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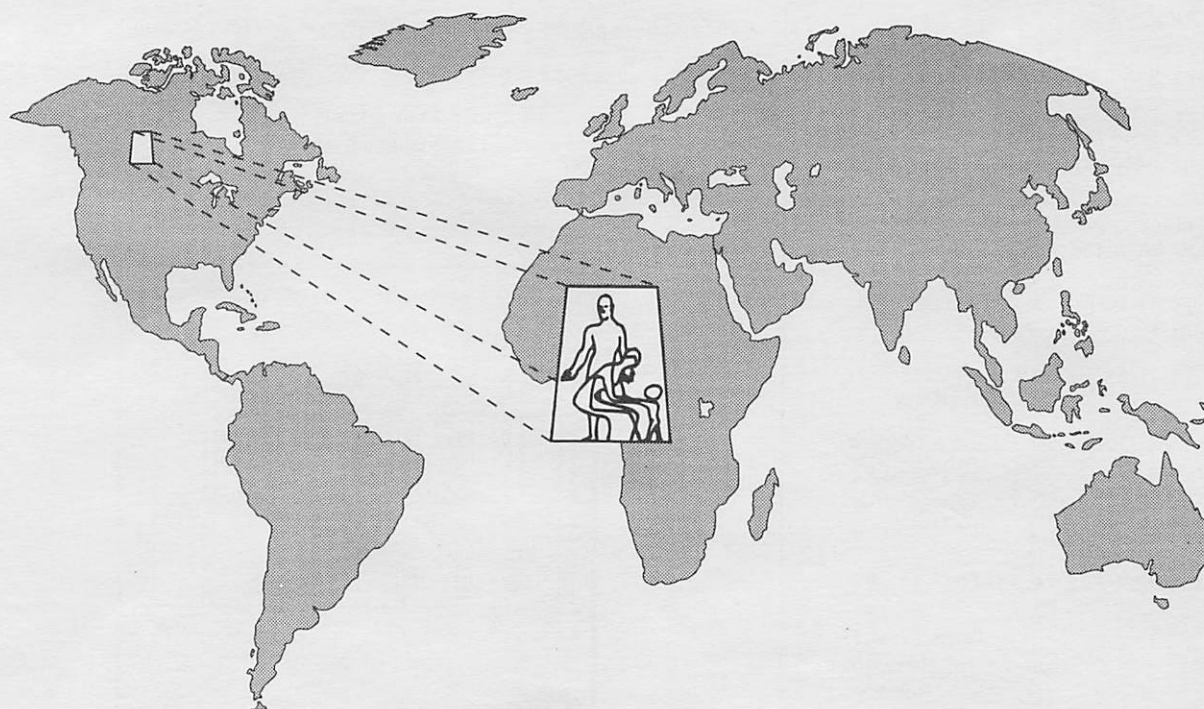


Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 35 NUMBER 4

DECEMBER 2004

BULLETIN



Helping you research your family history around the world

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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November 5 & 6, 2005 - 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.

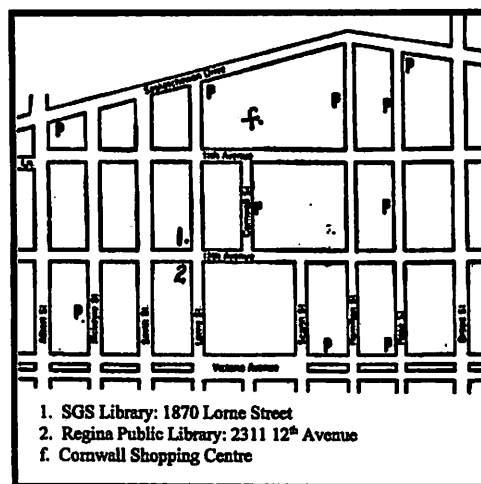
The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).

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

Membership is for the current calendar year at \$34.00 per family, \$32.00 for senior citizens.

Donations to the SGS may be used
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Other organizations are invited to exchange
their publications with the *Bulletin*.





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The *Bulletin* accepts paid advertisements. We reserve the right to refuse any advertisements at its discretion. 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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Contents

President's Letter	114
Editor's Note	114
Homesteading in the West - 1908	115
News and Notes	118
Doukhobor Documents Discovered in Former Soviet Archives	123
SGS Invites You to Celebrate Saskatchewan 2005	124
List of Executions in Essex 1767-1899	125
SGS Library Additions	i
SGS News	iii
Government of Canada Introduces Legislation...Census Records	iv
Saskatchewan Heritage Award	iv
SGS Membership Renewal Time	v
The Board of Directors Would Like Your Input	vi
Book Reviews	vii
Periodicals, Journals and Newsletters in the SGS Library	viii
Drang nach Osten: The German Migration to the East, Part 1	133
A Genealogist's Christmas Eve	142
Genealogy on GOOGLE	143
Old Pictures	143
Dysart Museum	144
Orphan Genealogy Documents	144
Computer Column	145
Cemetery Program	147
Town of Hoffer	147
SGS Bulletin Board	148
Announcements	150
Advertising	151
SGS Branches: Contacts & Meetings	152

Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is January 15, 2005. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

President's Letter

BY: ROCKY SAMPLE
SGS President

At the end of my first year as your president I wish to thank all the Board members, Staff, Volunteers and Members for your dedication to SGS in the past year.

Congratulations to Moose Jaw for hosting a successful Seminar.

SGS would like to encourage all members to take part in the celebrations planned throughout the province for the centennial in 2005.

Already there are many projects planned, both by communities and individuals – www.sask2005.ca. As genealogists, there are a few projects that are unique to our interest in family history. Create a quilt, designed in the form of a family tree. Tackle that book you've been thinking about for years. Brush up on your research. Invite friends and family back home for a visit or reunion. You can present them with family tree charts so that they and their children can truly **Walk in Your Ancestor's Footsteps**. Use your imaginations, and don't hesitate to share your ideas with us.

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Editor's Notes

BY: MARGE THOMAS
Executive Director

In this issue, there is an update article on the status of the post 1901 census by Statistics Canada. See more information on the actual act <http://globalgenealogy.com/>. Lets hope this bill passes through both Houses of Parliament quickly. The 92 years have already passed so the census could be released as soon as it is passes.

This issue has a renewal form for 2005 membership and please be sure to fill in the survey and mail it along with your renewal.

Thanks to those people who have submitted articles to the **Bulletin**.

Merry Christmas and all the best to you and yours in 2005!

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SaskCulture Inc. provides networking, programming and advocacy services to its members and Saskatchewan's cultural community as a whole. To find out more about SaskCulture Inc. visit our Web site at www.saskculture.sk.ca



Homesteading in the West – 1908

BY BETTY SAUNDERS

The following “true story” was written by my great aunt, Flora Matilda (LaPointe) Wheelock, born April 10, 1885 at Jacquet River, New Brunswick, and died at Berwick, Maine August 21, 1984. Her mother and step-father, Margaret (Shannon) LaPointe and Charles LeBel, were among the first settlers at McGivney Junction, New Brunswick. The Agatha (LaPointe) and Harry Sullivan mentioned in the story were my grandparents.

(Flora’s story) – “I became 81 years old the 10th day of April, 1966, and this experience in my life is so far in the past that I am not certain it will be accepted for a first person award (in Readers Digest), but I am going to try for it.”

In the year 1908, in the month of April, I was then just 23 years of age, my husband Burt and I and our not quite two-year-old son Burton, Jr., travelled by train from Boston to McGivney Junction, New Brunswick, Canada to visit my folks. My husband’s parents lived in Roxbury, Massachusetts and so did we at that time.

My sister Agathé and her husband Harry Sullivan and their infant daughter (Andrée) had gone from McGivney Junction out to Saskatchewan to take up homesteading, and had been urging us in every letter to come out and join them and take up 150 acres near them in Morse, Saskatchewan. We, being young and adventurous, thought it a good idea. I already visiting in Canada, it was a small matter to pack our few belongings and board a train for Montreal, the point from which harvest trains at that time were going out to the western provinces at cheaper-than-standard rates; what could be more convenient? Shortly we were aboard a harvest train and on our way to Morse.

The train accommodations were such that, when night came on and passengers prepared to retire, the seat backs were lowered to form beds and one found oneself head to head or feet to feet with total strangers, possibly on their way to wheat harvesting – or perhaps with a confidence man – on a different mission. To make sure we would not be robbed of our little cash, we wore money belts. As for eating, in the absence of dining cars, we carried with us a hamper of food and ingredients for

tea or coffee, and other things needful for our journey.

After four or five days travelling, we arrived in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. There we changed trains and travelled an additional 74 miles to Morse. Since my sister and her family lived about 40 miles distance from that depot, we had a farmer cart us over the prairie to their homestead. There we paid and thanked our driver, were warmly welcomed by Agatha and Harry, then settled down to rest our tired bodies. For the time being, they and their daughter were living in a dugout. A barn was being built, and a house was to be built later. Needless to say, living in this earth and sod shelter was an unusual experience for us – fresh from Boston! But it was not unusual for that time and place. The boundary between their homestead and that of their German neighbours was a sizable brook.

About a week after our arrival, the men took off on foot across the prairie to look for work at a railroad construction site, 65 miles from the homestead. Developing a homestead called for cash as well as labour. Before leaving, they ploughed a fire guard around the dugout and barn for safety. They would return for us when they found work and had arranged for our coming, having planned to erect an army tent and accessory buildings for mules and miscellaneous other possessions.

This was a new loneliness for Agatha and me, even though we had the children for company, and daily chores to do. It was so lonely I would sometimes take my young son by the hand and wander off a little way from the dugout shelter to sit down and cry. I didn’t want my sister to witness my misery. At night the coyotes’ eerie howling made me wish I had never undertaken that trip. I suppose my sister’s hens and chickens, housed in a small shed, were what drew the coyotes.

About three days after the men left on their journey to the railroad construction site, my sister started off across the prairie to their German neighbour’s home to get a fresh milk supply, carrying a gallon pail for that purpose. This involved following buffalo trails for about a mile and a half, so she went armed with two small

loaded pistols attached to a leather belt. Safety precautions were always wise; and she had the coyotes in mind as well.

After she left, I was still outdoors with the children, watching her disappear in the distance, when all of a sudden I spied smoke – then flame! As the fire made its way nearer and nearer, I began to know panic. Grabbing the children, I ran down the steps into the dugout and seized the old family Bible that I had packed and brought with us to our new home. Placing it on the top step of the dugout, I opened it – to no special chapter -- held each child by the hand, and asked God to save us; I had heard about the great devastation of prairie fires. As the flames drew nearer, where the grass was tall, the flames reared up; where there was a rise in the ground and the grass was thinner, the flames died down; but, always, a fresh breeze helped the flames along!

Meanwhile, my sister had seen from across the fields what was happening and, in her fear for us, started back. The German lady gave her a wet sack with which – when she came to where she could use it – she could beat a path through the flames. When she came to the brook separating the two homesteads, she could not locate her dugout because the smoke was blinding her. She followed the brook's course, however, and eventually found the right trail. Black with smoke and drooping with exhaustion, we hardly recognized her when she did reach the dugout. By the time she reached us, the flames had died out at the fire guard. What a thankful family we were because of God's protection!

Two weeks after leaving us, our husbands had provided for our housing near the construction site, and my Husband Burt returned with a covered wagon, drawn by two bulky mules, to gather Agatha, me, our two children and our small possessions, for the trip back to the worksite where they were employed. He had a difficult time finding his way back to the dugout, since the burnt-over area changed the appearance of things. He had to inquire at different homes for directions, and not many houses had been erected yet on the 160-acre homestead holdings.

The next day we packed our belongings – blankets, dishes, and the most needed things which belonged to my sister.

Her possessions included a hen and half a dozen just-hatched chickens, with food for their use.

We headed for Swift River, Saskatchewan, three or four days distance by mule team, as mules travel at their own rate.

On the 9th of June, my son Burton's second birthday, we ran into a snowstorm, a storm of such intensity that we were glad to take shelter in an old barn, wrapped in our blankets and bedded down in dirty hay.

The chickens died from the freezing cold, so the following day, my sister killed and dressed the hen and made a stew over a fire built on the barn floor.

We disposed of this heartening meal and again climbed into the covered wagon to continue our journey, arriving next night at a dugout which we found unoccupied, but with food strewn around.

It did contain bunks, but no one seemed to need shelter that night, so we took our blankets and hamper, and began to prepare something to eat.

We were not more than ten minutes in possession when rats, or something very like rats, invaded the place from holes in the walls.

It did not take long to pick up our goods and get back into the wagon. My husband had tied a mule on either side, to the front wheels of the wagon, so it was rock and roll all night long.

He slept in a blanket under the wagon, and probably slept soundly; but I, inside the wagon (and expecting our second child around the last of August), found the night hard to get through.

At last we reached the construction site, where the men had been hired, unloaded our belongings and placed them in the tent, which had been set up, and which looked like a secure shelter.

In it were already a stove, a long wooden table with benches, and cots arranged for our comfort.

On a day near the end of July, after we had our noon meal, and the men had gone back to work, a severe electric storm with high winds came up and, at its height, blew the army tent down over us.

We could not get out the tent opening, as it was flat on the ground; so my sister and her two-year-old daughter, and I and my son crept out from beneath the

tent and made for a small shed nearby, finding temporary shelter with the two mules.

They put up quite a fuss at our entrance and almost scared us out into the storm again. Nevertheless, we felt safer inside than out, and so stood our ground.

When the men who worked not far off, saw what had happened, they hurried to our rescue, not knowing we were in the mule shed.

They hollered, thinking we were still trapped, and were relieved when they discovered us safe, but somewhat shaken, in the mule shed.

With help from several other men who had been working near them, they soon set up the tent again, for which we gave them heartfelt thanks.

With our tent put to rights, and ourselves dressed in dry clothing, all was well once more.

By now I felt that I should get to some place where we could be within fairly easy reach of a hospital so that I could get proper care for the birth of our second child.

My husband was Aware of my discomfort, too, and planned to go to Moose Jaw about the middle of August. We did this, and found a furnished apartment to rent while I waited for the expected event.

On the 29th day of August, I was taken over to the hospital, and on the 30th gave birth to our second son, Cleveland.

We remained in Moose Jaw for several weeks, then moved to a small house in the valley through which the Saskatchewan River flowed, and remained there through the winter.

As a young mother in an untamed environment, numbers of things worried me, among them – snakes. I had found them in our beds and beneath them.

Our two-year-old was caught up with one day, sitting on the ground in the path of an approaching rattler. And in the valley where we lived we were not far from an Indian reservation.

Tales of kidnapping came too readily to mind when the princess of the tribe, showing special interest in our son Burton, would alight from her pony and pick him up and cuddle him. In long retrospect, it was probably very unnecessary anxiety.

Well, to bring this narrative to an end, we decided to return east to our own familiar world, and I was much relieved to again be among relatives and friends.

I gave birth to three more children, a daughter and two sons.

Now I am a grandmother and a great-grandmother and, at 81 years of age, hale and happy.

Flora, widowed at age 61, lived to be 99 years and 4 months old, and had added to her descendants – five great-great-grandchildren.

My grandparents returned to McGivney, New Brunswick in 1914. Harry died in May 1921 as a result of an accident on the railroad. Agatha died two years later in August 1923. Surviving them were 2 daughters and 4 sons. The children were separated into two Catholic orphanages, my mother Patricia being 9 years old at the time. She stayed until she was 21, then returned home to McGivney and married my dad William Fairley.

The only information that I have been able to obtain on my grandfather, Harry Edward Sullivan, is that he was born in Dublin, Ireland, the son of Thomas Sullivan and Elizabeth Corrigan. He came to Nova Scotia as a young boy. I have yet to discover if his parents came with him. I have no information on siblings.

If anyone happens to discover any information on my grandfather, such as his ancestry, his deed for property in Sask., or any facts pertaining to their stay there, I would appreciate hearing from you.

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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.25-1, Spring 2004.

- The Lofthus Family or "The Tale of Two Houses"
- Passenger List Transcribing Project

BRANTches - Brant County Branch OGS, Vol.24, No.3, August 2004.

- Brantford Daily Courier, 1901 Deaths

The Bulletin - Kawartha Branch OGS, Vol.29, No.2, May 2004.

- Settlers Sheets - list is alphabetical by name
- Cavan Parish Anglican Church Marriages (continued)

Cariboo Notes - Quesnel Branch British Columbia Genealogical Society, Vol.20, No.3, Spring 2004.

- British Columbia Small Debts Court (Quesnel) Case Files Originals 1919-1948
- Tips for Avoiding Spam

Chinook - Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.24, No.3, June 2004.

- The Wilmot's Newcastle Hatchery
- Who are the Celts?
- Calgary, Alberta, Her Industries & Resources
- Going Home: Family History Research in Sunny Saskatchewan

Connections - Quebec Family History Society, Vol.26, No.4, June 2004.

- Diary of a Warrior - an excerpt from a WW2 diary
- Unanimous Consent. The Parliament of Quebec enacted Tartan Day.
- Montreal 1900 - 'Tis Fifty Years Since. The story of what Montreal looked like in 1853.

East European Genealogist - Journal of the East European Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.12, No.3, Spring 2004.

- EEGS Surname and Village-Town Index

Families - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.43, No.3, August 2004.

- New Sources of Passenger Information, illustrated by three vessels out of Limerick in 1819
- Adventures in Genealogical Policing
- Genealogical Standards: Standards for Sharing Information with Others

Generations - Manitoba Genealogical Society, Vol.29, No.2, June 2004.

- Manitoba Militia Officers 1885-1914

Generations - New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.26, No.2, Summer 2004.

- The Rise and Fall of a Shipbuilding Community - Clifton, New Brunswick
- Saint John City and County Goal (Jail) Records
- New Brunswick Migrants to Victoria, Australia

- New Brunswick in 1848: As Seen by Traugott Bromme
- PANB Index to Land Grants St. Martins, St. John County
- Small Cemeteries in St. Croix, New Brunswick

Heritage Echoe's - Weyburn Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, June 2004.

- Railway Records

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley, Vol.9, No.1, May 2004.

- Peterborough Lift Lock
- Major Fires: The Quaker Oats Fire 1916
- The Doctors and Bell Telephone, 1903

Kingston Relations - Kingston Branch OGS, Vol.31, No.3, May/June 2004.

- Canadian Home Children: Displacement, Loss, Recovery

Lambton Lifeline - Lambton Branch OGS, Vol.21, No.2, June 2004.

- Ontario Strays - Pinehill Cemetery, Bosanquet Township, Lambton County

London Leaf - London & Middlesex Branch OGS, Vol.31, No.2, May 2004.

- PERSI Online
- Current Obituaries On- Line for Areas in or Around Middlesex County
- Soldiers' Dependents' Fund - City of London - 1919

Muskoka Parry Sound Genealogy Group, Vol.20, No.1, April 2004.

- Gravenhurst - It's History to 2004

- Death Index Muskoka-Parry Sound 1890

Newfoundland Ancestor, Vol.20, No.2, 2004.

- The West End of St. John's
- Newfoundland Strays-Deaths Afar

The Nipissing Voyageur – Nipissing District Branch of OGS, Vol.25, No. 2, June 2004.

- Members of Lodge 234 – Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen 1884-1934, North Bay, Ontario

Norfolks – Norfolk County Branch OGS, Vol.18, No. 2, May 2004.

- Business Directory Township of Townsend

The Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol.XXII./1, Spring 2004.

- Records of Nova Scotians from the Tewksbury Mass. Almshouse
- 1698 Acadian Census at Port Royal
- Naturalized as British Subjects in Nova Scotia 1848-1867
- Changing One's Name in Nova Scotia - II

Now and Then - Regina Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Vol.22, No.2, May 2004.

- Planning One Reunion
- The Legislative Library

Ottawa Branch News – Ottawa Branch OGS, Vol.37, No.3, May – July 2004.

- Looking for Someone from Around Thurso, Quebec? A transcription of Thurso Protestant Cemetery available on the internet.
- The CANLOAN – Memorial. Canadian officers who volunteered to serve in the British Army in Europe WW2.
- Interesting Web Sites

Our Waterloo Kin – Waterloo Region Branch OGS, Spring 2004.

- Township of Woolwich
- First Landowners of Woolwich Township
- Computer Corner - Will digital imaging last?

Par Monts Et Riviere La Societe d'histoire des Quatre Lieux, Mai 2004.

Life of Jethro Bachelder 1840-1933

Perth County Profiles – Perth County Branch OGS, Vol.22, No.3, August 2004.

- 150th Anniversary of Elma Township – “I Remember Elma”
- 1905 Listowel Assessment Roll, Lansdown Ward

Relatively Speaking – Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol.32, No.2, May 2004.

- The Anjou List
- Access to Pre-1905 Alberta Registrations
- Are Your Ancestors Still Talking to You?

Rooting Around Huron – Huron County Branch OGS, Vol.25, No.3, August 2004.

- Cornish Surnames
- The Non-Summer of 1816

Saskatchewan History, Vol.56, No.1, Spring 2004.

- “The House in Buffalo Country”: Hudson House on the North Saskatchewan River, 1778-1787
- Looking into the Archives: The Claybank Brick Plant Fonds

Sault Channels – Sault Ste. Marie & District Branch OGS, Vol.22, No.2, June 2004.

- Local History Books – Algoma and Sault Ste. Marie
- Base Line Public School Teachers 1880 – 1965

SCAN – Simcoe County Ancestor News, Vol.22, No.2, May 2004.

- Marriage and Divorce Since 1000 AD
- Return of Settlers Located in the Township of Heytsbury (Thence Township of Oro)

SGGEE Journal – Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe, Vol.6, No.2, June 2004.

- A Centennial History of the Evangelical St. Trinity Congregation in Lodz
- Records of the Evangelical Church of Holy Trinity in Lodz, Poland
- Moravians: Settlements in Poland and Volhynia, Early Emigration from Volhynia
- The Immigration of Germans into Volhynia in the 19th Century
- The German Settlements at Lodz

Talbot Times – Elgin County Branch OGS, Vol. XXIII, No.1, March 2004.

- House of Industry and Refuge includes Deaths 1876-1901 and Surgeon's Report to County Council House of Industry 1876-1901

Toronto Tree – Toronto Branch OGS, Vol.35, No.2, March/April 2004.

- Early Blacks in Toronto
- United Empire Loyalist

Traces & Tracks – Wellington County Branch OGS, Vol.4, No.2, Spring 2004.

- Elora Rifle Company 1862 & 1866, Guelph Rifle Company 1866, Mount Forest Rifle Company 1866 and Fergus Rifle Company 1866
- Canadian General Service medal 1866 & 1870

The Tree Climber - Red Deer & District Branch Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol.26, No.2, May 2004.

- Index to Lacombe Globe Obituaries 1998-2003 (that were not printed in the Red Deer Advocate)

Trails - Essex County Branch OGS, Vol.26, No.2, Summer 2004.

- The Canadian Genealogy Centre triples it's content!
- Toronto Emigrant Office Records
- What is a First Cousin Twice Removed?

Victoria Genealogical Society Journal, Vol.27, No.2, June 2004.

- Notes for Beginners - Dates and Dating, Saints and Seasons

Yesterday's Footprints - Lethbridge and District Branch AGS, Vol.21, No.2, April 2004.

- Oblate Archives at Provincial Archives of Alberta (PAA)
- World War 1 Draft Registration Cards for American Servicemen
- National Registration File of 1940

United States

American-Canadian Genealogist, Vol.30, No.3, 2004.

- Soldiers in Our Past
- 1755 - French Regulars Come to Canada

Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly, Vol.XIX, No.2, June 2004.

- Making Money in Genealogy - Turning a Cottage Industry into a Business Sector
- A Sure Way to Improve - Professionals Should Specialize
- Writing Family Histories - Creating the Best Product for Your Clients, Part Two
- Setting Your Fee and Collecting Them

Black Hills Nuggets - Rapid City Society for Genealogical Research, Inc., Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, August 2004.

- Behrens' Funeral Home, Book 6, 1950-1959 (continued)
- Rapid City High School - Class of 1930
- Gleanings - Black Hills Weekly Journal, June/July 1907

Bukovina Society of the Americas Newsletter, Vol.14, No.2, June 2004.

- Update on Our Website
- Bukovinians in Venezuela
- The Regional Distribution of the Germans in Bukovina

The Colorado Genealogist - Colorado Genealogical Society, Vol.65, No.2, May 2004.

- More Pioneers of Colorado
- First Voice in the Wilderness
- Grant Avenue Methodist Church Marriages

The Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter - Bismarck Mandan Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc., Vol.33, No.2, May 2004.

- Honor List of Dead and Missing for the State of North Dakota, continued
- The Dakota Territorial Census of 1885: Ward County
- Burleigh County Naturalization Records Index: continued

Galizien German Descendants, GGD #39, July 2004.

- 19th Century Travel in the Former Crownlands of the Austrian Monarchy
- German History in Eastern Europe - Galicia, Bukowina, Moldau
- Cemeteries and Death Records

GRHS News - Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Vol 2004, No.1, January 2004.

- The End of Microfilm?
- AAADD (Age-Activated Attention Deficit Disorder) - Do You Have It?

Journal of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia International, Vol.27, No.2, Summer 2004.

- The Situation of the Germans in the Countries of Middle-East, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe
- House Owners Lists for Election Gatherings: Data from the Village Grimm in 1889
- Gleanings from the Trails - The Mennonites in Kansas

Morasha - The Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois, Vol.XX, No.1, Spring 2004.

- An Annotated Source List for Further Research in Chicago
- Genealogy Materials Available at Arlington Heights Library
- Changes at Cook County Vital Statistics
- Guidelines for Research at the Illinois State Archives

National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol.92, No.2, June 2004.

- Using Probate Law to Sidestep Missing Records: James Madison McCrary Shows the Way
- Genealogical Research in Kansas

New England Ancestors - New England Historic Genealogical Society, Vol.5, No.3, Summer 2004.

- New Searchable Databases on NewEnglandAncestors.org
- Molecular Genealogy: The Birth of a New Discipline
- An Insiders Look at the Genealogy DNA Field
- A Look at Global Positioning Systems and Genealogy

Oregon Genealogical Society Quarterly, Lane County, Vol.42, No.3, Summer 2004.

- Widow's Pension Applications in Baker County
- The Harvest Crew, Benton County, Oregon 1916
- Historic Oregon Newspapers on Microfilm

Rodziny – Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, Vol. XXVII, No.2, Spring 2004.

- A List of Families Who Moved to Wieliczka for Temporary Work in the Mine, 1867 – 1926
- Researching Polish civil Census Records: *Spis Ludnoœci*
- National Liberation Movements and the Issue of Class Struggle
- From the Słownik Geograficzny

Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol.53, No.3, Spring 2004.

- The Contribution of African-Americans to the American Revolution, Part 2
- United States World War 1 Draft Registrations
- New Internet Sites

Treasure State Lines – Great Falls Genealogy Society, Vol.29, No.2, 2004.

- Cascade County Death Index 1905
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- Bookplates and the Genealogist
- Accounts of Abstinence - Glimpsing The Lives of Our Teetotal Ancestors
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- Puritan Names in Heathfield and Warbleton (Sussex) Parish Registers
- Some Settlers in Ireland

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- How to Find a Maiden Name

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- Sussex Family History Group Launches New CDs
- Where There's A Will

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- A Preacher's Little Black Book
- New Swedish CDs

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- Metropolitan Repositories
- Addresses of Registrars with Fees for certificates as at December 2003 Australia, New Zealand, The United Kingdom and Eire

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- Forster vs. Forster: A Very Melancholy Case - Part 1
- Society Publications on Microfiche

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- Salisbury Infirmary Minutes
- An Inventory of 1731

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Doukhobor Documents Discovered in Former Soviet Archives

A Canadian Doukhobor researcher has discovered a wealth of records in the archives of the former Soviet republics that shed new light on the early history of Doukhobor families. Soon he will be opening them to the wider world.

Over the past three years, nearly 3,000 documents relating to Doukhobors in Russia in the nineteenth century have been discovered at the Russian State Historical Archive, Kherson Region State Archives, Odessa Region State Archives, Central State Historical Archive of Georgia, and the National Archives of Armenia. The records were located in a massive search commissioned by Regina-based researcher and genealogist, Jonathan J. Kalmakoff.

The Tsarist-era documents range from letters and petitions to registers of entire Doukhobor villages and include: lists of Doukhobors living in the Caucasus in the 1850's, 1870's and 1880's; lists of Doukhobors exiled to the Caucasus in the 1830's and 1840's; lists of Doukhobors living in the Molochnaya region in the 1840's and earlier; and much more.

Once the exclusive domain of a handful of Soviet academics, the records had never been systematically examined by Canadian researchers until last year when Kalmakoff began the daunting task of studying and translating every document, which is handwritten in Old Russian script. Taken together, they comprise the most extensive collection of documents concerning Doukhobor family history in the world. Kalmakoff has not yet completed the

exhaustive search and believes more records remain to be found.

Kalmakoff says of the discovery, "Canadian Doukhobors, no doubt, will be astonished and fascinated that so many records have come to light about our ancestors, who kept so few written records of their own. These records contribute enormously to our understanding of our past and allow most Doukhobor families to trace their history back to the eighteenth century and beyond. It is possibly the most important development in the field of Doukhobor genealogy of all time."

In the interests of making these historically important documents accessible to Doukhobors in Canada, Kalmakoff announced today the launch of a series of books featuring English translations of the records. The first title in this series, *1853 Tax List of Doukhobors in the Caucasus*, will be released in October 2004. In addition, Kalmakoff is establishing a special collection at the Saskatchewan Archives Board to make the original Russian copies of the records available to the public.

For additional information on Doukhobor records from Russia, email Jonathan J. Kalmakoff at jon.kalmakoff@accesscomm.ca or visit his Doukhobor Genealogy Website at www.doukhobor.org.

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SGS INVITES YOU TO CELEBRATE SASKATCHEWAN 2005

Walk in the Footsteps of Your Ancestors

SGS would like to encourage all members to take part in all the celebrations planned throughout the province for our centennial in 2005. After all, we don't want to be left out, do we?

Already there are many projects planned, both by communities and individuals – see www.sask2005.ca. As genealogists, there are a few projects we could take on that are unique to our interest in family history.

Maybe you'd like to create a quilt, designed in the form of a family tree. Perhaps you have decided it is now time to finally tackle that book you've been thinking about for years. Or maybe, just maybe, you will want to brush up on your research, which has been gathering dust, and bring it up to date.

Or, gasp!, maybe you will take the plunge and invite friends and family back home for a visit or even a reunion. By doing so, you can present them with family tree charts so that they and their children can truly Walk in the Footsteps of their Ancestors.

Perhaps someone in your family wants to start researching another line in his or her spouse's family. "Beginners Genealogy Kits" are available for a small fee in your Branch office or the SGS office in Regina to help them get started. Encourage them to start walking in those footsteps.

Use your imaginations, and if you come up with a particular good idea, don't hesitate to share it with us.

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& Happy New Year"

from SGS Board and Staff "

List of Executions in Essex 1767-1899

Article has been provided courtesy of Essex Family History Society.

Date	Surname	Forename	Alias	Place	Offence	Notes
1767	Turnball	William			Highway robbery	
1767	Butcher	John		Ingrave	Horse stealing	
1767	Goodeve	Thomas		Halsted	Horse stealing*	
1768	Williams	Thomas		Walthamstow	Hidghway robbery	
1768	Rivers	John	Aaron Springwell	Rochford	Burglary	
1768	Read	Samuel		Marks Tey	Highway robbery	
1768	Saltmarsh	John		Marks Tey	Highway robbery	
1769	Robinson	William			Rape	
1769	Brown	William		Mundon	Horse stealing	
1770	Mott	Thos.		Wethersfield	Burglary	
1770	Eastwell	Richd.		Westersfield	Burglary	
1770	Wilson	Francis			Highway Robbery/Attempt to ravish	
1770	Sorrell	John		Helions Bumpsted	Sheep stealing	
1770	Sorrell	Thos.		Helions Bumpsted	Sheep stealing	
1771	Lunday	John		Theydon Mount	Burglary	
1772	Jones	David			Burglary	
1772	Humphries	John			Burglary	
1772	Dowsett	Samuel		Yardley Herts.	Burglary	
1772	Chesterman	Thomas			Highway robbery	
1772	Halls	Daniel		Great Dunmow	Burglary	
1772	Mills	Robert			Highway robbery	
1773	Harrod	Wm.			Highway robbery	
1773	Butler	Edmund			Highway robbery	
1773	Fawkes	Robt.			Highway robbery	
1773	Fox	James			Highway robbery	
1773	Crudd	James			Highway robbery	
1773	Tweed	Edward		Shenfield	Stealing in dwelling house	
1774	Higgs	William			Murder	
1774	Dickson	John		Laver-de-la-Hay	Murder	
1774	Adams	Jonathan			Burglary	
1774	Macquire	Matthew			Sheep stealing	
1774	Mason	William			Burglary	
1774	Butcher	Henry		Great Baddow	Burglary	
1775	Pickett	Thomas		Wanstead	Robbery	

Date	Surname	Forename	Alias	Place	Offence	Notes
1775	Ward	Philip		near Galleywood	Robbery	
1775	Wade	Lawrence		Brentwood	Burglary and robbery	
1775	Hutchings	John		Brentwood	Burglary and robbery	
1775	Branband	John		Brentwood	Burglary and robbery	
1775	Reading	Lambert		Copt Hall	Burglary	
1775	Chapman	Nathaniel		Copt Hall	Burglary	
1775	Hoy	David		Fairsted	Burglary	
1775	Clamping	Thomas		Lamarsh	Arson	
1776	Norfolk	Samuel			Murder	
1776	Johnson	Richard			Highway robbery	
1776	Watts	Samuel		Lamarsh	Burglary	
1776	Wren	John		Barking	Burglary	
1777	Ellis	John		Billericay	Highway robbery	
1777	Price	John		Billericay	Highway robbery	
1777	Pagett	Richard		Chigwell	Burglary	
1777	Player	Stephen		Chigwell	Burglary	
1777	Gillman	Geo.			Horse stealing	
1777	Gorsden	John			Horse stealing	
1778	Harrison	Josh.		Barking	Burglary	
1778	Pollard	Wm.		Barking	Burglary	
1778	Bright	Thos.		Barking	Burglary	
1778	Swain	John		Finchingfield	Burglary	
1779	Homstead	Wm.			Burglary	
1779	Smith	Wm.			Burglary	
1780	Gunn	John		Great Bardfield	Burglary	
1780	Walker	Thomas		Gosfield	Burglary	
1780	Horn	John		Maldon	Burglary	
1781	Eyres	Philip			Burglary	Executed at three Wantz, Widford
1781	Bartington	Geo.			Burglary	Executed at three Wantz, Widford
1781	Ellis	Wm.			Burglary	Executed at three Wantz, Widford
1781	Parker	Saml.		Stow Maries	Burglary	
1781	Fox	John		Stow Maries	Burglary	
1781	Martin	Jas.			Horse stealing	
1781	Spencer	Thomas		Colchester fair	Burglary	
1782	Clare	Thos.		near Romford	Highway robbery	
1782	Weaver	Hy.		West Ham	Highway robbery	
1782	Tansley	John		West Ham	Highway robbery	
1782	Earnshaw	John		West Ham	Highway robbery	

Date	Surname	Forename	Alias	Place	Offence	Notes
1782	Bunch	John		Burnham	Burglary	
1782	Tharm	Richd.		South Weald	Murder	
1782	Holmstead	Elizabeth		Burnham	Burglary	
1783	Farren	Barney			Murder	
1783	Smith	Jas.		Bramfield Suffolk	Murder	
1783	Lewis	Arnold		near Dunmow	Highway robbery	Arnold was 60 years of age
1783	Spadbury	Geo.		Theydon Bois	Horse stealing	
1783	Fox	Wm.		Theydon Bois	Horse stealing	
1783	Jones	Wm.			Highway robbery	
1783	Staines	John		Debden	Burglary	
1783	Jones	Richd.		Stratford	Highway robbery	
1783	Jones	Robt.		Stratford	Highway robbery	
1784	West	Wm.		Theydon Garnon	Burglary	
1784	Dunsden	Chas			Highway robbery	
1784	Leather	Richd.		Woodbridge	Burglary	
1784	Snook	Hy.			Horse stealing	
1784	Frasier	Richd.			Highway robbery	
1784	Carney	John		West Ham	Robbery	
1785	Wright	Robt.		Paglesham	Murder	Wright was the first executed in the old Gaol yard, Moulsham
1785	Godfrey	John		Hatfield Peverel	Burglary	
1785	Dobson	Wm.		Hatfield Peverel	Burglary	
1785	Grace	Wm.		Aveley Hatch	Stealing in dwelling house	
1785	Ingram	Geo.		Shenfield	Horse stealing	
1785	Jones	Wm.		Dagenham	Burglary	
1785	Morgan	John			Highway robbery	
1785	Wheeler	Thos.			Highway robbery	
1785	Williamson	J.			Highway robbery	
1785	Whadcock	Mich.		West Ham	Highway robbery	
1785	Moore	Wm.		West Ham	Highway robbery	
1785	Smith	Edward		Southminster	Assault and robbery	
1785	Littler	Thos.		Waltham Abbey	Stealing lawn from a calico-ground	
1785	Abrams.	Thos.		Waltham Holy Cross	Sheep stealing	
1785	Green	Edward		Wanstead	Highway robbery	
1786	Brooks	William		Writtle	Burglary	
1786	Sparrow	John			Highway robbery	
1786	Wells	John			Highway robbery	
1786	Brett	Thomas		Stansted	Burglary	
1786	Riglin	Samuel		Ballingdon	Stealing leather	

1786	Cowell	John	Finchfield	Horse stealing	
1786	Jaggard	Thomas	Littlebury	Highway robbery	
1786	Smith	William	Theydon Bois	Horse stealing	
1787	Slater	William	Wanstead	Burglary	
1787	Say	John	Wanstead	Burglary	
1787	Day	William	Aveley	Highway robbery	
1787	Woolard	John	Chigwell	Horse Stealing	
1787	Green	William	Margaretting	Highway robbery	
1787	Ward	Thomas	Margaretting	Highway robbery	
1787	Phillips	John		Highway robbery	
1787	Wheeler	John		Highway robbery	
1787	Ludlow	Jacob		Highway robbery	
1788	Hogg	Thomas		Highway robbery	
1789	Brown	William		Highway robbery	
1789	Adams	Robert	Great Bentley	Highway robbery	
1789	Clark	Charles	Maldon	Burglary	
1789	Ruth	Joseph	Maldon	Burglary	
1790	Savill	William	Manuden	Murder	Hung in chains on Down Common
1790	Murray	John		Highway robbery	
1790	Montford	Clare	Langenhoe	Burlary	
1791	Jones	John	Rayne	Murder	
1792	Read	James	Farnham	Burglary	
1793	Jones	Thomas		Highway robbery	
1793	Hoy	John		Burglary	
1793	Wilshire	John	Epping	Highway robbery	
1794	Hall	John	West Ham	Highway robbery	
1794	Wilshire	Richard	West Ham	Highway robbery	
1795	Thorogood	William		Highway robbery	
1795	Flack	Thomas		Burglary	
1796	Jones	John	Brentwood	Highway robbery	
1796	Smith	James	Brentwood	Highway robbery	
1796	Smith	Colbourne	Manuden	Burglary	
1796	Lee	Richard	Manuden	Burglary	
1796	Orwell	James	Braintree	Murder	
1796	Saunders	Richard	Coopersale	Highway robbery	
1791	Aikenhead	William	Brentwood	Burglary	
1791	Theobald	John	Langenhoe	Burglary	
1791	Glendenning	James	Langenhoe	Burglary	
1791	Dench	William	Epping	Highway robbery	
1791	Sewell	Edward	Langenhoe	Burglary	

Date	Surname	Forename	Alias	Place	Offence	Notes
1791	Mermon	John			Shoplifting	
1798	Rutledge	Robt.		Springfield	Rape	
1798	McCabe	And.		Springfield	Rape	
1798	Baldry	William		Chadwell	Cattle stealing	
1798	Morris	John		Colchester	Burglary	
1798	Saunders	John		Colchester	Burglary	
1799	Robinson	John		Wanstead	Burglary	
1799	Robinson	James		Wanstead	Burglary	
1799	Meyrick	James			Highway robbery	
1799	Thompson	James			Highway robbery	
1799	Trailing	Christoper			Burglary	
1799	Richardson	Stephen		Sutton	Divers felonies	
1799	Martin	Charles			Stealing wearing apparel	
1799	Owers	James		Aveley	Rape	
1799	Hainsworth	Joseph			Sheep stealing	
1800	West	Joseph			Stealing a calf	
1800	Fuller	John			Stealing a calf	
1800	Rose	Charles			Burglary	
1800	Hammond	Joseph			Burglary	
1800	Faulkner	George			Burglary	
1801	Salmon	John		Navestock	Burglary	
1801	Sargeant	Thos.		Navestock	Burglary	
1801	Carver	Thomas			Rape	
1801	Gee	William			Highway robbery	
1801	Jewell	Robert			Highway robbery	
1801	Dennis	Daniel			Sheep stealing	
1801	Disney	John			Burglary	
1801	Compton	Charles			Burglary	
1801	Barnaby	Samuel			Highway robbery	
1801	Oldfield	Edward			Highway robbery	
1801	Skinner	Josh.			Burglary	
1801	Armitage	Francis			Burglary	
1801	Hight	John			Burglary	
1801	Worley	Wm.			Burglary	
1801	Butcher	James			Burglary	
1801	Howard	Thomas			Burglary	
1801	Bishop	Thomas			Highway robbery	
1802	Wright	David		Ilford	Highway robbery	
1802	Newman	Edward		Ilford	Highway robbery	
1802	Pincock	James		Broomfield	Highway robbery	

Date	Surname	Forename	Alias	Place	Offence	Notes
1802	Lee	Stephen		Manuden	Burglary	
1802	Games	William		Dagenham	Highway robbery	
1802	Gibbons	David		Dagenham	Highway robbery	
1802	Clark	William			Wounding	
1803	Brown	James		Chigwell	Burglary	
1803	Dayey	Robert		Debden	Burglary	
1804	Largham	Elizabeth		Colchester	Murder	
1805	Sylvester	James			Sheep stealing	
1805	Jury	William		Coggeshall	Burglary	
1805	Bryant	John		near Woodford	Highway robbery	
1807	Muckett	John		Colchester	Murder	
1809	Tierney	John		Colchester	Murder	
1809	Ryan	John		Weeley	Rape	
1809	Clements	Walter		Dagenham	Burglary	
1809	Simmons	Robert		Thundersley	Burglary	
1809	Cook	Henry		Thundersley	Burglary	
1810	Sweeny	James		West Ham	Murder	
1810	Pearce	Richard		West Ham	Murder	
1810	Mounser	Samuel		Stanford-le-Hope	Unnatural crime	
1811	Buttle	William		Hampstead	Rape	
1811	Cole	John		Cowlinge	Sheep stealing	
1811	Ingersole	William		Doddinghurst	Sheep stealing	
1812	Styles	Thomas		Latton	Burglary	
1812	Smith	George		Hornchurch	Sheep stealing	
1813	Dodd	William		West Ham	Murder	
1813	Cornwall	William		Woodford	Murder	
1814	Carnell	William		Witham	Stabbing	
1814	Spencer	John		Witham	Stabbing	
1814	Clarke	Edward		Purleigh	Sheep stealing	
1814	Potter	William		Feering	Cutting down fruit trees	
1814	Palmer	Jesse		Beaumont	Burglary	
1815	Seymour	William		Maldon	Murder	
1815	Scandling	Thomas		West Ham	Murder	
1815	Turner	Thomas		Berden	Murder	
1815	Pratt	William		Berden	Murder	
1815	Gaward	James		Chadwell	Highway robbery	
1815	Perry	James		Chadwell	Highway robbery	
1816	Beard	Peter		Tolleshunt d'Arcy	Rape	
1816	Nayler	William		Stanford Rivers	Burglary	
1817	Clark	Joseph		Elsenham	Burglary	

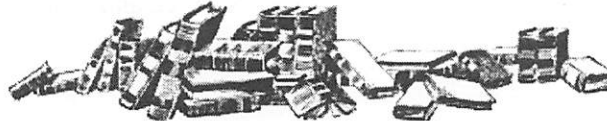
Date	Surname	Forename	Alias	Place	Offence	Notes
1817	Crozier	James		Corringham	Highway robbery	
1817	Wilson	Jos..		Hedingham	Burglary	
1817	Porter	Wm.		Hedingham	Burglary	Hung in shrouds
1818	Little	John		Waltham H. Cross	Sheep stealing	
1818	Perring	William		Wanstead	Burglaries	
1818	Smith	Thomas		Barking	Robbery	
1819	Palmer	William		Chignal St James	Sheep stealing	
1819	Litchfield	Joseph		Berden	Burglary	
1819	Wolfe	Robt.		Berden	Burglary	
1819	Baker	Simon G.		Cold Norton	Burglary	
1819	Reed	George		Chadwell	Burglary	
1819	Wright	Edward		Epping	Highway robbery	
1819	Merrington	John		West Tilbury	Burglary	
1819	Merrington	Joseph		West Tibury	Burglary	
1819	Tubbs	John		Birchanger	Burglary	
1819	Tubbs	Richard		Birchanger	Burglary	
1820	Fairhead	Thomas		Prittlewell	Sheep stealing	
1820	Gillliott	Hy.		Prittlewell	Sheep stealing	
1821	Houchin	Thomas		Willingale	Highway robbery	
1821	Biggs	Isaac		Langford	Rape	
1821	Lingard	Chas.		Springfield	Burglary	
1821	Hambleton	Wm.		Springfield	Burglary	
1821	Sands	William		Springfield	Burglary	
1821	Akers	William		Wickham Bishops	Murder	
1821	Emery	James		White Notley	Murder	
1822	Sayward	Daniel		Romford	Murder	
1823	Reynolds	Felix		Harwich	Rape	
1823	Quilligan	Tim.		Harwich	Rape	
1823	Pallett	John		Widdington	Murder	
1825	Mallett	James		Stanford Rivers	Horse stealing	
1825	Smith	John		Orsett	Horse stealing	
1826	Smith	Isaac		-	Unnatural crime	
1827	Martin	Reuban	Winters	Colchester	Murder	Hung in shrouds
1827	Turner	John	Hardy	Ramsden Crays	Burglary	
1828	Cashon	Michrel		East Ham	Assult	
1828	Brien	John		East Ham	Assult	
1828	Oades	Robert		Staines	Horse stealing	
1828	Williams	John		Epping	Horse stealing	
1829	Cook	James		Witham	Arson	
1830	Meir	William		Stanford le Hope	murder	

Date	Surname	Forename	Alias	Place	Offence	Notes
1830	Stammers	John		Walton	Unnatural crime	
1830	Ewan	James		Rayleigh	Arson	
1830	Bateman	Thomas		Lindsell	Highway robbery/Attempted murder	
1831	Jennings	William		Writtle	Arson	
1832	Hills	John		Chelmsford	Rape	
1835	Pasfield	James		Toppesfield	Arson	
1835	Cranfield	George		Bures	Arson	
1839	Hilyard	Abraham		Mountnessing	Murder	
1848	May	Mary		Wix	Murder	
1851	Chesham	Sarah		Clavering	Poisoning	
1851	Drory	Thomas		Doddinghurst	Murder	
1853	Saunders	Charles		Chadwell	Murder	
1857	Crawley	Michael		Stratford	Wife murder	
1857	Finch	Charles		Rivenhall	Murder of his sweetheart	
1864	Wane	Francis		Dagenham	Murder	
1865	Kohl	Ferdinand Edward Karl	Edward Karl	Plaistow Marsh	Murder	
1871	Campbell	Michael		Stratford	Murder	
1875	Coates	Richard		Thurrock	Murder	
1878	Revell	Charles	Joseph	Epping Forest	Murder	
1885	Lee	James		Romford	Police Murder	
1887	Morley	Joseph		Dagenham	Murder	
1888	Sargent	George		Colchester	Murder	
1891	Sadler	Thomas		Colchester	Murder	
1893	Davis	John		Purleigh	Police Murder	
1894	Read	James	Canham	Southend	Murder	
1898	Wilkes	William		Canewdon	Murder	
1899	Crozier	Samuel		Galleywood	Murder	

SGS Library

If you would like to borrow any of the following books, please contact Celeste Rider, SGS Librarian. (E-mail address: 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, 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.



Canada

- The Military Cross to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1915-1921. (Book). Donated by Rae W. Chamberlain.
- The Distinguished Conduct Medal to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1914-1920. (Book). Donated by Rae W. Chamberlain.
- The Distinguished Service Order to the Canadian Expeditionary Force and Canadians in the Royal Naval Air Service, Royal Flying Corps and Royal Air Force, 1915-1920. (Book). Donated by Rae W. Chamberlain.

Canada: Ontario

- Index to Births & Stillbirths (1907). MS 931, Reel 19. (Microfilm). **REFERENCE ONLY.**
- Index to Marriages (1922). MS 934, Reel 20. (Microfilm). **REFERENCE ONLY.**
- Index to Deaths (1932). MS 937, Reel 20. (Microfilm). **REFERENCE ONLY.**

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Pulpits of the Past: A Record of Closed Lutheran Churches in Saskatchewan - up to 2003. (Book). Donated by Janis Bohlken.
- Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elevator Agents, 1972 (from the Sweet Pea magazine, September-October 1972 issue). (Book). Donated by Rae W. Chamberlain.
- 2000 Lloydminster, SK-AB Polk City Directory. (Book). **REFERENCE ONLY.** Donated by Rae W. Chamberlain.

- Island Falls, Saskatchewan: 1929-1967 by Dave Rutherford. (Book). Donated by Linda Neely.
- Glamis 1967: History of Idaleen, Madoc, Padgate, Glamis 1867-1967. (Book). Donated by Jeanne Ross.
- Cadillac: Prairie Heritage. (Book). Donated by Cadillac Museum.
- Martin Dictum: 25th Anniversary Edition. (Book). Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- Writing Yesterday: Living History. (Book). Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- Saskatchewan Women: 1905-1980. (Book). Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- The Recorder: Scott Collegiate, Regina Special Reunion Edition. (Book). Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- A Century of Progress: Watson and District, Volume 1 & 2. (Book). Donated by John Thacyk, John Callele, Herb Vossen, and Flora Cameron of Watson, Saskatchewan.
- Effie Alice Wallace McElwee's Autograph Book (Wilcox). (Book). Donated by Helen L. Lewis. **REFERENCE ONLY.**

Europe: Scandinavia - Norway

- Emigrants From Toten Through Ellis Island by Garth Ulrich. (Book). Donated by Garth Ulrich.
- Kommuner au Norge by Garth Ulrich. (Book). Donated by Garth Ulrich.

Great Britain:

- Family History on the Web: An Internet Directory for England and Wales, 2004/5. (Book). Donated by

Federation of Family History Societies.

- Exeter Militia List, 1803 edited by W. G. Hoskins. (Book). Donated by Rae W. Chamberlain.
- Suffolk Marriage Index 1813-1837: Volume 16, South Elmham & Wangford Deaneries. (Book).
- World War I Army Ancestry 4th Edition Norman Holding, revised and updated by Iain Swinnerton. (Book). Donated by Federation of Family History Societies.
- Words from Wills and Other Probate Records. (Book). Donated by Federation of Family History Societies.

Family History:

- Pioneering in Western Canada, An Autobiography by Peder A. Anderson. (Book). Donated by the Southey Museum.
- Known Descendants of Philipp Bender and his wife Louise HOERTER. (Book). Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- Bridging Loyalist Stephen Pine's/Pyne's Family Trail: 1783-2003. (Book). Donated by Wayne Pyne UE.
- Schindel Family: Celebrating 101 years in Canada, 1903-2004. (Book). Donated by the Descendants of George and Maria (Hepting) Schindel.

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Missing From the SGS Library

If you have any of the following, please phone the SGS Library and return immediately.

Books

- Chaplin and District Schools by Elva Moser
- From Oxcart to Microwave (Findlater Local History Book)
- Hazlet & Its Heritage, Vol. 1
- Poet's Corner: A History of Lampman and District and the R.M. of Browning
- A Walk Back Through Time (Langenburg Local History book)
- Our Heritage: Era of South and east of Saskatoon
- Yellow Grass: Our Prairie Community
- Index to the Census of Canada, 1891: Assiniboia West edited by Eileen Condon. Reference Copy
- Index to the Census of Canada, 1891: District of Saskatchewan edited by Eileen Condon. Reference Copy
- County of Ontario by J. E. Farewell
- Index of Baptisms & Marriages, Brockville & District 1812-1848
- Kemptville & District Marriages 1858-1880
- Leeds & Grenville Counties Marriage Register 1858 - 1869 by Elizabeth Hancocks
- Marriages of the Johnstown District 1801-1851

- Upper Canada Sons & Daughters of United Empire Loyalists: Vol. 2
- An Index of English Immigrants based on Obituaries and Death Notices in Prince Edward Island Newspapers 1835-1910
- Irish Records: Sources for Family and Local History by James G. Ryan
- Between Two Rivers – Cherry Ridge, S.D.

Periodicals

- Family Tree Magazine, Vol. 19, #5 (March 2003)
- Heritage Review, Journal of the Germans from Russia Heritage Society. Vol. 10-11, 1980-1981. (Bound copies)
- Kindred Spirits – Whitby-Oshawa – (Bound copies) of the Branch Newsletters from 1982-1990
- Kindred Spirits – Whitby-Oshawa – (Bound copies) of the Branch Newsletters from 1988-1996
- Loyalist Gazette, Vol. 22-28, 1984-1990 (Bound copies)
- Prince Edward Island Genealogical Society Newsletters 1998-2000 (Bound copies)
- Rodziny, Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America. Winter 2004

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SGS NEWS

FROM THE OFFICE . . .

BY MARGE THOMAS

Executive Director

On November 18, The Government of Saskatchewan announced amendments to the Vital Statistics Act to make it easier for Saskatchewan people to research their heritage. The Act will allow the Department of Health to compile publish and distribute genealogical indexes of births, marriages and deaths as a support to people researching their history. The indexes will be published and available on the Saskatchewan Health website, beginning with the birth index in the fall of 2005.

A clarification with respect to the \$50.00 fee for a certified copy of a registration document. This fee includes \$20.00 for three year search and \$30.00 for a certified copy. If the three-year search does not result in Vital Statistics' locating a registration, \$30.00 will be refunded.

SGS has been culling some very old journals in our collection. Basically, we are interested in retaining 10 years for Societies outside of Canada. We will be offering the culled publications for sale and they will be listed on the internet. If there is any area you are interested in please contact Celeste and discuss it with her.

SGS is progressing with Saskatchewan Homestead Index Project (SHIP) however, we are in need of proofers for the Regina office.

Congratulations to Moose Jaw Branch for a great seminar!

If you are sending an email to the office:

sgs@accesscomm.ca Lisa provides some program support, membership and general SGS information

sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca Celeste for research questions and to borrow books

margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca Marge for anything else.

Happy hunting!

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CAREER OPPORTUNITY

Executive Director

SGS Board of Directors is initiating a search for an Executive Director to replace the retiring incumbent. This is an exciting position with a variety of challenges awaiting the right person.

Responsibility for the Administration, Finance, Personnel, Program Management and Communication for the Society fall into this role. A variety of computer, supervisory, accounting and public relations skills will be required of the successful candidate.

Please contact Marge Thomas for a complete job description and list of qualifications and experience required.

Applications will be accepted from members until January 31, 2005. The position may be advertised to the general public following that date. Anticipated start date will be May 1, 2005.

SGS Board of Director for 2005

President: Rocky Sample, Pangman

Past President: Bev Weston, Lumsden

Vice-President: David Wieggers, Swift Current

Directors: Susan Leitch, Saskatoon
Betty Jewison, Regina
Shirley Gerlock, Regina
Bonnie Geldof, Regina
Barb de Vlieger, Regina

Government of Canada Introduces Legislation to Enable Access to Historical Census Records

OTTAWA, November 2, 2004 -- An Act to amend the Statistics Act was introduced in the Senate of Canada today. The proposed bill would enable access to both past and future census records.

This bill has two key provisions:

- Personal census records for censuses taken between 1911 and 2001 inclusive would be released 92 years after each census; and
- Starting with the 2006 Census, Canadians will be able to decide if they will allow their personal census information to be released publicly after 92 years. Individual census records would be released only when consent is given.

The proposed legislation will permit access to historical census records and ask Canadians for their consent for the release of their future census records. It meets the legitimate interests of genealogists and historians while continuing to put all appropriate safeguards in place to protect the privacy of individuals

"Informed consent about the use of one's own personal information is a matter of fundamental privacy protection," said the Honourable David L. Emerson, Minister of Industry and Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. "Canadians should have the right to decide for themselves if they want their personal census records to be made publicly available in the future. I am proud of the active consent provisions of this bill which satisfy the highest standard of privacy protection."

The proposed legislation includes revisions in response to concerns raised by parliamentarians over the previously proposed bill (Bill S-13), tabled on February 5, 2003. This bill died on the order paper following the prorogation of Parliament on November 12, 2003.

Statistics Canada, in conjunction with Library and Archives Canada, will, as part of the 2006 Census public communications campaign, encourage Canadians to allow future access to their census records to preserve Canada's history for future generations

For further information on the proposed legislation, please contact:

Media Relations
Statistics Canada
(613) 951-4636

If you would like to read more about the census, go to <http://www.globalgenealogy.com/Census/>.

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Saskatchewan Heritage Award

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

The following information is required for nominating a candidate:

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

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

- **Deadline date March 15, 2005**
- **Award will be presented at AGM in Saskatoon on April 2005**

For more information contact the SGS office.

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SGS Annual General Meeting

Date has changed for the AGM

WATCH for the new date and details about the AGM in the March 2005 Bulletin

SGS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME

2005 fees are due December 31, 2004. These fees are annual, cover the calendar year and are due at the end of the year regardless of the date you renewed.

- ☐ **Subscribe to Bulletin as a member with voting privileges and user pay access to microform collection**
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Regular Family | \$34.00 |
| Senior Citizen (65 and over) | \$32.00 |
| <i>Residents outside of Canada</i> | <i>US Funds only</i> |
| Single Copy | \$10.00 |

OR

- ☐
- Subscribe to Bulletin**
- \$34.00**

Forward your fees early so that renewals can be processed and mailing lists can be kept up-to-date. This will insure that there is no interruption of services or receipt of the Bulletin. All SGS privileges will be discontinued as of 31 January 2005 until renewal fees are received. To better our service we would like you to fill all questions listed below.

Fees Are Not Subject To GST

Use This Form To Renew

PLEASE FILL IN QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE BACK

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

Please indicate appropriate type of subscription:

Subscription only \$_____

Subscription as a member 2005 \$_____**Subscription as a member 2006** \$_____

Donation \$ _____

TOTAL \$ _____

Regular Family \$34.00

Senior Citizen (65 & Over)..... \$32.00

Institutions	\$34.00
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ALL BRANCH MEMBERSHIP FEES TO BE PAID DIRECTLY TO THE BRANCH

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

The Board of Directors Would Like Your Input

SaskCulture has advised SGS that annual global funding for all Provincial Cultural Organizations' (PCO's) will be cut 5.66% as a result of funding changes caused by provincial government budget cuts. The cut from our Saskatchewan Lotteries Trust Grant represents \$6,379 from 2004 grant. This, along with a drop in membership, will make budgeting for 2005 a challenge.

SGS Board of Directors is considering various options to balance the budget and would like input from the membership. These include reduced programming and increased membership fees. However, the most preferable would be increased membership and we would welcome any suggestions on programs and services that would achieve this. Please complete and return with your renewal.

☐ Member of SGS

☐ Member of SGS and a branch

Which programs or services do you access?

☐ Research

☐ Education/Workshops

☐ Library

☐ Bulletin

☐ Seminars

☐ Internet

☐ Sales

☐ Preservation

☐ cemetery

☐ obits

☐ SRI

Are there any other genealogical services that you require that are not being offered?

-
-
-

How would you see SGS balance the budget?

☐ Increase Fees

☐ Cut programming - how would you cut?

☐ Campaign membership for donations.

Rate the following programs

Which programs and services do you feel are the most valuable to you? Please rate them 1-3 (1 being very valuable, 2 valuable and 3 not of value).

☐ Research

☐ Education/Workshops

☐ Library

☐ Bulletin

☐ Seminars

☐ Internet

☐ Sales

☐ Cemetery Recording

☐ Obits

☐ Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI) Program

Book Reviews

The following book was reviewed by Christina Krismer.

Family History on the Web: A Directory for England and Wales (2004/5 Edition) by Stuart A. Raymond; (2004); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 180 X; A5 (landscape) paperback; 120 pages. Price £5.95 plus postage, £7.15 in UK, . £7.70 Overseas Surface, £8.80 Airmail.

This publication is an update of the book by the same title published in 2002. It is an Internet directory for England and Wales 2004/5 that gives listings of the many useful genealogical sites on the web that exist as of the beginning of 2004 and helps you to identify those sites that might be relevant to your research.

The websites are sorted according to several topics. Included are gateways, search engines, basic guides to English genealogy, libraries, record offices, family history societies, mailing lists, newsgroups, message and query boards, specific county pages, databases, occupational information, professional services, booksellers, as well as a miscellaneous section.

This is a very useful resource if you don't know where to look for information on the Internet.

The following books were reviewed by Celeste Rider.

Words from Wills and Other Probate Records by Stuart A. Raymond; (2004); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 181 8; A5 paperback; 114 pages. Price £8.50 plus postage, £9.85 in UK, £10.45 Overseas Surface, £12.37 Airmail.

This book is very helpful to those searching in early modern English probate records. It provides us with a glossary of terms with definitions to words that were once in common usage in the lives of our

ancestors but many of which we now would not be at all familiar with.

Each entry gives a general definition of the particular term as found in probate records and then includes variations used where a word may have taken on a more localized definition. For example, "Foot Pace" is defined in general terms as a "Platform or step; foot rest" but a more localized definition, in use in the area of Lincolnshire, is given as a "Carpet or mat."

It is important to note that words in probate records, as in any other genealogical source, must be understood in context. Words have different meanings depending on the context in which they are used. For example, a "Loom" has three meanings as follows: 1) "An open vessel such as a bucket, tub, vat, etc., . . ." 2) Machine for weaving yarn or thread into fabric . . ." 3) "An implement, tool, or utensil of any kind." This book is an excellent reference tool to help you make sense of the terms used in those early English probate records.

World War I Army Ancestry 4th Edition by Norman Holding, revised and updated by Iain Swinnerton; (2003); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 179 6; A5 paperback; 104 pages. Price £6.95 plus postage, £8.15 in UK, £8.70 Overseas Surface, £9.05 Airmail.

"This book (in its 4th edition) sets out to provide family history researchers with a list of sources available to them so that they may reconstruct the career of a soldier." It provides information on how and where to access the records available, some of which were not available when this book was last published in 1997. One example of such a record is the "Burnt Collection". Read all about this source and others in this book.

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Periodicals, Journals and Newsletters in the SGS Library

BY CELESTE RIDER, SGS Librarian

This is the third in a series of lists to be published regarding the periodicals, journals, and newsletters in the SGS Library Collection. The first two lists were published in the June and September 2004 issues of the *Bulletin*. They contained the lists of periodicals for the Branches of the Ontario Genealogical Society, Other Ontario Groups, Societies and Organizations, and the Maritimes.

This type of resource often contains a goldmine of information for the genealogist and family history

researcher. For example, cemetery listings, how to guides, resources available for research, surname interests of other genealogists, military lists, indexes, historical information, genealogies, family histories, obituaries and vital statistics are common types of articles appearing in these publications.

To arrange to borrow any of the following, please contact the SGS Librarian by mail, e-mail (sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca) or by phone (306-780-9207).

Canada: Quebec

Title/Organization	Issues in the SGS Library
Connections, Quebec Family History Society	Vol. 1 (1979) – present
Eastern Townships, Research Centre Newsletter/Bulletin, Bishop's University	Vol. 8 (1991) – present
Journal of Eastern Townships Studies, Eastern Townships Research Centre	1992-1993
French Canadian and Acadian Genealogical Review, Centre Québécois des Recherches Généalogiques	Vol. 1 – 9 (1968-1981)
L'Ancetre, Société de généalogie de Quebec	Vol. 19 – 20 (1992-1994); Vol. 27 (2001) – present
Le Bercail, Société généalogique de la region de l'Amiante	Vol. 2 (novembre 1992)
L'Entraide, Société de généalogie des Cantons de l'Est Inc.	Vol. XVI, #1 (mars 1993)
L'Estuaire généalogique, Société de généalogie et d'Archives de Rimouski (SGAR)	Hiver 1998 – present
L'Outaouais généalogique, Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais	Vol. 14 (1992) – present
Memories, Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française	Vol. 21 – 51 (1970-2000)
Par Monts et Riviere, La Société d'histoire des Quatre Lieux	Vol. 6 (Sept. 2003) – present

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**SGS Library Needs
for mailing library books...**
Bubble Envelopes and boxes (no bigger
than 16" L x 14" W x 5" H)
They must be delivered to the library

Drang nach Osten

The German Migration to the East, Part 1

BY JERRY FRANK

This was a presentation that was made at Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe in Tacoma, Washington in August 2001. Permission has been granted by the author to print this article. Article was originally printed in SGGEE Journal, December 2001.

Introduction

I'd like to thank you for the opportunity of speaking here today. For those of you that don't know me, I have been hooked on genealogy for the past 15 years and have been active in one way or another in learning about and promoting the history and genealogy of Germans in Russian Poland and Volhynia. In that process, I have managed to trace my maternal Hemminger family from Manitoba to Volhynia, through Russian, Poland, and all the way back to 1560 (with an assumption to 1531) in Nagold, Wuerttemberg.

I want to emphasize that I am an amateur genealogist, not a professional historian. I am speaking to you today because I have taken the time in my genealogical study to research the movements of the German people to the east, and then finally to North and South America. My ancestors did not leave any verbal or written history behind them so I undertook this research to gain a better understanding, in a general sense, of their movements. Because I am not a professional historian, I may not be able to answer all of your specific questions. I also may present - no I will present - some ideas which vary from some traditional thoughts on the history of Germans in eastern Europe.

I was a little concerned about using the topic heading, Drang nach Osten. Those of you familiar with the German language might be aware of this historical term that has been around for many years.

Unfortunately, it carries a double meaning which I want to clarify right at the start. For those citizens of the east (Slavs, Poles, Kashubians, Rus, Ukrainian, etc.), the term has meant "the German push to the east" - a push in which the Germans have attempted to take over their land. From a political and military point of view, their interpretation may well be correct. Certainly we are aware of German attempts, especially in recent history, to take over land to the east.

As the heading for my talk, I want to use it in a more correct German sense. My German / English dictionary says that "Drang" carries the context of pulling, or attraction. So from a German point of view, the east had an attraction for the common man. It was a desirable place to live. The common German was prepared to move eastward to live among foreign people and be subject to foreign rule. He had no desire to take over the land but rather to live there in harmony with the locals, just as many immigrants to America today.

Before we talk specifically about the German migration, I would like to spend a few minutes on migration in a general sense. I spend a lot of my genealogical research time on the internet. Over and over again I see people posting questions like, "What happened in 1850 in Prussia that would have caused my great grandparents to move to Canada?" or, "What disaster could have occurred in 1810 that would have caused my German ancestor to move from Congress Poland to Bessarabia?"

Show your hands please - how many here have moved from one country to another, or one state or province to another? You are immigrants! You might have been a solitary migrant or you might have been part of a general movement but regardless of the circumstance, you are immigrants.

For those that are immigrants, how many moved because of:

- some military reason (war, displacement because of war, draft)?
- climate or possible physical danger (too cold, too many earthquakes)?
- political oppression (lack of freedom)?
- religious persecution or oppression
- a friend or relative encouraging you to follow them?
- promise of jobs or improved economic situations?

The list could go on. There are as many reasons for migrating as there are people in this room. Let me ask you this: Will your great great granddaughter understand why you migrated when she studies her genealogy? Will she ask, "What happened in North Dakota in 1985 that caused my great grandparents to move to California?" Unless you specifically write down your reasons, the probable answer is no.

It is my contention that most people, including our ancestors, migrate for economic reasons. Circumstances are very bad where they are or they simply look a lot better where they are going. I will even go out on a limb to suggest that most Mennonites migrated for economic reasons. This group makes much of the fact that, as pacifists, they went to Russia because they would not have to serve in the armed forces. Certainly that factor is evident. However, many of them stayed behind in Prussia so they obviously were not motivated by religious altruism. Others migrated later, after that privilege had been revoked. They went for economic gain or improvement. You will see this theme again as I go through my presentation.

The rest of this discussion will cover the migration trends of the Germans to eastern Europe. You still may not discover why your ancestor moved but hopefully you will have a better general understanding of the migrational trends.

Early German - Slav Conflict

When we talk about the migration of the Germans to the east, we are talking about their movement from historical German territory to historical Slavic territory. The border between these two territories has not changed much over the centuries. It has been the same for most of recorded history. It is true that political boundaries have moved in both easterly and westerly directions. At times Germans controlled Slavic lands while at other times the Slavs controlled German lands but over all, the boundary is aligned with the old eastern boundary of the Holy Roman Empire of 1250 AD.

One of the most powerful of the Slavic nations for centuries was Poland. It was Poland that requested the assistance of the Germanic Teutonic Knights in protecting portions of its land holdings along the Baltic coast. These knights brought significant German settlement with them to areas that later became Prussian territory. This early move eastward (1100+) was motivated by military action.

Along with this early migration of Germans came the inevitable intermarriage with other ethnic groups like the Slavs and Magyars. In the process, some tribes, like the Prus (from which Prussia gets its name), were eventually wiped out. Others like the Kashubians from the region southwest of Gdansk, assimilated into both German and Polish cultures. There are very few people left today who can still speak the ancient Kashubian language. Because of these assimilations, it is important to be aware that speaking the German language and practising German customs does not mean that your ethnic origins are purely German. This is especially true for those of you with Germanic origins in Prussian and Silesian regions (modern north and southwest Poland) and to a lesser extent Hungarian regions. On the other hand, if your surname is something like Novak, Lewandowski, Berkowski, Girschewski, etc., it is quite possible that you might have strong Germanic connections.

More peaceful migration took place because the technical skills of the Germans proved to be beneficial to the more medieval nations like Poland-Lithuania, Bohemia-Moravia, and Hungary-Croatia. These countries invited Germans in to develop agriculture and mining in their regions and later to further their industrial causes.

Development of German Law Cities

As Germans developed colonies to the east of the Holy Roman Empire through the centuries between 1200 and 1500, they also brought with them not only models of urban layouts but also models for legal and governmental control in their cities and towns. The distinctive of their legal control is that the residents were allowed to direct their economic activity and government through the election of local city councils who were able to act independently of the temporal (Catholic bishop) or secular (duke) ruler. These councils often had their own court system (controlling criminal and some civil matters) and sometimes their own militia.

This system of government was known as German city law, and it comprised three basic types with many variants: Luebeck Law, Magdeburg Law, and Nuernberg-Vienna Law.

As Germans, primarily tradesmen, migrated to new areas in the east, they brought this law and associated privileges with them. The spread of this law into Slavic lands began in the early 13th century in three areas. The first was in territory along the Vistula River controlled by the Teutonic Knights. The second area was in the upper Oder River valley where a weakened Polish State granted them the privileges. The third area was to the southeast - Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary / Croatia where the respective kings had initiated significant immigration.

By the 14th century, German migration to the eastern cities had spread throughout Poland, Galicia, as far east as Volhynia, and south into Transylvania. Use of Germanic law continued to spread eastward in the 15th century but it was no longer the Germans

who were introducing it but rather the government of Poland-Lithuania. Even Russia favoured it, granting the privileges of Magdeburg Law to cities like Kiev, Smolensk, Orsha, and others. This law remained in effect in different parts of Russian controlled territory as late as 1830.

While the spread of Germanic city law through the migrations of German city dwellers did not result in large numbers of migrants, it is very important in the future spread of German settlement throughout the east. Many of these cities had, at least for periods of time, German mayors and judiciary who helped to develop the law systems. Royalty and nobility in the east, the primary motivators of much of German migration, were familiar with German ideas, laws, and customs. They did not fear the Germans in these early years and encouraged them to come to their lands.

As the migration developed in a more rural manner, the concepts of Germanic city law also trickled down to the village level. The primary form of German village was based on the Schulzendorf system. The landowning noble would make a deal with an enterprising person who would guarantee a certain amount of settlers in exchange for rights to double the amount of land that a settler would normally receive. This Schulz would also generally gain the right to own the flour mill, brewery, and other perks.

The Mennonites who came to Poland in the early 1500s rejected this form of village government. They insisted, and were granted the right, to establish their own village laws with freedom of the individuals within the village. This form of village government, similar in nature to the Germanic city law, was known as a Hollendry.

With ongoing settlement in Poland, other religious groups also adopted this form of village government.

The Danube Swabians

Up until about 1700, German migration was gradual and somewhat evenly spread out over a lengthy period. It is after the demise of the Ottoman Empire that we begin to see waves of migration spreading into pockets of land further to the east. One of the first migration waves comes with the movement of the Danube Swabians to the frontier regions of the Banat, Backa, and Slavonia.

Swabia is a region with its own dialect in northern Wuerttemberg, centring around Stuttgart. While this region gives its name to this migration movement, it is important to note that most of these immigrants actually came from other southern German and Austrian provinces. Three waves of settlers moved into this area of central Hungary in the years 1718-37, 1744-72, and 1782-87.

The Austrian Hapsburgs, who gained control of this region through the Treaty of Passarovitz in 1718, wanted to achieve three goals:

- fortify the land against invasion
- develop the farm land
- solidify the hold of the Roman Catholic Church on those areas

To encourage settlement by Catholic Germans, they were offered:

- free agricultural land and home sites
- construction material and livestock
- exemption from taxes for a limited period of time

Most of the people who accepted the offer were of the poor peasant class, accustomed to heavy taxation and military conscription. Reference to the Danube comes from their prime transportation route. Starting at the city of Ulm, they boarded "Ulmer Schachtel", a type of boat that sailed that river. Some also travelled beside the river in covered wagons.

This migration was particularly extensive. I don't have a number for the first wave but we know that at least 15,000 of them died from either Turkish raids or from plagues. The second wave of 75,000 immigrants was, in part, brought in to replace those losses. The third wave of 60,000 immigrants built on the first two and ended up with reasonable economic prosperity. In all, more than 1000 villages were established in southern Hungary.

The Volga Germans

Another very large and significant German migration, the one which went farthest to the east, was that of the Volga Germans. This migration was a peaceful one that took place under the invitation of the Russian Czaress, Catherine the Great. To understand this migration, we need a bit of background as to how it occurred. There are similarities to the Danube Schwabian migration but the target immigrant was much different and the perks given were more extensive.

In 1762, Russia, under the leadership of Catherine II (Catherine the Great), issued a manifesto inviting foreigners to settle in Russia. While some artisans were attracted by it, it generally was not considered very successful. Russia had vast territories to the east which it wished to settle. There were two reasons for this. The first was to encourage cultivation of the vast steppes and development of mining, commerce, and manufacturing. This was the reasoning used and promoted in the manifesto. A more subtle reason hidden in the background was the development of land in a region that was causing them military problems by way of raids by Mongols on the eastern frontiers. New settlement would provide a buffer zone between the eastern hordes and the Russians.

When the first manifesto failed, Catherine introduced a second one in 1763 which included privileges that made it more attractive. The primary ones included:

3. For those who could not afford it, travel expenses would be paid for by Russia.

4. Free land was granted for tillage in certain limited areas, primarily in the Volga River region.
5. Freedom to practice their religion (assumed to be Christian) and to build churches. They were not to proselytize their religion to the Russians but they were free to encourage Moslems on their borders to convert.
6. Freedom from paying taxes and tributes - for 30 years for those colonizing uncultivated territory; for five years for tradesmen in certain stipulated cities and 10 years for all other cities.
7. Free lodging for the first six months.
8. Interest free loans to build houses and to purchase farm equipment and cattle, repayable within 10 years.
9. Right to internal government of separately established colonies.
10. Freedom from import duties on all goods brought with them.
11. Freedom from military service.
12. Other inducements for manufacture of goods.

With these new enticements in hand, Russian representatives abroad, along with their hired agents, began to aggressively pursue immigrants. For various reason, non-Germans did not respond well. Some countries that allowed free publication of the invitation were already enjoying relative prosperity and had their own overseas colonies. For example, an English-speaking colony in America would be more attractive to an Englishman than would be the strange and remote land of Russia. Moslems from Turkish lands foresaw enslavement by the Russians. The Hapsburgs in Austrian controlled lands were interested in maintaining their own settlement programs in Hungarian territory and forbade emigration. Similar situations existed in other parts of Europe with the result that active promotion could only take place in free cities and states where such laws did not exist.

The inability of some of the German states to control emigration, combined with long-standing suffering from widespread poverty, malnutrition, and unemployment brought on by feudal infighting, wars, religious persecution, and the general politics of the day - all these factors combined to make the

German migration as extensive as it was. The extent of this migration was so great (4000 families in 1767 alone) that further migration was forbidden by the Prussian Emperor Joseph II. Migration to the Volga effectively ended within a short time but not before at least 25,000 made their way to Russia over a period of about four years. Most of them were from Hesse and the southwest states but nominally from other areas as well. The original migration resulted in the establishment of 104 villages. To keep perspective here it should be understood that the style of a village in the Volga area was different from other places. The "villages" here were often very good size towns. For example, the town of Norka had more than 2000 residents. In contrast, the region of Volhynia had more than a thousand villages with German residents, many of them with only a dozen or so families.

Most historians have accurately stated that this invitation was open to all foreigners. However, the emphasis on the Germanic involvement by several German authors has left many people with the impression that the connection between German born Catherine and the Germans of the Volga River region was particularly significant and important. In talking to some people, one almost gets the impression that Catherine the Great personally appeared at the door of their ancestor to invite them to Russia. Furthermore, the traditional story of her invitation has been inaccurately applied to Germans in Galicia, Congress Poland, Volhynia, and even Prussia. Of these four, only Volhynia was under her rule but there the Germans did not arrive in significant numbers till well after her death.

Here is an example of how such distortions can occur, quoting from an on line historical document: "Much of this [territory in the Black Sea region] became Crown land upon which Catherine wished to settle industrious farmers whose well-kept fields might serve as models for the shiftless nomadic tribes about them. Catherine had perhaps heard of the Mennonites and their work of reclamation in the swamps of the lower Vistula, through her generals who had spent several winters in eastern Prussia during the Seven Years War. At any rate, however

that may be, it was in the above year [1786] that she held out liberal inducements through her special representative at Danzig, George van Trappe, to the Mennonites of that region to migrate to her Crown lands in South Russia."

The writer does qualify his statement by saying that, "Catherine had perhaps heard of the Mennonites." The casual reader conveniently forgets the perhaps word and in relating the story to his friends, conveys some form of special relationship between Catherine and the Mennonites. The story also becomes slanted by the author's reference to the special representative, George van Trappe. He was indeed a representative but he was no more special than the other agents of the crown who were scampering about Europe soliciting new settlers for Russia.

The simple truth is that Catherine had left behind her German heritage, marrying into Russian royalty as a young teenager. She didn't just invite Germans and the Germans received no privileges that other foreigners did not receive, either at the time of migration or later on.

The migration of the Mennonites does require specific mention because they are somewhat unique within the German migration context. The earliest Mennonites in the east were actually Dutch who used their diking skills to reclaim extensive arable land from the Vistula River delta region in Prussia. They began to arrive in the early 1500s. It did not take long for them to be mixed with Flemish, German, and to a lesser extent, Swiss Mennonites. In addition, some of Polish and Swedish origin became mixed into the migration. Because of their close ties to German traditions, and their use of the Plattdeutsch dialect of northern Germany, they tend to all get lumped together as Germans.

The pacifistic Mennonites from Prussia were especially attracted by the promise of freedom from service in the military - a privilege that did not carry a time limit with it. Thousands of them took the challenge to migrate to the east.

By 1816, there were no new settlements but the population had almost tripled and new colonies became essential. By 1865 there were 170 German Volga villages with a population of more than 259,000. Much of this growth was simply the result of large families but there was on going new migration into the area by Mennonites, Lutherans and Catholics. By 1914, they had grown to more than 500,000.

Part of the population problem was eased with the establishment of daughter colonies in the Caucasus region which attracted significant numbers of Germans away from the Volga River area.

Finally, it should be pointed out that other isolated colonies were established - some by other religious denominations than the major ones, others at the request of certain isolated land holding nobility.

Baltic Germans

Germans in Baltic areas had a presence there for hundreds of years. However, they were primarily highly placed people - those with specialty trades, connections to nobility or politics, as well as clergy, etc. Part of this presence also stemmed from the control of the Estonian, Livonian, and Kurland provinces by the Teutonic Knights.

Under the Manifesto of 1763, several smaller groups of Germans were able to establish themselves in the Baltic regions under a special contract with private individuals or government agencies. Over 300 families answered the initial calls with a 1000 or so individuals following later. Most settled in villages, under a private contract, in relatively close proximity to St. Petersburg.

The Black Sea Areas

In the next few years, Catherine the Great expanded Russian territory dramatically by conquering Turkish controlled land to the south and Polish land to the west. Catherine again wanted Germans to help in developing her new territories,

especially around the north side of the Black Sea. This time her government turned to the Mennonites of West Prussia.

The Prussian king, Frederick William II was demanding payment of heavy fines in lieu of military service and forced the Mennonites to pay tithes to the established Lutheran Church on earlier land purchases from Lutherans. They were particularly attracted to Russia by the offer of freedom from military service. In 1789, 228 Mennonite families arrived at Chortitza on the Dnieper River. They had been preceded to the general region by a smaller group of Lutherans. The Mennonite migration continued into the area for another 80 years with thousands more families answering the call. Thousands of other Germans followed the Mennonites.

Lutherans and Catholics began flooding into the area, especially after the Napoleonic wars (1803 through 1810). They not only came from the southwest German states but also from West Prussia, Hungary, and Poland. Hundreds of German colonies sprang up in a semi circle around Odessa, now in the Ukraine.

In 1804, the new Czar, Alexander I extended another invitation to settlement in this region. His invitation however was more specific than Catherine's. He wanted people who were particularly skilled in agriculture and handicrafts - well to do farmers with skills in viniculture and management and breeding of livestock. While they received some travelling assistance, they were also expected to bring along a significant worth of cash and goods.

Travel to the Black Sea region was by two primary routes. The first was the Danube River, where they travelled right past the Danuswaben settlements on their way to their new home. Travel was conducted on boats called Ulmer Schachtel. They were crammed with a crew of four or five boatmen and as much goods and passengers as could be fitted, even if overcrowded. With a load of up to 200 passengers, it carried them as far as Vienna

where they transferred to larger 300 or 400 passenger boats called Zillen.

The other route was overland. Travel started on the Danube but, where it turned south, the colonists took to wagons pulled by oxen to make their way through the Carpathian mountains and then east to the Black Sea, much like the wagon trains crossed the American west during the 1800s.

I was not able to find a statistical population summary for this area but it is safe to say that, like the Volga River area, the region around Odessa and into the Crimean peninsula supported hundreds of German villages and hundreds of thousands of Germans.

Bessarabia

Another war with Turkey brought Russia more territory, the region of Bessarabia on the west side of the Black Sea. In the meantime, Napoleon was marching through Europe, taking over vast quantities of land, including central Poland. Many Germans who had moved there after the third partition were now feeling persecuted by the Poles who were placed in power. The Russians took advantage of this by inviting them to move further east. Some went to the Black Sea region while others moved to Bessarabia.

By 1816, more than 1500 German families moved into this area, most of them from Poland. They initially founded 12 villages, many with French names that reflected battle fields where the Russians had joined the Germans in fighting the French - Arcis, Brienne, Fere Champoise, Paris, and so on.

Migration continued slowly but steadily with population increases coming from Baden, Wuerttemberg, Hesse, and Alsace. By 1842, more than 2000 families had settled in 24 villages. Only 114 of these families were Catholic, the rest were Protestant, mostly Lutherans. As with other areas, the German population here grew rapidly. To accommodate the growth, another 80 villages were established and many left for opportunities

elsewhere. After accounting for the emigration, about 65,000 Germans remained in Bessarabia in 1905.

Several smaller areas around the Black Sea also received significant migrations of Germans throughout the 19th century. South of Bessarabia is the Dubrudja region of Romania. This area was settled primarily by Germans who left Bessarabia.

Bukovina is a small region at the northwest end of Bessarabia. This area received, under the encouragement of the Austrian Emperor, an ethnical mix of migrants, among them a significant number of Germans.

To the east side of the Black Sea, there were German settlements in the south Caucasus and, by the end of the 19th century, even Kazakhstan and Siberia were receiving German colonists.

Galicia

We will now turn to Galicia which is sort of in the centre of the eastern migration area.

Galicia was a region that experienced a lot of different cultures and political control due to inept rulers. Its population was primarily a mixture of Polish and Ukrainian with lesser numbers of Ruthenians and of course Germans. Control over the years bounced back and forth between Poland, Russia, and Austria. The area came under Austrian rule in the first partition of Poland in 1772 and remained so with some border variations until WW I.

German migration started early, at least in the western regions of Galicia, with an initial wave of soldiers, artisans, and traders arriving in the 14th and 15th centuries under the protection of Magdeburg city law. Most of these Germans assimilated into the Polish culture by the 16th century.

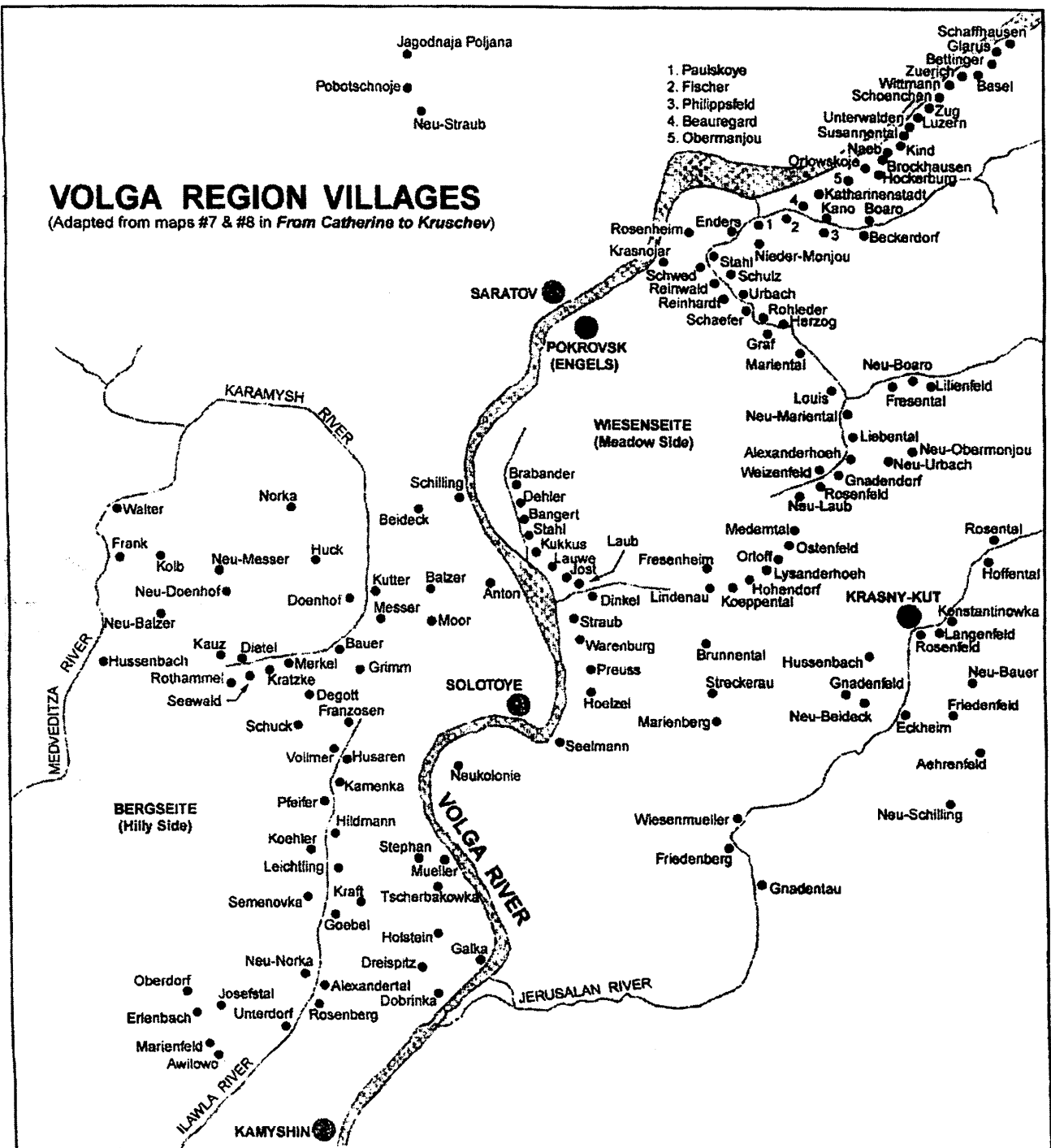
The second wave of settlers came in at the invitation of Austrian Emperor Joseph II between about 1781 and 1785. More than 15,000 arrived, primarily with origins in the Pfalz (Palatinate) region of the German states. Among them were significant numbers of Swiss Mennonites who later left for settlements in Russia. These were supplemented by another 6000 after the turn of the century. These Germans were primarily Catholic and Lutheran with, as mentioned, a smaller number of Mennonites. While these Germans in general retained their cultural distinctiveness, significant numbers of the Catholic Germans did assimilate into the Polish culture.

While there was strong Austrian political influence in the early years, the Poles eventually won semi-autonomy to the extent that Polish even became the official language. The Germans did well in this state of relative political stability but for some reason they did not experience the same growth in numbers that other regions did. A 1910 census indicated only 65,000 living in Galicia.

This situation is in large part explained by the fact that many Germans did not, for whatever reason, set down permanent roots. Starting with the Swiss Mennonite movement to Russia, there was a relatively constant outflow of Germans to many other parts of eastern Europe. Some moved northward into southeastern Poland, others east to Volhynia, Bukowina, northern Bessarabia, and the Black Sea regions. Still others turned west to Slovakia, Hungary, and even to Bosnia.

Some 165 Germanic villages were established in Galicia with many of their descendants finally ending up in North America.

Part 2 will be in March 2005 issue and will include the bibliography.



Map Drawn by Jerry Frank

A Genealogist's Christmas Eve

It was the night before Christmas when all through the house,
Not a creature was stirring, not even my spouse.
The dining room table with clutter was spread
With pedigree charts and with letters which said....
"Too bad about the data for which you wrote
Sank in a storm on an ill fated boat."

Stacks of old copies of wills and the such
Were proof that my work had become much to much.
Our children were nestled all snug in their beds,
While visions of sugar plums danced in their heads.
And I at my table was ready to drop
From work on my album with photos to crop.

Christmas was here, and of such was my lot
That presents and goodies and toys I forgot.
Had I not been so busy with grandparents' wills,
I'd not have forgotten to shop for such thrills.
While others had bought gifts that would bring Christmas cheer;
I'd spent time researching those birth dates and years.

While I was thus musing about my sad plight,
A strange noise on the lawn gave me such a great fright.
Away to the window I flew in a flash,
Tore open the drapes and I yanked up the sash.
When what to my wondering eyes should appear?
But an overstuffed sleigh and eight small reindeer.

Up to the housetop the reindeer they flew,
With a sleigh full of toys, and old Santa Claus too.
And then in a twinkling, I heard on the roof
The prancing and pawing of thirty-two hoofs.
The TV antenna was no match for their horns,
And look at our roof with hoof-prints adorned.

As I drew in my head, and bumped it on the sash,
Down the cold chimney fell Santa - KER-RASH!
"Dear" Santa had come from the roof in a wreck,
And tracked soot on the carpet, (I could wring his short neck!)
Spotting my face, good old Santa could see
I had no Christmas spirit you'd have to agree.

He spoke not a word, but went straight to his work
And filled all the stockings, (I felt like a jerk).
Here was Santa, who'd brought us such gladness and joy;
When I'd been too busy for even one toy.
He spied my research on the table all spread
"A genealogist!" He cried! (My face was all red!)

"Tonight I've met many like you", Santa grinned.
As he pulled from his sack a large book he had penned.
I gazed with amazement - the cover it read
"Genealogy Lines for Which You Have Plead."
"I know what it's like as a genealogy bug,"
He said as he gave me a great Santa Hug.

"While the elves make the sleighful of toys I now carry,
I do some research in the North Pole Library!
A special treat I am thus able to bring,
To genealogy folks who can't find a thing.
Now off you go to your bed for a rest,
I'll clean up the house from this genealogy mess."

As I climbed up the stairs full of gladness and glee,
I looked back at Santa who'd brought much to me.
While settling in bed, I heard Santa's clear whistle,
To his team which then rose like the down of a thistle
And I heard him exclaim as he flew out of sight,
"Family History is Fun! Merry Christmas! Goodnight!"

Author Unknown

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Genealogy on GOOGLE

The following web address will take you to a powerful search system for genealogy on GOOGLE. Google is considered by many to be the best internet search engine. Now there is a web site that uses Google but concentrates on genealogy related sites.

The ExpertGenealogy search system has a simple pedigree chart that allows you to enter a first and last

name, name of the spouse, name of father and mother, place of birth and place of death. You don't have to have all of the data to use the search system.

Here is the web address for the search system:
<http://expertgenealogy.com/free/search.htm>

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Old Pictures

The two picture frames below were bought at a second hand store in Saskatoon or Regina. The person bought them for the frames and does not want to destroy the pictures. The pictures are 15" x 20" oval.



The picture to the right is Mr. & Mrs. George Coombes who farmed in the Kelvington, Saskatchewan district in the early 1900s. The person who has the pictures believes they had one son who lived in Winnipeg, Manitoba.



If you know the people in these pictures and would like them, contact the SGS office at (306) 780-9207.

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Dysart Museum

The Dysart Museum has in its possession a package of twelve photos that were found in a house in Dysart, Saskatchewan when it was demolished a few years ago. W. Pederson, the North Star elevator agent, built the house in the 1920's. Other families that lived in it were B. Fruman, Richenbergers, Chapman's, Mildenberger's, Starauila's, Polasek's and Fuentes'.

The photo below has no identification on it. One smaller photo of two teenage girls in white dresses with a dog has this written on the back *"taken in 1905. Hector was killed October 9, 1906 and Sanyesos (spelling could be incorrect) was also killed about a month later. Bruno was 16 months when we got him in November 1906. By 1907 he would be dead"*.

One of the photos shows the results of a "cyclone on Alex Clemenoris (spelling could be incorrect) farm 1907". Another studio photo of a young woman has the name "Golling or Gotting" St. Paul, 93 57th Street engraved at the bottom.



If you recognize the people above or any of the information given, contact Gladys Petrar, PO Box 327, Dysart SK S0G 1H0. Dysart Museum would be happy to provide you with copies of the photographs.

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Orphan Genealogy Documents

Wetaskiwin Branch of Alberta Genealogical Society received a package of documents relating to a Mr. Edward Rudolph Richie including:

1. Naturalization papers (Swift Current, 1916), showing his address as Webb, Saskatchewan
2. A Bible with handwritten commentaries
3. Several letters written in German
4. Many snapshots

Indications are that he was born in 1884 in Switzerland. Family may claim these genealogical treasures by contacting Don Brosius, President of Wetaskiwin Branch, 4534 - 56 Avenue, Wetaskiwin AB T9A 2S2, phone (780) 352-0069 or e-mail reddy53@telusplanet.net.

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Computer Column

BY CHRIS KRISMER

It is not uncommon these days to hear “I found a whole new branch for my family tree on the Internet”. Often this is a comment made by beginning researchers or someone who is interested in searching their tree. Often too, these individuals haven’t taken any classes to help them understand how and where to research as well as understand the pitfalls out there. Certainly more information is becoming available on the Internet; however most of this information is in the form of indexes or lists. Where individuals are posting their family trees, there are a few concerns. The first concern is in regard to privacy. Privacy Laws are being enforced more and more. The second concern is in regard to authenticity. Are the sources providing their sources or is it just a list of names? Will you be able to verify the information you have found? Can you contact the source?

We need to keep in mind that the Internet like the computer is a tool and not a source. As a tool it can save you time and get you to sources more quickly. The source still needs to be searched or viewed.

Another problem with the Internet is the URL or IP addresses or web sites change frequently. If you find something of interest or value make a copy. You will at least have a copy of your information and may be able to trace it again.

Allow me to give you an example. National Archives Canada has redone their website. The new address is www.collectionscanada.ca. From that website you can go to the Canadian Genealogy Centre. I have found numerous pages that may be duplicates but perhaps this is all part of a re-organization. Some of their pages have changed location and so you may be searching for your information again. What was called National Archives is now known as Library and Archives Canada –LAC. This site has links to four other basic areas, with the Canadian Genealogy Centre being of interest to researchers.

Just as there are all kinds of spammers, viruses, etc. so are there individuals who create family trees by putting together names from several sources. These family trees are not related in any way other than they share the same name. In short false trees are created. If you find good information be sure to credit the source as your source. It

is a good idea to verify your findings.

Perhaps another word of caution is in order. Before this new branch you have found is imported into your file it would be advisable that the newfound branch be opened in its own file. You can then look through it, determine if it really is part of your tree. Then import only that which applies to your tree. The rest can be eliminated. This saves a whole lot of cleanup or merging of duplicates as well as reducing the chances for errors. By the way have you sourced all your information?

An article worth reading about getting good value online can be found in the December 2004 issue of Family Chronicle. It is titled “*Getting Good Value Online*”, written by Donna Potter Phillips. She talks about the pay-only sites. She chose to test five genealogy database web sites by using several unusual names from her family tree. She too made comment about getting sources and the value of these. She also gave some suggestions about being sure to use variant spellings and soundex. The database sites she tested were: Ancestry.com, Genealogy.com, MyTrees.com, GenServ.com and OneGreatFamily.com. If you have been wondering about subscriptions to these sites you may find her information valuable.

Family Tree Maker has recently released their newest version – version 2005. Changes to the program are likely the most dramatic since their first version in DOS, 11 editions ago. The graphics and the way the interface works have been updated such that loyal users may not recognize much beyond the name. The old “Section tabs” are gone. The family view now shows three generations instead of two. You can see as many as eight children before scrolling down the list. Clicking on the arrow on the left side allows you to move back and forward. Editing information is easier. It is easier to recognize information that has been sourced (a dark corner turned up on the icon on the right side), however it still lacks multiple sourcing which I consider a big drawback. The tool bar has been streamlined and a new pedigree view feature has been added. It remains easy to use and learn. Being able to open the program on a start-up family is something else I would look for. A great deal of emphasis is on web services – searching and

merging. A visit to the Family Tree Maker website will give you more information. www.familytreemaker.com.

For those looking for passenger lists and similar information a trip to the Ellis Island website at: www.ellisland.org will allow you to search their database. If you find someone, for a fee a page or certificate may be ordered. Pictures of the ship an ancestor came on may be available (again for a fee).

Create Your Own Family History CD is available for \$39.95. It claims to allow you to create your own family history CD to share with others. I've played with the CD somewhat and I am not sure what it can do that cannot be done by importing your data into your word processor and sharing the information as a Word or WordPerfect document. The big feature appears to be the sharing of photos. Once on the CD you can send them off to others. They can then print them off at a store with the correct equipment- Costco, Walmart are two suggested place. Again scanning your pictures or using a digital camera and then putting the pictures on a CD would seem to be just as easy.

Here are some genealogy sites on the Internet that may be of interest:

Canada

Canadian records at www.familysearch.org

Canadian genealogy and history at

www.islandnet.com/~jvein/cghl/cghl.html

Canadian History

www.members.home.net/dneylan/index.html

Passenger lists and immigration information

www.inGeneas.com

www.collectionscanada.ca offers the above as well as Western Lands Grants information, postal, military, aboriginal and other information.

Hudson's Bay Company Archives –

www.gov.mb.ca/archives/hbca

Maps: National Atlas of Canada at

www.atlas.gc.ca/english/index.html

Some sites of sources for English and Welsh ancestry:

1901 census of England and Wales

www.1901census.nationalarchives.gov.uk

www.ancestry.co.uk has indexed the 1891 census of England and Wales and is in the process of doing the same for 1871 and 1901.

www.freecen.rootsweb.com is a volunteer project to index the 1841-91 censuses and make transcriptions available online free. At

www.documentsonline.nationalarchives.gov.uk you can search free of charge in the index of over one million will proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury during the period 1384-1858.

www.nationalarchivist.com a pay-per-view site contains indexes to digital images of births, marriages and deaths at sea (1854-90), army lists, passport applications (1851-62 and 1874-1903) and some profession directories. New records are added frequently.

www.ukmd.org.uk is a portal leading to around 15 local indexes of births, marriages and deaths that have taken place in England and Wales since 1837.

www.englishorigins.com allows you to view various indexes provided by the Society of Genealogists, on a pay-per-view basis.

At www.gro.gov.uk the General Register Office's official website, you will find information on how to order certificates for English and Welsh births, marriages and deaths. The online ordering facility is expected to be extended to non-UK residents shortly.

www.historicaldirectories.org is the University of Leicester's digitized and uploaded site of county and town directories dating from 1766 to 1919 for many of the counties of England and Wales. You can search these directories free of charge.

National Archives Catalogue:

www.catalogue.nationalarchives.gov.uk Here you will find a free online index to documents held by the UK's national Archives. It includes entries containing information on soldiers (but not officers) in the British Army who were discharged to pension between 1760 and 1913.

Happy Searching!

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Cemetery Program

BY GARTH KESSLER
SGS Cemetery Coordinator

I am still working on getting my feet wet in all aspects of the cemetery program at SGS. I owe a special thanks to Norm Stetner for his assistance during my learning curve. The cemetery program wouldn't be as far advanced as it is if it were not for volunteers like Norm Stetner and Pauline Boesser. With these two working behind the scenes, it will look like I know what I am doing sooner than expected.

I do not have an actual count of the number of cemeteries that have been recorded and updated this past summer and fall, but it appears that quite a few branches have been very busy working on this. I will keep the web site updated with new changes the best I can.

We are continuing to work with the volunteers providing the data entry of the cemetery information for the Saskatchewan Residents Index. This is an activity that can be done at home, no matter how much snow covers the cemeteries. If anyone is interested in assisting with this, please contact the SGS office.

I would like to thank those who have donated some of the needed R.M. Maps for our cemetery files. Unfortunately, these maps do wear out over time and we are always in need of replacing them. Currently we would like our members to work their magic with their local R.M. Office and locate fairly recent maps from the following Rural Municipalities:

9, 91, 94, 103, 126, 131, 141, 154, 161, 171, 181, 232, 241, 245, 252, 275, 279, 280, 287, 288, 303, 308, 346, 349, 376, 405, 409, 426, 436, 466, 486, 438, 588.



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Town of Hoffer

Souris Valley RM office needed more room so they have relocated and are now in the Lyndale school which is still in the town of Oungre. We have enough room now, so we can honor our 5 small towns by hanging a couple of pictures of each town in the foyer of our new office. We can not find anything on the town of Hoffer. Do you or do you

know someone who has some pictures? Next year is the 100th Anniversary of Saskatchewan and we would like to have this in place shortly. Contact Dallas Pederson at (306) 456-2827 or e-mail pederson.heritage@eclipsecomm.ca.

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SGS Bulletin Board

LIBRARY CLOSURES

December 24 - January 3, 2005 - Christmas
March 25 & 26, 2005 - Good Friday & Easter
April - Annual General Meeting
May 23, 2005 - Victoria Day
July 1, 2005 - Canada Day
August 4, 2005 - Saskatchewan Day
September 5, 2005 - Labour Day
October 10, 2005 - Thanksgiving
October 22, 2005 - SGS Seminar in Regina
November 11, 2005 - Remembrance Day
December 24, 2005 - January 3, 2006

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WINTER HOURS

Tuesday - Saturday, 9:30 am - 4:30 pm
(Effective September 14, 2004 - May 14, 2005)

SUMMER HOURS

Monday - Friday, 9:30 am - 4:30 pm
(Effective May 16, 2005 - September 9, 2005)
Last Monday opened is August 29.

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WORKSHOPS

ALL workshops are held at SGS Library, 1870 Lorne Street, Regina. Call (306) 780-9207 to register. **Prepayment and registration required.** *If not enough registrants, the workshop will be cancelled.*

**Fee: \$10.00 per workshop OR
\$40.00 for all 5 workshops**

**Beginning Your Genealogy (Family History) and
Getting Organized**
Saturday, January 15, 2005 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

You will learn how to preserve and store your personal resources (paper and artifacts); standards, terminology and abbreviations used for recording your data; citing sources; interviewing relatives; how to organize your data, set up a filing system and stay organized; paper versus computer and much more. *Please bring along*

your own research starting with yourself and back 1 or 2 generations. You will have an opportunity to work on your own research and thus apply what is being discussed.

Home Sources

Saturday, January 22, 2005 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

To provide you an opportunity to begin and learn how to recognize, use and preserve home sources of family history. What are the sources you have at home, what can they tell you, how do you make use of them and how do you preserve them?

Analyzing Your Data and Developing Your Research Plan

Saturday, January 29, 2005 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

You will learn the research cycle, techniques and methodology used in developing research plans and analyzing data. You will participate in a research exercise using Saskatchewan sources.

Community Sources

Saturday, February 5, 2005 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

You will learn what community sources are available (Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Library, Regina Public Library Prairie History Room, Saskatchewan Archives, Legislative Library, University Library and more), what records are available and how these records will help you.

Internet and Software

Saturday, February 19, 2005 9:00 am - 12:00 pm

We will use the Internet, learn some Internet language, visit a number of sites, do a search, and use some of the sites such as Ellis Island. User groups, newsletters will be discussed. Depending on the class you may get opportunity to do some hands on searching. We will also spend some time talking about software - what you might use or what you are looking for it to do for you. Computers also come in here - main PC, Laptops, handheld PCs or Palms.

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The following workshops are held at SGS Library, 1870 Lorne Street, Regina. Call (306) 780-9207 to register. **Prepayment and registration required. If not enough registrants, the workshop will be cancelled.**

These two workshops can be taken individually or as a set.

**Fee: \$25.00 per workshop OR
\$45.00 for both workshops**

Instructor: Laura Hanowski

Learn How to Trace Your Prairie Aboriginal Ancestry

Class 1:

Saturday, February 12, 2005 9:00 am - 4:00 pm

We will cover basic research sources and then examine records with information about Metis people.

Class 2:

Saturday, March 5, 2005 9:00 am - 4:00 pm

We will learn the basic sources and then examine the records created by Indian Affairs and other departments of the Federal government that relate to First Nations people.

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The following workshop will be held at SGS Library, 1870 Lorne Street, Regina. Call (306) 780-9207 to register. **Prepayment and registration required. If not enough registrants, the workshop will be cancelled.**

Fee: \$10.00

Instructor: Lindy Kasperski

Internet Resources for Galician Genealogy

Saturday, February 19, 2005 1:00 - 3:00 pm

The Crownland of Galicia made up the most northeastern region of the Austrian Empire (1772-1918). The area became part of the Republic of Poland (1918-1939) and the former Eastern Galicia became part of Ukraine as a result of the Second World War. Galicia was the source of significant numbers of Poles and Ukrainians who immigrated to Canada between 1896 and 1914 and then

again in the 1920s when it was part of Poland. This seminar will cover genealogical and historical sources on the Internet. Although mainly of interest to those with Polish and Ukrainian ancestors from this area, the seminar will also cover Jewish and German genealogical sources for Galicia.

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Wednesday Morning with Celeste

Come to the SGS Library (1870 Lorne Street, Regina) to learn about the resources in the library and how to use them. Will include hands-on help with using these resources

Fee: \$5.00 per workshop

Wednesday, January 12, 2005 8:45 - 9:45 am
Ontario - Birth, Marriage, and Death Indexes

Wednesday, February 9, 2005 8:45 - 9:45 am
Indirect Hamburg Passenger Lists - Indexes and Passenger Lists

Wednesday, March 9, 2005 8:45 - 9:45 am
England - Birth, Marriage, and Death Indexes

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In Memorium

- George Danyliw - husband of Marion -
October 17, 2004 - Lumsden SK

Announcements

National Genealogical Society Winter Warm-Up

NGS presents the 2005 Winter Warm-Up in Phoenix, Arizona at the Wyndham Phoenix Hotel on 20-22 January 2005. Numerous workshops. Speakers - Cyndi Howells, Elizabeth Shown Mills and more. Contact NGS, 2005 Phoenix Research Trip, 4527 17th Street North, Arlington VA 22207-2399; telephone (800) 473-0060 e-mail: ngs@ngsgenealogy.org; web site: <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/edutripsphoenix.htm>.

Victoria Genealogical Society Conference

April 9, 2005, Victoria, British Columbia. Featuring Sherry Irvine. Check web site for further information <http://www.victoriags.org/>.

Alberta Genealogical Society Annual Conference

Chateau Louis Hotel, Edmonton, Alberta on 23-24 April 2005. Check web site for further information <http://www.compusmart.ab.ca/abgensoc/>.

Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar

27-29 May 2005 at the Cleary International Centre, Windsor, Ontario. Theme "Cross Border Heritage". For further information, e-mail: info@ogsseminar.org; phone: (519) 542-3554; web site: www.ogsseminar.org.

National Genealogical Society GENTECH 2005

27th Annual Conference in the States and NGS GENTECH 2005 is being held in Nashville, Tennessee on 1-4 June 2005. Watch for details! Web site: <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org/>.

Abbotsford Genealogical Society Annual Conference

24 September 2005, Abbotsford, British Columbia. Check web site for further information <http://www.rootsweb.com/~bcags/>.

Kelowna and District Genealogical Society Annual Conference

September 30 - October 2, 2005, Kelowna, British Columbia. Check web site for further information <http://www.rootsweb.com/~bckdgs/>.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Seminar

21-23 October 2005, Regina, Saskatchewan. Further information will be posted on web site as it becomes available <http://www.saskgenealogy.com>.

11th Australasian Congress on Genealogy & Heraldry

Hosted by The Genealogical Society of The Northern Territory Inc. on 28 June - 2 July 2006 in Darwin, Northern Territory Australia. Theme is "*Family History - The Access Revolution*". Contact The Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory Inc., PO Box 37212, Winnellie NT 0821 Australia; e-mail: congress11@austarnet.com.au, web site: <http://www.octa4.net.au/genient>.

MISCELLANEOUS

Researching Your Eastern European Roots

SGS Saskatoon Branch is presenting a one-day genealogy workshop on "Researching Your Eastern European Roots". The workshop takes place on Saturday, February 5, 2005 at the Western Development Museum. Guest speaker is Dave Obee. For more information on workshops, fees and more, contact Gus Morrow (306) 382-9355; Cliff Rusk (306) 384-8813 (after 5 pm); web site www.rootsweb.com/~sksgs.

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Advertisements

Your Advertisement is welcomed . . .

Do you have a business that is related to Genealogy? **Are you** a researcher who does researching in your province, state or country? **Do you** know someone that does researching? **Are you** a photographer that does photo restoration? **Do you** do anything that is unique - quilting, videos, etc?

Advertisements can be placed in the *Bulletin* for one issue or for four. For rates and more information, contact Saskatchewan Genealogical Society at PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1; 1-306-780-9207; or sgs@accesscomm.ca

ADVERTISING

SGS accepts paid advertisements for the Bulletin. Camera ready and disk copy preferable. Contact SGS for policy and rates. SGS Bulletin, PO Box 1894, Regina Saskatchewan S4P 3E1.
E-mail: sgs@accesscomm.ca

Cutoff for Bulletins are: January 15, 2005; April 15, 2005; July 15, 2005 and October 15, 2005.



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

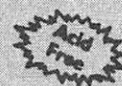
Workshops

List available in the *Bulletin* under SGS Bulletin Board, on our website www.saskgenealogy.com or contact SGS office.



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* Stickers



200 Hodsman Rd., Regina

Submitting Articles for the SGS Bulletin

- Articles and fillers are required for the Bulletin that are of genealogical value either generic topics or specific countries.
- 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 request permission to print articles. You must supply name and address of person or place that permission is to be requested from.**
- Attachments or documents to go with an article that are owned by a record holder must include all sourcing information to go with it. **YOU are responsible for obtaining permission from the record holder and provide SGS with a copy of permission.**

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 to 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. (except July & August) 7:30 pm at Post Office - 2nd Floor, 2nd Avenue entrance. Contact: Barb Archibald #(306)948-2138. E-mail: bjarch@sasktel.net

BORDER BRANCH: Box 180, Marshall, S0M 1R0. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except 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@sasktel.net

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. (Jan/Apr/June/Oct/Nov) 7:30 pm at Grenfell Museum - History Room. Contact: Lloyd Arthur #(306)697-3176

MOOSE JAW BRANCH: Box 154, Briercree, S0H 0K0. Meetings: 4th Tues. (except July, August & December) 7:00 pm at Moose Jaw Public Library (Herb Taylor Room). 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 to September) 7:30 pm at North East Leisure Centre in Melfort. Contact: Blair Gordon #(306)752-2168. E-mail: gordbl@sasktel.net

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 23, Pangman, S0C 2C0. Meetings: 4th Wed. (April to June & August to October) at 7:00 pm (4th Sat. from January to March) at 1:30 pm at Pangman Regional Library. Contact: Edith Merritt #(306)442-4206. E-mail: emerritt@sasktel.net or Joyce Carlson #(306)454-2400. E-mail: jlcarslon@sasktel.net

PIPESTONE 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: jcmeeen@sasktel.net

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: Box 1464, Prince Albert, S6V 5T1. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except July & August) 7:30 pm at Optimist Bldg under Grandstand in Exhibition Grounds. Contact: Annette Krayetski #(306)763-5029. E-mail: ve5bf@sasktel.net

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@sasktel.net

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: bluebirder@sasktel.net

SASKATOON BRANCH: Box # 32004, #3 - 402 Ludlow Street, Saskatoon, S7S 1M7. Meetings: 2nd Wed. (except July & August) 7:15 pm at St. Thomas School, 3035 Arlington Avenue. Contact: Cliff Rusk #(306)384-8813. E-mail: c.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 Town Hall in Carnduff. Contact: Stella Harrison #(306)482-3410. E-mail: stelharr@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. (April to June & Sept to Nov) 9:30 am at Wheatland Regional Library. Contact: D. Eileen Martsch #(306)962-4577. E-mail: emartsch@sasktel.net

WEYBURN BRANCH: 453 5th Street NE, Weyburn, S4H 0Z7. Meetings: 3rd Tues. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Weyburn Public Library - Meeting Room. Contact: Blanche Fleming #(306)842-2593. E-mail: bl.fleming@sasktel.net or Elnora Olan #(306)842-4079. E-mail: elnora.olan@sasktel.net

YORKTON BRANCH: 55 Dogwood Crescent, Yorkton, S3N 2M6. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Yorkton Public Library. Contact: Marjorie Cross #(306)783-3035. E-mail: martcross@sasktel.net or Cam Irving #(306)782-0048



SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

BASIC SEARCH

\$37 CDN / \$37 US / £21 per person/couple. 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. Search includes research for information regarding a particular person or couple only, and only includes other family members such as children if they are included in articles pertaining to the person or couple being researched.

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

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.)

No Refund for entries not found.

ALL RESEARCH POLICIES ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE SHOULD COSTS INCREASE

A self-addressed stamped envelope OR return postage must be provided with all research requests.

SASKATCHEWAN OBITUARY SEARCH

Particular Search - \$3 per obituary, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope. General Search - \$5 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 per obituary.

SASKATCHEWAN CEMETERY SEARCH

\$2 per name, plus a self-addressed stamped envelope if the name of the cemetery is given. \$5 per surname if the name of the cemetery is given. \$10 per name if all cemeteries in a Rural Municipality need to be checked.

SGS SASKATCHEWAN RESIDENT INDEX (SRI)

General Search - all entries for a particular surname. Includes: up to 4 pages of printouts, quote for entries beyond this number. \$4 per surname. Particular Search - one name. Includes print for up to two pages. \$3.

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 1869-1907; Marriages 1869-1922; Deaths 1869-1932

(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.)

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

- International Genealogical Index (IGI) 1992 Edition - contact SGS.
- Indian and Metis Sources - \$50 CDN/US per family
- Henderson Directory - \$10 per name
- National Burial Index - \$6 per name per location or \$12 per surname only
- Pre-1869 Marriage Records for Ontario - \$10 per couple per district
- Repertoires for RC Parishes of Quebec 1700-1765 - \$20 per hour; minimum charge \$10 per ½ hour
- Householders Index for Griffith Valuations in Ireland 1845-1867 - \$24 per hour; minimum charge \$12 per ½ hour
- **Homestead Records Search** - \$15 per homestead location (legal land description and/or homestead file number and name of homesteader must be provided). \$17 if only name of homesteader is given. Includes up to 6 copies.
- **Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, Volumes 1-67** - \$10 for each year. *Ask for research policy*
- **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.

EFFECTIVE: OCTOBER 1, 2004

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc.

PO Box 1894

Regina Saskatchewan S4P 3E1

Canada

Paid at Regina, SK

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