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Paskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 40 NUMBER 2

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BULLETIN

Molodia, Part 2

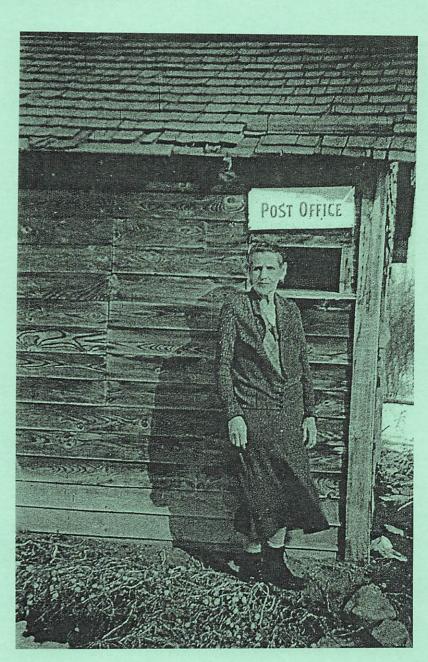
How to Use E-mail More Effectively

Index of Doukhobors in the 1911 Canada Census

Diary of Elizabeth McFadden Coombs

From the Archive - Vital Records

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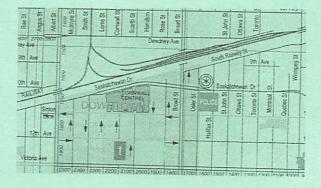
The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).

- Education Provide encouragement and instruction in scientific and ethical research methods.
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Membership for the current calendar year is \$40.00 per family, \$38.00 for senior citizens.

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



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The *Bulletin* accepts paid advertisements. We reserve the right to refuse any advertisements at its discretion. Book reviews are done gratis on donated books to be printed at the Editor's judgment.

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

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

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Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is July 15, 2009. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

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



Patrimoine canadien

President's Letter

BY: CHUCK ALTON



First of all, thank you to all the careful work that Verna Thompson, Dianne Romphf, and the staff at SGS Office and Library put into planning the 40th Anniversary Conference and guiding your interim

president in his role. Secondly, thank you to all who attended and were mostly patient when there were glitches, especially with 2 virtual speakers on at the same time. I believe it was a very successful and worthwhile Conference.

Thank you to those who willing accepted the opportunity to become directors so that we will have a full board for this year. We have much to consider. We are involved in discussions with the Saskatchewan History and Folklore Society, and the Saskatchewan Architectural Heritage Society to explore ways in which we might work together. SGS is planning the 2010 Conference in cooperation with the Manitoba Genealogical Society. We have been planning to seek major corporate sponsors but no action has been taken.

Some of our branches are marking special anniversaries this year and next. SaskCulture has planned an education event for June 6th on governance for the boards of directors of all of the organizations it funds. It promises to be a very busy and exciting year.

On May 8th, I had the privilege of representing SGS at the Heritage Fair in Moose Jaw where I presented the Family History Award on behalf of SGS. I was very impressed with the quality of research and presentations of the Grades 4-6 students who were participants in the Heritage Fair.

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Editor's Notes

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE- PORTER

Executive Director



The staff and volunteers have now caught their breath after a great conference. I hope those who attended found the conference informative and enjoyable.

The editorial staff of the *Bulletin* has reviewed the content and themes of past issues and has outlined the chosen for the remainder of 2009 and 2010. If you would like to contribute to an issue or have an idea you would like to discuss with SGS, please give the office a call. More detail is available on page 60 of this issue.

The Diary of Mrs. Jos. Coombs, pages 67 - 72, provides a visualization of the conditions many of our ancestors ensured in obtaining their destination. It is a fascinating look into one family's journey.

From the Archives - Vital Records gives a glimpse into the vital records that are on file at the SGS. These entries were taken from the hard copy of the newspaper articles which are indexed in the *Birth*, *Death*, *Marriage* series available at our Library and Research Room.

We hope you have a great summer, lots of adventures, and many successes in your research. If your journey brings you to Regina, please stop by and say hello and access our new resources.

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Reminder

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society is **open the 3rd Saturday of the Month** from November to March. The following Saturdays are:

November 21, 2009 December 19, 2009 January 16, 2010 February 20, 2010 March 20, 2010

MOLODIA

The Rise and Fall of the Only Catholic Swabian Parish in Bukovina, Continued

BY: NORBERT GASCHLER, PRIEST EMERITUS

This essay, a translation of a German typescript by Norbert Gaschler entitled, *Molodia: Entstehung und Ende der einzigen katholischen Schwabenpfarrei in der Bukowina*, was edited by Michael Augustin and translated by Sophie A. Welisch. It appears to be a prototype of an article serialized in seven consecutive issues of *Der Südostdeutsche* (Munich) between October 1982 - April 1983. The reader is hereby advised of the existence of the earlier publication in *Der Südostdeutsche*, which in minor ways differs in style and content from the essay here presented. The first part to this article was printed in the *Bulletin* Volume 40, Number 1, March 2009.

In Molodia the lowlanders wanted the church in their proximity while the highlanders, on the other hand, who had their houses more or less among the Romanians on the periphery of the meadows, wanted it in the center of the community close to where the police station was later built.

The town office considered the arguments of the highlanders and set aside an appropriate land parcel. No sooner had the trenches for the columns of the enclosure and for the installation of a cross been excavated, than at a gathering to erect the planks and the cross one week later, Romanian inhabitants appeared for the purpose of obstructing the building of a Catholic or a "German" church. As the story goes, the lowlanders had instigated them through whiskey. As a result, the highlanders had to agree to the construction of the church in the lowlands.

Masons from Rosch undertook the construction of the church. The entire Catholic community voluntarily performed the drudgework such as the transport of materials.

In late summer of 1885 the church was completed and consecrated by the urban pastor and invested prelate Dr. Kornicki on September 8, 1885.[B]

The new church was called Our Beloved Lady of the Rosary. Why it was not dedicated to St Michael the Archangel can today no longer be explained. Did the Czernowitz hierarchy expect thereby to suppress the characteristic *Kerbei?* Then another name would have to have been chosen, since it is known that the feast day of the rosary is October 7, coinciding with the naval battle of Lepanto in which the Christians won a brilliant victory over the Turks. The Molodians could now continue to celebrate their *Kerbei* even if not as boisterously as before.

Pastoral care through the Jesuit fathers. The expectation of a local cleric remained unfulfilled, but Father Kornicki had assigned pastoral care in Molodia to the Jesuit fathers, who in the same year of 1885 opened a mission house in Czernowitz. Accordingly, the German fathers of the Society of Jesus took over the regular church services, preached in the new church, dispensed the sacraments, gave religious instruction, etc. Father Wagner showed especial concern for the furtherance of German church hymns. German folk music in church did not rank especially high in Bukovina, because it lay too far from the German linguistic area. Through the Jesuit fathers, most of whom came from Silesia, many beloved church songs were introduced to Bukovina from Germany and not from Austria. (The builder of

the residence and the Sacred Heart of Jesus Church, Father Frank Eberhardt, was in fact a dyed-in-the-wool Berliner and the city of Czernowitz honored him by naming the street where the church and residence stood after him.) Pastoral care through the Jesuits was also carried out under Reverend Tobiaszek. But when his successor, the military chaplain Josef Schmid of Suczawa, took over the Czernowitz parish in 1893, he withdrew the contract and he and his chaplains took over pastoral care in Molodia. Did he hope by this act again to bind the Molodians even closer to the Czernowitz parish?

The establishment of the Catholic parish of Molodia. On January 23, 1893, *i.e.*, still in the lifetime of his predecessor, they submitted a proposal to the regional administration for the establishment of a parish. They had to wait eight years before their wish, their urgings and demands (they threatened to rent the completed rectory to a Jew and indeed would have given it over to a finance official as an apartment!) were fulfilled by the new Archbishop of Lemberg, Dr. Joseph Bilczewski. Reverend Botkowski recorded in his manuscript the essential excerpts from the decree No. 1206 of April 10, 1901. Here it states, among other things:

"Several years ago the faithful residents of Molodia built the brick church with the name of Holy Rosary of the Holy Virgin Mary from their own resources. In this church the priest and the other clerics from Czernowitz say mass, preach the word of God, and dispense the blessed sacraments.

In recent times the faithful have built a parish house and fulfilled what they promised the regional government in Czernowitz on January 1, 1893, namely, that they would not only construct and maintain the church but also the rectory and other related buildings and replace them, if necessary.

Likewise these same faithful in the same declaration obliged themselves to acquire church accoutrements from their own resources and also provide the wherewithal for fire insurance for the church as well as for the rectory. In addition they donated lot No. 944/2 for the maintenance of the priest (the parish garden, which had been bought from the community in 1897 for a price of 46 florins) and No. 192 (the cemetery which was purchased by Leo Wilhard in 1899 for a price of 19 guldens). . . . The faithful also committed themselves annually to provide the priest the transport of 16 cubic meters of beech wood from the forests of Franzthal or another neighboring forest by the end of October at their own expense. . . .

Based on the petition of the parishioners from the communities of Molodia, Derelui, Franzthal, Kotulbainski, Zuren, Czahor, Korawia, Marmoritza and Lukawitza and in agreement with the parish of Czernowitz and Bojan . . . we agree to the establishment of the parish of Molodia. . . and elevate the aforesaid church in Molodia to a parish church and give the Latin rite to the community of Molodia as well as also to the above named communities with their inhabitants, and bestow upon it all rights and privileges legally due the parish churches."[B]

In this manner the proposal, which the Archbishop Lukas Baraniecki had made a good four years earlier was implemented, except for the communities of Kuczurmare, Ostrica and Woloka, which remained with Czernowitz and all five communities from the parish of Sereth of which none was added to the parish of Molodia. It is difficult to determine how many Catholics lived in the newly-established parish in April 1901 since the schematics are not available. In 1897 Molodia with Derelui and Franzthal had reached the highest number of 1,608 Catholic faithful but starting in 1898 an immigration to Canada began as a result of which the 1904 number of inhabitants shrank to 1,320. Raimund Friedrich Kaindl noted that at the beginning of the 20th century: "Molodia has evolved into a respectable settlement of about 1,500 Catholic Germans; unfortunately in the last years the lack of land has caused a number of

them to immigrate to Canada where they founded the colony of Mariahilf."[5]

The establishment of the parish of Molodia took place almost three months after the installation of Archbishop Bilczewski, the conditions for which had most assuredly been drawn up much earlier. If in fact the memorandum from the *Verein der Christlichen Deutschen in der Bukowina* (Association of Christian Germans in Bukovina), had actually been submitted to Bishop Josef Weber in June 1898, a compatriot from the German Bohemian village of Fürstenthal on the occasion of his general visitation in Bukovina and then handed over by him in Czernowitz, can only be speculated but not proven, since the visitation report is not available. In this memorandum a plea was made not only for more German priests but also for the establishment of more German parishes, "above all in Molodia with more than 1,400 German Catholics."

The first priest and his activity in Molodia. "In 1901, on September 5 the first newly-appointed Reverend Georg Schie came to the community. Despite the rain, the people could not be deterred from triumphantly receiving their long-awaited pastor. Under the direction and quiet work of this priest many blessings befell the community. In establishing a credit union (*Raiffeisenkasse*) he urged his parishioners to become thrifty and thereby saved many a family from economic ruin through alcoholism. Together with school principal Leopold Zawichowski he supported the German cultural society and accustomed many to working for the society rather than going to the saloon. It is he who should be thanked if morality in this community, as already mentioned, improved so much, so that one can justifiably say that no community can compare with it in this regard," a claim which could still be made ten years after his departure.[B]

"In a good quarter year he shaped the parish of Molodia religiously and morally in that he founded the Fraternity of the Blessed Heart of Jesus and fifteen groups of the so-called living rosary: eight for women, three for men, three or four for girls and one for boys."[S]

Naturally this did not occur overnight nor did the better equipping of the church. "There was an absence of practically everything relating to liturgical vestments and other accoutrements and these were in time acquired. Much was solicited from the associations dealing with liturgical vestments in Linz and Vienna. The generosity of the community in the first years was truly magnanimous and noteworthy. The main altar was rebuilt. The Marian statue, the statues of St. Joseph and the Sacred Heart of Jesus as well as the altar were delivered by the firm of Stufleser in St. Gröden, South Tyrol (today the workshop for church art under Ferdinand Stufleser, Ortisei/Italy). The patrons were Anton and Ferdinand Kisslinger. The wooden floor, rotted and shaky, was replaced by a cement floor. A large number of church flags were bought in time."[S]

According to the account of a Bukovina priest who still knew him, Reverend Gregor Schie was born in 1866, ordained in 1891 and came from Galicia. But he must have been raised in Czernowitz, since he "in July 1891 held his first mass in the Jesuit chapel in Czernowitz."[7] Therefore, his parents must have lived near the mission house, since it was customary for a priest to say his first mass (*Primiz*) or one of his first masses in his hometown. After his year as an adjunct, he taught catechism classes in elementary schools in Suczawa and Czernowitz until his transfer to his first and last parish in Bukovina. In October 1926 he left Molodia and "in haste" gave his reasons in the *Chronicle of the Catholic Parish of Molodia:* "The author is leaving his parish primarily because of his Austrian patriotism, but it must herewith be openly acknowledged, also because of overt and clandestine chicanery by the Polish clerical authorities, and he at least wishes to spend his senior years in peace and quiet. He will remember his former parishioners in *sacrificio missae* (sacrifice of the mass) and in prayers and wishes them all the best,

above all even the best of the best: Salutem aeternam (eternal well-being)."

The school. According to the 1824 report of the teacher Danalsky to the governing authorities in Lemberg, a German school had already been in operation in Molodia for some years.[8] In the schematics of Lemberg a trivium in Molodia was mentioned for the first time, which seems curious since the one in Rosch had regularly been mentioned since 1817. "Until 1873 there had been a Catholic one-room parochial school/condordat."[S] .From 1892 they were no longer called trivia but rather community schools.

"Until 1899 Romanians and Germans attended school together. Instruction had been introduced the previous year in [illegible] and one year earlier in Franzthal. The former was bi-lingual, while the central school of Molodia was trilingual from the start."[8] This is all a bit confusing, especially since for 1905 in Molodia a six-room school, in Derelui and Franzthal each a one-room school are listed for the previous year. In the last twelve months preceding the outbreak of World War I in 1914 Derelui and Franzthal are each recorded as having two-room schools while the classes in Molodia remained unchanged.

For 1925 we read: Molodia is a school with five classes, Derelui, Franzthal are state schools in other incorporated parishes.

Within a decade after 1918 most of the schools in Bukovina had been Romanized. The 295 German children in Molodia had four hours of instruction in German per week, in Franzthal sixty-seven children had as good as no German instruction and Derelui was not even mentioned.[9]

The back and forth in Romanian school politics changed with every administration. According to a purely church statistic there were in the parish of Molodia only a "German state school, three Catholic German teachers" and in Czahor "120 Catholic Germans. No German instruction."[10]

Associations and clubs. Aside from the religious fraternities and the previously mentioned German Cultural Society, Molodia also had a volunteer fire department and from 1926 the ethnic German youth club "Buchenhort." In 1933 there existed one local chapter each for the Catholic German national club, the young men's club and young women's club. If the latter were a revival of the already existing Catholic youth associations or new organizations is difficult to determine. At around this time representatives of various persuasions on the one hand and the priests on the other vied openly for the youth. Significant for this period is the celebration of the harvest festival in Molodia: after the common religious service in the church, the youth clubs celebrated separately.

Economic situation. The Germans who immigrated to Bukovina from the Banat in 1782 appear not to have enjoyed favorable economic conditions. "All were poor; they only had a cart and bad horses. . . . One must admit that General Enzenberg assiduously took these people under his wing."[5]

This took place through subsidies, which were not substantial but sufficed. Yet we must wonder when we read: "At the end of June 1783, since the settlers—altogether twenty-two families—could live on their own produce, the subsidies ceased."[5]

As is well known the harvest in northern Bukovina begins in early to mid-July. What they had harvested by the end of June was grass and hay for the animals! Milk, butter and cheese do not suffice for a balanced diet. It takes time to reach that point. And in the meantime there was always a persistent

struggle for daily bread, indeed even famine in the years 1865-1866 followed by cholera.[8]

Here it must be noted that the first settlers received their land parcels in the so-called lowlands, which until 1940 was simply called "the German field." The later settlers lived in the upper section of the locality, in the so-called highlands. The latter sought their livelihood as teamsters. When the state highway between

Czernowitz to Sereth was constructed, they undertook the transport of gravel and until the completion of the railroad they handled the transportation of goods to Moldavia via the border town of Zuren. As teamster work became scarcer, they looked for their livelihood as factory and sawmill workers in Czernowitz.[B]

The situation at the turn of the century is thus described: "Economic conditions were dire. Indebtedness though the usurious Schlosser bank was particularly oppressive. The extravagance (elaborate four - five day weddings, alcoholism among the men, card games by the workers at the Götzeschen sawmill in Czernowitz) were ruining the people. For this reason the author from the beginning of his tenure in office immediately felt obliged to set up a credit union (*Raiffeisenkasse-Verein*) and to run it himself as administrator, paymaster, *etc.*, and for some three years from 1902-1905 to maintain it in the parish office."[S]

"Bitter were the four war years because we were in the front line of attack. From August 1 - November 30, 1917 we were in the firing zone. The specific episodes of a three-time Russian invasion, as well as the multiple withdrawals, *etc.*, are still in recent memory and can be precisely narrated by anyone." [S]

Molodia alone counted twenty men killed in action.[8]

Immigration. "The great immigration to Canada began in 1898 and lasted uninterruptedly until the war. It can be stated with assurance that at least 50 percent of the total population immigrated to Canada, particularly to the region of Regina/Saskatchewan. In 1908 P.J. Kasper OMI, the pastor of Maria-Hilf, Saskatchewan, a settlement founded by Germans from Molodia, came to Molodia for a visit at the request of his priest." [S]

Maria-Hilf, the name of the settlement, shows that it was faithful Catholics who had left Molodia and not the worst of people. According to reports by visitors (1974) these immigrants not only remained true to their faith but also to their "Swabianness" until recent times. And it is to the honor of all immigrant Molodians that *Der deutsche Katholik im Ausland* (The German Catholic Abroad), Bonn, No. 6/1974 reported: "Regina/Canada, Pope Paul VI appointed Dr. Adam Exner, OMI, of the German family from Regina, as Bishop of Kamloops in British Columbia. . . . His parents had emigrated from the former Austrian crown land of Bukovina. . . . His 80-year-old mother was able to attend his consecration."

Archbishop Exner's father was no longer alive. His memorial card reads: "Josef A. Exner, born 1888 in Melodie [sic], Austria, died on March 27, 1968 in Yorkton, Saskatchewan."

And it adds that he is "the fourth Canadian bishop to come from a German-speaking family," which proves that German was spoken in the Exner home.

The last local cleric and special developments until 1940. After the departure of Reverend Schie the Catholics of Molodia were served from Bojan by Reverend Hans Bojescul, born in Radautz, who was a German despite his Romanian name. After he resigned from his priestly and ecclesiastical duties,

another German Radautzer, August Zolandkowski, priest of Molodia, took over the Sereth parish in around 1935. He likewise resigned from his priestly duties. Both cases evoked great consternation and were a difficult test of faith for the Molodians, which they nonetheless sustained without detriment.

From January 1, 1930 the parishes were to maintain only the vital statistics pertaining to the Catholics, since in Bukovina civil registers were introduced, and from August 15, 1930 Bukowina was incorporated into the diocese of Jassy. The sole general vicariate for Bukovina, that which Archbishop Bilczewski of Lemberg established in 1920, also remained under the new Bishop Michael Robu of Jassy.

In August 1932 the anniversary of the 150th year of the first Swabian settlements in Rosch and Molodia was celebrated with dignity. On September 1, 1933 the parish encompassed 1,718 souls and in 1935 the thirty-one-year-old Bukovina priest Adolf Botkowski from Joseffalva came as priest to Molodia, who not only built the German Catholic youth home there but also researched and recorded old wedding customs.[2]

In July 1937 the new priest ordained for the Archdiocese of Bucharest celebrated his first mass amidst the great and joyous participation of his fellow countrymen from Molodia.

The same year Hubert Wiegard from Germany, who had come to Bukovina in 1933, became pastor in Molodia. The last Primiz in Molodia took place on the feast day of Peter and Paul in 1939, and namely the one for the diocese of Jassy and thereby for the newly ordained Bukovina priest Georg Exner. At the end of the 1920s both priests had been students at the German Catholic private Gymnasium in Radautz, at that time under the direction of their fellow townsman, Professor Georg Brodner, who earned special distinction for his efforts on behalf of German ethnic affairs in Bukovina.

The dissolution of the parish of Molodia. In the fall [of 1940] 1,028 people from Molodia, 375 from Derelui and 105 from Franzthal resettled in Germany. The parish books were turned over to the resettlement commission. Unfortunately they have been lost. All other church equipage remained behind. Therewith the parish ceased to exist. In that many purely German parishes in south Bukowina were also dissolved through the resettlement, the government of Bucharest, after discussions with the Bishop of Jassy and the Vicar-General of Czernowitz, thought it necessary to establish new regulations for the parishes of all Bukovina and, as published in the *Staatsanzeiger* on October 2, 1943, Molodia ("Cosmin" in Romanian) again belonged to the Roman Catholic parish of Czernowitz [11] How many Catholics this then encompassed is unknown.

At about this time the great majority of the former parishioners of Molodia were resettled, most in eastern Upper Silesia. As the battle lines drew closer in 1945, the great flight to the west also began for them. Their last pastor, who had not been able to remain with his parishioners but rather had a position in the Isar Mountains, lost his life during the melee in the spring of 1945. More is not known about this. The five families who returned to their old homeland after the war could not remain in Molodia but were sent to Russia as slave laborers. There the majority of them succumbed to a wretched death. Only a few of their children returned to the German Federal Republic.

Molodia today. North Bukovina and with it Molodia belong to the Republic of Ukraine, of which Kiev is the capital. Czernowitz, once the capital of Bukovina, has long since lost its former significance. Only very limited and sometimes conflicting reports have reached the West. Molodians, who in recent times have visited the old homeland, report that of the former church of the once Catholic Swabian parish of

Molodia, only the foundation remains. These are some of the last traces of the first "Swabian settlement" in Bukovina between 1782-1940, but even these will soon be gone with the wind.

Acknowledgements. My sincere thanks to Reverend Botkowski for turning over all manuscripts, to Erich Beck and Erich Prokopowitsch for the visitation reports from Vienna, to Professor Dr. Herbert Mayer for access to relinquished ancestry charts, to Reverend Hornung for invaluable suggestions from him and his cousin Miss Rieger (Thalheim), and to Robert Wolf for the interview with Julianne Kirsch and Gertrud Kussy in Hallstadt near Bamberg.

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- 8. Leopold Zawichowski. "Die ersten 12 Familien in Molodia. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der ersten deutschen Bauernsiedlung in der Bukowina," *Der Südostdeutsche* (Munich), Dec. 15, 1962.
- 9. Das deutsche Schulwesen in der Bukowina von einem Schulmann (Czernowitz, 1928)
- 10. Adolf Botkowski. Statistik der römisch-katholischen Pfarreien der Bukowina. MS (1932.
- 11. Monitorul oficinal. (Bucharest), No. 231. October 2, 1943.

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Cover Photo

The community of Waitville, Saskatchewan has as its first postmaster Finley B. Wait. When he was no longer able to continue due to ill health, his daughter, Alma Tennyson became post mistress. This is Alma Tennyson at her Post Office home in Waitville, Saskatchewan.

Photo courtesy of Sandra Messner, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

News & Notes

BY: ALICE ACHTER, RAE CHAMBERLAIN AND LUCETTE NOISEUX

These are key articles or items that have been extracted from the journals available in the SGS library collection. To borrow, contact the Librarian at (306)780-9207, e-mail sgslibrary@sasktel.net or mail your request to SGS.

Canada

Armchair Genealogist -Saskatoon Branch SGS, No.52, January 2009.

- My Serendipitous Genealogy Trail - p.4
- My Genealogical Story p.7

The British Columbia Genealogist - British Columbia Genealogical Society, Vol.38, No.1, March 2009.

- David James Gill Became a Home Child in Canada in 1871 p.7
- Robinson Memorial Park Cemetery Coquitlam, B.C. Canada - p.31

Bruce and Grey Branch OGS Newsletter, Vol.39, No.1, February 2009.

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Due to lack of interest, the London Westminster & Middlesex Family History Society has discontinued the practice of exchanging periodicals with other societies. The October 2008 issue of METROPOLITAN was the last issue we will receive of this exchange journal.

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How to Use E-mail More Effectively

BY: DAVE OBEE



Email has become one of the most powerful tools available to genealogists. We can be in almost immediate contact with relatives and other family historians around the world, without ever leaving our homes.

Think for a moment about how much things have changed. We can fire off an email in the evening, Saskatchewan time, to someone in England -- and we can expect to have an answer waiting for us when we get up the next day. And it's free, too. Not that long ago, we would send a letter by post, enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope and a couple

of international reply coupons. Then, we would wait for two or three weeks before getting a response.

Genealogical research would be much more difficult, expensive and time-consuming without email. And wise genealogists know that a few tricks will improve the odds of success.

Here are a few

Identify yourself

Your email name should provide enough information to help the recipient decide whether to open the email. Make sure it's meaningful! A first name or a nickname might not be enough to stop someone from trashing the email.

Along that line, there are many free web-based email sites, including Hotmail, Yahoo and Gmail. These provide quick and easy access to email, but at a cost: Spammers like to use these as well.

It's best to have an address from a recognized Internet service, not one of the free sites. If you must use one of the freebies, be sure to make sure your emails can be quickly identified as coming from you. Use a full name, in other words, not a nickname.

Use the subject line wisely

Make sure it's meaningful! Simply saying "Hi" doesn't cut it, because that's one of the common subject lines in spam. Same with "Sorry I missed you," and other generic terms. So be as specific as you can be.

If you're asking about the Obees in Langham, as an example, then put those words into the subject line. Saying "Obees, Langham, Saskatchewan" will get my attention; saying "A question" will likely get the email deleted.

If you're following up on something from a mailing list, be sure to change the subject line if the thread has changed. It might grab the attention of people who had no interest in the initial subject line.

Give enough information

We all get many emails that contain less than a sentence of useful information. Be sure there is enough in your email to make the recipient understand quickly what you are looking for. If you might have a connection with a certain family in a specific area, give as much information as you can, so the person who gets your message can deal with in right away.

You don't want to get into a lengthy exchange, with questions going back and forth, just to find out that there was no connection after all

Give the right information

What's as frustrating as getting an email with too little information? Getting one with too much -- of the useless variety. People don't have time to go through paragraph after paragraph of background if they still haven't confirmed a connection.

So give them enough information to enable them to answer your email, without seeking clarification from you. Don't tell them your ancestor's life story. If there really is a connection, there will be plenty of time for that.

Keep it simple

The best way to get an answer is to ask only a few questions, all of them simple. The best way to avoid getting an answer is to ask many complicated ones -- because the recipient will put the message to one side, to wait for the day when there is enough time to deal with it.

It's best to ask one or two questions at a time, then ask more in subsequent emails. Chip away at it, rather than trying to break through all at once.

Use a signature

A "sig" file is the little tag you see at the bottom of many messages. You can include key information there -- some people use it to list the primary names they are researching.

If you have a web site, put the address in your signature. Again, it will enable the recipient to learn more about you without having to get into an exchange of emails with you. That saves time -- for both of you.

Send attachments by request only

Email was designed for genealogists, of course, but that doesn't mean we want our computers cluttered with everyone else's family tree files or photos. Make sure they are wanted before you send them. If possible, put them on a web site or FTP site, so the intended recipient can download them on their own schedule.

It can be frustrating to sit down at the computer to quickly check for email -- only to find that someone is sending a one-meg file over a phone line.

Be careful with what you share

Always remember that your email can be forwarded on to others, and that a GEDCOM file you send as an attachment could be forwarded and placed on a website without your knowledge. If you do not want your research to become public knowledge, establish a rapport with the other person before sharing your work.

Answer as soon as you can

OK, that's the tough one.



Canadian Genealogy Centre

New pages are available on the website as of May 28, 2009. You will now find information on:

Jewish (http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-905.008-e.html) and Polish (http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-905.007-e.html) in the What to Search: Topics: Ethno-cultural and Aboriginal Groups section.

Also, we now have a page about:

Heraldry (http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-914.006-e.html) in the What to Search: Topics: Other Topics section.

God Bless the Indexer

BY: TAMMY TIPLER-PRIOLO, BASc, PLCGS © 23 February 2008

Web page: www.ancestorinvestigator.com

Where would the genealogy world be without the indexers? Well we would still be plunging through thousands of books, newspapers, land records, church records and of course, census records hoping that our ancestors would jump out from the page at us. The faint at heart genealogist would have given up long before their first ancestor made an appearance. I wonder how many people realize the dedication and hours of volunteer work many indexers have put into this tedious job. Have you ever opened up a history book of an area you grew up in to find that there is no index? This can be very frustrating to say the least.

God bless the indexers for they have made researching our family histories a much easier task. Back in the 1980's volunteers from the Nipissing Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, along with some eager high school students, began the enormous feat of transcribing the cemeteries in the Nipissing District area; this was preceded with the creation of indexes for these transcriptions. Anyone from this area will agree that Nipissing is a big area with many many cemeteries; if you don't believe me just pull out a map of the area, or visit the Branch library to see the stack of books complied on our cemeteries. In the past few years, volunteers once again have gathered up paper and pen to venture out to these same cemeteries to update these transcriptions and of course, it will all be indexed. Transcribing of cemeteries with indexes is not just a local thing, many genealogical societies have taken on this task across Canada, into the US and overseas in Great Britain and beyond.

Other wonderful records that have been indexed are the census records. In Canada alone the 1916, 1911, 1906, 1901, 1891, 1881, and 1851 census have had some form of nationwide indexing. Ontario genealogy volunteers first transcribed the 1871 census for head of household and strays only. This is very handy as you can immediately locate a family on a census from the information given in this index. The trouble comes when you have more then one person with the same name, age, etc. However, it usually is not too much of a problem once you get a good look at the complete family picture. Unfortunately, this has not been a nation wide indexing, as many of the western provinces were not enumerated in this census. Thus, came the indexing by the Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Family History Library of the 1881 census in Canada. It would seem that some of the indexers were not genealogists, as names are not correctly transcribed. Further, many families have been completely missed. I know this for a fact as I was granted the task of searching for my family in the Chisholm area on the 1881 census microfilm kept by the Library and Archives Canada; they all seemed alive and well to me. At least their online index has a soundexing system that will look for names that sound like the one you are looking for. I believe they are working to improve this online indexing system as I write, which includes more records then just the 1881 census for Canada.

The biggest nation wide indexing project in Canada arrived online with the indexing of the 1901 census, then the 1906 western census and finally the 1911 census. Automated genealogy is a website dedicated to indexing these censuses with free access to all. Also on this site, eager volunteers are able to donate time to transcribing censuses, which will be indexed on this site. I refer to this website all the time as the indexing is broken down into many searchable units. The company Ancestry.ca has taken to applying their elaborate online indexing system to the 1916, 1911, 1906, 1901 & 1851 Canada censuses. This indexing application has created a huge change in the world of genealogy. In an instance, families are revealed that years ago were buried deep within the microfilm they were captured on, waiting for a family historian to wade through in hopes of being found after a second or third look several hours later if one was lucky. Ancestry is building up their database of family history documentation including vital statistics, land records, church records, and the list goes on. Again, beware of indexing errors.

Other websites have been working on their own indexing systems and this can only mean great things for the future of genealogy. There are businesses that can now take unindexed history books and index them over night. It truly is an amazing thing. Word processes and some genealogy programs now have the capabilities to produce family history books with an index of all your inputted data. How wonderful to flip to the back of a personal genealogy to search through the index to see if your ancestor can be found and on what page or pages that he or she is waiting to be discovered. So here is to all the indexers who have contributed in some way to the genealogy world. Every time you use an index to help find your forefathers and foremothers say a little prayer of thanks for these hearty souls.

The Ancestor Investigator is also the Ancestor Whisperer

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Do You Know Me?



I have found in family documents two identical photos of a man in a Fez taken by a Regina photographer. I contacted the Shiners' and Masons in Regina and they do not believe it is from any North American Masonic or Shrine club. The El Karabah Shriners have finally confirmed that this fez is NOT one of theirs. I have contacted the IOOF in Regina to find out what they know but to date haven't heard anything back from them.

Another suggestion is that he might be a Samaritan of the Oddfellows lodge but I was unable to get any contact for one of their branches. The Samaritan's were similar to the Masons and Shriners but the club seems to have petered out.

I would like to know if anyone might be able to identify the lodge this man belongs to? I am guessing this photo may have been taken in 1915? The name on the Fez appears to be El Maba. ... or Mababa? and the object within the "C" or semi-circle appears to be of a wild cat - i.e., cougar? Can anyone identify the photographer ... Rossie's Regina?

Contact Brenda Edmonds at edmonds@amtelcom.net or contact the SGS office.

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Write for the SGS Bulletin

We invite you to share your knowledge of genealogy, culture, history, and research experience relevant to any of the topics outlined below for future issues of the SGS Bulletin. The deadline for each of the issues is two months before the publication date. Deadlines are noted below.

Issue	Theme	Deadline
September 2009	Military Research /	15 July 2009
	Experiences (memorabilia,	-
	letters, diaries, etc.)	
December 2009	Researching Various	15 October 2009
	Ethnic Groups	
March 2010	Photograph Identification	15 January 2010
June 2010	Aboriginal and Métis	15 April 2010
	Genealogy	
September 2010	Obscure & Unusual	15 July 2010
	Sources	~
December 2010	Holiday / Family Customs	15 October 2010

The theme for the next issue of the Bulletin is "Military Research and/or Experiences (memorabilia, letters, diaries, etc.)". If you have something you would like to share with the readers of the Bulletin for this or any of the other themes outlined above or have an idea you would like to discuss with us, please contact Lisa Warren, Celeste Rider, or Linda Dunsmore-Porter at saskgenealogy@sasktel.net or phone us at (306) 780-9207.



SGS Library



If you would like to borrow any of the following books, please contact Celeste Rider, SGS Librarian. (e-mail address: sgslibrary@sasktel.net). Please include the complete title and other identifying information in your request. Books will be mailed to those members who reside in Canada.

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 titles of periodicals we receive. SGS is presently reviewing the Periodicals Exchange Program with a view to discontinuing exchanges with some organizations due to lack of use by members or limited genealogical value of some of these publications.

Genealogy/Instructional

International Vital Records Handbook, 5th Edition by Thomas Jay Kemp. 2009.

Canada

- Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 1916. Library and Archives Canada,
 Microfilm reels. REFERENCE ONLY. Special Purchase donation received from the estate of Mr. Barret D. Halderman:
 - T-21931 Saskatchewan Maple Creek Sub-district 25 (Townships 12 & 13) to Saskatchewan Moosejaw – Sub-district 17 (Moosejaw City);
 - T-21935 Saskatchewan Assiniboia Sub-district 1 (Townships 1 & 2) to Saskatchewan Battleford Sub-district. 16 (Townships 39-42);
 - T-21936 Saskatchewan Battleford Sub-district 17 (Fractional Township 43) to Saskatchewan Humboldt – Sub-district 37 (Townships 39-41);
 - T-21937 Saskatchewan Humboldt Sub-district 38 (Townships 39-41) to Saskatchewan Last Mountain – Sub-district 11 (Townships 27 & 28);
 - T-21938 Saskatchewan Last Mountain Sub-district 12 (Townships 29 & 30) to Saskatchewan Mackenzie Sub-district 20 (Townships 29 & 30);
 - T-21940 Saskatchewan Mackenzie Sub-district 21 (Townships 29-31) to Saskatchewan Maple Creek Sub-district 24 (Townships 12-15);
 - T-21941 Saskatchewan Moosejaw Sub-district 18 (Townships 17 & 18) to Saskatchewan Prince Albert Sub-district 12 (Townships 42 & 43);
 - T-21942 Saskatchewan Prince Albert Sub-district 13 (Township 44) to Saskatchewan Qu'Appelle Sub-district 22 (Town of Indian Head);
 - T-21943 Saskatchewan Qu'Appelle Sub-district 23 (Townships 19-21) to Saskatchewan Saltcoats Sub-district 10 (Townships 20-22);
 - T-21944 Saskatchewan Saltcoats Sub-district 11 (Townships 21 & 22) to Saskatchewan Saskatoon Sub-district 12 (Townships 37-39);
 - T-21945 Saskatchewan Saskatoon Sub-district 13 (Townships 37 & 38) to Saskatchewan Swift Current Sub-district 26 (Township 21);
 - T-21946 Saskatchewan Swift Current Sub-district 27 (Townships 22-25) TO Saskatchewan Weyburn Sub-district 29 (Township15) to Alberta Battle River Sub-district 1 (Townships 33-35) TO Alberta Battle River Sub-district 6 (Townships 36-38);
 - T-21956 Alberta Victoria Sub-district 37 (Townships 55 & 56) to Alberta Victoria Sub-district 41 (Fractional Townships 57 & 58) (including Manitoba Indian Reserves, Saskatchewan Indian Reserves, Alberta Indian Reserves).

- Genealogy, Geography, and Maps by Althea Douglas, 2006.
- Mennonite Women in Canada: A History by Marlene Epp. 2008. Donated by Linda Neely.
- The Doukhobors by George Woodcock and Ivan Avakumovic. The Carlton Library Number 108. 1977.
 Donated by Jonathan K. Kalmakoff.

Canada: Ontario - Lanark County

- The Lanark Era Births, Marriages and Deaths, The Missing Issues, to 1930 (1902, 1916, 1920-29, 1930), Volume Three by Peter E. Andersen. 2003.
- Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West, Volume 1: Part 3 Niagara District 1816 1866 compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai. 2005.
- Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West, Volume 1: Part 4 Niagara District 1820 1869 compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai. 2005.
- Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West, Volume 2: Part 2 Gore District 1824 1869 compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai. 2005.
- Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West, Volume 2: Part 3 Gore District 1806 1869 compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai. 2005.
- Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West, Volume 3: Part 1 Gore District 1825 1869 compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai. 2005.

Canada: Ontario - Northumberland County

- Pioneer Memorial Cemetery, Cold Springs, Lot 15 Con 6, Hamilton Township, Northumberland County recorded by Clarance Ash. 1985. Donated by Bonnie Downing.
- Plainville United Church Cemetery, Cavan Rd, Lot 19 Con 7, Hamilton Township, Northumberland County recorded by Catherine & Gordon Milne. 1985. Donated by Bonnie Downing.
- St. George's Anglican Cemetery, Gore's Landing, Lot 15 Con 9, Hamilton Township, Northumberland County recorded by Cauleen & Jean Harris. 1985. Donated by Bonnie Downing.
- St. Paul's United Church Cemetery, Lot 16 Con 5, Hamilton Township, Northumberland County recorded by Muriel & William Maughan. 1985. Donated by Bonnie Downing.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Brock Rural Municipality, Local Improvement Districts 4-C-2, 4-B-2, 5-C-2, 180 and 270; Moosomin Public School Board Records. Saskatchewan Archives Board microfilm, reel R-2.768: Brock Rural Municipality Moosoomin(sic) School District. REFERENCE ONLY. Donated by Elaine Schrader.
- Foxleigh Rural Schools Field Day Association, 1920-1967 Reunion-July 19, 1980. Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- From Dreams to Reality, A History of The Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina and District 1896-1976 by the Ukrainian Senior Citizens of Regina Association. 1977. Donated.
- Obituary Index, The Independent, Biggar Saskatchewan 2006 to 2008 compiled and edited by Rae W. Chamberlain.2009. Donated by Biggar Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.
- Prairie Memories, Creelman & District, 2006 by the Creelman History Book Committee. 2006. Donated by Wayne and Lorna Bossenberry.
- Regina Telephone Directory, March 1958. Donated by the Estate of Lois Small.
- Regina Women of the Years by Regina and District Old Timers' Association, Inc. 2003.
- Royal United Services Institute Library Catalogue, Military Library and Museum, Regina, Saskatchewan compiled by Neil Hill. 2008. Donated by the Royal United Services Institute.
- The Rapid View Story, Our Heritage, Part II Family Histories by Rapid View Heritage Group. 1988. Donated by Neil A. Gosling.

... Continued on page vii

SGS News

From the Office ...

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Executive Director

Our Office Assistant, Diane Anderson, has moved away from Regina. However, she will continue to work remotely for the SGS. Diane has taken over the co-ordination of the Obituary Indexing Program and is doing a marvelous job. At this time she has recruited twenty-five volunteers to help with the data entry. She continues to look for more in order to move this project ahead. She will also continue with other responsibilities that are easily handled remotely. We are pleased that she has agreed to stay on with SGS and work on this essential program. A second parttime individual will be hired to assist with administrative duties.

Just a reminder that SGS now has the following online databases available to members: Ancestry.com, FindMyPast, WorldVitalRecords, and Godfrey Memorial Library. These databases can be accessed in the Library and Research Room, or from your home. For more information on remote access please contact the SGS. If you are planning to come to the Library and Research Room to use the databases, we suggest that you call ahead and book a time so that you won't be disappointed.

The SGS databases are available online. We hope to have an update to the databases before the end of June. For those who have notified us about the birth dates on the Burial Index, the birth dates were inadvertently included in the query when extracting the death dates from the larger database. This will be corrected on the next upload of the Burial Index.

We also have the 1916 Census for Saskatchewan in the Library and Research Room.

Hope you will check our Blog periodically for news and updates on what is happening at SGS and in genealogy as a whole.

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FALL WORKSHOPS

Digging For Your Roots Series

Co-sponsored by the Prairie History Room of Regina Public Library, The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society and the Saskatchewan Archives Board, this series of free lectures and workshops will teach participants both the basics of family history research and introduce them to all of these institutions' print and microform collections, online resources and related services. Contact the Prairie History Room in person. by phone 777-6011 or email (http://www.reginalibrary.ca/prairiehistory/askloc alhistory.html).

Registration for these classes will begin September 1, 2009.

Introduction to Family History

Location TBA

Saturday, September 12, 2009 - 10 am to 12:00 pm

Introduction to Genealogical Records

Location TBA

Saturday, September 19, 2009 - 10 am to 12:00 pm

Discover the Prairie History Room at Regina Public Library ** NEW **

Prairie History Room, Central Library Saturday, September 26, 2009 - 10 am to 12 pm and 1:30 pm to 3:30 pm

Getting Started with Ancestry Library Edition Database

Computer Lab (2nd Floor), Central Library Saturday, October 3, 2009 - 10 am to 12 pm and 1:30 pm to 3:30 pm

Discover the Saskatchewan Archives Board ** NEW **

3303 Hillsdale Street Saturday, October 17, 2009 - 10 am to 12 pm

Google Your Family Tree! ** NEW ** Location TBA

Saturday, October 24, 2009 - 10 am to 12 pm

Preserving Your Family Heirlooms ** NEW ** Location TBA Saturday, TBA - 10 am to 12 pm

Organizing Your Genealogical Research ** NEW ** Location TBA Saturday, 2009 - 10 am to 12 pm

Discover the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Library and Research Room

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, 110-1514 11th Avenue

Saturday, November 21, 2009 - 10 am to 12 pm and 1:30 pm to 3:30 pm

Research Analysis

Location TBA

Saturday, November 28, 2009 - 10 am to 12 pm

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Genealogy Summer Camp 2009

<u>Date:</u> Tuesday, August 4 to Thursday, August 6, 2009

Registration Fee: \$60.00 / person

<u>Text book:</u> Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them ... \$23.40 (10% off of original price)

The Summer Camp is a hands-on experience for adults who are beginner researchers or those who started on their own but are not sure how to continue. It is an opportunity to learn how to research and organize all those bits and pieces of information as well as learn about some basic sources.

Brochure:

Pick up at our office or contact SGS at (306)780-9207, e-mail: saskgenealogy@sasktel.net or web site: www.saskgenealogy.com.

Record Search Course

We are looking at offering another Record Searcher Course and would like to know who is interested and when is the best time for you.

This course is intended to teach what the basic Saskatchewan Record Sources are, how to develop a research plan using these sources and how to document and write a research report. This course is a pre-requisite for the Saskatchewan Researcher Certificate Course and a compulsory component for the Saskatchewan Instructor Certificate Course.

Expect that you have done some genealogical research prior to the class and strongly recommend that you have done some Saskatchewan research before taking the course..

Record Searcher Certification will qualify the student to conduct basic research projects.

Registration Fee:

\$150.00 ... this includes the classroom sessions and assignments (receive certification)
\$100.00 ... this includes the classroom sessions only (no assignments, exam or certification)

Text:

- ■Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them ... \$23.40
- Evidence, Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian ... \$27.00
- The Record of the Department of Interior and Research Concerning Canada's Western Frontier of Settlement ... \$28.80

Exam: Open book exam and fee paid when everything is completed.

Deadline: Pre-registration and pre-payment to be determined.

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SGS Library and Research Room Closures

July 1, 2009 - Canada Day August 3, 2009 - Saskatchewan Day September 7, 2009 - Labour Day October 12, 2009 - Thanksgiving November 11, 2009 - Remembrance Day December 24, 2009 - January 1, 2010 - Christmas

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40th Anniversary Conference

At the Banquet on Saturday, April 25, 2009, there were a few presentation and they are:

Heritage Volunteer of the Year Award

Since it is SGS's 40th Anniversary, the Board decided to present the award to two recipients. The winners of the Heritage Volunteer of the Year Award are Alice Achter of Hazenmore, SK and Susan Leitch of Saskatoon, SK.



Alice Achter and President - Chuck Alton



Past-President - Janis Bohlken, Susan Leitch, President - Chuck Alton, Tammy Vallee

Outstanding Volunteer of the Year

The recipient of this award is Linda Neely of Regina, Saskatchewan.



Past-President - Janis Bohlken, Linda Neely, President - Chuck Alton

20th Anniversary with SGS

Linda Dunsmore-Porter made a presentation to Lisa Warren recognizing her for 20 years of service with SGS.



Past-President - Janis Bohlken, Lisa Warren, President - Chuck Alton, Linda Dunsmore-Porter



PLEASE PRINT

Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan

In Commemoration of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society's 40th Anniversary

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society invites you to reserve your copy of *Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan*, by placing your order now. This book is expected to be available by October 2009 or earlier. It will be published in hard cover format with approximately 600 pages of information and stories of Saskatchewan women.

Order Soon to Reserve Your Book!

Payment must accompany orders. Mail to:

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
PO Box 1894
Regina SK S4P 3E1
Or drop it off at the Society's office at 110 - 1514 11th Avenue, Regina SK

Payment accepted: cheque, money order or credit card. Payment by credit card may be done by phone at (306) 780-9207.

Please make cheque or money order payable to SGS.

NAME	PHONE #
ADDRESS	
CITY / TOWN	PROVINCE / STATE
POSTAL / ZIP CODE	EMAIL ADDRESS
I would like to place a dep	posit to order copy(ies) of Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan
	@ \$55.00 per book
	Add \$10.00 Shipping for the first book ordered
	Add \$ 3.50 Shipping (For each additional book ordered)
(For shipping outsic	le of Canada, please contact us at saskgenealogy@sasktel.net or phone (306) 780-9207)
	Total amount of order: \$
Credit Card Payment:	Credit Card #:
Visa Mastercard	Expiration Date:
Iviasicicalu	Signature:

(... SGS Library Additions continued from page ii.)

Great Britain: England and Wales

- Parish Registers, A History and Guide by Stuart A. Raymond. 2009.
- Religion and Society in England, 1850-1914 by Hugh McLeod. 1996.

Great Britain: Ireland

• Tracing Your Irish Family History by Anthony Adolph. 2009. Review copy donated by Firefly Books Ltd.

Great Britain: Scotland

- Index to Parishes (with Related Sheriff Courts, Commisary Courts and Brughs) by Rosemary Bigwood.
 Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- Tracing Your Scottish Family History by Anthony Adolph. 2009. Review copy donated by Firefly Books Ltd.

Family History

- Bells, Books & Blackboards, A History of Four Generations of Davey Teachers From Wales to England to Canada Commencing July 25, 1852 by Keith W. Davey. 2009. Review copy donated by Keith W. Davey.
- Pictures of the Lambert Family of Craik, Saskatchewan, Canada (Photos courtesy of John Burton and George Hall). Donated by Carol Hall Kaita.
- Rowe Family History, Second Edition compiled by Edithann Rowe Janetski. Donated.
- Summerfallow a family history (Hall Family) by Carol Hall. Donated by Carol Hall Kaita.
- The Gunn's of Good Spirit by Joyce (Gunn) Anaka. 2009. Donated by Joyce Anaka.
- The Hall Family History (with CD) + 2 supplemental editions compiled by Carol Hall Kaita. Donated by Carol Hall Kaita.
- The Lambert Family Tree compiled by Milton and Lucille Lambert, Howard and Lucilla Gipson, and Wayne and Eleanor Taylor. Donated by Carol Hall Kaita.
- The Pollard Family History (with CD) compiled by Carol Hall Kaita. Donated by Carol Hall Kaita.

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Book Reviews

Tracing Your Irish Family History by Anthony Adolph. Richmond Hill, Ontario: Firefly Books, 2009. Paperback. 224 pages. \$29.95 plus postage and handling. Available from Firefly Books Ltd. (www.fireflybooks.com).

In this book, genealogist Anthony Adolph gives insider tips on how best to locate and access specific family information in Ireland, including county archives and libraries, local publications, tax rolls, censuses, religious and civil registers, court and military books, as well as many other more obscure records. He also includes good advice on researching sources in the United States, Canada, England, Wales, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. Fortunately the Internet, digitized archives and DNA sampling have made it easier than ever to reconstruct a family tree.

Abundant photographs, illustrations and authoritative text tell the compelling story of Irish society and emigration, from the early invasions to the Potato Famine and on to today's prominent families worldwide. Adolph also explains how critical historical events in Ireland affected how and where its people lived. He gives step-by-step guidance on vital data resources such as Griffith's Valuation and Tithe Applotments, Fiants and Poor Law Records, Irish place names and Anglicization, surname meanings, prominent pedigrees, genetics, ancient Irish roots and heraldry.

Tracing Your Irish Family History is a comprehensive research tool that gives an historical perspective on Ireland and the lives of the Irish -- a core reference for researching an Irish family tree.

Tracing Your Scottish Family History by Anthony Adolph. Richmond Hill, Ontario: Firefly Books, 2009. Paperback. 224 pages. \$29.95 plus postage and handling. Available from Firefly Books Ltd. (www.fireflybooks.com).

Tracing Your Scottish Family History guides the reader step by step, from "ask your family first" to finding, accessing and understanding obscure local records. Anthony Adolph shares insider tips on how best to search archives, libraries, publications, registers, censuses, tax rolls, debt records, churches, testaments and deeds, and he supplies all relevant contact information. Fortunately the Internet, digitized archives and DNA sampling have made it easier than ever to reconstruct a family tree.

This book's abundant archival photographs and illustrations and Adolph's engaging text describe Scottish society in detail, from the early seanachaidh (druids) and chieftains to Viking genetics. Adolph explains how critical historical events affected how and where Scottish people lived, and he gives comprehensive detail on such important topics as naming patterns, clans and tartans, heraldry, parishes, landholders and tacksmen, the Burghs, sasines, farmers and crofters, and Highland and Lowland families.

Tracing Your Scottish Family History is a comprehensive research tool and easy-to-use guide that gives an historical perspective of Scotland and the lives of its people -- a core reference for researching a Scottish family tree.

Bells, Books & Blackboards; a 156-Year Teaching Dynasty of Frustrations and Enjoyments by Keith W. Davey. Regina, Saskatchewan: self-published, 2009. Soft cover, cerlox bound. 250 pages. To purchase contact Keith W. Davey at (306) 586-5338 or email keithdavey@accesscomm.ca.

The theme of Bells, Books & Blackboards; a 156-Year Teaching Dynasty of Frustrations and Enjoyments is built around the history of four generations of Davey schoolteachers from Wales to England to Canada commencing in 1852. The careers of five teachers and their life experiences are described in surprising frankness. A chapter on Saskatchewan relates its early history, the prairie homesteader's life, the land survey system, the rural school district, the country school and the Alex Youck School Museum in Regina.

This book has special appeal to practicing and retired schoolteachers as well as to the descendants of teachers. One will learn about the teaching profession during the Victorian era in Britain, from elementary school systems to the village school. Rural British life in general is also portrayed. The account then moves to the Canadian prairies describing rural schoolteacher's life from 1920 to 1995 in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Bells, Books & Blackboards, with its many photographs and other illustrations, provides family historians who have teachers in their ancestry, with an excellent resource for determining what their ancestor's life may have been like.

In Memory of:

The following member deceased:

 Lillian Blackwood - December 25, 2008, Regina, SK

Autobiography of P. C. BAYS¹ The History of my Life

I was born in Winnipeg, Canada on August 10th 1884, at the time of the Riel Rebellion. My parents are English and had come out to Canada from England in 1882. They remained in Winnipeg until I was ten years of age and then returned to England.

Of that period of my life, I have rather a vivid recollection. Very well do I remember the house where we lived, surrounded by a large garden, and the wooden side-walk around two sides of it. A large dog we had was one of my greatest friends, who, harnessed to a small cart in summer, and a sleigh in winter, used to drive me about. This together with picnics occasionally on the banks of the Red River, and a journey on the old steam boat "Antelope" were the chief delights of my early Canadian life.

English life to me seemed very strange, after Canadian life. After spending six weeks in Peterborough England, we went to Nottingham where we lived for three years. Nottingham is an old fashioned English town and I thoroughly enjoyed that part of my life, where I went to school and also learnt to swim. From Nottingham we removed to Birmingham, a large manufacturing centre in the Midlands England.

It was here I finished my school days and started to business. Unfortunately, my people were in poor circumstances and I was put in the first situation which came to hand, without them considering whether I was fitted for the work or not. This was in an electrical factory, which did not suit me at all. But employment was scarce and I had to stay and help my parents. After six years in this factory, I got a position as a Telephone Inspector in the National Telephone Company which was more congenial and suited my health better.

While in this position an event happened in my life which has brought me more happiness since, than any other thing I can think of. One of the curates in our Parish ask (sic) me if I would become a Sunday school teacher. After much thought on the matter, I started teaching in the infant's department of the boy's school. I thoroughly enjoyed the work, and it was here I made some of the finest friends it is possible for a man to have.

While engaged in this work, I longed to leave business and become a clergyman. I also felt that God had given me gifts which were not being used to the full in the Telephone Company. If I may use the phrase, I felt like a round peg in a square hole, instead of a round peg in a round hole. So I resolved at the first opportunity, to give up business and enter the ministry. Circumstances were certainly not favourable for me. I was twenty seven years old, my worldly wealth was poor; and above all the greatest obstacle was my voice which had not broken properly, and was utterly unfit for the profession I wished to enter. But following out the old truism of "where there's a will there's always a way," I started to realise (sic) my ambition.

About this time one of our Sunday school teachers told me of an elocutionist, who might cure my voice. I went to him and in six weeks I had a good strong voice.

A fortnight afterwards, Principal Lloyd came to our town appealing for men to go out to Canada in the ministry. I offered myself to the Society he was representing, and was accepted.

So here I am once more back in my native country, fulfilling as I believe the position God intends me to fill.

As I look back on my life though, I believe it has all been a preparation for this. I find that a man who has been in business, and has seen a little of the rough side of life, has a wonderful lot of sympathy and experience, which he would not have got otherwise. So I still believe the words of the poet who said,

"Thou com'st not to thy place by accident, It is the very place God intended for thee."

The work in College is proving very difficult for me during this first term, but I hope it will be more easy next term, when my mind is in a trained condition. I enjoy study, and I hope I shall be successful both in College and in the practical work, and that I shall be useful in my day and generation in trying to leave the world a little better than I found it.

More information about P. C. BAYS:

There was a bit of a problem with the beginning of this search in that I was unsure of the first initial. The handwritten copy looked like Q. C. BAYS but I could not find any information in the Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI) database.

I decided to check the Mantiba Vital Statistics online database and found a Percy Clarence BAYS born on exactly the same date and in the same place as the writer of this autobiography.

that could give more information about the life of R. E. St. Barbe BAKER. The search included a search for all BAKERs with given name beginning with the letter "R". There were four entries that included "St. Barb" and "St. Ba+" which is rather unique so I focused on these entries only.

The Asquith community history book gave the following information:

"We were honored by a visit in May, 1980 from Dr. Richard St. Baibe (sic) Baker, world renowned conservationist and forester and a Baha'i of long standing."²

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In April, 1911, each of the 43 students in a History I class at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon was given an assignment to write their autobiographies. This is a transcription of the original handwritten copy that may be seen in the SGS Library and Research Room.

² "The Baha'l Community in Asquith." *The Asquith Record*. Asquith, Saskatchewan: The Asquith and District Historical Society, c1970. Page 34.

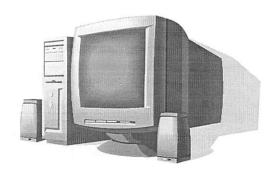
Index of Doukhobors in the 1911 Canada Census¹

BY: JONATHAN J. KALMAKOFF

The following geographic finding aid may be used to locate Doukhobors in the 1911 Canada Census. Search by province, district, sub-district and page number to find a comprehensive listing of Doukhobor settlements (villages, work camps, homesteads and households). Then consult the Library and Archives Canada microfilm copies or online images of the original census to find specific Doukhobor entries.

Manitoba

District No. and Name		Sub-District No. and Description		Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
16	16 Dauphin		Township 34 in ranges 27, 28, 29 west of the 1st M	Village of Benito; Independent Doukhobor households.	10.	T-20340
		67	Township 35 in ranges 27, 28 west of the 1st M	Doukhobor work party.	9.	T-20340
		71	Townships 36, 37 in ranges 27, 28 west of the 1st M	Town of Swan River; Independent Doukhobor households.	23.	T-20340
15	Brandon	49	Brandon Provincial Polls 1 and 2	City of Brandon; Independent Doukhobor households.	16.	T-20340
		53	Brandon Provincial Polls 7 and 8	City of Brandon; Independent Doukhobor households.	20.	T-20340
		55	Brandon Provincial Polls 11 and 12	City of Brandon; Independent Doukhobor households.	9, 16, 18-20, 22.	T-20340
		56	Brandon Provincial Polls 13 and 14 Completion of Brandon	City of Brandon; Independent Doukhobor households.	7.	T-20340



Saskatchewan

District No. and Name	No. and Sub-District No. and Description		Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
210 Mackenzie	3	Townships 25, 26 in ranges 2, 3 west of the 2nd M	Village of Stornoway; Independent Doukhobor farms.	2, 15.	T-20453
	9	Townships 27, 28 in ranges 4, 5 west of the 2nd M	Village of Ebenezer; Doukhobor work party.	1.	T-20453
	10	Townships 27, 28 in ranges 2, 3 west of the 2nd M	Village of Hamton; Communal Doukhobor farm.	17.	T-20453
	11	Townships 27, 28 in range 1 west of the 2nd M and townships 27, 28 in ranges 32, 33 west of the 1st M	Doukhobor village of Petrovka; Independent Doukhobor farms.	4-11.	T-20453
	12	Townships 27, 28 in ranges 30, 31 west of the 1st M	Village of Togo; Doukhobor village of Vossianiye; Independent Doukhobor farms.	12-14.	T-20453
	13	Township 29 in ranges 30, 31 west of the 1st M and township 30 in range 31 west of the 1st M	Doukhobor villages of Tambovka, Trudolyubovo; Independent Doukhobor farms.	3-8, 10- 11.	T-20453
	14	Townships 29, 30 in ranges 32, 33 west of the 1st M, townships 29, 30 in range 1 west of the 2nd M	Town of Kamsack, Village of Veregin; Doukhobor villages of Blagodarnoye, Efremovka, Lyubovnoye, Spasovka, Vernoye, Voskreseniye; Independent Doukhobor farms.	1-3, 7, 9-17, 19-24, 26-53.	T-20453
	15	Townships 29, 30 in ranges 2, 3 west of the 2nd M	Doukhobor villages of Sovetnoye, Rodionovka, Terpeniye; Independent Doukhobor farms.	1, 7-12, 24-26.	T-20453
	16	Townships 29, 30 in ranges 4, 5 west of the 2nd M	Town of Canora; Doukhobor villages of Utesheniye, Goreloye, Blagosklonnoye, Kalmakovo; Independent Doukhobor farms.	2, 5-6, 17-27.	T-20453
	17	Townships 29, 30 in ranges 6, 7 west of the 2nd M	Independent Doukhobor farms.	16-17, 26.	T-20453
	18	Townships 29, 30 in ranges 8, 9, 10 in the west of the 2nd M	Towns of Sheho, Insinger; Communal Doukhobor farms.	7-8, 25.	T-20453
	19	Townships 31, 32, 33 in ranges 7, 8 west of the 2nd M	Independent Doukhobor farms.	17-18.	T-20453
	20	Townships 31, 32, 33 in ranges 5, 6 west of the 2nd M	Village of Buchanan; Doukhobor villages of Novo- Troitskoe, Moiseyevo; Independent Doukhobor farms.	1-23.	T-20453
	21	Townships 31, 32, 33 in range 3 west of the 2nd M	Doukhobor villages of Besednoye, Novoye; Independent Doukhobor farms.	1-7, 15.	T-20453
	22	Townships 31, 32, 33 in ranges 1, 2 west of the 2nd M	Doukhobor villages of Kapustino, Nadezhda, Otradnoye, Smireniye, Blagoveshcheniye; Independent Doukhobor farms.	14-22, 24-31, 33.	T-20453

		24	Township 33 in ranges 30, 31, 32, 33 west of the 1st M, township 31 in ranges 31, 32 west of the 1st M and township 32 in ranges 31, 32, 33 west of the 1st M Townships 34, 35 in ranges 31, 32 west of the 1st M	Village of Pelly; Doukhobor villages of Tikhomirnoye, Kamenka, Lebedevo; Independent Doukhobor farms. Doukhobor villages of Pavlovo, Perekhodnoye, Arkhangelskoye, Gromovoye, Ozvobozhdeniye,	1, 6, 15, 19-23, 27-29. 3, 6-11, 13-25.	T-20453
		25	Townships 34, 35, 36, 37 in ranges 1, 2 west of the 2nd	Lyubomirnoye; Khlebodarnoye, Independent Doukhobor farms. Village of Hyas; Independent Doukhobor farms.	6.	T-20453
		29	M Yorkton	City of Yorkton; Independent Doukhobor households.	4, 24, 26, 33, 35-40, 43-46.	T-20453
		33	Townships 34, 35, 36 in ranges 30, 31 west of the 1st M	Doukhobor villages of Uspeniye, Bogomdannoye, Mikhailovo, Pokrovskoye, Semenovka, Vozneseniye; Vera, Troitskoye, Independent Doukhobor farms.	1-25.	T-20453
212 Prince Albert	ľ	1	Townships 44, 45 in ranges 30, 31, 32 west of the 1st M and range 1 west of the 2nd M, townships 44, 45 in ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 west of the 2nd M, township 44 in range 11 west of the 2nd M, township 45 in ranges 6, 9, 10 west of the 2nd M, township 46 in range 3 west of the 2nd M and township 43 in ranges 11, 12 west of the 2nd M	Doukhobor work party.	21-22.	T-20455
		11	Townships 44, 45 in ranges 5, 6 west of the 3rd M	Doukhobor villages of Spasovka, Pozirayevka, Slavyanka Uspeniye; Independent Doukhobor farms.	6-11, 14.	T-20455
		12	Townships 44, 45 in ranges 7, 8 west of the 3rd M	Doukhobor villages of Troitskoye, Large Gorelovka, Small Gorelovka; Independent Doukhobor farms.	1-3, 8- 11, 15.	T-20455
		30	Prince Albert	City of Prince Albert; Doukhobor work party.	12.	T-20456
		31	Prince Albert	City of Prince Albert; Doukhobor work party.	21.	T-20456
214	Regina	80	Regina	Doukhobor workers.	4.	T-20458
216	Saskatoon	18	Township 39 in ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 west of the 3rd M	Town of Langham; Independent Doukhobor farms.	2, 6, 22.	T-20459
		20	Townships 39, 40 in ranges 9, 10 west of the 3rd M	Village of Borden; Doukhobor villages of Pokrovka; Independent Doukhobor farms.	18-19.	T-20459
		26	Townships 42, 43, 43a in ranges 1, 2, 3 west of the 3rd	Town of Rosthern; Independent Doukhobor farms.	52-53, 57.	T-20459

	28	Townships 42, 43 in ranges	Doukhobor villages of Petrovka,	7-10,	T-20459
		6, 7 west of the 3rd M	Terpeniye; Independent	13-15,	
			Doukhobor farms.	19-21.	
	31	Saskatoon Ward 2	City of Saskatoon; Independent	9, 66.	T-20459
			Doukhobor households.		
	33	Saskatoon Ward 3	City of Saskatoon; Independent	34-36.	T-20459
			Doukhobor households.		
	44	Township 39 in range 8	Doukhobor villages of	1-4.	T-20459
		west of the 3rd M	Bogdanovka, Kirilovka;		
			Independent Doukhobor farms.		

Alberta

District No. and Name		•		Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
4	Medicine Hat	32	Townships 11, 12, 13, 14 in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 west of the 4th M	Town of Suffield; Doukhobor work party.	7.	T-20329
		35	Townships 15, 16, 17, 18 in ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 west of the 4th M	Town of Carlstadt; Doukhobor work party.	19-20.	T-20329
		40	Townships 18, 19 in ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 west of the 4th M	Town of Milo; Doukhobor work party.	14-16.	T-20329

British Columbia

District No. and Name		No. and Sub-District No. and Description		Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
9 Kootenay		35	Ymir Riding	Villages of Thrums, Tarrys, Independent Doukhobor farms; Brilliant Communal Doukhobor villages.	2-3, 10- 38.	T-20334
		39	Nelson	City of Nelson; Doukhobor work party.	39-40.	T-20334
		53	Grand Forks Riding	City of Grand Forks; Doukhobor work party.	5.	T-20334
		54	Grand Forks Riding	West Grand Forks; Communal Doukhobor villages.	10-20.	T-20334
		55	Grand Forks	City of Grand Forks; Doukhobor work party.	7.	T-20334
		56	Grand Forks Riding	City of Grand Forks; Doukhobor work party.	1.	T-20334

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Diary of Elizabeth McFadden Coombs

BY: MRS. JOS. S. COOMBS, CALGARY

This article was submitted by Bernice Lawrence. Information has been printed as it appeared in the diary.

Mr. & Mrs. John McFadden and five children, and Mr. & Mrs. Plaxton and three children, and Mr. Ben Plaxton left London, Ontario, in June 1879. The following account of their long journey was written by Elizabeth McFadden, age 14 years, now Mrs. Jos. Coombs, W. Calgary.



Colliston 1904

Back Ro L to R: Tom McFadden, Fred McFadden, ?

2nd Row: Ruby McFadden, Minnie McFadden, Jessie McFadden, Florence

Coombs, Annie Coombs.

1st Row: Lizzy Coombs, John & Mary McFadden, Joseph Coombs

Down Front: Jack Coombs & Harry Coombs

Left London, Ont., on June 3rd, 1879, travelling by Grand Trunk Railway and Michigan Central to Mikwaukee, thence to St. Boniface, Man., crossed the Red River on a ferry and camped on Assiniboine, near Old Fort Garry Gate for three weeks, starting on the long drive to Prince Albert on July 3rd.

<u>July 3rd</u> - After leaving the horses baulked, and after going about 100 yards the harness broke, then two hours to get through a mud hole, drove two miles further, cart axle broke and had to camp for the night.

<u>July 4th</u> - Ben & Tom went to Winnipeg on horseback for a new axle. After getting things in shape we started, had good roads for four miles, then came to another mud-hole a mile long, went through a man's yard to avoid a mud-hole and paid \$1.00 for the privilege; then we camped for the night and the mosquitoes were terrible.

<u>July 5th</u> - Started early and had splendid roads, forded three creeks about three feet deep, camped for noon - rested two hours; started again when the oxen fell down. Came to a man ploughing, traveled thirteen miles that day and saw large herds of cattle and horses.

Sunday.

- $\underline{\text{July } 6^{th}}$ It rained all night and a man lay by our fire; the children went and picked strawberries and the women made pies and biscuits and had a good dinner. Baked our 'pies in a Dutch oven or reflector.
- <u>July 7th</u> Did not start very early; had splendid roads all the way and had no trouble with the oxen. Passed two trains of freighters; one train contained 76 horses and carts; crossed creek and camped about 7 p.m. beside some half-breeds.
- <u>July 8th</u> Started very early had a very poor day. The men waded up to their knees in water. There was no wood and our bread ran out. We could not make any, so we had oatmeal, sugar and water. At supper time we got some wood and water, and we had some porridge and meat. A man came to get his supper; he had meat and cake and all we could give was cup of tea; he traveled on foot.
- July 9th Made another early start without our breakfast; had some oatmeal and water on the road; had to double to cross the creek; it was very hard work. Camped at 11 a.m. and let the horses feed. We could not eat as there was no wood to be got, so we had a little more oatmeal and water. The children cried for bread, but we could not get any wood to bake bread. Have not seen wood for the last three days. Camped at three o'clock where there was lots at wood and water, and we baked bannock and cake, boiled meat, beans and rice for supper, and were prepared for our long siege. Camped at Poplar Point that was the seventh day.
- <u>July 10th</u> The oxen strayed away during the night; the boys traveled all morning and found them five miles away. We started at noon and had a great many mud-holes to cross. Our pony got stuck and the oxen had to pull us out. We camped on a beautiful hill with while (sic) poplar trees; it was a lovely night and the mosquitoes were not too bad.
- July 11th Started early and again encountered many mud-holes. We crossed a bridge and paid a man \$1.00 for the privilege; it was across a long lake; got some milk from a half-breed; started at three p.m. and later stopped and gathered strawberries. Came out on the main road near the village of Poplar Point.
- July 12th Started at 5 a.m.; had splendid roads and made seven miles by nine a.m. Camped at High Bluff and fed the horses. The Orangemen passed on their way to Portage la Prairie. Started at noon and had good roads for some distance; then had to double up over a large mud-hole; then had good roads all the way to Portage la Prairie. Arrived there at 7 p.m. Mr. Carruthers met us as soon as we arrived. There were some lovely fields of grain and farms. Mrs. Plaxton and myself went and bought some bread; got four loaves for 25 cents. Camped near a house and got plenty of water. It looked like rain. Sunday,
- <u>July 13th</u> Terrific thunder-storm, not much rain very warm. Some gentlemen came to call. In the evening we went to a log church; there was a 'melodeon and a choir, and a minister from Toronto preached.

- <u>July 14th</u> We did not start on our journey to-day, but rested and did our washing and went to call on Mrs. Dr. Haggarty; had a pleasant visit then went shopping; saw a man who had been a clerk in Walker & Sons in London, Ont. Father and mother went and bought 100 lbs. of Pemican.
- July 15th Mother baked all morning and I went up town; we started again at noon; had good roads and camped at Rat Tail Creek near Kenneth McKenzie's farm. An old Indian came along begging.
- <u>July 16th</u> Started early this morning; passed several freighters; saw several lovely farms; fed oxen at 8 a.m.; forded a creek; camped at Snake Creek; made 15 miles that day.
- <u>July 17th</u> Started very early; good roads. We are now in the Northwest Territory. Many half-breeds camped here.
- <u>July 18th</u> Rained in the morning; did not start until late in the day; went through McKinnon's field and went over a bridge he built and paid 90 cents for going through his yard; then went through a bush about a mile long. Camped for dinner at a creek; it rained all morning; lots of strawberries; went through some beautiful hills and fields of grain. Saw some Indians but could not understand them.
- <u>July 19th</u> Started early before sunrise. Came four miles to Pine Creek. Had breakfast and fed the oxen; had lovely roads, had our dinner in .the middle of prairie no wood or water camped at Boggey Creek; made 10 miles that day.

Sunday,

- <u>July 29th</u> Rested to-day and baked all morning. A Minister called to see us in the midst of our cooking; went for a walk in the afternoon; a great many freighters passed us to-day; cool this evening.
- July 21st Rained all night; had very muddy roads; had a very bad time crossing a creek; had to double and .also to pay to cross the bridge. Forded two creeks and lost our Englishman who went another way.
- <u>July 22nd</u> Had a better day; camped and had our dinner at 11 a.m., and then came into Rapid City. It is a very small place; a squaw came selling some berries; it was very stony coming over the hills, then struck a road leading to Shoal Lake. Camped for the night; banked the tent with sod but could not keep out the mosquitoes; they were worse than ever.
- <u>July 23rd</u> It rained all night; did not start until ten a.m., Had bad roads all the way and very cold. We camped at noon on a strawberry patch; had a very bad time with the horses; drove then (sic) tandem and they would not work together. Had berries and pancakes for tea. We camped by a lake; the boys shot a muskrat, but it drowned and they did not get it.
- <u>July 25th</u> The roads not very good; made about four miles before noon. We camped and rested two hours. Started again but our horses did not get along well. Fell down twice. Passed Salt Lake. It is a pretty lake, but very salty. Camped on a hill by poplar trees, mosquitoes very bad.
- <u>July 26th</u> Started very early; had to leave our horse on the road; had a great many creeks to cross; camped and rested for two hours; started again and reached Shoal Lake about five p.m.

Sunday,

July 27th - Rested to-day, a nice day; no church. Police around here; visited a Mr. Marshall in the evening; was sick all night; it was very cool

<u>July 28th</u> - Started at sun-rise; when we reached a creek had to unload; had a great many creeks to cross; Camped for noon and baked bannocks; started again and made ten miles to-day.

<u>July 29th</u> - Started early; had to double up crossing many creeks; crossed an old bridge; some very steep hills. Made Birtail Creek (Birtle); a pretty place, not very well settled.

<u>July 30th</u> - Another early start; came to 28 sloughs before dinner; had better roads; came in view of Fort Ellice. There were great hills to go up; crossed Assiniboine River on a bridge; then climbed hills, it taking three oxen to take up a cart with 800 lbs. Fort Ellis is a beautiful place, but no farming country.

July 31st - Rested to-day; early in the morning the Indians came around and stayed all day, it being Treaty time. Mother went to the Fort and did some shopping and got me a pair of moccasins. We went and get our effects, which came by boat from Fort Garry to Fort Ellis. We bought a new horse and cart and loaded up with our freight. The Indians stole three oxen, killed them and ate them - they were nearly starving. The Hudson Bay Factor was Mr. MacBeth.

<u>August 1st</u> - In the night the Indian dogs got at our meat and Father got up end fired several shots at them. We left early and in passing the Indian tents they came out and laughed at us. It was down hill all the way to Qu'Appelle River. Had a great many sand banks to go through; the raspberries were very plentiful.

<u>August 2nd</u> - Made an early start; passed the McDougall party, the Rev. Mr. Whiteside with them. He is going to preach to-morrow. We are trying to camp near him. We are within two miles of Cut Arm Creek.

Sunday,

August 3rd - Rested to-day. In the afternoon Mr. William Miller and son from Prince Albert called. He is going to Port Huron, Ont. for his Mother-in-law. In the evening all went and heard Mr. Whiteside preach

August 4th - Started very early this morning; had very rutty roads and had a hard time crossing Cut Arm Creek; The McDougalls passed us again, we passing them later. We camped at night; without wood, except what we carried.

<u>August 5th</u> - Started very early. Passed the McDougalls again; camped and got milk from them. Had breakfast where there was lots of wood and water. From there we crossed the Pheasant Plains; camped at night about five miles from bush.

August 6th - Had breakfast before starting and reached Touchwood Hills and had dinner. It is a very hilly place and some pretty scenery; traveled very late.

<u>August 7th</u> - We are still in the Touchwood Hills. They are very long – not so many sloughs, but the roads are very rough. There is a party going to Prince Albert; they have a cow and we get plenty of milk.

<u>August 8th</u> - We did not start very early as something got into Mrs. Plaxton's Bird-cage and killed one bird and hurt the other, but he is getting better. We have not seen the McDougall party for several days. Mother lost her shawl; the days are getting cooler.

<u>August 9th</u> - Had Breakfast before we started; had many sloughs to go through; the cattle ate the half-breeds flour to-night, and they had to borrow from us. Mr. .Plaxton lost his axe, and the boys will have to go back for it. Travelled late to-night and had to double up over a slough. It was mid-night when we got to bed. A lizard crept over my arm. We fixed the tent so that no more could get in.

Sunday,

August 10th - Very warm; rested today; camped on higher ground; very cool to-night.

August 11th - Started very early this morning; caught up with Judge Rouleau; they brought us some milk and they said there were over three hundred carts passed them on Sunday morning. We got to the Fort at noon (Touchwood Hills). We had some of our freight taken to Prince Albert by freighters.

August 12th - Another very early start; at noon we cooked enough to cross the plains; it is very cool tonight.

August 13th - Did not start as early as usual; fixed an axle; had breakfast; the oxen are very lame; got wood and water, and prepared to cross the great salt plain; the half-breeds are with us; travelled very late to-night.

August 14th - Crossed the plains; the oxen not much better; this morning two policemen passed; one was sick; Mother gave him some pain-killer. He was better in the evening. The Hon. Mathew Ryan passed us on his way to Battleford to hold court. The policeman's name was S. J. Donaldson.

<u>August 15th</u> - Started about seven a.m. Could not travel fast owing to lame oxen. Passed several trains of freighters on their way to Winnipeg.

August 16th - The oxen seem much worse to-day; had to travel slow; passed a man going to Winnipeg from Glencoe, Ont. Then we got to Humboldt at noon; camped there. The half-breeds who are with us have gone on; they were in a hurry to get to Prince Albert. In the afternoon Capt. Moore came from Prince Albert to send a telegram. The people in charge of the telegraph office were named Weldon, and a sister lived with them names Maggie Leggatt.

Sunday.

August 17th - Rested to-day. Could not find the oxen for some time. Went over to the station for dinner. The family came for supper and I remained all night with Maggie Leggatt.

August 18th - Did not start until 9 a.m. Left the lame oxen with the telegraph operator. We came along quickly. In the evening Mr. Plaxton's horse gave out. We are traveling along by the telegraph posts now; had a bad thunder-storm; very cool.

August 19th - Humboldt plains; started very early; met some hunters; made across plains to-day.

August 20th - Made a good day to-day; went through lots of brush wood; camped about three miles from river.

<u>August 21st</u> - Made South branch of Saskatchewan River about ten a.m. There were lots of Indians. The men got four of them to get us over the ferry; got over about 2 p.m. Found a bag full of tent pegs; got up the hill, camped and fed the horses. The Indians came around, so we picked up and went three miles further.

<u>August 22nd</u> - Travelled all day and camped at night at St. Laurent Mission. Father Andre was in charge and we bought potatoes from him.

<u>August 23rd</u> - We got breakfast in the Mission; had a great deal of brush to go through. The Surveyors are camped near us. We met Thos. MacKay and several others; camped to-night at McFarlane's Farm (Miners Creek).

Sunday,

August 24th - Just rested all day.

August 25th - Started at 10 a.m. Rained. Got to beginning of settlement where we camped.

<u>August 26th</u> - Started and came through the Mission (Prince Albert). Camped at Moore's mill. Mr. Jack McKenzie called to see us. After dinner started and went as far as Capt. Young's farm, five miles east of the Mission where we settled.

The writer, Elizabeth McFadden, 14 years old, lived on a homestead adjoining this Mission, and in December 1881, married Jos. S. Coombs, the Rev. Arthur Whiteside officiating. She continued to live there until October 1918, when she took up her residence in Calgary.

Thomas , Frederick, Jessie, Elizabeth (Lizzy) and Annie who died in 1900 were the children of John & Mary (Smith) McFadden who made the trip from Ontario to NWT listed in Lizzy Coombs diary.

Elizabeth Inctadolen Coombs Dec 12/36

Elizabeth 'Lizzie' (McFadden) Coombe

From the Archive - Vital Records

The following births, deaths and marriages were extracted from SGS *Births, Deaths and Marriages* publications.



Birth:

Baxter: 11 January 1895 in Regina at Lonsdale Lodge a son to the wife of Samuel Baxter a local merchant. L. 24 Jan 1895.

Bryan: At Edmonton, Alberta on 28 September 1900, the wife of Mr. J. G. Bryan, of a daughter. Leader 11 October 1900.

Knight: On September 23, 1900, to the wife of Eric Ayshford Knight of a son at Wolverley House, near Kidderminster, England. Leader 27 September 1900.

Palmer: 14 March 1891 near Virden to the wife of Thos. Palmer, a

daughter. S. 27 March 1891.





Anderson: 13 January 1905 - Regina SK, Mr. William Anderson, age 79 years, father of S. W. Anderson, druggist of Regina. He was born in Westham Essex County, England, came to western Canada from London, Ontario in 1880 and held the position of Indian Agent at Edmonton for many years, then to Regina in 1888, retired in 1896. Leader 18 January 1905. Informative obit.

Richardson: 25 March 1904 – Regina, Mrs. Richardson, age 77 years, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson. Married on the 5 April 1883 in Ontario, came west to Regina on 14 April 1883. A native of New Brunswick, born near St. John on 8 September 1826, emigrated to Upper Canada in 1833 and settled at Blenheim. Survived by her husband and one daughter. Leader 30 March 1904. Long Obit.

Tinning: 25 April 1898 Regina. Mr. R.J. Tinning received word by wire of the death of his father at Toronto. He had been ill for a considerable time, and in February when Mr. Tinning visited Toronto, he went down in response to a summons which stated that his father was sinking. However at that time he rallied. "The Telegram" says of decease – "Death removed a well known resident of Toronto yesterday in the person of Richard Tinning, who had lived at 46 Murray Street for a number of years. He suffered from dropsy of the heart. Mr. Tinning was born in England in 1825, and was brought to Toronto when seven years old by is parents, and had lived here ever since. In partnership with his father Mr. Tinning was owner of the wharf known by his name, situated at the foot of York Street, for many years the place from whence started the Niagara Steamers. From about 1848 until 1858 Mr. Tinning was interested in the old race course on the Kingston road, as it was then known, now Queen Street east, at present the

site of the baseball grounds. When the Don bridge was swept away by the great freshets in the spring of 1850 Mr. Tinning chartered the old 'horse boat', converted it into a floating bridge and ferried passengers over the river, each one paying a York shilling, or twelve and a half cents, for the round trip. The regular boatmen objected to Tinning's enterprise, and in the night sank the bridge and thus stopped interference with their gains. Mr. Tinning is survived by his wife, a daughter Mrs. Duke of Amherstburg, and four sons, Robert Jr., of Regina, Richard Jr., of the G.T.R. freight department, and Thomas and John both living in Toronto. The deceased was councilman for St. George's Ward from 1863 to 1867, and alderman in the same ward for three years commencing with 1874. He was in his early days famous as an oarsman. Leader 5 May 1898.



Marriage

Adam /Brice: 11 June 1895 in Touchwood Hills, St. Lukes Church by the Rev. Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Charlotte Marion Campbell the eldest daughter of Wm. Hogarth Adam, MRCSE., Deputy Insp. Gen. of Hosp. & Fleets, R.N., & grand-daughter of Maj. Gen. Simon Fraser, Patron Clan Fraser of Canada to Wm. Brice a Touchwood ranches, son of the late Frances Brice of Balls Somerset, England. S. 27 June 1895.

Beatie / McAra: 18 October 1900, Mr. Jas. McAra of the Indian Head Vidette was away last week on his wedding tour to Ontario where he was married to Miss M. G. Beatie of Fergus, Ontario. Leader 18 October 1900.

Brock / Archibald: A quiet but pretty wedding took place at Mrs. Jas. Archibald's residence, Condie at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, Feb. 8th, when her second daughter, Ada was united in marriage to Mr. J. B. Brock of Lumsden, Sask. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. Arnett, pastor of the Methodist Church Lumsden, assisted by Rev. A. Elliott, pastor of Rae Street Methodist Church, Regina in the presence of immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The bride was given away by her brother. Miss Laura Archibald, sister of the bride, acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Percy Hoar, of Bethune, supported the groom. The wedding march was played by Miss Alma Cullum, cousin of the bride. After a dainty wedding luncheon, the happy couple left for a two months tour through the eastern provinces. Many beautiful gifts testified to the esteem in which the bride is held. Upon returning, Mr. and Mrs. Brock will take up their residence in Lumsden, where they will be "at home" after April first.

MacLeod / McPherson: 25 September, 1902 - The Boston Post of September 26 records the marriage which occurred on the 25th of M. J. MacLeod of Moose Jaw, N.W.T., to Miss Jeanette Marguerite McPherson of Boston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Scott F. Hersey, pastor of the Berkeley Presbyterian church. The bride is a graduate of the Emerson School of Oratory. The groom is a brother of Mr. D. D. Macleod of Regina and S. McLeod, ex-M.L.A., of Prince Albert, and is one of Moose Jaws most successful business men. Leader 9 October 1902.



Computer Column

BY: CHRISTINA KRISMER



At the AGM and Conference in April I once again had the opportunity to talk about "Computer Toys". I would like to share some of the information with you the *Bulletin* readers.

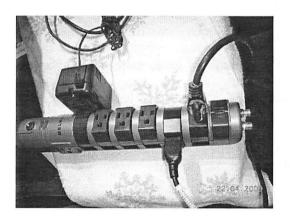
Some of the "Toys" we looked at were:

- A neat, small, compact notebook – net-book. The one I used had a 160 GB hard drive, a certified network wireless connection, built in speakers, 3 USB 2 ports, 5-in-1 card reader for storage expansion and more, along with Windows XP Home. It measures 9 x 7 x 1½ inches and weighs about 2 lbs.

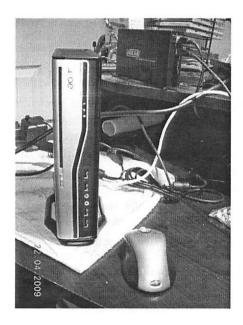
It is very portable and would be easy to carry when going on a research trip. I think it might well replace the handheld device for me as I could take my whole file with me and readily share it visually with others as it has a bigger screen for viewing. Battery life I believe is about 4 hours.

A drawback may be there is no CD or DVD drive. Any installation would require a portable CD drive or could be done with a memory stick. The cost for these is around \$400.

- Power bars with swivel plug-ins, allowing for better use of all plug-ins, especially when you need more space for the bigger, transformer style plug-ins. They cost about \$50. Picture below.



- Also available are surge protectors that plug directly into your double wall outlet. There are 3 outlets on each edge. These can be turned to the side so that the plugs are flush with the wall making it less likely to be hit with a table leg, kicked or require extra space for the cord plugs. It will save plug-in ends from being bent or damaged or an unwanted loss of power because it became unplugged. These cost about \$20.
- If you are in the market for a new computer or have limited space you may be interested in purchasing what I call a space saver. It is a compact, but still powerful computer unit. It can be put on a stand or lie flat on your desktop. These measure approximately 8 x 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inches. The picture below will give you an idea of the size.



- Memory sticks today have more capacity to store information. The last one I saw (at a good price also) was a 16 GB considerably more than the initial 128 or 256 MB ones. Prices vary depending if you can get them on a sale.
- Digital picture frames are also changing from the frame type that sits on a desk or table. A Christmas gift was a ball style tree ornament that allowed you to see digital pictures on the ball. After Christmas you can place it on a stand and view the pictures on your desk or table.

- Some of you are familiar with story booking and album creations. A company "Creative Memories" has two software programs that may be of interest -Memory Manager and Storybook Creator. Both are easy to learn and use. What some may be interested in doing is creating a brief family history book with pictures and some stories or history. These can then be printed as books (20 up to 100 pages) and as many copies made as you want or once the book has been put together you may allow others to purchase their own copies. A copy of the program "StoryBook Creator" can be downloaded (free) from the Creative Memories website: http://www.creativememories.ca or you may wish to contact your local demonstrator. The other program "Memory Manager" helps you store and sort your pictures as well as crop, adjust, edit them. All your pictures go into one file but you can link each picture to several folders without making another copy of the picture.

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A recent email I received had the following information that I think will be of interest for many of you. In March the BBC had a news story link to a "new" archive. This is the link to the story:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk/7940540.stm

It seems that the Original Red Cross records of WW1 and some WW2 casualties have been found at the Red Cross Headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. They have been sitting in storage. No one has asked to view them. They are now being digitized and plans are to make them available for the 100th anniversary of the start of WW1 in 2014. These original records list names, service numbers, where they were killed or captured, type of wounds, if killed "exactly" where they are buried, etc. The Germans were meticulous in reporting to the Red Cross on every fatality and capture.

To read more information log onto the above link.

Libraries- public and genealogy alike are assisting us with our genealogy research by subscribing to Internet databases such as Heritage Quest, Ancestry.ca, Godfrey Memorial Library, World Vital World Records and more. Check with your local library as which or what databases they are accessing.

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The 1916 Western Canada census is not easy to search. The outline given on Library and Archives Canada (LAC) giving townships and ranges needs more information to make the census more easily searchable.

After an attempt on a search I decided to prepare a "Finding Aid" with a more detailed outline of the census areas. This finding aid outlines the townships, ranges and towns and cities on each reel. In some cases such as the census of larger centres like Regina and Saskatoon there are a number of sub-districts for each. For example Regina City has sub-districts labelled from A – P. Saskatoon sub-districts go from A – K. At present you will have to go through each in an attempt to find the people you are looking for. Hopefully these can be further identified into areas (streets or addresses) to at least allow searchers to go to that subdivision. That will be my next project. Also included in the finding aid is a list of all the Indian Reserves in Saskatchewan in which the census was done. There are a couple of Manitoba reserves listed in Saskatchewan so it may be wise to check the Manitoba and Alberta reels for any Saskatchewan reserves that could be listed there. The Indian Reserves can all be found on the last reel for Saskatchewan -T-219956, listed between the Manitoba and Alberta Indian reserves.

SGS is planning to put this "finding aid" on line as soon as it is proofed. Check their site for availability.

Here is an example of what the aid can help you with:

The LAC outline for microfilm T-21943 indicates that it covers Saskatchewan - Qu'Appelle-sub-district 23 (Townships 19-21) / Saskatchewan - Saltcoats - sub-district 12 (Townships 37-39). With this description it is difficult to locate the actual legal descriptions without extensive searching.

The finding aid gives more information to make your search your search less time consuming or frustrating. This is some of what you will see:

The beginning of the microfilm starts with District #26 Qu'Appelle sub-districts 23-27. This is followed with District #27 Regina - sub-districts 1 townships 16, 17, 18; range 17 W; sub-district 2, townships 16

... continued on page 77

Cemetery Program

BY: LINDA NEELY SGS Cemetery Coordinator



The SGS Seminar in April was a good opportunity to refresh our enthusiasm for cemetery recordings. Thank you to all who stopped by the cemetery display to discuss and make plans for the summer recording trips. It's going to be

another good year, I can tell. Please make sure you check with us before heading out to the cemetery, we try to avoid "double recording" and end up with two people doing the same cemetery.

By now you are likely aware that the SGS website has a searchable database of the burial records we have collected. That is a direct result of the work done by our volunteers who enter the data in the SRI program. We are working very hard to get all of our recorded cemeteries in the database so if anyone would like to volunteer for that chore, please let us know. We can get you set up fairly quickly with a simple spreadsheet tool and the records.

The following RM maps are needed (not HOME maps):

Tecumseh RM#65 Chaplin RM #164 Touchwood RM #248 Keys RM #303 Bjorkdale RM #426 Pense RM #160 Riverside RM #168 Arm River RM #252 Elfros RM #307 Prior to purchasing RM maps, please contact SGS office at (306) 780-9207 or e-mail **saskgenealogy@sasktel.net** to make sure it hasn't already been donated by someone.



274.10 Roman Catholic Cemetery (Burgis)

Some last words of note:

Friends applaud, the comedy is finished.~~ Ludwig van Beethoven, composer, d. March 26, 1827.

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... Computer Column continued from page 76.

and 17; ranges, 18, 19, 20 W2. Then sub-districts 3(A – P) township Regina City. After that there is sub-district 4, township 18; ranges 18, 19, 20 W2. Each of these is listed with the number of pages in each sub-district.

From the LAC outline I would have had to search several microfilms before I would have found the

township and range that I was looking for. You will still need to know the townships and ranges to find individuals as in the 1906 census but the aid should make it easier.

Good luck with your search.

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Announcements

Yorkshire Family History Fair

Saturday, 27 June 2009 at York Racecourse (Knavesmire Exhibition Centre) from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm. All the usual stalls with such a major event. Free car parking. Admission £4.00 - Cafeteria facilities.

Semaine de généalogie/Genealogy Week 2009 You may be interested to learn that Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society and la Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais, with the assistance of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, have launched the initial Semaine de généalogie/Genealogy Week from 19-24 July 2009. This program intends to bring out-of-town genealogists to Ottawa and Gatineau for a week of tutorials and hands-on research at the many archives and repositories in the area. Additional information at http://ogsottawa.on.ca/genealogyweek.php.

39th Annual GRHS Convention

Hosted by Black Hills GRHS Chapter at the Ramkota Hotel & Convention Center in Rapid City, SD on September 9-13, 2009. Theme: Living Our Grandparent's Dreams. Convention schedule available at GRHS website: http://www.grhs.org/

news/2009convention.htm.

Celebrate Your Anglo-Celtic Roots!

15th Annual British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) Family History Conference 18-20 September 2009 at Library and Archives Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Something for Everyone. Special Focus on Scotland. Expert speakers on Family History and Genealogy Research. For registration information phone (613) 234-2520, e-mail conference@bifhsgo.ca or website: www.bifhsgo.ca.

Bukovinafest 2009

Bukovina Society of the Americas celebrating the 20th Anniversary of the Society in Ellis, Kansas on September 17-19, 2009. Further information, e-mail tmlenterprises@sbcglobal.net.

Mark Your Calendar!

Roots Heritage 2010 the international conference on family history to be held in Montreal June 2010.

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Queries

LADYBROD: Looking for descendants of Mike and Anna or Josephina LADYBROD. In the 1906 Census Index, Page 29, they were in the Mackenzie District, Subdistrict 14, Townships 29, 30, 31, Range 2 west of the 2nd M. They were listed as "?ADABROD". Mike & Anna with 2 children, Lena & Joseph. In the 1911 Census, they became "ELABRODA" Mike & Josephina with 3 children Lena age 7 b.1903, Joseph, 5, b.1905 & Ellia, 2, b.1909. They were in Mackenzie, 15, Townships 29 in 1911. I have information on Joseph and his descendants. Did Lena & Ellia marry? Did they have children? Cathy Blackburn, 25 Algonquin Avenue, Kirkland Lake ON P2N 1C1 or e-mail: timetrav@nt.net.

Notices



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: saskgenealogy@sasktel.net

Cut-off for Bulletins are: July 15, 2009; October 15, 2009; January 15, 2010 and April 15, 2010.

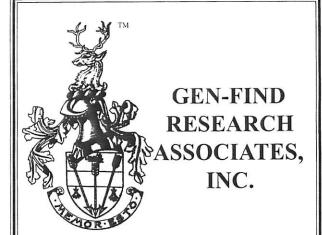
Call for Articles

SGS is looking for articles to publish in future editions of the Bulletin.

We like to publish a variety of information in each issue, but we must receive a variety of articles in order to do this.

- Pictures, graphs, diagrams, etc. are welcome.
- If your article is printed in one of our issues,
 YOU receive a complimentary copy of the
 Bulletin that the article is printed in.

Submissions can be mailed or e-mailed. Send to: SGS, c/o Bulletin, PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1.



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Reminder

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society is **open the 3rd Saturday of the Month** from November to March. The following Saturdays are:

November 21, 2009 December 19, 2009 January 16, 2010 February 20, 2010 March 20, 2010

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, SK S0K 0M0. Meetings: 2nd Wed. (except July & August). May-Dec. 7:30 pm & Jan-April 2:00 pm at Biggar Branch Resource Center, Canada Post Building. Contact: R. W. Chamberlain #(306)948-3638. E-mail: rwcambe@sasktel.net

BORDER BRANCH: RR 5, Lloydminster, AB T9V 3A1. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except June, July & December) 7:00 pm at Lloydminster Public Library (Ken Burke Meeting Room, lower level). Contact: Lynne Smith # (780)875-8698. E-mail: vl smith@telusplanet.net

CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH: Box 298, Central Butte, SK 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, SK S0G 0V0. Meetings: 3rd Mon. 2:00 pm at Craik Library. Contact: Pauline Dixon #(306)734-2249

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 272, Mankota, SK S0H 2W0. Meetings: 3rd Tues (except July & August) at 7:30 pm at Mankota RM Office. Contact: Linda Calvin #(306)478-2314 or e-mail: Della Sanders at jsanders@xplornet.com

GRENFELL BRANCH: Box 537, Grenfell, SK S0G 2B0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. 2:00 pm at Grenfell Regional Library. Contact: Sandra Karlunchuk (306)697-3234

MOOSE JAW BRANCH: Box 154, Briercrest, SK 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, SK S0E 1A0. Meetings: 1st Tues. (except June to September) 1:30 pm at Old Broadway School Building. Contact: Blair Gordon #(306)752-2168. E-mail: gordbl@sasktel.net

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

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 331, Maryfield, SK S0G 3K0. Meetings: 3rd Wed (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public Library. Contact: Gerald Adair #(306)646-4952. E-mail: gerry.pat@sasktel.net

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: PO Box 9, Prince Albert, SK S6V 5R4. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except June, July, August & Dec.) 7:30 pm at Optimist Bldg under Grandstand in Exhibition Grounds (Lion's Club Room). Contact: James Wilm #(306)764-3632. E-mail: jameswilm@sasktel.net

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 68, Kelvington, SK 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 SGS Library, 1514 11th Avenue. Contact: Robert Ewart #(306)584-2582. E-mail: bluebirder@sasktel.net

SASKATOON BRANCH: Box # 32004, #3 - 402 Ludlow Street, Saskatoon, SK S7S 1M7. Meetings: 3rd Thurs. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Albert Community Centre, 610 Clarence Avenue S., 3rd floor. Contact: Eleanor Ritchie #(306)653-1285. E-mail: eritchie@sasktel.net

SOUTHEAST BRANCH: Box 795, Carnduff, SK S0C 0S0. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm alternating at Oxbow Public Library or Carnduff Public Library. Contact: Lynette Lang #(306)482-3378. E-mail: cl.lang@sasktel.net or Evelyn Dreher #(306)483-2865. E-mail: medreher@sasktel.net.

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH: 321 North Railway Street E., Swift Current, SK S9H 1C6. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except June, July, August & December) 7:30 pm at the above address (basement). Contact: Bob and Joanne Jensen #(306)773-0280. E-mail: jensen@sasktel.net

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 472, Eston, SK SOL 1A0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. (April to June & Sept to Nov) 9:30 am at Wheatland Regional Library. Contact: Gail Milton #(306)962-3382.

WEYBURN BRANCH: PO Box 66, Griffin, SK S0C 1G0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. (except July & August) 6:30 pm at Weyburn Public Library - Meeting Room Contact: Blanche Fleming #(306)842-2593. E-mail: bl.fleming@sasktel.net or Lorna Bossenberry #(306)842-6217. E-mail: bossenberry@sasktel.net

YORKTON BRANCH: 30 Pinkerton Bay, Yorkton, SK S3N 3C9. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Yorkton Public Library. Contact: Dawn Peturson #(306)783-0182. E-mail: ammadawn@sasktel.net

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 (SASE) OR return postage must be provided with <u>all</u> research requests. Non-Canadian residents - fees are payable in US funds 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 be processed when the cheque has cleared through the bank. Basic searches can take up to 4 to 6 weeks from this time. Researches paid by cash, money order, Visa or MasterCard will be processed and started immediately.

Basic Search of Saskatchewan Records

\$41 CDN / \$41 US / £23 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: Homestead index & file / Obituary index / Cemetery index & file / Local histories / Newspaper index / SRI / Census Index (1891, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916) / Family Histories (SGS Library Catalogue). Up to \$2 worth of copying plus postage is included. Beyond that copying charges will be quoted.

Saskatchewan Obituary Search

Particular Search - \$3 per obituary. General Search - \$5 per surname, plus .30¢ per page for photocopying. Search based on obit index database online \$2 plus copies. 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

\$4 per name if the name of the cemetery is given. \$6 per surname if the name of the cemetery is given. \$15 per name if all cemeteries in a Rural Municipality need to be checked. Search based on Burial Index database online is \$2.

SGS Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI)

General Search - \$5 per surname - all entries for a particular surname. Includes up to 5 pages of printouts, quote for entries beyond this number. Particular Search - \$4 for one name. Includes up to 3 pages of printouts. Look-ups and copying as a result of the SRI Search - \$2 per source plus .30¢ per page for copies.

Index to Births, Marriages & Deaths

3 year search - \$12 per person. For a marriage record both parties are considered as one. Your report will include the information from the index as well as information about how to obtain the original record.

- · England & Wales 1837-1894; 1900; 1901; 1912-1914
- Ontario Births 1869-1911; Marriages 1869-1926; Deaths 1869-1936

Saskatchewan Homestead Search

\$17 - Provide the name of the homesteader and the legal land description. \$19 - Provide the name of the homesteader and a community name or general area/location in Saskatchewan where the homestead could have been.

EFFECTIVE: June 1, 2009

Other Indexes:

\$10 per surname plus 50¢ per page for prints.

- Index to 1881, 1891 & 1901 Census for Assiniboia East,
 Assiniboia West & the District of Saskatchewan. 1906, 1911 & 1916 for Province 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
- · 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.

Other research services available:

- · Indian and Metis Sources \$55 per family
- Henderson Directory \$15 per name for a search of five directories - you must specify the time frame. Includes up to \$2.00 of copying.
- Books in the SGS Library (such as Saskatchewan Local Histories)
 \$5 per look-up plus .30¢ per page for copies
- · National Burial Index \$10 per name per location
- 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) \$7
 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 - \$12 per person or family searched per year. Ask for brochure.
- International Genealogical Index (IGI) \$10 per name, per location. ie. John Smith, England, Kent Co. Includes up to 4 pages of print outs.
- Analysis & Research Plan \$50 per family of origin. Will provide a professional analysis of the information given and will develop a plan for further research.
- · Godfrey Memorial Library \$5 per name per record & location.
- · Ancestry \$10 per name per record & location.
- · Find My Past.com \$10 per name per record & location.
- WorldVitalRecords.com \$10 per name per record & location.

REMEMBER to include a SASE for the above searches.

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