't have to be an overwhelmingly detailed affair. Often suggesting a group trip merely involves selecting a destination, setting a date, asking people if they would like to travel together in several cars, and making any necessary reservations. One society I work with set up a one-day trip to a large urban library with a substantial genealogical special the fruits of their leaders' work. That doesn't mean they are lazy, by any means. Of course, there are some like that, but many just haven't had that much experience and/or are fearful that their depth of knowledge might

expose them to ridicule. I have news for you. The leaders are usually quite nervous themselves and filled with fear of failure and some trepidation about taking risks. And the majority of the followers are really far more knowledgeable and able than perhaps they think they are.

Oftentimes an active leadership can inspire members to get involved and become more active themselves. However, the inactivity of a vast majority of members can end up giving a society a sad case of inertia -- the inability to get started and really move. Complacency and a sense of "let so-and-so do it" can cripple an otherwise high potential genealogical society.

The point is that everyone has knowledge, skills, and talents to contribute in one way or another. Often the leaders are overwhelmed with the duties and tasks they take on just to keep the society going, and many of the followers would like to get involved but aren't sure how to even ask to help. The truth is that everyone can volunteer a little something to make the operation of their own genealogical society smoother and more effective.

Ideas To Make Your Society Greater

Attend Meetings - The most important thing you can do is attend the meetings. Your membership means little in a local society if you cannot find time to attend the meetings and contribute there. I belong to a local society, which meets one Tuesday each month. Unfortunately, because I run a seminar business, I am often traveling and can seldom attend the meetings. Ah, how I wish those meetings could be held on weekends. However, I have agreed to speak to the group once this year and some of my written material has contributed to the content of the society's newsletter.

Besides attending the local meetings, consider traveling to your state genealogical society's annual conference. These provide excellent opportunities to meet other genealogists, to attend workshops, to examine and buy books and supplies, and learn more

about what other resources are available in the state in which you live. Just because you don't have ancestors from the state in which you live that there is nothing there for you. There are many people just like you who are seeking their ancestors in other areas but are using the state society conferences to network with other researchers collection. The group departed at 6:30 AM for the two-hour drive and stopped for breakfast along the way. They arrived at the library a 9:00 AM, researched until noon, and then broke for a quick lunch at a nearby delicatessen and a discussion of the morning's work. They resumed their research and continued until 4:00 PM, and returned home by 6:00 PM. The participants shared their observations of the library's collection and described their successes or problems at the next society meeting. The result has been that there have been several repeat trips, larger each time, excellent sharing opportunities, and a source of discussion and presentations for the full society meetings.

Get Involved with Projects

Many genealogical societies have special projects to which they are committed to. One society I know has been proactively canvassing all of their county's cemeteries and publishing bound books of their work. There have been thousands of hours committed to walking and transcribing the graves and obtaining other cemetery records, not to mention the word processing, typesetting, and other activities. Members who were unable to walk the cemeteries participated in typing, proofing, indexing, and creating advertising flyers. In short, many people with various skills and abilities contributed to making the effort a success, and their project has been cited by state and national genealogical organizations as an example of how to effectively accomplish a vast countywide cemetery documentation project.

Write for Your Newsletter or Journal

Are you a good writer? Are you an accurate transcriber? Do you possess good grammar, spelling and punctuation skills? If so, you may be able to

contribute to your society's publication. Each month I receive newsletters and journals containing all types of articles. Some contain transcribed tax rolls, voter registration lists, small cemetery canvasses, or some other record type meticulously copied for the publication. Others contain articles describing historical events or persons in the area. Most contain a calendar of events from around the state that might be of interest to members. Perhaps you can get involved as a contributor to your society's publication, adding new and improved, quality content of interest to your members.

Train Other People

Not everyone knows how to use a computer. Not everyone knows how to use census records or Soundex. Many people know nothing about researching their ancestors on the Internet. Training opportunities abound, both inside and outside the society. Many societies have one or more knowledgeable computer gurus who conduct training. One society to which I belong offers a half-hour instructional presentation prior to each month's regular business meeting. Other members volunteer one Saturday morning once a month in the public library's genealogical collection to help new researchers with their problems. These people are sharing the benefit of their experience and expertise with others, while also augmenting the library staff and actively promoting the society.

Spread the Word

Tell other people about your society. Spread the word by mouth, in e-mail, on message boards and mailing lists, at other regional, state, and national genealogical society events. Let other people know what your society is doing, how great it is, and how much fun it is to be involved.

Any Ideas Yet?

Obviously there is no way for me to come up with all the possibilities, but these should give you some ideas. What are you waiting for? If you haven't

investigated your local genealogical society, get on the ball. Attend a meeting, get to know some of the people, find out what they have to offer, discover the nature of their projects, and join in. If you are already a member, jump in and get involved. There are many, many opportunities for you to participate

AND to make your society even greater than it is already.

Happy Hunting! George

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Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Obituary File

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) has an obituary file that consists of over 700,000 names which has been growing at a fast pace over the past few years. Obituaries are clipped from approximately 25 newspapers around the province. Volunteers come in and paste these obituaries on filing cards. The obituaries date mainly from 1982.

Over the past couple years, there have been some duplications of these records. Libraries around the province are starting to develop indexes of obituaries from their area. Saskatoon and Regina Libraries have indexes that go back a few years. The Regina Leader Post puts their obituaries on the internet and then archives them. The archives go back to October 2000. See www.saskobits.com.

it is time to change the way this program is being delivered. Obituaries from January 1, 2002 will now be indexed on computer. The index will include some genealogical information such as spouse name, age or date of birth, community they lived in and the date and name of newspaper. We will however continue to keep up our present system for any obituaries that are prior to 2002. If you have some old obituaries sitting around home send us a copy.

We still want the obituaries clipped so they can be indexed. Please provide us with the name and date of the newspaper and where copies may be accessed. You may be able to get a copy of the obituary from your local branch. We will source the information from all newspapers that are received.

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Since some of our work is now being duplicated,



*Merry Christmas
&
Happy New Year!*

SGS Board and Staff

Pioneers of the Territories

BY ARLENE FROLICK

The following excerpt was taken from the Regina, Saskatchewan evening newspaper, *The Leader-Post* dated Tuesday, June 28, 1932. It should be noted that Regina officially became a city on June 19, 1903 with a population of 3,000. The article reads as follows:

Pioneers of the Territories

Settlers Who Came to Regina in the Eighties and Nineties -- Citizens Who Were Born in the Prairie Capital While Victoria Was Queen -- Many Old Timers of the Plains Listed for City's Fiftieth Anniversary.

This list of old timers has been compiled from the records of John C. Secord, K.C., officer of the Regina Old Timers' association, from *Leader-Post* files and by personal inquiry through scores of surviving pioneers. It is believed to be a fairly accurate list of survivors of those who settled in Regina, or were born in the old settlement during the nineteenth century.

H. Anticknap, Pilot Butte
R. G. Ashwin
G. N. Anderson, 1892
Gordon Archibald
Arthur Anslow, Lumsden
G. H. Armour

A. C. Beach, 1889
Mrs. Banham
H. C. Brown, 1889
Frank Bole, 1883
Mrs. Geo. Broder
T. R. Brown, 1883
J. S. Banbury, 1885
James Balfour, 1883
Mrs. James Balfour, 1885
Mr. and Mrs. A. Bannister
Mr. and Mrs. S. Beach
A. S. Balfour, Lumsden
Thos. Bredin, 1883
Mrs. Geo. Barr, 1883
Frank Binnie, Earl Grey
F. Binnie, Jr., Earl Grey
Wm. Balfour, Lumsden
W. T. Balfour, Lumsden
Mrs. Austin Bothwell
Mrs. Jas. Bryant, 3220 Albert, 1891
A. Bourget, 1889

Philip Busch
Mrs. C. H. Burns, Brora
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burton, 1885
Walter Benjafield
T. Bonneau, Wood Mountain
Jos. Bonneau, Wood Mountain
Mrs. and Mrs. R. S. Banbury, 1885
Rudolph Bowes

T.C. and Mrs. Craigie, South Regina 1882-87
Col. and Mrs. Cross, 1883-1898
J. N. and Mrs. Chatwin, 1883
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Clarke, 1889-1890
C. E. Cullum, September, 1882
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cullum, 1885-91
Mrs. Robt. Condie, Condie, Sask.
J. G. Coles
A. D. Carrothers, barrister, April, 1889
Wm. Crapper, 1882
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Craig
C. G. Callinger
Mrs. Fred Carss, Lumsden
W. E. Cooney, Lumsden, May 24, 1882
H. A. Croombe
James A. Cross, 1898
Mrs. James A. Cross, 1883
Dr. W. D. Cowan, 1889
Mrs. C. C. Cook

P. C. Cameron, 1893
H. H. Campkin
Mrs. and Mrs. G. M. Carmichael, 1890
F. W. Chisholm
Geo. Colbeck
Wm. Clancy, R. R. 1, Regina
J. H. Coyne, 1889
Mrs. Ellen Cullum
Geo. and Mrs. Cook, 1891-91
Jas. Cuning
Norman Catley, Craven
Wm. and Miss Clark, Pense, 1890
Mrs. Luella Craigie
John M. Campbell, 1884
Mrs. John M. Campbell, 1892
J. W. Chisholm
Mrs. Joan Cookestone, Regina

Geo. Dickson
Miss A. E. Davis
J. A. Dale, Silton
Mrs. John Dale, Silton
A. B. Dunnett
A. G. Dale, Moose Jaw
Mrs. and Mrs. J. M. Duncan, 1883
Mrs. and Mrs. W. H. Duncan, 1882
Mrs. Lauretta Dawson
Mrs. and Mrs. F. N. Darke, 1892
Adam Duff, 1899
Mrs. Adam Duff, 1890
Chas. Dale Silton
J. A. Dale, Silton
Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan, Regina Beach
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Davidson
W. Harford Davis, Balgonie
Ed. Dayken, Lumsden
Mrs. Duncalf

Jas. Elliott, 1888
Col. and Mrs. Edgar, 1889
Thos. Elliott
Jas. Eadie
Mrs. W. F. Eddy, 1890
J. W. S. Eddy, 1883
W. H. Ellis, 1882
Mr. and Mrs. F. G. England, 1887-1899
J. W. Evoy
Wm. Etty
J. L. Ewing, Kennell, June 1884
J. H. Ellis, 1882
Isaac Forbes, 1878

A. A. Fisher
Mrs. R. B. Ferguson
A. B. Fleming
Mrs. Geo. and Miss F. Forysthe
P. G. Fisher, 1883
J. M. Fisher, 1883
Mrs. J. Frew, Pense
J. H. Friel, Regina, 1889
Isaac Forbes
J. P. Fowler, Moose Jaw
J. F. Forbes, Grand Coulee
Judge A. G. Farrell, 1883

Jas. Gilmore, Lumsden
Mrs. and Mrs. W. M. Graham, 1871-1879
W. A. Gore, 1899
Lt.-Col. And Mrs. Garner
H. K. and Mrs. Gollnick
Mrs. W. J. Gould, Moose Jaw
Walker Gould, Moose Jaw
A. J. Gillespie, 1890
Jas. And Mrs. Grassick, 1882
Geo. Grassick, Yellow Grass
Sam Gregg, Tregarva
Grank Garroway, Tisdale, Sask.
Mrs. John Goldie, 1890
J. R. Hicks, 1891
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Honeyman, 1889
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Heffernan, 1889
Andrew Houston, 1888
Sir F. W. G. Haultain, 1887
A. T. and Mrs. Hunter
Mrs. Wm. Hamilton, 1889
Z. M. and Mrs. Hamilton
Bros. Howe, Pense
Al Hammond, Pense
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Holden
W. G. Haultain, 1893
T. S. Hill, 1892

William Jameson, Lumsden
Arthur Jameson, Lumsden
T. H. Jameson, 1892
Mrs. E. A. Jolly, 1889
Mrs. D. F. Jolly, 1883

R. J. Kinnon, Pense
Malcolm King, Florida
D. Kirby, Pilot Butte
Findlay Kennedy, 1883
Ed. Kerby, South Regina

John King
W. H. Kidd, Victoria
R. W. Kerry, South Regina
R. J. Keyes, Keystown
Jos. Keyes, Keystown
Mrs. Annie King, December 15, 1880

Wm. Lennox, Colfax
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lane, 1890-1891
R. E. A. Leach
Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Low, 1890
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Longworthy, 1890-1890
W. E. Longworthy
J. P. Lauder, April 1888
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Lander
A. J. Lytle, Pilot Butte
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Lawson, Kennell

Mrs. W. T. Mollard, Victoria, B.C.
Chas. Martin
Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Martin, 1882-1883
J. C. Moore
Geo. Mollard
Robt. Moore
Thos. Mutrie
Mrs. J. W. Martin
C. Martin
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Mooney
Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Matchett
Mrs. R. P. Malone
J. C. Martin, Barrister, Weyburn 1885
Elsie Michaelles, Regina
Mr. Wm. Mason
Mrs. M. Morton
Mrs. Annie Morton
Miss Margaret Morton
Wm. Monteith
E. M. Miller
J. H. Mooney, Pense
B. Morton, Lumsden
A. Morton, Lumsden
Wm. Morton
Sam Morton
Mary Miller, Victoria
Thos Miller, Moose Jaw
Chas Martin

Roy McConnell
J. A. McLean, Richardson
Stanley McLellan
D. P. McColl

Norman Mackenzie, K. C.
H. D. McLean
Mrs. Dan McLeod
Lt.-Col and Mrs. McAra, 1883-1891
Mr. and Mrs. N. C. McLaughlin 1884-82
James McKeil
Mr. and Mrs. Al. McDougall
Miss A. McDougall
Miss C. McDougall
Mrs. N. A. and Ruby McCannell
Mrs. Archie McCannell
Mr. and Mrs. E. McCarthy 1883-1889
Mrs. and Mrs. W. C. McIntyre
D. C. McIntyre, 1883-1899
J. G. McKechnie
Miss Flora McInnis, Pilot Butte
Mrs. J. A. McLellan
J. G. MacDonald, 1896
George MacDonald, 1899
Mrs. E. H. McEwan, 1892
John McKay, Tregarva
T. A. McInnis, 1891
Walter McInnis, 1891
D. J. McKillop, October, 1883
John McCarthy
McLaren Bros., Pense
Peter McAra, 1883
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McLellan, 1882
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McInnis, 1891-99
J. G. McKechnie, 1893
Mrs. J. G. McKechnie, Calgary, 1895
Mrs. Barbara Macpherson, Calgary

Frank Nash, Victoria, B.C. 1882
Wm. Niblock, Victoria, B.C. April 28, 1880
Mrs. G. Newsom, Condie, 1882

Ed. Oliver, 1889

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pettingell, 1883-93
Mrs. T. B. Patton, 1899
Wm. Pollock, 1885
T. K. Peacock
Herb Peacock
Q. Pettigrew, Lumsden
Wm. Pettigrew, Lumsden
Sam Purse, Pense
Geo. Pratt, Kisbey
A. C. and Ann Patterson, 1882
Mrs. Ellen A. Pope, 1884
T. W. Peart, 1897

Mrs. E. C. Rossie, 1883
 Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Reilly, Feb. 1883, May 1883
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Reilly
 Robt. Rolston, 1883
 J. G. Ross, Findlater
 J. Renny, Moose Jaw
 Henry Rowsom, Regina
 Harry Richardson, Balgonie
 Adam Robinson
 Dr. and Mrs. O. E. Rothwell, 1892-1884
 C. Redgrave, Foxleigh
 Mrs. J. A. Reid, 1885
 Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Russel
 F. J. Reynolds
 Judge and Mrs. H. A. Robson, Winnipeg, Man.

J. C. Stebbings, R. R. 1, Regina
 Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stewart
 Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith, Pilot Butte
 W. J. P. Selby, 1883
 Major and Mrs. J. C. Secord, 1883-1894
 H. A. Sweet
 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sinton, 1882-1897
 Mrs. P. Stewart, 1884
 Stacey L. Stebbings, R. R. 1, Regina
 James and John Simpson, North Regina
 Mrs. Jessie Smith
 A. C. Sarvis, Moosomin
 E. D. Swarder, Balcarres
 Mr. and Mrs. Chas Slinn
 W. M. G. Smith, Lumsden
 Neil A. Smith, May 1883
 Gilbert Smith, May 1883
 W. R. Sinton
 A. L. Smith, Calgary
 Clarence Smith, Calgary
 Mr. and Mrs. Watt Smith, Pilot Butte
 Mrs. Mary Smith, Pilot Butte
 G. H. Stemshorn
 Mrs. M. E. Symes, Pense
 J. T. Stemshorn
 Mrs. Sherriff, Pense
 Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Steward
 W. G. Styles
 S. B. Sanders
 Mrs. D. B. Snaders
 K. Stebbings, Regina
 Mr. and Mrs. John Stuffings
 Mrs. A. O. Store, 1899

Mrs. Bessie Smith (Tinning), 1899
 Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Silverthorn
 Mrs. A. M. Stratton, April 1889

Mrs. Annie Truesdell
 J. E. Tanner
 J. K. Tansley
 Miss Belle Tinning, 1899
 George Tinning
 Mrs. S. N. Tansley, 1884
 Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thompson, 1890
 F. W. Turnbull

W. J. Vancise, Pense

Mrs. D. Woodward
 Miss O. Woodward
 J. G. Wallace
 R. J. Westgate
 Mrs. and Mrs. Frank D. Whitmore, 1883
 Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Whitmore
 G. R. Whitmore, 1883
 Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Williamson
 E. S. and Albert Weeks, Richardson
 Mrs. R. H. Williams, Aug. 1882
 Mr. and Mrs. J. K. R. Williams, Aug. 1882-89
 Mr. and Mrs. Russell Williams
 Mrs. Chas. Willoughby
 C. M. Willoughby, 1892
 W. H. Williams
 W. H. Wanamaker
 Chas. Wilson
 Mrs. Rose Waldron, 1882
 Mr. and Mrs. W. H. A. White, 1895
 Mrs. G. W. Wallace, 1883
 W. L. Wallace, 1886
 Asst. Comm. George Worsley
 Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Whitley, 1881
 Harry Walker
 George Watt
 John Watt
 J. A. Wright
 Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, 1889-1884
 Mr. and Mrs. Jim M. Wessell

Mrs. J. Zinkman, Pilot Butte
 Mr. and Mrs. Joe Zimmerman, 1896-1896

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SGS Library

Additions

BY DARLENE CLIFFORD

Librarian

Canada:

- In Search of Your Canadian Roots: Tracing Your Family Tree in Canada. (Book). Donated by Jocelyn McIntyre.
- Landscapes of Memories: A Guide for Conserving Historic Cemeteries. (Book). Donated by Norm Stetner.

Canada: Manitoba

- Henderson's Manitoba Directory and Gazetteer 1897 Supplement. (Book).

Canada: Manitoba, The Pas

- The Pas. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Military

- Seventy Years of Service: A History of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. (Book). Donated by Heather and Fred Feather.

Canada: Newfoundland

- Kindred Countries: Canada and Newfoundland Before Confederation. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Newfoundland at the Crossroads. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- The Story of Newfoundland. (Book). Donated by Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Nova Scotia

- Genealogical Research in Nova Scotia. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Ontario

- Index to the Upper Canada Land Books, Volume 3 January 1806 to December 1816. (Book).

Canada: Ontario, Thunder Bay District

- Thunder Bay District 1821 - 1892. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Prince Edward Island

- Exploring Island History: A Guide to the Historical Resources of Prince Edward Island. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- The Romanians of Saskatchewan: Four Generations of Adaption. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Wheat Province Diamonds A Story of Saskatchewan Baseball. (Book). Donated by Eleanor Peterson.
- Anerley: Anerley Invicta Monmawala Surbiton of Yesteryear. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Anaheim: A Cross in the Clearing. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Argyle: From Prairie Trails to the Yellowhead, Volume 2. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Abernethy: Dance on the Bridge. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Admiral: Admiral Prairie to Wheatfields. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Assiniboia: Heritage '85 Lake of the Rivers R.M. No 72. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Assiniboia: Heritage '85 Lake of the Rivers R.M. No 72, Volume 2. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Banana Belt: South of the Gully Banana Belt. (Burke, Garvoch, Gully, Wirral). (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Battle Valley: The Valley Between the Bridges. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.

- Big Beaver: Happy Valley Happenings. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Blackfoot: Tales and Trails of the following school districts: Blackfoot, Daysville, Lake Russell, Minnehaha, Parkdale, Picnic Lake. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Baljennie: Baljennie Reaches Far. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Bracken: Softly the Winds are Whispering. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Bredenburg: Memory Lane: A local History of Bredenburg and Districts. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Brownlee: Brownlee Reflections. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Buffalo Narrows: A History of Buffalo Narrows. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Chamberlain: Chamberlain Crossroads - A trip back in time. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Chaplin: Chaplin and District Schools. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Cambria: Our Prairie Heritage, Cambria 1902 - 1977. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Climax: Prairie Wool A History of: Climax and Surrounding School Districts. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Daphne: Daphne Memories. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Davidson: Halfway Happenings. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Davidson: Prairie Tapestry Davidson, Girvin and District. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Dilke: Edwards School District No 2535, 1911 - 1954. (Book). Donated by Stuart Houston.
- Dubuc: From Here to Yesterday. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Eastend: Range Riders and Sodbusters. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Eskbank: Eskbank Gone But not Forgotten. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Eye Hill: Along the North End Trail. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Ferland: Apercu Historique de Ferland, Saskatchewan. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Forest Bank: Ever in my Mind Forest Bank 1903 -1981. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Fairview: Fairview Country 1984 Aird, Bisley & Greenan. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Francis: Community Flashback Francis and District. (Book). Donated.
- Francis: Community Flashback II Francis and District. (Book). Donated by Provincial Library.
- Fusilier: Fusilier History. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Gnadenthal: Gnadenthal 1880 - 1980. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Gull Lake: Rippling Memories Aldag. Bench. Golden Sheaf. Twin Buttes. String Butte. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Hillmond: Hillmond District No 4136. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Kaposvar: Kaposvar A Count's Colony 1886 - 1986. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Kelliher: Reflections Kelliher Jasmin District. Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Kincaid: The History of Kincaid Saskatchewan and Area 1909 to 1980. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Lakenheath: Along the North Shore of the Twelve Mile. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Lake Katepwa: Lake Katepwa Memories of Yesterday with Notes for Today. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Langenburg: Walk Back Through Time - A History of Langenburg & District 1980. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Leoville: After the Dust A History of Leoville & Community. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Lestock: Memories of Lestock A Local History of Lestock and Districts. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.

- Liberty: Early Days to Modern Ways. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Maystone: Faith, Hope and A Homestead. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - McKague: Memories long the Barrier. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Midale: A Brief History of Midale and District 1903-1953. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Milestone: History of Milestone 1893 - 1910. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Minton/Gladmar: Golden Leaves. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Moose Jaw: Not Only A Name A Long Love Letter from Hometown Moose Jaw. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Mortlach: A Time to Remember A History of Mortlach and District. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - New Finland: Life in the New Finland Woods. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Pambrun: Pambrun Heritage. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Paradise Hill: Paradise Hill & District Homecoming 1980. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Parkbeg: Parkbeg Reflections. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Parry: Parry's Golden Memories. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Pelly: History Coming Alive R.M. of St. Philips Volume I. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Pinwherry: History of Pinwherry and Bushville. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Plato: Memories of Plato. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Qu'Appelle: Echoes of the Qu'Appelle Lakes District. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Quill Lake: With Quill in Hand - A History of Quill Lake and Surrounding Districts. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Quill Lake: Reflections by the Quills. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Quinton: A glimpse Into the Past. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Regina: Obituaries and Death Notices from The Regina Leader Post and Leader-Post 1911 - 1942. (Book).
 - Regina: Pile O' Bones History of Wascana Creek. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Regina: Early Ukrainian Settlement in Regina 1890 -1920. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Rockglen: The Rolling Hills of Home. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Rosthern: A Historical Review of Rosthern Superintendency. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Saskatoon: The Greystone 1962-1964: University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon Year Book. (Book). Donated by Sharon Cleveland.
 - Saskatoon: Memories of Rural Saskatoon 1890 - 1982. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - St. Brieux: History of St. Brieux. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Superb: Prairie Tapestry - A Superb Story (Superb, Patrick, Somme, Kintail, Nichol, Ruby Lake, Ethmuir). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
 - Tuxford: Heritage of the Wheatlands Tuxford and Area. (Book). Donated by the Saskatchewan Provincial Library.
- Europe: Banat**
- Genocide of the Ethnic Germans in Yugoslavia. (Book). Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
 - Werschetz (Versecz - Vrsac) Kommunale Entwicklung und deutsches Leben der Banater Wein- und Schulstadt. (Book). Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
 - Werschetz (Versecz - Vrsac) Kommunale Entwicklung und deutsches Leben der Banater Wein- und Schulstadt Ergänzungen. (Book). Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.

Family Histories:

- Murray: Harriet Ann Wannamaker Murray. (Book). Donated by Carole Murray Williams.

Great Britain:

- British Family History on CD. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd.
- Family History - Journal of the Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Studies Vol. 20, No. 162 - 165. (Periodical). Donated by Rae Chamberlain.
- Genealogists' Magazine - Journal of the Society of Genealogists. December 1991 - Vol. 23, No. 12, Index to Volume 23. (Periodical). Donated by SGS West Central Branch.
- Family History Monthly No. 46 July 1999, No. 49 October 1999, No. 51 December 1999 - No. 55, April 2000. (Periodical). Donated by Robert Pittendrigh.
- Using Libraries Workshops for Family Historians. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd.

Great Britain: England, Buckinghamshire

- Origins - Magazine of the Buckinghamshire Family History Society - 2000. (Periodical). Donated by Rae Chamberlain.

Great Britain: England, Devon

- The Devon Family Historian - 2000. (Periodical). Donated by Rae Chamberlain.

Great Britain: England, Lancashire

- The Manchester Genealogist- Journal of the Manchester & Lancashire Family History Society Vol. 29, No. 3 - 4, 1993. (Periodical). Donated by Mary Sones.
- The Manchester Genealogist- Journal of the Manchester & Lancashire Family History Society Vol. 30, No. 2 - 4, 1994. (Periodical). Donated by Mary Sones.
- The Manchester Genealogist- Journal of the Manchester & Lancashire Family History Society Vol 31, No. 2 - 3, 1995. (Periodical). Donated by Mary Sones.

- Handbook of the Manchester & Lancashire Family History Society. (Book). Donated by Mary Sones.

Great Britain: England, Surrey/Sussex

- Surrey and Sussex Parish Registers Monumental Inscriptions and Wills. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd.
- Surrey and Sussex Occupations, Guide 5. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd.
- Surrey and Sussex Family Histories and Pedigrees, Guide 6. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd.

Great Britain: Ireland

- Finding Aid for Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Northern Ireland. (Book). Donated by Linda Neely.
- Irish Family History on the Web A Directory. (Book). Donated by the Federation of Family History Societies (Publications) Ltd

United States:

- Everton's Genealogical Helper January - February 1999 and January - February 2000. (Periodical). Donated by Robert Pittendrigh.
- Swedish American Genealogist Vol XX, No. 1 - 4, 2000. (Periodical). Donated by Rae Chamberlain.

United States: Minnesota

- Prairieland Pioneer - Volume XVII, No 1. (Periodical). Donated by Leona Hegel.

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Book Reviews

BY DARLENE CLIFFORD

Librarian

Irish Family History on the Web: A Directory. By Stuart Raymond; (September 2001); Published by Federation of Family History Societies Ltd., Units 15 & 16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury, Lancashire, B19 6EN. A5 (landscape) paperback; 72 pages. Price £4.95 plus postage; £6.15.

A worthy companion to *Family History on the Web*, which has proven to be very popular and is into its second reprint since its publication. This book follows the same format with identical chapter headings, but obviously just concerned with Irish research.

British Family History on CD, By Stuart Raymond; (September 2001); Published by Federation of Family History Societies Ltd., Units 15 & 16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury, Lancashire, B19 6EN. 4" x 8" paperback; 128 pages. Price £5.95 plus postage; £7.15.

There are now an astonishing number of CD's available dealing with family research material, making it easier to obtain information without traveling great distances. This listing includes CD's published throughout the world relating to the British Isles, the term including England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland as well as the offshore islands. The author has also included a number of items on 3.5" floppy discs. Arrangement of this listing is by publisher; however, there are extensive indexes of subjects and place names, and also of authors and surnames, sufficient to identify the titles being sought.

The great majority of CD's available are copies of books, most of which are out of print. Parish registers which have already been transcribed and published are very popular with CD publishers, so are trade directories of the 19th century. All in all, a valuable finding aid.

Surrey and Sussex - Vol 2: Parish Registers, Monumental Inscriptions and Wills. By Stuart Raymond; (September 2001); Published by Federation of Family History Societies Ltd., Units 15 & 16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury, Lancashire, B19 6EN. A5 Paperback; 72 pages; Price £6.95 plus postage £8.00.

This bibliography lists published parish registers, monumental inscriptions and probate records relating to the historic counties of Surrey and Sussex.

Surrey and Sussex - Vol 5: Occupations. By Stuart Raymond; (September 2001); Published by Federation of Family History Societies Ltd., Units 15 & 16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury, Lancashire, B19 6EN. A5 Paperback; 46 pages; Price £5.60 plus postage £6.65

The purpose of this bibliography is to draw these publications to the attention of the genealogist. Arrangement is alphabetical by occupation.

Surrey and Sussex - Vol 6: Family Histories and Pedigrees. By Stuart Raymond; (September 2001); Published by Federation of Family History Societies Ltd., Units 15 & 16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury, Lancashire, B19 6EN. A5 Paperback; 80 pages; Price £6.95 plus postage £8.00.

This volume lists works devoted to the history of specific families, together with collections of pedigrees, biographical dictionaries, diaries and letters and heraldry.

Using Libraries - Workshops for Family Historians. By Stuart Raymond; (September 2001); Published by Federation of Family History Societies Ltd., Units 15 & 16, Chesham Industrial Centre, Oram Street, Bury, Lancashire, B19 6EN. A5 paperback; 32 pages; Price £2.95 plus postage £4.00.

The library is the genealogists workshop; books are the tools of his trade - along with journals, microfilm and CD's. Archives are also important, as is, in its place; the Internet. But most of the information needed to get started will be found in books. This pamphlet is intended to provide researchers with guidance on the use of books and libraries. It tries to answer a number of questions, or at least to point the researcher in the right direction.

- What genealogical information can be found in books (and other published formats)?
- How can genealogical books be identified?
- Where can they be found?
- How should genealogists use libraries?



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

Genocide of the Ethnic Germans in Yugoslavia

A condensed and translated version of the five volume *Verbrechen an den Deutschen in Jugoslawien 1944-1948* (Crimes against the ethnic Germans in Yugoslavia 1944-1948). The German version was published by the Donauschwäbische Kulturstiftung (Danube Swabian Cultural Foundation) to document the post-war tragedy of the Donauschwaben people. It included hundreds of first-person accounts of events. The English summary, published by the Danube Swabian Association of the USA, condenses this vast collection into 130 pages of commentary and personal accounts. We have collected several books

that tell the post-war stories of individuals and a few that tell the broad story of eastern Europe, but this is the first English book we have obtained that focuses on the overall Banat during and after World War II. Particularly interesting is the insightful analysis of the politics, motivations, and actions of the Nazis, the Donauschwaben, and the Partisans. Armed with this background, the tragedy of the Donauschwaben after the defeat of Germany is quite predictable. This is an excellent analysis and description of the downfall of the Donauschwaben reinforced by many first-person accounts.

Werschetz - Kommunale Entwicklung und deutsches Leben der Banater Wein- und Schulstadt and Ergänzungen (roughly translated: Werschetz - Community Evolution and German Life of a Banat Wine and School City & a supplement) by Helmut Frisch.

This large volume is 785 pages of text, including a 40 page index of surnames, plus another 270 pages of pictures. The supplement adds 90 pages of text and 45 pages of pictures. This monumental work is very thorough, covering all aspects of life in Werschetz in great detail, from its founding right up to the NATO bombing in 1999. It includes a very detailed Banat history. The author includes songs and poems, and backs up his text with first person accounts, contemporary newspaper accounts and analysis, and other miscellaneous sources. Based on a quick scan and my limited grasp of German, he provides a balanced account of events before, during, and after World War II, explaining the harsh treatment of the Serbs and Jews by the Nazis as well as the mistreatment of the Donauschwaben by the Partisans. Although some Zichydorfers had connections to Werschetz, most researchers will not find this pair of books very useful unless they are searching Werschetz itself. As you may have guessed from the title, these books are in German.

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Computer Column

BY BEVERLY GUTENBERG

Hi Fellow Genealogists: Let me introduce myself, I am an educator by profession and have been seriously researching my family tree since 1994 but I have always had an interest in my roots. My goal has been to connect my family to the Johann Gutenberg who invented the printing press in the 1500's but I have 2 centuries to go to prove that goal. My genealogical journeys have taken me to Russia, Germany, the northern United States, Ontario, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and of course, Saskatchewan. Someday, I would like to physically visit all those places but I have managed to amass a database of 10,700 souls through the mediums of word of mouth, the Internet, e-mail connections, the trusty pen and paper and of course, Archives, microfilmed records and print media. I have also taken the Instructor of Basic Saskatchewan Genealogy Certificate and the Saskatchewan Record Searcher Certificate and am looking forward to the Researcher Certificate Class in Saskatoon in November. I have indexed Local Histories for the SGS and 'read' cemeteries for the Saskatoon Branch of the SGS.

My plans for this column include giving information on the various Genealogical programs as well as information on the new and varied Web sites that one can access in their homes at their leisure.

I had been a faithful Family Tree User until this past spring when I purchased a copy of the Master Genealogist. (User group anyone?) I found the Family Tree program user friendly and pretty to look at. I did get a bit annoyed when it was constantly upgrading to new and better versions and more expenditure, of course. At one point I ordered an updated version for the price of \$29.99 CAN but when I got my Visa bill, it had cost me over \$100 and I had to fight to get my Visa credited. The FTM was delivered from the States (with the attendant duty charges) and a new staff member had changed

the price into American funds not once but twice possibly 3 times. I was not impressed when FTM sent us all disks and asked us to put our data on these disks and return them to FTM where they would put them on CD's and sell them to other genealogists. My message is to be very cautious when you order using your Visa or Master Charge Credit Cards. The data you get on those FTM CD's should be used only as a guide for your research, they all need to be checked out at the source.

The PAF 5.1 is available for download at www.familysearch.org. Having never used PAF before I decided to download it and try it out. I am impressed with the ease of use. It is clean and uncluttered. New features are: Names and places can be typed using characters from any language, and you can customize templates for data entry. I like the idea of accessing individuals from the pedigree chart. I found the sorting of the children by birth order to be a bit more complicated but not entirely difficult as compared to other programs. The sourcing appears to be adequate. One problem I have to solve now is removing a second marriage where none exists. PAF or Personal Ancestral File is developed by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and is available free of charge at the above Web site. It is Windows compatible and easy to use. I particularly like the way the printouts look. Ideal for genealogy on a budget! Included are lessons on the use of the program.

Internet Sites

One of the exciting Web sites that opened early this year is Ellis Island. Passengers arriving through that famous port between 1892 and 1924 are included in a database which is searchable by surname. Be sure to view the original passenger list. You may be able to find more information on your family. One of the names I am researching included

both the name of the nearest relative in the old country and the name of the relative to whom the family was headed for in the new country. It helps put a place and time for at least 3 of my families as I trace them backwards and forwards.

<http://www.ellislandrecords.org/>

Your Saskatchewan ancestor may have settled in North Dakota prior to coming to Saskatchewan and chances are, if they spent any length of time in our neighbouring state to the North, they applied for Naturalization. This Web site has a searchable database. You can order a copy of the Naturalization record. Using your Visa might include an extra \$5.00 American fee plus \$5.00 American charge per photocopy. Check it out at:

<http://www.lib.ndsu.nodak.edu/database/naturalrec.html>

I found an elusive grandfather there and this record gave his physical description as well as his place of origin and the ship he sailed on.

A gateway site is one that has links to many other sites which contain genealogical information. One gateway URL that I have used to find sites like the Edmonton Cemetery on-line and other useful sites is referred to as "Bob's your uncle, eh". It is a part of the Toronto Reference Library.

<http://indexes.tpl.toronto.on.ca/genealogy/index.asp>

One of the most innovative cemetery sites on-line is

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~murray/>

The webmaster has gone to the cemeteries in the Nipissing Region of Ontario with his digital camera. He has captured all of the stones and placed them in thumbnail photos on-line. If you are interested in a particular stone, you merely double click and there it is in readable size. An admirable project, don't you wish all cemetery sites were like that one?

The Federation of Family History Societies/Family Tree Magazine has announced its 2001 best family society winners:

<http://www.ffhs.org.uk/>

1. Family History Society of Cheshire:

<http://www.fhsc.org.uk/>

2. Alberta Genealogical Society: (Alberta)

<http://www.compumart.ab.ca/abgensoc/>

3. East of London FHS:

<http://eolfhs.rootsweb.com/>

4. Watkins FHS: (United States)

<http://www.watkins.org/>

5. Gwent FHS: (Wales)

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

6. Norfolk FHS:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~nfhs/ib/index.htm>

7. Maryborough District FHS: (Australia)

<http://www.satcom.net.au/mdfhs/>

Until next time!

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Cemetery Program

BY LINDA NEELY

Cemetery Coordinator

The Cemeteries Act, 1999 has been amended and new regulations cited as *The Cemeteries Regulations, 2001* were declared in effect as of October 1, 2001. While most of the Act pertains to the operators of cemeteries there are a few clauses that are of interest to genealogical researchers and recorders for the cemetery program.

Under this Act a cemetery owner is required to make a cemetery plan with sufficient detail to allow each lot to be located and identified and such plan must be made available for public inspection during reasonable office hours.

Most importantly for SGS purposes, the following section provides for an interment register. I quote from the Act:

"Section 25 (1) an owner shall maintain a register, separate from the register described in section 24 and shall record in it:

(a) with respect to every deceased person whose human remains are interred in the cemetery: (i) the persons's name; (ii) the location of interment; (iii) the date of interment; (iv) the date of death and the gender of the deceased person; and (v) the date of birth, if known.

(b) *not applicable to SGS*

(c) the particulars of every disinterment or removal of human remains.

(2) an owner shall maintain a register of cremated human remains interred or scattered in the cemetery, if the owner has been paid for or has authorized

interment or recording, and shall record in it: *same a section (1) above*

(3) the records pursuant to this section must be available to any person during reasonable business hours on request."

Section 27 provides that when an owner ceased to operate a cemetery, the owner shall provide the records to the new owner or provide for the transfer of the records in a manner directed by the registrar.

Hopefully, these stronger regulations will assist our SGS recorders in obtaining records for our cemetery program.

Some old RM maps that need replacing are: 1, 9, 35, 103, 107, 111, 122, 137, 139, 141, 154, 161, 169, 171, 181, 183, 213, 219, 232, 241, 243, 244, 245, 279, 285, 287, 303, 315, 372, 401, 426.



044.07 Waverley Cemetery (Glentworth)

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SGS Bulletin Board

LIBRARY CLOSURES:

December 22 - January 1, 2002 - Christmas Break
March 29 & 30 - Easter
April 27 - Annual General Meeting in Saskatoon
May 20 - Victoria Day
July 1 - Canada Day
August 5 - Saskatchewan Day
September 2 - Labour Day
October 12 - Thanksgiving Day
November 9 - Remembrance Day

WINTER HOURS:

Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
(Last Saturday is April 27, 2002)

SUMMER HOURS:

Monday - Friday, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
(Effective April 29, 2002)

In Memory

- Arthur Tomlinson - September 2001 - Weyburn SK

Saskatchewan Record Searcher Course

This is a certification course

Date: 16 February 2002 in Regina
23 February in Saskatoon
Time: 8:30 am - 4:30 pm
Fee: \$85.00

Contact SGS for complete details.

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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, Avonlea, Birch Hills, Candle Lake, Central Butte, Choiceland, Eatonia, Estevan, Gainsborough, Garrick, Kuroki, Lake Park, Macrorie, Maidstone, Marengo, Paradise Hill, Plunkett, Prince Albert, Punnychy, Radisson, Regina, St. Walburg, Shamrock, Shaunavon, Sinaluta, Spalding, Sylvania, Wapella, Webb, Weldon, Wilcox, Wishart, Wolseley, Young.

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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.

Announcements

National Genealogical Society

National Genealogical Society Conference in the States 2002 "An American Sampler" will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on 15 - 18 May 2002. It is being hosted by the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society. For more information contact National Genealogical Society, 4527 Seventeenth Street North, Arlington VA 22207-2399 or visit their Web site www.ngsgenealogy.org.

International Genealogical Conference

Discovering Our Links to Europe: An International Genealogical Conference is being held at the Ramada Hotel and Convention Centre in Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada on 19-21 July 2002. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS), The Federation of East European Family History Societies (FEEFHS), the Bukovina Society of the Americas, Society of German Genealogy in Eastern Europe "a Poland and Volhynia Genealogy Group" (SGGEE), and East European Genealogy Society (EEGS) will co-host this family history conference. If you have questions about FEEFHS or the Regina 2002 event, please e-mail convention chair Laura Hanowski at l.hanowski@sk.sympatico.ca or contact Irmgard Ellingson at irmgard@WCTAtel.net. Watch for more information at: <http://www.saskgenealogy.com> • <http://feefhs.org> • <http://www.eegsociety.org> • <http://www.feefhs.org/bukovina/bukovina.html> • <http://www.sggee.org>

MISCELLANEOUS

Yorkshire Family History Fair

The 7th Yorkshire Family History Fair is being held 29 June 2002 at York Racecourse (Knavesmire Exhibition Centre) from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm. Free car parking, cafeteria facilities, and admission £2.50. All the usual stalls associated with such a major event. The largest Family History event in the UK. Further details: Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND England.

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 Frățuși-Vechi*, 1986,
5. Grămadă, Nicolai. *Toponimia Minoră A Bucovinei*. 2 volumes, 1996.
6. Nistor, Ion I. *Amintiri Bucovinene Din Vremea Unirii*. Issi, 2000.
7. Barbu, Nicolae and Liviu Ionesi. *Obcinele Bucovinei Ghid Turistic*. Editura Sport-Turism, București, 1987.

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Queries

ANDERSON: Alweeda (aka Peggy) b. in approx. 1907 in Saskatchewan (Prince Albert?). No information is known about her parents, but she was either Metis or non-status. She married Alphonse J. **Genest** (from Harris, Saskatchewan) and had a son (Allen J.) in 1924 in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho. She passed away in Idaho or Montana in 1925 or 1926. Any information regarding her parents and other family would be greatly appreciated. Claire Genest, 202 - 9505 80th Street, Edmonton AB T6C 2S9.

BRAUN: I am trying to locate information on Jacob **Braun** (b. Dec. 3, 1863) and Helena **Unrau Braun** (b. Nov. 1865), m. on Jan. 22, 1884 in Schoental, Manitoba by a minister Abe Bergen. Jacob and Helena moved to the Herbert/Turnhill District, Saskatchewan in 1904. Jacob also had 5 half siblings -- Jacob **Funk** b. June 10, 1866 and died at birth; Margareta **Funk** b. Aug. 28, 1868; Peter **Funk** b. July 4, 1871; Katarina **Funk** b. May 13, 1875 and Johann **Funk** b. Dec. 27, 1877. Jacob **Braun's** parents were Katharina **Heinrichs** and Jacob **Braun**. Katharina remarried to Jacob **Funk** (b. Dec. 1863) on Sept. 5, 1865 after her 1st husband died. Seeking information on the above **Funk** family who also moved to the Herbert area. Apparently there was a school built in the Turnhill District by Johann **Funk** and was/is known as the "Funk School". The couple is mentioned in the Excelsior Echos history book. Jodie Osborne 8616 75th Street, Fort St John BC V1J 2Y6; e-mail mudder@pris.bc.ca.

COGHLAN: John **Coghlan** b. 1844 Feb. 23 Frankville, Kitley Twp., U.C.; parents: Charles and Avice **Coghlan**. Married Delight **Lewis** 1871 Jan. 3 Frankville, Leeds & Grenville County, Ontario. Came to Saskatchewan in 1883, farmer in Vandura area adjacent to the Fairmede district. Died 1917? 1920? Apr 12 Vandura village, Judicial District of Moosomin, Saskatchewan, buried Earlswood Cemetery (20 miles south of Wapella, Saskatchewan). Delight **Lewis** b. 1847 Jul. 23 Belleville, Ontario/London, England. Parents: Timothy Robert **Lewis** & Experience **Holmes**; 1848 live in Yonge Twp., Leeds County, Johnstown District, C.W.; d. 1922 Dec. 12 at Weyburn Hospital, Weyburn, Saskatchewan. Children: Fanny and Mary Ann **Coghlan**. Anyone interested in the same family? Noreen Annett, 1817 Belmont Ave., Victoria BC V8R 3Z3; e-mail: nsannett@home.com.

WALLER/GALBRAITH: Matilda (nee **Waller**) **Galbraith** b. 1835 Jan. 15 in Ireland, m. 1853 Sept. 19 in United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria to John **Galbraith** 1861-1891 Turnberry Twp./Wingham town, Huron County, Ontario. Widowed 1878 Aug. 13 Huron County, Ontario after husband's death in 1878, moved west to stay with youngest son, Robert Thomas **Galbraith** in Arcola, Saskatchewan. In 1901 Census for Spring Creek, Assiniboia East, N.W.T. (Sask) with son, Robert **Galbraith**. Anyone interested in the same family? (Have you seen her name in an Obituary 1900 or later -- for a relative?) Noreen Annett, 1817 Belmont Ave., Victoria BC V8R 3Z3; e-mail: nsannett@home.com.

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Advertising

Back to the Land



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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.

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ADVERTISING

SGS accepts paid advertisements for the Bulletin. Camera ready and disk copy preferable. Contact SGS for policy and rates. SGS Bulletin, PO Box 1894, Regina Saskatchewan S4P 3E1.

E-mail: margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca

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

B4U

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S4R 4M2 (306)543-8923
lneely@accesscomm.ca

SGS Certified
Record Searcher - Saskatchewan

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: 4th Tues. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Moose Jaw Public Library. 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 Merritt #442-4206.

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 1454, Moosomin, S0G 3N0. Meetings: 3rd Wed. 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public Library. Contact: Ferne 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:

RADVILL 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 1869-1904; Marriages 1869-1919; Deaths 1869-1929

(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

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