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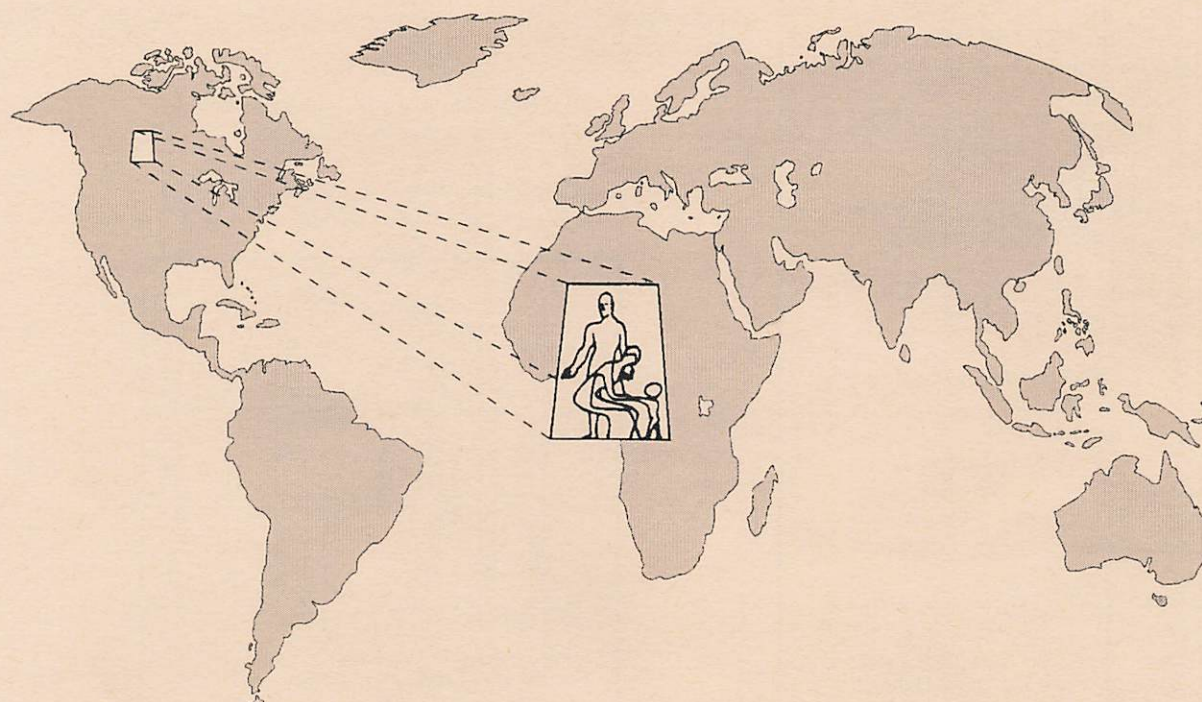


# Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 36 NUMBER 3

SEPTEMBER 2005

## BULLETIN



Helping you research your family history around the world



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

SGS Library & Office  
PO Box 1894  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 3E1

2nd floor, 1870 Lorne Street  
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2L7  
Telephone: (306) 780-9207  
Fax: (306) 781-6021

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10:00am - 4:30pm

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

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May 28, 2005 - Regina  
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**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.

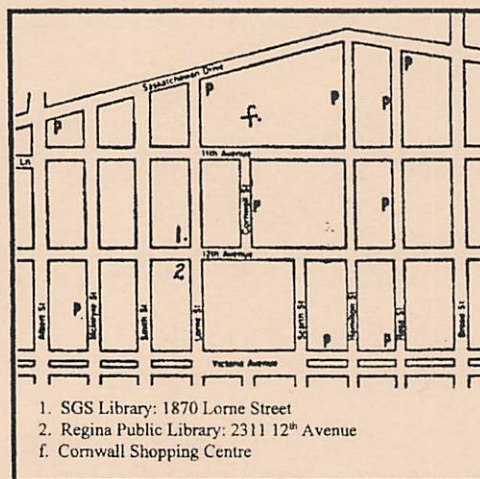
**The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).**

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.

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

# President's Letter

**BY: ROCKY SAMPLE**  
SGS President

With our Provincial Centennial celebrations almost over I hope everyone has been successful in renewing contacts with friends, relatives and family.

Many family and local histories have been published this year and I have seen others gathering information for future projects. We must encourage the indexing of these publications for the Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI) and the placing of these books in Libraries.

There were signs that Canada Post wanted to remove the library book rate which would have been a major funding problem for us. It appears they have backed off for now but we must be vigilante and prepared to lobby.

Our funding woes for this year were relieved considerably by a reduction in the Provincial Lottery licensing fee. But the future still looks bad so we must continue to promote the lotteries to the utmost as we support SaskCulture and the other umbrella organizations in their negotiations on a new license.

Our new Executive Director, Linda Dunsmore-Porter, is quickly fitting into her role and looks forward to meeting everyone.

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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.



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# Editor's Notes

**BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER**  
Executive Director

I sat for several moments with my fingers poised over the keyboard before I began my first editorial to you. The very first thing I want to do is to thank Marge Thomas for her patient mentoring. Her guidance and direction were most appreciated.

Secondly, I want to say how excited I am to be your Executive Director. There are not many opportunities in one's life to combine work and play into one. I have become one of the fortunate ones. I look forward to working with our Board of Directors and you in guiding the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society into the future.

We have an exciting fall coming with the Seminar, October 21 - 23, hosted by the Regina Branch (see the June issue for details), the launching of SHIP (Saskatchewan Homestead Index Project), as well as the launch of the Birth Index by Saskatchewan Vital Statistics. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has been instrumental in the negotiation, development, and the resulting release of both the SHIP and the indexing of the birth records by Saskatchewan Vital Statistics. The SGS will continue to work on further stages of the SHIP, as well as continue to work with Vital Statistics for the release of indexes of Saskatchewan marriages and deaths.

You are all aware of the release of the 1911 Census. This release is another example of the SGS's involvement in lobbying on your behalf for access to resources. See page 88 for article on Post-1901 Census.

There is lots of news and new and exciting things happening with SGS and research in general. Check out **SGS News** on page vii.

Thanks to everyone who contributed articles for the **Bulletin**. We look forward to receiving your item for inclusion in the next issue.

Lisa, Celeste, and I wish you a productive fall, and look forward to seeing you at the Library, or hearing from you, and helping you with your family genealogy quests.

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# Military Records of George Babey of England, father of Edward Babey of Lloydminster, SK

BY ARLENE FROLICK

After years of research and two trips to London, England, looking for **George Babey's** military records, it was exhilarating to finally find him. The successful culmination of my work occurred in March 2003 while I was working with Rosalind Ogawa, a second cousin, from Belen, New Mexico. We knew that our great-grandfather had fought and was wounded in the Crimean War and that's where we began our research. We did not know that **George** had been in the military for 12 years.

The National Archives Office (formerly Public Record Office) in Kew, Richmond, Surrey, west of London, is the national archive of England, Wales and the United Kingdom. It brings together and preserves the records of central government and the courts of law, and makes them available to all who wish to consult them. The records span an unbroken period from the 11<sup>th</sup> century to the present day, including records of soldiers and officers who were discharged up to 1921. Unfortunately, due to the London Blitz, some records were destroyed - more on that later. Rosalind and I spent many hours at the National Archives Office.

Our information on **George Babey** was slim; we had one photograph of him wearing a military uniform with medals, and some scanty personal information. Without the name of the branch of the armed forces he served in, or even his regimental number, tracing his records was going to be very difficult.

The first item we found was on microfilm for: "Crimea War Medals - Nominal Return of No. 6 Captain N.M. Mackay's Company 8<sup>th</sup> Batt'n. Royal Artillery who were present in the Crimea between the 1<sup>st</sup> October 1854 and 9<sup>th</sup> September 1855, who are entitled to the Sebastopol Clasp." There he was!

Listed with the Gunners and Drivers on page 20 was No. 84, **George Babey**. Now we were able to confirm that he was in the Royal Artillery in the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company. (WO100/23)

The Crimean War Medal was sanctioned on 15 December 1854 by order of Queen Victoria. 275,000 unnamed Crimea medals were awarded (at the time, the largest distribution ever made) to all those in the British Army, Royal Navy and Royal Marines who took part in the campaign in the Crimean peninsula, or in related service afloat. Clasps were also granted to those who took part in one or more of the battles of Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava and Sebastopol. The clasps were worn in date order, with the clasp for Alma being closest to the Crimean War Medal.

We then viewed *Battery Records of the Royal Artillery* by Lt.-Col. M. E. Laws for the history of 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company. We were able to locate the regimental number for **George Babey** by viewing Muster-rolls and Pay-lists for the 6<sup>th</sup> Company. It was now possible to follow George's career month-by-month through the Muster rolls and a history of his military service in the Royal Artillery unfolded. He was transferred from one Battalion to another until he joined the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion for the remainder of his career. (WO 10 indexes)

The following is the military record of **George Babey** with all the detail we could determine from the files of the National Archives Office.

## Reg. No. 673, George Babey

1854

**Date of Enlistment:** George was 18 years 4 months old when he enlisted on 7 April 1854, in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion 5<sup>th</sup> Company, Royal Artillery at

Woolwich, England. Within a few weeks, he had been assigned to another Battalion. We did not find his enlistment documentation. In these early days, **George** would be learning foot drill.

**13<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 8<sup>th</sup> Company:** On the Muster-roll and Pay-list for the month of May 1854, **George** was stationed at Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, under the command of Capt. J.R. Gibbon. He was one of 22 new recruits from the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion 5<sup>th</sup> Company. During the one and a half years with this company, **George** received 'good conduct pay' monthly. (WO10/2160)

## 1855

**8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company:** The Company under the command of Capt. N. M. Mackay had mustered at several locations in southern England before moving to Shoeburyness, Essex Co., at the end of July. By now, he would be outfitting his Company for combat in the Crimea.

## Going to War

On August 4, Capt. Mackay's Company embarked from Sheerness, Kent Co., on the transport ship *Transit* on its way to Crimea. It consisted of 4 officers, 11 non-commissioned officers, 5 bombardiers, 101 gunners and drivers, 2 drummer/trumpeters and 5 horses. Artillery used by the British army included muzzle-loading and smoothbore rifles. The horses would be used to haul army equipment on the battlefield.

The Muster Roll for August and September, showed that **George Babey** had transferred with a number of other soldiers from the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion to the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion. **George** was one of the Gunners and Drivers who were paid 1s 3¼d (1 shilling 3¼ pence) per diem. This was the usual pay for soldiers who had less than 5 years of service. (WO10/2187 and 2209)

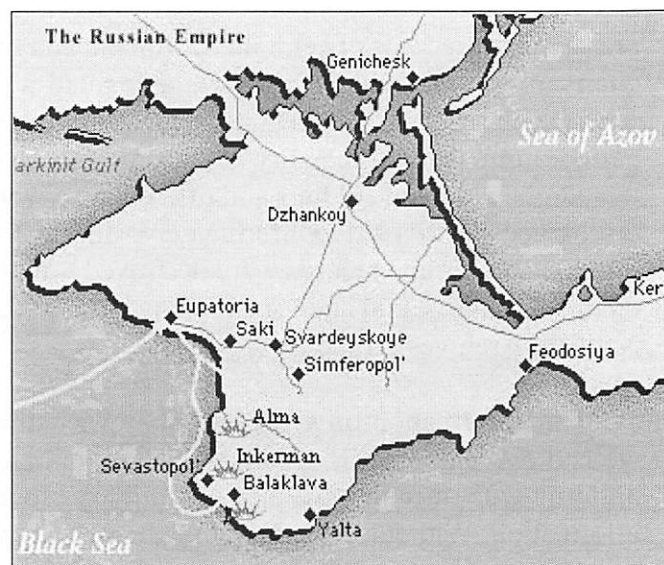
The journey from England, around Gibraltar, across the Mediterranean Sea, through Bosphorus, across the Black Sea to Crimea was likely uneventful. But they may have encountered pirates,

bad weather, stormy seas. Some soldiers would be seasick; horses make notoriously bad sailors and would need attention.

The company landed at the narrow Balaklava harbour, south of Sevastopol, in early September. Sevastopol is located on a natural harbour and was a naval port on the southwest tip of Crimea. The 6<sup>th</sup> Company mustered monthly at Kadkoi Camp near Balaklava.

## Crimean War

There is no simple explanation for the cause of the Crimean War (1853-56). It was fought between Russian forces and the allied armies of England, France, Turkey, and Sardinia. British and French involvement began in March 1854, and the formal treaty of peace came into effect 1 April 1856, hence the war is sometimes referred to as The Crimean War of 1854-56.



The immediate cause of the War was a dispute among France, Russia, and Turkey about the control of the Holy Places in Jerusalem. The real causes of the war were political, commercial, strategic, and dynastic rivalries among the various nations. The motives and ambitions of a few individuals cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of men, and reshaped the political structure of Europe for the next fifty years. In the fighting, the allied armies drove the

Russian forces out of Turkish territory and pursued them to the Crimean Peninsula.

'The Siege of Sebastopol' (more correctly, 'Sevastopol') lasted for 349 days from 25 September 1854 to 8 September 1855. Chief battles also took place at the River Alma, at Balaklava, at Inkerman, at Eupatoria and at Kars. The Russians themselves sunk the Russian fleet in order to block the entrance to the harbour. In September 1855, the French successfully stormed the fortress of Malakhov, on the south shore of the bay, and three days later the Russians were forced to abandon Sevastopol.

The Muster-Roll and Pay-List show that **George Babey** was in the hospital from the 9<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> October, 1855. His company had been in the Crimea for only a month. There was no reference as to the reason he was hospitalized nor the severity of his wounds. It is likely that he was patched up and sent back out into the field to continue fighting. (WO10/2244)

### **Scutari Hospital**

In 1854, Florence Nightingale took 38 women from England to Turkey to nurse the wounded and sick British soldiers of the Crimean War. Conditions at the British base hospital at Scutari near Sevastopol were appalling, and grew steadily worse as the flow of sick and wounded soldiers from the Crimea rapidly increased.

At the hospital, hundreds of wounded soldiers died unnecessarily, as ten times more men perished from illness than from wounds. The hospital was a huge, dirty barracks building. Medical services of the British army were both insufficient and inefficient. The wounded lay bleeding on dirty floors. There were no cots, mattresses nor bandages. Miss Nightingale managed to get the supplies they needed and found a few men well enough to clean the place. She put them to work at once. She carried a lamp as she walked the halls of the battlefield hospital and was fondly known as the 'lady with the lamp'. Despite the horrendous conditions in which she worked, she saved thousands of lives.

While on a visit to the front line, she caught Crimean fever, and nearly died. By the end of the war in 1856, she left the Scutari Hospital to return to England, but the strain of overwork and her Crimean illness had injured her health. She became a semi-invalid in her home in London.

Today, we can only speculate as to whether it was Florence, or one of her nurses, who 'patched up' **George Babey** in mid October 1855 at the Scutari Hospital in Balaklava.

The next Muster-Roll record showed that George was confined to barracks in Kadekoi Camp from 29 November to 5 December 1855 for 'garrison fatigue'. (WO10/2244)

### **The War is Over**

#### **1856**

**8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company:** Captain Mackay's company mustered in Kadekoi Camp near Balaklava until the end of May. During these five months, until the end of the war, they would be involved in more skirmishes.

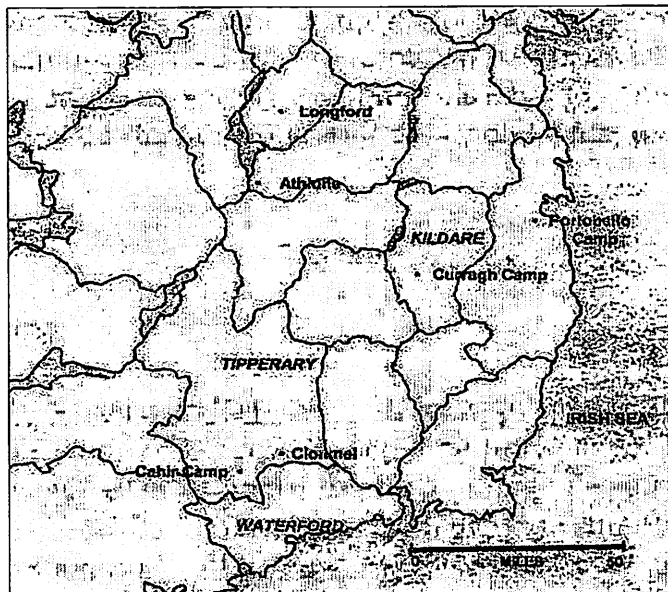
The harbour at Sevastopol was crowded with sailing transports loading their healthy, wounded and ill soldiers for the trips back to England. The 6<sup>th</sup> Company embarked at Balaklava on two transports, *Euxine* and *Lady Russell*, and was at sea in June and July until they mustered at Woolwich, Kent County, England.

### **Ireland**

By September, the Company had moved to Portobello Camp, on the south bank of the Grand Canal, one mile south of Dublin Castle, Ireland. They assumed the equipment and 100 horses from another battery.

George had just turned 21 years of age in December 1856 when he took his first recorded furlough from 28 December 1856 to 5 January 1857. He lost 9 days pay. It seems likely that **George** spent Christmas at home with his family in

Shepton Mallet, Somerset Co. (WO 10/2280)



(south-east Ireland)

**1857**

**8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company:** In September, the Company marched approx. 78 miles from Portobello, Dublin, to Athlone and then 21½ miles north to Longford in November. Athlone and Longford are in County Longford, Ireland.

George lost 14 days pay when he went on his second furlough from 1 - 14 February, 1857. The Muster-Roll and Pay-Lists continue to document his rank as Gunner and Driver and his pay at 1s 3¼d per diem. He also received additional monthly good conduct pays. (WO 10/2280, 2274 and 2305)

**1858**

**8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company:** The Company marched from Longford to the Curragh Camp, an important British Army installation in Ireland, where the army conducted training and recruitment orders. The Curragh is east of Kildare in County Kildare, Ireland. Two weeks later, they marched back to Longford. (WO10/2305 and 2316)

The Muster-Roll and Pay-Lists from October 1858 to December 1859 are missing. It was during this time that **George Babey** was promoted to a

Bombardier. His pay was increased to 2s 0d per diem (2 shillings per day).

**1859**

**8<sup>th</sup> Battalion, 6<sup>th</sup> Company:** At the end of June, Capt. Mackay's Company had marched nearly 120 miles from Longford to Clonmel, County Tipperary.

On 1 July 1859, the 8<sup>th</sup> Battalion became 9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Battery. They camped at Cahir on the River Suir, about 10 miles west of Clonmel. (WO17/2648 and 2623)

**1860**

**9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Battery:** The Brigade left Cahir in July and marched back to the Curragh, and to Athlone in August. A January/February entry stated that they were transporting prisoners. (WO10/2589 and 2590)

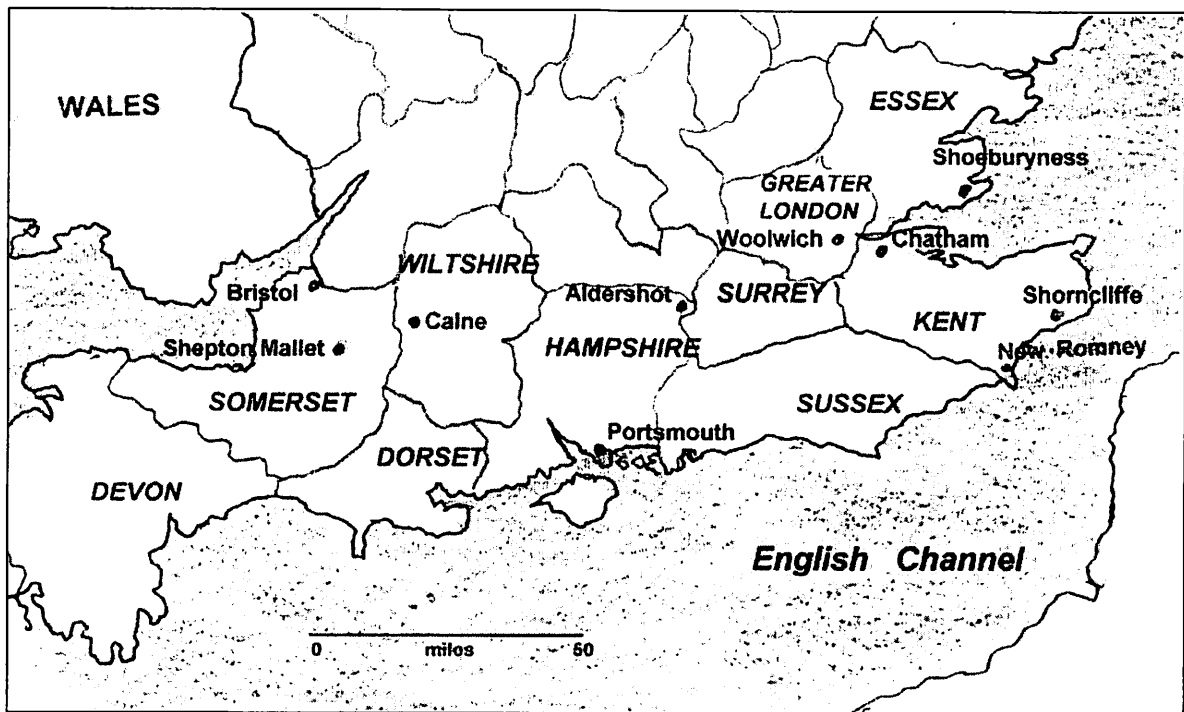
George, age 25, was on furlough from 17 to 31 December, 1860. His mother had died in June of 1860, but it is unlikely that he was able to be home at that time.

**1861**

**9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Battery:** The Battery marched from Athlone to Dublin, back to Athlone and then to Newbridge, and back to Dublin. Each trip took 2 or 3 days of marching. They may have been doing this arduous training for another longer march. In September, they boarded *SS Preussischer Adler* and landed at Bristol, Somerset Co., England. From Bristol, they marched to Chatham, Kent Co., a distance of approximately 175 miles. The march lasted ten days. (WO10/2590 and 2591)

Why was this Battery in Ireland for five years from September 1856 to September 1861? Were they there as a presence to ensure many of the peace preservation acts were enforced? Were they actually called into military action? Or were they there simply for training and marching. After all, an army must never rest. When there wasn't anything else to do, they marched the men to keep them fit and occupied.





## England

### 1862

**9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Battery:** From September 1861 to the end of **George Babey's** military career, he mustered in southern England. On 8<sup>th</sup> February 1862 while in Chatham, George was promoted to Corporal. His pay increased to 2s 2d per diem, and he continued to receive the additional monthly good conduct pay.

In August 1862, **George Babey** and **Sarah Ann Baldwin** were married in Gillingham, Chatham, Kent County. How did they meet? Could it be that two names on some of the Muster-Roll and Pay-Lists, James Baldwin and Richard Colegate, were related to **Sarah Ann**? Sarah Ann had an older brother, James Baldwin and an uncle, Richard Colegate.

For the remainder of 1862, the Battery, under a new Captain, moved from Chatham to Shoeburyness and back again several times. Shoeburyness Garrison is on the northern shore of the Thames Estuary above Southend-on-Sea, Essex County, England. It is almost certain that **George** and **Sarah Ann Babey** would be living on base at Shoeburyness Garrison.

**George** spent 8 days in the hospital in the summer of 1862, but no reason was given. (WO10/2591 and 2592)

### 1863

**9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Battery:** The Battery continued foot marches from Chatham, to Aldershot in Hampshire Co., to Shorncliffe, to New Romney and back to Shorncliffe, both in Kent Co. Many of these marches were of a 3- to 7-day duration.

The Muster-Roll and Pay-Lists show that **George** was paid by 4<sup>th</sup> Division Depot from April 1863 to March 1864.

It is likely that **Sarah Ann Babey** remained in Shoeburyness during **George's** absences. Their 10-month-old son, **George**, died in August at Shoeburyness.

In September, the 4<sup>th</sup> Battery moved to Shorncliffe, where the remainder of **George's** military service was largely spent. Shorncliffe Camp is on the southern heights overlooking the Straight of Dover, seven miles west of Dover, and two miles west of Folkestone harbour. (WO10/2592 and 2593)

1864

**9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Battery:** Marches continued between Shorncliffe and Woolwich for most of the year.

**George** was paid by 13<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Woolwich from April to September. It is quite likely that his family had moved to The Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, a few miles south of the River Thames and east of London. These barracks, erected in 1775, were very large. Opposite the barracks is the memorial to the officers and men of the Royal Artillery who fell in the Crimean War, a bronze figure of Victory cast out of cannons captured in the Crimea.

In May 1864, a daughter, **Elizabeth**, was born to **George** and **Sarah Ann Babey** while they were in Woolwich. In October, George was on 28 days furlough for engineer's fatigue. (WO10/2593 and 2594)

1865

**9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Battery:** Records show that the Battery moved from Shorncliffe to Woolwich and returned in May, and then to Romney, and returned in July. (WO10/2594 and 2595)

1866

**9<sup>th</sup> Brigade, 4<sup>th</sup> Battery:** The Battery marched from Shorncliffe on 17 April for Bristol on the west coast of England, and boarded the *SS Gipsy* for another tour of duty in Ireland.

This was an opportune time for 30-year-old **George Babey** to retire. He was discharged on 7<sup>th</sup> April 1866 after having served exactly twelve years with the Royal Artillery. **George** was a well-respected soldier who received good conduct pay regularly. He was never deducted mulct pay, according to the monthly pay lists. (WO10/2595 and 2596)

The next step was to find **George's** discharge papers. Those papers should detail his medical history and tell us whether or not **George** received a pension. There was a comment in a report that said

noncommissioned officers usually stay in the service for twelve years. Does this indicate a pension?

The Royal Artillery 9<sup>th</sup> Brigade discharge papers from 1850 to 1877 are contained in regimental number order in the series WO69/403 to 415. A notation in the War Office records held at the National Archives Office for the above series said: "Transferred to Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and presumed destroyed by enemy action 1939-1945". In other words, the discharge papers for **George Babey** no longer exist.

The only other record found was "Ordnance Office, Military Branch and War Office (WO69/849) for the Artillery Services, Royal Artillery to 1877 " for the 9<sup>th</sup> Brigade:

**Babey, George** - regimental number: 673  
Enlisted - age 18 4/12; date 7 April 1854  
Remarks - discharged 7 April 1866



**George Babey**

It was usual for many soldiers to have a studio picture taken, and this undated picture of **George** in his uniform would have been taken later-on in his service.

The uniform is probably red and the stripe above the right wrist indicates that he had been wounded. The left medal is the Crimea medal with a clasp. The right medal is one that the Turks were giving at the same time to people who fought on their side. The white piping beside the tunic buttons is a lanyard which would have a whistle on it, tucked into the tunic. This would have something to do with his rank when rallying men.

When **George** fought in the Crimea in 1855, he was a Gunner/Driver. Because **George** was awarded the Sevastopol Clasp, this verifies that he served in the capture of Sevastopol, the final battle of the Crimean War. It was also the time of the famous Charge of the Light Brigade. Since **George** was in the Royal Artillery and not the Horse Artillery, he did not participate in the famous charge itself. In 1862, **George** was promoted to Corporal. The stripes between the elbow and shoulder appear to be Corporal stripes.

The photo taken in South Hackney, which is approx 1 mile north of the Tower of London, was likely taken between 1862 and 1866.

#### Sources:

Laws, Lt.-Col. M. E. S. *Battery Records of the Royal Artillery, 1716 - 1859*, Royal Artillery Institute, Woolwich, 1952, England.

WO10 series: Commissary General of Musters Office Artillery muster books and pay lists of British Army regiments contained in several War Office documents at National Archives Office, Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey County, England.

#### Definitions:

**brigade** - a subdivision of an army; a British infantry unit consisting usually of 3 battalions and forming part of a division

**battalion** - a large body of troops ready for battle, esp. an infantry unit forming a part of a brigade

**battery** - a fortified emplacement for heavy guns; an artillery unit of guns, men, and vehicles

**company** - a subdivision of an infantry battalion usually commanded by a major or a captain

**artillery** - large-caliber guns used in warfare on land; a branch of the armed forces that use these

**infantry** - a body of soldiers who march and fight on foot; foot soldiers collectively

**corporal** - a non-commissioned army officer ranking next below sergeant

**bombardier** - in the British army, a non-commissioned officer in the artillery

**gunner** - an artillery soldier, an official term for a private

**driver** - one who maintains vehicles used to tow equipment and operate all vehicle auxiliaries, winches, cranes, etc.

**muzzle-loading** - a gun that is loaded through the muzzle, the end of a gun

**smoothbore** - having a bore of smooth surface, such as the internal cylinder of a gun

**mult** - a fine or penalty, to punish for an offense, such as absence without leave or whilst in confinement, by imposing a fine

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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

### **The Alberta Chapter - Germans From Russia Society, Bulletin #119, March/April 2005.**

- Great News from the Krasnas Researchers
- The Life and Loves of Catherine the Great
- Manifesto of the Empress Catherine II - July 22, 1763

### **AncesTree - Nanaimo Family History Society, Vol.26-1, Spring 2005.**

- Passenger List Transcribing Project

### **Armchair Genealogist - Saskatoon Branch SGS, No.41, March/April 2005.**

- Following a Story
- Searching for Your Ancestors on the Homefront
- Finding Genealogical Works at the University of Saskatchewan Library

### **Armchair Genealogist - Saskatoon Branch SGS, No.42, June 2005.**

- Hitting a Brick Wall
- Dominion Land Survey
- Research Tips for the Family Historian

### **Bruce & Grey Branch OGS, Vol.35, No.2, May 2005.**

- Preservation Points: Paper Documents
- St. Vincent, Local Municipal Telephone System

### **The Bulletin – Kawartha Branch OGS, Vol.30, No.2, May 2005.**

- Cavan Parish Anglican Church Marriages (continued)

### **Chinook – Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.25, No.2, April 2005.**

- A Beginning Genealogist
- Spotlight on England – An Overview of Land Records
- Research in the Czech Republic
- History of Banking in Canada

### **Connections - Quebec Family History Society, Vol.27, No.3, March 2005.**

- Quebec Family History Society Publications Price List
- CompuTree - a list of websites.

### **Families – Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.44, No.2, May 2005.**

- To Huron's Shore: Rawdon, Quebec Families in Bruce, Grey and Huron Counties
- County Antrim Origin of some Nassagaweya Settlers
- Good Grammar and Proper Spelling Tips for Genealogists

### **L'Estuaire Généalogique - Société de Généalogie et d'Archives de Rimouski (SGAR), No.94, Été 2005.**

- La Vie de Nos Pères (par le chanoine Alphonse Fortin)
- Des Jersiais et des Guernesiais au Nouveau Brunswick
- Généalogie de Liane Coolidge (1171) 1ère partie
- Marie-Anne Roy (une ancêtre difficile à retracer)

### **Generations - Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.30, No.1, March 2005.**

- The Importance of Given Names
- English Surnames With Old Norse Roots

### **Generations - New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.27, No.1, Spring 2005.**

- Royal West India Regiment of Rangers 1806 to 1819 (disbanded)
- Saint John City and County Marriage Register 1861
- Crown Land Returns, Albert County
- Do You Have Someone Buried Here? Forest Hill Cemetery, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- Families Prior to 1840, Calais, Maine and St. Stephen, New Brunswick
- First Doaktown Pentecostal Cemetery
- Emigrant Recruitment by the New Brunswick Land Company: The Pioneer Settlers of Stanley and Harvey

### **Hamilton Branch OGS, Vol.36, No.2, May 2005.**

- The Victorian Wedding

### **Heirline - Prince Albert Branch SGS, Vol.22, No.2, May 2005.**

- The Genes in Genealogy
- Digitizing a Genealogical Interview

### **Heritage Seekers – Grande Prairie and District Branch AGS, Vol.28, No.1, March 2005.**

- Old Newspapers – Births, Marriages and Deaths extracted from the *Grande Prairie Herald* newspaper

**Kingston Relations – Kingston Branch OGS, Vol.32, No.3, May/June 2005.**

- Probate and Surrogate Court Records at Queen's Archives – To find an estate prior to 1858
- An Irish Fling: Delightful Discoveries. Canadian and Irish sources are outlined.
- Gunboats on the Great Lakes 1866 – 1868

**London Leaf – London & Middlesex County Branch OGS, Vol.32, No.2, May 2005.**

- 1901 Census Index – Automated Genealogy
- Daughters of Temperance October 1851 – London
- Portraits Appearing in "Illustrated London" (1900)
- Talbot Street Baptist Church 1850 – 1854
- The Presbyterian Church – London – Marriages 1850 – 1854

**Muskoka Parry Sound Genealogy Group, Vol.21, No.1, April 2005.**

- Divorce in England and Ontario, Part 2
- Ryerson Township - Overview, Marriages 1873 – 1916, Births 1875 – 1891 & Post Offices

**Newfoundland Ancestor, Vol.21, No.1, 2005.**

- Deserters, 1812-13
- Newfoundland Strays - Deaths Afar

**News and Views – Leeds and Grenville Branch OGS, Vol.31, No.2, March/April 2005.**

- So You Wish to Research in Eastern Ontario (The Stormont & Glengarry Counties)
- Marriage Announcements Involving Canadians from New York State Newspapers during the 1850's (continued)

**The Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol.XXIII/1, Spring 2005.**

- Sources of Research - A Genealogical Journey in Nova Scotia
- Researching at the Beaton Institute

**Ottawa Branch News - Ottawa Branch OGS, Vol.38, No.3, May/July 2005.**

- For the North-West. A Large Party of Well-To-Do-Emigrants, An Affecting Scene at the Railway Station.
- Interesting Web sites

**Our Waterloo Kin – Waterloo Region Branch OGS, Vol.5, No.1, February 2005.**

- Genealogy Anyone?
- Waterloo County (Region) Genealogical Resources

**Par Monts et Rivières - Bulletin de la Société d'histoire des Quatre Lieux, Vol.8, No.3, Mars 2005.**

- Quand on Ecrit L'Histoire - La <<Grande Manufacture>> de Saint Césaire. Photo: l'abbé Joseph André Provençal
- Notes Historiques - L'exposition de Rougemont
- Une personnalité de chez nous - Georges-Auguste Gigault notaire et homme politique de Saint-Césaire de 1867 à 1892 et député du comté de Rouville

**Par Monts et Rivière - Bulletin de la Société d'histoire des Quatre Lieux, Vol.8, No.4, Avril 2005.**

- Notes Historiques - La huitième école d'agriculture du Québec: L'école d'agriculture de Rougemont (mai à novembre 1883)
- Rougemont en 1984 - Profil communautaire et économique de Rougemont
- Photos et information sur les personnes suivantes: Jean

Robitaille, Symphorien Rousseau, Roy-desjardins, Claude Sauvageau.

**Par Monts et Rivière - Bulletin de la Société d'histoire des Quatre Lieux, Vol.8, No.5, Mai 2005.**

- Notes Historiques - Trois lettres du patriote Narcisse Cardinal sur des négatifs de verre
- Chronologie des événements patriotiques à Saint-Césaire en 1837 et 1838
- Photos et information sur les personnes suivantes: Jean Seguin, Noël Simard, Guillaume Thibault, Pierre Tremble

**Perth County Profiles – Perth County Branch OGS, Vol.23, No.2, May 2005.**

- Bible Christian Church Locations in Perth County
- Marriages Recorded on 1861 Census, Ellice Township

**P.E.I. Genealogical Society, Inc., Vol.30, No.2, April 2005.**

- Cemetery Transcripts

**Qualicum Beach Family History Society, Vol.1, No.2, Winter 2004.**

- Ancestor Search.... in the beginning
- British Genealogy Research Trip Summer 2004, Part 1
- Newspaper Indexes A Means of Solving Family Mysteries

**Relatively Speaking - Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol.33, No.2, May 2005.**

- My Canadian "Forrest Gump"
- A Childs Curiosity - Her Family Roots
- Researching Newspapers and Putting "Meat on the Bones"
- British Farming - Some Historical Perspectives

**Revue Historique de la Saskatchewan, Vol.15, No.4, Juin 2005.**

- Revendiquer la télévision française en Saskatchewan
- Les images de nos ancêtres
- Fiers de notre héritage - Premier Salon du patrimoine fransaskois

**Saskatchewan History, Vol.57, No.1, Spring 2005.**

- A Discourse on Race: Jack Johnson in Saskatchewan's Newspapers
- "A Harebrained Plan": Saskatchewan and the Formation of a Provincial Telephone Policy, 1906-1912

**Toronto Tree – Toronto Branch OGS, Vol.36, No.2, March/April 2005.**

- Digital Imagery and Genealogy
- Incorporating Maps into Your Family History
- Born in Ontario – Are You Sure?

**The Tracer – Oxford County Branch OGS, May 2005.**

- Punkeydoodle's Corners (continued)
- 1921 Blenheim Township Deaths

**Tree Tracer - Prince George Genealogy Society, Vol.26, No.1, March 2005.**

- Obituaries Bring Ancestors To Life

**Victoria Genealogical Society, Vol.28, No.1, March 2005.**

- Battlefields Tour Makes History Come Alive
- Overseas With The 8th Canadian Siege Battery
- Pioneering in Western Canada - The Passmore Journal
- Childhood Memories of 1880s Scotland
- Victoria Genealogical Society Research Policies
- Manchester in 1844

**United States**

**Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly, Vol.XX, No.1, March 2005.**

- The Road Less Traveled - The Power of Indirect Evidence
- Playing Fair - Fair Use of Copyrighted Material

**Avotaynu - International Review of Jewish Genealogy, Vol.XX, No.4, Winter 2004.**

- How to Find People Who Submitted Pages of Testimony at Yad Vashem
- When Good Men Did Nothing
- Moravia Revisited
- The 1840 Montefiore Census of Jews in Alexandria, Egypt
- Racing With Death: HIAS (HICEM) Lisbon Files (1940-45)
- Jewish Surnames in the Baltic Countries
- Building a National Family Tree
- My Father Was Not An Orphan After All: Building a Family Tree After The Holocaust

**Black Hills Nuggets – Rapid City Society for Genealogical Research, Inc., Vol.XXXVIII, No.2, May 2005.**

- Rapid City High School – Class of 1930
- Behrens' Funeral Home – Book 6, 1950 – 1959 (continued)
- Guidelines for Publishing Web Pages on the Internet
- Standards for Use of Technology in Genealogical Research
- Gleanings: Black Hills Weekly Journal, Nov./Dec. 1907

**The Colorado Genealogist, Vol.66, No.2, May 2005.**

- Pioneer Monument Dedication, 1911
- Grant Avenue Methodist Church Recorded Deaths and Marriages (continued)

**The Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter – Bismarck Mandan Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc., Vol.34, No.1, March 2005.**

- Honor List of Dead and Missing for the State of North Dakota (continued)
- North Dakota Cemetery Index, Sheridan and Sioux Counties (continued)
- Morton County Naturalization Records

**Galizien German Descendants, No.42, April 2005.**

- German History in Eastern Europe – Galizia, Bukovina, Moldau
- Displaced Person. A first hand account of one family's displacement from Galicia and the years that followed.
- Finding Grandmother's Home Königsberg

**Genealogical Computing, Vol.24.4, June 2005.**

- Linking Families Through the Web
- Preparing for Your Research Trip
- Avoiding Spyware
- Review: Master Genealogist 6.0 & RootsMagic 2.0
- Family Tree Maker: Tips and Tricks

**Heritage Review – Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Vol.35, No.1, March 2005.**

- The Most Famous Person from North Dakota
- From the Diary of a German Student in the USSR from 1929 to 1930
- The German Theater in Odessa

**Je Me Souviens - American-French Genealogical Society, Vol.28, No.1, Spring 2005.**

- Finding Ancestral Homes on the Romantic Île d'Orléans



**Journal of the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Vol.28, No.1, Spring 2005.**

- From Puppets of Stalin to Pawns of Hitler & Back Again: Experiences of Soviet Citizens of German Ethnicity During and After the Second World War
- Records of Interest to German Russians in the Saratov Archives

**Morasha – Jewish Genealogical Society of Illinois, Vol.XX, No.3, Fall 2004.**

- Jewish Records Indexing – Poland
- Genealogy 101: The 12-Step Approach – A Primer for the Novice Genealogists
- Steve Morse's Ship-Lists Project - pertains to Ellis Island arrivals
- NYC Death Index, 1891-1911, Now Online

**National Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol.93, No.1 March 2005.**

- Origins of Colonial Chesapeake Indentured Servants: American and English Sources
- One Benjamin Tuell or Two in Late Eighteenth-Century Rhode Island? Manuscripts and a Timeline Provide the Answer
- Determining Children From Underused Sources: Jacob and Catherine Fought of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania
- In Praise of William H. Crouch: The Enumeration of Slaves in the 1860 Census of Washington County, Tennessee

**NGS NewsMagazine, Vol.30, No.3, September/October 2004.**

- Union Jackpot - 15 online databases for researching your English and Welsh Ancestry
- The Vital Stats - starting your search with birth, marriage, divorce and death records
- Easy Medical Summaries

- Are We Related? Locating test candidates for DNA projects

**New England Ancestors, Vol.6, No.2, Spring 2005.**

- New Searchable Databases on NewEnglandAncestors.org
- A Guide to Genealogical Research in Rhode Island
- A Civil Institution - Marriage in Seventeenth Century New England

**The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol.159, April 2005.**

- Marriages Noted by the Rev. Cotton Mather, and His Son, the Rev. Samuel Mather, Boston, Massachusetts, 1655-1737
- A Brown - Pratt Bible: The Enigma of Martha Pratt's Identity
- The Parentage of Lucinda Parker, Wife of Heman Hickok of Connecticut, New York and Ohio
- 1776 Census of Providence Rhode Island
- Burial Records From the Account Book of Thomas Clap of Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1762-1797

**Oregon Genealogical Society Quarterly, Lane County, Vol.43, No.2, Spring 2005.**

- The Willamette Valley of Oregon in 1882
- 1909 Marriages, Lake County, Oregon

**Quarterly – South Dakota Genealogical Society, Vol.24, No.2, April 2005.**

- Aurora High School 1918 – 1947
- Early Dakota Territory County Schools
- Access to Vital Records Bill Passes Committee

**Rodziny – Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, Vol.XXVIII, No.2, Spring 2005.**

- Permanent Population Registers: *Gmina* Records of Nieszawa County
- The Jewish Gravestones of Flatow Emerge from Their Own Grave
- Pope John Paul II (Karol Wojty a) 1920 –2005
- Polish Pioneers: The Push After World War I to the *Kresy*

**Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol.54, No.3, Spring 2005.**

- Unusual Sources of Ancestral Information
- New Internet Sites

**Sigdal'slag Saga, Vol.25, No.2, May 2005.**

- Bunads and Bunad Research in Sigdal, Eggedal, and Krødsherad

**Treasure State Lines – Great Falls Genealogy Society, Vol.30, No.2, April 2005.**

- Roll of Citizens of Cascade County Subject to Military Duty – 1896, Surnames E – F
- Official History of the Operations of the First Montana Infantry, U.S.V. in the Campaign in the Phillipines

**The Tree Branch – Dawson County Tree Branches Genealogical Society, Vol.14, No.1, March 2005.**

- Dawson County & Eastern Montana Death Notices as listed in area newspapers June-Dec. 2004

Overseas

**The Banyan Tree - East Yorkshire Family History Society, No.102, April 2005.**

- Spotlight on Burton Pidsea
- Holderness Wills - Originals
- News from East Riding Archives

**Borders Family History Society Magazine, No. 57, March 2005.**

- The Scotsman's Digital Archive

**British Connections - International Society for British Genealogy & FH, Vol.6, Issue 1, March 2005.**

- Scottish Irregular Marriages

**Cleveland FHS Journal, Vol.9, No.6, April 2005.**

- Table of Parochial Fees
- Names of British Officers Wounded At The Battle of Trafalgar

**Family Tree Magazine, Vol.21, No.4, February 2005.**

- West Yorkshire Archive Service, Leeds
- Gone for a Soldier
- Shetland Genealogy
- Programs to Help You Publish Your Tree - Part 1
- Scottish Archive Sources Online
- Internet Resources On Railway Staff
- Corfu: Sunshine, Olives and Family History

**Family Tree Magazine, Volume 21, No. 5, March 2005.**

- Sheffield Archives
- A Pandora's Box of Parish Register Oddities
- Grandfather's War Started Early
- Programs to Help You Publish Your Tree, Part 2
- Internet Resources on Elections and Members of Parliament
- The Isle of Wight

**Family Tree Magazine, Volume 21, No. 6, April/May 2005.**

- Flash, Bang Wallop - what a picture!
- The Story of Millbank Penitentiary

- Interview with a Witch
- Queens Regulations - Discipline and Punishment in the British Army
- Research in the USA - Uncle George in America
- Programs to help you publish your tree, Part 3
- Using DNA in Your Family History Research
- The Channel Island
- Was Somebody in Your Family A Barwell Boy?
- Genealogy in the Western Isles: Family Trees of St. Kilda

**Genealogists' Magazine - Society of Genealogists, Vol.28, No.5, March 2005.**

- DNA Tests and Family History
- Percival Boyd
- Multiple Baptisms by a Traveller
- The Origins of the Drakes of Devon: An Update

**The Greenwood Tree - Somerset & Dorset Family History Society, Vol.30, No.2, May 2005.**

- Fleet Marriages
- Spotlight on Abbotsbury
- Cross Migration, Crewkerne to Sussex

**Journal of the Bristol & Avon Family History Society, No.119, March 2005.**

- My Parish - Clifton
- Wills - Part II

**The New Zealand Genealogist, Vol.36, No.292, March/April 2005.**

- GPS and the Genealogist
- Applications for British Passports at the British Consulate in Tonga, from persons born in New Zealand and Australia
- Mail Call: New Zealanders at

- War in the Pacific
- Wanganui Orphanages

**The Norfolk Ancestor, Vol.4, Part 1, March 2005.**

- The Nobles of Roydon, Part II Suffolk Roots, Farmers of Great Livermere (1524-1769)
- Members' Interests

**Queensland Family Historian, Vol.26, No.2, May 2005.**

- Family History Recorded in Maritime Records

**The Scottish Genealogist, Vol.LII, No.1, March 2005.**

- A Family Historian's Alphabet - Part 4

**The Septs - Irish Genealogical Society International, Vol.26, No.2, April 2005.**

- Malone Migration: County Kerry, Newfoundland, Minnesota
- County Kerry Key Resources
- Tracing Our Kerry Ancestors

**Western Ancestor - Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.9, No.9, March 2005.**

- State Records Office of Western Australia - AEON (Archives Explored On-line) Preview
- Lest We Forget. The Forgotten Irish of Gallipoli

**West Middlesex Family History Society Journal, Vol.23, No.1, March 2005.**

- Harlington Parish
- Society Publications on Microfiche

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# POST 1901 CENSUS

## Open the door to Canada's Historic Census

VICTORY . . .

August 2005

On Tuesday 28 June 2005, about 11:00 am Eastern Time, MP Dominic LeBlanc (Parliamentary Secretary to the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons, Lib.), rose in the House of Commons and moved "That Bill S-18, an act to amend the Statistics Act, be deemed to have been concurred in at the report stage, read a third time and passed."

Unanimous consent of those Members in the House was given, and Bill S-18 passed Third Reading. The following day we were advised that Royal Assent had been given, and the provisions of Bill S-18 became Law.

Statistics Canada has turned care and control of schedules of the 1911 National Census of Canada over to Library and Archives Canada. It is expected that Library and Archives Canada will provide online access to these records starting early in

We are grateful to everyone who signed petitions, sent e-mail, wrote letters and contacted their Parliamentary representatives. Without the support of everyone who participated in our campaign, we would not have been able to achieve our recent victory.

We are particularly grateful to the Honourable Senator Lorna Milne for her perseverance and dedicated work 'behind the scenes' on Parliament Hill. As our 'champion' in the Senate she worked ceaselessly to achieve the public access to Historic Census records that until now was being denied.

Enjoy the Census!

*Information provided by Gordon A. Watts.*

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### 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*



# 1911 Canadian Census

BY CHRISTINA KRISMER

The 1911 Canadian Census is online and there is no index. You will use the 1904 electoral district and the land description to find individuals.

My first visit to the 1911 Census on the Archives Canada web page was one of exploration. The following are the headings used for the 1911 Census. There are main headings and then sub-headings. The top of Schedule 1 has the name of the district, the sub-district number, the enumeration district, township and range and the name of the enumerator. The page headings are:

## Residence and Personal Description

- Name
- Place of habitation (township, range)
- Sex
- Relationship (head, wife, etc)
- Marital status
- Month of birth, year of birth
- Age at last birthday

## Citizenship, Nationality, Religion

- Country or place of birth
- Year of immigration to Canada
- Year of Naturalization
- Racial or Tribal Origin
- Nationality
- Religion

## Profession, Occupation, Trade or Means of Living

- Chief occupation or trade
- Employment other than chief occupation or trade
- Employer
- Employee
- Working on own account

## Wage Earners

- State where person is employed as "on farm"
- Weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation

- Hours of working time per week at chief occupation
- Hours of working time per week at other occupation
- Total earnings 1910 at chief occupation
- Total earnings 1910 from other than chief
- Rate of earnings per hour when employed by hours\_\_\_\_ cents

## Insurance held at Date

- Upon life
- Against accident or sickness
- Cost of insurance in census year

## Education and Language of each person 5 years and over

- Months in school in 1910
- Can read
- Can write
- Language commonly spoken
- Cost of education in 1910 for person over 16 years at college, university, etc

## Infirmity (the page is hard to read)

- Blind

Before I started searching I took a quick look at the map and found all the listings for each of the electoral areas. I then went back and entered the information in the search boxes.

Reading the printed information available about the 1911 census and how to use and interpret it are highly recommended. All this information can be found at: [www.collectionscanada.ca](http://www.collectionscanada.ca).

I hope this gives you some idea about what you will find or can look for while searching the 1911 Canadian Census.

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# Andrew Fossen . . .

## Do You Know of Him?

**BY: TAMMY L. VALLEE**  
Saskatoon Branch of the SGS

The Lake Coteau Cemetery is located south of Macrorie, Saskatchewan on NE36-26-8-W2, and five miles west of Gardiner Dam. It is here that my ancestors settled and here they were laid to rest. I know their stories. There are 121 other people buried there besides my family. What do I know about them? Not much. There are not a lot of records for the cemetery. Responsibility for the cemetery has been in the hands of the people in the area. For the last six years no one has written down any burials in the book or even saved a slip of paper. A lot of catching up needs doing, and I guess I am the right person for the job. I can fill in the missing burials, make a new map, repaint the fading stones and identify those graves not marked. But I think that there should be more to go with it than that. So talk begins of doing a history of the cemetery, of the land, and of those who are buried there.

Andrew or Andy Fossen is a mystery in the Lake Coteau Cemetery in R.M. 255. What do we know about him? Well . . . his grave is marked with an aging wooden cross and the name is barely readable. There are no other Fossens buried there. He is alone, and buried in an almost empty area of the cemetery, with no sign of a relative in sight. The history books for Lake Coteau don't mention the family name at all. Only the cemetery book holds a record of him.

His burial is listed like this:

*"Andy Fosen, death Aug 4, 1933 buried May 25, 1934 sent from the University of Saskatchewan Rev. Hjortaas (performing the burial)."*

When you ask an old timer, like my grandfather Eddie Williams about it, he answers, "Well I was just a kid back then. (He would have been 17 years old.) I think those Fossens moved out to Alberta. Andy must have been one of their kids."

No Fossen is listed in the census for the area, and he was buried 9 months after his death. Why would he have been "sent from the University of Saskatchewan"? Only

one answer comes to mind that I can think of. He was a cadaver for the medical students there.

It's the end of September 2003 and I begin to look for the records of cadavers at the University of Saskatchewan. A few e-mails later and I am chatting with a woman in the College of Medicine at the University of Saskatchewan. She looks into my request for him and gives me a little history on their records.

Incoming email for October 2, 2003:

*"We have records going back to 1933 but I think that not everyone is listed in those early records. I don't know what kind of records they kept before that time as I don't have any."*

No records for him . . . a dead-end, or is it? As she wonders who I am, I explain. This is for a cemetery history I am working on and want to learn more about this mystery person. I mention that this would be interesting (I think) to share with my genealogy group, and ask her if she would mind? Another wall pops up. The last e-mail I received on October 7, 2003 states this:

*"In response to your inquiry about the late Mr. Andy Fosen, this is to inform you that I cannot provide you with any information. It would pose a problem in giving you information about the donors of our Body Bequeathal Program as our correspondence is entirely with the next-of-kin."*

*People donate their bodies with the understanding that their files will be kept confidential and that only their next-of-kin should be contacted."*

I took a quick peek at Andy's homestead file in the Saskatchewan Archives. It would seem that when Andy came to settle on SW 18-26-6-W3 in 1909, he was 32 years old, and had been born in the United States. He had no wife or children with him.

... Continued on page 93.

# Why Join the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society?

## The Benefits of SGS Membership

- A subscription to SGS's quarterly publication - the **Bulletin**. The **Bulletin** contains interesting articles and up-to-date information on genealogical resources and research.
- SGS is a nationally recognized organization.
- The SGS Library is the largest genealogical lending library in Canada. Membership includes borrowing privileges (within Canada).
- SGS holds workshops, seminars, and conferences throughout the year.
- The SGS initiates and coordinates preservation activities such as Cemetery Recording, the Obituary File, and Special Purchases.
- SGS lobbies other organizations, to gain access to genealogical resources.
- Staff expertise, experienced certified researchers, and instructors.
- SGS provides access to a wide network of genealogists and family history researchers.
- Branch membership is available around the province. Branches provide support, education, and fellowship.
- Access to knowledge and experience of other members
- Members can post research interests on the SGS website
- Links with other organizations, such as other genealogical and/or historical societies.----
- SGS membership provides a positive environment to help motivate researchers.
- SGS membership provides many volunteer opportunities, which help individuals develop skills.
- SGS membership is a tax deductible donation.
- Members have voting privileges and the right to hold elected office.

## MEMBERSHIP WORKS!

## It's a win-win situation.

Proceeds from the sale of Saskatchewan Lotteries tickets benefit over 12,000 sport, culture, recreation and community groups in Saskatchewan ... so *we all win!*



## Support/Promote SGS

Do you want to support/promote SGS?

When sending e-mails, you can include the SGS tree logo along with *Member of SGS*.

Contact [sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgs@accesscomm.ca) for an electronic image of SGS tree logo.



# 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](mailto:sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca)) Please include the complete title and other identifying information in your request. Books will be mailed to those members living outside of Regina upon request.

Remember, 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.



## **Genealogy/Instructional**

- Creating Lecture Proposals: A Workshop by Kenneth G. Aitken. Donated.
- About Genealogical Standards of Evidence: A Guide for Genealogists. Donated by the Ontario Genealogical Society.

## **Canada**

- Louis Riel: Patriot or Rebel? (Book). Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- The Canadian Genealogical Sourcebook. (Book).
- Mennonites At War - A Double-Edged Sword: Canadian Mennonites In World War II. (Book). Donated by Stella Harrison.
- Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register Master Index (1829-1910). (Microfiche). *Reference Only*.
- Guide to Federal Electoral Districts 2003. (Book). Donated by Verna Thompson.

## **Aboriginal**

- Saskatchewan First Nations: Lives Past and Present. (Book). Donated.

## **Canada: Ontario - Durham County**

- St. John's Anglican Cemetery: Conc 5 Lot 14 Cartwright Township. Donated by Sheila Thornton.

## **Canada: Ontario - Ontario County**

- Thornton Cemetery: Taunton and Thornton Roads, Oshawa, Section 1 and Baby Section;

Veterans-Section 2; Section 4 South and Section 4 North; Section 3 and Scattering Garden; Cremation Walls - Sections 5 and 9. Donated by Sheila Thornton.

## **Canada: Saskatchewan**

- Saskatchewan: A New History. (Book).
- Regina's Heritage Tours: General Hospital Area. (Book). Donated.
- Regina's Heritage Tours: The Warehouse District. (Book). Donated.
- For Dignity, Equality and Justice: A History of The Saskatchewan Government Employees' Union. (Book). Donated by Leona Lang.
- To Build a Carin: A Lasting Reminder of the Loyalist Presence in our Province and our Country. (Book). Donated by Christina Krismer.

## **Great Britain: Isle of Lewis**

- Cuimhnich: East Loch Roag Local History Society Annual Magazine, No. 5: 2004. (Periodical). Donated by Verna Thompson.

## **United States: Minnesota**

- Minnesota Swedes Raising Cane"". (Book). Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.

## **Family History**

- A Celebration of a Century: One Hundred Years of Family Harmony. (Book). Donated by Denise Deubert.

- A Journey of Discovery: Genealogy of the Lenz/Wilke Family of Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan. (Book). Donated by Karl A. Lenz.
- The Serviss & Hollenbeck And Thomson &

Ross Families And Their Johnnycake Journey, Volumes One and Two. (Book). Donated by Dorothy Serviss Johnson.

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### Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Needs ...

- Mailing tubes (all sizes),
- Bubble envelopes (all sizes),
- Boxes (no bigger than 16"L x 14"W x 5"H)

*They must be delivered to the library*  
Thank you for your donation.

## SGS Library Wish List

BY CELESTE RIDER, Librarian

Are you interested in sponsoring the purchase of any of the following materials for the SGS Library? If you are, and would like to make a donation to the SGS to purchase the publication, please contact me by e-mail: [sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgslibrary@accesscomm.ca) or by phone at (306)780-9207. We will begin purchasing materials as funds permit.

### Ontario:

Contact me regarding cemetery lists that have been published to date in the following counties. The cost for each cemetery list ranges from \$1.00 up to \$38.00 plus at least \$4.00 shipping and postage costs.

- Haliburton County
- Peterborough County
- Victoria County
- Bruce and Grey Counties

### Quebec:

The cost for each of the following cemetery lists ranges from \$2.00 up to \$20.00. This price includes shipping costs.

- Pinks Cemetery
- Two Cemeteries, Masham
- Centre Eardley Cemetery
- St. Elizabeth RC Cemetery, Cantley
- Protestant Cemetery, Cantley
- Norway Bay Cemeteries (2)
- St. Stephens Cemetery, Old Chelsea
- Private Cemetery, Chelsea
- 1891 Cemetery, Old Chelsea
- United Church Records, Poltimore & Cantley

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# SGS NEWS

## FROM THE OFFICE . . .

**BY LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER**

Executive Director

Be sure to mark your calendar and register for Seminar, October 21-23, 2005, in Regina. The Program and Events, as well as a registration form were included in the June issue of the **Bulletin**.

The SGS Library catalogue is going on our web site! We have recently placed the library listings for Ireland, Saskatchewan, and Zichydorf online. You can find the catalogue under Featured Content on our web site **www.saskgenealogy.com**. Please note that the catalogue continues to be proofread and updated regularly. If you are looking for a specific book, microfilm, or microfiche, contact our Library. Keep checking for more updates.

We have also added a new section to our web site. The **Bulletin's** Table of Contents for 2004 and 2005 are now online. The Table of Contents from previous issues will follow shortly. You will find the list under Research Tools: Bulletin Table of Contents.

SHIP (Saskatchewan Homestead Index project) is still on track for launching at the fall seminar. The Saskatchewan Archives Board and the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society have partnered in this project, with SGS taking the lead in the administration of the project. This is an exciting resource for researchers. CDs of the index will be available at Seminar and through the SGS following Seminar.

Saskatchewan Health - Vital Statistics has indicated the Birth Index will be on their web site by early September 2005. Births will be from 1889 to 1905. Continue to watch their web site. The web site is **www.health.gov.sk.ca/ps\_vital\_statistics.html**. Saskatchewan Health - Vital Statistics continues to work on indexing marriages and deaths. It is through the negotiations of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society that these indexes have and will become

available.

As most of you are aware the 1911 Census has been released to the public. Again, the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society added its voice to the many others to encourage a change in the Statistics Act. We need to be proud of this accomplishment. Census records up to 2001 will now become available after a period of 92 years. Expect the next release around 2013!

The recent scare in respect of Canada Post's proposal to scrap the Library Book Rate has subsided for the moment. The minister responsible for Canada Post, John McCallum, has indicated the LBR will not be eliminated and will continue indefinitely. The elimination of the LBR would have serious consequences to SGS's ability to lend books to its members across Canada. We need to continue to be vigilant in regards to the Library Book Rate, and be prepared to make our voice heard, should we be faced with this prospect in the future.

SGS has been associated with another project that is just completed. The HOME (Heritage Ownership Mapping Endeavor) project was the mapping of all land grants for the province of Saskatchewan. All rural municipalities have been mapped. SGS has a set of maps at the library for searching. You may also purchase maps and a searchable CD through SGS. Contact SGS for more information.

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society now accepts VISA and Master Card for researches and supplies. We will **not** be accepting VISA or Master Card for membership payment at this time.

My e-mail address is: **lmdp.sgs@accesscomm.ca**.

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# Notice of Elections

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

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

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

## *Basic Requirements and Responsibilities for a Board Members*

- A. Must be a Canadian Citizen and be a resident of Saskatchewan
- B. Must be a member of SGS and currently in good standing for at least 24 continuous months prior to date of nomination
- C. Must have an interest in promoting SGS
- D. Attend all Board meetings (3-4) per year
- E. Be prepared to sit on one committee or take on one task
- F. Act as a liaison between SGS members and the Board

Contact SGS for Nomination package. Nominations must be received by SGS Nominating Committee 10 days prior to the elections (October 12, 2005). Send to: SGS Nominating Committee, PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1. For nominations from the floor, Nomination packages will be available for pickup at SGS table at Seminar.

## *Eligibility:*

Conflict of Interest Policy (Policy 27.5.d, e and j) states that "no volunteer shall assume any responsibility on behalf of SGS, including serving on the Board of Directors or on SGS committees, if to do so would likely result in such volunteer being in a conflict of interest. No volunteer who is a family member of staff shall sit on the Board of Directors or chair any SGS committee. No individual involved in decision making, policy setting, or otherwise directing the activities or funds of SGS Stakeholders shall sit on the Board of Directors or chair an SGS Committee".

Conflict of Interest Policy (Policy 27.5.c) states that "no membership shall sit concurrently on the Board of Directors and on the executive of any Branch of SGS. Each branch will identify the positions of its executive".

\* \* \*

## **VOLUNTEERS REQUIRED**

for 2006 SGS Board

SGS Nominating Committee chaired by Past-President Bev Weston, includes David Wieggers. The Committee seeks nominations for interested members to put their name forth for the 2006 Board.

### *SGS Board Responsibilities:*

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

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

## **NOTICE OF SGS GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING**

Saturday, 22 October 2005  
from 1:00 - 2:00 p.m.  
Ramada Hotel & Convention Centre  
Regina SK

- Election of Board of Directors
- Membership fees
- Bylaws - see page vi



## SGS MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL TIME

**2006 fees are due December 31, 2005.** These fees are annual, cover the calendar year and are due at the end of the year regardless of the date you renewed. *Rates are guaranteed until December 31, 2005 (must be in SGS office by December 31, 2005).*

- ☐ Subscribe to Bulletin as a member with voting privileges and user pay access to microform collection

Regular Family	\$34.00
Senior Citizen (65 and over)	\$32.00
Residents outside of Canada	<i>US Funds only</i>
Single Copy	\$10.00

**OR**

- ☐ Subscribe to Bulletin \$34.00

Forward your fees early so that renewals can be processed and mailing lists can be kept up-to-date. This will insure that there is no interruption of services or receipt of the Bulletin. All SGS privileges will be discontinued as of 31 January 2006 until renewal fees are received. To better our service we would like you to fill all questions listed below.

**Fees Are Not Subject To GST**

**Use This Form To Renew**

**PLEASE FILL IN QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE BACK**



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

Please indicate appropriate type of subscription:

Regular Family .....	\$34.00
Senior Citizen (65 & Over) .....	\$32.00
Institutions .....	\$34.00

Subscription only	\$ _____
Subscription as a member <b>2006</b>	\$ _____
Subscription as a member <b>2007</b>	\$ _____
Donation	\$ _____
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$ _____

**ALL BRANCH MEMBERSHIP FEES TO BE PAID DIRECTLY TO THE BRANCH**

Name:			
Address:			
City/Prov/State:	Postal Code/Zip Code:		
Phone #: (Residence)	(Business)		
E-mail Address:			
Would you like your e-mail address on our web site: YES NO	Do you have a: Computer? YES NO Genealogy Program? YES NO		
Age: 25& Under <input type="checkbox"/> 26-45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46-54 <input type="checkbox"/> 55-64 <input type="checkbox"/> 65+ <input type="checkbox"/>			
Occupation:			
Geographical Area(s) You're Researching:			
I Am A: Beginner <input type="checkbox"/> Intermediate <input type="checkbox"/> Experienced <input type="checkbox"/>	Farmer <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/>		
Are You Interested In Volunteering? YES NO			
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">PLEASE REMIT TO: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) PO Box 1894 Regina SK S4P 3E1</td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: right;">Make cheque/money order payable to: <b>SGS (no periods)</b></td> </tr> </table>		PLEASE REMIT TO: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) PO Box 1894 Regina SK S4P 3E1	Make cheque/money order payable to: <b>SGS (no periods)</b>
PLEASE REMIT TO: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) PO Box 1894 Regina SK S4P 3E1	Make cheque/money order payable to: <b>SGS (no periods)</b>		



## Bylaws

The Bylaw change is due to housekeeping.

### III: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Newly elected Directors will assume office at the first of the next fiscal year, and will remain in office for their stated term of office.

Change to:

### III: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Newly elected Directors will assume office at the first of the next administrative year, and will remain in office for their stated term of office.

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#### Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI) Coordinator Required

Janis has notified SGS that she is stepping down from being the SRI Coordinator. Contact SGS Office at 306-780-9207 or e-mail [sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgs@accesscomm.ca) for further information.

### Saskatchewan Heritage Award

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

The following information is required for nominating a candidate:

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

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

- **Deadline date September 15, 2005.**

- Award will be presented at Fall Membership Meeting in Regina on October 22, 2005.

For more information contact the SGS office.

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#### In Memory of One of Our Members

- Donalda Johnson of Central Butte SK on August 9, 2005

### 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: [sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgs@accesscomm.ca).

Charitable BN#119140119 RR0001

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#### Tribute to Marge Thomas Retired Executive Director of SGS

There will be a tribute to Marge Thomas  
at the SGS Seminar  
on Saturday, October 22, 2005  
during the lunch  
from 12:15 - 1:00 pm

# Book Reviews

The SGS is happy to review new genealogical publications. Please send a complimentary copy with your request for a review of the publication to SGS, 1870 Lorne Street, Regina, SK S4P 2L7. All reviewed publications are added to the SGS Library collection.

***About Genealogical Standards of Evidence: A Guide for Genealogists 2nd edition*** by Brenda Dougall Merriman. Published by The Ontario Genealogical Society, 40 Orchard View Blvd., Suite 102, Toronto, Ontario M4R 1B9. 2004, 94 pages, illustrations and examples. ISBN: 0-7779-2135-9. Soft cover. Price \$16.00. Postage and Handling: First item: ON, PQ \$5.50; MB, SK, AB, NS, NB, PE \$6.50; BC, NL, NY, YT \$7.50; each additional item: \$1.75. Canadians add 7% GST to both book and postage charges. U.S. and other destinations outside Canada: \$6.50 first item; each additional item: \$2.25. Orders outside of Canada please pay in US funds. Those paying in U.S. funds may deduct 20% from the total cost.

Once again, Brenda Merriman has produced a very useful resource for genealogists, whether they are professional researchers or those who do family history as a past time.

This book does not tell you how to trace your ancestors or how to find sources for researching your family history. However, what this book does do very well is tell you about the standards of evidence and documentation that have been developed by the genealogical community, what those standards are, and how to apply them. As stated in the introduction – and the author points out that one should always **READ THE INTRODUCTION** before turning another page in any book – this book discusses “the techniques and methods of good genealogical research.” It is complete with examples of several Canadian source documents and citations.

This is a book that I would recommend as supplementary reading for genealogical courses and workshops. For the price of only \$16.00, it is an excellent reference that is worth adding to your personal reference library.

***A Journey of Discovery, Genealogy of the Lenz/Wilke Family of Yellow Grass, Saskatchewan*** by Karl A. Lenz, 2005, 564 pgs. Hard cover. ISBN 0-9737118-0-9. Available from Karl A. Lenz, 107-306 Heritage Lane, Saskatoon, SK, S7H 5P9 Canada. E-mail: [k.j.lenz@sasktel.net](mailto:k.j.lenz@sasktel.net). Phone: (306) 373-5010.. Cost \$75.00 plus \$10.00 for shipping and handling.

This book covers the genealogy of seventeen major families who represent the ancestral families of SGS member Karl A. Lenz. Surnames covered in the book include Lenz, Lemke, Wilke, Birkholz, Altwasser, Wiesner, Patzwald, Otto, Frieske, Wall, Klatt, Fliegner, Wilde (Wille), Eichhorst, Radke, Drewans, Köbern, Schulze, Farr, Dahlmann, Zuther, Fritz, Zank, Weber, Fredrich, Deutschlaender, Litschel, Schneider, Franz, Megelin, Marwitz, Matz, Bulmann and many others.

In addition to detailed information on the genealogies of the various families, a travelogue is included on a trip to Poland in 2004 by Karl and his sister, Elsie Pearson, to visit many of the family's ancestral villages. Information is also included on the villages, old churches and what remains of the old German cemeteries in areas that include Central Poland, and the pre-1918 German provinces of Posen, Pommern, and East Brandenburg (Neumark). The book also includes a section on DNA testing for genealogy purposes.

This is a very good example of a well researched and well written history of a Saskatchewan family.

***British History and Heritage on the Web – A Directory*** by Stuart A. Raymond; (2004); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 184 2; A5 (landscape) paperback; 160 pages. Price £6.50 plus postage, £7.85 in UK, £8.60 Overseas Surface, £10.35 Airmail.

This publication is an internet directory the aim of which is “to identify some of the more useful sites, and to provide a properly classified listing of them so they can be easily located. The websites are sorted according to several topics. Included are general gateways, bibliographies, and full text sites; historical and heritage project support; institutions, libraries, and archives; societies; journals and newspapers; techniques; maps and cartography; archaeology; British history; local history;



and much more. There is a subject index as well as an index of journals, author index, institution index, and index of place names.

This book will help you to identify those sites that might be relevant to your research.

***Tracing Your Nineteenth Century Family History*** by Stuart A. Raymond; (2005); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 186 9; 105mm X 150mm paperback; 176 pages. Price £7.95 plus postage, £8.35 in UK, £9.05 Overseas Surface, £10.60 Airmail.

Stuart Raymond has produced an informative guide summarizing the many sources of information for tracing your nineteenth century ancestors. "The purpose of this book is to encourage you to . . . go beyond the bare bones of civil registers and census, and to understand the history of your family in its social and economic setting . . ."

This is the second volume in a series planned to describe the records available to family historians century by century. The first in the series was entitled *Tracing Your Twentieth Century Family History*. There is a copy of this first volume in the SGS Library as well.

***Dating Nineteenth Century Photographs*** by Robert Pols; (2005); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 188 5; A5 paperback; 112 pages. Price £5.95 plus postage, £7.30 in UK, £8.05 Overseas Surface, £9.60 Airmail.

This publication tells of the history of the growth in popularity of photography amongst the less elite and of some more well known photographers in the first few chapters. Then it goes on to give many excellent examples of pictures from the beginning of commercial photography right through to the end of the nineteenth century. In this section there are suggestions to help you to identify the specific time period when a particular photo was taken using such features as the style of clothing, the photographer's background, the hair style, the mounting style, and the style of furniture used.

If you have a box of old photographs this book should help you to identify and date them.

***Basic Facts About . . . Methodist Records for Family Historians*** by Richard Ratcliffe; (2005); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 185 0; A5 booklet; 16 pages. Price £2.00 plus postage, £2.50 in UK, £3.15 Overseas Surface, £3.80 Airmail.

In his book, Richard Ratcliffe presents information regarding the history of the Methodist movement. He gives details of Chapel records such as baptism, marriage and burial registers, as well as other local Methodist Chapel records, including records in Scotland and Wales. Also included are a bibliography, a list of useful addresses, a list of Methodist booksellers, and a Methodist calendar or time line from 1703 to 1932.

***Basic Facts About . . . The Wesleyan Methodist Historic Roll*** by Richard Ratcliffe; (2005); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 187 7; A5 booklet; 16 pages. Price £2.00 plus postage, £2.50 in UK, £3.15 Overseas Surface, £3.80 Airmail.

This book, also by Richard Ratcliffe, explains that the Wesleyan Methodist Historic Roll is, "a unique set of 50 large leather-bound volumes housed at Methodist Central Hall, Westminster. They contain the names of over 1 million people who donated a guinea (£1.05) to the Wesleyan Methodist Million Guinea Fund, mostly given between 1 January 1899 and 30 June 1904 to commemorate John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist movement.

If your ancestors were Wesleyan Methodists, this book will provide you with information regarding another source for your family history research.

***Irish Family History on the Web: A Directory, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition*** by Stuart A. Raymond; (2004); FFHS; ISBN 1 86006 183 4; A5 landscape paperback; 112 pages. Price £5.95 plus postage, £7.05 in UK, £7.80 Overseas Surface, £8.55 Airmail.

This publication, is an internet directory the aim of which is "to identify some of the more useful sites, and to provide a properly classified listing of them so they can be easily located." The websites are sorted according to several topics. Included are general gateways, bibliographies, and full text sites; historical and heritage project support; institutions, libraries, and archives; societies; journals and newspapers; techniques; maps and cartography; archaeology; British history; local history; as well as a section on Births, Marriages and Deaths and one on Monumental Inscriptions. Complete web-site URLs are provided with an occasional sentence giving information regarding the site. There is a subject index, an institution index, and index of place names.

This is another very useful resource if you don't know where to look for Irish information on the internet.

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# One Dozen Sources for Online Census Helps

BY BEV WESTON

1. British Genealogy.com  
**<http://www.british-genealogy.com/resources/census/#census-dates>**  
Gives you the dates when the British census 1841-1901 were taken.
2. Canadian Census Information  
**<http://www.generations.on.ca/genealogy/canadian-census.htm>**  
Gives the dates when Canadian census were taken. Did you know that on some of the earlier census, the age given is for the *next* birthday?
3. Old Occupations Explained  
**<http://www.usgenweb.org/research/occupations.shtml>**  
Gives you a fairly comprehensive list of the names old occupations and a brief explanation. Here, a plumber doesn't fit our definition!
4. Deciphering Old Handwriting  
**<http://amberskyline.com/treasuremaps/oldhand.html>**  
Old to us, but more modern than 1500, with handwriting samples. Also gives some common (at the time) Christian name abbreviations.
5. Stephen P. Morse  
**<http://www.stevemorse.org/>**  
'US census help' is the 4<sup>th</sup> item down the page, such as deciphering occupation codes for the 1930 census, and also some street name changes.
6. Counties of England, Wales and Scotland prior to the 1974 Boundary Changes  
**<http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/Britain.html>**  
This might explain why you can't find the location of that elusive ancestor on a current map.
7. Genealogy.com  
Offers printable blank sheets for US census 1790-1930  
**<http://www.genealogy.com/00000061.html>**  
Ancestry.com **[www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)** also has printable US census forms.
8. Census Tools  
**<http://www.censustools.com/census/download.html>**  
Will let you download US census forms. However, you can also download Canadian, UK, Scottish and Irish Census forms, as well as US states census forms. Downloading is free but a donation is requested. The Mormon site **[www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)** also contains downloadable forms. You can either download with Adobe, or print the forms as is.
9. Allcensus  
**<http://www.allcensus.com/whatsin.html>**  
Gives tips on the information contained in US census 1790-1930.
10. Charles Booth Online Archive  
**<http://booth.lse.ac.uk/>**  
This site gives some background into life and labour in London 1886-1903 and includes maps of the poverty areas, but they're small.
11. Forgue, Aberdeenshire Place Names  
**<http://www.urie.demon.co.uk/genuki/ABD/Forge/gazeteer.html>**  
I know, this is very specialized, but you can backtrack to find anything in Aberdeen. I include it so that you might decide a search for your particular area could turn up something similar. This site gives the addresses for villages, which might help you to decipher the handwriting of that long-ago census taker. My absolute favourite address in Forgue is Yonder Bognie.
12. Norfolk Census Information 1891  
**<http://apling.freesevers.com/CensusInfo.htm>**  
Once again, a specialized page. This might be termed an index, but then again, maybe not. You almost have to know where your people are, and once you bring up the village, surnames only are listed, with the references to the 1891 fiche.

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# What I Learned About Life and Genealogical Research From My Great-grandfather

BY ALAN CAMPBELL

Although I never met my great-grandfather, John Pratt Campbell, I feel that I know him. How many other people have a great-grandfather enshrined in an historical document in a description such as this, “a very ingenious old man artful, cunning and deceptive and all that goes to make up a first class litigant...”<sup>1</sup>

In the process of researching in land, church and newspaper records, I discovered that John Pratt Campbell had left behind some precepts by which I could live my life.

## Don't Assume

I had assumed that Pratt had left London Township, Ontario, in 1878 to homestead near Rapid City, Manitoba. Pratt was enumerated in the 1871 Canada Census for London Township and in the 1881 Canada Census for Manitoba. A casual check of the book, *The Central Canadians*, after I had my planned research completed at the local history library, brought the surprise that he was listed as living on lot 16, concession 7 of Bosanquet Township, Lambton County, Ontario in the 1877 Lambton County Directory.<sup>2</sup> A check of the Bosanquet Township assessment records provided the information that he had lived in the township from 1872 to 1878 and had traveled to Manitoba from there.<sup>3</sup> Now I am much more careful in checking where a given person was in the years between censuses.

## Marry for Love Not Money

Family tradition suggests that Pratt was a hired man working for his wife's father, Frederick Fitzgerald, who owned land in London Township. The fact that the marriage took place in Bosanquet Township hints that the couple may have eloped. Pratt's father-in-law made sure that love was the only element that he was to get from his marriage to Margaret Fitzgerald. Pratt and Margaret farmed lot 1, concession 15 in London Township, a farm belonging to Frederick. A Memorial with Dower, dated 30 December 1865, ensured that the land would stay in the Fitzgerald family as it was willed to Margaret's brother, John. Pratt and Margaret received 5 shillings for signing off on all rights to the property.<sup>4</sup>

Margaret's uncle owned the farm in Bosanquet Township that the family moved to in 1872. When ownership passed to Pratt's son, Frederick, he sold it the same day presumably to pay debts since Pratt and Margaret were taken to court by creditors. Pratt did not appear to get his hands on the money.

## Fight For Your Rights

Pratt moved to Saskatchewan to homestead after he discovered a major problem with his new homestead. He noted in a letter “...when spring opened it was all water I could only break 7 acres upon my homestead [near Rapid City, Manitoba] the rest was lake 20 feet deep...”<sup>5</sup> In December of 1882 he acquired a homestead and pre-emption entry for the N ½ of section 24, township 21, range 2, west of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Meridian through the Montreal and Western Land Company.<sup>6</sup> In the transfer of this land data to the Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Office, the information as to which quarter was the homestead and which was the pre-emption was switched.<sup>7</sup> This error led to twenty years of wrangling between Pratt and the Department of the Interior. From a genealogist's point of view, this wrangling created a goldmine. The Saskatchewan Archives holds a homestead file for Pratt's half section that is 2.5 centimeters in thickness. Included in this file are letters from Pratt to the Dominion Land Office, letters to the region's senator to plead his case, letters from the Dominion Land Office to Pratt, inter-office memos and land inspectors' reports. The reading of these items helped me understand the strong will of my great-grandfather. Knowing the stock from which I come has helped me accept challenges and seek to conquer them in my life and in my genealogical research.

## “Old” Is Only A Label

Pratt claimed in one of his letters to the government that he had been at “the taking of Batoche” [North-west Rebellion].<sup>8</sup> Family tradition holds that at the age of 74 he was a teamster hauling supplies from Winnipeg to where the army was. Other stories passed down through family members described an elderly man who would pick up his walking stick and strike off across the prairie to visit family. Of course no comment was more succinct



than the one passed on by a grand-daughter that Pratt was "...too miserable to die." My mother passed on the story told by her mother, disapprovingly of course, of Pratt coming home from the tavern with a bottle in each hand while lustily singing hymns. Considering that he was 67 years old when he headed west to homestead, he must have been tough and strong of spirit. Pratt certainly epitomized the "work hard, play hard" philosophy and did not appear to let aging slow him. I too, have learned to "work hard, play hard" although I do so with a little more care than Pratt did!

### Be Passionate About Your Beliefs

Pratt was a product of his upbringing in County Cavan, Ireland. He was an Orangeman for over 83 years, possibly the oldest one in Canada at the time of his death. In a letter written in 1887, at the age of 86, he notes that he "...would not vote for a Jesuite [sic] Bill or Separate School Bill..."<sup>9</sup> His beliefs did not seem to waver over the years. My belief that creating family histories for my children and their descendants is important has remained alive for nineteen years and will continue to live as long as I am able to record those histories.

I make no apologies for my great-grandfather, instead I respect him as a man who "carved" himself a place in Canadian history. Had he not been the man he was; I would not have the many records which bring him to life. As you can see, I have found myself following his precepts as I leave my own trail of records.

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1. R.S. Park to Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, a letter dated 31 May 1897, item 430734, homestead file for N ½ - 24 - 21 - 2 - W2, Saskatchewan Archives Board.

2. Noel Montgomery Elliott, *The Central Canadians, 1600-1900: An Alphabetized Directory of the people, Places and Vital Dates*, Vol. 1 (Toronto, Ontario: The Genealogical Research Library, 1994).
3. Assessment rolls for the Township of Bosanquet, Lambton County, Ontario; 1872, p. 29; 1873, p. 29; 1874, p. 28; 1875, p.30; 1876, p. 28; 1877, p. 26; 1878, microform, held at the Lambton Room, Lambton County Library Headquarters, Wyoming, Ontario.
4. Frederick Fitzgerald to John Fitzgerald, Memorial with Dower (Indenture of Bargain and Sale), dated 30 December 1865, item no. 8578, London Township, Land Registry Office, London, Ontario.
5. J.P. Campbell to James A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, a letter sent prior to 5 April 1897, item 424445, homestead file for N ½ - 24 - 21 - 2 - W2, Saskatchewan Archives Board.
6. Secretary, Department of the Interior, Winnipeg, Manitoba, to J. A. Smart, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, item 424827, homestead file for N ½ - 24 - 21 - 2 - W2, Saskatchewan Archives Board.
7. H. Stevenson, Agent of Dominion Lands to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Dominion Lands Office, a letter dated 19 July 1886, item no. D3553, homestead file for N ½ - 24 - 21 - 2 - W2, Saskatchewan Archives Board.
8. J.P. Campbell to T. M. Daly, Minister of the Interior, a letter dated 2 January 1893, item no. 317895, homestead file for N ½ - 24 - 21 - 2 - W2, Saskatchewan Archives Board.
9. J.P. Campbell to Department of the Interior, a letter dated 1 April 1897, item no. 424445, homestead file for N ½ - 24 - 21 - 2 - W2, Saskatchewan Archives Board.

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*(... Andrew Fossen article continued from page 89).*

So I wonder now how he became a cadaver? Is there a file? If he wasn't a cadaver, why was he buried 9 months after his death? Who is considered his next of kin if he didn't have children? I will keep searching for these answers and when I have

uncovered more I will keep you posted. I still have one last question for you . . . DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT ANDREW FOSSEN?

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# The Terling Fever - Part 3

## Chelmsford Chronicle 14<sup>th</sup> February 1868

*Article has been provided courtesy of Essex Family History Society. The Terling Fever - Part 1 in the SGS Bulletin, Volume 36, Number. 1, March 2005 and Part 2 in the SGS Bulletin, Volume 36, Number. 2, June 2005 .*

### Doctor Thorne's Report:

Last week we gave a summary of this report from the *Times*; the following notice of the document from another publication gives further particulars:

"Terling is stated on the banks of the Ter, on a bed of London clay, which comes to the surface in the valley. There is a layer of gravel from five to twenty feet or so generally over the surface of the clay. The rain washes downwards, and finds its way freely through the surface. There are many roadside ponds and ditches. The population is agricultural and poor, the cottage accommodation of the worst kind. In the village all those special nuisances that are so potent in furthering the production of typhoid fever abound; air, soil and water are freely polluted, it is reported by foul matter of various kinds, refuse, sewage and the like. Filthy pigstyes, dilapidated and offensive privies, heaps of collected manure, cesspools and masses of decaying vegetable matter abound amid the houses. Dr. Thorne found, surrounding one cottage, one pigstye, three manure heaps, two cesspools, and one privy, the contents of which extended twelve feet down an adjoining field. The wells are badly bricked in, are uncovered and uncemented. Around them is placed the filth above referred to; so that soakage into the wells is easy. Some of the people use water taken from ponds or the streams which are liable to pollution from the surrounding houses. Overcrowding is everywhere present. In one instance the average amount of cubic feet of air which six persons occupying the same bedroom enjoyed was 82. The chimney was blocked up. The room measured only 10 feet long by 9 ½ wide and 6 feet high. The disease which prevailed

was true typhoid. Cases have occurred off and on for several years past, as might be expected from the insanitary condition of the district. Some unusual conditions gave rise to the present extensive and sudden outbreak, which really began on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December.

The picture drawn by Dr. Thorne is a very painful one. "Terling," he writes, "was now completely panic-stricken, and the moral effect of the tolling of the church bell at the death and the funeral of the parishioners seemed so prejudicial to those who still remained unaffected that I thought it right to suggest to the vicar the immediate discontinuance of that ordinary custom. Women with tears flowing down their cheeks called from their cottages for help and every one seemed to dread the prevailing disease. No class of persons was exempt – the rich, the well fed and clad, were attacked in common with the poor and destitute.

At Lord Rayleigh's residence ten cases have occurred; the vicar's house was a seat of the epidemic, and from one end of the village to the other the disease seemed to be about evenly spread." Dr. Thorne noticed that the effect of age and sex was considerable upon the progress of the epidemic. Of 145 cases 79 were those of children under 14 years of age, and of the remaining 66 50 were females, leaving only 16 males whose ages exceeded 14 years. It is supposed that men and boys being away at work in the fields escaped from not drinking the polluted water, save to a slight extent. They drank a good deal of beer instead, the children and women, on the other hand using the water from the wells much more freely and constantly.

The actual epidemic began on the 4<sup>th</sup> December, but an isolated case occurred on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, in a dairymaid, who drank the water from a river that flowed past the house in which she lived. This water is described as having "a very

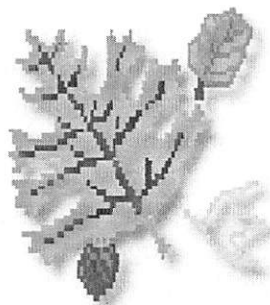
dirty appearance. "Three feet from the place where the water was taken a pipe conveys all the drainage from the yard and washhouse, empties itself into the river, and 12 yards lower down the stream is the privy which belongs to the dairy, the entire contents of which fall into the water", and as the water is semi-stagnant it must become well poisoned by excrementitious matter. Further, the dairy lies at the end of the village, and the stream, which flowed towards it, and from which the drinking water was taken, received pollution at other spots in its course towards the locality of the dairy. This case illustrates very well the kind of pollution that was going on in Terling, but Dr. Thorne proceeds to point out more particularly how the water supply was peculiarly effective in producing and spreading the disease.

Before the outbreak of fever the water in the wells had diminished – the level of the surface water was altered; this was followed by a sudden flow of water into the wells about three weeks before Dr. Thorne's visit. Several of the wells had been empty, or the water in them so low as to be useless, just before the general rise in the surface water, and it was after this latter event had taken place, and the disused wells had become again filled with water and were brought into use, that the epidemic showed itself – the increase in the surface water washing into the wells and streams a large amount of excrementitious matter from the soil. Dr. Thorne gives several remarkable instances in proof of this. One example may be given, because it refers to the development of the disease in an isolated spot among those who lived in comfort and might be supposed to be living under the best sanitary conditions. Nine cases of fever occurred in a wing

of Terling Place, Lord Rayleigh's residence, among the servants. At the end of a long passage stands a pump which supplies water which is used by the servants and one other member of the household alone. The water comes from a well in the courtyard at the end of the wing, and the supply pipe from the well to the pump crosses a brick drain leading from two water closets. The pipe was found to be sound, but on opening the drain leakage was discovered into the ground, and midway between the drain and the well was a cesspool, which gave a very offensive odour on being opened, the soil around being favourable to passage of liquid. The outbreak at Terling Place coincided with the rise in the surface water, and Dr. Thorne informs us that on examining all the wells of the village, with few exceptions, it was found that they were so placed that their contained water could easily become polluted. There can be no doubt that for a very long time the rainfall has washed polluted matters through the soil into the wells, and this, no doubt, explains the constant presence of typhoid fever in Terling.

The recent drought was followed by an unusual accumulation of organic matter upon and within the soil, and the large rise in the surface water which succeeded carried away this accumulation (excrementitious and other) in larger quantity to pollute the water supply to an intense degree, and to produce a more marked effect in the shape of a severe epidemic, of what had in reality existed in a slight degree for a long while. The present outbreak is but an intensification of a condition which had been allowed to continue unchecked, though it has given sufficient indication from time to time of its existence.

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# How to Find United Empire Loyalists Descendants in Saskatchewan

BY LAURA M. HANOWSKI

Certified Saskatchewan Researcher and Instructor, APG

*This was a presentation given by Laura Hanowski at the United Empire Loyalist Conference in June 2005. She has added information to this article from the original presentation.*

In this article I will highlight the role the Loyalist descendants have played in the development of Saskatchewan and the need to record and preserve this as well as current events for future generations.

In 1870, when Canada bought Rupert's Land from the Hudson's Bay Company, the government thought that much of the land would be ideal for growing grain, a commodity which would provide revenue for the government. Before this dream could be achieved the land had to be surveyed and a railroad built so that farmers and supplies could be brought to the area and the grain taken to market.

The goal of the survey was to establish sections of equal size, a challenge when taking into consideration the curvature of the earth. The Dominion Survey began in Manitoba with the Prime Meridian set west of Winnipeg, just outside Headingly. From there other meridians were established east to Ontario and west up to the Fort St. John area of British Columbia. The second meridian to the west was set just inside the present Saskatchewan border, the third meridian was set about the middle of Saskatchewan, the fourth meridian is the Alberta/Saskatchewan border, the fifth meridian is just west of Calgary and the sixth meridian is near Fort St. John. Once the meridians were established the surveyors placed a peg every 6 miles going east and west from the prime meridian. This created ranges running north and south. Starting at the Canada/United States border survey pegs were then placed every 6 miles going north creating townships six miles by six miles. Each township was further divided into 36 sections 1 mile by 1 mile,

with each of these sections divided into quarters. Correction lines, a small jog to the west, were established at the second township and every fourth township thereafter to help achieve the goal of equal lots. The most distinctive series of correction lines is the border between Saskatchewan and Manitoba. If you have access to a grid map you will see how some ranges disappear as they go north. Roads were built every mile going north and every two miles going east and west. It is interesting to see the results of the survey as you fly over the Prairie Provinces. If you have found that one of your Loyalist ancestors was one of the men who conducted the survey you may be interested in examining his survey books and maps which are now stored at Information Services Corporation here in Regina. Information Services Corporation (ISC) is now the site of the computerized land titles system for Saskatchewan and is accessible online.

Once the survey was carried out, the sections in each township were allocated in the following manner. The even numbered sections were set aside as homestead land, the odd numbered sections as railway land, sections 11 and 29 as school land and 8 and 26 as Hudson's Bay Company land.

To encourage settlement in the west the government, through the Department of the Interior, offered free homesteads of 160 acres (a quarter section) for a \$10 registration fee. Among the first to take up the offer were descendants of the United Empire Loyalists. In order to receive the patent or grant for this land the homesteader had to be 21 years of age, live on the homestead for 3 years, break and crop at least 30 acres of land, build a substantial home and fence some of the property.

Once these requirements were met the homesteader filled in the *Sworn Statement in*

*Support of the Application for a Homestead Patent.* Questions in the application included the name, age and post office of the applicant, the date of entry, the date of residence, the make up of the family, the number of acres broken and cropped each year, the size and value of the house and barn, a list of any cattle and a description of the land. This Statement was supported by two neighbours, who had known the applicant at least 3 years in Canada. They swore that the information in the application was accurate. If there was a problem completing the homestead requirements within the three year time frame there could be a Statutory Declaration in the file explaining why the homesteader was unable to complete the requirements within the time frame along with a request for an extension. Following this a homestead inspector arrived to see that the information given was correct. If all was in order he approved the application and sent the documentation to the Department of the Interior in Ottawa who prepared the fiat and issued the patent or grant. The patent was then sent to the homesteader who took the patent to the land titles office who issued the title for the land.

When the patent was received the homesteader was eligible to apply for a pre-emption. This was a further 160 acres located next to the homestead which could be purchased for \$3.00 per acre. Under this plan the applicant had to break and crop 50 acres before they could apply for the patent. If there was no adjacent land available they could apply for a purchased homestead which was within nine miles of the homestead. The fee was \$3.00 per acre, which could be paid in 5 equal installments, and a need to crop at least 50 acres of land before the homesteader could apply for the patent. It was felt that this would be enough land to support the homesteader and his family.

It is important to note that only adult men qualified for homestead land. However, they could apply when they were 17 as a minor child and then re-apply at the age of 18. This meant that likely once the homestead requirements were completed they would be 21 and eligible to receive the patent. Women were only eligible to apply for a homestead

providing they were the sole support of their family. Many women who applied were widows with grown children when they arrived in western Canada. Others received the patent to a homestead following the death of their husband or father. A few women got their homestead through inheritance from a father or brother.

Those Loyalist descendants who served in the North West Mounted Police for three years before 1879 were also eligible to receive 160 acres of land. There is a register of the 540 members who received this land at the Library and Archives of Canada (LAC.) The register has not been microfilmed.

A number of Loyalist men were eligible to receive land scrip because they had served as members of the militia that were involved in the Red River Resistance in 1875 or the resistance at Batoche in 1885. This scrip was a certificate that entitled them to 320 acres, or a half section of land, with no registration fee. Veterans who served in the Boer War in South Africa 1898 – 1902 were also eligible to receive land scrip for 360 acres of land with no fee but they had to comply with the homestead regulations. Many of these veterans were descendants of the Loyalists living in eastern Canada as well as western Canada. Nurses who served in South Africa were also eligible to receive land scrip. Not all veterans took up the offer of the land but sold the scrip. The names of those who sold their scrip are found in the Saskatchewan homestead index.

The money raised from the sale of the land designated as railway land was meant to finance the building of the railways throughout the west. Of the five railway companies who qualified for railway land the only records that survive are the Canadian Pacific Railroad records. These records are found in the Glenbow Archives in Calgary. The records are very fragile but a copy of the information found in them is part of the CPR database available online. It lists the names and addresses of those who purchased the land, the land location and the amount paid per acre. Subsequent transactions were recorded at the land titles office.



The money received from the sale of the land designated as school land was meant to support the schools within the township. Often the schools had been in operation for many years before these sections were purchased.

When Canada purchased Rupert's Land, the Hudson's Bay Company retained the land around its posts and all of Section 8 and 26 except for the NE quarter of Section 26 in every township. The NE quarter was designated as a homestead quarter except in every fifth township when HBC had the whole quarter. Copies of the original transactions are found at the Hudson's Bay Archives in Winnipeg. Subsequent transactions are found in the land title records.

More information about the land or military records is available in the book *Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Find Them*. Copies of the land grants are found in the Library and Archives of Canada. The database ArchiviaNet serves as the index and finding aid to those who qualified to receive the grants. There is also an example of what a grant looks like on the index page. The original homestead records as well as microfilm copies for Saskatchewan are found in the Saskatchewan Archives or are available on microfilm through a Family History Center from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

At the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Seminar in Regina on October 22, 2005 there will be a launch of the online index to the Saskatchewan homestead records. When the original index was created, the names of all those who had a vested interest in the homestead quarter were listed in the index. As a result there is the name of the person who made the sworn statement for application for the patent as well as the names of those whose applications that may be in the file – these are people who applied for the land but who failed to complete the requirements for a variety of reasons, and any notices of abandonment. Other names in the index could be the names of the legal or personal representatives of the applicant should illness or death prevent the applicant from fulfilling the

homestead requirements or the names of those who bought and sold scrip.

Other names in the index could be the names of the legal or personal representatives of the applicant should illness or death prevent the applicant from fulfilling the homestead requirements or the names of those who bought and sold scrip.

There were Cummins Rural Directory maps produced for Saskatchewan in 1917, 1920, 1922 and 1926 (east of the 3<sup>rd</sup> meridian) and 1930 (north of township 21). These maps showed who the land owners were and which post office they used. The maps are most valuable to see how much land a homesteader may have acquired since they received their patent and to see who their neighbors were. Many of the neighbors were relatives or could be part of the family later. These maps are available at the Saskatchewan Archives Board as paper copies or on microfilm.

Because Loyalists had been in Canada for at least 100 years before they arrived in Saskatchewan they were experienced at establishing post offices, schools and churches in their communities.

The names of those who served as post masters are found on the ArchiviaNet database. The land locations for the first post offices will denote whether the post office was located in their home. The records were created to show the dates each post master served. If the cause of retirement was death the date is given. If a man's wife took over the post and later remarried we can find her married name and a possible date of marriage. The records for those who carried the mail from one location to another are also available on microfilm through Interlibrary loan from Library and Archives Canada.

The original records for the formation of each school district are found at the Saskatchewan Archives. The information includes the name and land location of each potential ratepayer along with a map that shows where each family lived and the number of potential school age children they had. Once the formation of a school was approved there

is a copy of those who attended the first meeting, their land location and signature. Another page shows who was nominated to be chairman, secretary/treasurer and board member, along with who voted for whom. The secretary/treasurer was the only paid position. After the first year there is a yearly report showing who served in these roles each year, a copy of the inspector's report and the list of teachers. Rarely are there lists of pupils or teacher's reports.

The Saskatchewan Archives has a set of records called "Inactive Teachers Register Sheets 1912 – 1938". These are the records of those who taught in Saskatchewan but did not superannuate. Each sheet has the name of the teacher, birth date and place, birth certificate number, maiden name and marriage information, the training they received in Saskatchewan and elsewhere, inspector's testimonials, personal recommendations, soldier's discharge information, and the name of the schools and years taught in each.

Because the Loyalist descendants were among the first people in a community they were instrumental in establishing local government agencies. Saskatchewan is divided into districts called Rural Municipalities. As these were formed a list of the rate payers was created showing their land location and their signature. The tax and assessment records created by these municipalities provide further information about the involvement of the Loyalist descendants in local government and the economic state of the ratepayers in the community. Many served as the administrators for the municipalities. After 1914 there are also lists for those who applied to have a community listed as a village. The lists have the name, occupation and signature of each applicant. Both sets of records are found in the Saskatchewan Archives.

Newspapers are an important source to learn about the contributions of the United Empire Loyalist descendants in Saskatchewan. Until the smaller communities started newspapers you will find birth, marriage and death announcements in the Regina papers as well as in their former home

newspapers in Manitoba and eastern Canada. Pay particular attention to community happenings in the church columns. Some of the first settlers sent the bodies of their loved ones back to Ontario for burial; others had a note at the end of a death notice asking eastern papers to copy the death announcement in their newspapers. Because many of these settlers served in the Boer and First World War, newspapers are an invaluable source to learn about these soldiers. Pictures and biographies were printed when they went overseas, more detail was provided if they were injured, listed as missing or were killed in action. After the war, as the veterans returned, pictures and more information was printed in the local newspapers. After World War One there are other write-ups about those who served in the Remembrance Day issues. Microfilm copies of the community newspapers, if they have survived, are available through Interlibrary Loan from the Saskatchewan Archives.

Local histories have been published in Saskatchewan for many years. In 1955, when Saskatchewan celebrated its Golden Jubilee, schools throughout the province produced scrapbooks that detailed the history of the school community. Copies of these are found on microfilm at Saskatchewan Archives in Regina. Some communities published small booklets about the early settlers, churches, schools and businesses in their community. Starting in the 1980's more communities published larger books that included individual family histories. Not everyone contributed information about their families but much research was done to record the history of the churches, schools, businesses, clubs and associations within the district. Major collections of local history books can be found at the Saskatchewan Legislative and Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Library, the Regina and Saskatoon public libraries. Other libraries throughout the province will have copies of the history books for their area. Images of some of the history books are found online at the University of Calgary website under the heading "Our Histories". This site enables you to enter a surname so the search engine can search all the history books for possible matches.

Not all Loyalist descendants were rural residents. Many settled in the hamlets, villages and cities. Until 1908 the names and occupations of the head of the household, and those over the age of 18 who had jobs outside the home are listed in Henderson's Directory. The Saskatchewan locations are listed in the *Henderson's Directory for Manitoba and the North West Territories 1885 – 1908*. Copies of these directories are found in provincial archives, some major libraries and on microfilm. Some directories are available on microfiche at libraries that have copies of the Peel Biographical Collection of the Prairie Provinces. The images of some directories are available online at the University of Alberta web site under the Peel Library heading. The post 1908 directories were published for cities only. They were published until 2000. In addition to looking for people check to see who owned the residence and what schools and churches were present in the community. At the beginning of each directory there is a list of those who were serving in public office locally, provincially and federally. Be sure to check the advertisements to see if your ancestor owned or operated a business.

The names of those Loyalist descendants who ran for election and those who were elected to the legislature and parliament were published by the Saskatchewan Archives. Two other booklets list those who worked and served in the Saskatchewan Legislature from 1905 – 1977. The list of those who served in Saskatchewan is now available online at the Saskatchewan Archives web site while those who ran and were elected to parliament are listed on the Parliament of Canada website.

When examining the role that Loyalists played in the history of Saskatchewan one can not overlook the role that they played during the fur trade era. Many were employed as voyageurs while others worked for the Hudson's Bay or North West Company in the field or at the posts. The records for both these companies can be found in the Hudson's Bay Archives in Winnipeg. Check the post journals as well as the account books for records for these men. There is a finding aid online at the Hudson's Bay Company Archives website that lists the

records, their reference numbers and those that are available on microfilm through Interlibrary Loan. There is a database for some of the voyageurs on the St. Boniface Society website. The contracts for these voyageurs are found in the Hudson's Bay Archives. Other voyageur contracts can be found in the Notary records of Quebec. These are also available on microfilm through a Family History Center from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City. Some Loyalist men who were involved with the fur trade married Métis or Indian women. If their wife or children lived in the North West Territories on the 15<sup>th</sup> of July 1870 or were born in the North West Territories before 31 December 1885 they may have qualified to receive money or land scrip at the sittings of the North West Scrip Commissions in 1885, 1886 – 1902 and 1906. The men qualified to apply for scrip on behalf of children who had died. The applications provide much genealogical information sometimes extending to three generations. The Métis Scrip database on ArchiviaNet serves as the index and finding aid to the records. The actual records are found on microfilm and are available through Interlibrary Loan from Library and Archives Canada. Copies will also be found in the provincial archives in each prairie province and in the major university libraries. Those who sold or bought the land scrip are listed in the Saskatchewan homestead index.

Up to this point I have tried to suggest records that may be overlooked when searching for historical information about the Loyalist descendants who lived in present day Saskatchewan along with suggestions for how you can access these records. Information about how to access civil, church, court and census records can be found in basic genealogical handbooks. Now I would like to discuss the need to keep recording information about the present day Loyalist descendants so that when Saskatchewan celebrates its 200 year anniversary the people will know about the contributions made by you and your descendants.

Throughout this presentation I have suggested record sources that are available online. These sites can easily be found by using a search engine. Most

people use Google but I prefer <http://www.dogpile.com> because it searches many different search engines. If you bookmark and organize the sites you use, you save time and energy searching fruitlessly.

The use of computers and the Internet has made finding genealogical records somewhat easier and faster. However, databases and indexes are not sources so they **DO NOT** take the place of personal examination of the original record. Those who create databases often do not tell us if they have standardized the spelling of surnames, if there are problems of faded pages that cannot be read or if pages are missing. We are relying on the extractor being a handwriting specialist not a guesser. Where ever possible it is desirable to make copies of signatures and make comparisons to be sure we are dealing with one person and not two people with the same name. It is up to the researcher to keep a list of all the spelling variations for the names they are searching as well as examples of how various letters are formed. As each record is examined it is vital that the researcher list who they were searching for and who was found in the record. Because information is in print, on the Internet or even in a primary document such as a birth or marriage registration does not mean the information is correct. As we gain experience as researchers, we keep analyzing the information we gather and make notes about why we think some data is more reliable than others.

As family historians we play a vital role in society. We gather information, documents, pictures and personal stories about those in our immediate and extended families. Our story should not be just a list of the "begat" but rather the story of who the members of our family are and the role they play in the family and in the community. For this reason it is important to keep the story up to date so those who follow us will know who we were, what we did, and what circumstances in our lives made us make the decisions we did. A few years ago genealogists were told to keep three copies of everything and to keep a record for each person on file cards. With the development of the computer and genealogical

programs recording the information has become much less labour intensive. However, not all programs were created equal. Some enabled the "keener" to amass large numbers of names in a database but did not allow for a means to record where all the information had come from for these names. Others became obsolete so quickly their value was only as a money maker for the company that produced them. Today we are able to record information, and enhance the work by scanning pictures and documents for each person. Storage of the information on our hard drive, CD ROMs or DVDs is quick and easy. BUT, do we keep backups outside our home? Do we make paper copies of our work which will survive for years to come? What happens to our work if the next generation of computers can't read our devices? What happens if nobody in our immediate family is really interested in our work at the present time? What plans have you made for your records when you are no longer able to continue the work you have begun?

The United Empire Loyalist Association has provided excellent guidelines in their Mission Statement with regard to publishing historical and family research in journals, books and newsletters. This statement also promotes scholarship which I hope includes citing the sources of your data. Not everyone wants to publish their family history but copies of our histories should also be donated to provincial archives that have facilities that are temperature and humidity controlled. By doing this, others can view our work and continue to add to the history in future years. I was so pleased to see that the Saskatchewan Archives have a file about the formation of the United Empire Loyalists group in Saskatchewan in the 1930's.

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### Internet Addresses

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society  
<http://www.saskgenealogy.com>

Saskatchewan Archives Board  
<http://www.saskarchives.com>

LAC: ArchiviaNet  
[http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020122\\_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020122_e.html)

Glenbow Archives  
<http://www.glenbow.org/archives.org/collection/s/archives/>

Hudson's Bay Archives  
<http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca>

St. Boniface Society <http://www.shsb.mb.ca>

Peel's Prairie Provinces  
<http://peel.library.ualberta.ca>

Our Histories  
<http://www.ourroots.ca/e/search.asp>

Parliament  
<http://parl.gc.ca/common/index.asp?Languag=E>

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# Computer Column

BY CHRISTINA KRISMER

Where has the summer gone? By now everyone has gained some valuable information at a family reunion or community homecoming. More data and pictures have been collected and/or taken. It probably is a good idea to scan those old pictures as I am sure you will be sharing them. If some of them are damaged, you may want to do some retouching.

At one time if you wanted a photo retouched, a specialist was called upon to do the job. With today's computer programs, these old photographs can be retouched by each of us. It doesn't require expensive equipment or software. Programs such as Paint Shop Pro or Adobe Photoshop are examples of programs that may be used.

If you plan to retouch photos here are some suggestions:

1. Scan the picture in color – even if the picture is black and white. Image size will increase by three times – but the retouching will be easier. You can convert the image to greyscale later if you wish.
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”. Jpeg will have a small file. “Tif” doesn't reduce the quality of the picture each time you retouch.
3. If you are doing a lot of repairing to a picture, save often – just in case. If you do something you don't like you can always go back to your last save and start from there again rather than going back to the original.
4. Always keep a copy of the original scanned picture without retouches as you may want to go back and try retouching it again or there may be something in the picture you didn't see before.

Now that you have all these pictures, it is time to do something with them. Preserving pictures is an art unto itself. Scrapbooking and journaling have become even easier with the introduction of scrapbooking software. You may want to check out some of the programs

available on the Internet or in your favorite computer store.

## Flash USB Disks

Some other names I have seen for these devices are: portable memory sticks, or Store “n” Go USB Drives.

USB Memory Flash Disks can be written over like the old floppy disks, can have the capacity of many, many floppies or that of a CD. A convenience of a USB Flash Disk is that you can have it on your key chain or wear it around your neck. Files can be taken with you or transferred to another computer without the need of a special drive. All you need is a USB port on your computer.

These Flash Disks are available in 32 MB to 4 GB capacity. A single chip device is faster and more reliable than a multi-chip device. When purchasing ask questions as there are several brands available. You may also want to ask about warranties.

You may also be interested in increasing the number of USB ports on your machine with the addition of a “Hub”. Your “hub” may have multi ports with 4 ports being typical. The addition of extra ports makes it possible for you to attach other USB devices such as your camera, handheld PC, printers, Flash Disks, etc. without going to a lot of extra expense and constantly unplugging one or the other device so you can use it with your computer.

## Software

One of the newer programs available is Family Historian. From all that I have read it comes highly recommended. Visit <http://genealogy-software-review.toptenreviews.com/family-historian-review.html> for information and a review of this program and other programs.

Remember the best program is the one that suits your system and needs best!!

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# Cemetery Program

**BY GARTH KESSLER**

SGS Cemetery Coordinator

It has been a very active time for recording and updating cemeteries so far this year. It has been nice to see the weather helping us out this year.

The one thing I would like to point out is the number of cemeteries that have been given that extra bit of attention on this Centennial year. As I drive around the province with my job, I always take a little extra time to notice the cemeteries. The volunteers that have spent the extra time grooming the cemeteries, be it SGS volunteers, community volunteers or a combination both, have done a wonderful job. This shows the visitors to our province that we really do care about preserving historical property and information. I have had two out of province visitors comment about the way we look after our cemeteries and work at preserving the records. A big thank you to all of the volunteers that

make this possible every year.

I have already attended one Homecoming and plan on getting to a second and possibly a third before the end of summer. While attending these I will be checking out the local cemeteries to see the fine job you have all done as well as try to find some we have not recorded yet.

My plans for the coming fall is to get out to the various branch meetings and meet some of the volunteers who assist with the cemetery program and try to assist those branches that would like to increase their activity.

See you in the fall, if not before then.

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All of our cemetery volunteers have done and are doing outstanding work. We would like to make particular mention of the work of Donna Eckhart, of Yorkton. Donna personally took on the task of recording the Ebenezer Baptist and Yorkton City cemeteries. Over a period of four to five years, Donna singlehandedly photographed and recorded these cemeteries. She has produced a wonderful photo collection of the Ebenezer Baptist Cemetery, and has presented a copy to the SGS. This is a valuable contribution to our Cemetery Program. She has recorded the majority of the Yorkton Cemetery, and continues her work there. We would like to thank Donna for her outstanding work and for sharing her photos and records.

# SGS Bulletin Board

## LIBRARY CLOSURES

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 2, 2006 - Christmas

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## WORKSHOPS

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

### Internet and Web Sites

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

**Fee: \$10.00**

Instructor: Chris Krismer

We will use the Internet, learn some Internet language, visit a number of sites, do a search, and use some of the sites such as Ellis Island. User groups, newsletters will be discussed.

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### Internet Resources for Galician Genealogy

Saturday, October 29, 2005 1:00 - 3:00 pm

**Fee: \$10.00**

Instructor: Lindy Kasperski

The Crownland of Galicia made up the most northeastern region of the Austrian Empire (1772-1918). The area became part of the Republic of Poland (1918-1939) and the former Eastern Galicia became part of Ukraine as a result of the Second World War. Galicia was the source of significant numbers of Poles and Ukrainians who immigrated to Canada between 1896 and 1914 and then again in the 1920s when it was part of Poland. This seminar will cover genealogical and historical sources on the Internet. Although mainly of interest to those with Polish and Ukrainian ancestors from this area, the seminar will also cover Jewish and German genealogical sources for Galicia.

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## SUMMER HOURS

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

## WINTER HOURS

Tuesday - Saturday, 10:00 am - 4:30 pm  
(Effective September 13, 2005 - May 6, 2006)  
First Monday opened is May 8, 2006

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## SASKATCHEWAN RECORD SEARCHER COURSE

SGS is offering another Record Searcher Course on Saturday, October 1, 2005. If you would like further information, contact SGS office at 306-780-9207, e-mail: [sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgs@accesscomm.ca), or visit our web site: [http://www.saskgenealogy.com/aboutsgs/sgs\\_certification.htm](http://www.saskgenealogy.com/aboutsgs/sgs_certification.htm).

**Date:** Saturday, October 1, 2005

**Locations:** SGS Library, 1870 Lorne Street, Regina

### Registration Fee:

\$150.... this includes the classroom sessions and assignments (receive certification).

\$100..... this includes the classroom sessions only (no assignments, exam or certification).

**Text:** (10% off of original price)

- *Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them ...* \$23.40
- *Evidence. Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian ...* \$25.50
- *The Records of the Department of the Interior and Research Concerning Canada's Western Frontier of Settlement ...* \$29.11

**Exam:** Fee paid when everything is completed.

In order for the course to be offered, we require a minimum of 6 people (registered and paid).

**Deadline:** Pre-registration and pre-payment by September 15, 2005.

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# Announcements

## **Searching for that Elusive Irish Ancestor Family History Conference**

This conference is hosted by the Ulster Historical Foundation and is held on 5 - 10 September 2005 in Ireland. Theme: *"Ireland at War"*. For further information: Web site: [www.ancestryireland.com](http://www.ancestryireland.com); e-mail: [enquiry@uhf.org.uk](mailto:enquiry@uhf.org.uk); or write to Ulster Historical Foundation, 12 College Square East, Belfast, BT1 6DD, Ireland.

## **The Alberta Chapter Germans from Russia Heritage Society**

Festival for Germans from Russia will be held in Medicine Hat at the Cypress Centre (Stampede Grounds 21<sup>st</sup> Avenue SE) on 23-25 September 2005. Further information [www.germansfromrussia.ca](http://www.germansfromrussia.ca).

**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/>.

## **Fife Family History Fair**

Theme: *"1855 that was the year that was ..."* takes place on Saturday, 22 October 2005 at Rothes Halls, Kingdom Centre, Glenrothes, Fife. Contact: J. Klak, Central Area Library HQ, East Fergus Place, Kirkcaldy, Fife KY1 1XT or e-mail: [janet.klak@fife.gov.uk](mailto:janet.klak@fife.gov.uk).

## **Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Seminar**

21-23 October 2005, Regina, Saskatchewan. Seminar brochure on page v or visit our web site: <http://www.saskgenealogy.com>.

## **11<sup>th</sup> Australasian Congress on Genealogy & Heraldry Darwin 2006**

Hosted by The Genealogical Society of The Northern Territory Inc. on 1 - 4 June 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](mailto: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 [voellerp@worldstar.com](mailto:voellerp@worldstar.com).

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **Tribute to Marge Thomas**

There will be a tribute to Marge Thomas (retired Executive Director of SGS) at the SGS Seminar on Saturday, October 22, 2005 during the lunch from 12:15 - 1:00 pm.

### **Summer Camp: Genealogy Boot Camp 2005**

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) held the Summer Camp: Genealogy Book Camp 2005 on 5-7 July 2005 which was attended by seven enthusiastic individuals. The camp took place from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm each day with classroom time, tours and research time. Tours and research time took place at the SGS Library, Saskatchewan Archives Board, and Regina Public Library Prairie History Room. Via computer they also learned what is available at the local Family History Library, Regina Archives, and Glenbow Museum. Topics covered during the camp were: reviewing the basics, learning where and what they might look for at each repository, learning to do citations, as well as developing organizational skills. Although most had done some research before, they felt they had learned a great deal during the course of the three days. All are anxious to continue learning more on how to research their families.

The students were not the only ones who learned something. The instructor did as well. There are always little surprises that come up when you attend a workshop or a lecture. It continues to prove that taking classes doesn't hurt but rather broadens our knowledge basic and makes what we are doing that much more enjoyable. For anyone interested in learning more, contact your genealogy society and enroll in a class. You will be surprised at what you learn.

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# Advertisements




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unique - quilting, videos, etc? For rates and more  
information, contact Saskatchewan Genealogical  
Society at [sgs@accesscomm.ca](mailto:sgs@accesscomm.ca)

## Help Wanted


### Volunteer Board and Cultural Advisory Committee Members

SaskCulture is seeking talented, dynamic,  
conscientious and energetic individuals  
interested in volunteering to assist in the  
cultural development of Saskatchewan.

- **SaskCulture Board of Directors**
- **Cultural Advisory Committee**

Additional information on these volunteer  
positions is available on the SaskCulture web  
site or by contacting the SaskCulture office at  
780-9284.

[http://www.saskculture.sk.ca/SaskCulture/volunteer\\_opportunities.htm](http://www.saskculture.sk.ca/SaskCulture/volunteer_opportunities.htm)



**Saskatchewan Genealogical Society**  
1870 Lorne Street, Room 201  
Regina SK, Canada, S4P 2L7  
Phone: (306) 780-9207  
Fax: (306) 781-6021  
Web site: <http://www.saskgenealogy.com>

## Perfect Christmas Gifts

Show the people on your Christmas list how special  
they are to you with something from the Saskatchewan  
Genealogical Society (SGS). This Christmas Season ...  
visit the SGS office or go to our web site.

- Membership for 2006 and/or 2007
- Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A  
Guide to the Records and How to Use Them
- Magnifying Ball
- Beginner Kit
- 7-Generation Pedigree Chart

**And Much More !!**  
*Come visit our library at the above address.*

# 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: Rae 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: Millie Rudolph # (306)387-6585. E-mail: m.rudolph@sasktel.net

**CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH:** Box 298, Central Butte, S0H 0T0. Meetings: 4th Wed. (except July, August & December) at 7:30 pm at various locations. Contact: Joanne Berg #(306)796-2148. E-mail: barry.berg@sasktel.net

**CRAIK BRANCH:** Box 478, Craik, S0G 0V0. Meetings: 3rd Mon. 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) 7:00 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: jcarlson@sasktel.net or Edith Merritt #(306)442-4206. E-mail: emerritt@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: bluebirder@sasktel.net

**SASKATOON BRANCH:** Box # 32004, #3 - 402 Ludlow Street, Saskatoon, S7S 1M7. Meetings: 2nd Wed. (except July & August) 7:15 pm at St. Thomas School, 3035 Arlington Avenue. Contact: Cliff Rusk #(306)384-8813. E-mail: c.rusk@shaw.ca

**SOUTHEAST BRANCH:** Box 460, Carnduff, S0C 0S0. Meetings: 4th Thurs. (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm alternating at Oxbow Public Library or Town Hall in Carnduff. Contact: Stella Harrison #(306)482-3410. E-mail: stelharr@sasktel.net 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: kbhagen@sasktel.net or Bob Jensen at 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: martcross@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: October 15, 2005; January 15, 2006; April 15, 2006; July 15, 2006 and October 15, 2006.



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

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.

Non-Canadian residents - fees are payable in US funds only or contact us for fees applicable to your country.

*Researches - some are not detailed in full and some are not listed below. For a complete list, see our web site <http://www.saskgenealogy.com> or contact us for a brochure. Researches paid by cheque will not be processed until cheque has cleared through the bank. Basic searches can take up to 4 to 6 weeks from this time. Researches paid by cash or money order will be processed and started immediately.*

## Basic Search of Saskatchewan Records

\$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 AND if possible, a Saskatchewan location. Sources searched: 1. Homestead index & file. 2. Obituary index. 3. Cemetery index & file. 4. Local histories. 5. Newspaper index. 6. SRI. 7. Census Index (1891, 1901) 8. Family Histories (SGS Library Catalogue). Up to \$2 worth of copying plus postage is included. Beyond that copying charges would be quoted.

## Other Indexes:

\$7 per surname plus 50¢ per page for prints.

- Index to 1881 & 1891 Census for Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West & the District of Saskatchewan.
- Index to 1870 Census of Manitoba – location required
- Index to 1871 Census of Ontario - must specify county
- Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register Master Index 1829 to 1910 (Ontario)
- Index to Upper & Lower Canada Land Records 1737-1867
- Index to Ontario Land Records (*Original Landowners only*)
- Index to 1881 Census Index England & Wales, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey & Royal Navy (Fee is per surname per county)
- Index to Old Parochial Registers (OPR) of Scotland for Aberdeen, Angus, Glasgow, Inverness, Kincardine, Orkney, Sutherland, Renfrew, Ross & Cromarty, Kirkcubright. (Fee is per surname per county)
- Index to BC Vital Statistics: Births 1872-1901; Marriages 1872-1926; Deaths 1872-1981
- Aberdeenshire Index of Monumental Inscriptions. The Index will tell you the name of the cemetery where your surname is found.

## 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

\$3 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 Residents Index (SRI)

General Search - \$4 per surname - all entries for a particular surname. Includes up to 4 pages of printouts, quote for entries beyond this number. Particular Search - \$3 for one name. Includes up to two pages of printouts. Look-ups and copying as a result of the SRI Search - \$1 per source plus 25¢ per page for copies plus a SASE.

## Saskatchewan Homestead Search

\$15 – Provide the name of the homesteader and the legal land description.

\$17 – Provide the name of the homesteader and a community name or general area/location in Saskatchewan where the homestead could have been.

## Index to Births, Marriages & Deaths

3 year search - \$10 per person. For a marriage record both parties are considered as one.

- England & Wales 1837-1894; 1900; 1901; 1912-1914
- Ontario Births 1869-1907; Marriages 1869-1922; Deaths 1869-1932

Your report will include the information from the index as well as information about how to obtain the original record.

## Other research services that are available

- Indian and Metis Sources - \$50 per family
- Henderson Directory - \$15 per name for a search of five directories – you must specify the time frame
- Books in the SGS Library (such as Saskatchewan Local Histories) - \$5 per look-up plus 25¢ per page for copies
- 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 - \$25 per hour; minimum charge \$12 per ½ hour
- New Brunswick Newspapers – Vital Statistics (1784-1881) - \$5 per name (3 year search)
- Householders Index for Griffith Valuations in Ireland 1845-1867 - \$25 per hour; minimum charge \$12 per ½ hour
- **Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, Volumes 1-67** - \$10 for each year. *Ask for brochure.*
- International Genealogical Index (IGI) - \$5 per name, per location. ie. John Smith, England, Kent Co.
- **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: July 1, 2005**



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