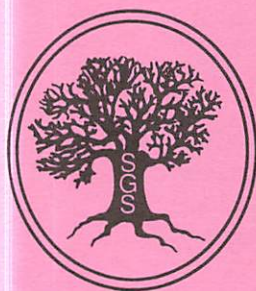


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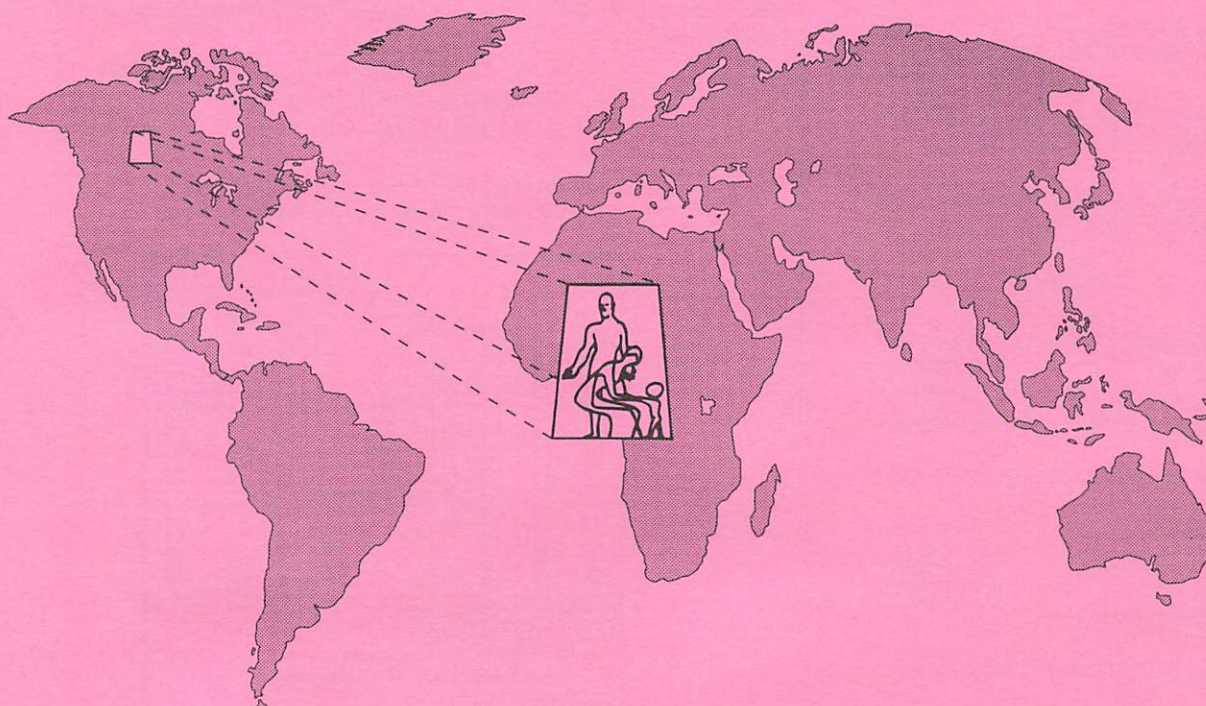


# Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 34 NUMBER 2

JUNE 2003

## "BULLETIN"



Helping you research your family history around the world



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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## 2003

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May 31 & June 1, 2003 - Regina  
November 1 & 2, 2003 - Regina

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

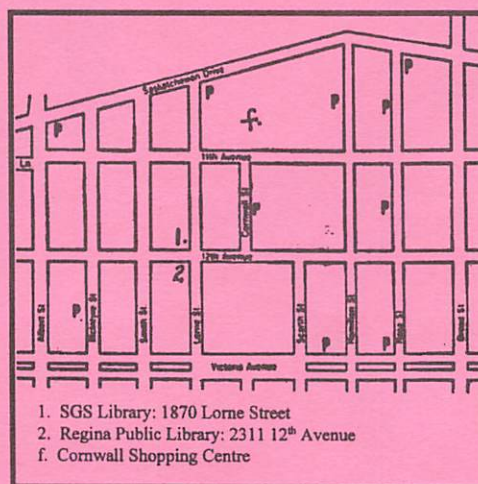
**The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).**

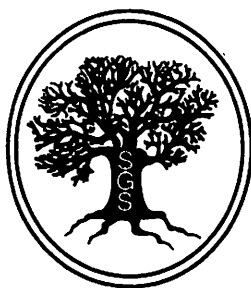
1. Education - Provide encouragement and instruction in scientific and ethical research methods.
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3. Resources - Develop and maintain SGS's human and financial resources.
4. Promotion - Promote and foster the study of genealogy and family history.

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

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

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





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The *Bulletin* accepts paid advertisements. Book reviews are done gratis on donated books to be printed at the Editor's judgement.

Neither the Editor or SGS are responsible for errors of fact, nor the opinions expressed by the contributors to the *Bulletin*.

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

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

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*Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is July 15, 2003. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.*

# President's Letter

**BY: BEV WESTON**  
SGS President

SGS Board of Directors operates as a policy governance Board. Its role is developing policy and planning. Please direct any questions, concerns or bouquets regarding the SGS to the Executive Director, Marge Thomas. She will deal with any operational matters and refer policy matters to the Board.

Any matters dealing with policies and procedures are brought to the attention of the Board at the next meeting. Should the matter require immediate attention, Board members are contacted, outlining the problem. Dates of coming Board meetings are advertised in the Bulletin.

Board members endeavour to be visible at SGS functions, such as the AGM and the Seminar. The Board is usually introduced, and we are required to wear our name badges so that you will have no difficulty in searching us out. As well as hearing of problems, we also appreciate any bouquets you may wish to throw our way!

And, speaking of the Seminar, this month's Bulletin gives the details for our annual Seminar to be held in Saskatoon. I know that it is a considerable amount of work for any branch to host a seminar, but many have done so more than once. Obviously, the rewards must be great.

And why would you want to attend the Seminar? Check over the workshops and see which would apply to you. No matter how much you know in your area of expertise, there is always more to learn. Sometimes one comes away with only one new idea, or one new way to search, and for that alone, the Seminar is worth it.

*... continued after Editor's Notes*

# Editor's Notes

**BY: MARGE THOMAS**  
Executive Director

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome back Christina Krismer as full-time editor of the Computer Corner. Also, a big thank you to Bev Gutenberg who took the position on but due to other commitments was not able to continue in the position. However, we hope she will continue writing articles for the Bulletin.

The program for the Annual Fall Seminar appears in the centre insert along with the registration form. Go over the program and consider attending. This year it is being hosted by Saskatoon Branch October 24 to 26.

Once again, I would like to thank those people who submitted articles for this publication.

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*... President's Letter continued*

Something, to me, that is worth just as much as a workshop is the possibility of networking with people in your area of interest. Some people have met others at Seminars who are actually related, or at the very least, are researching in the same areas. These networking possibilities are not to be missed.

Another reason for attending a workshop is just to get to another area of Saskatchewan and see other city and town-branches working together.

And I've saved what for me is the main reason for the last. I find that attending a Seminar gets me revved up again and eager to follow up some other areas of exploration that I hadn't thought of. And sometimes, my interest may wane a bit, and I find that attending a Seminar gets my genealogical batteries recharged. Then I am ready to tackle another year of research.

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# Bukovina-German Immigration to Canada

BY LAURA M. HANOWSKI

Certified Saskatchewan Researcher and SGS Education Co-ordinator

The immigration of Bukovina-Germans to Canada began in the late 1880s. This came about as a result of the Dominion of Canada's need for farmers to settle the prairie provinces. To promote immigration the government offered a free homestead consisting of 160 acres of land for a \$10 registration fee. Homesteads became available to men twenty-one years or older and women who were the sole support of their families. However, one could apply for a homestead at age eighteen and complete the requirements by the time the applicant reached twenty-one. To qualify the applicant had to break and crop thirty acres of land, live on the homestead for at least six months of the year, build a substantial home, raise animals and fence in some of the land. Before receiving the patent for the land the applicant also had to become a naturalized British subject. Once the requirements for the free homestead had been met, the homesteader could apply for a pre-emption or purchased homestead of an additional 160 acres at a fixed amount, usually at the rate of \$3 per acre.

The majority of Bukovina Germans who took up this offer of free land came to Saskatchewan. In 1885 the first settlers included a group of Baptists from the Dobruja, at that time in Bulgaria. It should be noted that its leader, Philip Butz, was born in Fratautz, Bukovina. By 1889 he had convinced the Lutheran families of the Galenzoski, Mang, Reichel and Sauer from Satulmare as well as well as the Kornelson family of Itzkany to immigrate to Canada. They called their new settlement Neu-Tulscha or Neu Tulcea, a name later changed to Edenwold. As the population increased, new communities sprang up including Arat, which is now known as Zehner, Earl Grey, Elbourne, Kennell, Markinch, Sifton, Southey, and Vibank. Their inhabitants were primarily Protestants from the Bukovinian communities of Arbora, Badautz, Czernowitz, Fratautz, Illischestie, Itzkany, Radautz, Satulmare, St. Onufry, Sereth, Suczawa, and Tereblestie.

Shortly after their arrival the settlers built churches, the first being the Edenwold Baptist Church (1886-1968). St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church celebrated its centennial of its founding in 1992 by publishing a history of the church and the members of the congregation. The first records were in German and kept just as they had

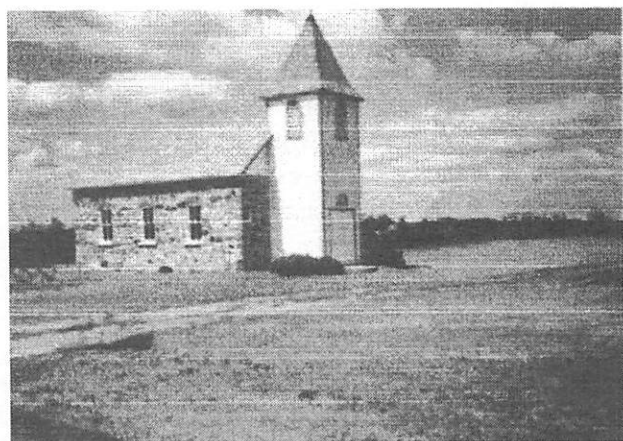
been in Bukovina. This means that the names of parents and places of origin in Bukovina were cited in the early baptism, marriage and death records. Other churches serving these early pioneers included the Edenwold Seventh-Day Adventist Church founded in 1900 and the Edenwold Apostolic Mission (1921-1957). The first Roman Catholic settlers attended mass at St. Joseph's Colony at Balgonie until the church was built in 1902 at Arat, which is located south west of Edenwold. Many of the records can be found in the Regina and St. Joseph Roman Catholic Church records.

The first Roman Catholics from Bukovina came to the Mariahilf, Killaly and Grayson districts from Czernowitz, Derelui, Kuczumare, Molodia, Rosch and Woloka. John Hubenig of Rosch came to Canada in 1890 to investigate the offer of free land in Canada. He got off the train at Grenfell and made his way on foot to what came to be known as Hyde. Satisfied that there was land with the potential of supporting his family for years to come, he returned to Bukovina with the news. In 1893 he immigrated to Hyde, where he established a permanent home and prepared his land for crops.

In 1897 the families of Heinrich Exner, Anton Reiger and Anton J. Flegel arrived from Molodia to establish the settlement of Mariahilf. In 1898 they were joined by 165 people including twenty-five families and three bachelors from Molodia and Rosch: Georg Baer, Kasper Beutel, Ferdinand Dian, Jakob Dietrich, Johann Dietrich, Anton Exner, Johann Exner, Anton G. Flegel, Johann J. Flegel, Josef G. Flegel, Franz Fuchs, Anton Hanowski, Sebastian Hanowski, Wilhelm Hanowski, Heinrich Holitzki, Johann Holitzki, Johann Hornung, Josef Lang, Anton Ludwar, Adam Nestmann, Johann Nowak, Andrew Rogalski, Rakob Ruehr, Josef Seida, and Franz, Josef and Michael Horning. The year 1900 witnessed the arrival of forth-nine other immigrants from Molodia including the families of Josef G. Flegel, Eva Hartmann, Adam Hornung, Johann Huber, Leonard Mayer, Josef Neumann, Anton Ottenbreit, Anton Rieger, Robert Schultz and Josef Stepan, plus Andreas Franz, Johann Bank, Georg Hartmann, Geog Lang and Karl Lang. The development of the homestead land resulted in the communities of Killaly and Grayson wherein settled

the Appel, Batza, Baumgartner, Duczek, Fuchs, Gelowitz, Hicke, Huber, Kopetski, Lichtenwald, Ludwar, Ruehr, Stadecki, Zaleski and Zimmer families, who continued to immigrate from Bukovina. By 1904 most of the available homesteaded land in these areas was occupied, leading the sons of the original settlers and the new immigrants to move on to Spring Valley, Claybank and Bayard.

Shortly after the first settlers arrived, they approached Archbishop Adelard Langevin of St. Boniface, Manitoba, to ask that a priest visit their community. Until construction of the chapel at Mariahilf in 1900 the priest conducted months services in the homes of the parishioners. In 1907 St. Mary's Church was built in Grayson followed in 1910 by St. Elizabeth's Church in Killaly. Until the completion of the Lutheran church in Killaly (1926), the Lutherans likewise held religious services in private homes and schools. The church records for all these parishes are extant. The cemeteries have been maintained, and where needed, new markers have been placed on many of the "unknown" graves to memorialize the names of these early pioneers.



Mariahilf Church

The settlers valued education. No sooner had the families established their communities than they requested permission to set up school districts. Until the outbreak of the First World War German was the language of instruction in many of the schools that had been established by the settlers.

Communication among the settlers was facilitated through the *Saskatchewan Courier*, a German-language newspaper published in Regina from 1907. Through letters to the editor they carried on lively debates about current agricultural practices and politics. Each community usually had a column, which noted local happenings. Issues of the newspaper have been

microfilmed and are available to anyone interested in reading about the lives of these early settlers.

Many descendants of the first Bukovinian immigrants to Canada are continuing their association with Bukovina either through visits to their ancestral villages, through genealogical research or through the internet. In Canada there is no formal association of the descendants of the Germans from Bukovina, but there are many opportunities to learn more about genealogy, culture, history and traditions relating to Bukovina and Bukovinians. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) <http://www.saskgenealogy.com> offers programs in genealogical research using the resources of the SGS Library including maps, histories and actual church records for Bukovinian communities. Many individuals have completed extensive histories about their families and have deposited copies in the library. In addition, Saskculture at <http://www.Saskculture.sk.ca> serves as an umbrella organization for the many diverse cultural groups in Saskatchewan. One such group is the Saskatchewan German Council <http://saskgermancouncil.org> which works to promote and preserve culture, language, customs, traditions and interests of Saskatchewan people of German-speaking backgrounds.

The Bukovina Society of the Americas <http://www.bukovinasociety.org> was established to help us learn about Bukovina heritage, history and culture. Mention might be made here of the internet Bukovina-Gen, the Bukovina Genealogy Mail List, which offers subscribers an opportunity to ask questions, exchange views, and enter into a dialog with like-minded Bukovinian researchers on a global scale. For details about how to subscribe <http://www.bukovinasociety.org/buko-gen.html> Those who read German may wish to check with the Landsmannschaft der Buchenlanddeutschen or the Bukowina Institut <http://bukowina-institute.de>

### Further Reading

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- Ellingson, Irmgard Hein, "Bukovina Immigration to North America and a brief history of the Bukovina Society of the Americas prepared for the Bukowinafest – Brasil 2001," online <<http://www.bukovinasociety.org/library.html>>
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- Fifty Golden Years Commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Founding of St. Mary's Church, Grayson, Saskatchewan, Canada*. Grayson, Saskatchewan: St. Mary's Parish, 1957.
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- Horden, Dr. Richard, editor and translator, *St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church 1890 - 1990: Translations of the earliest church histories and family history information from the St. John's parish registers*. Edenwold, Saskatchewan, 1990.
- Pioneers and Progress: The History of Southey and District*. Southey, Saskatchewan: Southey History Book Committee, 1980.
- Shiels, Leonard A., *From Buffalo Grass to Wheat: A History of Long Lake District*. Craven, Saskatchewan: 1980
- Terrell 101: Faith and Freedom*. Spring Valley, Saskatchewan: Terrell Historical Committee, 1981.
- The Ties That Bind: Melville '83*. Melville, Saskatchewan: Melville History Book Committee '83, Inc., 1984.
- Where Aspens Whisper*. Edenwold, Saskatchewan: Edenwold Anniversary Committee, 1981.

#### Addresses

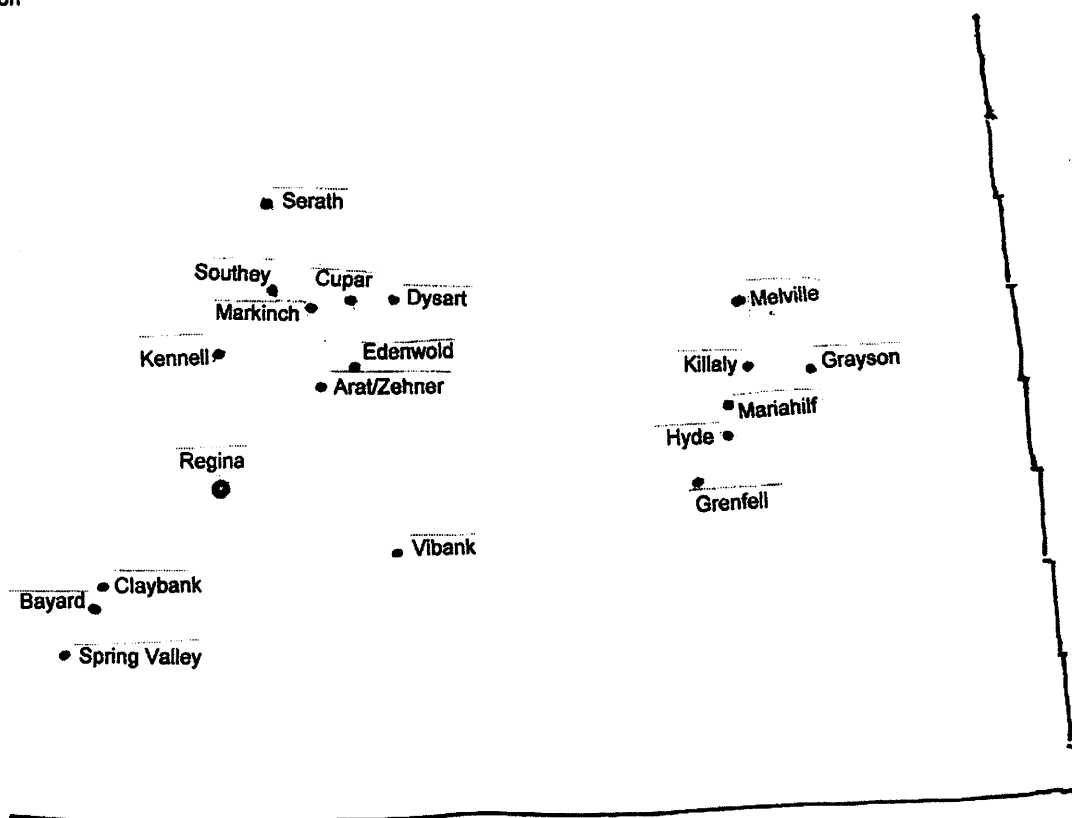
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• Saskatoon



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# News & Notes

BY ALICE ACHTER AND RAE CHAMBERLAIN

*These are key articles or items that have been extracted from the journals that are available in SGS library collection.*

## Canada

**AncesTree - Nanaimo Family History Society, Vol.23, No.4, Winter 2002.**

- Genealogical Research in Salt Lake City
- Canadian Passenger List Indexing Project
- The Maple Leaf Legacy Project

**Armchair Genealogist - SGS Saskatoon Branch, #27, September/October 2002.**

- Information Can Be Found Close to Home
- Online Archives of Wartime Correspondence

**BRANTches - Brant County Branch OGS, Vol.23, No.1, February 2003.**

- Finding a Will from Brant County at the Archives of Ontario
- Brantford Daily Courier Vital Statistics Part 11, 1898

**The British Columbia Genealogist, Volume 31, No.4, December 2002.**

- Meet the Pioneers from the Pioneer Register
- British Columbia Research Before Civil Registration

**Bruce and Grey Branch OGS Newsletter, Vol.33, No.1, February 2003.**

- The William Kennedy and Sons Collection at the Grey County Archives
- 1881 Bruce County, Culross

Township Residents Born in Scotland

- 1881 Bruce County, Bruce Township Residents Born in Scotland

**Chinook - Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.23, No.1, January 2003.**

- Ukrainian Christmas
- Genealogist Turns to Scrapbooking for Solace
- The Orange Society
- GPS and Genealogy

**East European Genealogist - East European Genealogical Society, Inc., Vol.11, No.1, Fall 2002.**

- Global Patterns and Family Matters: Life History and the Ukrainian Pioneer Diaspora
- Passenger Lists for the Port of Trieste, Italy (Formerly Triest, Austria)

**East European Genealogist - East European Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.11, No.2, Winter 2002.**

- Recruiting Rules of the Austrian Army
- Ships Lists for the Port of Triest, Austria, 1912-1914

**Generations - New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Volume 24, No.4, Winter 2002.**

- 1764 Land Grant
- Youthful Immigrants
- 1861 Census Information Albert Co. Alma Parish, New Brunswick
- Canadian Society of Mayflower Descendant
- Nova Scotia Marriage Bonds 1821-1860
- St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cemetery No. 2

**Hamilton Branch Newsletter - Hamilton Branch OGS, Vol.33, No.4, November 2002.**

- Roll of Officers and Men Liable to Militia Service in Captain Kerby's Company No.3 - 7 Battalion of the Regiment of Wentworth Limits of Company 1851

**Heirlines - Prince Albert Branch S G S, Vol.19, No.3, September/December 2002.**

- Anglican Archives

**The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley, Vol.7, No.3, November 2002.**

- The Emigration Committees of 1826-27, and Other Supporters and Critics of Irish Assisted
- Emigration and Settlement (1)

**Kindred Spirits - Whitby-Oshawa Branch OGS, Vol.21, No.3, Summer 2002.**

- The Guide - Port Hope, Canada West, November 20, 1852, Vol.1, No.14, a Schedule of Convictions
- Beatitudes of Family Genealogies

**Lambton Lifeline, Vol.19, No.4, December 2002.**

- Raffled in 1879, at the new church opening of Presbyterians at Duthill, Ontario - Orange and Green Tulip Quilt
- List of Constables - County of Lambton 1854-1855

**London Leaf - London and Middlesex Branch OGS, Vol.29, No.4, November 2002.**

- World War One Rolls of Honour
- First Fatal Military Flying Accident in the History of Aviation in Canada

**Notes From Niagara – Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, Vol.XXII, No.4, November 2002.**

- Methodist Missions in Canada –GOLD!
- St. George's Parish Church, Jubilee, Historic & Centenary Celebrations 1844 – 1891

**The Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol.XX/3, Fall, 2002.**

- Successful Queries begin with Good Manners
- St. Albans, Vermont Border Crossing Records
- Early Pictou County Marriages
- Nova Scotian Strays

**Ottawa Branch News – Ottawa Branch OGS, Vol.36, No.1, January/February 2003.**

- This and That – Semi-Permanent Burials
- Free Versus Fee, a Foolish Spat

**Our Waterloo Kin - Waterloo Region Branch OGS, Vol.2, No.3, Fall 2002.**

- Iron Cross Cemetery Markers
- St. Boniface Cemetery - Maryhill
- St. Clements' Cemetery
- St. Agatha Cemetery

**Past Tents - Thunder Bay District Branch OGS, Vol.23, No.4, December 2002.**

- Digging up Your Scottish Roots - Part 2. 1855 - Statutory Registration in Scotland.
- From the Pages of Early Times-Journal Newspapers

**P.E.I. Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.27, No.4, November 2002.**

- Ship "Spencer" Passenger List 1806
- Colonsay & Oronsay (Scotland) Census 1861

**Perth County Profiles – Perth County Branch OGS, Vol.20, No.4, November 2002.**

- Making the Most of Canada's Censuses
- 1869 St. Marys Assessment Roll, South Ward

**Relatively Speaking – Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol.30, No.4, November 2002.**

- Norwegian Church Registers Online Soon
- Looking for Private Bell
- Ships' Passenger Lists

**SCAN (Simcoe County Ancestor News) – Simcoe County Branch OGS, Vol.20, No.4, December 2002.**

- Using City and Rural Directories in Family Research
- The Registry of Births, Baptisms and Marriages of the Reverend John Gray of Orillia 1851 – 1856

**Talbot Times – Elgin County Branch OGS, Vol.XXI, No.4, December 2002.**

- Some Cool Internet Sites – Researching Wills and Probates in Ontario
- Bayham Richmond and Port Burwell Road Company – 1854

**Timberline–Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group, Vol.XIV, No.1, February 2003.**

- Researching in Renfrew County... Early Renfrew County Catholic Records

**Toronto Tree - Toronto Branch OGS - Vol.33, No.6, November/December 2002.**

- Abbey Lane and Slavery in the Town of York
- Preserving Your Personal Archives - Where to Store Your Archives
- 1901 Toronto Census Finding Aid
- LDS Puts Census Records On-Line

**The Tracer – Oxford Branch OGS, February 2003.**

- The Value of Obituaries in Tracing Ancestors
- Oxford E. and Norwich N, USS 1 & 2, 1874-1896, Literary Society, Beaconsville School

**The Tree Branch – Dawson County Tree Branches Genealogy Society, Vol.11, No.3, October 2002.**

- They Passed This Way – Dawson County Death Notices May –Aug. 2002

**The Tree Climber – Red Deer & District Branch AGS, Vol.24, No.1, January 2003.**

- Graduates: Provincial Training School and Alberta School Hospital
- Expert Advice: Church Records Checklist

**Victoria Genealogical Society Journal - Victoria, British Columbia, Vol.25, No.4, December 2002.**

- Censuses
- A Note on Census Transcriptions

**Yesterday's Footprints – Lethbridge Branch AGS, Vol.20, No.1, January 2003.**

- Preservation Tips
- Having Trouble Spelling Genealogy?
- What's New in Genealogy?
- Alberta Source Online

United States

**Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly, Vol.XVII, No.4, December 2002.**

- A Key French-Canadian Database, Programme de recherche en démographie historique (PRDH)
- Beyond the Alphabet Soup, Who are Accredited Genealogists?

**American-Canadian Genealogist, Vol.28, No.4, 2002.**

- French History: 16th/17th Centuries and Acadia
- Repertories Published by ACGS

**Avotaynu - International Review of Jewish Genealogy, Volume XVIII, No.4, Winter 2002.**

- HIAS Boston Individual Arrival Cards, 1882-1929
- United States National Archives II
- Box Tax: A Tax on Jews, for Jews
- Given Name Analysis: A Tool for Single-Surname Research and Very Large Families

**Black Hills Nuggets, Vol.XXXVI, No.1, February 2003.**

- Nicknames – Female Nicknames and Alternative Names
- Behrens' Funeral Home – Book 5, 1940-1949
- Gleanings – Black Hills Weekly Journal, June to August 1906

**The Colorado Genealogist – Colorado Genealogy Society, Vol.63, No.4, November 2002.**

- Chinese Enumeration District (E.D.21) – Extractions from the 1885 Colorado State Census Arapahoe County

**The Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter – Bismarck Mandan Historical and Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.31, No.4, December 2002.**

- Honor list of Dead and Missing for the State of North Dakota: Adams and Barnes Counties
- The Dakota Territorial Census of 1885; Towner County continued
- North Dakota Cemetery Index: McLean to Mercer Counties
- Burleigh County Naturalization Records Index: St to Su

**FEEFHS Journal, Volume X, 2002.**

- Researching Stalin's Victims

- Galicia: A Multi-Ethnic Overview and Settlement History with Special Reference to Bukovina
- Overview of German Colonies in Galicia
- Estonian Genealogical Research
- Doukhobor Names and Naming Practices
- Zurich's Militia Records in the Fifteenth Century
- Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
- The Bukovina Society of the Americas

**Galizen German Descendants, GGD #33, January 2003.**

- This issue's focus is on the Village of Josefsberg with articles dealing with dialect, maps and more

**Genealogical Computing, January, Vol.22, No.3, March 2003.**

- Memorials for the Future
- A New Generation of Genealogy Websites
- The 2003 Family History Software Directory

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- A Hundred Years Ago in Edinburgh (part 1)

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# Using the 1906 Census of the Northwest Provinces On-line

BY GARTH ULRICH

Saskatchewan Representative, Canada Census Committee

## 1. Where can these records be found?

The Census of the Northwest Provinces, 1906 can be found on the National Archives of Canada site [http://www.archives.ca/08/08\\_e.html](http://www.archives.ca/08/08_e.html)

The direct link to the 1906 census is [http://www.archives.ca/02/020153\\_e.html](http://www.archives.ca/02/020153_e.html)

## 2. How do I find my ancestors?

In order to find the people that you are looking for in the census you will need to know the legal land description (township and range) of their place of residence.

## 3. I know the land description, now what?

From the 1906 Census site click on the link for Census Districts and Maps, and then click on the link for Saskatchewan. Below the list of census districts you will find detailed descriptions of the sub-districts. From this list determine which district and sub-district pertains to your search. Go back to the 1906 Census page and click on the Search the Database link. Then enter the district number and sub-district number. After you submit your query another page will appear. Near the bottom will be a list of images that you will need to view to search for your ancestors.

## 4. Help, I don't know the land description

If your ancestor homesteaded, go to the National Archives of Canada site, click on the link for Archivianet, and then click on the link for the Western Land Grants Database. Enter your name of interest into the search field. If not found, try using the wildcard options listed to search for variant

spellings. When found, the exact land location of the homestead will be given. Then, go back to #3 above.

If your ancestor did not homestead but you know what community he lived at, or near, go to the National Archives of Canada site, click on the link for Archivianet, and then click on the link for the Post Offices and Postmasters database. Enter the name of your community of interest as the keyword and after you submit your query, you will be given one or more results that match your keyword. Select the one that is relevant to your search, and you will be given some information about the post office at your community of interest, including the land description of where it is located. Then, go back #3 above.

Another option when the name of the community is known is to go to the Sask Wheat Pool Maps site at <http://www.rootsweb.com/~skwheat/> and find your community of interest which will have the corresponding township and range listed.

Keep in mind that everyone within a certain postal district (usually the nearest post office or town) does not always fall into the same census sub-district. Therefore, unless you know the exact location of the dwelling you are searching for (as in the case of homesteaders), you may need to search in adjoining sub-districts. For example, if you only know that your ancestor resided near a certain town, you should probably first search in the sub-district where the town is located, but if the person is not found you should then search in the adjoining sub-district(s).

## 5. How accurate is the census?

As an example, I will describe what I found with the entry pertaining to my Norway-born ancestors, Ole and Ragnhild Voldeng. In the census, the surname is spelled Waldon, his name is spelled Oley and her name is Rachael (an anglicization of Ragnhild), and the birthplace of both is listed as USA. The point being that the census is a very valuable tool, but all the information contained within should not be taken as fact until verified by primary sources.

### 1906 Census Transcription Project

The Alberta Family Histories Society has undertaken the project of compiling an on-line transcription of the 1906 Census. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society supports them in their endeavour and encourages SGS members to assist by volunteering to transcribe a portion of the census. The site can be found at <http://www.afhs.ab.ca/data/census/1906/index.html> where templates for making transcriptions are

also available in several formats.

SGS members who volunteer with this project are asked to inform me of the portion of the census that they are transcribing in order that we can assist the AFHS by helping to coordinate and complete the Saskatchewan component of this project, and also that we can provide acknowledgment of our members who assist with this valuable project.

As member volunteers complete transcriptions of Saskatchewan portions of the census, they are asked to email a copy of their transcription to the AFHS and to me. I will forward the completed transcriptions to the SGS office.

Garth Ulrich  
PO Box 28  
Spalding SK S0K 4C0  
E-mail: [gulrich@sasktel.net](mailto:gulrich@sasktel.net)

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## Vollhoffer Family Photos

My collection of Vollhoffer family photos includes the unrelated people listed below. If someone on the list can connect to these individuals, I will be happy to share the photos. Contact: Eleanore Dempster, 11227 Wilson Street, Mission BC V4S 1B5 or e-mail [dempster@intergate.ca](mailto:dempster@intergate.ca).

DUCHSTLERER, Henry; Prelate 1929  
BRUCKER, Carl; Prelate, 1929  
FENRICK, Joe, Mike, Sheila; Prelate 1930/31  
TUMBACH, Mike; Prelate, 1930

TRIMBLE, Allan; Moose Jaw Normal School 1927/28  
SEYMOUR, Fred; Moose Jaw Normal School 1927/28  
WALLER, Art; Moose Jaw Normal School 1927/28  
HARRIS, Wilfred; Prelate, 1930  
HECKER (Hacker), Max; Prelate, 1930  
NESSMAN, Paul; Prelate, 1931  
ROTH, Philip; Southey, 1942  
PETERS, Ann; Southey, 1941

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# Doukhobor Names and Naming Practices

BY JONATHAN J. KALMAKOFF

*Permission has been granted by Jonathan J. Kalmakoff to reprint this article. This article can be found on the Doukhobor Genealogy web site at <http://users.accesscomm.ca/doukhobor.genealogy/>.*

Doukhobor names in Russia consisted of (i) a personal name with several diminutive forms; (ii) a patronymic middle name; and (iii) a surname. Nicknames were also used to distinguish individuals or even whole families. In Canada, Doukhobor names were Canadianized in both form and spelling. Any given document may show one form of name or another, therefore researchers must be alert to all possibilities. The following guide will assist researchers in understanding Doukhobor names and naming practices and recognizing Doukhobor names that appear in records.

## PERSONAL NAMES

### Names in Russia

In the pre-Christian period before the end of the 10th century, ancient Russians were identified by a single personal name which they received at birth. These were pagan names of Slavic, Scandinavian and Turkic origin. Following the introduction of Christianity in A.D. 988, Biblical names of Greek, Latin and Hebrew origin predominated.

For centuries in Russia, name-giving was exclusively in the hands of the Church. Tsarist law required that children be named by an Orthodox priest during an official baptismal ceremony, for a fee. The name was often selected by the priest and not the parents. Sometimes the parents suggested a name which the priest then approved. Occasionally a child received an ill-sounding name if the priest disliked, or was displeased with, the parents. The godparents took the infant to the church. The parents were not usually present for the baptism. Often, the parents did not learn the chosen name of their child until the baby was returned home by the godparents. This practice continued until the late 18th century, when Doukhobors outwardly rejected Orthodox Church rites, refused to attend baptisms, and christened their children themselves, with names of their own choosing.

Not all Orthodox naming practices were abandoned by the Doukhobors. The custom of naming a child after the Orthodox saint on whose feast day the child was born continued in isolated cases. Hence, Doukhobor leader Peter Vasilievich Verigin (1859-1924) was named for the feast day of St. Peter and St. Paul, June 29th, on which he was born.

It was also common to name Doukhobor children after revered spiritual leaders such as *Ilarion Pobirokhin* (1720-1792), *Savely Kapustin* (1743-1820), *Vasily Kalmykov* (1792-1832), *Ilarion Kalmykov* (1816-1841), *Peter Kalmykov* (1836-1864), *Lukeria Kalmykova* (1841-1886), *Peter Verigin* (1859-1924) and others.

Most often, Doukhobor children were named after a parent or grandparent. As a result, one finds personal names repeating every few generations within families. Consider the following example:

Generation	Name	Born
First	Alexander Kalmykov	1780
Second	Dmitry Kalmykov	1816
Third	Alexander Kalmykov	1840
Fourth	Dmitry Kalmakoff	1871
Fifth	Alex Kalmakoff	1897
Sixth	Alex Kalmakoff	1920

It is not unusual to find more than one sibling with the same name. Infant mortality rates were high in Russia, and Doukhobor parents tended to pass the name of a deceased child on to the next infant born of the same sex. Occasionally one may find more than one living child with the same name, but this is rare and usually occurred when there was a great age difference between the children, or where the children were from two different marriages of the father.

The pool from which Doukhobor names were drawn from was remarkably small. For example, among 9,198 Doukhobor immigrants living in Saskatchewan in 1905,

we find only 112 names in use. Of these, sixty-nine (61.6%) are men's names, while only forty-three (38.4%) are women's names. These numbers are even more remarkable if we consider that there were over 2,600 names in use in Russia at this time.

A frequency count reveals that some names were exceptionally popular among Doukhobors, whereas others were quite rare. For example, among the Doukhobors in Saskatchewan in 1905, roughly one in every two Doukhobors bore one of the top five names: Vasily, Ivan, Nikolai, Petro or Feodor among the males; Maria, Anna, Anastasia, Pelagea or Agafia among the females. In contrast, only one in every 2,300 Doukhobors bore the names Vakul, Fedot, Zinovia or Alexandra.

#### 1905 Men's Names

Rank	Name	Frequency	% of Total
1	Vasily	782	8.5
2	Ivan	645	7
3	Nikolai	440	4.8
4	Petro	386	4.2
5	Feodor	335	3.6

#### 1905 Women's Names

Rank	Name	Frequency	% of Total
1	Maria	773	8.4
2	Anna	613	6.7
3	Anastasia	589	6.4
4	Pelagea	382	4.2
5	Agafia	283	3.1

According to Doukhobor custom, family members, young and old alike, addressed one another by their given names rather than by titles such as "father", "mother", "son", "daughter", etc. Such titles were avoided because their use implied authority, the larger over the smaller, contrary to the Doukhobor belief in brotherhood and equality.

#### Diminutives

Doukhobors commonly addressed one another by the diminutive form of their given names. Diminutives are casual, short forms of names used to express familiarity or endearment between friends and relatives. They are similar to English pet names such as William > Bill, Theodore > Ted, Susan > Sue, Elizabeth > Liz, etc. The formation of diminutives is so unpredictable that no simple rule can be formulated for use by those not familiar with Russian. Several diminutives can be formed from a single given name, and often the form of diminutive used depended on the particular tastes of one's kith and kin. Consider the name "Ivan" for example, the diminutives of which include the following:

Vanya, Vaniusha, Vanechka, Vansha, Ivanka, Ivanya, Ivaniukha, Ivaniusha, Ivasya, Ivasik, Ivakha, Ivasha, Isha, Ishuta, Vaniukha, Vaniura, Vaniusya, Vaniuta, Vaniutya, Vanyata, Iva, Iv, Ivaka, Ivanei, Ivanets, Ivanechka, Ivanishche, Ivanko, Ivanok, Ivanochka, Ivantei, Ivanushka, Ivanhcik, Ivanchuk, Ivaniui, Ivaniushka, Ivasenka, Ivasisha, Ivasechka, Ivas, Ivaska, Ivashenka, Ivashechka, Ivashka, Ivashok, Ivik, Ivga, Ivka, Ivonka, Ivochka, Ivushka, Ivashko, Ivash, Ishenka, Ishka, Ishechka, Ishuta, Ishutka, Ishutonka, Ishutochka, Vanaika, Vanei, Vanen, Vanion, Vanenka, Vanionka, Vanenka, Vanechek, Vanik, Vaniochek, Vanka, Vanko, Vaniunenka, Vaniunechka, Vaniunka, Vaniuk, Vaniunya, Vaniurka, Vaniurochka, Vaniurushka, Vaniuska, Vaniusenka, Vaniusechka, Vaniutka, Vaniutochka, Vaniutushka, Vaniusha, Vaniushenka, Vaniushechka, Vanyai, Vanyaika, Vanyaga, Vaniushka, Vanyatka, Vanyatochka, Vanyatushka, Vanzha, etc.

#### Canadianization of Names

One often hears that "the name was changed by immigration officials in 1899". No it was not, despite the popular myth. Many Doukhobor immigrants did eventually change their names, but this came later, as part of the assimilation process. They adopted new personal names after they began working or attending school

outside the home. Often it wasn't the immigrant who invented their new name; it might have been an Anglo-Saxon co-worker or schoolteacher. The new Canadianized names fall into one of three categories:

- **Language Equivalents.** If an English language equivalent existed, that name was often the one adopted. Hence, most men with the Russian name Mikhailo took the English name Michael and most women named Marfa became Martha. However, the English equivalent name was not always the name chosen. For example, despite the fact that the English version of the Russian name Semeon is Simon, virtually all Doukhobors named Semeon became Sam.
- **Phonetic Similarity.** When many Doukhobor immigrants changed their name, it was to an English name that sounded phonetically similar. Often no more than the first sound or letters coincided. Thus, someone named Elena in Russia might take the new name Elaine, Ellen, Ella, Eleanor, Elsie, Helen, Evelyn, Eva, Lena or Lillian. It is important to note that the new English name could be based on either a diminutive form or the full form of the Russian name.
- **No Connection.** In a small number of cases, Doukhobor immigrants adopted a new name that had nothing to do with their Russian name. Hence, Sergei became John, Kuzma became Charlie or James, and Anastasia became Mabel.

## PATRONYMICS

### Russian Patronymics

After the 10th century, Russians were identified by a patronymic in addition to their given name. Patronymics are derived from the father's name and function as a middle name. For males, they are formed by adding the suffix ending *-ovich* ("son of") to the father's name. For females, they are formed by adding the suffix ending *-ovna* ("daughter of") to the father's name. For example, the name "Feodor Trofimovich" refers to Feodor, son of Trofim and "Anna Trofimovna" refers to Anna, daughter of Trofim. It is important to note that the patronymic is always used alongside a formal given name; it is never used alongside a diminutive.

Patronymics can greatly assist family researchers by supplying a more precise identification of a person. In

some cases they may be the only clue to an ancestor's parentage. They also allow one to differentiate between people with the same name. This is very useful in Doukhobor research, given the small pool of personal names and surnames. For example, among the Doukhobors living in Saskatchewan in 1905, the name "Vasily Popov" occurs 42 times and the name "Ivan Popov" occurs 39 times. Hence, without knowing the patronymic, it may be very challenging to locate the particular person one is looking for.

### Canadianization of Patronymics

Many Doukhobor immigrants eventually changed their patronymic to the Canadianized form of their father's name or to an initial. For example, Nick, son of Semeon might be known as "Nicholas Samuel" or "Nick S." rather than "Nikolai Semeonovich". Since the 1940's, it has become increasingly less common for Doukhobor children to receive patronymics as middle names.

## SURNAMES

### Russian Surnames

In comparison to most European nations, the use of surnames occurred relatively late in Russia, arising among the nobility only in the late 15th and early 16th century. Fixed, hereditary surnames did not become common among the Russian peasantry until the late 17th century and early 18th century.

Russian surnames are characterized by special suffix endings. The most common endings are *-ov*, *-ev* (*Nazarov*, *Zaitsev*) and *-in* (*Konkin*, *Tomilin*). Surnames ending in *-oy* (*Bokovoy*, *Chernoy*) and *-iy* (*Uverenniy*, *Bozhiy*) occur less frequently. Names ending in *-enko* are typically Ukrainian in origin, however they may appear Russianized by the addition of the letter *-v* (*Savenkov*, *Zubnikov*). Surnames ending in *-sky* (*Podovsky*, *Eletsky*) are widespread and may be Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Polish, Jewish or Russian in origin. It is important to note that women's surnames in Russia have a special form and take the additional ending *-a* (*Kalmykova*, *Larina*, *Dimovskaya*).

The pool of Russian Doukhobor surnames is remarkably small. For example, among the Doukhobors living in Milky Waters in 1845 and in the Caucasus in 1853, we find only 370 surnames in use. Among the Doukhobors in Canada, we find only 268 surnames. These numbers are quite remarkable if we consider that



the total number of surnames in Russia exceeds one hundred thousand.

### Origin and Meaning of Doukhobor Surnames

A study of the origin and meaning of Doukhobor surnames reveals many clues about our family history. Some family names are very common and widely distributed in Russia, such as *Popov* or *Kuznetsov*. Others, such as *Dukhoborov* or *Samorodin* have uniquely Doukhobor origins or are "Doukhoborized" versions of existing Russian surnames. Many Doukhobor surnames may indeed have a single-family origin. Given the small size of the founding population, this conclusion need not surprise us.

Doukhobor surnames, like other Russian surnames, are derived from four basic sources: (i) first names; (ii) trades or occupations; (iii) nicknames; and (iv) places of residence or ethnic origin. A frequency count of 454 known Doukhobor surnames reveals the proportions in each class as follows:

Surname Type	Frequency	% of Total
Personal Names	158	34.8
Occupational	46	10.1
Nicknames	212	46.7
Locational	38	8.4

- **Personal Names** form the basis of 34.8% of known Doukhobor surnames. Most are formed from men's names and are said to be patronymic: *Tarasov* (Taras), *Danshin* (Dansha, a diminutive of Danila). Less common are matronymic surnames formed from women's names: *Anyutushkin* (Anyutushka, a diminutive of Anna), *Darin* (Daria). Both the full form and the diminutive form of a name may give rise to a surname, and many different surnames can be formed from a single name: *Ivanov* (Ivan), *Beloivanov* (White Ivan), *Vanin*, *Vanzhov*, *Ivashin*, *Ivin* (all diminutives of Ivan). Many of the personal names which have given rise to surnames are no longer in current use. These include Old Russian names such as *Nechvolod* (Nechvolodov) and *Muzhilo* (Mzhelsky). Unfortunately, it is very difficult (and often impossible) to trace a family back to the ancestor whose personal name forms the surname they now bear.

- **Occupational Surnames** form the basis of 10.1% of known Doukhobor surnames. Surnames of this type may be formed from administrative titles: *Dyakov* (scribe), *Tolmachev* (interpreter). They may relate to social or economic status: *Argatov* (labourer), *Pobirokhin* (beggar). Some are formed from military ranks: *Esaulov* (Cossack captain), *Voikin* (warrior). Others are formed from trades or occupations: *Rybalkin* (fisherman), *Plotnikov* (carpenter). Still others relate to religious office: *Popov* (priest), *Ponomarev* (sexton).
- **Nicknames** form the basis of 46.7% of known Doukhobor surnames. Surnames of this type may refer to body parts: *Gubanov* (lips), *Zhivotkov* (belly). Many relate to descriptive characteristics: *Malov* (small), *Khudyakov* (thin). Others relate to physical defects or disabilities: *Shcherbakov* (pock marked), *Glukhov* (deaf). Some relate to behaviour or personality: *Dutov* (boastful), *Lezhebokov* (sluggard). Others are derived from moral attributes: *Mudrov* (wise), *Bludov* (lecherous). Some were given by superstitious parents as a sign of good luck: *Khabarov* (lucky), *Korolev* (kingly). Many are formed from names of birds: *Perepolkin* (quail), *Lebedev* (swan). Others derive from the names of fish: *Shchukin* (pike), *Kostrikov* (perch). Still others derive from names of animals: *Medvedov* (bear), *Zaitsev* (hare). Several relate to clothing: *Shapkin* (cap), *Kabatov* (over-shirt). Some are formed from names of food: *Kapustin* (cabbage), *Repin* (turnup). While the literal meaning of a nickname may be clear, the reason why it was given often remains obscure, and centuries later, can only be speculated on. A nickname might be complimentary or insulting, genuine or ironic, true or false, depending on the particular circumstances and individual concerned.
- **Locational Surnames** form the basis of 8.4% of known Doukhobor surnames. Surnames of this type may indicate the village or town where an ancestor originated: *Baturin* (town of Baturin), *Eletsky* (city of Elets). Others indicate the region where an ancestor originated: *Rezantsev* (Riazan province), *Vyatkin* (Vyatka region). Some are formed from Old Russian place names that are no longer in current use: *Trubetskoy* (princely estate of Trubets), *Dimovsky* (village of Dimov, Dimovka or Dimovsk). Many are derived from features of the landscape, either natural or man-made: *Nagornov* (hill-dweller), *Ozerov* (lake-dweller). A number of surnames denote the ethnic, tribal or national origin of an ancestor:

*Kalmykov* (Kalmyk), *Kasagov* (Circassian). This last type may also derive from nicknames and in some cases do not necessarily indicate any true ethnic or national origin.

### **Surname Changes in Russia**

Surviving records and accounts indicate that many Doukhobor surnames were deliberately changed or altered in 19th century Russia. The reasons for these changes often varied. Consider the following examples:

- Sometimes a man took the surname of the woman he married if her family had no male heirs to continue that name. This appears to have occurred among the following families: *Strelyaev*, *Sopov*, *Mzhelsky*, *Sherstobitov*.
- Where the father was a soldier, a son might take his mother's surname so that he would not be automatically liable for conscription and would instead take his chances drawing lots for recruitment. For example, when the wife of Doukhobor leader Savely Kapustin was pregnant she was sent to her father's household. When their son *Vasily* was born, he was proclaimed illegitimate and given his mother's surname *Kalmykov*. Hence the *Kalmykov* leaders among the Doukhobors were actually members of the *Kapustin* family. According to oral tradition, Kapustin himself took his mother's surname and was actually the son of Doukhobor leader Ilarion Pobirokhin.
- Some family names may have been discarded because they derived from unflattering nicknames that were embarrassing and undesirable. Other surnames may have been changed to conceal the identity of military deserters or escaped serfs. Hence, a new surname provided a fresh beginning while concealing a family's immediate background. This appears to have occurred among the following families: *Parfenkov* (formerly *Parfenov*), *Zarshchikov* (formerly *Zarshchenkov*).
- Doukhobor leaders such as Savely Kapustin did not discourage the idea of taking a new family name. On the contrary, he himself gave new surnames to a number of Doukhobor families including: *Samorodin* (formerly *Tolmachev*), *Uglov* (formerly *Kruglov*) and *Solovyov* (formerly *Saburlev*). No doubt there were many other such instances which oral tradition has not preserved or kept in reasonable clarity.

- Several Ukrainian surnames among the Doukhobors were Russified by adding an -ov suffix ending. These include: *Vanzhov* (formerly *Vanzha*), *Chuchmaev* (formerly *Chuchmai*), *Shtuchnov* (formerly *Shtuchniy*), *Svetlichnov* (formerly *Svetlichniy*), *Vasilenkov* (formerly *Vasilenko*), *Arishchenkov* (formerly *Arishchenko*), *Lavrenchenkov* (formerly *Lavrenchenko*), *Savenkov* (formerly *Savenko*), *Borisenkov* (formerly *Borisenko*), *Trofimenkov* (formerly *Trofimenko*), *Chernenkov* (formerly *Chernenko*), *Pogozhev* (formerly *Pozoghii*), *Kolbasov* (formerly *Kolbasa*) and *Planidin* (formerly *Planida*).
- Many surnames ending in -sky or -skoy were changed to -skov suffix endings. Some families might then keep the original surname and others might adopt the modified surname. Examples include: *Dimovskov* (formerly *Dimovsky*), *Trubetskov* (formerly *Trubetskoy*), *Savitskov* (formerly *Savitsky*), *Chutskov* (formerly *Chutsky*) and *Eletskov* (formerly *Eletsky*).
- The suffix ending -ov was added to several surnames already ending in -in. The resulting surnames have a double-suffix (-inov) ending. Examples include: *Lapshinov* (formerly *Lapshin*), *Fominov* (formerly *Fomin*), *Shchekinov* (formerly *Shchekin*), *Deminov* (formerly *Demin*), *Bedinov* (formerly *Bedin*), *Kuftinov* (formerly *Kuftin*) and *Chursinov* (formerly *Chursin*).
- The prefix 'A' was added to several surnames. These include *Astafurov* (formerly *Stafurov*) and *Abarovsky* (formerly *Barovsky*).

### **Spelling Variants in Canada**

When the Doukhobors arrived in Canada in 1899, there was no standard system for transliterating Russian (Cyrillic) spellings into the English (Latin) alphabet. To complicate matters, in the South Russian dialect spoken by the Doukhobors, certain letters were capable of more than one pronunciation. That is the letter G may also be spelt as H; the letter V may also be spelt as W; the letter F may also be spelt as Kh; and the letter O may also be spelt as A. Furthermore, most Doukhobor immigrants were illiterate and had no notion that any one spelling of their surname was more correct than another. As a consequence, the spelling of Doukhobor surnames in Canada became largely a matter of chance, and many English spelling variants arose for each name. Consider the following examples:

Original Surname	English Spelling Variants
<b>Strelyaev</b>	Strelaieff, Strelieff, Strelieff, Strelieve, Strellove, Streliaoff, Strellov, Strilioff, Strelyaev, Strelayev, Streliaev, Straloff, Striloff, Streleoff, Strilive, Strulow, Strelaioff, Strellioff, Strilaieff, Stroloff, Stralieff, Strilaiff, Strelow, Strelaieff, Streliev, Strilaieff, Strelaff, Strellaieff, Strelleaff, Strelau, Strelive, Strelayeff, Streliaieff, Streleaff, Strelaif, Streliaiff, Streleiff, Strealieff, Strelloff, Streleff, Streliaff.
<b>Chevildeev</b>	Chevelday, Cheveldov, Cheveldave, Cheveldae, Cheveldieff, Cheveldaeaw, Cheveldieff, Cheveldieff, Chivildave, Chivildeff, Cheveldayeff, Ciwildieff, Cheveldayoff, Cheveldaieff, Cheveldaieff, Chevildeau, Tcheveldayeff, Cheveldieff, Cheveldaieff, Chiveldaeff, Chiveldieff, Cheveldaew, Chiveldave, Cheveldaev, Cheveldaieff, Chiwildiaff, Chivildeyev, Chevildeyev, Chiwildieff, Cheveldieff, Chivildeev, Chivildeyev, Cheweldeieff, Chivildeieff.
<b>Shtuchnov</b>	Stoochinoff, Stoochnof, Stoochnoff, Stushnaff, Stushnoe, Stoochnow, Stooshinoff, Stoshnof, Stoshnoff, Stooshnof, Stushnow, Stocknow, Stooshnov, Stoushnov, Stushnoff, Steuchnoff, Stooshnoff, Stuchnow, Stuchinoff, Stuchnoff, Shtoochnoff, Shtuchnoff, Shtuchny, Shtuchniy.

It is important to note that in recent years, some Doukhobors have returned to the standard Russian spelling of names, such as *Tarasov* instead of *Tarasoff*, *Kazakov* rather than *Kzakoff*, and *Popov* for *Popoff*.

### New Surnames in Canada

Several new Doukhobor surnames arose in Canada which did not previously occur in Russia. Consider the following examples:

- Doukhobor leader Peter "Lordly" Verigin gave new surnames to several Doukhobor families. These include: *Anyutushkin* (formerly *Podovinnikov* and/or *Semenov*), *Bozhiy* (formerly *Medvedev*) and *Uverenniy* (formerly *Medvedev*).
- Several non-Doukhobor Russians married into Doukhobor families and accompanied the movement to Canada. These include: *Dvortsov*, *Mokronosov*, *Noshkin*, *Soobotin* and *Yashchenkov*.
- Several Ukrainian immigrants took Russianized surnames after joining the Doukhobor movement in Canada. These include: *Skripnikov* (formerly *Skripnik*) and *Skibov* (formerly *Skobeiko*).
- Many Ukrainian and Polish immigrants married into Doukhobor families and while their surnames did not change to *-ov* or *-in*, their descendants continued to regard themselves as Doukhobors: *Atamanenko*, *Sipko*, *Zaremba*, *Calmutsky*, *Obchansky*, *Matveyenko*,

*Sereda*, etc.

### Surname Changes in Canada

As part of the assimilation process, some Doukhobors deliberately changed their Russian surnames to English-sounding ones, especially during the 1940's to 1960's. The new family names fall into one of four categories:

- **Abbreviation.** Often the old surname was not entirely abandoned, but was reduced to one or two syllables. Consider the following examples: *Antifay* (*Antifayeff*), *Balkan* (*Rebalkin*), *Bitnoff* (*Zbitnoff*), *Bokoff* (*Legebokoff*), *Bolin* (*Bolinoff*), *Chernen* (*Chernenkoff*), *Chern* (*Chernoff*), *Day* (*Cheveldaeff*), *Egar* (*Egoroff*), *Evans* (*Ivin*), *Fofon* (*Fofonoff*), *Gale* (*Galishoff*), *Hanch* (*Hancheroff*), *Herasim* (*Herasimoff*), *Kalmack* (*Kalmakoff*), *Kimoff* (*Evdokimoff*), *Lavrench* (*Lavrenchenkoff*), *Lawrenoff* (*Lawrenchenkoff*), *Makronoff* (*Makronosoff*), *Perry* (*Perehudoff*), *Perry* (*Perepelkin*), *Phillips* (*Phillipoff*), *Podavell* and *Podd* (*Podavelnecoff*), *Podmore* (*Podmoroff*), *Podwin* and *Podovin* (*Podovinnikoff*), *Pope* (*Popoff*), *Post* (*Postnikoff*), *Poznoff* (*Pozdniakoff*), *Remizon* (*Remizoff*), *Rezanson* (*Rezansoff*), *Ruskin* (*Hrooshkin*), *Sampson* (*Samsonoff*), *Savin* (*Savinkoff*), *Sbitmey* (*Zbitnoff*), *Shersty* (*Sherstobitoff*), *Sooke* (*Sookorookoff*),

...continued on page 59



# SGS Library

If you would like to borrow any of the following books, please contact Celeste Rider, Librarian for the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. (E-mail address: [sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca)) Please include the complete title and other identifying information in your request. Books will be mailed to those members living outside of Regina upon request.

Remember, the SGS also has a variety of periodicals from many areas of research. If you would like to be put on a regular circulation list for any periodical we have, please contact Celeste. See the "News and Notes" section of the Bulletin for the names of periodicals we receive.



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## Canada

- The Canadian Encyclopedia, Year 2000 Edition. (Book). Donated by Celeste Rider. *Reference Only*.
- Blankets and Beads: A Story of the Saskatchewan River. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
- Brave Heritage. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.

## Canada: Manitoba

- James Valley: Switchboard Address Book - 2000 (Hutterite Directory). (Book). Donated by Garth Ulrich.
- Brandon: A City. (Book). Donated by Leslie Meyer.

## Canada: Ontario

- This Unique Heritage: The Story of Waterloo County. (Book). Donated by Celeste Rider.
- Volunteers & Redcoats, Raiders & Rebels by Mary Beacock Fryer. (Book). Donated by Della Sanders.

## Canada: Saskatchewan

- Memories: Benson School, 75 Years of Learning. (Book). Donated by Celeste Rider.
- Die römisch-katholische Pfarrei St. Joseph bei Balgonie, Saskatchewan: Zum fünfzigjährigen Jubiläum, 1 June 1936 by Pater Andreas

- Zimmermann and translation, The Roman Catholic Parish of St. Joseph's near Balgonie, Saskatchewan on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary, 1 June 1936 by Klaus H. Burmeister. (Book). Donated by Susan Svendsen.
- Saskatchewan Medical Register, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan, April 1940 and Addendum to the 1940 Saskatchewan Medical Register, February, 1943 by J. G. K. Lindsay, M.D., C.M., Registrar. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan: The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix Ltd., 1940/1943. (Book). Donated by Hazel Berger.
- Subject Index, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin, Volume 1, 1970 to Volume 32, 2001. (Book).
- Births, Deaths, Marriages from REGINA LEADER: 1911-1913. (Book).
- Obituary Index: The Independent, Biggar, Saskatchewan 1990 to 2002. Biggar Branch, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. (Book). Donated by Biggar Branch, SGS.
- Historic Saskatoon: A Concise Illustrated History of Saskatoon. (Book). Donated by Mrs. Margaret Thompson.
- Aylesbury: At the Threshold of the "80's". (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
- The Building of a Province: Commemorating the 90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Saskatchewan Association of Municipalities, A History. (Book).

- Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
- Butter Down the Well: Reflections of a Canadian Childhood. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Fosston Flashbacks: A History of Fosston and district. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Land I Can Own. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Lost Land of the Caribou. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - The Pioneers by Sharon Metz. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Regina's Terrible Tornado by Frank W. Anderson. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Remembering Saskatchewan: A History of Rural Saskatchewan by T. D. Regehr. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Saskatchewan by Anthony Hocking. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Saskatoon: The Growth of a City, Part I - The Formative Years (1882-1960). (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Two White Oxen: A Perspective of Early Saskatoon 1874-1905 from the memoirs of Barbara (Hunter) Anderson. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Death Notices of Saskatchewan Veterans Extracted from Legion, Published by the Royal Canadian Legion, 1975-2002. (Book). **Reference only.**
  - A Dipper Full of Dreams: Drinkwater and Districts - A Supplemental Index compiled by Eleanore Dempster. (Book). Donated by Eleanore Dempster.
  - Prairie Gold: R.M. of Lomond #37. (Book). Donated by Bernice Lawrence.
  - Grit and Growth: The Story of Grenfell. (Book). Donated by Holly Schick.
  - Where the Cut Knife Waters Flow. (Book). Donated by Holly Schick.
  - Uspenska: A Historical Landmark of Saskatchewan. (Book). Donated by Jennie Dutchak.
- Family Histories**
- Descendants of George Gilbert Pollard and Hannah Jane Abbott. (Book). Donated by Gale Diakuw.
  - Pitzl: The descendants of Michael Pitzl (1814-1885). (Book). Donated by Gerald Pitzel.
  - Niedermayer Family Tree. (Book). Donated by Kay Niedermayer.
  - Chronicle of a Pioneer Prairie Family. (Book). Donated by Heritage Branch, Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation.
  - Our Herperger Heritage: 243 Years of Family History, 10 Generations 1759-2002. (Book). Donated by A. Bernice Herperger.. **Reference Only.**
- Genealogy**
- The Canadian Writer's Handbook, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. (Book). Donated by Celeste Rider.
  - Fit to Print: The Canadian Student's Guide to Essay Writing, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. (Book). Donated by Celeste Rider.
- Russia: Volhynia**
- The Expropriation of Land from the Germans in Volhynia 1915. (Book).
- United States**
- St. Louis Probate Index on Microfiche. Closed Estate Index, Probate Division, Circuit Court. (Microfiche). **Reference only.**

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# SGS NEWS

## FROM THE OFFICE . . .

**BY MARGE THOMAS**

Executive Director

SGS is compiling a list of speakers and workshop titles for future seminars and workshops. I am looking for any ideas for workshops that you would be interested in attending. Please send your speakers' names along with contact and presentation information and any topic suggestions to my attention at: [margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca); write to SGS, PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1 or fax at (306) 781-6021. I look forward to hearing from you.

Garth Ulrich has volunteered to coordinate the transcription of the 1906 census for the province of Saskatchewan. Please consider volunteering for this project. For more information see page 51 where Garth explains how to use the 1906 census to find your family.

A bill to release the post 1901 census is nearing third reading and according to Senator Milne it will pass (providing an election is not called). The good news is that the bill allows for release of the census records between 1910 and 2003. It allows genealogical and historical researchers access to these records under certain conditions for a 20 year period, beginning 92 years after the census took place. 112 years after the census, anyone may examine the records without restrictions. This means genealogists will be able to access the records but they would not be on the internet nor could you publish anything for distribution in hard copy or on the internet or disclose the information to anyone. If this passes, you could look to the release of the 1911 census around the end of 2003.

SGS has now catalogued 4,638 items from our collection. We are still in need of volunteers to assist us in the areas of United States, Britain and Europe. If you are researching in any of these areas and would like to come into the library and assist us with the cataloguing, we would appreciate your expertise.

Please contact me if you have any questions at 780-9207 or see above for email address.

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## VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED

for 2004 SGS Board

SGS Nominating Committee chaired by Past-President Arlene Frolick, includes Carol Andrews, Rocky Sample and Bev Weston. The Committee seeks nominations for interested members to put their name forth for the 2004 Board.

### *SGS Board Responsibilities:*

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

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

## SURFING THE WEB . . .

**BY MARGE THOMAS**

Executive Director

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

There is a new gateway to British genealogy - the National Archives. The Public Record Office (PRO) and the Historical Manuscripts Commission (HMC) have merged to form a new organisation called the National Archives. <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk>. This web site has an index of wills prior to 1858 and for a fee of £3 you can receive the scanned image of the will.

The Canada Genealogy Centre is now on line at [www.genealogy.gc.ca](http://www.genealogy.gc.ca). This is the main site sponsored by the National Library and the National Archives. Check out various Canadian databases on that site.

Looking for Canadian Air Force people check out <http://www.airforce.ca>. +++++

## SGS Volunteer Heritage Award

By Arlene Frolick

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society invites nominations each year for the Volunteer Heritage Award to be given to an SGS member who has dedicated much of his or her time, talent and energy for the preservation and development of genealogy and family history in Saskatchewan.



Edith Cunningham from Border Branch, Lloydminster, is this year's recipient of the Volunteer Heritage Award.

Edith and her husband Garry moved to Lloydminster in 1979. Since then, Edith has involved herself in many community activities, and continues to educate herself in projects that will benefit others. She promotes genealogy in schools, service clubs, social clubs, her church and with the media, whenever possible.

Edith was one of the founding members of Border Branch in 1987. She was Librarian for 3 years, held the position of President from 1992 to mid 1998, and from 1998 to the present time, she has been the Activities Director. In this important Branch position, Edith lines up speakers and topics for workshops and monthly meetings. She was also the Branch Contact for 8 years. Her dedication and nurturing methods have contributed to the success of Border Branch and its members.

For the past 10 years each fall, Border Branch has hosted a Beginner's Workshop. Edith has been the prime organizer and instructor. The classes have been hugely successful with both the public and branch members. Edith always communicates her appreciation for the staff of SGS, and informs the participants about the wide range of programming and library facilities that are available in Regina.

Edith believes that preserving our past in family trees and archives is something that everyone can do in some way, however large or small. To that end, she has published a family history for her family, and is working on two more. With a group of others, she retrieved old issues of The Lloydminster Times to be submitted to Saskatchewan Archives for microfilming and preservation. She is collecting and compiling an archive for the Lloydminster Square Dance Club.

Her community connections have benefitted Border Branch and helped it to grow and achieve its goals. Border Branch has established kinship with other organizations in the community, due in part to Edith's enthusiasm, encouragement, and sense of community spirit.

Edith is one person who, during her association with SGS, has been a leader, a role model, an inspiration to the members of Border Branch, and an ambassador for the Society.

Congratulations, Edith Cunningham.

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**Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, 2003 Annual Seminar**  
**Presented by the Saskatoon Branch of the SGS**  
**October 24 - 26, 2003, Travelodge Hotel, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan**

**SEMINAR PROGRAM & EVENTS SCHEDULE**  
**"UNEARTHING OUR ANCESTORS: FINDING THE SKELETONS"**

**Friday October 24**

**5:00PM - 7:30PM     Registration**

**7:30PM - 9:00PM**

- 1) "Genealogy in the New Millennium" Henry (Hank) Z. Jones, Jr.

**Saturday October 25**

**8:00AM - 8:45AM**

- 2) "Beginner Orientation" An informal opportunity to meet with Saskatoon branch members to discuss the basics of beginner genealogy.

**9:00AM - 10:15AM**

- 3) "The Genealogical Research Process: Back to the Basics" Kenneth G. Aitken
- 4) "Ontario to England: Building a Research Bridge" Sherry Irvine
- 5) "Using Computers in Genealogy Research" Dave Obee
- 6) "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family History Centres" Denyse Smith

**10:15AM - 10:45AM Refreshment Break**

**10:45AM - 12:00AM**

- 7) "When the Sources are Wrong!" Henry (Hank) Z. Jones, Jr.
- 8) "Researching Female Ancestors" Dave Obee
- 9) "Metis Genealogical Research: Who are the Metis" Lorraine Freeman and Nellie Larocque
- 10) "Romancing the Librarian: How to Make the Most of Your Research Trip to the Library" Kenneth G. Aitken

**12:00PM - 12:45PM Lunch (included in fee)**

**1:00PM - 2:00PM     SGS Fall Membership Meeting**

**2:00PM - 3:15PM**

- 11) "Tracing the Origins of Early 18<sup>th</sup> Century German Palatine Emigrants" Henry (Hank) Z. Jones, Jr.
- 12) "Using English Probate Records: Technology is Making a Difference" Sherry Irvine

**2:00PM - 3:15PM (continued)**

- 13) "Metis Research: Historical and Cultural Overview" Lorraine Freeman and Nellie Larocque
- 14) "Essentials of Documentation for Genealogists" Kenneth G. Aitken

**3:15PM - 3:45PM Refreshment Break**

**3:45PM - 5:00PM**

- 15) "Scottish Church Records: On and Off the Internet" Sherry Irvine
- 16) "Metis Research: Metis in Contemporary Times" Lorraine Freeman and Nellie Larocque
- 17) "Research on the Canadian Prairies" Dave Obee
- 18) "Research in the Province of Quebec" Denyse Smith

**5:30PM - 8:30PM Social Hour and Banquet**

**Sunday October 26**

**8:00AM - 8:45AM**

- 19) "Breakfast with Laura" A chance to talk about the Instructor, Record Searcher and Researcher Classes offered by SGS.

**9:00AM - 10:15AM**

- 20) "Family Tradition: How to Separate Fact from Fantasy in Genealogical Research" Henry (Hank) Z. Jones Jr.
- 21) "Starting Irish Research - the Odds are Getting Better" Sherry Irvine
- 22) "Metis Research: The Base of Metis Genealogy and Where this Information is Found" Lorraine Freeman and Nellie Larocque
- 23) "Correlating Genealogical Evidence" Kenneth G. Aitken

**10:15AM - 10:45AM Refreshment Break**

**10:45AM - 11:30AM**

Ask the Experts and Wrap up Questions (Panel Discussion) Closing Comments



## SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES

### Henry Z. (Hank) Jones, Jr.

Henry Z. (Hank) Jones, Jr., Fellow, American Society of Genealogists, has been actively climbing the family tree since he was eight years old. After his graduation from Stanford University, Hank had a twenty-year career as an actor, appearing in eight Walt Disney films and many television shows that still come back to haunt him today via cable TV.

His years of work pursuing and documenting 18th century German "Palatine" emigrants have resulted in several books, including *The Palatine Families of New York - 1710* (Jacobus Award winner as "Best Genealogical Book of the Year"), and his best-selling *Psychic Roots: Serendipity & Intuition in Genealogy* (featured on NBC-TV's "Unsolved Mysteries") and its new sequel *More Psychic Roots: Further Adventures in Serendipity & Intuition in Genealogy*. He has served both as a Director of the Genealogical Speakers' Guild and as a Trustee of the Association of Professional Genealogists. Hank recently received the Award of Merit from the National Genealogical Society "in recognition of distinguished work in genealogy."

### Kenneth G. Aitken

Kenneth G. Aitken, a professional librarian and genealogical educator, has lectured at genealogy conferences across western Canada and the US. Ken's articles have appeared in genealogical journals in Canada, the US, Australia and Britain. Ken is a member of the Association of Professional Genealogists and the Genealogical Speakers Guild.

### Dave Obee

Dave Obee, a genealogist since 1978, is one of the owners of Interlink Bookshop and Genealogical Services. He has compiled four books to help Canadian genealogists. He has been a newspaper reporter or editor for several different newspapers in British Columbia or Alberta since 1972. He is currently editorial page editor of the Victoria Times Colonist. Dave has traveled extensively in doing his research. He has been to Russia once, Ukraine twice, and Germany three times for genealogical research. He has visited major archives and libraries in five countries.

### Denyse Smith

Denyse is Past President of the Lethbridge branch of the Alberta Genealogical Society. She has been doing genealogical research in Quebec, France and most of Western Europe for the past 30 years. She has worked in Family History Centres in Calgary, Lethbridge and Raymond in Alberta, and has been the director of the Centre in Saskatoon for over 11 years.

Denyse was born in Quebec where her family has been established for about 15 generations. She has a Masters Degree in History from the University of Saskatchewan and is in her last year of a Doctoral Degree also in History.

### Sherry Irvine

Sherry Irvine, B.A., CGRS, FSA(Scot) is an internationally known writer and lecturer specializing in British research. She is the author of three books and numerous articles, and contributes regularly to Ancestry Daily News and Genealogical Computing. Since 1996 she has been a course coordinator and British Study Tour Leader for the Institute of Genealogy and Historical Research at Stamford University, and in 2002 became an instructor in the online Lifelong Learning program of Vermont College. She is President of the Association of Professional Genealogists.

### Lorraine Freeman

Lorraine is the Founder of the Metis Resource Centre and its Director. Lorraine identifies herself as a Michif woman. She has expanded her knowledge and shared with others who her people are and the role they have played in Western Canada's history. Beginning with an idea, she researched, developed, and established Manitoba's foremost resource on Metis culture, heritage, and genealogy. She has conducted history and cultural workshops throughout the west, she is a writer / producer / director of cultural videos, delivered an oral history project to Manitoba's Provincial Archives, implemented the "Order of the Shawl" for the Metis Women of Manitoba. Lorraine feels that if Metis culture / history and genealogy are to survive for her people and all Canadians the people must now claim themselves and take an active role, participate and work for the preservation and restoration of one of Canada's Aboriginal people.

### Nellie Larocque

Nellie's passion for genealogy began in 1987. While on a personal quest to find out where her father's mother was born, all she knew was that there were roots to the fur trade. In her quest, a cousin of her Grandmother's showed her a family bible and she was hooked. For ten years Nellie has had an almost full time hobby, genealogy! Nellie identifies herself, as an English Metis and the Hudson Bay records is her area of knowledge and expertise. In 1987 the Metis Resource Centre hired Nellie as a researcher/genealogist. Since then she has shared her knowledge and expanded her passion to include all Metis.

### CONTACT PERSONS:

Gus Morrow: Co-Chair phone: (306) 382-9355

fax: (306) 382-7031

email: [gustaveous@mail.com](mailto:gustaveous@mail.com)

Arnie Krause: Chair phone: (306) 374-3348

email: [arnie-krause@shaw.ca](mailto:arnie-krause@shaw.ca)

Michelle Rusk: President phone: (306) 384-8813;

email : [mac.rusk@shaw.ca](mailto:mac.rusk@shaw.ca)

Please contact us if you have any questions about the registration form or seminar.

## REGISTRATION FORM

[one form per registrant]

### PLEASE PRINT

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Given Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street/P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Province/State \_\_\_\_\_

Postal/Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Work Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Please complete both sides of this registration form and mail it with payment to:

**Seminar 2003**

**1611 Arlington Avenue**

**Saskatoon, Saskatchewan**

**S7H 2Y6**

Please make cheque or money order payable to:  
(Please note : \$25.00 fee for NSF cheques)

**SGS Seminar 2003**

### CANCELLATION AND REFUND POLICY:

Requests for refunds must be received in writing and postmarked by no later Than Friday, October 2, 2003

### SYLLABUS:

A bound copy of printed conference information and materials submitted by speakers will be available at a cost of \$10.00, as per the registration form.

### Orientation: Beginners Terminology

This informal class will be held from 8:00 to 8:45 on Saturday morning, should a sufficient number of registrants sign up.

### Workshop Selection:

Sessions listed in the program are numbered. Please indicate your 1<sup>st</sup> – 3rd choices in order below vs times indicated as we cannot guarantee your first choice will be open when we receive your registration.

#### Friday October 24

7:30 – 9:00 1) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Saturday October 25

8:00 – 8:45 1) \_\_\_\_\_

9:00 – 10:15 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_

10:45 – 12:00 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_

12:00 – 12:45 Lunch Break

2:00 – 3:15 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_

3:45 – 5:00 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_

#### Sunday October 26

8:00 – 8:45 1) \_\_\_\_\_

9:00 – 10:15 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_

### Early Bird Registration Fees:

[Postmarked on or before September 21, 2003]

\$70.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

### Late Registration Fees :

[Postmarked after September 21, 2003]

\$85.00 = \_\_\_\_\_

### Saturday Night Social & Banquet

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$25.00 / person = \_\_\_\_\_

### Syllabus:

\_\_\_\_\_ @ \$10.00 each = \_\_\_\_\_

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Your name, address and email address:

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Please complete the following to indicate the surname(s) and area(s) you are researching. This information will be posted on the Wall of Ancestors at the Seminar and, hopefully, in the Bulletin and on the Saskatoon Branch website. Attach an additional sheet if needed.

**Surname: Country: Province/State: Area:**  
(examples)

MEIER RUSSIA CHERSON KANDEL  
SECORD CANADA ONTARIO GRANTHAM TWP

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A separate display room has been arranged. Approximately, ten (10) different displays will be available, as well as the SGS Silent Auction. Some of the displays are:

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A block of rooms has been reserved at the Travelodge Hotel **until September 23, 2003.** Please make your own reservations as early as possible to ensure availability.

Room rates are: Single/Double occupancy \$87.00 plus taxes/day. To make your reservation call 1-306-242-8881 or toll free 1-800-325-3535. Indicate that you will be attending the SGS Seminar- 2003 in Saskatoon.

Please note that all registrants are welcome to the Friday evening presentation and the Sunday morning expert panel.

**Program may change due to circumstances beyond our control.**

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*The following is a list of people who have donated money from January 25, 2003 - April 25, 2003.*

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

Blanche Fleming  
- for Elaine Dumba

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**Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors:  
A Guide to the Records  
and How to Use Them**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition will be available  
soon.

Watch for further details.

The book has been updated including land records, web site changes, address changes and much, much more.

**Local History Books for Sale**

BOOKS, Books, and more books! Maybe someone you know is interested in a local history book. SGS has copies of local history books for sale. Below is a list of all the communities that we have books available for sale, some are from the last year list and some are new. Contact the office at (306)780-9207 or e-mail [sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgs@accesscomm.ca) for more information and prices on books. For a copy of the list please send \$2.50 which includes postage.

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**Saskatchewan Genealogical Society  
Certification Graduates for 2003**

The SGS is please to announce the names of the following people who received their Certification certificates at SGS Annual General Meeting on April 12, 2003.

***Certified Saskatchewan Record Searcher***

The following people received their Certified Saskatchewan Record Searcher certificates. They are qualified to conduct a search of the basic Saskatchewan sources, to write a documented research report and conduct their business in an ethical manner. This is a temporary certificate valid for two years.

- Leverne Baxter - Saskatoon
- Barr Godkin - Regina
- Christina Krismer - Regina

***Certified Saskatchewan Researcher***

The following people received their Certified Saskatchewan Researcher certificates. They are qualified to analyze genealogical research problems, to conduct research in all records sources in Saskatchewan, write well documented research reports and conduct their business in an ethical manner. This is a temporary certificate valid for two years.

- Beverley Gutenberg - Saskatoon
- Susan Leitch - Saskatoon
- Linda Neely - Regina
- Millie Rudolph - Marshall
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# 10 Generations

Just think, 10 generations = 1,024 Direct Ancestors:

YOU

2 parents

4 grandparents

8 great grandparents

16 gg grandparents

32 ggg grandparents

64 gggg grandparents

128 ggggg grandparents

256 gggggg grandparents

512 ggggggg grandparents

1,024 gggggggg grandparents

2,048 ggggggggg grandparents

4,096 gggggggggg grandparents

8,192 gggggggggg grandparents

16,384 gggggggggg grandparents

32,768 gggggggggg grandparents

65,536 gggggggggg grandparents

131,072 gggggggggg grandparents

262,144 gggggggggg grandparents

524,288 gggggggggg grandparents

1,048,576 gggggggggg grandparents

2,097,152 gggggggggg grandparents

4,194,304 gggggggggg grandparents

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8,388,606 Ancestors to 20 Great Grandparents

[this is only DIRECT lineage, accounting for no other folks.....how close are YOU?]

Courtesy of: Patti Woodard

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## Only the Men Had Babies

My Ancestor, William had Children  
All named, with birth dates and places,  
But his WIFE was not even mentioned;  
Of her, there are not even traces.  
Surely she must have existed,  
Was born, was a child, and had dreams,  
Grew up and learned how to keep house,  
Was a PERSON -- but nameless, it seems.  
She had parents, and someplace, a home,  
Her brothers are listed, no doubt,  
But she was only a girl,  
So not really worth telling about.  
She was half of my Ancestor's heritage;  
Without her, he wouldn't have life.

His genes are half of hers, but I find  
She was only his father's wife.  
Once a Girl, was first a "dau.", then was a "Wife,"  
She belonged to her Father till married,  
And then she belonged to her husband,  
And beside him "unnamed," she was buried.  
How awful to think MY Descendants  
Might search for a name for me.  
But be unable to find identity,  
And wonder just who I might be.

Written by Dr. Dorothy Branson

++++

*Sukaroff (Sukarukoff), Swetlow (Swetlishnoff), Troff (Trofimenkoff), Vergin (Verigin), Yaschen (Yaschenkoff), Zurloff (Zurovloff).*

- **Phonetic Similarity.** Sometimes a genuine English surname was adopted which began with the same syllable or sounds as the old surname. These include: *Anderson (Androsoff), Aster (Ostoforoff), Austin (Ostoforoff), Barnes (Barabanoff), Chase (Chursinoff), Chutskoer (Chutskoff), Collins (Kazakoff), Conklin (Konkin), Danvers (Davidoff), Davis (Davidoff), Dargin (Darin), Evans (Egoroff), Foster (Ostoforoff), Fraser (Fofonoff), Goliath (Gulioff), Harper (Horkoff), Hoover (Derhousoff), Kaye (Kazakoff), Kelly (Kalmakoff), Kells (Kolesnikoff), Malden (Malikoff), Martin (Markoff), Meakin (Meetin), Nash (Nechvolodoff), Parsons (Popoff), Paulson (Podovinnikoff), Preston (Podovnikoff), Rowe (Remezoff), Saunders (Sukorukoff), Shelby (Sterstobitoff), Sheren (Sherstobitoff), Stanwell (Sookocheff), Stevens (Strelloff), Stocknow (Stushnoff), Stuart (Swetlishnoff).*

- **Language Equivalents.** Occasionally the new surname was based on the English language equivalent of a parent or grandparent's name. Hence, a *Stupnikoff* whose grandfather was John took the name *Johnson*, and a *Kalmakoff* whose grandfather was Andrew took the name *Andrews*.

- **No Connection.** Often the new surname had nothing to do with the old surname. Consider the following examples: *Alexander (formerly Nazarovff), Black (formerly Chernoff), Blue (formerly Plotnikoff), Brill (formerly Verigin), Bryan (formerly Jmaeff), Calling (formerly Voykin), Carson (formerly Ostoforoff), Cleaver (formerly Novokshonoff), Cody (formerly Ostoforoff), Cranston (formerly Verigin), Dalton (formerly Storjeff), Dempsy (formerly Popoff), Evans (formerly Nahornoff), Foster (formerly Zurovleff), Hardy (formerly Fedosoff), Garry (formerly Popoff), Higgs (formerly Legebokoff), Hood (formerly Perepolkin), Jacob (formerly Swetlishnoff), Kent (formerly Swetlishnoff), Knight (formerly Chernoff), Laird (formerly Ribalkin), Lane (formerly Verigin), Langfield (formerly Zbitnoff), Lords (formerly Holoboff), Martin (formerly Potapoff), Martin (formerly Eletsckoff), Mayton (formerly Babakaeff), McQueen (formerly Perehudoff), Milton (formerly*

*Beresoff), Naylor (formerly Swetlishnoff), Newman (formerly Ramsoff), Patterson (formerly Osachoff), Perry (formerly Kalmakoff), Rodgers (formerly Popoff), Ross (formerly Tickanoff), Springfield (formerly Konkin), Sunshine (formerly Lavrenchenkoff), Treimans (formerly Lapshinoff), Westerland (formerly Popoff), Wood (formerly Chernenkoff).*

### **Doukhobor Surnames Today**

Over the past century in Canada, many Doukhobor family names have become common and widespread while others have dwindled or disappeared entirely. The separate fortunes of a family or families obviously determine whether such surnames became scarce or numerous. Some families had several male lines that started new branches in Canada; other families just managed to survive in the male line. In many cases, the family was never numerous or prolific and the surname they bore eventually disappeared with the end of the male line.

- **Common Surnames.** The most common Doukhobor surnames in Canada today include: *Androsoff, Bloodoff, Bonderoff, Chernenkoff, Chernoff, Cheveldaeff, Chutskoff, Dergousoff, Hadikin, Horkoff, Kalmakoff, Kanigan, Kazakoff, Kinakin, Kolesnikoff, Konkin, Makortoff, Markin, Novokshonoff, Perepolkin, Pereversoff, Plotnikoff, Podovinnikoff, Popoff, Postnikoff, Poznikoff, Reibin, Rezansoff, Rilckoff, Tarasoff, Semenoff, Soukeroff, Strelloff, Strukoff, Stushnoff, Verigin, Voykin, Zaitsoff and Zibin.* This stable core of surnames has persisted through the centuries to the present day.
- **Rare Surnames.** Some of the more rare Doukhobor surnames in Canada include: *Barowsky, Babayoff, Bedinoff, Belovanoff, Bojey, Chikmaroff, Cherkasoff, Darin, Dorofeoff, Egoroff, Eletsckoff, Esakin, Esauloff, Filipoff, Glaskoff, Glagoloff, Hrushkin, Harelkin, Hancheroff, Juriloff, Kasahoff, Kaboroff, Kondratoff, Koozin, Krigin, Krukoff, Kholodin, Lavrenchenkoff, Labintsoff, Larin, Masloff, Metin, Nadane, Noshkin, Overennay, Petroff, Premarukoff, Plaxin, Padowsky, Parkin, Pohozoff, Repin, Rozinkin, Savitsckoff, Shishkin, Shustoff, Shapkin, Skiboff, Skripnikoff, Slastukin, Soobotin, Sysoeff, Taranoff, Trubetskoff, Vlasoff, Zarchikoff and Zubenkoff.*

- **Extinct Surnames.** Surnames which are no longer in use among the Doukhobors in Canada include: *Bikanoff, Bokovoy, Chutsky, Dvortsoff, Eletsky, Gnezdiloff, Hohlin, Kalachoff, Kolasoff, Konobaloff, Kotoff, Krikunoff, Miroshnikoff, Parfenkoff, Satkoff, Savitsky, Shamshurin, Shikonoff, Sotnikoff, Svetlichny, Svetloff, Trubitsin, Trubetskoy, Voronkoff, Yaschenkoff and Youritsin*. Several more rare surnames will disappear in Canada within the next decade.

## NICKNAMES

Nicknames - descriptive expressions added to a person's real name or used instead of it - occur in every culture and the Doukhobors are no exception. Many colourful and unique nicknames were used to distinguish individuals, and in some cases, entire families.

### Individual Nicknames

Nicknames were typically used to describe individuals with reference to their behavior or personality, their moral or intellectual attributes, or their physical characteristics and peculiarities. In other cases, they might attribute some particular quality of an animal, plant or object to a person. While the literal meaning of a nickname may be clear, the reason why it was given often remains obscure, and generations later, can only be speculated on. Sometimes a nickname referred to the exact opposite of what was literally implied.

Examples of Russian nicknames used by Doukhobors include: *slepoi* (blind), *gorshok* (pot), *richarda* (most faithful), *khromoi* (lame), *chulok* (sock), *bol'shak* (big), *khuda* (thin), *kozel* (goat), *borodach* (bearded), *zolotoi* (golden-haired), *zhurushka* (gloomy), *kandal'nik* (shackled one), *blinshchitsa* (blintsi maker), *rybka* (little fish), *kormilushka* (provider), *starichok* (oldster), *zhikhar* (daring), *kalach* (loaf), *kutnyak* (barn), *besednitsa* (conversationalist), *tsar* (king), *bubun* (chatterer), *gubun* (big lips), *kalmachuk* (adopted member of the Kalmakoff family), *zaitchuk* (member of the Zaitsoff family), *shustrii* (wry or vigilant), *pcholka* (little bee), *nemoi* (mute), *dlinnii* (tall), *krasnii* (red), *belyak* (white), *hrubii* (rough), *kosoi* (squint-eyed), *odnorukii* (one-armed), *glukhoi* (deaf), *kulik* (snipe), *ryaboi* (speckled), *kotik* (tom-cat), *lapot'* (bast shoe), *kukan* (snare), *kashka* (bald), *zubilo* (chisel), *bulanka* (blond), *goncharka* (potter), *shalyka* (crazy), *zayats* (rabbit), *turok* (Turk), etc.

Doukhobor leaders often bore colourful titles or nicknames. For example, Ilarion Pobirokhin was referred to as *Radost'* ("Our Joy"). Savely Kapustin was referred to as *Kormilets* ("Our Provider"). Peter Kalmykov was referred to as *Khrabrii* ("The Brave"). *Lukeria Kalmykova* was referred to as *Blazhennaya* ("The Blessed One"). Peter Vasilevich Verigin was referred to as *Gospodnii* ("Lordly"). Peter Petrovich Verigin was referred to as *Chistiakov* ("The Cleanser"). Peter Petrovich Verigin III was referred to as *Istrebov* ("The Annihilator").

### Family Nicknames

Some Doukhobor families had two names - an official surname and an unofficial family nickname. The family nickname was used to distinguish between unrelated families with the same surname or different branches of the same family. As a family prospered and became more numerous in a village, each branch was given its own distinct nickname. The family nickname might be formed in one of several ways:

- **Personal names** formed the basis of many family nicknames. For example, the Popovs, the patriarch of whom had eleven sons when joining the Doukhobor movement, came to be identified by these son's first names: Makar (*Makarov*), Tikhon (*Tikhonov*), Khrol (*Khrolov*), Asei (*Aseyev*), Mikisha (*Mikishin*), Anikusha (*Anikushin*), Levon (*Levonov*), Daria (*Darin*), etc.
- **Individual Nicknames** also gave rise to family nicknames. For example, a branch of the Kazakovs whose patriarch was nicknamed *Chulok* were referred to as the *Chulkovs*. A branch of the Postnikovs whose patriarch was nicknamed *Starchik* were referred to as the *Starchikovs*. A branch of the Antyufeevs whose patriarch was nicknamed *Slepoi* were referred to as the *Slepovs*.
- **Surname Variations.** Sometimes the family nickname was a variation of the original surname. Examples include: Podovsky (from *Podovinnikov*), Podmarev (from *Ponomarev*), Panferkov (from *Parfenkov*) and Tarankov (from *Taranov*).
- **Ukrainianized.** Sometimes a Russian surname was Ukrainianized by adding the *-enko* suffix ending. The resulting name referred to a "lesser", "poor" or "unfortunate" branch of the family. Examples include: *Baturinenko* (from *Baturinsky*), *Chutsenko* (from

*Chutsky*), *Golubenko* (from *Golubov*) and *Petrenko* (from *Petrov*).

Very often the family nickname was passed down to later generations, either in place of the original surname or in addition to it. Some branches might then keep the original surname, and some might adopt the family nickname. After several generations, it was not uncommon to completely lose the memory of the original surname, or to forget which was the original and which was the family nickname.

It is important to note that Doukhobor ancestors may appear in records under the original surname, a family nickname, or both. It is suggested that family researchers use any of the following methods to record the family nickname:

Method	Example
dash	Popov-Mikishin
parenthesis	(Popov) Mikishin
a.k.a.	Popov a.k.a. Mikishin
alias	Popov alias Mikishin
"on zhe i"	Popov on zhe i Mikishin

## Notes

Spelling does not matter in genealogical research. Beginning genealogists frequently look only for exact spelling; when they do, they usually do not find what they are seeking. Realize that most Doukhobor immigrants were illiterate and had no notion that any one spelling of their name was more correct than another. Furthermore, even if he or she could read Russian, they would not necessarily recognize the written name if it was written in English. Therefore, be very open-minded with the spelling of names in your research; you may have looked at many records of your ancestors and not realized it.

Researchers should be aware of Russian names that look and sound similar, but are separate and distinct. These include: *Marfa* ~ *Mavra*, *Savely* ~ *Savva*, *Alexei* ~ *Alexander*, *Filipp* ~ *Filat*, *Nikolai* ~ *Nikita* ~ *Nikifor*, *Fadei* ~ *Fotei*, *Akim* ~ *Efim*, *Vera* ~ *Varvara*, *Semeon* ~ *Samuil*, *Maria* ~ *Marina*, *Trifon* ~ *Trofim*, *Egor* ~ *Igor*, *Feodor* ~ *Fedot* ~ *Fedosei*, etc.

Similarly, researchers should be aware of Doukhobor surnames that look and sound similar, but originate from different roots and belong to different families. These include: *Malakhov* ~ *Malikov*, *Postnikov* ~ *Pozdnyakov*, *Arishchenkov* ~ *Eroshenkov*, *Dyakov* ~ *Dyachkov*, *Barabanov* ~ *Balabanov* ~ *Beloivanov*, *Kazakov* ~ *Kasahov*, *Puhachev* ~ *Pohozhev*, *Sukharev* ~ *Sukhorukov*, *Zharikov* ~ *Zhikharev*, *Repin* ~ *Rybin*, *Parkin* ~ *Parakhin*, *Tarasov* ~ *Taranov*, *Trubitsin* ~ *Trubetskoy*, *Svetlishchev* ~ *Svetlichnov*, *Kireev* ~ *Karev*, *Kuchin* ~ *Kuzin*, *Shchukin* ~ *Shchekin*, *Kanygin* ~ *Kinyakin*, etc.

Doukhobor immigrants had several different names during their lifetime. Any given document may show the full form or the diminutive form, the Russian version or the English version of their name. The principle to remember is that the pattern of recording names was completely inconsistent. Therefore, researchers should be alert to all possibilities. Consider the following example:

Name	Record	Year
Ivan Popov	Russian census	1853
Vanya Popo	Ship passenger list	1899
Ivan Poppoff	Canada census	1901
Iwan Poppoff	Doukhobor village census	1905
Iwan Popow	Homestead entry	1907
Evan S. Poppoff	National Registration	1918
John Poppoff	Tombstone	1926

## Acknowledgements

In compiling this original research article I have consulted the following texts and authorities:

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- This article was reproduced by permission in the following journals and periodicals:
- ISKRA Nos.1900 & 1901 (Grand Forks: USCC, 2000).
  - FEEFHS Journal Vol 10 (Salt Lake City: Federation of East European Family History Societies, 2002).
- ++++

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## Family Ties

Family ties are precious things  
 Woven through the years  
 Of memories of togetherness...  
 Of laughter, love and tears.  
 Family ties are cherished things  
 Forged in childhood days  
 By love of parents, deep and true,  
 And sweet familiar ways.  
 Family ties are treasured things,  
 And far though we may roam,  
 The tender bonds with those we love  
 Still pull our hearts toward home.

Courtesy of: Virginia Blanck

# **Guidelines for Responsible Editing in Genealogy**

## **National Genealogical Society**

BY ELIZABETH SHOWN MILLS AND GARY B. MILLS, National Genealogical Society Quarterly; JANE FLETCHER FISKE, New England Historical and Genealogical Register; DAVID L. GREEN and ROBERT C. ANDERSON, The American Genealogist; HENRY B. HOFF and HARRY MACY Jr., New York Genealogical and Biographical Record; SANDRA HARGREAVES LUEBKING, Federation of Genealogical Societies FORUM

**MOST GENEALOGICAL EDITORS** are dedicated volunteers, learning - through trial and error - the duties of their post. Some are blessed to have a journalism or publishing background. Others are trained in writing - but according to the canons of their primary vocation. Some have limited experience in formal communication methods but, because of their genealogical expertise, have been chosen for the position of editor.

Editing manuals abound. Yet few offer concise discussions of the main concern of genealogical editors - the obligation to present only the most reliable publication possible, by appropriately choosing material, by editing manuscripts for clarity and consistency, and by properly citing all sources.

The present guidelines are offered to help new colleagues identify the policies and procedures they should establish for a stable and trustworthy publication.

### **NOTIFICATION**

Contributions should be immediately acknowledged. Beyond that, authors should be informed in writing whether their manuscripts are accepted, rejected, or accepted pending a satisfactory revision. Journals that conduct a peer review of manuscripts commonly notify writers of a decision within two to five months.

### **NON-DUPLICATION**

The most-respected genealogical publications seek fresh and original material their readers cannot find in other magazines and newsletters. To avoid an embarrassing duplication of articles, most editors request that contributors submit only manuscripts not under consideration elsewhere.

### **VERIFICATIONS**

Responsible editors take reasonable steps to ensure the accuracy of their content. Fundamental checks include the verification of

- material "borrowed" from other publications. The better policy is not to borrow; but, when a reuse of material is appropriate, the editor's responsibility to verify its accuracy is not relieved by merely citing the publication from which it is reproduced. Tips, addresses, and controversies should be verified through authoritative sources or major guidebooks before presenting them to trusting readers.
- manuscript content. Each seemingly usable contribution should be submitted to at least one authority in its subject area, who can suggest corrections or amplifications, if necessary. Journals commonly use more reviewers than do newsletters.
- quotations - when attributed to active genealogists, public officials, or other individuals

who are locatable without undue difficulty. Not only courtesy but also prudence is at stake.

- source citations (or quotations from published sources). Authors, titles, and publication details can be checked through library or online catalogs. If the cited archival material is accessible, a cautious editor will at least spotcheck it to appraise the contributor's accuracy. When archival materials are unavailable, contributors can be asked to supply photocopied documents - or sample photocopies, if a large record group is being abstracted.

## AUTHORIZATION

If justification exists to reprint the work of another editor - or to quote extensively (perhaps more than three paragraphs) from another publication - advance permission must be sought in writing from both the original editor and the author or compiler of the material. Either or both may wish to add to or correct their information before it is reprinted. Additionally, many archives expect that permission be sought before their manuscript material is published.

The issue of copyright, plagiarism, and fair use are all involved. While *facts, opinions, and historical discoveries* are not copyrightable, ethics demand that prior developers of this material be acknowledged and their contribution clearly defined. *The arrangement of words* used by an author is copyrightable, and permission must always be obtained before using lengthy quotations from material under copyright.

## STANDARDIZATION

The widely varying backgrounds of genealogists guarantee that manuscripts submitted to any editor will form a mosaic of style and format. Yet readers expect consistency. Editors are the conduit through which manuscripts progress from raw material to a well-finished product. Much editing can be avoided

by preparing a writers' style sheet that defines the type and length of manuscripts desired and the manner in which writers should prepare them. Useful contributions that do not meet these guidelines can be returned to writers for revision, or they must be revamped editorially to achieve the consistency that readers expect.

## DOCUMENTATION

All genealogical compilations today are expected to be documented. That is, each and every statement of fact which is not public knowledge must carry its own individual and complete citation of source. Undocumented compilations - or those that merely cite a generic list of sources in which information of interest supposedly appears somewhere - do not meet current standards of acceptability.

## CORRECTION

No publication can be error free; but, when misstatements are brought to the attention of editors, they should be corrected in print, with reasonable promptness.

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Editing is a delightful challenge, but it carries considerable responsibility. Geneticists, historians, social scientists, courts of law, and untold future generations - as well as current genealogists - depend upon the reliability of the material we put into print. Conscientious attention to these several points will help ensure that our contribution to genealogy will advance the state of research in this field and enhance the quality of our journals and newsletters.

©2002 by National Genealogical Society.  
Permission is granted to copy or publish this material provided it is reproduced in its entirety, including this notice. NGS Quarterly, Volume 84, Number 1, March 1996, pages 48-49.

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# Saskatchewan Land Titles

**BY LINDA NEELY, MCCSG**  
Certified Saskatchewan Researcher

*This presentation was given at the SGS Annual General Meeting in Regina on April 12, 2003. Printed with permission.*

Land titles can be searched on the internet at **www.isc-online.ca**.

This is a centralized system for all titles for the province, having done away with the six districts that previously existed. For Pre-Conversion Title searches (titles before 2000) you will need to know what district held the documents prior to conversion. The images were created by converting microfilmed grants and notifications to an electronic image. Not all grants and notifications were microfilmed so this is not a complete collection of all granted lands.

## **Grant Search:**

A Grant search provides the name of the person who received the original patent from the Crown, a picture of the Grant is made available for download. This is the same document you find from the National Archives (NAC) web site under the Western Land Grants database and can order in the microfilm by ILL. The Grant also has the Fiat number and Homestead file number on it.

After signing on to the site the search steps are:

1. Choose the tab for Land System, then Land Registry from menu on left side of screen and then choose Grant Search.
2. Search by either land location or name. The surname search has to match exactly the name on the grant in order to have positive results. The wildcard characters available are percent (%) and underscore U.
3. The \$ sign is found beside each icon for a document, you can click on the \$ sign to see the cost of the item before you request to see it.
4. Choose which grant you want to view and go to the Grant Details screen. Here you can expand the detail lines to get the full information available for the grant such as grant type, district, issue date, grant layer and mineral status.
5. After viewing the image you can use the Request Output option to have the image e-mailed or faxed to you. There is a fee for this output, check the \$ sign.

Not all Grant Titles have been transferred to electronic image and, when choosing to view the image, you may get a screen advising you as such. You can place a request for the image by clicking on the image icon. The image should be available to you in less than one hour during office hours. You will be notified by a message under the "Client Info" tab.

After viewing the image, you can then request the output be e-mailed to you.

On the front page of the Grant is some grant information and you will find an alpha-numeric "number" there as well. Use this number in the Title search.

Go back to "Search". This is the main search engine and is the one to use to find cancelled Titles.

From the drop down box, choose pre-conversion titles and enter the Title number from the Grant.

Go through the same steps to download and print it out. On the second page of the title are various

*(... continued on page 66)*

# Wisconsin Name Index

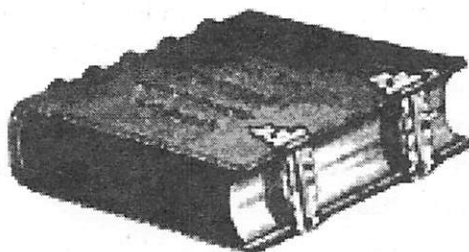
The Wisconsin Historical Society is please to announce its Wisconsin Name Index ([www.wisconsinhistory.org/wni](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/wni)), a new online tool to help genealogists research their Wisconsin ancestors.

The Wisconsin Name Index leads to more than 100,000 obituaries, personal sketches, and other short biographies of Wisconsin people. These texts originally appeared in 150 county and local histories, dozens of professional directories and biographical encyclopedias, more than 60 scrapbooks containing 30,000 obituaries, and in Wisconsin magazines and newspapers. Thousands include portraits and other illustrations. Users can search the database with a last name, first name, maiden name, time frame, and various other details. Photocopies of biographical sketches, articles, and obituaries can all be ordered

online through our online genealogical research service.

The name index was created not by amateurs but by professional librarians at the State Historical Society. Starting about 1870, our staff made a catalog card for every biographical sketch in each new Wisconsin county history. They made a similar card for every obituary added to the scrapbooks they called "Wisconsin Necrology", and frequently added cards for magazine and newspaper articles about Wisconsin residents. After more than a century of such work, the data on the original cards was typed into a database and the Wisconsin Name Index was born.

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*(... Saskatchewan Land Titles continued from page 65)*

information items about this title and the last one has the number of the Title for the next owner and the next owner's name.

Use this next Title number and go through the search again for each successive title for this

property.

When finished searching go to the Client info to see the itemized cost of your session.

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# Dawson City

**BY BEVERLEY GUTENBERG**

Certified Saskatchewan Researcher

When I was teaching in the Yukon (1966-67) three of us Whitehorse teachers took a weekend trip to the site of the Yukon's gold rush, Dawson City. The once booming gold rush city was notably less populated and houses and businesses were abandoned just as they were. One day my two companions decided to visit the Indian village of Moosehide not far from Dawson but up a steep hill. I decided not to join them and I spent the day exploring the near ghost town. It was difficult to see which houses and businesses were occupied but the Whitehorse newspaper had told of the mortuary that had been closed that winter so I decided to explore it. The door was open and I walked inside. The first room was large with a lectern and several rows of wooden chairs set in preparation for a funeral service. The smaller rooms in the rear contained a stretcher-like apparatus which was obviously used for the preparation of the body. Over the door was hung an assortment of false collars for men's shirts. There was a set of small oak drawers like one saw in an old bank or dentist's office. It contained a variety of sharp instruments which were obviously tools of the undertakers' trade. I found an envelope of negatives from a mail order photo developing business in Vancouver. They were of a mother dog suckling a trio of bear cubs. The price for having these negatives made into pictures was 2¢ per negative. (So they had been there a long time.) The whole room was heated by a wood and coal stove. The unheated back room was larger than the rest, it had an earthen floor and propped up against the wall

was a wicker casket of full body size.

A couple of years later when I was teaching at a military base in Saskatchewan I met an officer who had been born in Dawson City and during the course of the conversation I related the tale of my exploration of the mortuary in his home town. Coincidentally, as a teenager, he had worked in the very same mortuary. I was fascinated by his tale of life ... and death in Dawson in the 1930's and the 1940's.. He said the first day he worked there his boss took him to the back room where several shroud clad figures were leaning up against the wall where I had seen the wicker casket. The undertaker took down each of the shrouds and introduced the young lad to the old timers who had passed away that winter. He told me that the cemetery was up on a hill and impossible to navigate in the winter so when someone died the fire was lit in the front room and the body was prepared for burial, the fire was let go out and the body froze. It was then wrapped in a shroud and carried in the back room where it leaned up against the wall until the roads were passable and it could be buried in the spring.

The moral of my tale is - burial even in the days before cremation became so popular could have taken place long after the date of death for various reasons. It is wise to check the burial records before you assume burial was three or four days after death.

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# Computer Column

BY CHRIS KRISMER

I will repeat the request from the last bulletin to let us know what you would like to read about in this column. Send your suggestions to SGS with an email to: [margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca) or phone 306-780-9207. We will make every effort to provide you with information of interest.

The latest I've read on software tells me that Family Tree Maker has updated to version 10. Another program I have read about but have not tried is titled **RootsMagic**. RootsMagic is created by Bruce Buzbee of FromalSoft, Inc., who created Family Origins. The information about this program gives the following as minimal requirements: runs on Windows 95, 98, ME, NT, 2000 and XP. 32 MB RAM required. Hard drive space with 15 MB free for RootsMagic, and 30 MB free for Place Finder, additional for data. \$34.95 Companion book, Getting the Most Out of RootsMagic, \$14.95 or \$10.00 if purchased with the software. Order online at: [www.rootsmagic.com](http://www.rootsmagic.com) or call 1-866-GO-ROOTS

A good review of the program can be found in GC, Genealogical Computing: A Quarterly Journal. April-May-June 2003, Volume 22.4, pages 31-39.

At this time I would like to share with you the readers some of the information from my presentation at the AGM in Regina, April 12, 2003. The topic was Timelines.

My first action in preparing the presentation was to look for a definition. Several dictionaries were used but only one the Thorndike Student Dictionary, 1988 had a definition. It defined a timeline as "a chart consisting of a printed line representing a certain length of time and subdivided into smaller time units, along with historical events listed in order at the point they occurred. A timeline may be horizontal or vertical."

Amy Johnson Crow in her article "*A New View: Using Timelines in Your Research*" in the National Genealogical Society Magazine, September/October 2002, pages 276-277, defines a timeline as "a list or chart that shows all known events of an ancestor, from birth to death. At a minimum, it shows the date of the event and what type of event took place. .... Timelines include the place and the person's age when the event

took place."

That basically was all the print information I could find about timelines. My next step was to try the Internet. The following are sites found:

<http://www.ancestry.com/library/print/news/article/s/6529.htm>

<http://www.ancestry.com/library/print/columns/compass/4537.htm>

<http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/columns/eastman/1837.asp>

<http://www.ancestry.com/library/print/news/tip/5226.htm>

<http://www.ancestry.com/library/view/news/article/s/553.asp>

<http://www.ancestry.com/learn/start/timelines.htm>

Timelines are really nothing new. What is new perhaps is how they can be used to help you get through those Brick Walls encountered when researching. Timelines can put an individual or a family into a historical events context.

Timelines can be very simple ones or they may be generated from your genealogy software programs. You may even create your own timelines chart on your computer.

My most recent experiences are with a couple I will share with you. The first one is the Chronological Report (which can include an individual timeline) generated from the Chronology View tab in the deluxe version of Legacy4.

The second one is similar to a biographical chart for an individual. A sample of such a chart, which can easily be created with your word processor on your computer, follows this article.

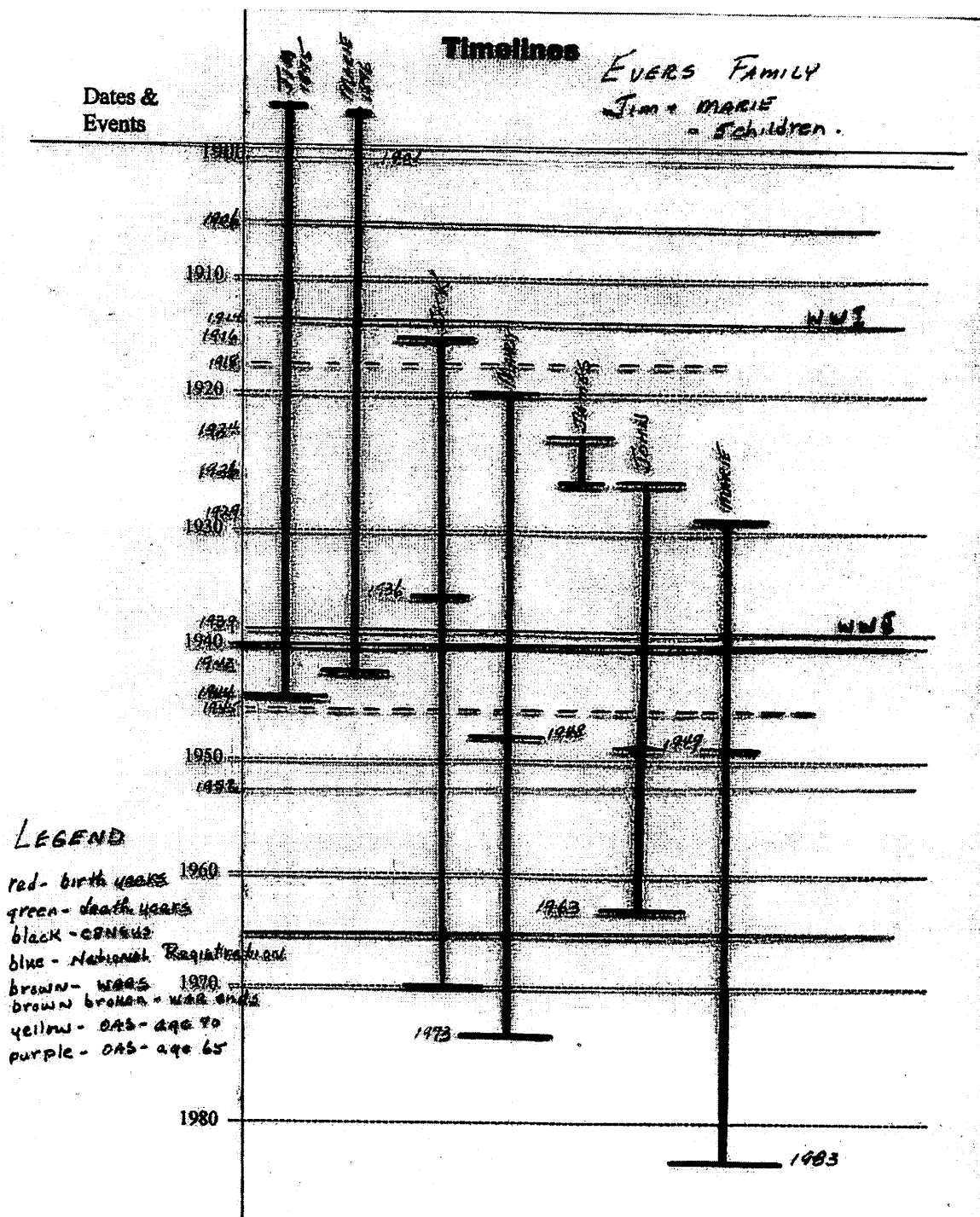
Including your sources, is I believe key to making a timeline meaningful. It is easy to see conflicts or holes in your research as well as giving you a visual picture of where you have searched and where else you might search and what to search for. The listing of the sources will keep you from going back over sources you have already covered. You will see at a glance what you have done. It doesn't hurt however to review some sources.

Important items may have been missed.

The articles from the Internet suggest you do your chart, the same way you do your research- start with the death and work to birth date. All the timelines I've done are from birth to death. It's your call as to which is more workable for you.

Including historical events along with the personal events of an individual or family may give you more clues for you to search.

The following is a timeline for a Saskatchewan family showing the lifespan of the members, some events and dates. Looking at the family what might you learn about the family and where might you do some research?



A little explanation about this chart might help you in following along as the original colours I used do not show up here. The long vertical lines are the lifespan of each of the members of this family. The horizontal lines are the years the family events took place along with some important events that might be used to find information.

Here are some observations made from the chart:

- A child was born in the same year as another child died.
- Parents were relatively young when they died – only one child married; therefore few grandchildren for them to have or grandchildren will never have known their grandparents.
- Oldest daughter likely helped raise her siblings- perhaps the reason for her marriage being later.
- There were two marriages in one year.
- Father never remarried.
- This family could be searched for in the 1901 and 1906 census.

- Homestead search perhaps
- Might find information at Vital Stats – births, marriages, deaths. This could be costly at \$25.00 per registration.
- Might search Henderson's Directory, telephone books, voters' lists, etc.
- Could also draw in other historical Saskatchewan events. These can be found in "*Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors*", editor Laura Hanowski. SGS 2001, pages 1-2.

The latest news on the Internet is the merging of Ancestry.com and MyTree.com.

Searching on the Internet is getting better but one must still be careful about data collected through the Internet. The latest issue of Family Chronicle, issue for May/June 2003 has an article about fraudulent genealogy. It may be of interest to some of you.

Timeline for			
Date	Event/Location	Age	Source
April 21, 1900	Birth, Your town, SK		Birth certificate #
April 23, 1900	Baptismal Your Church, Your town, SK	2 days	Your Church records, page
Oct. 12, 1906	First day of school	6 years	School register
Dec. 11 1916	Vote for Prohibition		
Apr 1 1918	Prohibition took effect		
May 21, 1918			

This is a sample of some of the events that could go into a personal timeline.

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# Cemetery Program

BY LINDA NEELY, MCCSG  
SGS Cemetery Coordinator

As we head out into the cemeteries for a summer of recording, we might keep a few simple rules in mind regarding the way we conduct ourselves in cemeteries. The following list is taken from one of my favorites websites, City of the Silent at <http://www.alsirat.com/silence>. By the way – did you know there's a word to describe you cemetery enthusiasts – taphophiles.

## Cemetery Etiquette: Rules for Taphophiles and Tourists

- Observe all posted rules.
- Keep your speed on cemetery roads to ten mph or less unless otherwise posted.
- Stay out of cemeteries after dark. Not only is this taken as a sign of disrespect, but also you may also trip and injure yourself or inadvertently damage monuments.
- Avoid mourners. If they approach you, be honest about the purpose of your visit. If you wish to photograph them, ask their permission. Many families are very willing to include a stranger in their circle and tell her or him about the loved one(s) being honored.
- Be friendly and courteous to all that you meet.
- Do not do tombstone rubbings on thin stones. Your weight may crack or snap the stone.
- Do not remove anything from a grave that you did not put there yourself unless it is obvious litter. This includes flowers, coins, stones, dirt, and other artifacts.
- Observe floral regulations.
- In some cultures, photographing cemeteries or mourners is a taboo. If told to put away your camera, do so.
- Keep a respectful silence. Speak to your companions in a low tone of voice.
- If asked to leave a cemetery by an employee, mourner, or officer of the law, do so without argument unless you have a legitimate purpose for being there. Tourism does not count as legitimate in some locales.
- Do not apply shaving cream to stones. Learn to use the light to your advantage.
- Pick up any litter you may find. Leave no evidence of your visit.
- Don't treat a cemetery visit as a party: avoid the use of all varieties of drugs, including alcohol.
- Turn off your car radio/stereo while driving or parking in cemeteries.
- Leave tombstones where you find them.
- Report fresh incidents of vandalism or theft to the police.
- Do not use cemeteries as a camping ground or a lover's lane.
- Picnics are usually acceptable as long as you clean up afterwards.

As always you can email me at [lnelly@accesscomm.ca](mailto:lnelly@accesscomm.ca) if you want to get some recording sheets and do a cemetery or if you have a cemetery story you want to share with us.

Some old RM maps that need replacing are: 1, 9, 17, 94, 103, 107, 111, 121, 122, 139, 141, 154, 161, 171, 181, 213, 232, 241, 243, 244, 245, 252, 279, 287, 303, 315, 346, 372, 376, 405, 409, 426, 436, 466, 588.

*Last words: Now let the world go as it will; I care for nothing more. Henry II, died 1189.*



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# SGS Bulletin Board

## LIBRARY CLOSURES

June 30 - Closed  
July 1 - Canada Day  
August 4 - Saskatchewan Day  
September 1 - Labour Day  
October 11 - Thanksgiving Day  
October 24 & 25 - SGS Seminar in Saskatoon  
November 11 - Remembrance Day  
December 24 to January 5, 2004 - Christmas

## SUMMER HOURS

Monday - Friday, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.  
(Effective April 28, 2003)

## WINTER HOURS

Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.  
(Effective September 10, 2002 to April 26, 2003)

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## Missing Books

The following books are missing from the SGS library. Please check to see if you have any of them. If you do, please notify me and/or return as soon as possible. Celeste Rider, Librarian - (306)780-9207 or e-mail: [sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca).

- Dictionary of Scottish Emigrant to USA, Volume 2
- NGS (National Genealogical Society) Quarterly, September 1995 issue
- Walk Back Through Time. A History of Langenburg and District
- Your English Ancestry. A Guide for North Americans

## GENEALOGY SUMMER CAMP 2003

*Genealogy Summer Camp* is being sponsored by Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) and is taught by a Certified Saskatchewan Instructor and Record Searcher.

This Summer Camp will focus only on Saskatchewan records and will give you an opportunity to learn how to conduct genealogical research in Saskatchewan. Consists of tutorials and help with specific research goals at the SGS, the Regina Public Library, the Saskatchewan Archives Board and the Family History Centre. This hands-on program will help participants make optimum use of their research time.

Date: August 18-20, 2003

Time: 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Location: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society  
1870 Lorne Street, Regina

Registration Fee: \$50.00 / student

Textbook: *Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them* ... approximately \$24.00 (10% off of original price)

Minimum of 6 students and maximum of 10. Contact the SGS Office for further details or for a brochure.

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## MICROFICHE READERS FOR SALE

SGS has 2 microfiche readers for sale. Call the office for more information (306) 780-9207 or e-mail: [margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca).

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## In Memory Of

- ◆ Elaine Dumba, wife of Andrew - April 19 - Weyburn, SK

# Announcements

## **American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (AHSGR) Conference**

Plan now to attend in Yakima, Washington on 15-22 June 2003. For more details contact AGSGR, 631 D Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 65802-1199, e-mail: [ahsgr@ahsgr.org](mailto:ahsgr@ahsgr.org), web site: [www.ahsgr.org](http://www.ahsgr.org).

## **8<sup>th</sup> Yorkshire Family History Fair**

The largest Family History event in the UK to take place at York Racecourse (Knavesmire Exhibition Centre) on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2003. Cafeteria facilities available and admission fee. Further details: Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND England.

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

This years conference will be held on 18-20 July 2003 in Salt Lake City, Utah at the Holiday Inn, 999 South Main Street. Theme is "*European Past of the American Present*". For more information see web site: <http://feefhs.org> or contact: FEEFHS, PO Box 510898, Salt Lake City UT 84151-0898.

## **23<sup>rd</sup> Annual International Conference on Jewish Genealogy**

The conference will be held 20-25 July, 2003 at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, DC. For more details as they become available: [www.JEWISHGEN.ORG/DC2003](http://www.JEWISHGEN.ORG/DC2003).

## **Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe (SGGEE) 2003 Convention**

Coastal Terrace Inn in Edmonton, Alberta has been selected as the site for the 2003 SGGEE Convention which will be held 8-10 August, 2003. Convention information regarding speakers, registration fees etc. will be posted on the SGGEE web site [www.sggee.org](http://www.sggee.org), SGGEE March Journal, e-mail: [contact@sggee.org](mailto:contact@sggee.org), or write to SGGEE, PO Box 905 Station "M", Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2J3.

## **Family History Conference**

"*A Little of What Your Fancy*" will be hosted by the Essex Society for Family History in association with the Federation of Family History Societies on 29-31 August 2003 at the University of Essex Colchester. They will try to enhance your knowledge of the lives of our ancestors, colonials, soldiers, sailors, lawyers and others. Contact: Mrs. Heather Feather, 52 Symons Avenue, Leigh on Sea Essex SS9 5QE.

## **Ulster Historical Foundation**

The 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Family History Conference "History from Headstones" will take place on 29 September - 4 October 2003 in Belfast. Delegates will get the opportunity to visit archives such as the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI), the National Archives, the National Library of Ireland, and more. E-mail: [enquiry@uhf.org.uk](mailto:enquiry@uhf.org.uk); web site: [www.ancestryireland.com](http://www.ancestryireland.com).

## **The Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference**

"*Countdown to Discovery: A World of Hidden Treasures*" is being hosted by the Florida State Genealogical Society on 3-6 September 2003 at the Renaissance Orlando Resort at Seaworld in Orlando, Florida. Contact The Federation of Genealogical Societies, PO Box 200940, Austin, Texas 78720-0940, e-mail: [ncc@fgs.org](mailto:ncc@fgs.org), web site: [www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org).

## **Germans from Russia Heritage Society**

The Germans from Russia Heritage Society Convention will be held in Rapid City, South Dakota on 4-7 September 2003 at the Ramkota Hotel and Convention Center. Watch the GRHS web site for more information on the convention <http://www.grhs.org/convention.html> or e-mail: [Rachel@grhs.org](mailto:Rachel@grhs.org).

## **Polish Genealogical Society of America (PGSA)**

The 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference will be held 3-5 October 2003 in Rosemont, Illinois. See [www.pgsa.org](http://www.pgsa.org) for details.



**New England Regional Genealogical Conference**  
This event is being held 6-9 November 2003 at the waterfront Sea Crest Resort, North Falmouth, Cape Cod, MA. More information is available at: <http://rootsweb.com/~manergc/index.htm> or write to ENG, PO Box 922, South Harwich MA 02661.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Saskatoon Branch of SGS

Tim Janzen is a special guest that will be speaking in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan at Bethany Manor on June 28, 2003 from 9:00 am - 12:00 pm and from 1:00 - 4:00 pm. He is a world famous genealogist from

Portland, Oregon; specializes in European especially Russian genealogy and is behind the "Grandma" program. For more information contact: Vera Falk at (306)492-4731.

### Using the Internet in Family History Research Workshop

Workshop will take place at Carnduff High School on Saturday, 20 September 2003 from 10:30 am to 4:00 pm. Instructor is Christina Krismer. Final details have yet to be worked out. For more information, contact Stella Harrison at e-mail: [stelharr@sasktel.net](mailto:stelharr@sasktel.net).

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## Queries

**KEMP:** Trying to locate a family member of Alan Walter **Kemp** b. c 1925, only son of Walter **Kemp** and Hilda Rose Kemp nee **Askew**. They all lived in Regina for many years. Hilda died there in 1968 age 76 and Alan Walter was last known in Calgary working for CP Oil & Gas. As a young boy I met Alan when he passed through the UK with the RCAF in WWII. E-mail Barrie Cooper of Cardiff Wales at [bw-dc.cooper@ntlworld.com](mailto:bw-dc.cooper@ntlworld.com).

**LANG:** Malcolm **Lang** b. abt. 1852 Port Glasgow, Scotland; immigrated to Ontario about 1860; d. in Yorkton after 1902; single. John **Lang** b. abt. 1961; immigrated to Ontario abt 1860 and left Ontario before 1896; married and raised a family (name of wife and children unknown); settled in Yorkton. Alexander **Lang** b. abt. 1872 in Ontario and left abt. 1926; died in Yorkton; unmarried. Any information appreciated. Mary MacKay, PO Box 16, Paisley ON N0G 2N0; e-mail: [jms.mackay@bmts.com](mailto:jms.mackay@bmts.com).

**MCCRIMMON:** Duncan John b. 1854 Glengarry, Ontario d. 1938 Hughten, Saskatchewan m. Flora **Cameron** b. 1867 Kenyon, Ontario d. 1952 Hughten, Saskatchewan. Moved to Dundurn, Saskatchewan in 1905 where he farmed, later moving to Hughten where he operated a livery & machine business (McCrimmon Bros.). Six children: Donald (Dan), John, Malcolm Duncan, Neil William, Margaret and William (d. as infant). Looking for anyone who may have photos, stories, history books etc of this family. Any information appreciated. Lillian McCrimmon, 115 - 7466 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Burnaby BC V3N 1Z9.

**MORRISON/HARROD:** Joseph James **Morrison** b. 1872 Bruce or Grey County, Ontario d. 1932 Grenfell, Saskatchewan. 1<sup>st</sup> m. Elizabeth **Storyack** d. 1915 - 5 children. 2<sup>nd</sup> m. Mary Agnes **Harrod** b. 1993 Guildford, Surrey, England d. 1950 Corning, Saskatchewan m. March 1918 Hazel Cliff, Saskatchewan. Five children: twins died as infants, Phyllis, Edna and Lennard. Any information appreciated on this family. Lillian McCrimmon, 115 - 7466 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Burnaby BC V3N 1Z9.

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# Advertising

## Prairie Ancestors Research Services

**Linda J. Neely, MCCSG**  
26 McNaughton Ave, Regina, SK  
S4R 4M2 (306)543-8923  
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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: [sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgs@accesscomm.ca)

Cutoff for Bulletins are: July 15, 2003, October 15, 2003; January 15, 2004; April 15, 2004.



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## Research

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

## Books & Supplies

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

## 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 (You must supply name(s) of who to request permission from).**
- 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*

# SGS BRANCHES: CONTACTS & MEETINGS

**BATTLEFORDS BRANCH:** RR 3, North Battleford, SK S9A 2X4. Meetings: 3rd Wed. (except May, June, July, August & December) 7:00 pm at North Battleford Library. Contact: Janice Walker #(306)445-5425

**BIGGAR BRANCH:** Box 1103, Biggar, S0K 0M0. Meetings: 2nd Wed. 7:30 pm at Post Office - 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue entrance. Contact: Barb Archibald #(306)948-2138. E-mail: bjarch@sk.sympatico.ca

**BORDER BRANCH:** Box 180, Marshall, S0M 1R0. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except June, July & December) 7:00 pm at Lloydminster Public Library (Ken Burke Meeting Room, lower level). Contact: Millie Rudolph # (306)387-6585. E-mail: m.rudolph@sk.sympatico.ca

**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 #(306)796-2148. E-mail: barry.berg@sasktel.net

**CRAIK BRANCH:** Box 478, Craik, S0G 0V0. Meetings: 3rd Mon. (7:00 pm in summer / 2:00 pm in winter) at Craik Library. Contact: Pauline Dixon #(306)734-2249

**GRASSLANDS BRANCH:** Box 272, Mankota, S0H 2W0. Meetings: 3rd Tues (except July & August) at 7:30 pm at Mankota RM Office. Contact: Linda Calvin #(306)478-2314

**GRENFELL BRANCH:** Box 61, Grenfell, S0G 2B0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. 7:30 pm (July, August & December) at Grenfell Museum - History Room. Contact: Lloyd Arthur #(306)697-3176

**MOOSE JAW BRANCH:** Box 154, Briercrest, S0H 0K0. Meetings: 4th Tues. (except July, August & December) 7:00 pm at Moose Jaw Public Library. Contact: Marge Cleave #(306)799-2004. E-mail: grcleave@sasktel.net

**NORTH-EAST BRANCH:** Box 1988, Melfort, S0E 1A0. Meetings: 1st Tues. (except January and June - September) 7:30 pm at North East Leisure Centre - Melfort. Contact: Blair Gordon #(306)752-2168. E-mail: gordbl@sk.sympatico.ca

**PANGMAN BRANCH:** Box 23, Pangman, S0C 2C0. Meetings: 4th Wed from April-June/August at 7:00 pm and 4<sup>th</sup> Sat from January-March at 1:30 pm at Pangman Regional Library. Contact: Edith Merritt #(306)442-4206. E-mail: emerritt@sk.sympatico.ca or Joyce Carlson #(306)454-2400. E-mail: jlcarlson@sk.sympatico.ca

**PIESTONE BRANCH:** Box 164, Moosomin, S0G 3N0. Meetings: 3rd Wed (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public Library. Contact: John C. Meen #(306)435-2363. E-mail: j.meen@sk.sympatico.ca

**PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH:** Box 1464, Prince Albert, S6V 5T1. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except July & August) 7:30 pm at Prince Albert Museum. Contact: Annette Krayetski #(306)763-5029. E-mail: ve5bf@sk.sympatico.ca

**QUILL PLAINS BRANCH:** Box 68, Kelvington, S0A 1W0. Meetings: 1st Wed.(except August & September) 7:30 pm at Kelvington Public Library. Contact: Dianne Gradin #(306)327-5379. E-mail: gdgradin@sk.sympatico.ca

**REGINA BRANCH:** 2818 Sinton Avenue, Regina, SK S4S 1K3. Meetings: 4th Tues. (June, July & August) 7:30 pm at Knox Metropolitan Church. Contact: Robert Ewart #(306)584-2582. E-mail: robert.ewart@sk.sympatico.ca

**SASKATOON BRANCH:** Albert Community Centre, Box 5, 610 Clarence Avenue South, Saskatoon, S7H 2E2. Meetings: 2nd Wed. (except July & August) 7:15 pm at Albert Community Centre (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Auditorium). Contact: Michelle Rusk #(306)384-8813. E-mail: mac.rusk@shaw.ca

**SOUTHEAST BRANCH:** Box 460, Carnduff, S0C 0S0. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm alternating at Oxbow Public Library or #8-204 4<sup>th</sup> Street West, Carnduff. Contact: Stella Harrison #(306)482-3410. E-mail: stelhar@sasktel.net

**SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH:** 321 North Railway Street E, Swift Current, S9H 1C6. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except June, July, August & December) 7:30 pm at the above address (basement). Contact: Beverly Hagen #(306)297-3122. E-mail: jensen@sasktel.net

**WEST CENTRAL BRANCH:** Box 263, Eston, S0L 1A0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. (except July & August) at Wheatland Regional Library (November-April 9:30 am & May-October 7:30 pm). Contact: D. Eileen Martsch #(306)962-4577. E-mail: emartsch@sasktel.net

**WEYBURN BRANCH:** Box 1422, Weyburn, S4H 3J9. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Weyburn Public Library - Meeting Room. Contact: Hannah Bell #(306)842-7529.

**YORKTON BRANCH:** c/o Yorkton Public Library, 93 Broadway Street West., Yorkton, S3N 0L9. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Yorkton Public Library. Contact: Deirdre Crichton #(306)782-7022. E-mail: dcrichto@parkland.lib.sk.ca

## Contacts:

**RADVILE:** Elda Henheffer, Box 27, Radville, S0C 2G0 #(306)869-3153



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

## BASIC SEARCH

\$35 CDN / \$35 US / £21 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 30¢ per page for paper to paper copies and 75¢ 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 - \$2.00 per obituary, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope. General Search - \$2.00 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 - \$10.00 per obituary.

**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.

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## 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 1869-1905; Marriages 1869-1920; Deaths 1869-1930

(For a marriage record both parties considered as one. Report will include the information from the index as well as information about how to obtain 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 - must specify location
- Index to 1871 Census of Ontario - must specify county
- 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: Births 1872-1901; Marriages 1872-1926; Deaths 1872-1981
- 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.)

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

- Indian and Metis Sources - \$50.00 CDN/US per family
- Henderson Directory - \$10.00 per name
- National Burial Index - \$5.00 per name per location or \$10.00 per surname only
- Pre-1869 Marriage Records for Ontario - \$10 per couple per district
- Repertoires for RC Parishes of Quebec 1700-1765 - \$20.00 per hour; minimum charge \$10.00 per ½ hour
- Householders Index for Griffith Valuations in Ireland 1845-1867 - \$20.00 per hour; minimum charge \$10.00 per ½ hour
- Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, Volumes 1-67 - \$10.00 for each year. *Ask for research policy*



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