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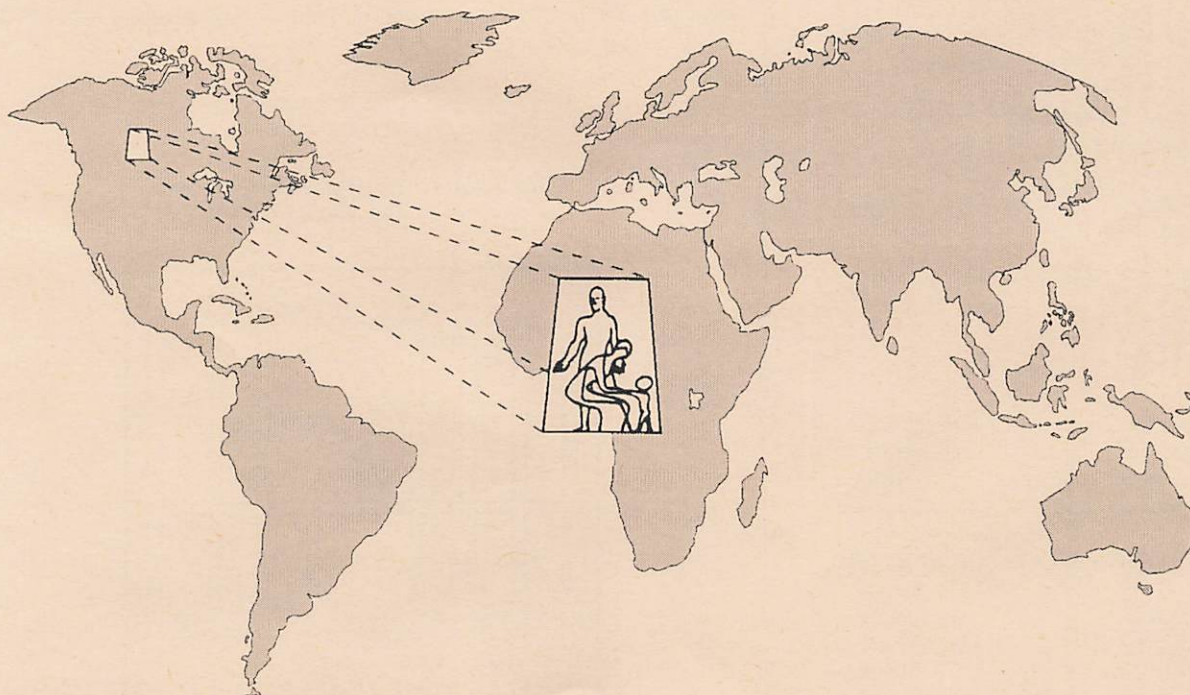


Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 36 NUMBER 1

MARCH 2005

BULLETIN



Helping you research your family history around the world

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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Regina, Saskatchewan
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March 19 & 20, 2005 - Regina
May 28, 2005 - Regina
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.

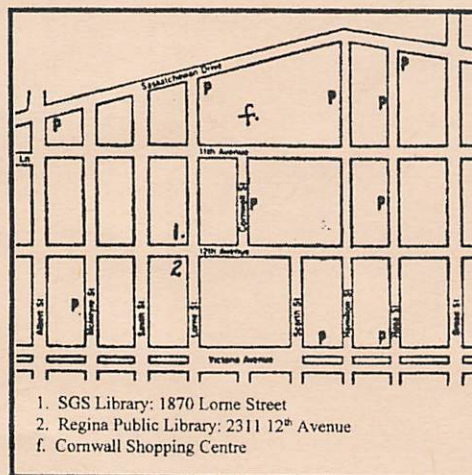
The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).

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 as a charitable tax deduction.

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





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The *Bulletin* accepts paid advertisements. 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.

Articles published in the *Bulletin* may be reprinted freely, except for copyright material from another source. A credit line and a copy of the publication containing the material is requested. Disk copy of article is greatly appreciated, and will be returned after publishing.

Membership is for the current calendar year at \$34.00 per family, \$32.00 for senior citizens. Subscription price for non-members is \$34.00 for the current calendar year or \$10 per issue.

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

President's Letter

BY: ROCKY SAMPLE
SGS President

As we move into a year of Centennial Celebration for our Province we look forward to Family and Community Histories being updated and published, and to homecomings and reunions occurring. So remember to take lots of pictures, get peoples addresses on your registration lists and have fun **Walking in Your Ancestor's Footsteps**.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has progressed greatly with the Saskatchewan Homestead Index Project (SHIP). A few more volunteers for proofreading would be wonderful.

On November 18, 2004 The Government of Saskatchewan announced an amendment 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 Web site, beginning with the Birth Index in the fall of 2005.

Not all our members appreciate the role SGS plays in the larger community. Ryan Taylor of Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana dedicated his latest book **The Canadian Genealogical Sourcebook, 2004**, Canadian Library Association. "To Laura Hanowski and Marge Thomas of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society whose dedication and creative energy made their society an example for others across Canada." Congratulations to both Laura and Marge.

I Hope to see you April 16 at the Park Town Hotel in Saskatoon at 3:00pm for our AGM.

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Editor's Notes

BY: MARGE THOMAS
Executive Director

The final article in the series Drang nach Osten: The German Migration to the East is in this issue on page 20. If you are a new member check with the SGS to see the previous article.

In this issue, there is update on the status of the post 1901 census. We will continue to keep you posted until this issue is resolved.

The fourth in a series of lists to be published regarding the periodicals, journals, and newsletters in the SGS Library Collection is on page vii.

Please note some changes including library hours and the date of the AGM. The program for the Annual General Meeting is located on page v. We hope you will plan to attend.

Once again, I would like to thank all those people who have submitted articles to the **Bulletin**.

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We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Publications Assistance Program towards our mailing costs - PAP Registration #09800.



Patrimoine
canadien

Canadian
Heritage

Naturalization and Citizenship

BY CHRISTINA KRISMER

Whenever I hear the term “alien” I think of strange creatures from outer space, therefore it is difficult to think of newcomers to our country as “aliens”. However that is how many of our ancestors were classified until they became members of our community- Canada.

Until 1947 if you were not born in a Commonwealth Country you had to be naturalized to have the privileges and responsibilities of a citizen of Canada. Citizens of places such as Europe, United States, Russia, and Scandinavian countries were “aliens” and had to be naturalized. With the Citizenship Act of 1947, being naturalized meant you were now a Canadian Citizen, previously you became a British subject when you naturalized.

The history of naturalization can easily be found at several web sites on the Internet.

www.canadacollections.ca

www.genealogy.gc.ca

www.cic.gc.ca

www.cbc.ca/news/becomingcanadian

<http://www12statscan.ca/english/census01/>

When “aliens” were naturalized, a number and a series letter were assigned to them. The series were as follows:

Series A:	Certificate granted to Aliens
Series B:	Certificate granted to Aliens where names of minor children are included
Series C:	Certificate granted to Minors
Series D:	Certificate granted to persons whose nationality as British subjects is in doubt
Series E:	Certificates granted to persons naturalized under prior Acts
Series F:	Repatriation
Series G:	Repatriation with names of children included

For the time period 1854–1917 the Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada has index cards which contain the information collected at the time of naturalization. Included is: present address, former place of residency, former nationality, date of certification, name and location of responsible court. Rarely is there any more genealogical information. The original records were destroyed. To be naturalized you had to have lived in Canada for at least 3 years. Over the years this time frame has gone back and forth from three to five years to three years. Early settlers who wanted homesteads had to be naturalized British subjects before they could get their patents. This date may be found on the sworn statement of the homestead file. Sometimes you are fortunate to find a copy of naturalization with homestead information.

Records created since 1917 are more detailed. Information includes: surname, given name, date and place of birth, entry into Canada, the name of the spouse and children who are part of the application. A physical description is also included. The files may also include the original *Petition for Naturalization*, the *Oath of Allegiance*, a Royal Canadian Mounted Police report on the person, and supporting statements by two people who could attest to the applicant’s character. Starting in 1932 women had to make separate applications to be naturalized.

Provincial courts were responsible for naturalization. The information was collected, sent to Secretary of State. Some courts kept docket books, some didn’t. Some of these books have survived, others have been misplaced, forgotten or even disposed of. Court House staff may not know they exist. These docket books were kept in the Court House in each Court District or zone. The number of Court Districts was greater than the present 12 Court Districts. The docket books may have been transferred to the offices that are open or

they may still be in the closed Court House or they may no longer exist. The Genealogical Society of Utah (GSU) is currently microfilming those that are known to have survived in Saskatchewan. Check the Family History Library Catalog for those that are available. Others will be added as the microfilming proceeds. The microfilms are available through Family History Centres worldwide.

Lists of those naturalized from 1917 – 1951 can also be found in the *Canada Gazette* under the heading Naturalization Acts. It is helpful to know the date or an approximate date when searching the *Canada Gazette*. Here in Regina copies of the Gazette are available for viewing on microfilm at the Legislative Library. Copies of the *Canada Gazette* are found in Legislative Libraries across Canada and in major libraries.

The list of those naturalized, included the name, residence, country of origin, occupation, certificate effective as of and the certificate number and series. For 1917 – 1921 the lists are in numerical order; after that they are in alphabetical order.

Dave Obee has compiled *Naturalization and Citizenship Indexes in the Canada Gazette 1915 – 1951: a finding aid*. This information is also found in his book *Destination Canada: A Guide to 20th Century Immigration Records*. These books help researchers to quickly find the issues and pages they need.

As of March 2003, a 1915-1932 Canadian Naturalization Index has been put on the Internet by the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal and the Jewish Genealogical Society of Ottawa. Go to: www.genealogy.gc.ca/06/0603_e.html (note there is an underscore before the e), then search or go to Jewish Society of Ottawa <http://www.jgso.org> or for Montreal <http://www.gtrdata.com/jgs-montreal>.

For further information and a copy of a naturalization file send your request to:

Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Public Rights Administration
360 Laurier Avenue West
10th Floor
Ottawa ON K1A 1L1

There is a \$5.00 fee and it is payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Each application for copies must be submitted on an Access to Information Request Form by a Canadian Citizen or an individual living in Canada. Request must be accompanied by a consent form or proof of death. Requests should include the full name, date and place of birth, number of naturalization certificate including alphabet series identifier and the "F" suffix if issued in French. Specify you want copies of original documents.

Regina Court House

Recently three docket books covering the years 1885 – 1907 were found in the Regina Court House. There is no general index. There are some pages missing, so you may not find the name you are looking for. This however, is a beginning point and if you are fortunate you may be able to go on. Microfilm copies of these books are found in the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah. Check the FHL Catalog for the microfilm numbers.

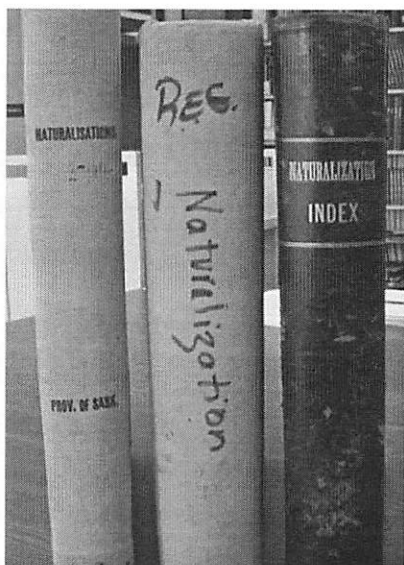
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) has copies of three old docket books found in the Regina Court House. Names are listed alphabetically. The volumes at SGS include Volume One – 1885-1905, Volume 2 1905-1907, Volume 3 1907-1910. Information from these is included in the SRI (Saskatchewan Residents Index) database accessible at SGS.

Saskatchewan Archives in Regina has three more docket books for the Regina area. The years covered in these are 1910-1917, 1915-1945, 1944-1957. These books are divided in alphabetical order by the beginning letter of the surname. It would be helpful when searching to know the date or approximate date of naturalization. The index or list

includes that of the male adult member of the family only. In a few cases a female may be listed.

Personal Experience

Here is my personal experience with naturalization records. I found my grandfathers' names and other relatives and the dates in the docket book. For one of them, all I knew from the homestead files was that they had been naturalized. The other gave a naturalization date.



The headings in the docket books changed over the years. The first books gave each entry a number then had the surname, given name, occupation, former address, present address and the date certificate was granted. There is no other information about the families. It does verify the

dates and location of naturalization and so becomes another source of information for proof of existence.

Entries were alphabetical as to the first letter of each surname. Under each alphabet though entries were done by year. Everything was hand written therefore handwritings styles had to be deciphered. I've included some pictures. This first picture is of the 3 Regina region docket books at Archives Regina. The years are 1910 to 1957. These are the only docket books Archives has. There may be others around the province in regional Court Houses.

Diagram 1 shows an entry and the headings found in the 1910 book. Headings were: entry number, the name (sometimes initials were used for the first name), present residence, occupation, former residence, nationality and date of certification.

In the later books the following information was given: local file number, name, address, occupation, nationality, date of filing application, date of hearing, date application approved, papers mailed department (date), certificate mailed applicant, the number of the certificate and then any remarks. There were few women listed, especially in the first books. Also I found a notation in the remarks column that I was not sure of. After some thinking and discussion, I have come to the conclusion that the following notation "N of I" might have meant "notice of intent". A date is usually given under the notation. The last two pictures are from the 1944 – 1957 book. You will notice the headings go across two pages (Diagram 2 and 3).

No.	Name	Present Residence	Occupation	Former Residence	Nationality	Date when granted by Court
7329	Chingwitsch J. Regina		Labourer	Russia	Russian	24 Sept 18
9460	Orbison George	do.	Tailor	Roumania	Roumanian	17/17

Diagram 1

LOCAL FILE No.	NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	NATIONALITY
4029	Schneider, Rose Agnes	3132 College St., Regina	Domestic	German
4030	Siedler, Marcell	1837 Coler St., Regina	Student	Austrian

Diagram 2

DATE OF FILING APPLICATION	DATE OF HEARING	APPLICATION APPROVED/REJECTED	PAPERS MAILED DEPARTMENT	CERTIFICATE MAILED APPLICANT	No. OF CERTIFICATE	REMARKS
26 th Feb. 1943						N. of I. - 26-2-1943.
27 th Feb. 1943						N. of I. - 29-2-1943.
8 th May 1943						N. of I. - 5-5-1943.
8 th Feb. 1944 10 th Jan. 44	22/10/48	A.	25/10/48	10/12/48	39280	N. of I. 10-1-1944.

Diagram 3

In a recent tour of the Court House I had the opportunity to observe the microfilming of the Naturalization Records of Saskatchewan. It was most interesting.

All this is just a little more information about the people who came to this country – another piece of the big puzzle. For more information about naturalization or for a copy of the naturalization file or records and you can write to Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The address and requirements were given earlier in the article.

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Obee, Dave, compiler. *Destination Canada: A Guide to 20th Century Immigration Records*. Victoria, British Columbia: self-published, 2004.

Obee, Dave, compiler. *Naturalization and Citizenship Indexes in the Canada Gazette 1915 – 1951: a finding aid*. Victoria, British Columbia: self-published, 1999.

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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.25-3, Fall 2004.

- Mailing Lists 101

Armchair Genealogist - Saskatoon Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, No.38, September/October 2004.

- Saskatchewan Homestead Index Project
- What's In a Name

Biggar Root Booster, Vol.10, No.3/4, Summer/Fall 2004.

- National Burial Index for England and Wales
- British Archives Catalogue Naturalized British Citizens 1844-1930
- 1837 online.com add Overseas GRO Indexes to Online Database
- Ulster Historical Foundation Databases

Bruce & Grey Branch OGS, Vol.34, No. 4, November 2004.

- Grey County Archives: Currently at the Archives!
- Preserving Family Photographs – Part 2

The Bulletin – Kawartha Branch OGS, Vol.29, No.4, November 2004.

- The Bible Christian Church, Mariposa Mission
- Cavan Parish Anglican Church Marriages – Continued

Chinook – Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.24, No.4, Autumn 2004.

- Going Home: Family History Research in Sunny Saskatchewan, Part 2
- Spotlight on England - Various forms of English taxation records are highlighted

Families – OGS, Vol.43, No.4, November 2004.

- House-Building in Rural Canada West 1850
- An EUL Treasure

Generations - Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.29, No.3, September 2004.

- Research Logs: The Most Important Tool for Organizing Your Family History
- Quarriers - Scotland Home Children in Canada

Generations - New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.26, No.3, Fall 2004.

- The Rise and Fall of Shipbuilding Community Clifton, NB
- Saint John City and County Goal (Jail) Records
- Tracking Immigrant Name Changes
- Genealogical Research Archives Along the Evangeline Trail of Nova Scotia

Heirlines - Prince Albert Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Vol.21, No.2, September-December 2004.

- History, Herstory, Your Story
- List of Cemetery Records of the Prince Albert Genealogical Society, December 2003

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley - Trent Valley Archives, Vol.9, No.3, November 2004.

- Peterborough and the Sudan Expedition
- Peterborough Cenotaph: the official names 1928
- Up The Long Ladder: Catholic and Protestant in Peterborough
- Early Irish Settlers in Otonabee Township
- Old Nassau Mill was Challenger in Early Days

Lambton Lifeline – Lambton County Branch OGS, Vol.21, No.3, September 2004.

- Legal Land Definitions
- Lest We Forget – web sites to help you find military and home front information

The Leaf of the Branch - South West Branch of MGS, Vol.XVI, No.3, September 2004

- Family Trees, Charts & Histories. A listing of those available in their library.

L'Ancêtre, Vol.31, No.1, Automne 2004.

- Vos ancêtres ont-ils été placés sous la bonne lignée
- Le journal intime d'un habitant de Charlesbourg
- Jean Prou(st): origine retracée - Deuxième partie
- L'Héraldique et Vous - Les officiers de l'autorité héraldique du Canada
- Les Archives vous parlent de ... Le registre d'inhumation du Mount Hermon Cemetery (1848-1950)

L'Estuaire Généalogique, No.91, Automne 2004.

- Mes arrière-grands-parents: Charles Chouinard marié à Rébecca Bérubé
- Les Gaspésiens se font tirer le portrait génétique
- Jacques Bois, soldat de la compagnie de Longueuil
- J'ai mal à mes ancêtres (La psychogénéalogie comme voie alternative)

L'Outaouais généalogique - Bulletin de la Société de Généalogie de L'Outaouais, Vol.XXVI, No.3, Automne 2004.

- Notre Page Couverture: Une famille Godin de Hull
- Echange d'Information
- Les Séguin du Pays de Bray
- Internet - Comment trouver tout et rien de ce que vous voulez

London Leaf - London & Middlesex County Branch of OGS, Vol.31, No.4, November 2004.

- Soldiers' Dependents' Fund - City of London- 1920 and 1921
- Proudfoot Marriages 1833 - 1840
- Identifying Canadian Military Medals

The Loyalist Gazette, Vol.XLII, No.2, Fall 2004.

- Loyalist Women "ripped from their homes"
- Thomas Jefferson's Unlucky Loyalist Friend: The Reverend James Ogilvie

The Newfoundland Ancestor, Vol.20, No.3, 2004.

- Historical Notes on the Basilica-Cathedral of St. John The Baptist, St. John's Newfoundland
- 1882 Marriages January -April, From the R.C. Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, St. John's, NL
- Newfoundland Strays in British Columbia

The Nipissing Voyageur - Nipissing Branch OGS, Vol.25, No.3, September 2004.

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

Notes From Niagara - Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, Vol. XXIV, No.3, August 2004.

- Cemeteries of Niagara - St. Paul's Anglican Church Cemetery, Port Robinson, Ontario
- Canadians Awarded the Medal of Honor in the U.S. Civil War
- Genealogies and Family Histories Held - Niagara Falls Public Library

Now and Then - Regina Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Vol.22, No.3, September 2004.

- Journey Home
- Uncle Rowie's War
- You Can't Beat a Hard Copy
- Freedom of Information?
- Cemetery Walking Tour
- Saskatchewan Land Titles - Part 1
- The Legislative Library - Part 2

Ottawa Branch News, Vol.37, No.5, November-December 2004.

- The Ottawa Memorial - those who lost their lives in WW2 while serving with the Air Forces of the Commonwealth.
- Rip-off: Independent Committee of Eminent Persons

Our Waterloo Kin - Waterloo Region Branch OGS, Vol.4, No.3, Fall 2004.

- This issue focuses on Wilmot Township
- Maps, Genealogy and the Internet

Par Monts et Rivières - La société d'histoire des Quatre Lieux, Vol.6, No.8, Novembre 2003.

- Au fil des lectures... et des découvertes historiques - Deux

ponts de péages à Saint-Césaire

- Un peu d'histoire ... Le marché public de Saint-Césaire 1850-1952
- Une vieille famille des Quatre Lieux ... Famille Barsalou de L'Ange-Gardien

P.E.I. Genealogical Society Inc. Vol.29, No.3, September 2004.

- Deportation of the Acadians from Ile St. Jean, 1858
- Charlottetown's Police, 1855-1955
- A Short History of Port Hill
- Charlottetown's Military History
- Recent Additions at the P.E.I. Public Archives and Records Office
- Cemetery Transcripts

Perth County Profiles - Perth County Branch OGS, Vol.22, No.4, November 2004.

- Friendly Societies - Loyal Orange Lodge
- Who's Who in the First Downie Lodge
- Marriages Recorded in 1861 Census - Blanshard Township

Relatively Speaking - Journal of Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol.32, No.4, November 2004.

- Doukhobor Documents Discovered in Former Soviet Archives
- Researching Military Personnel

Sault Channels - Sault Ste. Marie & District Branch OGS, Vol.22, No.3, September 2004.

- Local History Books - Algoma and Sault Ste. Marie
- School Reports: The Spectator - Bruce Mines, Friday, June 12, 1903

SCAN (Simcoe County Ancestor News) - Simcoe County Branch OGS, Vol.22, No.3, September 2004.

- A Puzzle Over Scottish Surnames
- The Unknown Militia on Lake Huron and the War of 1812

SGGEE Journal – Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe, Vol.6, No.3, September 2004.

- Treasures from the Archives in Zhitomir - Part 2
- Using the Zhitomir Archives
- 1892 Baptist Birth Certificates of Tutschin

Toronto Tree – Toronto Branch OGS, Vol.35, No.5, September/October 2004.

- An Eclectic Mix of What is New on the Internet for Genealogists
- The Erie Canal
- Sharing Your Family History and Genealogical Records

The Tree Climber – Red Deer & District Branch AGS, Vol.27, No.3, October 2004.

- From Marjorie's Scrapbook – Index of some obituaries contained in her scrapbook
- British Census Dates

The Treehouse - Campbell River Genealogical Society, Vol.17, No.3, October 2004.

- The Ghost at the Arran Rapids
- Sook Sias - The Final Chapter
- The National Archivist
- Finding Marriages In England
- How I Cite My Sources

Through The Branches - Battleford's Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Vol.14, No.1, October 2004.

- The New Ottawa Cemetery, Speers, Saskatchewan
- Battleford's Branch SGS 20th Anniversary Celebrations

Traces & Tracks – Wellington County Branch OGS, Vol.4, No.3, Summer 2004.

- 1833 and 1834 Assessment and Census for Garafraxa Township
- The Wellington County Virtual History Book
- Erin Township (1820) Cemeteries

Victoria Genealogical Society Journal, Vol.27, No.3, September 2004.

- From Falmouth & Penzance to Gold-Rich British Columbia, Canada: Jewish Communities in Cornwall

Yesterday's Footprints – Lethbridge Branch AGS, Vol.21, No.3, September 2004.

- Alberta Adoption Information is Changing
- Merits of Blairmore, Alberta in 1913
- Useful URL's

United States

Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly, Vol.XIX, No.3, September 2004.

- Math for Genealogists - Understanding Family Relationships is in the Numbers
- Writing Client Reports

Avotaynu - International Review of Jewish Genealogy, Vol.XX, No.2, Summer 2004.

- The Future of Jewish Genealogy
- The Importance of Establishing A Family Genealogical Website
- Tracing Family Roots Using JRI-Poland To Read Between the Lines
- Ancestry.com Offers Many Services and Products
- Beware of Both Documented and Oral Histories
- Jewish Genealogy in Germany
- Polychromatic Tombstones in Polish-Jewish Cemeteries

British Connections - International Society for British Genealogy and

Family History, Vol.5, No.3, July/September 2004.

- Those Who Are and Once Were Not
- The Railway Works at Crewe
- A Bidding at Weddings in Wales
- Parish Registers - Statistics
- London Parish Registers

The Bukovina Society of the Americas Newsletter, Vol.14, No.3, September 2004.

- Bukovina's Lutheran Community

The Colorado Genealogist – The Colorado Genealogical Society, Vol.65, No.3, August 2004.

- Grant Avenue Methodist Church Marriages, Denver (continued)

The Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter – Bismarck Mandan Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc., Vol.33, No.3, September 2004.

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

Galizien German Descendants, Newsletter No.40, October 2004.

- Lemberg – A City on the Periphery of the Habsburg Monarchy
- Flehberg and Rosenheck - Daughter Colonies to Mariahilf
- There Was Hope in Their Hearts that Untouched Galicia Would Become the Homeland They had Dreamed About

Genealogical Computing, Vol.24.1, July-September 2004.

- Finding Civil War Soldiers in Cyberspace
- Sharing Memories With PowerPoint
- Digital DAR

- Genealogy in Your Pocket PC, Part II
- Family Tree Maker: Tips and Tricks
- Review: Family Tree Maker 11, Heredis 7.2, Family Historian 2.2

Genealogical Computing Vol24.1, October-December 2004.

- Online Photo Archives
- Flash Drives for Genealogists
- 14 Websites Preferred by Professionals
- Digital Voice Recorders
- Windows on Your Mac
- Software Review: Ancestral Quest 11, Relatively Yours 3, GenSmarts
- Tracing the Politics of Past Generations

Heritage Review – Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Vol.34, No.3, September 2004.

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My Trip to Sweden

BY DOROTHY QUEBEC

On Friday, September 3rd, I fulfilled a life-long dream and began my visit to my ancestral homeland of Sweden. Both of my Dad's parents were born in Sweden, went to the USA as young people, got married, and then moved to Canada where they homesteaded southwest of Swift Current, in the Simmie area. If someone had told me a year ago that I would be in Sweden this past September, I would have thought they were nuts.

It all began in about March, when my youngest son announced that he was thinking about going to Menorca in May. He had been going to college in Golden, British Columbia, when he met up with a girl that had worked in Menorca for the previous two tourist seasons. She was going back for her third term, and told him she could get him a job there as well, if he was interested. He jumped at the chance to do some travelling, and see a different part of the world. Menorca is one of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, just off the northeastern coast of Spain. He then proceeded to make his plans to go to Menorca in mid-May. Once I told family and friends about his plans, several of them commented that we (my husband and I) should take a trip over there to see him. We hadn't really thought about it until then, but the more we thought about it, the more the idea appealed to us. So we started looking into flights to Menorca.

How does this end up with our going to Sweden? Well, once we planned to go to Menorca (in Southern Europe), I got thinking that I'd always wanted to go to Sweden (in Northern Europe). I had been in contact with several of my Dad's cousins who still lived there, both by mail and by e-mail, who have been after me to come for a visit. So I thought, if I'm going to Europe anyway, why not go to Sweden. I realized it was quite a distance from Menorca, but if I was over in Europe anyway, why not? Who knows, maybe in a couple of years, when we were planning on going to Sweden, some of them

could have passed away and I would never get to meet them. My Dad's cousins are in their 60s and 70s. I wanted to have a chance to meet them! So I told my travel agent what I was considering and she looked into flights into Norway and Sweden (flying into Oslo was a possibility, as some of my relatives lived just east of the Swedish/Norwegian border). She found a flight to Oslo, and then we could connect in Barcelona, Spain for our return trip. That way we could visit in Sweden, then go onto Menorca to visit with our son, and then fly home from Spain. We had told my sister about this trip to Menorca that we were planning, and asked her if she would like to go with us, since she had been to Europe once before and was more of a traveller than we were. Once she found out that we were planning on going to Sweden as well, she decided to go with us.

After a few visits with our travel agent, we booked our trip to Oslo from Toronto, with our return from Barcelona to Toronto. Then we found a seat sale from Regina to Toronto, and several other flights around Europe to get us from Oslo to Menorca. We decided to fly out of Regina, as we were leaving our dog on a farm near Regina while we were gone, and would be more convenient. We also had a place to leave our vehicle in Regina, and wouldn't have as far to drive home once we returned, as compared to flying out of Calgary and then driving for five or more hours to get home to Swift Current.

Now for our trip to Sweden. We flew out of Regina on Thursday, September 2nd, and after changing planes in Toronto and London, landed in Oslo, Norway on Friday, September 3rd. With the 8 hours difference, and several hours spent in airports and on planes, it took us about 25 hours to get there. And since we were all too excited to sleep on the planes, we were pretty tired by then. We were met at the Oslo airport by our second cousin Sture (pronounced "Stu-rra"), his wife Eva (pronounced

"Ava"), their daughter Emma and her boyfriend Kim. They had even made a sign with my name on it, so we would find them at the airport, since we'd never met them before. Sture is related on my Dad's father's side; his grandmother was a half-sister to my grandfather. After collecting our luggage, they showed us some of the sights around Oslo, including the Ski Museum/Jump, and then took us for an early dinner in the highest building in Oslo. After that, we stopped at their place near Oslo for a few minutes to drop off their daughter and her boyfriend, and then they proceeded to drive us to Sweden, where we were staying with other relatives.

After a couple of hours driving, we arrived at Skoghall, Sweden, where my Dad's cousin Bengt-Erik (pronounced "Banked-Eric") and his wife Majvor (pronounced "My-vor") live. Bengt-Erik's father was a half-brother to my grandfather. Skoghall is a town right on the largest lake in Sweden, Lake Vanern, and is very beautiful with its harbours. Bengt-Erik doesn't speak very much English, but his wife Majvor is a retired teacher, and spent many years teaching English and Spanish, as well as other subjects. She is a very talented person; not only does she speak Swedish, English and Spanish, but she also speaks French and German, and can read several other languages including Russian and Greek. So now we had our translator!

We had met Bengt-Erik and Majvor in 1965, when they came to Canada on their honeymoon. We had attended our one and only family reunion on our Larson side, in their honor. Over the years we had lost touch with them. A few years ago I started looking for them, but with a last name of Andersson, it would be pretty hard to find them, "somewhere" in Sweden. I didn't realize at the time that my aunt in BC had been in touch with them all along, which I found out after we got there. I had found them quite by accident (or rather, they found me). I had e-mailed several places in Sweden looking for a death record of my great-grandmother (our common ancestor), and finally found it. The person who sent me the information also told me that some of her descendants still lived in the area, and sent me their names and addresses. So I wrote to one of them, who

in turn passed my letter along to Bengt-Erik and Majvor, because they didn't read or write very much English. What a pleasant surprise to get a letter from Majvor, after all these years! I returned her letter, and gave her my e-mail address, just in case she had e-mail. Well, it wasn't very long before she e-mailed me, and we've been keeping in contact every since. So she was the first person I e-mailed in Sweden about our trip. She promptly invited us to stay with them and told me they would drive us around Sweden and show us some of the area where my Dad's parents' were both born. Now I couldn't wait for this trip to happen!

After arriving at their place, we visited with them over coffee and snacks, and then got some much needed sleep. The next day we met their son, Dick, and his friend Chris, who both speak perfect English. Then we got to meet their older daughter's husband, Torbjorn (pronounced "Tor-byorn") who took us out boating on the big lake. As we all enjoy fishing, we got to do a bit of fishing with him, although we didn't catch anything.

The next day, we met their younger daughter Diane and her boyfriend Kent. After doing some sight seeing in the area, we went to the home of their older daughter, Ditte (pronounced Ditta), and had a nice visit with her and her husband and two children, Elin and Erik. They live close to Skoghall, in Hammaro.

The following day, Monday, we left for their "summer house up North". This is quite common in Sweden, much like people here who have cabins at a lake. Since they already lived on a lake, they have a "summer house" in the forest, about 200 km. North of Skoghall. This is the area where my Dad's parents were both born, called Norra Finnskoga. Translated, this means "Northern Finnish Woods" and is located in the northern part of the province of Varmland. Skoghall is located in the southern part of Varmland, quite close to Karlstad. Much of Varmland is settled by people who originated from Finland, although I haven't gotten that far back on my Dad's ancestry.

Their "summer house" is on the banks of the Klara River, which is a very long river that starts in Norway and flows into Lake Vanern. "Klara" was a very familiar name to us, as a lot of the homesteaders in the Simmie area were from homes along the Klara River in Sweden. In fact, Klara Lutheran Church (which closed many years ago) was one the country churches in the area, and Klara Lutheran Cemetery is the burial place of both my parents. I can only assume that they were named after the Klara River.

We spent four days in Norra Finnskoga, visiting with more relatives and touring the area. We went across the border into Hedmark, Norway for a day, the area where my husband's Norwegian ancestors were from. Some of his Swedish ancestors came from Sodra Finnskoga, which means "Southern Finnish Woods", which is very close to Norra Finnskoga. (I have however gotten back to Finland on his side of the family.) While we were in Flisa, Norway, we stopped at the train station, where my grandfather had boarded a train to Oslo in 1904. From there he caught the boat to New York, and landed in Ellis Island about three weeks later. The story goes that he took a horse and wagon to Flisa from Norra Finnskoga, which would have been quite a trip in those days, especially for a 19-year-old man.

While we were in Norra Finnskoga, we visited with my Dad's cousin Sixten & his wife Ella, who live in the home of Sixten's grandmother Britta, who was my great-grandmother, and her husband. Of course the house has been rebuilt and remodelled several times, but it is on the original site of her home. Sixten is Sture's father, and his mother was my grandfather's half-sister. After looking at a lot of old family photos, they treated us to a delicious meal. They then took us to my grandfather's grandparents' home, which is only a few miles from their place. The home is no longer in the family, and is used as a "summer house" by some people from Stockholm. We couldn't go inside the house, but got to look in the windows and explore around the yard a bit. This house has also been added on to, but contains the original home of my great-great-

grandparents, located on the side of a hill, with a spectacular view of the valley. I am told that my grandfather lived there with his grandparents for a time when he was growing up, but we don't know if it was before or after his mother married his step-father.

While we were there, we stopped at the Norra Finnskoga Cemetery, where a lot of my ancestors' relatives were buried. We found the grave of my grandfather's mother, and her husband. We also found the graves of his half-brothers and half-sister, and several other relatives. We didn't find some of the graves that we were looking for, although they may have been there and just not had a headstone on them. We didn't have time to look at any cemetery records while we were there, if they were even available. The church there is fairly new, as the original one had burned down in 1968, and was rebuilt. The original one would have probably been the one where my ancestors were baptized, married & buried.

On Thursday, the day we were leaving their "summer house", we were told that we were going to get together with some relatives for a meal at a restaurant. When we got there, we found out that they had planned a "reunion" for us. It was overwhelming, meeting all these relatives. Perhaps it was a good thing it was planned for Thursday, since if it had been on a weekend, there probably would have been a lot more relatives to meet. There were 19 of our relatives there, mostly first cousins to my father, and their spouses. They had even had a banner made, and done up a chart showing the relationship between us, which was on display at the restaurant. My sister and I got to bring these home with us. Some of them did speak English, but most of the older ones didn't, so we relied on our translator to help out. We had a wonderful meal, and then went to the "summer house" of another of my Dad's cousins, on his mother's side, named Ragne (pronounced "Rug-na"). His father was a half-brother to my grandmother. His summer house is the original home of his grandfather, who was my grandmother's father. We had been writing and e-mailing back and forth for about five or six years, so

was wonderful that we could finally meet. I only wish we could have spent more time with him and his family. Maybe next time we can. After having coffee and more food there, we looked at a lot of old family photos and got to do a bit of visiting with each other. Then we headed back to the home at Skoghall, where we stayed another two nights before catching our flight to other parts of Europe, eventually ending up in Menorca.

and hope to spend more time there and meet more people, perhaps in two years time. We got to see a lot of things in our eight days there, but would have liked to have spent more time devoted to genealogy. It was such a thrill to go to Sweden and see so much, and meet so many relatives. It made going without sleep for almost 36 hours all worth it, and I'm looking forward to going back. Maybe I'll even brush up on my Swedish before then.

We definitely plan on going back to Sweden,

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Funny Letters

In order to type these letters, hold down the Alt key and type the code numbers.

143 Å	134 å	142 Ä	132 ä	153 Ö	148 ö	154 Ü
129 ü	156 £	155 ¢	20 ¶	162 ó	160 á	130 é
161 í	164 ñ	163 ú	144 É	165 Ñ	135 ç	168 ÿ
173 ÿ	138 è	128 Ç	146 Æ	145 æ		

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Doing Family History Research on Vacation

By Janice L. Cushman, AG

Permission has been granted by Janice L. Cushman. This article was a workshop that was presented at Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Seminar in Moose Jaw on October 23, 2004.

Decide on purpose of the trip

- Sightseeing, visiting family, researching proportions.
- ALL participants must agree.

Do preliminary research

- This is necessary to find out where to go.
- Check available indexes at Family History Center and on the Internet.
- Check Family History Library Catalog for films available through the Family History Center.
- If time permits, do involved searches before leaving.
- Organize family history data and print out lists and forms for the trip.

Plan itinerary

- Mode of transportation and travel time estimates.
- Plan entertainment for the non-genealogist.
- Plan which archives, libraries, cemeteries, relatives, etc. you will visit.
- Be aware of hours of operation for public facilities.
- Find out any special regulations for archives or libraries, e.g. pencils only, white gloves, bags searched or not allowed.
- Write, telephone, and pre-book as needed.
- Use maps, travel guides etc. Remember detailed maps to find obscure places.

Pack extra supplies for research

- Pencils, eraser, notebook, magnifier, camera, tape recorder.
- Family group sheets and pedigree charts, focus lists. Avoid loose sheets.
- Empty page protectors for copies that are made on location.
- Film numbers or titles to be researched and objectives. Prioritize goals.
- Fanny-pack and briefcase/carrying bag.
- Special considerations, depending on the location.

Carry out the plan

- Special considerations for children.
- Be flexible.
- Write down all sources for information gathered.

Ideas to involve the non-genealogist

- Plan non-genealogical activities around their interests.
- In the case of children, make it fun, e.g. a treasure hunt for names in a graveyard. This might work for adults too!
- Tell them an interesting (true) story about the person that you are seeking, if you know one.
- Show them how the person you are looking for fits into the family tree.
- Give them the opportunity to fill in charts with the information they found.
- Involve them.
- HAVE BALANCE.

Additional Hints for a Trip to the Family History Library in Salt Lake City

- Check <http://www.familysearch.org> for closure/renovation information.
- Organize your research to save time, energy and expense.
- Print out catalog listings at home.
- First look at books that haven't been microfilmed or are not available locally.
- Look at indexes that are not available locally.
- If film has to be brought from the vault, order it on arrival (or before) so that you will be able to search it before you have to leave.
- U.S. Census records are listed by year, state and county, so you don't need the number.
- Copiers use copy cards. These cards can be reused on return visits.
- Use the Scanner to CD computer to save on copy costs from microfilm or microfiche.
- Ask Family History Library receptionist for a pass to the Church cafeteria.

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The Terling Fever - Part 1

Chelmsford Chronicle 14th February 1868

Article has been provided courtesy of Essex Family History Society.

We regret to have to report four more deaths since our last from this verdant fever – viz., two adults and two children. These, we believe, bring the total number of fatal cases to 34. On Monday Mr. Arnold Taylor, from the Home Office, visited Terling in company with Dr. Thorne. He also had an interview with the Witham Board of Guardians on the following day on the subject of the necessary remedial measures. What his report will be is, of course, not at present known. On Wednesday a vestry meeting of the parish was held, Lord Rayleigh being among those present, and we understand that it was determined to construct a barrel drain for the purpose of carrying away the waste or slop drainage of the parish. Moreover there has also been appointed a nuisance inspector who is empowered to remove anything that he may consider to be a nuisance. So that we may safely conclude that all the means at present in the power of the authorities for improving the sanitary state of the parish are being resorted to, though we think it highly probable that the visit of Mr. Taylor will be followed by exceptional and more effective measures either by the Board of Guardians as the nuisance authority, or by the direct interposition of the government.

The *Medical Times* of Saturday has the following:

The condition of Terling is still a deplorable one; the work of cleansing and removing nuisance is at a standstill for want of workmen. The privies and cesspools, which were supposed to have been emptied, are almost in as filthy a condition as ever. The well which had been begun to be sunk by order of Lord Rayleigh is abandoned, as, after sinking about 30 feet, they could not find water, and it was estimated that a hundred feet more digging would not then be followed by water, but would require an additional boring of two hundred feet. This is what one would naturally expect in such a formation, as the clay would have to be penetrated before the chalk could be reached. However, the water supplied to the

reservoir at the inn is a great boon to the inhabitants. The schoolroom is filled up with beds for between 30 and 40 children, who are attended by the Sisters of Mercy and others. The poor women are anxious to leave their pestiferous homes and be removed to a temporary fever hospital made of iron, but although the authorities have been advised to erect one for more than a month no such accommodation exists. This is most unjustifiable. Had an infirmary of this kind been erected in the first instance it is more than probable that half the lives might have been saved. As the healthy part of the inhabitants were to encamp at some distance from the village while their houses and cottages are being set in order, much good might accrue even at this time of the year. Such a plan was adopted in Somersetshire, when the gaol fever broke out in one of the assize towns and was followed by the happiest results. This was done in midwinter. From January 24 to 31 there were six deaths from fever at Terling.

A correspondent who has borne the brunt of this fearful epidemic, and to whom we are much indebted for information, writes: "There seems to be no chance of our seeing the end of this fearful epidemic unless some very active means are adopted to stamp it out, for fresh cases are occurring almost daily. I think, however, something will be done with regard to the iron hospital, as we have got the ladies on our side."

Mr. Havilands has proposed to send a gang of thirty or forty able-bodied labourers from Poplar down to Terling to do the work of cleansing thoroughly and promptly. The chairman of the Board of Guardians has kindly consented to see the men on the subject, and as soon as their consent is obtained the authorities at Terling will be communicated with. There has been enough death as the sequel of delay; we heartily hope there will be no more.

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A Search for a Long Lost Relatives Family

BY HEATHER R. GHEY BROADBENT

I know that it is very long odds that a connection will be made, but I do subscribe to the notion 'that nothing ventured nothing gained'.

Below is a photograph of "Kissie", who was my Grandmother Annie Louisa Reeves's bridesmaid when she married Charles McStocker on 23rd November 1903, at St. John's Parish Church in Marchwood, Hampshire, England.



Kissie was Annie's Cousin and was probably a teenager at the time of the wedding. After Kissie married she moved to Saskatchewan and the women communicated continuously until the end of 1959. Annie died in March 1960 and then her daughter, my mother, discovered that Kissie's surname, correct Christian name and Canadian address had all been in Annie's head and she could not inform Kissie of her death. Thinking another letter would eventually arrive and the sad news conveyed we waited patiently. Unfortunately no further communication was ever received. I therefore suspect Kissie also died in 1959-60. By that time, as Annie was

the youngest, everyone else was dead and no one remained to ask, and we were never able to make the link.

From a 1916 letter written from Annie (braving the Great War in London) to her best friend Minnie near Southampton (these two women eventually became my grandmothers) we know that Kissie had her fifth child that year. She possibly married in England circa 1908 and subsequently came to Canada. Her maiden name was Reeves and she was the daughter of William Reeves (mother's name not yet confirmed) who was born in 1863. Her Grandparents were Eliza Trapp (b.1834) and Samuel Reeves (b.1833). They married at St. John's, Marchwood, Hampshire, UK on the 4th, March 1862.



Kissie's father William "Willie" Reeves

As she had at least five children there are probably lots of descendants and I would just love to be in touch. If anyone can help I would be happy to reciprocate with help on historic families in the Town of Caledon (formerly the Townships of Albion, Caledon, and the northern half of Chinguacousy) in Peel (formerly County) Region, Ontario.

Contact SGS office if you have any information.
Email: sgs@accesscomm.ca

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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

- Federal Voters Lists in Western Canada: 1935-1979, A Finding Aid compiled by Dave Obee.
- The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, Including The Negotiations on which they were based, and Other Information Relating Thereto (from the 1880 Bedfords, Clarke & Co. edition by The Hon. Alexander Morris, P.C., Late Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and Kee-Wa-Tin). Donated by Celeste Rider.

Canada: Ontario

- Federal Voters Lists in Ontario: 1935-1979, A Finding Aid compiled by Dave Obee.

Canada: Ontario - Frontenac, Lennox & Addington Counties

- Like Rabbits In Ernestown! A Marital Network File of Original Settlers in 1784 of Frontenac, Lennox & Addington Counties in Eastern Ontario (revised edition) by Russ W. Waller, UE. Donated by Lorna Mackenzie.
- Supplement to Like Rabbits In Ernestown! (revised edition) by Russ W. Waller, UE. Donated by Lorna Mackenzie.
- Rabbits³: the Third volume of "Like Rabbits in Ernestown": A Marital Network File of Original Settlers in 1784 of Frontenac, Lennox

& Addington Counties in Eastern Ontario, containing 600 Living Descendants of those Settlers by Russ Waller, UE. Donated by Lorna Mackenzie."

Canada: Ontario - Waterloo County

- Woolwich at the turn of the Century, 1900. Donated by Jim Howlett.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- 1983 Directory of School Officials. Donated by Peter A. Quiring.
- The Canadian Monarchy in Saskatchewan by D. Michael Jackson, L.V.O. Donated by Peter A. Quiring.
- Municipal Directory 2000. Donated by Peter A. Quiring.
- Municipal Directory 2002 plus map insert. Donated by Peter A. Quiring.
- The Municipal System of Saskatchewan. Donated by Peter A. Quiring.
- Saskatchewan Ghost Towns by Frank Moore. Donated by Barrie Appleyard.

Europe: Germany

- The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index, Volume 5 by Trudy Schenk and Ruth Froelke.
- The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index, Volume 6 by Trudy Schenk and Ruth Froelke.

- The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index, Volume 7 by Trudy Schenk and Ruth Froelke.
- The Wuerttemberg Emigration Index, Volume 8 by Trudy Schenk and Ruth Froelke.

Great Britain

- 1995 Geographia Road Atlas: Great Britain. Oversized book - cannot be mailed. Donated by Barrie Appleyard.
- Big Road Atlas: Britain, 1993. Oversized book - cannot be mailed. Donated by Barrie Appleyard.

Great Britain: England and Wales

- National Burial Index for England and Wales, Second Edition. Federation of Family History Societies & Associates, 2004. CD. *Reference Only*.

Family History

- Penner Family History Book 1680-2000: The Descendants of Peter O. Penner (1832-1910) and Margaretha Friesen (1832-1891) compiled by Gladys Wiebe. Donated by Don & Gladys Wiebe.
- The Descendants of Thomas York and Mary Dickens of Long Buckby, Northamptonshire, England, 1st edition compiled by Shirley York Anderson. CD. *Reference Only*. Donated by Myrna G. Perry (Ontario).
- Walter and Neher Family by Jean Scott. Donated by Jean Scott.
- Mowatt family: Photo and Documents. Donated by Don Ross.
- Wiegiers - Lischwe Family History, First Edition by David V. Wiegiers. Donated by David Wiegiers.

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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
- 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)
- 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

In the September and December issues of the Bulletin, we published a survey along with our membership renewal asking for input from our members. Many members provided their input and the Board of Directors will be discussing the results at the March Board meeting. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to thank you for taking the time to fill out the survey.

SGS has been looking at ways of delivering its programming more efficiently. As a result, please note, the slight change in library hours opening at 10:00 am instead of 9:30 am.

Phase one of the Saskatchewan Homestead Index Project (SHIP) should be completed before the end of April. At that time, we will be offering a CD of the database for sale and the index will appear on the internet. The project is also sponsoring a heritage home tour on April 24 in Regina. If you are interested, please contact me for more information.

Consider attending the Annual General Meeting in Saskatoon to see a demonstration of the value of the index. See page v for time and date.

The cataloguing of our library collection continues and we have now catalogued over 7,100 items. We still need volunteers to come to the SGS to do data entry and proofing. Please consider volunteering.

If you have any questions, please contact me at margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca

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.

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Notes from Executive Director

Normally in this issue of your *Bulletin* we would include a summary of the financial statements for the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS). However, due to changes within Canada Post Corporation's Publication Mail, this type of information can no longer be placed in the *Bulletin*.

Now - if you could see our audited financial statements - you would note that we operated the fiscal year of 2004 with a slight deficit of \$1,984. It would not be financially prudent to send out our financial statements to each and every Society member. However, should any member desire a copy of SGS's financial statement for the fiscal year end 2004, you may pick up a copy from SGS office or we will mail you a copy **if you send us a letter sized self-addressed stamped envelope #10**. If you attend the Annual General Meeting, you will receive a copy of the financial statement.

Saskatchewan Genealogical
Society (SGS) is announcing
that

Effective April 1, 2005

our hours change to

10:00 am - 4:30 pm

Canadian Census Update

The Senate Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology is scheduled to meet on Bill S-18 - An Act to amend the Statistics Act, on Thursday 24 February 2005. If you would like to learn more on the status of the Census, see <http://www.globalgenealogy.com/Census>.

BILL S-18

An Act to amend the Statistics Act

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The *Statistics Act* is amended by adding the following after section 18:

18.1 (1) The information contained in the returns of each census of population taken between 1910 and 2005 is no longer subject to sections 17 and 18 ninety-two years after the census is taken.

(2) The information contained in the returns of each census of population taken in 2006 or later is no longer subject to sections 17 and 18 ninety-two

years after the census is taken, but only if the person to whom the information 15 relates consents, at the time of the census, to the release of the information ninety-two years later.

(3) When sections 17 and 18 cease to apply to information referred to in subsection (1) or (2), the information shall be placed under the care and control of the Library and Archives of Canada.

2. (1) No later than two years before the taking of the third census of population under section 19 of the *Statistics Act* after the coming into force of this Act, the administration and operation of subsection 18.1(2) of the *Statistics Act*, as enacted by section 1, shall be reviewed by any committee of the Senate, the House of Commons or both Houses of Parliament that may be designated or established for that purpose.

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Saskatchewan Genealogical Society's Annual General Meeting

Date Changed

Will be held on
Saturday, April 16, 2005

at Parktown Hotel
in Saskatoon, SK
See page v for information
and registration form.

*(Originally scheduled for Saturday, April 23, 2005
at the Saskatchewan Library Conference)*

Notice of Annual Meeting

To be held 16 April, 2005 at the Parktown Hotel, Saskatoon
924 Spadina Crescent East

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 10:00-10:45 | Registration |
| 10:30-10:45 | Coffee & Silent Auction |
| 10:45 | Welcome |
| 11:00 | Demonstration of Saskatchewan Homestead Index Project (SHIP) by members of the committee |
| 12:00 | Lunch and Presentation of Heritage Volunteer of the Year Award/Education Certificates |
| 1:15 | Workshop: Saskatchewan Heroes and Rogues by Ruth Wright Millar, author
Story of twelve amazing Saskatchewan men and women. |
| 2:45 | Refreshment Break |
| 3:00 | Annual Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Audited Statement. See page iii- Appointment of Auditor- Discussion Period- Brainstorming |

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There will be a **Silent Auction**. SGS Publications will be sold at discount prices on this day only.

We would appreciate your registration as soon as possible. *Registration Fee \$20.00. Includes workshops and lunch.* A block of rooms have been reserved for \$85.00 single or double occupancy, plus tax per night for those attending this function. Phone 1-800-642-9555 and quote reservation for SGS event #4380.

REGISTER BY: April 13 - Guarantee for Lunch



REGISTRATION FOR SGS ANNUAL MEETING & WORKSHOPS

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____

Registration Fee: \$20.00 ☐ Cheque ☐ Money Order ☐ *Make cheque/money order payable to: SGS*

Mail Registration form and fee to: SGS, PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1.

Help Save the Archives of Ontario!

The Archives of Ontario building on Grenville Street in Toronto has been deteriorating for many years. Inadequate and unsafe housing of existing historical collections has already resulted in records being lost. The provincial government's reluctance to provide a purpose-built archives building will lead to even greater losses of the tangible evidence of our province's history. It's time to speak out!

Problems with the existing building include:

- inadequate fire protection
- upper floors sagging
- other structural issues
- mould infestation
- lack of additional capacity
- inadequate flood protection

The Archives of Ontario is the most important repository of documents and artifacts that define Ontarians as a people. Let our generation not be the one that destroys the evidence of our collective past.

Hon. Gerry Phillips
Minister at Management Board Secretariat,
77 Wellesley St W, 12th Flr, Ferguson Block,
Toronto ON M7A 1N3.
Tel : 416-327-2333
E-mail: gphillips.mpp@liberal.ola.org

Premier Dalton McGuinty
Queen's Park, Rm 281,
Main Legislative Building,
Toronto ON M7A 1A4
Tel : 416-325-1941
Fax : 416-325-7578
E-mail: dmcguinty.mpp.co@liberal.ola.org

To read complete article see:
<http://www.globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/gazrr/gazrr112.htm>

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In Memorium

- Verna Clark - December 2004 - Fairlight SK
- Norm Hawes - husband of Marjorie Hawes - September 24, 2004 - Biggar SK
- Laureen Seitz - December 7, 2004 - Regina SK

Planned Giving

Have you considered supporting SGS through planned giving and leaving a legacy to the genealogy community? A planned gift is one that is arranged now and given at a future time.

There are many options for planned giving.

- cash
- securities
- life insurance
- real property (books, papers and documents of historical significance)
- bequests
- annuities

If you have already provided for the SGS through planned giving, please let us know. Or, if you are interested in planned giving, please contact SGS at 1-306-780-9207 or e-mail: margethomas.sgs@accesscomm.ca.

Charitable BN#119140119 RR0001

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Periodicals, Journals and Newsletters in the SGS Library

BY CELESTE RIDER, SGS Librarian

This is the fourth in a series of lists to be published regarding the periodicals, journals, and newsletters in the SGS Library Collection. The first three lists were published in the June, September, and December 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; the Maritimes; and Quebec.

These publications often contain 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 that are published.

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: Western Provinces

Manitoba

Title/Organization	Issues in the SGS Library
<i>Generations</i> , Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS)	Vol. 1 (1976) – present
<i>The Leaf of the Branch</i> , South West Branch of MGS	Vol. 1 (1989) – present
<i>Bulletin</i> , Societe historique de St. Boniface	1994 – present
<i>Mennonite Historian</i> , Mennonite Heritage Centre	Vol. 1 (1975) – present
<i>Red River Valley Historian: Manitoba Issue</i> , Red River Valley Historical Society	Summer 1976

Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society

Title/Organization	Issues in the SGS Library
<i>Bulletin</i> , Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS)	Vol. 1 (1970) – 2004
<i>SGS Connection: Bi-Annual Newsletter to Branches of SGS</i>	1996 – present
<i>Armchair Genealogist</i> , Saskatoon Branch, SGS	#1 (1987) – present
<i>Biggar Root Booster</i> , Biggar Branch, SGS	Vol. 1 (1995) – present
<i>Border Branch Bulletin</i> , Border Branch, SGS	1993 – present
<i>Branch Lines</i> , North-East Branch, SGS	October 1993 – December 1998
<i>Grassroots</i> , Grasslands Branch, SGS	April 1985 – February 1998
<i>Heirlines</i> , Prince Albert Branch, SGS	Vol. 4, #2 (1986) – present
<i>Heritage Echo's</i> , Weyburn Branch, SGS	1984 – 2003
<i>Kith 'n' Kin</i> , Grenfell Branch, SGS	1984 – 1985
<i>Newsletter</i> , Estevan Branch, SGS	1987
<i>Newsletter</i> , Pipestone Branch, SGS	September 1995
<i>Notes and Quotes</i> , Moose Jaw Branch, SGS	1982 – 1994
<i>Now and Then</i> , Regina Branch, SGS	Vol. 1 (1978) – present
<i>Root Cellar</i> , Kindersley Branch, SGS	Vol. 1 (1986) – 1988

<i>Root Tootin'</i> , West Central Branch, SGS	Vol. 3 (1987) – 1999
<i>Southwest Heritage</i> , Swift Current Branch, SGS	March 1996
<i>Through the Branches</i> , Battlefords Branch, SGS	Vol. 1 (1998) – present
<i>Twiggs and Leaves</i> , Pangman Branch, SGS	January 1982 – 1999
<i>Folklore</i> , Saskatchewan History and Folklore Soc.	Vol. 23, #3 (2002) – present
<i>Revue historique</i> , Societe historique de la Saskatchewan	Vol. 8 (1997) – present
<i>Saskatchewan History</i> , The Saskatchewan Archives Board	Vol. 1 (1948) – present

Alberta:

Title/Organization	Issues in the SGS Library
<i>Chinook (Quarterly)</i> , Alberta Family Histories Society	Vol. 1 (1980); Vol. 5 (1984) – present
<i>Relatively Speaking</i> , Alberta Genealogical Society (AGS)	Vol. 1 (1973) – present
<i>Heritage Seekers</i> , Grande Prairie & District Branch, AGS	Vol. 1 (1978) – present
<i>The Tree Climber</i> , Red Deer & District Branch, AGS	Vol. 7, #4 (1986) – present
<i>Yesterday's Footprints</i> , Lethbridge & District Branch, AGS	Vol. 12 (1995) – present
<i>Bulletin</i> , Alberta Chapter Germans from Russia Heritage Society	#82 (1997) – present

British Columbia

Title/Organization	Issues in the SGS Library
<i>The British Columbia Genealogist</i> , British Columbia Genealogical Society (BCGS)	Vol. 1 (1971) – present
<i>Cariboo Notes</i> , Quesnel Branch, BCGS	Vol. 3, #2 (1986) – present
<i>AncesTree</i> , Nanaimo Family History Society	Vol. 4 (1987) – present
<i>Family Footsteps</i> , Kamloops Family History Society	Vol. 1 (1985) – present
<i>Grapevines</i> , South Okanagan Genealogical Society	Vol. 3 (1996) – present
<i>Journal</i> , Victoria Genealogical Society	Vol. 20 (1997) – present
<i>Newsletter</i> , Abbotsford Genealogical Society	Vol. 2, #8 (1997) – Vol. 6, #1 (2001)
<i>The Okanagan Researcher</i> , Kelowna & District Genealogical Society	Vol. 1 (1985) – present
<i>Skeletons in the Closet</i> , South Cariboo Genealogical Press	#7 – 36 (1997 – 2004)
<i>Splitting Heirs</i> , Vernon and District Family History Society	Vol. 14 (1998) – Vol. 15 (1999)
<i>Tree Tracer</i> , Prince George Genealogical Society	Vol. 1 (1980) – present
<i>The Treehouse</i> , Campbell River Genealogical Club	Vol. 7, #4 (1994) – present

NOTE: The lists of periodicals show the beginning and ending issue in the SGS library. It is important to note, however, that some of these collections are incomplete.

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Ten Useful Scottish Web Sites

BY BEV WESTON

Most of us are already familiar with the foremost Scottish sites, such as Genuki and scotlandspeople, which will further our genealogy. This is a mixed bag of some additional sites for interest and further research.

make arrangements for transportation to your area, driver/guide, visits to graves, your ancestor's home (if known), local historians and history societies. The icing on the cake is a souvenir album of your trip.

1. Complete Parish Number List <http://www.ktb.net/~dwills/scotref/13301-parishnumberlist.htm>. As the name indicates, this is the complete list of Scottish parishes, with numbers, counties, and years of coverage.
2. Scottish Documents.com <http://www.scottishdocuments.com/content/default.asp>. Free access to a searchable index of over 520,000 wills and testaments from 1500 to 1901.
3. Scotland BMD Exchange <http://www.sctbdm.com/>. A free resource for sharing information about ancestors found in Scotland. Browse through for your names, and then submit your information.
4. Ancestral Scotland.com <http://www.ancestralscotland.com/>. This appears to be for those who know they are of a Scottish background, but are not sure of the locations and want to make a visit to Scotland anyway. There are hints for doing Scottish research, a calendar of clan events in various regions, and a schedule for Highland Games in Scotland and throughout the world.
5. Scottish Ancestral Trail <http://www.scottish-ancestral-trail.co.uk/>. This site is once you have identified your family and location and want to make the trip back. This service will
6. The Register of Sasines http://www.nas.gov.uk/miniframe/fact_sheet/sasines.pdf. Ever wondered what Sasines were? Here is an explanation of the transfers of land or buildings with names of present and previous owners. An explanation only, with no further clickable sites.
7. Town Plans / Views 1580-1919 <http://www.nls.uk/digitallibrary/map/early/towns.html> and as an offshoot, Ordinance Survey large scale Scottish town plans 1847-1896 <http://www.nls.uk/digitallibrary/map/townplans/>. This last has over 1,900 sheets covering 62 towns.
8. Scottish Mining <http://www.mcpitz.com/>. A very extensive site giving the history of mining, lists of coalfields, maps, mining disasters and more.
9. Scotsman.com <http://www.scotsman.com/>. This site will let you browse through back issues of *The Scotsman*. The archives section will let you search through back issues of the magazine from 1817 to 1900, and it's a free site.
10. National Archives of Scotland <http://www.nas.gov.uk/>. NAS is the repository for the public and legal records of Scotland but also holds many local and private archives.

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Drang nach Osten

The German Migration to the East, Part 2

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, March 2002. Part I is in SGS Bulletin, Volume 35, Number 4, December 2004.

Poland and Volhynia

We've reviewed the migration to the northeast, the far east, and the southeast. We will now finish this discussion by looking at the central near eastern areas of Congress Poland and Volhynia. We will look at these two areas together as they are closely related in their migration pattern.

As we mentioned, the northern region of what is now modern Poland had a very early Germanic presence. This presence intensified with a royal marriage between a Polish king and a German princess in 960 AD. By 1150 AD, the Catholic Church was beginning its mission through Poland, bringing with it German monks and farmers who settled in villages under jurisdiction of the church cloisters. And finally, in 1230 AD, the Teutonic Knights were invited in to help control the rebellious Prus tribe in the northern areas. The knights brought with them the German city law which we discussed earlier. In what is modern Poland, more than 250 cities and towns were established with German city law.

The Catholics of Poland provided strong resistance against the Protestant Reformation of the early 1500s which resulted in significant anti-German sentiment among the Poles. German culture and identity were virtually eliminated during this time either by expulsion or assimilation. This situation however left the Polish nobility with fewer skilled people to develop their lands with the result

that they once again slowly started to invite Germans back into their country to work for them. These Germans established the Schulzendorf and Hollendry villages we discussed earlier.

To further understand the influx of Germans to this region, we need to briefly look at the partitions of Poland. A weak Polish monarchy allowed Russia, under the rule of Catherine the Great, to gain significant territories from them. Both Prussia and Austria feared this Russian expansionism and, in 1772, they agreed to take equal portions of Poland.

Continuing political unrest in Poland led to a second partition in 1793 with each of the three powers taking more land. The western portion, which contained most of the Hollendries and Schulzendorf, was taken over by Prussia. It was also at this time that most of Volhynia was annexed by Russia. Finally, in 1795, the rest of the land was split. The remaining western portion of Volhynia went to Russian control and Poland ceased to exist as a nation.

Prussia used this time to establish a new form of German settlement called a colony. Although the settlers invited in by the Prussians did not enjoy the same privileges as their predecessors, they did receive things like free travel expenses, and additional assistance in building their farms. Most of the immigrants in the early years were Swabians from Wuerttemberg. Many of them were cloth makers who were attracted to that industry in the region surrounding Lodz.

Napoleon marched through Europe, taking over central Poland and Warsaw in 1807. He established the semi-autonomous state of the Duchy of Warsaw. Anti German sentiment by the Poles became common and resulted in the massive migration of Germans to Bessarabia discussed earlier. However,

in 1814, Napoleon's reign was cut short through his defeat and in 1815, the Congress of Vienna renewed the previous partition boundaries except that Prussia lost some of the central area to Russia. This central area included the Lodz region which had large numbers of Germans in it.

This central and eastern area of modern Poland was subject to Russian rule but was allowed to operate in a semi-autonomous fashion. The anti German sentiment was not as strong so Germans continued to migrate in significant numbers to this area, now known as Russian Poland, Congress Poland or the Kingdom of Poland. In the latter part of the 19th century, Russia referred to it as the Vistula territory.

In addition to the Swabians we have mentioned, large numbers of Kashubian, Pommeranian, and other Germans joined the migration. The Kashubians were actually a Slavic tribe that lived on lands southwest of Gdansk, originally controlled by Pomerania and Poland. When the Germans eventually took control of Pomerania, they moved into this Kashubian territory. For whatever reason that I have not been able to pinpoint, the Kashub intermarried with both Poles and Germans. Today there are very few people that can still speak the ancient Kashubian language. The Germans intermarried with the Kashub, adapting many of their customs. They became known, often in a derogatory sense, as Kashubian.

There is some dispute among historians as to whether the migration of Germans to the Lodz region were Kashubian or Pomeranian. They were all Pomeranian in the sense that they came from that province of Prussia but there were probably distinctions in their dialect and culture.

The area around Lodz was especially noted for the cloth making industry in the city and surrounding areas. No matter which historical position is correct regarding Kashubian vs. Pomeranian influence, all would agree with Polish author, Dr. F. Bielschosky who says, in the closing paragraphs of her book about the textile industry in

the Lodz district, written in 1935, "The Lodz textile industry was founded by German culture, German will, and today it still is mostly in German hands; and their story is the story of establishing culture in the Slavic east by Germans."

Probably 50% or more of all Germans in Congress Poland lived within a 50-mile radius of Lodz. Some were farmers and tradesmen but many were cloth makers. A few had come as early as 1730 but most arrived after the region was taken over by Prussia in the final partition of Poland. Some suggest that the cloth making industry did not develop here till after Napoleon's defeat but my own maternal ancestors were part of that trade and arrived in 1803 from Wuerttemberg where they had been cloth makers for the past 300 years.

We must also remember that many of the Germans in Poland were farmers. In studying farm life in Poland in the 19th century we encounter descriptive terms such as serf, peasant, illiterate, landless - and begin to wonder just what the true social status of the farmer was. It would take a whole book to provide that detail.

The first fact to consider is that the hundred years prior to 1863 were a time of transition from feudalism to capitalism and the emancipation of the serfs. There really was no one way for a landlord to deal with his subjects, no one way for a government to control what was going on. The lord was obviously interested in protecting his financial investments and land holdings but at the same time recognized that absolute power was slowly slipping away with the increasing threat of the rural proletariat.

The second problem is that each governing power resulting from the partitioning of Poland had its own idea of how to introduce emancipation, how to define ownership, how to regulate the new laws, etc.

Finally, defining the occupation of farmer was very difficult. An 1810 census conducted by Napoleon in Congress Poland shows that, "The

population was divided in nineteen categories, eight of them having to do with rural inhabitants . . . Each category was again divided into still more numerous subgroups: for example, fourteen subgroups of farmhands, eleven subgroups of peasants."

Land holdings in eastern Europe were, for the most part, quite large. An estate was usually divided into the manorial farm and village land. The peasant lived in the village and had some land to provide for his own subsistence. The manor was farmed under compulsory or hired labour by the villagers. The peasant had no legal right to his land. He could not sell or mortgage it nor could he legally pass it on by inheritance to a child. By custom it would be assigned to a son upon the death of the elder but this was not a legal requirement.

The landlord usually established a verbal, or in some cases, a written contract with his villagers. There is nothing to suggest that there was any consistency in the terms of these contracts either over time or in different locations within the country. Two neighbouring manors could have entirely different contracts with different terms. Two villagers within the same manor could have different contracts. While these contracts provided the appearance of giving the peasants significant rights, the fact was that the landlord continued to hold the upper hand with the right to change the terms at any time or under any circumstance.

One of the biggest differences between contracts was whether the peasant paid rent for his village land or if he retained right to it by providing compulsory service on the manor farm. If he was trying to attract more peasants to his estate the landlord might offer a rental system. This apparently was the case for most of the Germans who moved to Poland and lived in Hollendry. If the market for certain crops was down, it would be to the landlord's advantage to charge rent so that he could maintain a reasonable income. If the market was good, he would demand labour to increase his crop production through the breaking of new ground in undeveloped areas. In the good market,

he would also tend to increase his contingent of hired labourers.

While there were many different technical names for various categories of peasant farmers, they could be split into three broad categories. There was the peasant who had the contract with the landlord and enough land to support his own family (in Polish, a 'gospardz'). This word for some reason implied a rich farmer so in later years its use was usually replaced with a more general form for farmer, 'rolnik'. Then there was the one who had some land but not enough to live on (several names but usually 'zagrodnik'). This peasant would have to supplant his income from other sources. The last category was the landless peasant who would work for hire ('bezrolni' or 'parobek'). He could be employed by the landlord or by the gospardz. The last category would consist mainly of the unmarried sons and daughters of the peasants. While the peasants could be categorized by the above, there apparently was no class distinction between them - a peasant was simply a peasant regardless of function.

The last part of Congress Poland to receive German settlers was in the east, the region around Lublin and Chelm where some 230 colonies were established between 1850 and 1890. Many of these Germans were actually transplants from central Poland.

Most of the Germans in Congress Poland were Lutheran. There were a few Mennonites along the Vistula River west of Warsaw. There were also some Baptists and Moravians in some areas. The larger towns did have significant numbers of Catholic Germans.

It is difficult to establish a good count for these migrants because they moved around a lot and many, as we have seen, moved on to new areas within a generation. Oscar Kossmann provides a list showing about 360,000 German members of the Lutheran Church alone in 1913. Using maps of a variety of authors who depict historic settlements, I

have compiled a list of almost 3000 unique villages of German settlement in Russian Poland.

The Germans in Volhynia

Volhynia is a province of present day Ukraine - the northwest corner bordering on Poland to the west and Russia to the North. Principal cities, relative to German settlements in this area, are Rowno and Zhitomir. Abe Unruh, in his book, *The Helpless Poles*, describes it this way:

"The land in Wohlynien is not of rich black soil like the Volga and Dnieper river plateaus, but of a sandy loam like soil. In order to establish a village and build homes in the hilly terrain, the soggy wooded areas had to be drained and cleared. After the land was cleared and the swamps drained, with sufficient rainfall and adequate fertilizer, the ground yielded fairly good crops. The climate was well adapted for wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, and millet.... The climate was especially proficient for potatoes, peas and beans.... Fruit trees thrive well, especially the pear tree. The forests yielded wild apples and berries of all kinds. Strawberries grew in large quantities.... All grain was cut with scythes and tied into bundles. The men and boys would swing the scythe from early to late, while the house mothers, daughters and maids would tie the grain into bundles and shock it. After the grain was cut and shocked, it was taken into sheds and stored to be thrashed during the winter months Nearby were also large river bottoms. In these river bottoms the winter's hay supply was made for the livestock. Villagers kept only enough milk cows for their use and a few young stock to preserve their future herd. Only enough hogs were kept to supply the family table with pork. Excess livestock was sold to the Jews, and driven to market on foot; only enough chickens were kept for egg production for the home.... There were no modern saw mills like we see today. All lumber was cut by means of a cross cut saw; quite frequently a tree was cut down,

leaving a stump standing the height they wanted the length of the boards. Then one man would stand on a raised platform and the other man stood on the ground. They began sawing at the top of the long stump and cut down till they reached the bottom, thus cutting their boards to the desired thickness...."

We don't know why Catherine the Great did not promote this area as a settlement region for Germans. There were a few Germans in the cities but none in the rural areas when Russia claimed this area for itself in 1793. One of the first significant settlements was that of a group of German workers and management who, in the 1780s, established a porcelain factory in the town of Korist, east of Rowno.

This was followed a few years later by the establishment of several villages by a group of Mennonites. They only stayed for a few years before selling their villages to some Lutherans sometime prior to 1830 and then moving on to the Black Sea areas. Another group of Mennonites came from the Netze district around 1830 and settled in villages around Ostrog [south of Rowno]. In 1874-1876 they sold their villages to Lutheran and Baptist Germans and migrated to the United States.

In 1860 there were approximately 4000 - 5000 Germans in Volhynia. By 1914, this number had exploded to about 200,000, not including approximately another 100,000 Volhynian Germans who had already migrated to the Baltic States, the Banat, and to North and South America.

What caused this mass influx of Germans? Again some people suggest that it was the result of invitations by the Russian monarchy, especially Catherine the Great. That suggestion simply does not have any documented evidence. Furthermore, Catherine the Great died in 1795 so any migration after that could not have been at her invitation. Some think that the peasants were fleeing the battles taking place between Poland and Russia. There could be some truth to this but one has to remember

that similar skirmishes were taking place in Volhynia and Galicia as well. Still, others suggest the invitation by Polish landlords with large land holdings in Volhynia. This reason is also valid but misses part of the story.

The first large number of Germans to arrive came after the first Polish rebellion of 1831. The insurrection, easily defeated by the Russians, resulted in loss of privileges and institution of more rigid controls over the general populace. In addition, automation of the cloth industry was resulting in massive unemployment for many Germans. Some 4000 or so moved in during the mid 1830s, almost all from Congress Poland. With some of these moving on to Podolia, Bessarabia, and other regions, the population remained fairly constant.

The 1831 rebellion did not seem to have a direct impact on the Germans who were living in the major regions west of Warsaw and around Lodz. There was also significant unrest in the western portion of Volhynia. It would therefore seem that the battles had little to do with the migration though the resulting downturn in the economy might have influenced them.

In January of 1863 we see the start of an insurrection, fought not by an organized Polish army, but rather by partisans who organized guerilla warfare against the Russians. They were defeated a year later. After promising the peasants that they would now be able to own land, rather than labouring for landlords, the Russian Czar ordered the rebellious Poles shipped off to Siberia. The Kingdom of Poland lost its name and became known as the Vistula Territory.

The result of this emancipation decree (March 4, 1864) was that "peasants in the Kingdom of Poland were granted land on much more favourable conditions than in any other part of the Russian Empire". [Emphasis mine - this other part of the empire would have included Volhynia!] Although the Polish nobility retained literal ownership, the peasants gained rights to the land on which they lived. Then too, "over three thousand estates

belonging to members of the gentry who had fought in the Insurrection [of 1863] were confiscated."

How many Germans were now living on this confiscated property? How much of their land was now being claimed by their Polish neighbours? Kurt Luck ("Die Siedlungen in Volhynian - 1931" - [The German Settlements in Volhynia]) and other historians suggest that the need for land became acute.

In the meantime, as some have pointed out, the Polish and Ukrainian peasants of Volhynia were also granted freedom in 1862 but they did not gain rights to the land. A map showing the distribution of serfs in Russia in 1860 indicates that in Volhynia, over half the peasants still lived as serfs. With no rights to the land, these peasants left the farms for work in the cities. The Polish landlords who still held vast tracts of land in Volhynia invited the Germans of Russian Poland to come and farm their land. Along with their ability to produce very large families, this mass migration of Germans from central Poland to Volhynia between 1860 and 1890 resulted in the large German population reported earlier.

Oskar Kossman provides an interesting description of this migration which further points to the economic aspect of this migration. I hope I can do justice to the original with the following translation:

"In the years 1863 - 1867 the roads from Warsaw through Brest, Kowel, Luck, Rowno, Zhitomir to Kiev (and also Warsaw through Lublin, Chelm, Kowel and to Kiev) were strewn with German covered wagons, pulling to the east. Promotional agents frequently encouraged the colonists to leave Congress Poland. Others waited on the streets to escort them and their goods to their new settlements. The agents without exception hunted down the settlers, overburdening them with their promises.

Pastor Hermann Steinberg, serving the absent minded people of the congregations in

Congress Poland which were scattered widely in that area, had this concise comment about the emigration: "Then the devil filled the people with a pulling spirit that placed the beloved Volhynia ahead of the heavenly kingdom. They were attracted to Volhynia by various methods - naturally to the benefit of the landlords. For example, we have the following colonists Song of Lies:

'There is a place on earth,
There everything will be full of happiness,
Only the path is a little crooked.
This is a very good land,
Man cannot find any sandy ground,
Because the farmer with gladness harvests
his fields twice,
And can shear his sheep twice.
Peas, lentils, sweet peas and beans grow
big as melons
even on the worst of the land . . .!'

The migration to Volhynia continued each year and through the decade. Pastor Rosenberg of the Gostynin parish wrote about this in 1875: . . . "There is a second factor (besides the conversion to sects) that caused the people to be overcome with the fury of emigration to Volhynia. Here the people made a good living from difficult ground and they were always well off. The value of the land went up every year, and the Pole now finds himself in possession of this abandoned place . . . I believe that not ten years will pass before there are no more dead to bury. The remaining will, from year to year, decide to take up their walking sticks for the pilgrimage to Volhynia, abandoning the dead and their graves to their destiny. In villages where there used to be 30 evangelical families, there are now only two. As they move out into the wide world, it is inevitable that the Pole will apply his ploughshare to the consecrated places and church yards (cemeteries) and they will just be a memory."

This prophecy has in essence come true as today most of the German cemeteries lie in a state of disrepair or have been ploughed over.

Most of the other areas we have discussed were settled by Germans at the invitation of royalty. In contrast to that, the Germans in Volhynia were invited there by these landlords. They received no special privileges or freedoms in exchange for their move.

Most of the migrants to Volhynia were Lutheran Germans with some Catholic, Baptist, Moravian, and Mennonite. The Lutheran parish of Zhitomir alone, not counting the parishes of Rozyzszcze and Heimtal, shows more than 2100 baptisms per year in the early 1880s.

Between the two World Wars, Volhynia was split in half. The western half with Rowno as a principal city was returned to Poland while the Eastern half with Zhitomir as a principal city was retained by Russia - leading to the terms Polish and Russian Volhynia. Many of the Germans exiled to Siberia before and during WW I managed to return to Volhynia while others stayed and became settlers in Siberia or Kazakhstan. For 1931, population statistics indicate that Kreis Rowno only had 7458 Germans left out of a total population of 253,000. After World War II, virtually all Germans were expelled from Volhynia, either to Siberia or Germany. Many of those followed relatives to the Americas where they were known as displaced persons. All of Volhynia was then rejoined and became a province of the Ukraine. Today, as the far east Germans gain the new freedom to return to Germany, we are being contacted by more and more of them who had origins in Volhynia.

Expulsions and Repatriation

While there were a few other small areas of German settlement in the east that we have not had the time to review, this pretty well covers the story of the German migration to the east. However, I don't think it is fitting to end with all these Germans living there prior to World War I. Most of these Germans had come to these strange lands with peaceful intentions. But their lives were to be dramatically altered by the impact of two world wars taking place within a 27-year span. I would like to close with a brief look at what happened to

them.

Many of our ancestors were fortunate to have left Europe for North or South America prior to WWI. They may have envisioned future problems in Russia and other parts of Europe but more than likely they were attracted by specific opportunities that were available in the Americas. Those who remained behind were not so fortunate.

A general policy of ruling powers both during and after WW II was to reestablish political boundaries on the basis of ethno linguistic boundaries. Unbelievably large numbers of people, German and others, were impacted by this policy. Some 16.3 million perished during WW II due to military, political or racial policies. Another 15.1 million were displaced between 1939 and 1943 while a further 31 million were displaced between 1944 and 1948 - a staggering total of 62.4 million people.

As for the Germans, the Nazis had decided that those who lived in conquered Slavic lands should be moved to new areas in northern Poland - more than 3/4 of a million were moved thusly during WW II. But the biggest war time migration back westward for these Germans was the 5.6 million who left both the original and the resettlement areas as the Soviet army pushed westward starting in 1944. That count does not include those who fled from Hungary after the Red Army invaded that country.

Of those who didn't make it out of the Soviet occupied zones, some 500,000, were forcibly deported eastward into the deeper regions of the Soviet Union. After the War, another 6.5 million Germans were repatriated out of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary to both western and Soviet occupied zones of Germany. Many of these displaced Germans made their way to the Americas after the War.

And finally, hundreds of thousands of Germans remained trapped in the Soviet Union, most of them deported to nether regions of Kazakhstan and Siberia, many of them into forced labour camps. A few managed to stay in their home towns, mostly as

the result of intermarriage with local ethnic groups. The result of all this is that most of us ethnic Germans with east European roots still have cousins in many different areas of Germany, Poland, Hungary, and especially in areas of the former Soviet Union.

The German migrations to the east have come to an end. With the fall of communism, many are now making their way back to the west, once again migrating with hope for the future - a future filled with peace and an improved life for themselves and their descendants.

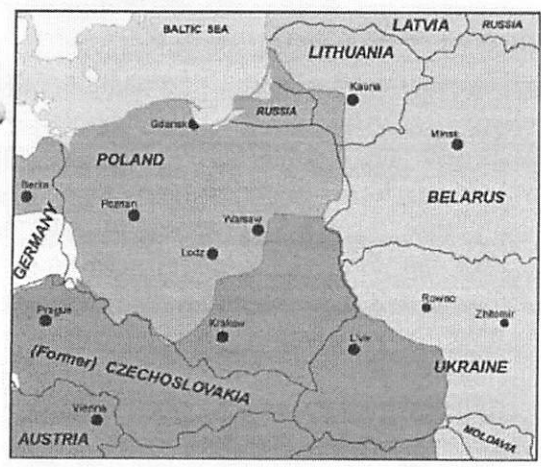
The Three Partitions of Poland

01 = Final Partition of Poland - 1795

02 = Duchy of Warsaw - 1806-1815

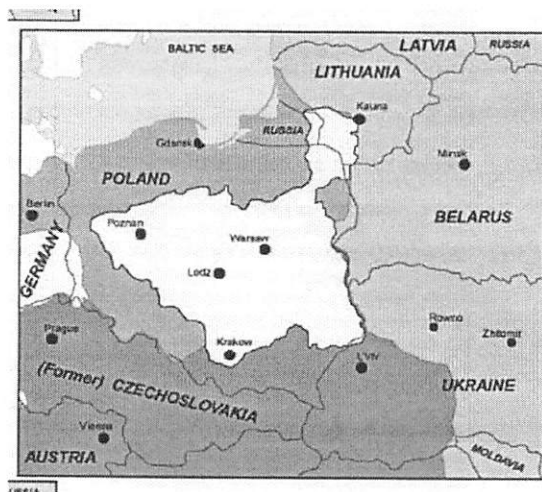
03 = Russian Poland - 1815-1914

The dark lines represent the boundaries of modern day countries in east central Europe. Map 01 shows the final partition of Poland by the three world powers of the day - Russia (light shading), Prussia (medium shading), and the Austro-Hungarian Empire (dark shading). Poland ceased to exist as an independent nation.



Map 1

After marching through Europe in 1806, Napoleon liberated the central portion of Poland and established the Duchy of Warsaw (map below).



Map 2

Upon his defeat, the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, reinstated the original partitions except that a large portion of the central and northeastern regions was granted semi-autonomous status under the rule of the Russian monarchy (map below). These areas are in white on maps 2 and 3.



Map 3

This region became known by various names including Russian Poland, Congress Poland, the Kingdom of Poland, and later, the Vistula Territory. After two major armed rebellions by the Poles, the Russians removed the autonomy and took full control. This lasted through World War I.

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Note: Websites were checked and edited by editor.

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Computer Column

BY CHRISTINA KRISMER

2005 is Saskatchewan's Centennial - Happy 100th birthday Saskatchewan!

It may be -40 degrees Celsius outside but it is warm as toast inside my home (a good time to sit at my computer and work on genealogy).

Think back 100 years to 1905. Houses if they were wooden were not insulated. The family farm home likely was a mud house with an earthen floor. The wind howled outside, it was stormy and the temperature was -35. Inside it wasn't very warm either, especially in the morning. Our ancestors were a hearty people, are we?

In the February 2005 issue of *Family Chronicle* an article by Jim Byram reviews seven genealogy software packages. He looked at Family Tree Maker 2005, Family Tree Legends 4, Ancestral Quest 11, RootsMagic 2, Legacy Family Tree 5, Genbox Family History 3, and Master Genealogist 6. He touched on selected features. Ultimately though he suggests it is up to you to make a selection. He suggests you check out the program demos, download or review tours on the Web, download user guides and monitor the online users communities.

He does suggest the following as fundamental requirements for choosing your software: the program should allow you to record all data you discover during your research, including conflicting data for the same event, and you should be able to document where each piece of information was obtained. The rest depends on how well the program will allow you to publish your data - book, on CD_ROM or to the Web.

Family Tree Maker 2005 and Family Tree Legends 4 do not have a download demo but come with a 30-day money back guarantee. Master Genealogist offers a Gold Edition, Silver Edition, and Standard (US) and UK editions as well as an add-on for publishing to the web. You may wish to visit their websites to view the features of each. The sites are:

Family Tree Maker - www.familytreemaker.com or www.genealogy.com/soft_ftm.html
Ancestral Quest - www.ancquest.com
RootsMagic - www.rootsmagic.com
Family Tree Legends - www.familytreelegends.com

Legacy Family Tree 5 - www.legacyfamilytree.com
Genbox Family History - www.genbox.com
Master Genealogist - www.whollygenes.com

Features about software that are considered desirable are:

1. You should be able to record all name variants a person might use in his or her lifetime.
2. All standard date entries should be accepted and you should be able to choose the way dates are displayed.
3. There should be sufficient space to record place names.
4. Programs are improving to allow you to enter all events and facts of a person's life. You should be able to add custom event types. There should be fields for dates, locations and notes.
5. Many events have several participants. Some programs now have tools allowing you to link all of those persons to that event and then allow for sentences to be output to narrative reports.
6. Programs should allow linking not only to natural parents but also to adoptive parents and other non-traditional relationships.
7. You need to record the source(s) of any information to substantiate your research and allow other researchers to locate the sources. Citations of details that link events and sources and the ability to record repositories are also necessary.
8. Being able to record your judgment of the validity of data should be possible.
9. There should be the ability to link photos, sound, video to individuals and events and to incorporate images into reports.
10. Some programs allow for import of data from other programs. GEDCOM 5.5 (Genealogical Data Communication) is the least it should support.
11. Conversely the ability to export in GEDCOM is necessary. Some data may not transfer exactly - because of customization and little differences in programs.
12. You will need tools to locate individuals and designate subsets of your data for export and for printing.

13. The program should allow you to list tasks needed to be completed and to print out this list for you to take on your next research trip.
 14. Besides recording data, the program needs to produce lists of people in events for you to take with you or pass onto others as you research. You also want to produce a product – a family history, charts, etc. Being able to create narratives with footnotes, endnotes, table of contents, index and images in a format acceptable for your word processor is a necessity.
 15. Web page creation is a necessity in today's programs.
 16. The program should have back-up capabilities to safeguard your data.
- a. When was the event recorded?
 - b. Does the record actually give the fact or do you draw a conclusion?
 - c. Did your ancestor create the record but did not file it right away?
 - d. When was the tombstone placed on the ancestor's grave?
 - e. How close to the original record is the copy you're looking at?
 - f. What, if any, sources are cited?
 - g. Do you have reason to suspect that the person who supplied or compiled the information may have fibbed or stretched the truth?
 - h. Are you relying on just one source for an event?

Not all of the above are important for everyone. You decide. Some features such as back-up capabilities and being able to record all sources are a must in my opinion.

The Internet offers us opportunity to get information more readily. It has simplified family detective work, but some online clues don't always lead to the truth. As with other research, you can take steps to separate truth from fiction or particle truths.

Here are some suggestions:

1. Assess the data - identify the type of information you find – primary, secondary, original, compiled. Remember a photocopy, microfilm, or digital image can be as good as an original. Remember also the many databases that have been transcribed may have errors – name variants and spelling mistakes. An error in transcribing such as age 75 instead of 25 can cause problems. It is always a good idea to verify data, so you know you have the right person and the right information.
2. Find a reference source. You may have to follow a chain of sources - a book, a pension file, then see the original on microfilm.
3. Track down Mystery Sources. If you find an online database with no sources, how do you verify the facts? You need to ask yourself what type of record would supply that data.
4. Resolve conflicting data. Look critically at each source and evaluate its reliability. Ask yourself these questions:

5. Correct misinformation. The best part of Internet genealogy is you can post finds on the Web and researchers around the globe can find it. Worst part is many are not researched well or checked for accuracy. Internet errors are easier to correct than errors in a book. You can send corrections.
6. Hunt for more clues. Searching online saves time and its always open so you can search day or night, early or late and from your own home.

Most databases contain only enough information to get you started. Original records likely hold more. For example, you can find homestead information on the Internet but much more information can be found in the microfilmed copies at Archives. Certainly the Internet has made ancestry hunting much simpler but we must still do things correctly and in order.

For those of you looking for more Web sites here are some suggestions:

- www.familysearch.org should be book marked on your favorites list.
- www.rootsweb.com
- www.genforum.com
- USA National Archives – www.archives.gov/research_room/genealogy
- Canadian Archives www.collectionscanada.ca
- for Mennonite or Amish roots visit <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~mennobit>

For overseas research you may visit the country's embassy or national archives. I have not visited these but here are some suggestions I have found (these are the embassies in USA.):

- for Italy www.italyemb.org
- Slovak www.slovak-embassy-us.org
- German www.germany-info.org

It is also a good idea to try different search engines.

Some of the better genealogical ones are Google, Dogpile and AltaVista. Basic translations are free from Babel Fish (<http://world.altavista.com>).

For some Norwegian birth, baptismal and immigration records visit <http://digitalarkivet.no/index-eng.htm>

A good site for German research is <http://home.att.net/~wee-monster>. At www.genealogienetz.de/misc/anfaenger.html you will find tips, gazetteers, maps and links to other sites. For German villages that time has forgotten go to www.rootsweb.com/~kyjeffer/heritage/forgottenvillages.html. For emigration information go to www.emigration-research.de.vu

The Italian Genealogy Home Page at www.italgen.com gives a database of surnames, some history of Italy, naming traditions and translation tips. Another site relates to POINT (Pursing Our Italian Names Together). www.cimorelli.com/pie The Italian Embassy (given above) tells you how to obtain documents from Italy.

For Irish information www.groire-land.ie is a good place to learn what records are available and what are not. Two other sites you could visit are www.welcome.to/genealogyireland and www.ireland.com

The Scottish National Archives site is at www.nas.gov.uk. The Scottish Genealogy Society site at www.scotsgenealogy.com is another good resource. The site at www.genuki.org.uk offers information on England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Isle of Man.

For those searching their African roots back to Africa a popular site is www.afrigeneas.com. For those who are descendants from European settlers visit www.rupert.net/~lkool. The African Atlantic Genealogy Society at www.africantic.com is also good.

Retouching Photos

If you have old photos that are torn or scratched, you can repair them yourself. It doesn't require expensive equipment. All you need is a program such as Paint Shop Pro (don't need high end software), a little patience and time. If you plan to retouch photos here are some suggestions:

1. Scan the picture in color – even if the picture is in b&w. Image size will be three times bigger but retouching will be easier. Images can be converted to grayscale later.
2. When scanning and then saving – save to tif. When you are finished your retouching you can archive or do your final save in jpeg. Tif doesn't reduce the quality of the picture each time you save as you go on with the retouching.
3. If you are doing a lot of repairing to a picture – save often – just in case. If you do something wrong or you don't like it you can always go back to your last save and start from there again.

Those are just a few hints. I've removed writing, marks, fixed tears on pictures and now have nice clean pictures again.

This brings me to a final comment. At present Saskatchewan Archives and SGS are digitizing homestead records. This will eventually give us access to these records on the Internet. Proofing of the entries is necessary before the index can be put on the Net. If you are in Regina and have some time, why not volunteer to do some of the proofing? You will have another source for your use on the Internet.

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Cemetery Program

BY GARTH KESSLER
SGS Cemetery Coordinator

At the end of 2004 we have 3,306 cemeteries located and have burial records for 2,190. A tremendous thank-you to everyone who pitched in to make this work possible. I have not been with the SGS for very long and am amazed at how the amount of new cemeteries and recordings increase each year. I know this cannot be accomplished without the passion the volunteers associated with the SGS exhibit.

I am looking forward to a summer of warm weather, sunshine and centennial celebrations. The efforts of our volunteers are assisting with the preservation of our history and heritage of Saskatchewan, through recording of our culturally diverse cemeteries. Your work with the cemetery program will enable many new and returning visitors to better appreciate those who have gone before us to make this province unique. I hope you all are able to take part in some of the celebrations and do not lose a chance to point out to others how you have

helped to preserve the history of Saskatchewan. I wish you the best in 2005.

The RM maps that are in need of replacement are: 9, 91, 94, 103, 126, 131, 141, 154, 161, 171, 181, 232, 241, 252, 275, 280, 287, 288, 303, 308, 346, 349, 376, 377, 378, 405, 409, 426, 436, 438, 466, 467 & 588.



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Query

SCHULTZ/OHLBRECHT: Martin **Schultz** b 1888 Germany, d between 1901-1906?, m Frederike **Ohlbrecht** b 1825 (1823?) Germany, d 1907, buried Langenburg, Saskatchewan. Martin and Frederike emigrated to Langenburg 1887. Oldest son Carl b 1853 Russian Poland, m Marie **Thomas** b 1856 Berlin Germany (my great great grandparents). Their oldest daughter Emma Maria m Peter **Schepp** (my grandparents). Peter and father Johann

emigrated 1903, homesteaded at Calder, Saskatchewan - Peter later moved north of Marchwell. Any information especially on Martin and Frederike is most Welcome. Shirley Erskine, 327 Kirkcaldy Drive, Brandon MB R7A 0C3 or e-mail: serskine@westman.wave.ca.

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SGS Bulletin Board

LIBRARY CLOSURES

March 25 & 26, 2005 - Good Friday & Easter
April 16 - Annual General Meeting in Saskatoon
May 23, 2005 - Victoria Day
July 1, 2005 - Canada Day
August 1, 2005 - Saskatchewan Day
September 5, 2005 - Labour Day
October 8, 2005 - Thanksgiving
October 22, 2005 - SGS Seminar in Regina
November 11, 2005 - Remembrance Day
December 24, 2005 - January 3, 2006 - Christmas

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WINTER HOURS

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

Effective April 1, 2005 - hours change
10:00 am - 4:30 pm

SUMMER HOURS

Monday - Friday, 10:00 am - 4:30 pm
(Effective May 16, 2005 - September 9, 2005)
Last Monday opened is August 29.

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Annual General Meeting

Date Changed

Will be held on
Saturday, April 16, 2005
at Parktown Hotel
in Saskatoon, SK
See page iv for information
and registration form.

(Originally scheduled for Saturday, April 23, 2005
at the Saskatchewan Library Conference)

SUMMER CAMP 2005: GENEALOGY BOOT CAMP

Getting and Keeping Your Family Research on Track.

This is an opportunity for beginning researchers or novices (*those who have done some research on their own or those not sure where to go next*) to organize their data to move forward. We will visit several community resources such as SGS Library, Saskatchewan Archives and Family History Centre, to learn what is available and how to access and record the information gathered.

Stressed will be the need to begin research correctly (*to save time and energy*) by keeping track – a logbook, developing a plan and sourcing. Where do you want to go and what are you looking for?

If there is enough interest we can also cover Internet and software usage. Register early and/or give us suggestions as to your interests. We will then try to incorporate these into the program.

Planning and organization are keys to successful research. Participants will work on their own research.

Date: Tuesday, July 5 - Thursday, July 7, 2005

Location: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
1870 Lorne Street, Regina SK

Fee: \$55.00

Textbook: Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them ... \$23.40 (*10% off of original price*)

***YOU must pre-register and pre-pay
to guarantee a spot. Maximum 10 people.***

Information will be posted on our web site as it comes available <http://www.saskgenealogy.com/events> or contact SGS office for a brochure 780-9207.

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Announcements

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.compumart.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/>.

10th Yorkshire Family History Fair

The largest Family History event in the UK will be held on 25 June 2005 at York Racecourse (Knivesmire Exhibition Centre) from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm. Free parking and cafeteria facilities. Further details: Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND, England.

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. Further information or brochure, see web site at: <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>.

Germans from Russia

International Convention of the Germans from Russia will be held in Portland, Oregon - summer of 2006. Contact Paul Voeller at e-mail: voellerp@worldstar.com.


MISCELLANEOUS

Researching in the Shetlands

Anyone researching in the Shetlands go to www.bayanne.info/shetland/. Go to Surnames, find your surname initial & you will see it all laid out for you!

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Phone: (306) 780-9207
Fax: (306) 781-6021
Web site: <http://www.saskgenealogy.com>

For all your genealogical requirements: We offer workshops, research, books and supplies.
Come visit our library at the above address.



415-2010-7th Avenue - Regina, SK S4R 1C2
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LOTTERIES



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 or Biggar Museum. Contact: Rac Chamberlain #(306)948-3638. E-mail: rwcambe@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: Millic 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. 2:00 pm 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, Briercrest, 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 159, Ceylon, S0C 0T0. 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: Joyce Carlson #(306)454-2400. E-mail: jlcarlson@sasktel.net or Edith Merritt #(306)442-4206. E-mail: cmcrritt@sasktel.net

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 333, Whitewood, S0G 5C0. Meetings: 3rd Wed (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public Library. Contact: John C. Meen #(306)735-4439. E-mail: jcmeeen@sasktel.net

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: 1253 Gillmor Crescent, Prince Albert, S6V 6A8. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except July & August) 7:30 pm at Optimist Bldg under Grandstand in Exhibition Grounds (Lion's Room). Contact: Annette Krayetski #(306)763-5029.

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. (except June, July & August) 7:30 pm at Knox Metropolitan Church. Contact: Robert Ewart #(306)584-2582. E-mail: bluebinder@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, Camduff, S0C 0S0. Meetings: 4th Thurs. (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm alternating at Oxbow Public Library or Town Hall in Camduff. Contact: Stella Harrison #(306)482-3410. E-mail: stelharr@sasktel.net or Evelyn Dreher #(306)483-2865. E-mail: medreher@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: Elnora Olan #(306)842-4079. E-mail: elnora.olan@sasktel.net or Blanche Fleming #(306)842-2593. E-mail: bl.fleming@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: marcross@sasktel.net

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: April 15, 2005; July 15, 2005 and October 15, 2005; January 15, 2006.

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.

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Canada

Paid at Regina, SK

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