ISSN 0048-9182

Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

1976

VOLUME 7 NO. 3

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society was formed in February of 1969 with the following aims:

(1) to promote the study of genealogy and genealogical research within the Province of Saskatchewan,

(2) to build up a library of genealogical guides and handbooks, reference sources, and family and local histories, which would be available to all members,

(3) to publish a bulletin which would be the official organ of the Society and which would include articles on genealogical research and methodology, results of the members' research, etc., and which would serve as a vehicle for members' queries,

(4) to establish ties with other genealogical societies for exchange of ideas and information, etc.,

(5) to establish seminars and workshops on genealogical research and methodology.

The Bulletin will be published quarterly, as close to February, May, August, and November as possible. Deadline for material presented for publication will be 15 December, 15 April, 15 July, and 15 October. All material should be sent to The Editor, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin, Box 1894, Regina, Sask. If possible, all manuscripts, queries, and news items should be in a form for immediate use. Manuscripts should be fully referenced and signed.

Material published in the S.G.S. Bulletin may be reprinted freely, except for copyright material reproduced from other sources. A credit line will be appreciated. A copy of the publication containing the material is requested.

Opinions expressed in articles by contributing writers does not necessarily represent the point of view of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. Authors will be responsible for their statements and errors.

Membership is for the calendar year at $7.50 per person or family. Subscription to the Bulletin is concurrent with membership.

Each member in good standing shall be entitled to one free query of reasonable length per issue of the Bulletin.

Back issues of the Bulletin are available at $1.50 per issue to Volume 5, Number 3. Thereafter they are $2.00 each.

Donations to the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society may be used as an income tax deduction.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

Vol. 7, No. 3 Editor: R. L. Pittendrigh

Summer, 1976

Published quarterly Typist: Myrna Morrell

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NOTES AND NEWS

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick gives each researcher who comes into their building a pamphlet entitled "An Open Letter to Genealogists." One of the suggestions it makes is: "State briefly the specific genealogical problem with which you are concerned. Do not tell us about your genealogy as this causes delays. We say this reluctantly as we do not wish to appear unfriendly." A point well taken!

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The Canadian Plains Research Centre has begun publishing a journal under the title of Prairie Forum. Vol. 1, No. 1 April 1976 contains among other articles, Agriculture and River Lot Settlement in Western Canada; A History of Agriculture on the Prairies to 1914; The Bible Christian Church in the West; and a conference review article on The Ethnic Architecture in the Prairies. The journal's focus is essentially a regional one. Material published will embrace a wide variety of academic disciplines but will be united through the common theme of man's activities on the prairies. The Canadian Plains Research Centre views the new journal as an important step towards closer communication between prairie researchers, whether they be industry, government, universities or private organizations. The Editor is Alexander H. Paul with Associate Editors L. G. Crossman, H. Dillow, M. Evelyn Jonescu and George F. Ledingham. It will be published twice yearly in April and October at an annual subscription rate of $10.00.

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BRIGHT LIGHT ON THE PRAIRIE: The Manitoba Genealogical Society has been formed! An inaugural meeting took place on Wednesday, June 16, 1976 at the Investors Building, 280 Broadway Avenue, Winnipeg with 46 people in attendance. A slate of officers who will hold office until 31 December, 1976, elected were; President: Eric Jonasson; First Vice President: William Rattray; Second Vice President: Louis McPhillips; Treasurer: Mayne Pearson; Secretary: Karen Shirley. The name MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY was chosen, and membership fees will be $5.00 for the balance of 1976 and $7.00 for 1977. A society JOURNAL is planned -- two for 1976 and thereafter on a quarterly basis. A genealogical workshop was planned for 21 July 1976. The temporary address of the new group will be Box 205, St. James P.O., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3J 3R4.

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A pamphlet from The Emigrant Institute, Box 201, 35104 Vaxjo, Sweden, describes the activities of that group to friends around the world. This is the first of a newsletter to be published in Swedish

and English and marks its eleventh year. Within a period of ten years the Institute's collection of books depicting Swedish emigration has grown to become second largest in the country. Only collections at the Royal Library, Stockholm are greater. The emphasis of the institute is on genealogy and a determined effort is being made to microfilm church records in Sweden and North America. Between 1 August, 1975 and 19 December, 1975 Lennart Setterdahl inventoried and microfilmed early records of 137 Swedish-American churches in North and South Dakota and in Minnesota. In the apring of 1976 he visited Saskatchewan, Manitoba and North West Ontario microfilming (with his own equipment) records of Swedish churches and secular organizations.

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Mr. Jack R. Hutchins, 23 Orchard Way South, Rockville, Maryland 20854, U.S.A. has been compiling records of the Hutchins family of America for thirty years. To preserve information in his possession on over 1700 descendents of Thomas Hutchins of Salem he has prepared an 800 page book entitled "Thomas Hutchins of Salem." Write to the above address for a look at this work. If it meets your approval, send $10.00 cheque.

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Twelve years ago, students of genealogy, heraldry and iconography gathered at the Knights Hall in the Hague, Holland. It was the seventh International Congress of the Sciences of Genealogy and Heraldry. The first was held in 1938 in Barcelona, the second in 1953 in Rome and Naples, the third in Madrid, fourth in 1958 in Brussels, fifth in 1960 in Stockholm, and the sixth in 1962 in Edinburgh. Countries represented and the institutes sending representatives are listed on pages 28 and 29 of the report issued on the seventh congress. Papers presented were in the language of the person giving it. They are reproduced as presented in the 356 page report donated by D. Hoogeveen to the S.G.S. Library. Among articles in English are "Important Personalities in New York in the Seventeenth Century who Originated From Many Countries But Have Some Link with Holland," "The Place of Armorial Insignia in Iconography," and "Iconography a Two-way Bridge Between the Art-Historian and the Genealogist." A most interesting report of general interest!

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The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society is now a charitable organization. A registration number has been issued to the Society by the Department of Revenue and Taxation with an effective date of 1 January, 1976. Memberships and donations to the Society since the effective date can be used as an income tax deduction. Send your 1976 membership receipt to Lucille Dion, 2133 Smith St., with a self-addressed stamped envelope to have it stamped with our registration number.

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The sixth annual convention of the North Dakota Historical Society of Germans from Russia meeting was held in Dickinson, North Dakota on the 9th and 10th of July, 1976. The Dickinson local chapter, called the "Helden Der Prarie" (Heroes of the Prairies), hosted the convention and all of the activity occurred at the German-Hungarian Club. One need not be a descendent of the Germans from Russia nor even a registered member of the Society to attend the annual convention which provides a great opportunity to learn about this hardy and courageous people and their heritage. A number of their descendents have become authorities on the genealogy, folklore and history of their ancestors and the convention afforded an opportunity to meet these authors, translators and researchers as nearly all of them were in attendance. Ample time was provided during the two days to browse in the bookstore and to peruse the many high calibre, informative and well documented publications on the history and culture of the Germans from Russia. A new book which appeared this year was St. Joseph's Colony 1905-1930, translated by Mr. and Mrs. L. Schneider of Saskatoon. This colony located some 60 miles south of North Battleford, occupied a large part of what is now the Catholic Diocese of Saskatoon.

For the most part, the various speakers were chosen from the roster of specialists mentioned above. The topics dealt with this year were:

(1) The Great Catherine the Great by Colonel T. C. Wenzlaff from Sutton, Nebraska.

(2) The Faith, Trials and Tribulations of the Early Settlers of Germans from Russia by Monsignor Aberle from Dickinson, North Dakota.

(3) Adages and Anecdotes by Dr. A. Bauer of Fargo, North Dakota.

(4) Contribution to America by the Germans by Dr. L. Rippley of Northfield, Minnesota.

Three seminars which were conducted simultaneously, were repeated on three separate occasions:

(1) "A Genealogical Workshop" was conducted by Mrs. Gwen Pritzkau of Riverton, Utah.

(2) A brief history of the Canadian Mennonites was presented by Dr. A. Giesinger of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

(3) A film strip entitled "The Amazing Germans" and a short movie entitled "North Dakota Flashbacks" were shown.

The meals served at the dinners and luncheons were typical of this ethnic group, consisting of Bratwurst, Sauerkraut, Kartoffeln, Borscht, Huhnerfleisch, Rindfleisch, Kaffee, Kuchen, Strudel and Bier.*

* All the names of the foods are the German spellings.

The evenings usually closed with skits, folk singing, anecdotes, old-time music and/or dancing.

The NDHSGR collects and catalogues published materials and documents dealing with the migration of German speaking peoples from western European countries to Russia and subsequently from Russia to North America. The Society's headquarters at Bismark is the repository for these books and documents. It makes genealogical information available to interested persons and invites them to join its membership. Much work still needs to be done on the topic and it is hoped that if any readers of this report have books about the Germans from Russia they will make them known to the members of the society.

The Executive of the N.D.H.S.G.R. approached the Canadian members present at the meeting regarding the possibility of their society holding a meeting somewhere in Western Canada. They hoped that by this means, perhaps sufficient interest could be stirred up among the many Germans from Russia living in Western Canada to start a Canadian chapter. Dr. A. Giesinger, a Canadian living in Winnipeg, whose mother came from Kronau, Saskatchewan, has been elected to the Board of Directors. He would welcome any comments that readers of the Saskatchewan Genealgoical Society Bulletin would care to make about the suggestion.

Submitted by

Sister Bernadine Kletzel
and Dr. A. Becker, M.D.

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Records of immigration to the United States began in 1820. For the period before that time, the chief sources of information are newspaper allusions to the arrival of vessels bringings immigrants. "Foreigners" were those who spoke a language other than English. The fluctuation in immigration is considerable. Economic conditions in European countries and also in the United States influence it considerably. Nothing was done in the way of legislation either to promote or restrict immigration into the United States until the year 1864.

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The first book on Vital Statistics was written by an Englishman and published in London in 1662. He showed that there were more boys born than girls and that population could be estimated from the death rate.

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My Memories

I, Franz F. Boechler, was born on February 15, 1884, near Nikolayeu in the Ukraine. My parents were also born in the same province -- my father Franz in 1857 and my mother, Regina Kary in 1859.

My grandfather Gregory Boechler was born in Karlsruhe, Baden in Germany, but I do not know where my grandmother, Katherine Geiger (on the Boechler's side) was born.

My grandfather (on my mother's side) was Michael Kary and my grandmother was Regina Boespflug. They were both born in Russia.

We emigrated to the United States from Russia in the fall of 1890. We boarded the Ocean Liner, Auguste Victoria, at Hambrug, Germany and sailed down the English Channel across the ocean to New York. After we stayed there for a few days we came west to Yankton, South Dakota. For three months, we lived in a small house that my father had rented for $5 a month. It was on the outskirts of the town, about five blocks from the stores. There was a little cooking stove in the house, but nothing else. We used dried corn cobs as fuel and our table was the top of an old sewing machine. I cannot remember what we used as chairs, but very likely we used boxes.

I was about six years old at the time, when my mother would send me to the stores to buy liver, meat, or a ring of sausage, for a dime. Because I wore a Persian Lamb cap and high leather boots, the children knew immediately that I came from Russia. They made it very hard for me. They called out, "A Russian, A Russian," and they threw snowballs at me. They only way I could protect myself would be to run from one window to another, knowing that they boys were afraid that they might break the glass if they missed me. Once I caught one of the boys and I showed him I was a "Russian."

We soon got acquanited with our neighbours who were Lutherans. They were good and generous people. One of our neighbours were the Ratckys who owned a homestead in the north with a dilapidated house and barn all in one. They had two good milk cows, a heifer, a yoke of oxen, a cooking stove and other necessary household items. They also had 40 acres of broken land which would be ready to seed in the spring. He was willing to sell the whole homestead for $250.00 to my father. My father accepted the deal and we began preparing to move to our new home. My father bought two horses for $180.00, a harness, wagon and a few other items that were needed for farming. He leased a box-car for $40.00 because we had to transport everything by train. We were ready to leave when suddenly we heard a rumor that the Sioux Indians from an Indian

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* This story is reproduced with the permission of Mr. F. Boechler from his own writings entitled "My Memories." His intentions in writing a story were to provide his family with some knowledge of their ancestry. We wish to thank A. Becker for making this narrative known to us.

Reservation called Fort Yeats, which was about 50 miles from our new home, were rebelling. We also heard that men were being sent daily to Eurica (the name of the town 12 miles from our new farm) and that the people near the Indian Reservation were leaving their homes to go to Eurica. All the people, including our family, were in a panic. We were lucky that we were not there. It was not very long, however, until the uprising had calmed down and the Indian chief, "Sitting Bull," had been killed. His body was brought to Yankton, because we saw him lying behind a show window in a big store. We went to look at him a couple of times. I think they kept his body there to try to convince the people that the rebellion was over and that there was no need to fear the Indians any longer.

I think it was about the beginning of January in 1891 when we moved to our new home. After travelling three days, we went to the neighbours who had looked after the cattle until we arrived. Our new neighbours were the Edenger family who were Baptists. I remember how new it was to them when I made the sign of the cross and prayed. The two children, one my age and one younger, were friendly to us and we got along very well together.

About the first of April we moved to our new place. Oh, it was good to have our own home once again. Our neighbours to the west were all Catholics and those to the east were Protestants, but all were Germans from Southern Russia, near Oddessa. Our Catholic neighbours were especially good to us. They gave us a few hens, a rooster, some vegetables and we were very grateful to them. By the time we were settled we had no money left. We had a lot of milk, but no earthern jars to keep it in. We had no bread or flour, so my father made a trip to town to see what could be done. He went to a flour and feed store, but was told that they did not sell anything on credit. Then he went to a grocery store. He walked around the store and saw a stack of earthern jars which held about one gallon each. They were just what he needed. He stood eyeing them and wondering how he could get one when he felt a slap on his back. He turned and saw the store-keeper behind him. The store-keeper said, "Well, farmer, are you needing some jars?" "Oh! Yes I do," said my father, "but you must understand that I am not a rich man." My father told him that he had no money. The store-keeper asked "How much do you need?" My father said "I have other worries. We have no flour and you know that one needs flour to make bread." The store-keeper replied, "We will see what we can do. Come over here and we'll talk abouts over." When my father came home he had brought with him some milk jars, a sack of flour, some coffee and sugar. The first load of wheat we delivered to town that fall, was to pay the grocery bill. We had a good harvest that fall. From the 40 acres we owned, we threshed 500 bushels of wheat as well as some oats and barley.

In the fall of that year, 1891, my uncle John, the father of Jack Boechler and his brothers, came over. He spent the winter with us, and in the fall of 1892, Uncle Philip, Math Boechler's father came also.

I remember when Uncle John bought his first two horses. His mare took sick and he was afraid she would die. He had no money to buy another mare, so he called in a lady to practice some witchcraft on her. The lady was about 80 years of age. She told my uncle that her witchcraft would have no effect unless he had faith in it. He said, "I have," and the mare got well. I do not know if he had faith in witchcraft but I know that even at that time other people did believe in it.

I think I should have tell you, at that time, we had two good crops that yielded 18 bushels to the acre. The rest of the 13 years we had 4 to 6 bushels per acre.

Kassek, North Dakota, was the name of our Post Office in McIntosh county, Seat Ashley township 129, Range 72.

Before I speak about our church, I would like to tell you about the different prices we received for the things we sold. We never received more than 45¢ for a bushel of wheat, while 30¢ was the lowest rate. Butter was 6¢ or 7¢ a pound, beef was sold for 3¢ a pound and pork was 2¢ a pound. Those were the prices during the 13 years we spent there. I remember one fall when my father showed us a $10.00 gold peice and told us it was all he had. Out of it we had to buy all of our groceries, etc., and it had to last us all winter.

We lived 12 miles from our church which was called the McIntosh Church. We had no buggy in those days so we had to use the lumber wagon to go to church. Our parish priest was Reverend Father Joachim Witman.

In 1895, when I was 11 years of age, I made my first Holy Communion together with my first cousin, Franz and my second cousin, who was also called Franz. The three of us were of the same age, and we dressed alike in white shirts, white pants and white jackets. We looked very nice and caused quite a stir amongst the people, who remarked how handsome we were. We received Confirmation on the same day.

We also had our music and dances. Some of the Jund boys, who were related to our mother, played very well. I haven't heard anyone who could compete with them. Our dances consisted mostly of square dances. There were a dozen or more different types; the sort of Don Messer's style dances we now have on T.V. The three days and three nights before Lent, called "Fastnaught" were spent dancing. Of course, we had to do our chores in between. Most of us were teenagers from 16 to 20 years of age.

How It Happened That We Came To Canada And Our Entering There . . .

In the year 1900 the Soo Line was building a railroad west of Ashley, and it happened to pass through our land. They took about 6 acres of land from us, and in return they gave my parents a pass. They could travel free of charge anywhere they wished along the Soo Line. We knew practically nothing about Canada at the time, but were planning to move to some place. In my school atlas, "A Big Wheat Country" was written

across Saskatchewan, so I suggested that we go there! During the winter of 1903, we saw an ad in the newspaper called "The Wanderer" which was printed in St. Paul, Minnesota. The ad was published by the St. Benedict Fathers. They had made a deal with the Government of Saskatchewan for a piece of land called St. Peter's Colony which was 30 miles square and was east of Rosthern. Now we had something to work on. In the spring of 1903 we had a sale. We kept five horses and a few cows. My mother kept the kitchen stove and all that belonged to the household, but we sold all the farm implements.

My father leased a box-car on the Soo Line at Venturia and on the 12th of April we were ready to go to Rosthern. We knew that Rosthern was in Canada, but that was all. The manager of the Soo Line didn't know where it was either, and couldn't find it on any map. As he could not find it in Saskatchewan, but found a similar name in Manitoba, he booked our car to Reston, Manitoba.

We left Venturia on the 12th of April, 1903, on an Easter Sunday. My parents went by passenger train with the pass they had received from the Soo Line, and I travelled by box-car with our belongings. I saw my parents again the next day on the way to Canada, but then not again until I reached Rosthern. My father had given me $2.00 in case I needed anything along the way. They thought they had provided everything. On the second day, April 14th, I arrived at North Portal, where we stopped to perform all the formalities required to enter Canada. I found out that I was going in the wrong direction, and had to convince the officials that the mistake was made by my father and the agent at Venturia. They then gave me a new document for Rosthern, Saskatchewan. This document proved a great help to me later on.

When I arrived at Regina, I had to go through customs and swear that I had no new articles in the box-car. I was not questioned any further, nor was I asked where I was going. I stayed about a day in Regina. My box-car was one in the long rows of box-cars all heading for Rosthern, so I felt quite at ease, and as evening came, I fell asleep. When I awoke the next morning I found my car sidetracked out on the prairies, near a little town. It was a beautiful morning, and as far as the eye could see, the land was nice and even. There was not a farm or anything else to be seen except for the little town. I went to the depot just as the agent arrived. I asked him why I was side-tracked and switched off from my companions. He said I had not long to wait and I would be picked up again. I told him my car had to go to Rosthern and asked him the way. Also I told him about the mistake that was made in the beginning, and I showed him the document I had received at North Portal. He phoned and didn't use very nice language. Then he told me that a passenger train would be due shortly and would pick me up and take me to a station where I would be linked on to the Rosthern line. I went up to the little town and bought a dray for $1.00 from the livery barn. The dray man took over and we had just finished pulling in my car, when the train came in. My box-car was hooked on to it, and went off again. I

can't remember the name of the little town where I was dropped to be linked on the Rosthern line, but I met some companions there and we travelled together as far as Dundurn. On the way we had to stop for another train, so I went to the engineer and fire-man, and told them that my livestock had had no water for a few days. They were very kind and watered all the stock from the water tank behind the engine. At last we arrived at our destination, Rosthern. My father and mother were at the depot and welcomed me with opened arms. My journey had lasted six days. When we left the United States on the 12th of April, the farmers were already seeding their fields, but when we arrived at Rosthern on the 18th of April, the people were still driving with sleighs.

Rosthern had a big immigrant house which I suppose was built by the Government. It was a 30' x 80' with a wall through the center and rooms on both sides. The rooms were 10' x 15' each. My parents took a room, and after the car was unloaded, we installed our stove and some of the other things. My father bought a soldier's tent for $10.00 which was round, measuring about 12' across the center, and ten feet in height. It sloped down to 8' on the sides. In it we kept the things we couldn't keep in our room. Later on we used the tent as our summer house. We stayed 10 days in Rosthern, during which I found small jobs to do. Then he built a hay rack on our wagon which was big enough to hold all we possessed.

Rosthern had a land office where the land was registered. The whole of St. Peter's Colony was registered. One could register land after seeing it, if it had not yet been claimed. Nobody could take the land before you returned to either claim it or release it. We filled in two quarter sections on Range 20, about 80 miles from Rosthern. After loading all we had we took our livestock from the livery barn, and set out at dinner time so that we could cross the river the same day. At Fish Creek we had to cross by ferry. What a difficult time we had to climb the river bank! We had to hire a team of horses to pull up up. We decided to stay there for the night.

All the people of Fish Creek were half breeds and all were Catholics. They had a nice little church and a few huts which made up the whole village. We got up very early the next morning because we had to make the 30 miles to Leofeld. I bought some hay from a half breed and told him we were ready to move on. He replied, "You are a Catholic. You have to stay for Mass." So, to Mass we went. We left after Mass, and progressed slowly, though the day went by quickly. We had a shotgun with us and the bushes were full of prairie chickens, so we had enough to eat before we reached Leofeld. Twleve miles away from Leofeld, we had to unload some of our things so we could cross a very soft marsh.

The buildings at Leofeld were about the same as those at Rosthern. We stayed in a room in the middle of the immigrant house. There were cracks in the boards of the walls, wide enough for one to see everything on the other side. There was plenty of wood to burn and a lot of pieces of poplar wood, to which one could helf oneself. The barn was hardly a shelter for the cattle, but it kept the stock from running around. There was no hay, but there were some poplar trees and the grass was plentiful.

I had quite a hard time cutting the grass with the very blunt scythe they gave me, but I managed.

The next day I had to go back the 12 miles to where we had unloaded. It was late by the time everything was loaded, and as there was a little farm nearby, I asked the people if I could spend the night with them. They welcomed me in. They were Galacian Russians and a young couple in their 20's with no children. I couldn't speak Russian very well, but I could make myself understood and all went well. I was surprised to see such a neat little house. Everything was clean and tidy. The husband had made the furniture out of poplar wood. The stove was like a big fireplace which was used to heat the house as well as used for cooking and baking. They ground their own wheat to make flour and they had all the vegetables they wanted. Also they had a cow, a horse, and a colt. The cow was about to calf, so the milk was not good. The cup of coffee which they made me tasted like burnt wheat. The man worked the section of land during the summer and his wife helped in the field, as well as doing her own housework. A farmer nearby had a yoke of oxen and worked the land for him and for a few other farmers around that area. The man, with whom I spent the night, told me he was trying to earn enough money to buy another horse so that we could do more work on his farm. Every farmer lived about the same as this young couple. They were all Russians from Galacia. About 80% of their land was covered with bush poplars, with land scattered here and there which could be broken for crops. They were very happy people.

I returned to Leofeld the next day and we stayed there about a week. For a few days during that time, there was a snow storm. My father had a chance to go, with some other farmers, 40 miles east to range 20, near Muenster, where we had selected 2 quarter sections for our homestead, when we were in Rosthern. There were shacks scattered over the country which were called St. Joseph's, St. Walburg, and so on. One could stay over night and cook a meal in any of the shacks. Having been there, I would like to tell you when this land around Allan was settled and how it came about.

I will not dwell on our stay in the United States or the journey through Saskatchewan. I will start from the first time we left Rosthern to go to Leofeld in the St. Peter's Colony. Here my father had gone into the bush country to see what was available.

When my father returned, he said "I did not come of Canada to clear bush." So we loaded everything again and returned to Rosthern. When we arrived there, we found new settlers had arrived. They were the families of Joe Heisler, and his parents, Joe Kraft, Martin Leier, Karl Silbernagel, Nick Hauck, Ignatz German and Joe Volk. Including us there were nine families. He needed 13 homesteads, and many more were needed for those who were to come after us. They stayed a week or so, not knowing what to do.

Some went to see St. Peter's Colony, but they returned dissatisfied, because they found nothing suitable for homesteads. All the box-cars were still loaded, so they had to decide on a homestead as soon as possible. They decided to hold a meeting during which they picked three men to travel elsewhere to see if there wasn't more land available. Joe Heisler, Karl Silbernagel, and my father were selected. They somehow heard that west of Hanley, there was land suitable for homesteads. They discussed the matter again, and it was decided that they should go and see the land. There were a few quarters that were suitable but there wasn't enough land for a homestead for each family. They required much more land, so they returned to Hanley and decided to go by train to Saskatoon. As they were sitting near the station inquiring about the next train, they decided that they would walk to Dundurn, the next station. It was a spring day, towards the end of May.

Instead of spending the night at Dundurn, however, the men decided to go to Saskatoon at their leisure. They prepared to spend the night behind a snow fence along the way, but the mosquitoes were so bad, they found it impossible to remain there. So they went on to Saskatoon. After a meal, they went into a hotel. After a short time there they decided to leave Mr. Heisler in Saskatoon. He was the youngest and also understood a little English. Mr. Silbernagel and my father returned to Rosthern.

Mr. Heisler returned after three days, and everyone was curious to know how he made out. Then he told us his story. After the other two had left, he sat down in the saloon and began to talk about land with the other men. A man approached him and asked him if he was looking for land. Mr. Heisler said he was. Then man then said, "I have been appointed by the Government to help people who want to settle around here." Mr. Heisler said, "We need about 20 homesteads." The man then told him there was enough land but it would be about 30 to 40 miles out of Saskatoon. Mr. Heisler said that it would do, and he accompanied the man by buggy to 2 miles southwest of the Big Hill. He saw the whole area of level land. There had been a prairie fire the previous fall, which had burned everything, so there were green meadows as far as the eye could see. Mr. Heisler was delighted, but my father was a little skeptical. He thought that Mr. Heisler may not have been very sober when he saw the land. It was then agreed that all should move on, so we loaded our six wagons with our possessions and the chickens and geese.

We left Rosthern the 1st of June, and reached Saskatoon in the evening. We were caught in a snow storm there and had to tent outside the town. We stayed a day or so until the weather cleared up. I remember my father found a Catholic church so he and I went to confession and to Holy Communion. After we were all together again, we got ready and crossed the river by ferry. When we reached the other side of the river, our horses were too tired to climb the river bank. Mr. Heisler had a pair of dapply grey horses, which were in fairly good shape. We used them to pull up our loads into Nutana. We put up our tents quickly for we needed them

that night when it snowed three inches. After staying there for a few days, we headed for the land Mr. Heisler had selected for our homesteads.

The journey was not an easy one. There were no roads across the prairies, where Mr. Heisler directed us. There was a swamp called Blackstrap that we had to cross. We tried to cross the load that was the lightest, but it got stuck. Then we took our teams to the other side of the swamp, fastened ropes and chains to the load and managed to get it across. In this way we finally managed to get everything across. After much trouble, we finally arrived at our destination and pitched our tents for the night.

The next day we were all curious to see what the soil was like. They took spades and began to dig in different areas. My father was the first to say that the soil was sandy, although it had a good grass top. Some decided to stay because they were tired of moving around and did not have any money to waste. About mid-day the Government agent arrived and asked if we were satisfied with the land. We told him the soil was very light. He said, "This land will be better for you, because it will produce good crops which will ripen sooner in the fall. If, however, you want heavier land, I can show you some." We decided to go with him, and he took us south to the hills. He showed us around for a few days, but we didn't like that land either, so we decided to go back and remain where we were.

A heavy rain began, which lasted about three days. Everything was soaked and in a mess. I do not know how it happened that my father milked the cows one morning. It was a thing he never did before because my mother always did the milking. He was in a very bad mood this one morning so when he had finished milking the cow, he turned around with a pail full of milk, and threw it over a nine year old Kraft girl, who just happened to pass by. We always had to throw away the milk, because we had no use for it. After the rain was over, the sun came out, and as far as the eye could see, the landscape was most beautiful. There were green meadows in abundance, which contained enough feed for all the horses and cattle.

About the 8th of June, we younger boys hitched up Joseph Kraft's new buggy, 'a democrat' and went east, on our own, as far as Joe Heisler's farm. The day was very clear and sunny, and wherever we looked, we saw flat land for miles. The soil was good too. We returned and told the good news to all at home. The next day the Government's agent arrived again, so we asked him if the land we found could be homesteaded. He looked at his map and said, "Oh, yes!" We hooked up several wagons and went east to mark out the land we wanted. There we pounded iron poles about 6" above the ground into four corners of every section. It took us several days to complete and when the agent checked it, he found not a single mistake. We had the name of each quarter section with the township and range on the iron posts. After this we put the numbers of the quarter sections on tickets. Each one had to draw a ticket to see which quarter

was to be his homestead. As the families wanted their sons nearby, they agreed that the man who drew a ticket was allowed to take as many quarters as he needed before another man would draw his ticket. They all drew their tickets, but when all was over, some of the farmers were dissatisfied with what they had drawn. It took a long time to settle things. My father did not accept the land he drew, so the agent told him there was more land a little further north, and he showed my father the land. My father accepted this land for our homestead. It was the south half of 22-34-1, where the potash mine is today. Then we all went to Saskatoon to register the land in the Land Title Office. One June 16th, we all packed and each one moved to his own land. Here I quote the Bible: "to the land that The Lord has prepared for us right from the beginning."

We were happy on our new homesteads. We had a few potatoes left and we planted then. We reaped 16 bags of potatoes that fall. We had also sown some flax, but by the time we had prepared the land it was too late and the flax did not ripen. We managed to break about 30 acres that year. That summer we also built a barn about 26' x 36' with sod, and a house 14' x 18' with lumber. In the fall, I hauled 13 loads of poplar wood about 30 miles to be used for fire-wood during the winter. I also hauled two tons of hard coal, so we had nothing to fear for the winter. We also bought a half pig, about 200 pounds, and a half cow. We also had our potatoes, so we were ready when the winter set in.

The winter came unusually late that year, so some of the people thought they were living in a 'wonderland.' During the first part of December, however, the winter set in and it was the most severe till after Christmas. We had a thaw for about two weeks and it rained on the 6th of January. After that, once again the winter was at its worst up to the 20th of April. For four months we were isolated. All the settlers began to get panicky. They had nothing left to burn, so they had to burn hay in their heaters, to keep themselves from freezing. They also had no groceries of any kind. There wasn't any tobacco, so that was hard on all smokers. Some had mixed leaves from the slough with their tobacco, to try to make it last longer, but even that was not enough. They changed their minds about the 'wonderland.' During the winter my father and I went hunting and trapping. There were not many rabbits, but we caught seven foxes and sold the skins at $3.50 - $5.00 a skin. Once I broke a ski about two miles from home. I could hardly get home, because the snow was so deep.

About the 20th of March six of our settlers decided to go to Dundurn, the nearest town. They tried to break through the snow with six teams. They made about six miles and then had to turn back, because the snow was too keep. This was easy to understand. There were no roads, and the snow looked so even, but some of the ditches were about seven feet deep.

If, however, you got into one of those ditches, you could hardly get out again, even with the best team of horses. It was impossible to go anywhere. One just had to wait until spring.

More settlers came to our district in 1904, and more homesteads sprang up. The place became quite a big settlement. We youngsters began to look around for a partner in life. I now speak about myself. In the spring of 1905, Mr. K. Seizler moved up from the United States, and settled in our district. His daughter, Katie, was about 17 years of age. I got acquainted with her, and we decided to get married. I led her to the alter on the 11th of November, 1907, and we were married in Saint Aloysius Church, which was built on the prairies in the spring of 1906.

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QUERIES

SHENNER
SCHOENHERR
SHENHER
SCHENHER
SHOENHERR

Mr. Eldon Shenner, 2630 McAra St., Regina, Sask. S4N 2W9 would like to hear from anyone who may have known anything about a SHOENHERR family that came to Canada in the early 1900's from Germany. Some went to Michigan, U.S.A.

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SEIFERLING
NEIGUM

Josephine Deck, 15 Briarwood Place, Regina, S4S 5M8 would like to hear from anyone in regard to Michael Seiferling, born in Russia in 1844 and came to Canada with his wife Clara Neigum who was born in Russia in 1845. They came to Canada in 1903.

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ARGUE
PATTON
FLETCHER
McRAE

J. Blake Rentaul, Box 126, Simpson, Sask., writes: I am interested in contacting descendants of Robert Argue and Jane Patton who lived in the Parry Sound, Georgian Bay area of Ontario. Their children were Robert, David (born 1853), William, Emma Jean, Annie, John. Children from a second marriage were Sam, Libby, George, Frank, Alfred and Wesley. I'd also like to hear from Fletcher's in the Dundas-Hamilton area. My great-grandmother Elizabeth Fletcher married John McRae there in 1895.

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Mrs. E. J. Turk, 5811 Kenneth Avenue, Parma, Ohio 44129 U.S.A. writes: I am at work on a book about Channel Islanders in Canada. Several, possibly many of the Islanders, from Jersey and Guernsey, settled in Saskatchewan, and I would like to locate them, in order to record the names and dates in my next book. It will be named THE QUIET ADVENTURERS IN CANADA.

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The Survey System Adopted For Use In The "North Western Territory" By Canada And Its Place In Dominion Lands Policy

by

Dr. J. Archer

You will appreciate that no accurate history could be written without reference to records. Records themselves of course are not valid without names and dates and places. Human beings have had, and have, a continuing curiosity about origins, family names, places and dates. This curiosity is a human characteristic found amongst the aboriginals in Australia and the Maoris of New Zealand, as amongst the nationals of Europe, America and Canada. The curiosity can only be satisfied through facts, and facts can only be retained if stored in safe keeping. The storage of facts has led to the establishment of records offices, archives, and libraries. We in Canada are fortunate in that we have a well established Public Archives of Canada responsible for the collection and preservation of back official and historical records. We in Saskatchewan are also fortunate in that we have a provincial archives, well-established and responsible for both official and historical records. One of the great resources in the Saskatchewan Archives is the collection of homestead records, covering the great bulk of land offered for homesteads by the Dominion Government after 1873. These records have been indexed and the service provided by Archives staff to all manner of people is also legend. There is a twin resource for the social historian and that is the court records. When these are indexed and open to easy access further light will be thrown on the society that developed on the prairies.

Back of the homestead records, and, indeed, back of many court cases lay the farmland, the end-all of the immigrant, the bi-all of the homesteader. The land--wilderness until late in the nineteenth century--was the habitat of Indians and the foraying range for buffaloes. For decades, probably hundreds of years, land was one element to the Indian--only an element as was water and wind. But the whiteman saw land as a possession, to be exploited for personal gain. As a possession, it was property, hence must be identified and identifiable. The survey system adopted for the

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* Address presented to a meeting of the Regina Branch of the S.G.S., March 8, 1976.

prairie West was a means to identify land so that land could be offered to immigrants. The survey had to be visible, legal, accurate and capable of being recorded. The survey system underlay all governmental policies having to do with land grants, landsales, land settlement--and as such it deserves attention.

The transfer of Rupert's Land and the "North-Western Territory" to the Dominion of Canada in 1870, marked the end of an historical epoch and the opening of a new one. For almost two hundred years the Hudson's Bay Company had maintained a monopoly of fur interests in the region while paying due heed to varying responsibilities of government. Colonial rivalry between Britain and France and rivalry between interests in the fur business itself had baffeled the fortunes of the Hudson's Bay Company but rivalry had given way to a golden age in the early nineteenth century that could only be threatened, so it appeared , by one external pressure--that of settlement. Not that the Company was officially opposed to agricultural settlement. Indeed, there were numerous minutes and administrative requirements insisting on a firm support for agricultural efforts--some emanating from high internal sources, others from watchful governmental agencies.

It is probable that the narrative of Sir Francis Drake as this touched on the San Franciso Bay area--which he formally possessed for the Owen--fed a legend of a North West Passage to China. History records that a succession of navigators--Hudson, Bultar, Munch, Foxe and James--searched for the passage. It seems probable that back of this search for the Western Sea lay the dream of a colony or colonies on the route to Cathay. Drakes' men would talk of the San Franciso Bay area. Later Pacific explorers would record tropical and sub-tropical conditions as far north as the 60th parallel. A short route to that salubrious clime would save months at sea and the dangerous "round the Horn" voyage. Colonies en route would ensure victuals and fresh water for the ships' crews and would be the formal and physical proof that the flag followed trade, and protected the traders.

One cannot be certain what motives lay behind the founding of the Red River Colony in the early nineteenth century. Did Selkirk seek a new life for dispossessed Highlanders for altruistic purposes? Was there an economic rationale for such a colony situated strategically on the fur routes in the interior of a continent? Was this colony perhaps part of the legend of Cathay planted not on a sea route, but on a land route, to provide provisions and manpower that trade might flourish unhampered and free from outside interference? Who knows? And the death of the Earl, broken and bankrupt, left a colony deep in the interior of the North West, a factor in the Hudson's Bay Company's empire but also the nucleus of a sustained development that eventually would bring down the Company's monopoly. That development was the westward rush of empire as settlement pushed across the forests and plains of the mid-western United States.

While the Hudson's Bay Company enjoyed a golden age after 1821, both monopoly and paternalism shrouded in isolation--one of the most

sustained movements of population ever recorded in history, was taking place in the United States. Homestead Acts, land grants, railways, a well defined path to statehood, fed the western rush of settlement. It almost certainly would have engulfed the Red River Settlement, as it did Oregon, but for certain events which took place in a political arena removed from the cutting edge of the American frontier.

The old province of Canada awoke to the menace of a northward thrust by American settlement. Perhaps the significance of the action of Britain in setting up a Select Committee for 1856 to study the role of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America sparked a new awareness. It is more likely that political and commercial interests in Canada first responded to the looming threat to their economic hinterland. In any event when the stresses of civil war in the United States strained relations with that country, the Clear Grits under George Brown developed a philosophy of westward expansion for Canada and managed to convert the British Colonial Office to that view. A variety of forces operated to bring about the passage of the B.N.A. Act in 1867. One of the forces was the interest by Canadians, and particularily the Clear Grits in Ontario in westward expansion. This was a dominant fact in effecting its transfer of Rupert's Land and the "North-Western Territory" to the Dominion in 1870.

The year 1870 marked the end of one epoch as it marked the beginning of another. A new nation had been created in 1867 and that new nation had been transformed from a federation of equal provinces into an empire by 1870. A quarter of a continent of "Dominion Lands" had been transferred to federal control in perhaps the greatest real estate transaction in history. Canada simply had to assume responsible control and, willy-nilly, westward expansion was a national necessity. The new nation was forced to devise new policies national in their scope, if de facto sovereignty was to be established over the newly acquired north western territory. It is not surprising that the Canadian statesmen of the day turned to the study of successful practical experience elsewhere when devising domestic policies. The United States provided immediate, highly successful examples and it is not surprising that Canada turned to this experience and followed it generally and it appears with the utmost co-operation and good will on the part of the Americans. The land policy of the Dominion thus was adopted before a national policy dealing with tarriffs or transportation came about. Canadians are prone to think of John A. Macdonald's National Policy of 1878 as dealing with tariffs, railroads, police, Indians and land settlement. It did so, but only in the sense that it officially co-ordinated some policies already implemented. The new element in 1878 had to do with tariffs and railways. Land policy was formulated soon after 1870 and the development and implementation of that policy was inextricably intertwined with Indian policy, police, boundary survey, and the survey system adapted for the north western hinterland.

The prototype in almost every feature of "Dominion Canada's" policy is to be found in the United States. It is an interesting commentary on "high" politics and "low" politics that while premature

expansion to the Pacific was forced on Canada by the march of "manifest destiny" south of the boundary, the techniques of land policy and indeed the personnel for land settlement were borrowed from that same United States--and with the utmost good will and admiration.

Canada, in 1870-71 determined to retain the northwestern public lands as a national resource to be "administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion." The problems of railways and settlement could not be solved save with this resource at hand. No one can dispute that railways and settlement were "good and sufficient reasons of public policy." But it is doubtful if statesmen and politicians of the day foresaw the consequences of their action. Manitoba did not receive her public lands--even though her entry into the Dominion came about whilst British Columbia was being guaranteed the national resources if that area joined the federation. Thus it came about that British Columbia entered confederation in 1871 retaining the natural resources, such a concession being felt necessary as an inducement to that Pacific colony. The North-West territory not formally organized as a territory, or colony, or province, became a vast reservoir of public land to be used for the purposes of the Dominion. A quarter of a continent of "Dominion Lands" thus came under direct federal administration and this vast domain was administered by the Government of Canada until 1930, at which time it was felt that the historic "purposes of the Dominion" had been achieved.

During this formative period of policy making and nation building a system of survey was adopted. It was essential that one be adopted if homesteads, railway land grants, free lands and lands for sale were to be made available under controlled conditions. The sectional survey and the railway land grant system; the free-homestead system, school lands, and pre-emptions; the over-riding federal controls; all these stem from American proto-types. But Canada integrated, improved upon, and improvised from the proto-types with the end result that the Canadian system of survey as developed was unsurpassed in its consistency and exactitude, while the analogies with the American experience were almost submerged by the differences in adaptation and practice.

In 1867 Canadians were familiar with two survey patterns--the rectangular survey of Canada West (Ontario) and the long narrow holdings on the St. Lawrence stemming from the grants inaugurated under the French seigniorial system. The maritime provinces were familiar with the township system of subdividing land introduced in 1746 by Charles Morris, a New Englander. British Columbia entering confederation in 1871 had, and still has, a partial survey system. With the exception of the Peace River Block and the Railway Belt, only a few complete townships have been surveyed in some of the wider valleys. In general lands are laid out in farm-unit size lots, the surveys being controlled and co-ordinated by triangulation networks.

The Canadian Government approved a system of survey for the North-West on September 23, 1869. The plan was devised by MacDougall (William MacDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands 1862-64 and

Lieutenant-Governor of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territories 1869). This plan had been checked by Colonel Dennis in the field and it had been examined and commented on by officials in the United States Land Office. The sections were to be 800 acres instead of 640; with 64 sections--53,760 acres in all, including road allowances--to the township. This was done to accommodate settlers from Ontario who would be familiar with such a system. Provision was made as an allowance for public roads in each section. (Five per cent or 40 acres in the initial plan changed to a 99 foot slip in 1871 and to 66 feet in 1881. One chain = 100 links = 66 feet). Colonel Dennis whose superior, Governor elect MacDougall, was discredited by the frasco of the intervention in the Riel Insurrection, asked for a further review. Probably as a result of this a further review was made of survey plans and the Order-in-Council of April 25, 1871 fixed the section at 640 acres as in the United States, and the township at 36 sections--each a square mile in both size and shape. It came about then that the same nominal units of survey came into use from the Rio Grande to the Arctic Ocean. Other elements of MacDougall's plan were retained with the result that the provision for road allowances in Canada was in addition to the section whilst in the United States the road allowance was to be provided from the grant itself.

The Dominion lands township survey system was devised specifically for the purpose of subdividing into farm units the territory acquired in 1870. Essentially the plan consisted of a co-ordinated series of square townships, about six miles to a side, divided into 36 sections each about one mile square. The basic unit was the quarter section of 160 acres, more or less, though legal survey provided for square lots of 40 acres. Suitable provision was made for road allowances. Historians speak of the system. As a matter-of-fact there were five systems, each differing slightly, in use. The differences were minor, having to do with the allowances for roads, and in the distribution of survey surpluses and deficiencies. A description of the "third system" follows. It was the one generally used and most widely quoted. I quote here from the article "Land-Boundary Surveys" carried in the first edition of Encyclopedia Canadiana:

> To control the township surveys, initial meridians are surveyed due north astronomically, each section being given a depth of one mile. A road allowance one chain in width is measured between alternate sections making a township depth of 483 chains. Initial meridians are spaced at intervals of about four degrees of longitude, and are numbered westerly and easterly from the first or principal meridian, in longitude about $97^{\circ}27'$. The second initial meridian is in longitude 102°, the third 106°, etc. The second initial meridian east is in longitude 94°.

Base lines are surveyed east and west between initial meridians, and are spaced at intervals of four townships, or 24 miles. The 49^{th} parallel of latitude, the international boundary with the United States, is the first base line. That between townships four and five is the second base line, and so on northward.

Sections are given a width of one mile on base lines, and allowance is made for a one chain road between each section, making a township width of 486 chains. The 486 chain length is surveyed as a chord to a parallel of latitude, placing the extremities of the township on the same parallel.

The east and west boundaries of the sections are the astronomical meridians passing through the section corners as established on the base lines, for 12 miles north and 12 miles south to the adjacent correction lines, where the surplus or deficiency on the measurements is adjusted. The want of alignment between corresponding section lines at a correction line, due to the convergence of meridians, is termed the "jog".

The townships are numbered consecutively northward, from number one at the 49th parallel of latitude. The ranges are numbered westward from the principal meridian, or other initial meridian to the west. East of the principal meridian, range numbers increase to the east. Thus a complete designation of a township is: township 5, range 6, west of the 3rd initial meridian; or Tn. 5, R. 6, W. 3rd. A complete designation of a quarter section is: N.W. ¼ Sec. 15, Tn. 5, R. 6, W. 3rd.

In township surveys, all measurements are in chains and links. All bearings in a township are astronomic and are referred to its central meridian. The first system was designed in 1871 by Lt. Col. J. S. Dennis, who was appointed the first survey or general of Dominion lands in the same year. By 1930, when the lands were turned over to the provinces, about 280,000 square miles had been surveyed, one of the greatest accomplishments in land-boundary surveying ever achieved.

It is clear from the above that the general outline came from the United States. The accuracy of the Canadian survey was further increased by the use of the astronomical system instead of the magnetic or solar compass. Except for the area of the section and the township, MacDougall's variations remained permanent features of the Canadian pattern. It was decided to number the townships north from the international boundary as a base line and to run the ranges of townships east and west of the Fort Garry meridian. Canada chose to number the 36 sections of the township from the base line at the boundary and it was natural to begin from the lower right hand (south-eastern) corner of the township--United States practice was to number from the north-eastern corner. It was a fact of immense importance to the Canadian survey system that the transfer of Dominion Lands was made en bloc, in one day. An area five times the area of the original federation lay open and a uniform and integrated survey was feasible through a vast area nearly a quarter of the continent, instead of a variety of base lines and number of meridians forced upon the United States in its gradual and piecemeal expansion to the Pacific.

I have stated that a uniform survey system would apply in the huge north-west hinterland acquired by Canada in 1876. This is not strictly true. Several minor variations would be necessary to any system imposed if the conditions of transfer were to be met. Later changes were devised to meet specific local needs. By the terms of surrender the title to

river lots under the Hudson's Bay Company was to be confirmed, and the river lot system was continued, for those Metis who wanted it. This latter provision applied to settlements on the South Saskatchewan, Bow, Belly and Red Deer Rivers. It was finally abandoned and the sectional survey system adopted for all Dominion Lands in February, 1884. The observant reader will note the relationship of the survey of 1869 to the events of 1870 and the decision of 1884 to the events of 1885. A peupheral relationship perhaps but a very real factor in the temper of the times. Special systems of survey have been devised to meet needs of irrigated land, and to conform to topographical and climatic conditions. This has been evident since the drought of the thirties and refinements were bound to come. In 1870, however, the government determined to push forward a scientific system of survey and to do this with speed and accuracy in advance of settlement in the hopes of forestalling interminable disputes about "graduation," donation" "squatters" rights, and "pre-emption" privileges, problems which had be devilled the United States experience.

I think it necessary at this time to point out the difference in concept between "Dominion Lands" in Canada and the "Public Domain" in the United States. The federal union of 1867 saw four "equal" partners come together with provision for Newfoundland, P.E.I. and British Columbia to enter as "equals" later. The term "equal" is only used to indicate like sovereignty in a defined sphere and specifically in the sphere of natural resources. It has been argued to good purpose, that any and all additional provinces would, on entry, enjoy like "equality." But the transfer of 1870 marked a revolution in the very nature of the Canadian federation. Land policy and administration of lands transformed the original Dominion from a federation of equal provinces (each controlling its own lands) into a rentable empire with a domain of public lands five times the area of the original Dominion and this area came under direct federal administration. For sixty years "Dominion Lands" policy dominated national policy. "Dominion Lands" were to forward the two prime major purposes of the Dominion--railway building and settlement of agricultural lands. Thus railway land subsidies and a free homestead system became essential and integral parts of any national policy. The spirit, and indeed the law of the Canadian federation provided for "equal" provinces; the national purposes of the Dominion were to be achieved through "Dominion Lands." The seeds of conflict were sown early when in 1870 Manitoba was denied the natural resources (i.e. land). It required an Imperial Act (the B.N.A. Act of 1871) to validate this action. It required like action to authorize such action when Saskatchewan and Alberta entered confederation in 1905, the title to their land being retained "for the purposes of the Dominion." That the natural resources were returned to the three prairie provinces seems to make it clear that the Dominion had retained the lands until the purposes of the Dominion had been achieved. In other words the provinces had a constitutional right to the lands on entering confederation.

The situation did not arise in the United States. In that country westward expansion intensified the conflict between the industrial north and the agricultural south. "It was not by chance that the charter to the Union Pacific, and Lincoln's free-homestead policy, both came in 1862 in the midst of a civil war to safeguard the ascendency of

the Union" (Morton & Martin). The free-homestead system was a corollary of free homesteads in the United States but it was a much argued and hard won policy. In Canada the eastern lumber interests protested the Dominion Lands Act of 1872 and that measure, establishing a homestead system came at the end of years of controversy in Canada between land sales and free lands. The historic origins of pre-emption regulations lay in a desire to safeguard "squatter's rights" in the United States and had no counterpart in the pre-emption regulations established in the Canadian West. In the United States the Public Domain became an important factor as a result of a series of purchases--Louisiana, the Floridas, Colorado, Nevada, California, Utah, Arizona, New Mixico, Texas and Alaska--supplemented by conquest and annexation. The United States maintained control of the "public domain" even after territories were accepted as states in the union. The states have never been able to claim constitutional rights to this land. The American situation arose out of the action of the original thirteen states ceding to the federal government their claims to some 400,000 square miles of disputed territory as a "public domain." This land, added to by purchase, conquest and annexation, became the property of the federal government in a sense which has no parallel within the British Commonwealth.

Macdonald and Cartier both regarded the success of the Dominion in retaining the public lands for the Dominion as the most significant feature of the Manitoba Act. The price of this achievement was the provision that "ungranted lands, to the extent of one million four hundred thousand acres" be appropriated "for the benefit of the families of the half-breed residents" (33 Vict., C. 3, S. 31). This area which was about the size of Prince Edward Island, was to be divided among the children of the half-breed heads residing in the province at the time of the transfer to Canada. These were special provisions, agreed in the Canadian Parliament to be both generous and statesmenlike. The methods employed in carrying out the provisions had some quite unforeseen consequences. Land--for settlement purposes-- was the magnate that drew Americans westward. It was the magnet that welded Clear Grits into a coalition with Tories resulting in the federal union of Canada. Land for settlement was the lure that led Canadian statesmen to plan for, scheme for, and borrow for, a vast western hinterland.

The Metis--semi-nomadic, buffalo hunters, fighters, fishermen, improvident and mercurial--were not enchanted with land for agricultural purposes. Settlement duties were obviously of an irksome nature. Better to claim Indian blood. The general selection of the reserves to be set aside for Metis devolved largely for Archbishop Tache for the French-speaking, and Archbishop Machray for the English-speaking Metis. It was assumed that long familiarity with the country would enable the Metis to select the best lands in the new province. Indeed, this had been a point of criticism by those who foresaw the Metis selecting the best land and putting it to unproductive use. The critics were wrong. For whatever logic, or lack of it, the Metis spokesmen selected poor land, suitable for hay and firewood, but not for farming. Not more than 25 per cent of it was either occupied or improved.

Should we be surprised that this was the result? Hay and firewood was certain to be more "desirable" to the Metis than would be the prospect of farming. Other pressures early crowded out interest in land grants or scrip applicable for the purchase of Dominion Lands. The influx of Canadian soldiers and businessmen presaged the coming of immigrants eager for farm land. The Metis retreated before this rising tide, finding a decade or two of the old life on the Saskatchewan River and other areas far inland. But the half breed claims remained a source of grievance. There is little evidence that it was a major injustice deliberately laid on the Metis by a primitive government. In the troubles of 1885 the sectional survey and the half breed claims were set out as grievances, yet the evidence shows that more than 92 per cent of the Metis in the Rebellion of 1885 were former Manitoba Metis, of whom not more than 2 per cent were residing on any lands in the North-West Territories at the time of the transfer. One must ask oneself, however, if it is fair dealing to impose a settlement, however equitable it might appear at the time, on a people who were not in a position to bargain either from knowledge of the transaction or from a power base. It would appear that the Canadian policy regarding settlement of claims through land grants was derrived from American experience, and devised to satisfy eastern critics as well as western claimants. Perhaps it was inexperience, perhaps distances played a part, but whatever the causes the fact of survey parties and Canadian soldiers and Canadian officials made for fear, suspicion, mistrust and a lasting and running grievance abscess.

Chester Martin, in his work entitled Dominion Lands Policy has this to say on the matter of half breed grants:

> The application of Section 31 of the Manitoba Act brought a long train of difficulties. The original phrase was 'children of the half-breed heads of families.' Four years after the transfer the 'half-breed heads of families' themselves were provided for (37 Vict., C. 20) by grants of 160 acres or 160 in scrip applicable to the purchase of Dominion Lands (the term was afterwards made applicable to the mother as well as to the father). After 1876, 'half-breed heads of families' were entitled (Order in Council, March 23), to scrip only. Speculators exploiting the improvidence of the Metis were soon doing a thriving business in half-breed scrip. The original grant of 1,400,000 acres to 'children of the half-breed heads of families' was thought to allow 240 acres to each child, but even after the Minister of the Interior reported (April 12, 1880) that the whole acreage had been disposed of, scrip for $240 was still being issued (Order in Council, April 20, 1885) for unsettled claims. The total grant in Manitoba was found to be 1,448,160 acres; and the amount of scrip to heads of families $509,760.

The grants to the Metis inevitably raised the issue of claims by the Selkirk settlers and the retired Hudson's Bay men who had borne hardship and danger in the face of threatened insurrection, armed force and provisional governmental edicts. The Manitoba Act guaranteed the titles of all those who had remained in peaceful possession of their property but it made no provision for a share in the largesse of Dominion Lands distributed to the Metis. These settlers and retired Hudson's Bay

men had a keen appreciation of land and the effect of railway building on land values and they were not to be passed over without making their wishes known. As a result of their pleading, grants were provided in 1874, one quarter section for each original white settler or his children who had settled at Red River during the Selkirk regime from 1812 to 1835. This settlement was amplified in 1875 when scrip for 160 was provided.

A number of half-breed claims remained unsatisfied because some Metis opted for Indian status at one period and for half-breed status at another. In the process of extinguishing the Indian title to lands--there were ten Indian treaties--240 acres or scrip for 240 on Dominion Lands was provided for half-breed claims not yet satisfied. With the signing of Treaty No. 10 at Fort Providence on June 27, 1921, it was confidently expected that the claims of half-breeds arising out of the extinguishment of the Indian title had been finally disposed of. In all, since 1878, some 24,326 half-breed claims were dealt with; 10,213 in the old Province of Manitoba and 14,113 in the old Territories, now Saskatchewan and Alberta. This was a trivial proportion of the total Dominion Lands under federal auspices, hence the new Dominion "began its administration with a comparatively clean slate."

One reserve of land occurred in the Canadian experience, which had no counterpart in the United States. By the terms of surrender of 1870 Canada agreed to reserve to the Hudson's Bay Company blocks of land not to exceed 50,000 acres where this land adjoined the trading posts of the company. In addition one-twentieth of the land within the fertile belt was to be reserved for the Company. The Fertile Belt was described as the area bounded "on the south by the United States boundary; on the west by the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan; on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the waters connecting them." It is understandable that the Hudson's Bay reserves would come to be associated in the settlers' minds with the railway land grants in a land-lock, a perennial grievance of the western frontier. Like the clergy reserves of earlier times these grants brought prejudices as well as profit in their train.

There is considerable evidence that the Company had been prepared to waive land reserves in 1868 for a cash settlement of £1,000,000. Tradition, mostly hearsay, has it that Canada agreed to the land reserves in order to enlist the active co-operation of the Company. Understandably the Company directors felt that they were hostages in a game of high politics. There is a later tradition, based on unpublished notes by William Pearce, that had the Liberal government retained a majority in 1878, the purchase of Hudson Bay reserves would have been carried through for one dollar per acre. The first tradition would imply that one-twentieth of Western Canada was valued at £700,000 in 1868 and about $7,000,000 in 1878.

The Company's chief concern was to sell their lands to the best advantage. The Company directors did not share the interest of the government, or of the pioneering railway, in permanent settlement. Once

the land was sold the Company's interest came to an end. It was inevitable, however, that criticism should be levelled at the Company that it tended to "sit tight and get every dollar out of the lands it was possible to obtain." The Canada Company, earlier, ended every vested interest in saleable land suffered criticism from those who held to the doctrine of free land. The Hudson's Bay lands, indeed, formed a classic example of lands administered by a "sales" policy for revenue, in a region administered by a government for vastly different purposes.

The method of reservation of the one-twentieth of the fertile belt was set out in the Dominion Lands Act of 1872. Since there were 36 sections in each township it was decided to allot section 8 and three-quarters of section 26 in each township, corresponding in location to sections 11 and 29 for school lands. In order to have the total, the full one-twentieth, the whole of section 26 was assigned to the Company in every fifth township. (This reserved 36 quarter sections out of 720 or one-twentieth of the total). The blocks of land adjoining the trading-posts were listed in a schedule attached to the Deed of Surrender formally accepted on June 22, 1870 and completed by order-in-council on December 17, 1885.

There were a series of controversies which developed as the disposition of the lands affected took practical effect. The Company claimed one-twentieth of timber and grazing leases upon unsurveyed areas. Where there were fractional sections, or where timber leases were already in effect or where lands were already settled--in such instances the Dominion paid "indemnity selection" settlements on a generous scale. The Dominion excluded Indian Reserves, Forest Reserves, and National Parks from the operation of the statute. A final settlement was effected on December 23, 1924 when the Company surrendered all claims in dispute and received 6,639,059 acres for its claims in the "fertile belt." This is to be compared to a total of 7,031,257 acres as originally estimated as being the one-twentieth. It is interesting to note that by 1930 more than 2,600,000 acres of Hudson's Bay Land was still unsold. The average price received by the company in the twenty-one year period from 1906 to 1929 was $12.10 per acre as compared with $8.55 for the C.P.R.

Railways and national consolidation were the twin problems of Canadian politics following the federation of 1867. The settlement of the West and the integration of that region into Canadian economic and commercial, hence national life, was the ultimate goal of all land policy. The problem was of such magnitude that the immediate query of "how" took on a desperate urgency. Lands in Western Canada could never be settled, perhaps they could not be held, without a Canadian railway. The national equation of railways and land entered into every stage of the process of western settlement. It was national considerations not economic views that ruled out an accommodation between the Grand Trunk and the Northern Pacific and carried forward plans for a "Canadian Pacific" railway.

The policy of land grants as an inducement to railway companies was firmly established in the United States early in the nineteenth century.

Indeed the system was on the point of retreat in the face of public concern over boon doggles, bribery and corruption, when Canada seized on it as a ready-made means to a national end. The example of the United States, and the gigantic strides made by the Americans across the continent filled Canadian statesmen with concern, but it also supplied them with an incentive and a means to achievement. Canada appropriated the system just as it was disappearing in the United States, swept away by disillusioned frontiersmen after a period of notorious political chicanery. One must ask if the Canadian experience was worth the price. The total area alienated in railway land grants in Western Canada was some 32,000,000 acres. As Martin says "almost exactly the area of the kingdom which King Richard was ready to give for a horse at Bosworth Field."

Canadian statesmen in 1870 had before them prime examples of the use of the public domain in the cause of national transportation in the United States: roads, canals, railways had each and all gained from the generosity of Congress. But the liberality to railways overshadowed all others as this means of transportation captured the imagination of a nation. The admission of California into the Union in 1850 made a transcontinental line an imperative national necessity. The saga of the roaring Union Pacific was born and flourished, and though the company went bankrupt in 1893, it went bankrupt on governmental rather than private financing. Out of the many experiences of bankruptcy, land dealings, intricate financial arrangements two streams of railway construction found their way across a continent to the Pacific. Names linked with these lines are familiar to Canadians--George Stepher, Donald Smith, J. J. Hill. These men were called upon to organize and push forward the Canadian Pacific project.

Canada would use public lands for a transcontinental railway--almost certainly. The Louisiana Purchase and the Gadsden Purchase in the United States were there for examples and, after all, it was a venture empire that had been purchased by Canada in 1870. Canada would build a "Pacific Railway," that was the first corollary of the transfer of land. It was taken for granted by London and by Ottawa that land grants would be a factor in all negotiations. The urgency of the times; the magnitude of the undertaking the sparsemess of Canadian financial resources decided conservative policy. Under John A. Macdonald there would be liberal land grants and subsidies of money but no direct government construction. This conservative policy was set out in 1871 and carried forward with little deviation to 1885.

The first C.P.R. Bill appeared in 1872 and provided for a "railway made and worked by private enterprise and not by the Dominion Government." There were radical innovations in the method of land grants in the realm of size and location. A total of 50,000,000 acres to be taken up in blocks with the principle of "indemnity selection" being legislated for. There was to be a cash subsidy of up to $30,000,000. The "Pacific Scandal" destroyed both the railway company and the government. The incoming Liberals, nevertheless, retained both land grants and cash subsidies in their railway program. The Liberals also exposed the belief that a transcontinental railway might be built "by means of the land through which it had to pass." But the Mackenzie policy of thrift and caution gave way to a returning

prosperity and a land boom in Western Canada in 1878, and John A. Macdonald's Conservative party returned to power.

To be continued

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QUERIES

DOWNTON — William Allan Downton, 2729F Innes Road, Ottawa, Ontario K1B 3J7 would like any information on names, places, dates, stories, births, deaths, marriages, discoveries, naming of places regarding Downton in Saskatchewan. In particular information on Edward Charles Downton, Eastleigh, Sask., b. 1 May 1914; Stanley Ernest Downton, b. 14 April 1920, Cyril Henry Downton, Mortlach, Sask., b. 24 April 1924. Their parents came from Dorsetshire, England. Has some information on Downtons in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Hamilton, Ontario, U.S.A., and Newfoundland that he would like to complete.

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THORTON — Mr. James W. Johnson, 1304 Randolph, Traverse City, Michigan, U.S.A. would appreciate information on Elizabeth and Florence Thorton, daughters of James Thorton and Susan Power Thorton, born app 1878 to 1884. Florence married William Penfold and Elizabeth married R. F. Towle, and both lived around Quill Lake, Sask. in 1925.

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KENDLE
KENDALL
RECTOR — Allan G. Overbaugh, 121 E. Harding St., Kendallville, Ind., 46675 is researching the family of Kendle that came from England before 1850 and settled in the province of Ontario, Canada. The son of William Kendle or Kendall was Thomas Kendall who went to New York state, date unknown and married Elizabeth Rector, b. 21 Sept. 1856, d. 19 March 1943. Thomas Kendall was b. 22 Jan. 1850, province of Ontario, d. 21 June 1920 at Schenetady Co., New York. Family brought from Canada a coat of arms. Any help welcome. Will pay reasonable sum for information.

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BUFFINGTON
WALLER — Evelyn Ballard, 223 Ruth St., Saskatoon, Sask., S7J 0K9 would appreciate information from anyone having knowledge of Israel Waller and Ann Buffington, her 3rd gr. grandparents. Israel Waller was born about 1734, died Sept. 1798 at Royalton, Windsor, Vermont, U.S.A. Ann Buffington was born 1743 at Fall River, Mass., U.S.A., died May, 1826, Royalton, Windsor, Vermont. They were married about 1760. Would like names of their parents and other descendants.

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CRAIK (SASKATCHEWAN) UNITED CHURCH BURIAL REGISTER*

contributed by

Doug Dale, April, 1976

NAME	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL
Charley Hill	63 yrs.	Michegan, U.S.A.	Aug. 7, 1857	Jan. 12, 1921	Craik Cemetery
John Harrison Gowling	35 yrs.	Broughville, England	Jan. 29, 1886	Feb. 2, 1921	Craik Cemetery
Samuel Alfred Perrin	15 days	Craik, Sask.	Feb. 11, 1921	Feb. 26, 1921	Craik Cemetery
Thomas Harrop	51 yrs.	Yorkshire, England	Jan. 1, 1869	Aug. 9, 1921	Craik Cemetery
Ivan McNab	18 mos.	Girvin, Sask.		Sept. 9, 1921	Rose Hill
Baby			April 22, 1922	April 22, 1922	Craik Cemetery
Johnstone, E.C.					Craik Cemetery
Baby Perrin	2 days	Davidson, Sask.	July 16, 1922	July 18, 1922	Craik Cemetery
Newell W. Martin	36 yrs.	Minn. U.S.A.		Sept. 11, 1922	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. Maria Josephine Ritchie	63 yrs.	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 8, 1859	Jan. 31, 1923	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. Maude Mary Keller	23 yrs.	Kirkland, Ill., U.S.A.	Jan. 3, 1900	March 3, 1923	Craik Cemetery

* This is a copy of a photocopy of a Burial Register donated to the S.G.S. which dates from 14 Jan. 1921 to 4 June 1964. Only details from the beginning in 1921 to 9 Nov. 1930 are given here. Cause of death and date of burials are deleted in this article. Original register was well kept with the occasional deletion of age or cause of death; the longest gap being from 11 July 1956 to 30 April 1960 except for two cases. Only name, age, and burial place are given from 6 March 1944 to 1 Jan. 1948. Please contact the S.G.S. for specific information on a particular burial.

CRAIK (SASKATCHEWAN) UNITED CHURCH BURIAL REGISTER (continued)

NAME	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL
Ina Claire Ritchie	1 week	Craik, Sask.	Mar. 19, 1923	March 24, 1923	Craik Cemetery
Doris Winnifred Pierce	4 mos.	Aylesbury, Sask.	Nov. 12, 1922	March 30, 1923	Aylesbury Cemetery
Mrs. William Brown	76 yrs.	Aberdeen, Scotland	1847	April 4, 1923	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. James Shewan	54 yrs.	Co. Antrum, Ireland	1869	April 8, 1923	Rose Hill Cemetery
Leslie Church	7 yrs.	Craik, Sask.	Jan. 17, 1916	May 4, 1923	Craik Cemetery
Durell Clarence Johnson		Aylesbury	Jan. 14, 1921	Sept. 30, 1923	Craik Cemetery
Neil MacDougall	61	Harriston, Ontario	1862	Dec. 14, 1923	Craik Cemetery
Henry M. Smith	71 yrs. 5 mos.	Moretown, Ontario	1853	March 8, 1924	Shipped to Ontario
Jack Hale	46	Shelbourne, Ontario	May 31, 1878	May 23, 1924	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. Mabel Johnson	38	United States	Sept. 21, 1886	Sept. 8, 1924	Craik Cemetery
Vina Jean McKenzie	2 wks.	Craik, Sask.	Ap. 17, 1925	Ap. 30, 1925	Craik Cemetery
Verna Christina McKenzie	2 wks.	Craik, Sask.	Ap. 18, 1925	May 4, 1925	Craik Cemetery
Xelma Eunice Exelby	10 mos.	Girvin, Sask.	July 10, 1924	May 11, 1925	Grivin Cemetery
Alexander Macdonald	69 yrs.	Gray County, Ontario		June 11, 1925	Craik Cemetery
William Francis Robinson	79	Yorkshire, England	May 14, 1846	July 21, 1925	Craik Cemetery
John Braden	81 yrs.	Clinton, Tenn., U.S.A.	Ap. 6, 1844	Aug. 24, 1925	Rose Hill Cemetery
Floyd Ernest Styles	4 mos.	Penzance, Sask.	May 30, 1925	Sept. 28, 1925	Craik Cemetery

CRAIK (SASKATCHEWAN) UNITED CHURCH BURIAL REGISTER (continued)

NAME	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL
Cecil Vern Hunt	7 wks.	Craik, Sask.		Oct. 25, 1925	Rose Hill Cemetery
George Shiels	61 yrs.	Eastern Ontario		Nov. 5, 1925	Rose Hill Cemetery
William Lawrence Strange	18 days	Craik, Sask.	Dec. 4, 1925	Dec. 22, 1925	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. G. A. Reider	42 yrs.	Ontario	1883	Dec. 30, 1925	Craik Cemetery
George Ford	30 yrs.	Rhyl, Wales	1896	Mar. 1, 1926	Craik Cemetery
Beatrice Hannah	24 yrs.	Bowman's River, Manitoba	1902	Mar. 3, 1926	Craik Cemetery
Samuel A. Martin	93 yrs.	U.S.A.	1833	Mar. 5, 1926	Craik Cemetery
Arthur Eceles, Sr.	61 yrs.	Almonte, Ont.		Mar. 17, 1926	Craik Cemetery
Baby Reeder	3 mos.	Saskatoon, Sask.		Mar. 22, 1926	Craik Cemetery
Colleen Hill	80 yrs.	Vermont, U.S.A.	Jan. 12, 1846	June 3, 1926	Craik Cemetery
Jas. Judd	65	Nebraska. U.S.A.		Sept. 19, 1926	Craik Cemetery
Leroy Braden	9	Sask.	April 27, 1917	Mar. 14, 1927	Rose Hill Cemetery
Annie Chester	46	Ontario	July 23, 1880	Mar. 18, 1927	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. J. Carty	51	Ontario		Sept. 17, 1927	Craik Cemetery
Charles T. Strange	70	U.S.A.		Oct. 10, 1927	Craik Cemetery
Leonard Truber	16	Sask.	May 16, 1912	Dec. 24, 1927	Hustlers Cemetery
L. M. Bennett	73	U.S.A.	Jan. 12, 1855	Jan. 10, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Kenneth Eugleated	21			Jan. 18, 1928	Craik Cemetery
James Parks	68	North Bay, Ontario		Feb. 16, 1928	Craik Cemetery
T. A. Bayard	49	Waynesburg, P.A., U.S.A.		Feb. 15, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Wm. Brown	80	Ontario		Mar. 23, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Sarah E. Robinson	51	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1877	April 2, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. Sarah Campbell	75			April 7, 1928	Harrisburg, Penn.
Daniel Milne	31	Ontario		June 11, 1928	Chamberlain

CRAIK (SASKATCHEWAN) UNITED CHURCH BURIAL REGISTER (continued)

NAME	AGE	BIRTHPLACE	DATE OF BIRTH	DATE OF DEATH	PLACE OF BURIAL
Mrs. Norris Merriman	78	Mount Forest, Ontario		July 4, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Dallas Harrison	39	Michigan	July 24, 1889	July 26, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Laird McDonald				Oct. 26, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Marshall McDonald				Oct. 26, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Donald McLean	72	Ontario		Feb. 7, 1928	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. Mary F. Wood	69	Illinois	Jan. 24, 1860	April 13, 1929	Kansas, U.S.A.
Gavin Neilson	70	Scotland		April 19, 1929	Rosehill Cemetery
Joyce Bronson	7	Saskatchewan		April 20, 1929	Craik Cemetery
John Crawford	50	Ontario	July 28, 1879	May 17, 1929	Craik Cemetery
W. J. Matthews	61	New Brunswick	1868	June 13, 1929	Craik Cemetery
Wm. Moffat	46			Dec. 7, 1929	Craik Cemetery
Mrs. A. S. Gibson	48	Headingly, Man.	Mar. 26, 1881	Jan. 1, 1930	Craik Cemetery
W. D. Walp	72	Iowa, U.S.A.	Dec. 1, 1858	Feb. 28, 1930	Craik Cemetery
Baby Wildfong	3 mos.	Craik, Sask.	Jan. 10, 1930	April 3, 1930	Craik Cemetery
Alfreda Eliz. Perron	2 mos.	Saskatoon	Aug. 26, 1930	Oct. 31, 1930	Craik Cemetery
William Ritchie	72			Nov. 6, 1930	Craik Cemetery

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BI-CENTENIAL CELEBRATION

A Canadian Family had its own bi-centenial celebration on Sunday, July 4th, 1976, when over two hundred members of the Jackson Clan gathered in Binbrook Hall, Binbrook, Ontario, to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the birth of John Jackson, founder of the Canadian branch of the family. John Jackson, born in Old Rattray, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1776, came to Canada in 1833, settling in Caistor Township. There were four sons, the eldest, James, coming out ten years later and settling in adjoining South Grimsby Township. Descendants of the four brothers now number over 2,300, scattered across Canada and the United States, England and North Africa. Many of the American cousins joined their Canadian relatives on Sunday, coming from as far away as California, Florida, Michigan, Illinois and New York State. Canadian members came from Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. The Canadian and American flags were in evidence and all joined in singing "Happy Birthday." Mr. Ross Jackson of Flesherton, Ontario, Chairman of the Reunion, paid tribute to John Jackson, the founder, and his four sons who carved their homes out of the wilderness and knew well the joys and hardships of pioneer life. A minute's silence was observed for loved ones who had passed on. The President of the Clan, Don Piett of Hamilton conducted the business meeting and gave out awards, among them being for the oldest person present — Mrs. Walter D. Jackson of London, Ontario, and for coming the greatest distance, Dr. J. David Jackson of Berkley, California. The couple attending who have been married the longest were Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Coleman of Grimsby, married 57 years. Celebrating Golden Weddings this year are Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Coon, Smithville, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Knowles, Mio, Michigan, and Mr. and Mrs. Roy Piett, Grimsby. Married 60 years are Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell of Hamilton who were unable to be present. The children enjoyed games, each receiving souvenir pencils.

Much interest was shown in an extensive display of family heirlooms, pictures, old documents and scrap books, arranged by the historian, whose book on the family history published last year had brought many of the clan together for the first time.

Those attending from Saskatchewan were Mr. and Mrs. Earl Rodgers, Mazenod, Miss Linda Rodgers, Weyburn, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stewart Meeres, Regina and Mr. and Mrs. Stan Griffith, Saskatoon.

Submitted by Mrs. L. A. Bromley
21 Nesles Blvd.
Grimsby, Ontario

Compiler of
Jackson Kith and Kin
1776 - 1974

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RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

by JUDY THOMPSON, SGS LIBRARIAN

ANNALS OF THE FORTY (set of 10), by Ruby Janet Powell. Published by Grimsby Historical Society [1950-1959] reprinted 1955-1967.

No. 1. - 1783-1818. Coming of the Loyalists. 94 p. illus.

No. 2. - 1790-1840. Fifty Years of Municipal Government. 70 p. illus.

No. 3. - 1783-1833. Loyalist and Pioneer Families of West Lincoln. 71 p. illus. (Includes names from Adair to Burkholder)

No. 4. - 1783-1833. Loyalist and Pioneer Families of West Lincoln. 86 p. illus. (Includes names from Camp to Fry)

No. 5. - 1783-1833. Loyalist and Pioneer Families of West Lincoln. 80 p. illus. (Includes names from Gage to Kilborne)

No. 6. - 1783-1833. Loyalist and Pioneer Families of West Lincoln. 90 p. illus. (Includes names from Lambert to Nelles)

No. 7. - 1783-1833. Loyalist and Pioneer Families of West Lincoln. 76 p. illus. (Includes names from Nelson to Rittenhouse)

No. 8. - 1783-1833. Loyalist and Pioneer Families of West Lincoln. 93 p. illus. (Includes names from Roadhouse to Swackhammer)

No. 9. - 1783-1833. Loyalist and Pioneer Families of West Lincoln. 87 p. illus. (Includes names from Tallman to Zimmerman)

No.10. - Grimsby, 1816-1876. 82 p. illus.

MCGOWAN, DONALD C. Grassland Settlers: The Swift Current Region during the era of the ranching frontier. Canadian Plains Research Center, c1975. 205 p. illus. (by purchase)

UNETT, JOHN. Making a pedigree. David & Charles, c1971. 137 p. geneal. charts. (donated by Judy Thompson)

Settlers of the hills. [Lake Alma Over 50 Club, 1975] 287 p. illus. (donated by Eva Mein, Regina)

FLEMING, RAE. Eldon connections; portraits of a township. [privately printed, 1975?] 304 p. photogs, maps. (donated by Mrs. Jean Peart, Willowdale, Ontario)

The Julius Luedtke Family. The Julius Luedtke Family Reunion - July, 1973. 14 p. illus. ports. geneal. charts (donated by Emilie Hart (Luedtke)

Ontario Genealogical Society. Hamilton Branch. Tree tracers. various pagings nos. 1-9 bound in 1 vol. Includes index. (donated by Mrs. Kate Berscht, Hamilton Branch, O.G.S., March 1976)

IREDALE, DAVID. Discovering your family tree; a pocket guide to tracing your English ancestors. Shire Publications Ltd., c1973. 71 p. illus. geneal. charts (donated by Judy Thompson)

RECENT ACQUISTIONS (CONT)

PERIODICALS

Seattle Genealogical Society Bulletin. March 1976

Hamilton Branch. Ontario Genealogical Society. May 1976, vol. 7, no.5

The Augustan. vol. XVII no. 2,3. vol. XVIII no. 1.

Ottawa Branch News. Ontario Genealogical Society. May 1976, vol. 8, no. 5

West Sterlingshire pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions, by John Fowler Mitchell and Sheila Mitchell. Edinburgh, Scottish Genealogy Society, c1973. iii., 218 p. maps

Kinross-Shire Monumental Inscriptions, by John Fowler Mitchell and Sheila Mitchell. Edinburgh, Scottish Genealogy Society, c1967. iv., 93 p. maps

West Lothian pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions, by John Fowler Mitchell and Sheila Mitchell. Edinburgh, Scottish Genealogy Society, c1969. iii., 178 p. maps

East Stirlingshire pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions, by John Fowler Mitchell and Sheila Mitchell. Edinburgh, Scottish Genealogy Society, c1972. iii., 260 p. maps

South Perthshire pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions. by John Fowler Mitchell and Sheila Mitchell. Edinburgh, Scottish Genealogy Society, c1974. v., 444 p. maps

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WHEREABOUTS OF JOSEPHINE (UHRICH) DENTINGER?

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mrs. Josephine (nee Uhrich) Dentinger (wife of William Anthony Dentinger) and/or their two children Anthelma Maria Bertha Dentinger who was born on April 16, 1904 at Hanover, Ontario, and Irene Antonetta Dentinger who was born in Hanover, Ontario on August 25, 1905 is asked to contact R. G. Treleaven, Barrister, of Nipawin, Saskatchewan.

William Anthony Dentinger died on October 5, 1974 and his widow and daughters are entitled to share in his estate. Mrs. Josephine Dentinger's maiden name was Josephine Uhrich and she is reported to be a sister of the late Dr. Uhrich, who was Minister of Health in the Saskatchewan Government in the 1930's.

Mrs. Josephine Dentinger left the family farm at Codette, Sask. in approximately 1918 and moved to Saskatoon with her two daughters. She subsequently moved with them to Sudbury, Ontario in approximately 1922.

The death notice for Dr. Uhrich appeared in the Regina Leader-Post on June 18, 1951 and it reports that two of his sisters were Mrs. Arthur Keelan of Mildmay, Ontario and Miss Mary Uhrich of Ottawa.

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