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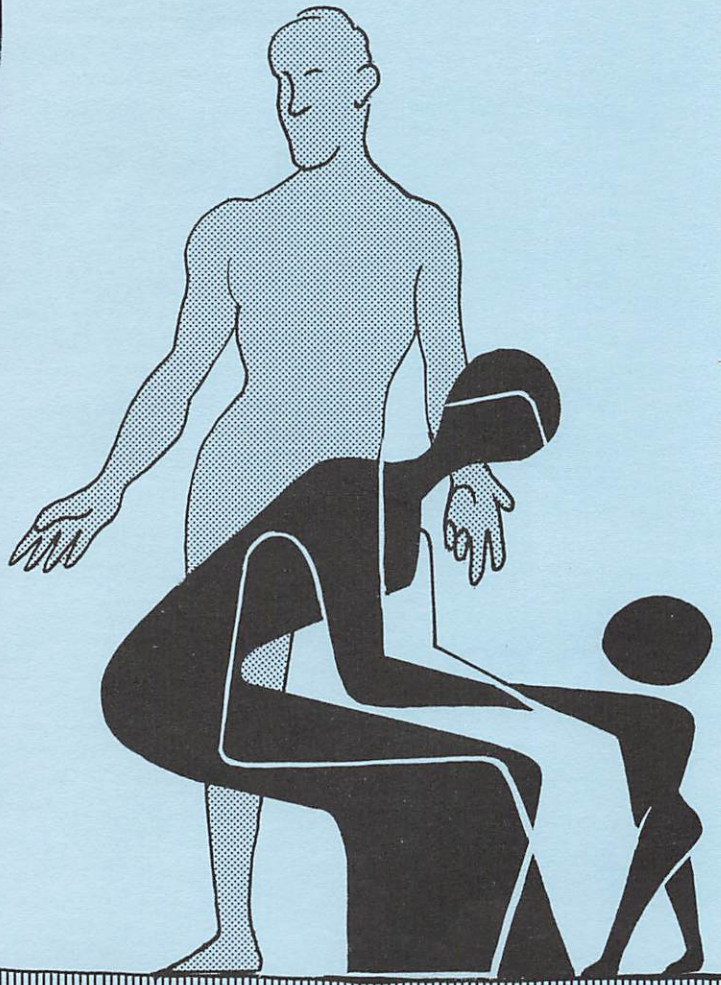
Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

1976



VOLUME 7 NO. 4

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 $10.00 per year per 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.

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

Volume 7, No. 4 Editor: R. Pittendrigh

Fall, 1976 Typist: Myrna Morrell

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Editor's Note: Subscribers may expect publications at the middle of each quarter: February, May, August, November. The deadline for material for the next issue is 15 January, 1977.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society was held on Saturday, October 23rd, 1976, at 1:30 p.m., in the Canadian Plains Research Centre, College West Building, University of Regina, with the President, Dirk Hoogeveen in the chair.

Referring to the Motion made at the October 25, 1975, Annual Meeting, raising the Membership Fees in 1977 to $10.00, it was moved that the Membership for Senior Citizens remain at $7.50.

BRANCH REPORTS

R.M. 3 & 33 - The meeting date is the second Wednesday of the month alternating between Oxbow and Alameda. The Cemetery Project of cataloguing the cemeteries in the two municipalities is as complete as it can be. Messrs. Hoogeveen and Pittendrigh are to speak at a meeting in November. The Officers of the Branch are:-

Clarence Ching	President	Oxbow
Ed. Bean	Vice-President	Alameda
Dorothy Barber	Treasurer	Oxbow
Michael Bartolf	Secretary	Oxbow

Regina - Mrs. Phyllis Zado is chairperson and meetings are held in the Canadian Plains Research Centre with an average of 30 persons. Part way through the year the Library was opened at six o'clock so time could be spent using the material before meetings. Speakers during the year were:- Orville Yeo - How to get information from Salt Lake, Trevor Powell - Provincial Archives and the Qu'Appelle Diocese, Dr. John Archer - History relating to the survey system in Western Canada, Harry Coward - Research in Northwest England and the Lake District, also Heraldry, Myrna Morrell - Local History of Lipton, Sask., Arnold Schroeder - Information on the organization of Germans from Russia in the U.S.A., Doris Meeres - Cemetery Recording, Jim Kinsman - How to copy old Pictures and Documents. The coming year will feature visits to Moose Jaw to hear Mrs. Leith Knight, Archivist with the Moose Jaw Library, and to the Prairie Room of Regina Public Library, as well as the Provincial Archives.

Moose Jaw - Branch Officers are:-

President	-	Tom Rogers
Vice-President	-	Mrs. Eva Spencer
Secretary	-	Mrs. Myrtle Dixon
Treasurer	-	Mr. Bey Grieve

The Branch meets the 1st Monday of the month at the YW-YMCA with attendance from 12 to 18 members. Speakers at meetings have been Mr. Hoogeveen and Mr. Pittendrigh, and Mrs. Karza who spoke on what is available through her LDS church in Salt Lake.

TREASURERS REPORT - this report showed a Bank Balance of $1,659.26 at 22 September 1976. The President noted that the financial position of the Society has strengthened.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT - There are 222 members, 60 of which are new members, and one is now deceased. There are 188 in Saskatchewan, 12 in Alberta, 2 in B.C., 2 in Manitoba, 1 in Nova Scotia, 7 in Ontario, 2 in Quebec and 8 in U.S.A.

LIBRARY REPORT - The Library is presently undergoing extensive changes. All material is being catalogued. Since the printing of the Library List of Holdings in March 1975, 44 new books have been added to our collection. This total includes both donations and books purchased by the Society. The Library is now receiving 18 periodicals on a continuing basis. Since the 1975 Annual Meeting 225 materials were circulated. Sixteen interlibrary loan requests were handled.

BULLETIN EDITOR'S REPORT - During 1976 112 pages were printed in Volume 7 to the end of Issue Number 3. The printing has been increased to 350 copies per issue. The Editor would like to see members make full use of query privileges. Members should feel free to submit articles, or suggest names of people who may be able to submit artiles of historical or genealogical value. Cemetery listings, book reviews, local histories, particularly of defunct school districts, religious groups, ethnic settlements, are all needed.

Votes of thanks were given to the President for the fine Seminar, and to the Editor for the quality of the Bulletin.

Mr. Ed Parker conducted the election of the following officers:-

President	- Mr. Dirk Hoogeven
Vice-President	- Mr. J. Douglas Dale, Craik
Treasurer	- Miss Lucille Dion
Corresponding & Membership Secretary	- Miss Anne Hall
Recording Secretary	- Mrs. Elsie Hayes
Directors - term expiring in	
1978	- Mr. Arnold Schroeder
1977	- Dr. John Archer
1979	- Mr. George Wise
1979	- Mr. Bey Grieve

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

TO ANNUAL MEETING OCTOBER 23, 1976

First of all, I wish to congratulate the organizers of this Seminar, the Local Branch, for a job well done. The organization of the seminar is not an easy task and requires many hours of work. I also wish to thank the Canadian Plains Research Centre for sponsoring this event. The support that the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society is receiving from the University is very much appreciated.

The. S.G.S. can look back on another successful year. The growth of the S.G.S. is steady and the membership has increased again. However, we should not rest on our laurels, but keep on working to enlarge the membership by telling everyone about the S.G.S. and its objectives. Most people have not the faintest idea what the S.G.S. is or what it does. This is evident from conversations that one has with people. Very often it is assumed that our Society does research or that it has all the answers instantly. The interview that the Leader-Post had with me, which was published on October 8, 1976, points out the objectives of the Society very clearly, and I would recommend everybody read it. In it, I stress that one of the objectives of the S.G.S. is the enlargement of the Library and its availability to the public. It is hoped that in future years the S.G.S. will devote a good portion of its resources to the acquisition of reference material and books because that is one of the important aspects of our organization.

A grant has been requested from the Sask Sport Trust for the acquisition of ethnic genealogical material for the Library, and also a multi-cultural grant for the Library has been requested from the Department of the Secretary of State. The amount requested is $1,000 from each for a total of $2,000. These requests were made in September of this year and any results should be known toward the end of this year.

Further grants have been requested from Sask Sport Trust toward

(a) The improvement of the S.G.S. Bulletin ($1,450)
(b) A Workshop ($2,500)
(c) A Microfilm Projector with Microfiche attachment and printer (4,000)

The Genealogical Library and the Bureau for Family History, which I have mentioned many times in the past, are notfor selfish reasons of the S.G.S. or the sole benefit of its membership, but they will benefit the total population.

Invariably, there is a time in anybody's life that one wishes to know something about his family or the community where one lives or came from. (Some reasons: medical, funeral in the family, historical research, family reunion, legal matters, etc.) There is presently no place in Saskatchewan where one can go to obtain this type of information or do research.

The publicity that the S.G.S. has received during the year has been good. A number of S.G.S. Bulletins were placed in Senior Citizens Homes throughout the province. The reaction to this is difficult to gauge because of the mail received from other types of publicity. I believe, however, that placing the information in institutions is a good thing and will encourage it in the future.

Service Clubs all over the province were asked for assistance by helping to place the S.G.S. Bulletin in institutions. The response has been very poor to date.

It appears that the attitude toward the past is as I expressed it in the interview in which I said,

> "Our culture regards the past as a junkyard of scrapped devices, as a burden to be shaken off, a quaint preserve to be visited on sentimental occasions."

That attitude is difficult to change.

During the year, a few speeches were given and some branches were visited. Mr. R. Pittendrigh and I appeared on the Sherv Schragg Show twice--one appearance took place in early February (4th) and the other time was in early October (12th). We both made an appearance to TV for an interview on October 18, 1976. As was mentioned before, the Leader-Post published an article on October 8th.

The Publicity that was received from all of this has made the S.G.S. better known and, as Doris Meeres tells me, more people now know how to spell the word Genealogy as well as the meaning of the word, judging from the mail that is received.

A number of courses in genealogy were also sponsored by the S.G.S. through the Community College. Because of the attitude of the Community College, conveyed to me, it is not recommended to continue this co-operation, but rather find

another educational organization to sponsor a lecture series in genealogy or conduct it on our own as was successfully done before.

As a result of an application made by me, the S.G.S. now has the status of a charitable organization. The S.G.S. received a registration number from the Department of National Revenue and Taxation with an effective date of January 1, 1976. Membership fees and donations to the society since the effective date can be used as an income tax deduction.

The L.I.P. grant that was requested last year was refused by the Federal Government because of the lack of funds.

The future looks bright for the S.G.S. and many possibilities exist for the development of the society.

Greater involvement of the membership is possible and desirable. Committees could be established for specific purposes under the chairmanship of a board member. Such committees could deal with such things as:

(a) The Library and its acquisitions
(b) Publicity and Advertising
(c) Special Projects
(d) Seminars and Workshops
(e) The S.G.S. Bulletin and Newsletters
(f) Correspondence Committee

The matter of establishing branches in cities and large towns in Saskatchewan that do not now have branches should be actively pursued next year.

I have enjoyed this year as President and feel that the gains were greater in number than the disappointments. The growth of the S.G.S. is gaining momentum.

In closing, I wish to thank the executive of the S.G.S. for the excellent co-operation and the wonderful support that I have received during my second year as President. I wish to extend my special thanks to one person in particular, on behalf of the society as well as myself, namely Doris Meeres, who is leaving the province. She has been a wonderful secretary. The S.G.S. owes much to her for her diligent work and devotion to genealogy.

D. Hoogeveen

NOTES & NEWS

Canada, Immigration Branch Records (Record Group 76)

Through the Diffusion Program of the Public Archives of Canada, the Saskatchewan Archives has received an extensive series of Immigration Branch records on microfilm. This valuable acquisition, consisting primarily of files relating to immigration policy and procedure, covers a span of eighty years from 1873 to 1953. The availability of these records at the provincial level precludes the necessity for long and costly research in Ottawa, and allows those engaged in limited projects, but unable to travel, a chance to make use of them.

For those interested in genealogical research, the Immigration Branch records might prove a useful source. Thus far, two detailed guides have been prepared by the Saskatchewan Archives to make access to the first 141 volumes of these records much easier. Browsing through these finding aids, the genealogist will discover files containing passenger lists of steam vessels, lists of immigrants belonging to particular ethnic groups or settlements and lists of immigrants sponsored by philanthropic societies or institutions. In order to make effective use of the Immigration Branch records, the researcher must possess sufficient knowledge about the person or family in which he is interested. Pertinent information such as the date of entry into Canada, nationality, port of arrival, name of steam vessel or place of residence upon arrival is essential in determining whether or not these records can be of value. Despite this limitation the Immigration Branch records should be considered as one of an increasing number of sources now accessible to the genealogist in the provincial archives.

Thus far, 320 reels of microfilm have been received and housed in the Regina Office of the Saskatchewan Archives. Copies of the detailed guides are available in the Saskatoon Office and microfilm may be moved between the offices on request.

Under the federal archives Diffusion Programme, the Saskatchewan Archives has also received complete microfilm copies of the papers of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfred Laurier.

Submitted by
Trevor J. D. Powell

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The Netherlands War of Independence against Spain began in 1568. Soon after, Scottish soldiers came to the Low Countries. From 1572 to 1782 there were always Scottish Regiments in the Netherlands. The oldest marriage register in the Netherlands, that of Dordrecht, Scotsmen are on record for the first time in that year. A most interesting book by Dr. Ir. J. Maclean entitled "De Huwelyksintekeninger Non Schotse Militairen in Netherlands 1574-1665"has been donated to the S.G.S. by

Dirk Hoogeveen. The data described in this work was collected during the period 1965-1967. The eleven provinces of the Netherlands each have a Central Record Office in the provincial capital, where the marriage registers of the cities and villages of that province can be consulted. Unfortunately, the names of the towns or villages in Scotland where the soldiers were born are rarely mentioned. Usually the term 'Scotman' or "from Scotland" is used.

Scotland has a long military tradition. The military life has always been important in creating opportunities for young men in countries with a population surplus. It is emphasized that as a general rule, the authors investigations deal with only those years in which Scottish companies were garrisoned in the town under consideration. Non military Scotsman are also mentioned for the sake of completeness. 417 pages, indexed, hard cover.

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A report from our librarian, Judy Thompson, at the October annual meeting indicated that most of our members do not realize that books from our library can be borrowed through inter-library loan. If there is a book or pamphlet that you see mentioned in our Library Holdings list or in the acquisitions section of the Bulletin that you would like to borrow, just give all the details to your local librarian, including the fact that it is in the S.G.S. library. She will make out a inter-library loan request, and in due time your book will be sent to your local library.

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At the annual meeting, 23 October in the Canadian Plains Research Center, Dr. Cosbey of the University of Regina gave a most interesting talk on collecting oral history. He mentioned how historians used to transcribe oral histories from tapes, then have it corrected for grammar and typewritten into a typescript. He felt that the person speaking lost his identity, and worst of all, the tapes were erased, effectively closing the doors to future researchers. He mentioned an execellent book done by one of his students at great effort, and then the student wiped the tapes clean. To emphasize his point he read from a book on Harry Truman, Plain Speaking, which was a transcript, unedited from taped interviews. Even though someone else was reading his words, Harry Trumans personality came through. He mentioned also two types of histories that are done, the elitist and non elitist. An example of the elitist was a history of the Ford Motor Company done for the Board of Directors of that company which would reflect only their point of view and not of the trade unions or the workers for that firm. A non elitist would be a story told by a homesteader. He mentioned how thrilling it would be for future generations to hear the actual voice of an ancestor telling his story.

Some of the procedures he suggested were to find the proper informants first, set up an interview and explain clearly what you want and what you are going to do with his words on tape. Sometimes it is well to give this person a list of things you would like to discuss ahead of time so that they have time to think about them.

He advises using a tape or cassette recorder that is not large and will not attract a lot of attention. He mentioned two recorders that have been used successfully. For reel to reel a Sony 500 and for cassette a Sony 110. Don't use bargain tapes. Store tapes on their sides rather than flat as the edges of the tapes get turned. Also store them in a cool, dry place. Even though tapes are not cheap, one has to keep telling yourself they are. Oral historians do not erase tapes. He trys to think of future users, and indexes and stores them as well as possible. He thinks of the conditions of use, and of co-ordination of efforts with fellow historians.

How do you judge the accuracy of the information? Remember that memories are fallable, try to check the statements made. Historians don't trust oral history, but the printed word is quite often in error too.

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Do you have any of these names in your family history: Malburn, Melbourn, Melbourne, Melborn, Millborn, Milborn, Miborne, Milbourn, Milbourne, Milburn, Milburne, Millbourn, Millburn, or Mylbourne? If so, perhaps a newsletter called By the Mill Born edited by Willis Clayton Tull, Jr., Milbourne & Tull Research Center, 10605 Lakespring Way, Cockeysville, Maryland 21030, U.S.A. would be of interest. The purpose of the letter is to serve as a focal point and clearinghouse for historical and genealogical data on families mentioned above. It is an international quarterly devoted to collecting, organizing and publishing notes, records, and queries on these and related families. It is issued in January, April, July and September at an annual subscription of $4.00.

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One of the fringe benefits of being secretary for the S.G.S. is the opportunity to have a quick look at the books our librarian, Judy Thompson, obtains through Interlibrary Loan for our members. A recent one is The Rolling Hills, edited by Mrs. Ross N. Carr, published by the Manvers Township Council as its Centennial Project in 1967.* When leafing through the stories of the Irish pioneers of Manvers township I came across this poem:

YOUR ANCESTORS

"If your could see your ancestors all standing in a row,
I expect you'd find there one or two your wouldn't care to know;
Because in climbing family trees one always meets a few
Who got there by irregular steps, as such folks always do.
If you should meet your ancestors all standing in a row,
You'd surely meet there one or two whom you'd be proud to know.
But here's another question, which requires a different view--
If you should meet your ancestors, would they know you?"

* It came from the National Library, Ottawa.

Submitted by Doris Meeres

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A letter from Telemark, Noway, may be of special interest to members who can trace their background to that area. Halvor Midtbø, chairman of the committee for the local history of Bø, Telemark, Norway, writes that they are planning on publishing a history of the Parish of Bø which will have an emphasis on the story of its farms and its families. They have found that of about 500 persons that have emigrated most of them have gone to America. If they can obtain enough information of these emigrants and their descendants they will do a chapter in their proposed history, on the new generations living in the U.S.A. and Canada. They would appreciate plenty of details about each family such as date of leaving Norway, place of settlement, trade, marriage date and to whom, education, names of children and birth dates, etc. Of particular interest will be pictures and maps especially if the immigrant took up farming. Will you help find Norwegians from Bø, Telemark, Norway? Write to: Fru Sina Sanda, 3800 Bo i Telemark Norway.

* * * * * * * * * * *

QUERIES

GOODRICH — Mrs. Claudia Dyck, Box 35, Bordon, Sask., S0K 0N0 would like to know what steps she should take to obtain authentic data on her great great grandfather, Thomas Goodrich, who was born in Genessee County, N.Y. 2 April, 1815 and lived and died in Cooper Township, Kalamazoo, Michigan in the 1800's. He married Eliza Skinner, 6 May 1841. Among four children was a son Jarvis Skinner Goodrich born 20 Feb. 1852 in Michigan, married 7 Oct. 1873 and died 23 July 1923 at Radisson, Saskatchewan.

* * * *

MARTIN
CODE
LEMAX — J. Blake Rintoul, Box 126, Simpson, Sask., is interested in contacting descendants of Thomas Code and Jane Martin who lived near Smith Falls, Ontario. Their children were George, John, Tom, Henry, Mary, and Catherine. Catherine was born at Newbliss, Ontario and married Isaac Lemax. She died in Smith Falls, Ontario after 1927 aged 71. Henry moved to Imperial, Saskatchewan in 1907. George, John, and Thomas remained in the Newbliss, Toledo area of Ontario.

* * * *

KUBIK
YECNY
KASELICKA
DUBINSKY — Wendee Knuttila, Box 531, Esterhazy, Sask., S0A 0X0 would like information on any families with the last name of those at the outside column.

* * * * * * * * * * *

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

by

Dr. J. Archer

(continued)

Three years were to pass, for all John A's inducements, before private interests could be persuaded to take up a new prospect of a Canadian transcontinental railway. A C.P.R. syndicate was formed, finally, in 1881 and a system of land grants delineated by regulation on January 1, 1882. The block system was done away with while alternate sections intermingled with the railway grant section were opened for homesteads. The shifting from the sale basis of land in blocks toward the free homestead basis was important. While homestead land might depress sale prices of railway land in the first instance, the benefits to be derived from rapid settlement would in the long run far out weigh any losses from that quarter. As it turned out in Canada the railways themselves deliberately championed the free-homestead system once their own vast land reserves were securely safeguarded.

Some salient features of the Charter of 1881 should be noted--and it must be appreciated that modifications have taken place since the Charter was approved.

a. The size of the land grant settled upon was half of the acreage provided in the Charter of 1872--25,000,000 acres instead of 50,000,000. (This was to be compared to the Union Pacific grant of 12,000,000).
b. The grant was to be taken up in alternate sections--the odd-numbered sections extending back 24 miles deep on each side of the railway from Winnipeg to Jasper House.
c. The C.P.R. had to be built through two provinces--Ontario and B.C.--in which the public lands were under provincial contract, as well as through Manitoba and the North-West Territories where "Dominion Lands" were completely at the disposal of the federal government. The temptation to soft pedal provincial lands and to exploit "Dominion Lands" was irresistable with the result that the Prairie Provinces bore a gloringly disproportionate burden of land grants. An example of this follows from Martin. "Thus the "main-line" grant of 25,000,000 acres restricted to alternate sections from Winnipeg to Jasper House, a distance of approximately 1,040 miles, came to average more than 24,000 acres per mile through the

Prairie Provinces, or the equivalent of the odd-numbered sections in a belt of 75 miles. While the main line mileage, therefore, has been over 652 miles in Ontario, nearly 208 in Manitoba, a little over 419 miles in Saskatchewan, nearly 336 in Alberta, and 268 in British Columbia, the land grant thus "earned" by the railway has been selected, 2,183,084 acres in Manitoba, 6,216,784 acres within the present boundaries of Saskatchewan, and 9,805,446 acres within the present boundaries of Alberta. The balance of the "main line" grant--some 6,793,014 acres--was surrendered in 1886 to retire $9,880,912 (with interest) of the government loan for the construction of the line."

d. The principle of "indemnity selection" was continued and this reinforced the tendency to select grants from territories not yet provinces in order to avoid provincial criticism. Saskatchewan and Alberta, organized as provinces in 1905, bore the brunt of the policy up until that date. Out of 3,630 miles of railways subsidized by more than 31,780,000 acres of western lands, less than 886 miles, or about 24 per cent, were located in Saskatchewan, while more than 15,193,000 acres or nearly half the land grants were selected from that province. Indeed, six land grant railways with no mileage whatever in Saskatchewan selected over 1,330,000 acres of their land grants from the province. Alberta's experience is only slightly less black.

e. The C.P.R. discharged its colonization function with distinct success. Proceeds from land sales did not go into dividends but rather into development. The advance of settlement increased traffic, hence general railway revenues, but C.P.R. lands were sold at a distinctly lower price than that received for school lands or Hudson's Bay lands.

f. The "fairly fit for settlement" clause which permitted the C.P.R. to give up land in one area not fit for settlement, for land else where, fit for settlement, was generally misunderstood by settlers and exploited by other colonization railways. Settlers felt that the railways had gained a monopoly of land fit for settlement. Along with this came protests against "land-lock." Since the property and capital of the C.P.R. were exempted from taxation "forever" while the land grants were exempted for twenty years, the charge was that the C.P.R. delayed in locating grants to avoid local taxation.

As a general conclusion it should be noted that the C.P.R. is the only one of the great transcontinental railways which has never gone into receivership. Its function as a national means to settlement and development will stand comparison with that of the government itself. The C.P.R. was built for its ultimate value as a railway rather than as a contractor's road for profits on construction. Measured by results it would be hard to find any category of Dominion Lands which served the general interests of the nation more effectively. But it can be argued effectively that the prairie region of Canada bore a quite disproportionate share of the land grants allocated to railway construction.

It should be noted that there were a number of colonization railways built to qualify for land grants. The Calgary and Edmonton Railway and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company are two well known examples. Running the gauntlet of

C.P.R. and C.N.R. opposition these smaller concerns eventually became subsidiaries of the grants. The by-products of the railway land grant system complicated land policy for many years after 1894 when technically, the land grant system came to an end. Not until 1908 were outstanding claims finally located or liquidated. The legal ramifications of mineral rights to land grants has perplexed and enriched legal minds for years--that area lies outside the scope of a paper on the survey system.

No phase of Dominion Lands policy has gained wider admiration than the provision in the Dominion Lands Act of 1872 for setting aside sections 11 and 29 in each township as an endowment for public schools. While the influence of United States practice is clearly visible the policy set out in 1872 which served so useful a purpose under federal auspices, and which still survives under provincial administration is distinctively Canadian. Indeed, Canadian experience goes back to an ordinance of 1787 and the actions of the Baldium-LaFontaine administration in 1849 in providing reservations of land for the support of free or "Common" schools. The Dominion Lands Act of 1872 provided that "sections eleven and twenty-nine in each and every surveyed township throughout the extent of Dominion Lands, shall be and are hereby set apart as an endowment for purposes of education. Not until 1879 was provision made for the administration of the school lands, that is the sale of the land and the investment of the proceeds. The terms of administration remained practically unchanged since 1879, until the national resources were returned to the Prairie Provinces in 1930.

From the outset there was a conflict of interest on the part of the administering authority between rapid sales to alleviate immediate needs, and the prospect of a richer reward as land values increased. There have been a number of charges laid against federal and provincial authorities, of collusion at auction sales, of haste in conducting sales, of knocking down lands to bidders who failed to pay even the initial deposits. But the general rules that all sales must be by auction, widely advertised, and must be at an upset price based upon the fair value of other unoccupied lands in the township, and that part must be paid in cash with the remainder paid annually over a period of years at a reasonable rate of interest, have ensured fair dealing.

The reservation of school lands was an integral part of the immigration policy of the Dominion. Canada set aside land for free homesteads to all incoming settlers, and placed another portion of land in trust for the education of their children. In the period 1879 to 1930 a net total of 2,109,777 acres of school lands was sold at an average price of $15.64 per acre. Very little change occurred in policy after the return of the natural resources to this province--a statement which holds true for Manitoba and for Alberta.

The free-homestead system was basic to Canadian policy concerning "Dominion Lands." It was assumed from the outset in the federal parliament that federal control was imperative lest the legislation of any province be obstructive to immigration. That decision having been

made it was but natural that those who were to administer the policy should seek advice from, and draw upon the experience of those who had worked under such a system. At every stage in Canadian experience the direct, or indirect, influence of the United States is unmistakable. It was Dennis who urged the 160 acre quarter-section homestead though McDougall urged 200 acres. Dennis's argument was that the American and Canadian systems should be coterminous the American practice being known already "all over the world." So much was American experience studied and relied on that the first Dominion Lands Act was passed in 1872 in perfunctory fashion, the day before the House prorogued. It made provision for homestead entry on one quarter section with fee of $10 and residence requirements of three years.

A new impulse was given the free-homestead system when government and railway co-operated in policies devised to promote rapid settlement of the West. The function of the free homestead here, seems to have been to provide as rapidly as possible a pioneer population on the prairies at whatever the cost. This would certainly expedite the sale, and increase the value of railway lands. But it would also provide traffic from a wilderness at a time when critics claimed the C.P.R. would never earn even the axle grease for its rolling stock. For forty years the C.P.R. demonstrated a shrewd and wise control over its lands, subordinating land sales to traffic, and in the interests of traffic settling their lands at prices substantially lower than the market value. (School Lands by definition no more than average quality sold for $16.85 per acre in Saskatchewan. H. B. Co. average was $12.10 per acre, C.P.R. price for land all of which was fit for settlement was $8.55 per acre). This co-operation between railways and government lasted until about 1896 at which time railway land grants were halted.

With the passing of the railway land grant system and the rise of colonization and land companies the free homestead system became the staple of Dominion Lands policy. Up to 1908 the total acreage of railway land grants "earned" by the railways was about the same as the amount of land opened up as homesteads (32,000,000 acres). Thereafter there was a rapid rise in the number of acres patented for homesteads. By 1914 it was recognized on all sides that the free-homestead system was serving a far-reaching purpose in the settlement of Western Canada.

The technique of Dominion policy was explained thusly:

> The interest of the province in the land . . . is in the revenue it can derive from the sale of lands; the interest of the Dominion in the lands is in the revenue which it can derive from the settler who makes the land productive. The Dominion of Canada can make millions out of the lands in the Northwest and never sell an acre; it has made millions out of these lands without selling an acre. . . .The increase in our customs returns, the increase in our trade and commerce, the increase in our manufactures, is to a very large extent due to the increase in settlement on the free lands of the Northwest Territories. . . .It is worth the while of the Dominion to spend

> hundreds of thousands of dollars in promoting immigration . . . in surveying and administering these lands, and then to give them away. (H. of C. Debates 1905 pp. 3157ff).

This explanation shows fairly the alternative believes provincial administration for revenue and federal administrations "for the purposes of the Dominion . . ." But no one, east or west, would have dreamt of altering the homestead policy in 1905. The speech does illustrate, however, the emphasis given in 1905 on free homesteads as a staple of Dominion policy where as the period prior to 1900 had emphasized railway land grants.

There is considerable truth in Clifford Sifton's sardonic comment that the railway land grant system had come to an end in 1894 because the government had come to an end of eligible land grants rather than because a new policy had been devised. In any event, the railway land grant system did come to an end with the result that the federal authority could afford to insist upon the requirements of homesteading being met. There were many who would exploit the system. Saskatchewan records after 1905 who homestead entrees in three districts to include a printer, three grocery clerks, a lumber yard manager, two school principals, two barbers, a dentist, a dairy man, two carpenters, two tailors, a plumber, a hardware merchant, two sons of the local storekeeper, a harness maker, two hardware clerks, an insurance agent, two garage proprietors, an implement salesman, a druggist, and the local doctor. This is upon sworn evidence. There was an inevitable drift of free homesteads into the hands of speculators--and the large amount of land alienated but still uncultivated even in the mid-twenties is evidence of this.

Perhaps one shouldn't blame the speculators for all the defects of the system. But the latters defence that he tended to stabilize prices by buying cheap and thus driving prices up, and by selling dear and thus driving prices down--is sheer persiflage. Undoubtedly one of the defects of the quarter section free homestead system was the chaos it caused where title was hopelessly entangled in private possession in uneconomic units. Better, no doubt, if some areas could have been sold, or given, on larger economic blocks. There were evidences of excessive cancellations of original entries, of surveying of homesteads, of disponty between numbers of patented homesteads and actual occupancy and production.

But not withstanding the admitted defects, the net results of the system at work have been truly imposed. The free homestead remains inseparably associated with the "golden age" of Western Canada. Rightly so.

Canadian experience in disposing of "Dominion Lands" came later than did that of the United States in administering the public domain. Canadian statesmen were able to learn from weaknesses in the American system, while copying the strengths. One of the continuing weaknesses of the Homestead Act in the United States had been its inadaptability to facts of the country for which it was not designed. In the east, it had been a success; in the plains area it was not. Canadians fortified the system

proposed in Canada to cope with physiographical conditions similar to those in the States where the system had aforestated least successfully. The following are some of the chief changes made to adapt the United States system to Western Canadian conditions.

1. The Canadian railway land grant system provided for alternate sections of land rather than land in block patterns. Settlers were able to increase their homestead holding by purchase of adjacent railway land. It was soon observed that a 320 acre holding was much more advantageous than a 160 acre holding. Certainly for dry-farming areas the railway land grant system had inadvertent virtues, recognized early and perpetuated in "pre emption" and "purchased homestead" regulations of 1908.
2. The Hudson's Bay lands and school lands also aided growth of larger holdings though this was a by product of their original purpose. Both of these were administered primarily for revenue and the average price per acre was consistently higher than that of any other single category of land sales. Because both were "fined" grants in that they were located in fixed sections they were under disadvantages both in quality and distribution as compared with railway lands.
3. "Pre-emption" and "purchased homesteads" were perhaps the most direct devices of Dominion policy for the purpose of promoting the development from the 160 acre homestead to the half section 320 acre farm holding. In the United States "pre-emption" laws had been designed to protect the squatter, out in the wilderness, ahead of a recognized survey. In Western Canada the problem of the squatter--Selkirk settler and Metis--was disposed of by special legislation. In Canada a settler after entry for a homestead could obtain "an interim entry for an adjoining quarter section then unclaimed "and could" purchase the said adjoining section at the Government price" as soon as patent could be issued for the original homestead. The Dominion Lands Act of 1900 provided that the odd-numbered sections were to be offered for sale, in the form of "pre-emptions or "purchased homesteads" at $3 per acre in those areas in which "the railway companies had not seen fit to select the odd numbered sections as their land grants." The "purchased homestead" policy extended the pre emption policy to cover the care of the established settlers who formed no contiguous quarter section available. Such a settler was to have the privilege of "taking up a pre emption elsewhere" in the form of a "purchased homestead." One third of the $3 per acre price was to be paid at entry--the remainder in five equal installments. The settlers duties included residence and breaking of land and building of a residence if more than nine miles distant from his established residence.
4. The Soldier Settlement Act of 1917 lead to the repeal the pre-emption and purchased homestead sections of the Dominion Lands Act in 1918 and two these policies in with land grants given to returned soldiers who desired to set up in farming. Returned men were eligible for a quarter-section homestead with the usual duties but without the fee.
5. In 1900 the Volunteer Bounty Act authorized grants to volunteers returning from the South African War. This legislation provided for

a grant of two adjoining quarter sections of Dominion Lands without fee, but with the usual homestead duties. It provided for female nurses who had volunteered on a par with men. Transferable scrip was issued by the Department of the Interior on demand warrants from the Department of Militia. Inside of a year half of the scrip was held by speculators. The date of location for the two adjoining quarters expired on October 31, 1913, but up to December 31, 1914, the grant was authorized to receive $500 in cash upon the surrender of his rights under the Volunteer Bounty Act. While this legislation degenerated into a cash bonous the tendencies were confirmed towards the 320 acre homestead.
6. Second homesteads were provided for in early legislation but the practice was so abused in the 1883 to 1886 period that regulations were tightened thereafter. In conjunction with a forest reserve and park policy, legislation in 1911 permitted homesteaders within fifty miles of any forest reserve to exercise there, for five years after homestead entry, the same rights he was entitled to, elsewhere on Dominion Lands. Regulations of 1928 restricted second homesteads to those who had "proved" their original homesteads before 1925. The policy was devised "to provide for the removal of homesteaders from the southern part of Saskatchewan, the drought area, to the northern part." It also emphasized the tendency toward larger holdings and the desire of pioneers to provide for the second generation.

The matters of swamp lands, grazing leases, timber leases, mining and water rights can be treated in a very general manner as they are more closely related to administration than to policy. The swamp lands policy applied only to Manitoba and was undoubtedly introduced as an expedient to alleviate the fiscal needs of that province. The federal government authorized in 1880 "a system of drainage for the reclamation of swamp lands" at the expense of provincial funds held in trust by the Dominion, on condition that "a free grant would be made to the Province of the even-numbered sections" of such land "so made available for cultivation and sale." By 1884 about 250,000 acres had been reclaimed, and 112,146 acres were turned over to provincial control. In 1885 policy was changed to provide for swamp lands, when approved as such by the Dominion Government, to be transferred to the Province with no strings attached. A further 330,000 acres were thus transferred to provincial control up to 1930 when the natural resources were returned to the prairie provinces.

Grazing leases were difficult to come by in the early years of "Dominion Lands" administration. The hope and expectation was that all prairie lands could be turned to homesteaders purposes. Grazing leases were provided for in 1872 for bona fide settlers. In 1876 grazing leases were granted to ranchers subject to cancellation after two years if the lands were required for agricultural purposes. In 1881 a maximum lease time of 21 years was set, with a maximum area of 100,000 acres. The rental was fixed at one cent per acre. It was not until 1905 that closed leases were introduced for certain areas designated unfit for normal agriculture. But the uncertainty of tenure continued to plague ranchers. Following a commission report of 1912 more permanence was gained when, in 1914, certain traits of land were designated as permanently unfit for

homestead settlement, hence available for ranching under whatever conditions might be set out. These provisions remained almost unaltered until the natural resources were returned to the provinces.

From the beginning of Dominion Lands administration, homesteaders, pre-emplors, and grantees in general including the H. B. Co. and the land grant railways, were entitled to the timber along with other surface rights of the sale. Settlers without wood or timber on their own land were granted permits to cut certain quantities from unoccupied Dominion Lands with additional quantities available at a nominal price. (The administration of coal lands and oil and gas rights need not be dealt with here. Sufficient to say that in general up to 1887 no mineral reservations other than prerogative rights to gold and silver, were made in patents to Dominion Lands. In 1887 mineral rights west of the third meridian were reserved in Crown patents. In 1889 the same reservations were inserted east of the third meridian). (Almost from the outset (1876) lands commanding available water powers were withdrawn from homestead and other entry, and were left to administrations by federal order-in-council. In 1919 a new act brought all water power development under Dominion control as works "for the general advantage of Canada." With the return of natural resources to the provinces this power came under provincial jurisdiction. Since 1930 a policy of co-operation between federal and provincial authorities has developed).

This paper has been but a brief, even cryptic summary of a process. The settlement of the great lone land was a process--part political, part historical, part financial, part social. The process had to do with survey systems, land policies, railway buildings, federal-provincial relations. It is not possible to treat one aspect without elaborating others, so closely integrated are the threads in the settlement frontier experience. Much study and research has gone into assessments of the policy governing the disposal of "Dominion Lands." Land sales vs. free homesteads has provided a theme for many a conference, and many a confrontation. Railway land grants is still a live issue. But, curiously enough, the efficacy and desirability of the system of survey imposed has rarely been reported on. Perhaps it has been taken for granted. But surely it deserves more than passing mention as one of the basic elements in the settlement process.

Prior to the purchase by Canada of the Hudson's Bay Company territory it was agreed that the British and United States governments that the international boundary between the two countries should be fo formally and jointly surveyed and demarcated. The prairie portion of the boundary was the forty-ninth parallel. The British representation, directed from Britain, was composed of Royal Engineers and experienced Canadian bush men. The American representation was a federal force of civil and army engineers, civilians, and a body of cavalry. The boundary survey in general proceeded from east to west with an agreed upon starting point where a temporary survey in the lake region east of Red River met an American survey coming in from Minnesota. It was agreed that the two survey parties would proceed independently but would check

results constantly and make necessary corrections as the survey proceeded. The Royal Engineers had had much experience in other parts of the Empire and had developed an astronomical system, with more refinements and more accuracy than the magnetic or solar compass findings generally used by the American surveyors. However, there was general reliance on the findings of other party and the work progressed with goodwill and despatch.

Much has been written of the march of the Mounties across the prairies. It was an historic event and a saga of fortitude. But what of the progress of the surveyor who must walk, measure and mark an indefinable (physically) line across a trackless wilderness. Here indeed fortitude, resolution, adaptability and resourcefulness were at a premium. The surveying process went on almost unheralded. But it left a mark on the native population for this survey line was the "Medicine Line" separating the Queen's domain from the "Long Knives" of the U.S. Cavalry.

Once the decision had been made to adapt a survey system similar to that as used in the United States it was but practical good sense to tie in the Canadian survey with that of the United States. This was done when the International Boundary survey proceeded. When the first or principal meridian was marked as a base line, it too, was integrated with the general survey. The Canadian survey system could proceed from well marked and well defined base lines and with proven instruments and techniques could survey an untracked wilderness with confidence. Indeed the basic survey of the Canadian West will stand comparison with any other for accuracy, convenience and suitability.

Most western Canadians are familiar with the general features of the system--the township, the section, the road allowance; the range, the meridian and the correction line. Not everyone is aware that the system provides for a road between each section (that is every mile) east and west--the road to run north and south--and for a road running east and west every two miles north and south. Not everyone knows what a witness mound is. But few Westerners do not know the general land designation, i.e. my fathers homestead quarter was N.W. ¼Sec. 10, Tp. 15, R. 5, W. 2nd. The Department of Municipal Affairs issue good maps which make it easy to "locate" any farm area. Our rural municipality system is based on the survey system in the spatial sense.

In the technical sense the survey system established in Western Canada must rank high.

In the political and historical sense, the adoption of the square mile system was important for it gave early notice that the North-West was not an integrated part of Canada but was a different country. This is a most important point though realization usually comes late, after other factors have been studied. The American march westward was a continuous process from the Cumberland Gap to the High Sierras. The advance elements of the pioneer would usually outrun survey and settlement but these trappings of civilization inevitably caught up to the frontiersmen and the frontiersmen as inevitably forewent their holdings to push on

into the beckoning western wilderness. The naked plains checked the march--for a time--but only for a generation--and the westward ride flowed until 1898, when the United States Government could announce that the last frontier had been settled and the era of free land was no more.

The Canadian situation was vastly different. More than a thousand miles of trackless forest and rock lay between agricultural Ontario and Red River. The Canadian Shield turned back westward agricultural expansion in Ontario diverting it south into the United States. Significantly, with the opening of free land in the Northwest second and third generation Americans of Canadian extractions would trek north to return to Canada. But there would be a break in the continuity of settlement. The Canadian West was a new country--a vast agricultural area, open to settlement, all at once. In opting for the American unit of land survey (640 acres instead of the Ontario 800 acres) the Canadian Government acknowledged that the North West was a new area and a different area. Having conceded this and thus having acknowledged the continentialism of the prairies and plains it was necessary to offset the pull of geography by political decisions affecting transportation, settlement, commerce and finance. John A. Macdonald's national policy is the more readily appreciated in this light--and the Laurier reticence to change the basic rules after 1896 can also be appreciated.

The Canadian experience was different in another area. Whereas the advance waves of the pioneering thrust usually outran survey, road and railway in the American West, immigrants to the Canadian West came into an area already surveyed, already mapped, already supplied with land offices and immigration offices. A prospective settler could ascertain where free homesteads were available before he left his home in Surrey, or Bavaria, or the Ukraine. True, he would be well advised to seek further information on the ground before he filed but at least he knew, or could ascertain, the general area, soil types, transportation routes in specific locales. It would be much easier for the Englishman or Scot to do this than for the German or Slav but immigration officers were helpful if not always completely knowledgeable or candid. What could never be appreciated by the European, or indeed the eastern Canadian, was the vastness of the western region, the distances involved, and the rigours of the climate.

At the local, individual pioneer level, the survey system was anything but an unmixed blessing. There would be little or no difficulty in locating the boundaries of the homestead. It would be a simple project to fence one's holdings thus avoiding squables over land and pasture with neighbours. But the pattern of land settlement based on the survey did bring hardship. Most settlers filing on land expected that 160 acres would be a sufficient competence for the early years of home-making. American immigrants from the Dakotas or Minnesota, however, would know that a larger unit would be more desirable but few, if any, European or Canadian settlers had experience of dry farming. In the initial years of settlement, therefore, the land settlement plan isolated the pioneer families, dispersing them over the land.

One can appreciate the long term wisdom of providing non homestead land contiguous to homestead land for future expansion. One can also appreciate the long term benefits of the staggered nature of railway land grants. But the combination of policies and circumstances in the early settlement years at least dispersed settlement and steered pioneers away from railway lines. Transportation was an essential for the pioneer and he found himself a long way from his neighbours and a long, long way from town.

The provision made for roads seemed so obviously rational and so convenient for the settler. But in fact it saddled any local governmental authority with the responsibility for building and maintaining miles and miles of local roads. The dispersal of settlement over the face of the land added to the difficulties in establishing school districts as there was no concentration of population in rural areas.

The system adopted unoccupied land, for sale within convenient reach of most homesteaders. But it also left the way open for land companies and speculators to hold up expansion of farm units and to gauge those who needed more land to make a farm an economic unit. Then, too, unoccupied land became infested with weeds and a source of economic loss and irritation to nearby farmers seeking to maintain clean acres. Unoccupied lands were a constant source of irritation to municipal officials who had to count revenues and assess municipal and school taxes.

Isolation, and vacant land ills, were continuing problems. Pioneers, and particularly the pioneer wives, felt the isolation most keenly. A mile, usually more to the nearest house. Many more miles to the nearest town. Long hard cold winter months with drifted roads, perhaps no road, and no radio or television to break the monotony of snow, wind and four walls. How much better if the system had been planned to provide for settled strips along planned and developed main roads. Instead of a road allowance every mile north and south, and another every two miles east and west, why not a main thoroughfare every four miles each way. This would provide for access for every settler with no settler more than a mile (and usually less than ½ mile) from a main road. It would make for ribbon develop along main roads with houses one-half mile apart. How much easier to get to school, town, church, with the rural world at your doorstep. How much easier and cheaper to provide for mail service, power, telephone, good roads with only half the road area to cover and twice the number of homes per road mile. Is it too late, even now, to think of such a development?

How does one sum up so wide, so deep, and so important a subject as our heritage, even though one is asked to speak on but one aspect--the survey system. It was charged against the Macdonald Conservative administration that they only put an end to the railway grant systems in 1894 only because they had come to the end of eligible land grants of odd-numbered sections "fairly fit for settlement" for railway companies. It has been charged against the Liberal administration that they only

gave up the "Dominion Lands" to the prairie provinces only because the free homestead system was virtually exhausted. It is safe to say that the chief problems now are not the movement of a great number of people but rather a slow and toilsome adjustment to the varied physiographical and economic conditions. The "battle of the wilderness" is now fairly won. Now then is a fair time to measure the casualties the addition of resources and human resources against the general advance won.

In so doing--a word on the past. However slow and difficult the process of social and economic adjustment may prove to be, one must look back on the national emergencies of 1867 and 1870 with open admiration for the courage and resourcefulness brought to bear upon them. A scarce half-dozen disintegrated provinces confronted a vast and almost impenetrable wilderness. It required courage and resourcefulness of a high order to appropriate this wilderness empire "for the purposes of the Dominion." No doubt the historic "purposes of the Dominion" were worthy in 1870. No doubt they have been worthily achieved. Honour to those great public servants who administered the Department of the Interior. Many of the pitfalls of Dominion Lands administration were inesiapable. It would be difficult to imagine four diverse obstinate and unruly policies to be harnessed as a four horse outfit than Hudson's Bay Lands, School Lands, railway land grants, and free homesteads, and if the public service lived up to its high calling, what of the spirit and temper of the western Canadian pioneer. In the last analysis it fell to the homesteader, the man in the bowler, or kepi or sheepskin coat, to man the front-line ditch, and to decide the fortunes of the day. That he decided to buy land and to homestead in something like equal proportions us something of the all round acceptability of the land settlement policy.

Finally, a thought for those who didn't make it. The making of land is an arduous task--a kind of passionate seduction with the earth at once a willing and an unwilling mistress. The whole process of Western settlement was a huge gamble in which national politicians and planners set the rules. But the game was played out in a guardian prepared by nature. The pawns were the individual settlers and the wilderness uses human material in a seemingly wasteful way. The statistical count reveals the frightful unrecorded casualties of the free-homestead system. Nearly 46 per cent in Alberta from 1905 to 1930, and 57 per cent for Saskatchewan from 1911 to 1931 fell in a no man's land before making a successful settlement. It can scarcely be claimed that the victory was easy. There was a real cast in human suffering for western settlement. There will be a continuing cast as the process of adjustment goes on a pace. And surely it is time, now, to assess the social costs of a policy of drift, of letting economic forces dictated from afar mould the pattern and thus the texture of life in rural Saskatchewan. We can fairly say we have tamed a wilderness; can we fairly say we are satisfied with and condone the present drift away from the land which was tamed at such a cost in money, muscle, time and lives?

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COMING EVENTS

The Jewish Historical Society of Western Canada, 403 - 322 Donald St., Winnipeg is presenting "Journey Into Our Heritage" in Saskatoon at the Saskatoon Gallery & Conservatory, Thursday, Nov. 4, 1976 to December 5, 1976. It will be in Regina at The Museum of Natural History, Thursday, 16 December, 1976 to Sunday 13 February, 1977. It is a vast panorama, some 22 panels with 44 viewing sides. There are eleven lecturns bearing volumes filled with supplimentary materials, seven show cases of documents and artifacts, and three audio-video units.

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The Ontario Genealogical Society seminar will be held at Ottawa, the 27, 28 and 29th of May, 1977 at Carlton University.

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The Alberta Genealogical Society seminar will be held in March of 1977. Watch for further details!

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AUSTRAL

The first Austral-Asion Congress on Genealogy and Heraldry will be held 8 to 11 of April, 1977 in The Old Melbourne Hotel, Melbourne, Australia. There will be papers, workshops, lectures, and discussions on all aspects of family history and research. It is sponsored by the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies. Details are available from the Organizing Secretary, p.o. Box 89, Hampton, Vic. 3188, Australia.

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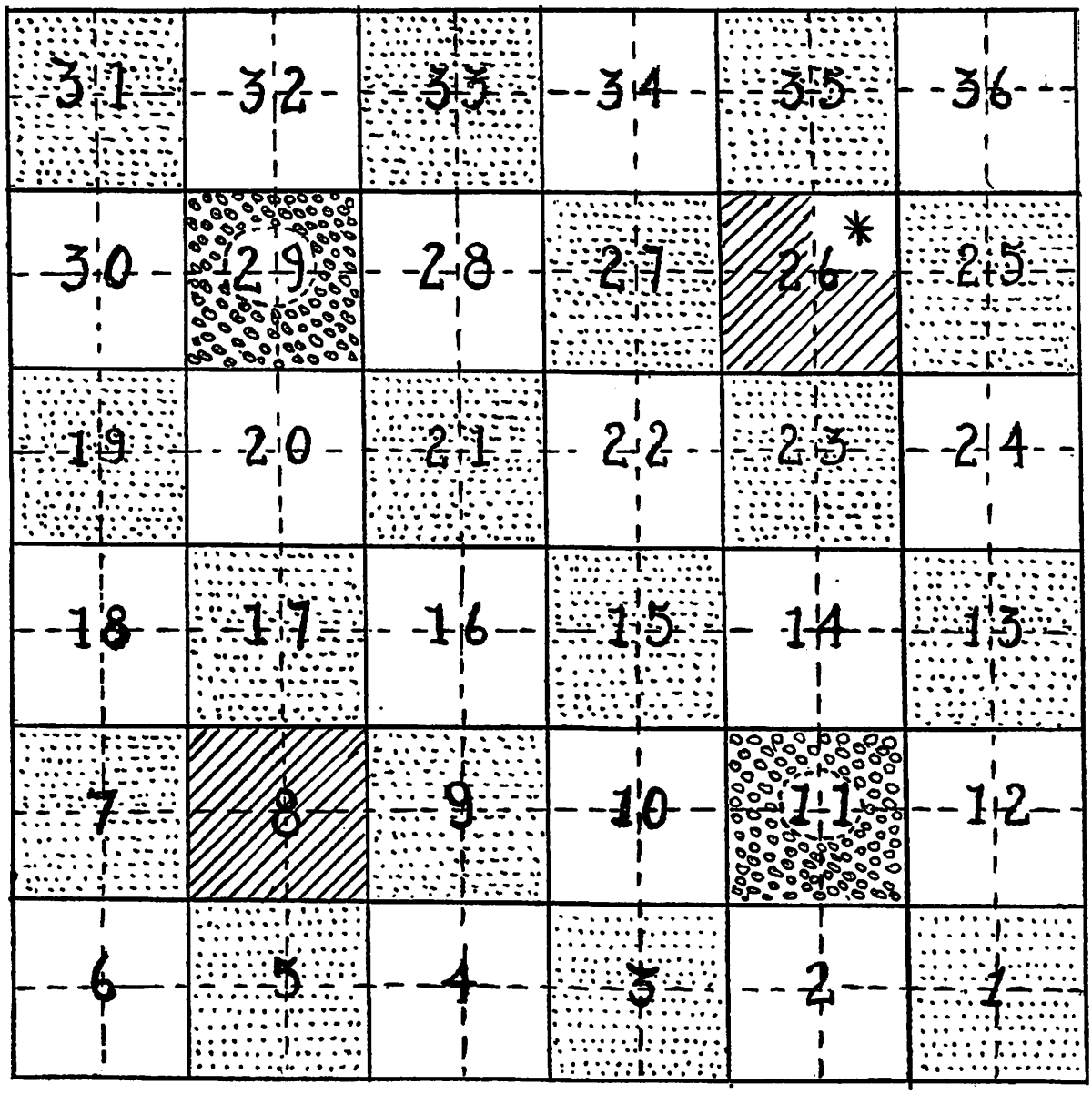
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Homestead Lands
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School Lands
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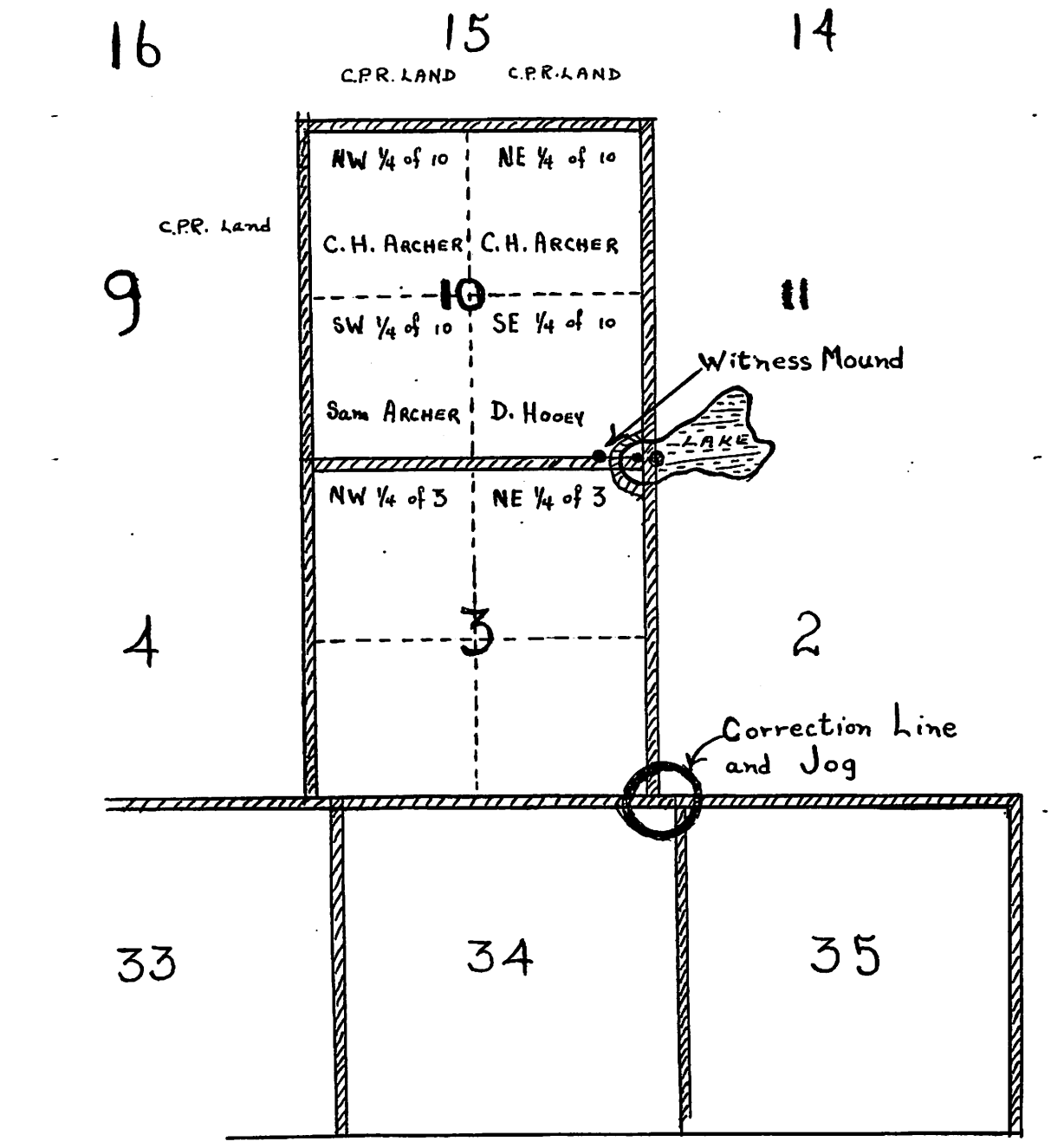
* The Whole of #26 would be H.B.Co. land in every fifth township



—Municipal Road Allowance
66' wide

Drawing by
Jean Hodges

HISTORICAL NOTES ON A PARISH IN BANAT, ROMANIA

submitted by

Michael Bartolf

Recent articles in the Bulletin on European research, in particular on Romania by Mr. Jensen, was of special interest to me. Both of my parents came from the Banat area of Western Romania, from a small town called Liebling. It is south of Temeschwar, and also south of the river Temesch or Timisoara, now called Timis in the National Geographic map dated 1975. Liebling is 30 kilometers south and a little east of Timisoara, the capital of the county my parents came from.

My mother has in her possession a book entitled "Liebling" by Konrad Blum which was written in 1958 in the German language. It is a history of one Schwaebish parish in Banat. I have translated most of the book. I felt that the following notes from the book would be of interest to some of the readers of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin.

The first settlers arrived during the reign of Kaiser Karl VI in 1724-1726 and also 1736-1738. They came by raft down the Danube River to Pantschowa and Palanka and later to Temeschwar. There was much sickness during the trip and many turned back, at the halfway point, returning to where they had come from. During the Turkish war the settlement was almost completely wiped out.

The second settlers came during the reign of Maria Theresia of Austria. In the years from 1740 to 1780 a quota of 30,000 settlers were to come to Banat as it had now become part of Austria. The growth of Liebling through the years was quite small, the revolution of 1848 playing a part in holding back expansion.

The third settlement under Joseph II gave special rights to the people in Banat, especially religious freedom. They also received house and garden plots and land for the farmers. This encouraged settlements of people of the same religious beliefs in close knit colonies, but not solid blocks of people of the same religion. Liebling was a Lutheran settlement with about thirteen Catholic settlements around it. In 1786 Liebling was officially founded by decree of the Kaiser. From the early settlements to 1914 the town grew and matured without depending on outside influence on caring what went on outside. Many people grew up and died without ever having set foot outside their area.

The name "Liebling" was given to the settlement by Kaiser Joseph during a visit he made to the small settlement in 1788, during the war with Turkey. He said the following to a gathering of the settlers. "The Protestants are my Lienlinge, therefor shall your settlement be called "Liebling." The Kaiser granted that the settlement would look

after their own affairs, with German being the language as it is today. They had several second languages as the borders have changed several times through the years. Many of the people, especially the men learned as many of the languages as they could, German, Romania, and Hungarian. In 1911 the Hungarian government changed the name of the village to Kedvencz. A delegation of villagers went to see the Kaiser personally. He was so impressed by the pride these people had in the name of their village that he promised the old name back, and that it could never again be changed. Liebling it is to this day.

The first church was a small house of worship finished in early 1787 with the first service conducted on 4 March, by Pastor Johann Herrman. He had only arrived on 23 Feb. 1787. By 1819 it became apparent that the church was too small, so a larger church was planned. In 1823 the first service was held in the new church. In the early years the majority of the people were Evangelical Lutherans of the Augeburg Confession. There was also a small gathering of German Reformed Lutherans from 1791 to 1864 when their last Pastor died. There was also a very small following of Catholics who were served from a Catholic church in Tschakawa. Many turned Lutheran until a Catholic Pastor came in 1845. In 1897 he was moved to Josef-Szalas, as only one Catholic family remained.

The school was started in 1787 in the church, with one teacher. In 1826 a second teacher was hired and as the church was now too small, it was decided in 1841 to build a school. The number of students steadily grw until a new school for eight classes was built in 1944. German was the only language taught until 1868, when Hungarian was introduced and taught to 1907 when it was replaced by Romanian. Today German is still the first language; the second being Russian.

The government of the settlement was made up of the Burgermeister of Mayor, Pastor, School Principal, Notary and then in later years a representative for the farmers. There was also a resident doctor and pharmacist. The Second World War brought an end to the Golden Age of Liebling. As happened in the First World War, old men, women and children were asked to do the heavy field work while the other men folk went to war. On 22 September 1944, 2,158 people, with 898 horses, 447 wagons, 122 cows and calves left Liebling and headed west. It was to be only a day absence, but as the army retreated further westward so did the caravan. The trip by wagon for some and many on foot became a march of 1,000 kilometres through Yugoslavia, Hungary, and to Austria, before the travellers found 'peace.' The Russian army sent a few soldiers to run the town. About 2,000 Romanians came to live in the vacant houses. In January 1945 an 'agreement' was made by the people, the Russians and Romanians, when 200 men and women were sent to Russia to work for a year. Some returned after the year, but many died in Russia. The agricultural land is now one large collective farm.

There are several pages in the book listing the names of people that lost their lives in World War II, and also those who died in Russia. The house numbers are given where they lived.

The next section of the book from 1945 to 1958 deals with the people who left their homeland and trekked to Austria. They were not welcome there due to unrest and new settlers not being wanted. Many trekked to Eastern Europe and Germany. Many found their way to Canada, United States, South America, England, Sweden and Australia where they either had relatives or friends who had settled there earlier.

The church played a large part in the life of the settlement from the beginning to the present. There was friendly contact with Romanians, Slavs, Jews, and others who wanted to live in peace and get along with their neighbours. This was the only Protestant settlement among thirteen Catholic ones. The town's motto was and still is "Be True to Your Faith and Your Forefathers."

With the help of Mother Nature, these hardy peoples carved from the wilderness a 'blooming Eden' and from the swamp a 'New World.' As in all new settlements the first generation has "only death to look forward to," the second one can see "the needs for something better," and the third generation can benefit "the fruits of the labours of the former generations.

The farms were the true family farm where the children worked alongside the parents in tending the fields. The father was the lord and master to be obeyed by the mother and children. It was his duty to plan the field work and see that the family had enough food for the year. The mother looked after the housework and family needs such as clothing which was made by hand. She even helped in the fields when needed. The family circle was very strong with as many as four generations living in the home. As a general rule there was only three. All worked for the common good. The oldest male was considered head of the house, and it was he who made the important decisions and handled the family money. When there was a wedding in the family all the relatives were invited, and by the same token when someone built a house, the whole family would leave their own work and help until the house was built. Work was divided between men and women into men's work and women's work. In church the men sat on the right and the women on the left. While visiting in the neighbourhood, the men would sit in one room and play cards, while the women would be in the kitchen with their spinning, knitting and needle work, etc. During the day the "main street" was quiet except for a few small children at play. As the day came to a close the cow herd came in from the pasture, and every cow knew where its home was and bawled at its own gate until let through. Next the wagons came home from the fields with the farmers who have been out since early morning. There is then a quiet time in town while everyone sits down to supper which has been prepared by a grandmother or someone else who is not able to work in the fields. While the women folk washed the dishes, the men sat on their benches outside the house to smoke their pipes or visit their neighbours until dark when they went to bed.

Weddings and dances were held only when the pressing work was done. Christmas and Easter were the main holidays. No one worked on Sunday no matter how far behind one was in his work because of weather.

Every farmer was proud of his animals be they horses, cows, or pigs. There was always a large amount of poultry in the community which included chickens, ducks, geese and pigeons. In summer the storks built nests on the hearth chimney. There was very little wood used for firewood as wood was scarce in this area. The climate was so warm that the heat from the hearth (little chaff with cow chips to which some straw and water was added to give a slow fire) for cooking the evening meal was to keep the house reasonably warm until the morning meal was cooked. Fruit and nut trees were grown in the back yard along with a variety of vegetables for household use. Field work began in March with the seeding of oats, barley, grass and alfalfa. Fall wheat was sown on the land where corn had been planted the previous spring and is borrowed to control weeds. The corn stalks had been removed from the fields and taken home for fuel for the winter. In mid April hemp, sugarbeets and at least one third of the acreage was sown to corn in rows. Because the corn rows are hoed at least twice in the summer growing it has the same effect as summerfallowing. The men did most of the field work in the spring, while the women spaded and planted the vegetable and flower gardens. Women helped to hoe the corn during the summer. A small plot of rye was grown to provide tying straw for other crops. Harvest of the wheat began in early July when it was cut with a sycthe and cradle, bound with rye straw and stooked. Oats and barley were cut later. After the crops were cut they were hauled to the community threshing place when it was stacked in long stacks. Threshing was hard work as it was all done by hand. The threshing machine was driven by a donkey steam engine which was moved from place to place with horses. The machine was hand fed, strings cut by hand, grain sacked by hand, straw and two grades of chaff were carried away by hand. In August the potatoes and hay were harvested, and in mid September the corn was husked. Towards the end of October the butchering of the hogs for the year was done. Sausages, hams and bacon were made and stored for future consumption. The hemp that was sown in the spring was harvested and prepared for spinning into linen for clothing, tablecloths, tarpaulins and some ropes.

The clothing worn by the working class was homespun from the finer hemp fibres and was very durable. The Sunday or going away clothes were quite fancy being made of silk satin and finer linen. The styles did not change much during the years.

When a death occurred in a family the windows and mirrors were covered with black cloths, and relatives, friends, and neighbours came to the home to keep wake until midnight. At the wake the women stayed in the room with the departed and the men folk stayed in another room. The pallbearers and some friends dug the grave and closed it after the funeral which began in the morning with a procession to the church for the burial service.

Concluding chapters in the book cover the following:

1. Settlers in 1787 and their house numbers.
2. Descriptions of weights and measures.

3. Material and labour costs for houses in 1787.
4. Land grant dated 12 June 1790
5. Passport of 1838.
6. Contract to build church 12 Feb. 1820.
7. Several other contracts.
8. Daily report on trek to Austria in 1945 and their eventual settling in the areas close by.
9. Family list as recorded in 1944, with the house number where the person lived, his name, year of birth, where the person lived and also if deceased at that time.
10. List of persons living in Austria, house number, name, birthdate, and full address.
11. List of families living in Germany, house number, name, birthdate and full address.
12. List of families living in U.S.A., house number, name, birth year and full address in U.S.A. after 1945.
13. List of families living in U.S.A., house number, name, birth year and full address in U.S.A. before 1939.
14. List of families living in Canada, house number, name, birth year and full address in Canada after 1945.
15. List of families living in Canada, house number, name, birth year and full address in Canada before 1939.
16. In some cases there are both the name of the husband and wife and the wife's maiden name and her birth year included.
17. List of references where the information has been secured.

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QUERIES

HERMAN
LOVO
APOLLO

Vera Challenger, 26892 Fraser Highway, R.R. 5, Aldergrove, B.C. is writing a family history and would information on two sisters who moved to the Regina or Moose Jaw area about 1910. They were Mrs. George Herman (Minnie Lovo) and Mrs. Bert Apollo (Hilda Lovo).

* * * *

KRUGER

Edel Mitschke, #9, 4135 Rae St., Regina, Sask. would appreciate any information concerning the family of an uncle, August Karl Kruger, whose last known address was Hamburg, Germany. My father, Heinrich Kruger, born in February, 1880, Friedensruh, Josefowka, Jekaterinoslav, S. Russia, emigrated to Canada in 1909.

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THE EARLY DRINKILL STORY IN CANADA

by

H.M. Drinkle

In the early 1830's two young Yorkshire farmers, of Dutch ancestry, Joseph Drinkill and his brother, John, migrated to Canada. There is no definite indication that the brothers were married, but the older brother Joseph, may have brought his wife, Margaret, who was English born. All their children were Upper Canada born. In Canada it appears that the brothers separated -- Joseph established himself in Reach Township, near Uxbridge, and became a leader among the Primitive Methodists of that area. Records show him as a trustee in the purchase of land in Reach Township, for the purpose of a chapel in 1848. The census of 1842 did not give individual names in the record for Reach, Uxbridge, Whitby areas, although for other districts of "Canada West" were in full detail. At that time these Townships were a part of County York, which was combined with County Simcoe to make up the "Home" District.

Not knowing where the younger brother, John, settled, made tracing him a considerable project. The first break came while scanning the 1861 census records for East Whitby, and noting a single 11-year-old Margaret Drincle, listed with the family of John and MaryAnn McGill. A few pages further, in the same community, were William Drincle, 22, and his sister, Jane Drincle, 17, listed as laborers with the family of Jacob and Lydia Cronk. A study of the 1851 census for East Whitby showed: John Drinkle, laborer, 45, and his Irish born wife, Elizabeth, 46, with William, 12, laborer, Hannah, 9, Jane, 7, Mary, 4, and Margaret, 3. A notation on John Drinkle suggests his death in 1851 was due to unknown cause.

The 1951 Agricultural census for East Whitby, showed John Drinkle on Concession of Range 3, Lot 1, owning one cow and a calf, 50 lbs. butter had been produced in 1850. Also on the same Concession of Range 3, Lot 1, are shown a Charles Noming and a William Robshaw, each cultivating ½ acre. A Philip Travoie had 50 acres, 10 cultivated, 20 crop, 18 pasture, 2 acres in garden or orchard.

Jacob Cronk, Conc. of Range 3 and 4, Lot 1, 120 acres, 90 cultivated, 28 in pasture, 3 acres garden or orchard, 30 wild or wooded, 40 acres in wheat, 1000 bus., 7 acres peas, 110 bus., 10 acres oats, 300 bus., 20 acres turnips, 1200 bus., Wool, 100 lbs., 8 tons hay, Maple sugar, 400 lbs., 30 gals. cider, 50 yds. fulled cloth, 25 yds, flannel, 15 milk cows, 9 calves or heifers, 8 horses, 26 sheep, 12 pigs, 200 lbs. butter, 13 cwt. pork, 3500 lbs. cheese, 500 cwt. beef.

On Range 4, Lot 1 is also shown a John Gordon, with 5 acres cultivated, 2 acres crop, 3 acres in pasture.

John McGill, in 1851 Agricultural census, Conc. of Range 3, Lot 6, 100 acres, 50 acres cultivated, 12 in crop, 38 wood or wild, wheat, 7 acres, 180 bus., 2 acres oats, 60 bus., 1 acre Indian corn, 40 bus.,

1 acre potatoes, 30 bus., 1 acre turnips, 100 bus., carrots, 1 bus., beans, 15 tons hay, 40 lbs. wool, 11 yds. fulled cloth, 4 bulls, oxen or steers, 5 calves or heifers, 2 horses, 17 sheep, 8 pigs, 400 lbs. beef, 2 lbs. pork.

In 1851 the McGills had five children and a Henry Gould listed as a laborer. Ten years later, John and MaryAnn McGill had six children of their own as well as Margaret Drincle, ages ranging from 7 to 21 years. In 1871 the McGills are shown with two sons and their wives, in two households.

Jacob and Lydia Cronk, in the 1851 personal census, are shown with two small children; a young man and a 16 year-old girl are listed as laborers. 1861 shows them with William Drincle, 22, and his sister, Jane, 17, along with a 16 year-old Cronk boy and a 20 year-old Ann Sleep, all listed as laborers. Enoch Cronk was not with the family in 1851; it is possible that he was a nephew of Jacob. They appear again in 1871, with a daughter at home, a 14 year-old boy as a farm servant and a 20 year-old Nellie Sleep as a house servant.

Jacob Cronk seems to have been a very successful farmer of that period, cheap labor was the key to success for the big operator. In observing the record of Cronk in the census reports, I am struck with the impression that he was not above taking advantage of unfortunate immigrants and destitute orphans, if they were old enough to serve as cheap labor on his farm or in the house. John Drinkle apparently fell into the hands of Cronk and was forced to accept what Cronk was prepared to give him. John's Irish wife, Elizabeth, probably did her share of the work around the Cronk household. Noming, Robshaw, and a chap named Gordon had small plots of land, probably rented from Cronk, and paid for in labor or produce. It suggests the possibility that as debts increased Cronk's grip on John became tighter. The death of John, in 1851, must have left his pregnant wife and family in a destitute state. Son William, at 12, was husky enough to be classed as a laborer. Hannah, 9, and Jane, 7, could be made use of around the house and carry heavier duties as time went on. Mary, 4, and Margaret, 3, would be of no profit, so others could take them.

Studying the McGills leaves a different impression. They seemed to be compassionate people, who, with a family of five children of their own, it was not too much to take in little Margaret Drincle as an added responsibility when John Drincle's destitute family was broken up.

In 1871, Margaret Drinkle is shown as a house servant with a George and Fanny Goulae. Along with Margaret is a Nellie Drinkle, age unclear, 2 or 7. Nellie may have been the daughter of Margaret. William Drincle was not found on the 1871 census, in spite of a careful search of the whole film area, but in the search a 19 year-old John Drinkle was found listed as a farm servant with a William Bain. John's age suggests he was born after his father's death and was named after the memory of his father.

Notations made from microfilmed census reports
relating to John Drinkle and his family:

Film C-972, Canada West Census for 1851, Whitby Township
Page 133, Tp. Whitby.
No. 40, John Drinkle, laborer, born England, no church, age 45, Death cause unknown,
41, Elizabeth Drinkle, born Ireland, no church, age 46,
42, William Drinkle, laborer, born Upper Canada, no church, age 12,
43, Hannah Drinkle, born Upper Canada, no church, age 9,
44, Jane Drinkle, born Upper Canada, no church, age 7,
45, Mary Drinkle, born Upper Canada, no church, age 4,
46, Margaret Drinkle, born Upper Canada, no church, age 3.

Page 135, Tp. Whitby.
No. 9, Jacob Cronk, Farmer, born Upper Canada, E. Method., age 47,
10, Lydid Cronk, Born Upper Canada, E. Method., age 42,
11, Booker E. Cronk, born Upper Canada, E. Method., age 4,
12, Lydia E. Cronk, born Upper Canada, E. Method., age 2,
13, Chester Hall, laborer, born Upper Canada, no church, age 25, Not
14, Esther Hatherly, born Upper Canada, no church, age 16, members of the family.

Page 39, Tp. Whitby.
No. 4, John McGill, farmer, Scottish born, Disciple, age 37,
5, Mary McGill, Born U.S.A., Disciple, age 39,
6, Elizabeth McGill, born Upper Canada, Disciple, age 14,
7, George McGill, born Upper Canada, Disciple, age 12,
8, David McGill, born Upper Canada, Disciple, age 8,
9, William McGill, born Upper Canada, Disciple, age 6,
10, John McGill, born Upper Canada, age 3,
11, Henry Gould, Laborer, born Upper Canada, Disciple, age 22.

Film C-1058, Canada West, East Whitby Tp., County Ontario, 1861.
East Whitby Tp., pages 1 to 15, ink faded, unreadable.

Page 36, East Whitby.
No. 36, John McGill, Farmer, Scottish born, Disciple, age 42. 1½ storie
37, Mary A. McGill, Born Upper Canada, age 40, frame house.
38, Elizabeth McGill, Born Upper Canada, age 21,
39, George McGill, Laborer, Born Upper Canada, age 20,
40, David McGill, Born Upper Canada, age 16,
41, William McGill, Born Upper Canada, age 14,
42, John McGill, Born Upper Canada, age 11,
43, Cordelia McGill, Born Upper Canada, age 7,
44, Margaret Drincle, Born Upper Canada, age 11, (Not a member of the family).

Page 40, East Whitby.
No. 13, Jacob Cronk, Farmer, Born Upper Canada, E.M. Relig., age 56
14, Lydia Cronk, Born Upper Canada, E.M. Relig., age 53,
15, Barcer Cronk, Laborer, Born Upper Canada, E.M. Relig., age 13
16 Lydia Cronk, Born Upper Canada, E.M. Relig., age 11,
17, Jacob Leonulas Cronk, Born Upper Canada, E.M. Relig., age 9

18, Enoch Cronk, Laborer, Born Upper Canada, No church, age 16,
19, William Drincle, Laborer, Born Upper Canada, no church, age 22 (Not
20, Ann Sleep, Laborer, English, W., age 20 members of the
21, Jane Drincle, Laborer, Born Upper Canada, No church, age 17. family).

Film C-635, Prov. of Ontario census, 1871, Sub. Dist. Whitby East.
Page 34, Div. 2, Wm. Scott, enumerator. Also cont. to page 35.
Family 128: No. 19, C
No. 19, Cronk, Jacob, age 65, born Ont., Dutch orig. Farmer, Epith. Methodist,
20, Cronk, Lydia, age 62, born Ont., Epith. Methodist,
21, Cronk, Semida, age 18, born Ont., Dutch orig. Epith. Methodist,
22, Hothum, Thomas, age 14, born Ont., English, Farm Serv. Epith. Methodist,
23, Sleep, Nellie, age 20, born Ont., English, House Servant, Epith. Methodist,
Fam. 124 24, Cronk, Barker, age 23, born Ont., Dutch origin, Farmer, C. Presb. Married,
25, Cronk, Jennet, age 22, born Canada, Canadian origin, C. Presb. Married.
26, Comer, John, age 20, born Ont., English origin, Farm serv. Wes. Methodist

Film C-635 (Cont) (1871)
Page 37-38, Family 142
No. 20, McGill, John, age 56, born Scotland, Scott. orig., Disciple, Farmer,
21, McGill, MaryAnn, age 58, born U.S.A., Eng. orig., Disciple,
22, McGill, John, age 21, born Ont., Scottish origin, Disciple, Farmer, Married,
23, McGill, Casuelia, age 17, born Ont., Scottish orig., Disciple, Married,
Fam. 143 McGill, William, age 24, born Ont., Scottish orig., Disciple, Farmer, Married,
McGill, Maggie, age 27, born Ont., Lower Can. orig., Married

Page 49, Family 189.
No. 15, Bain, William, age 34, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth., Farmer, Married,
16, Bain, Harriet, age 26, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth., Married,
17, Bain, Emily, age 5, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth.,
18, Bain, Sydney, age 3, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth.,
19, Drinkle, John, age 19, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth., Farm Servant,
20, Williams, Elizabeth, age 16, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth., House Servant.

Page 50, Family 193.
No. 15, Goulae, George H., age 34, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth., Farmer, Married,
16, Goulae, Fanny, age 35, born Eng., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth., Married,

No. 17, Goulae, Harriet E., age 11, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth.,
18, Goulae, George, age 3, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth.,
19, Drinkle, Margaret, age 22, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth., House servant,
20, Drinkle, Nellie, age 2 or 7, born Ont., Eng. orig., Wes. Meth.,

Note: Searched Pickering, West Whitby, Whitby Town, East Whitby, Uxbridge, Reach, Sougay, Scott and Brock townships, could find no record of William, Hannah, Jane or Mary Drinkle as listed in the John Drinkle family for 1851. No record of Elizabeth, John's widow. The girls may have married; William may have died or left the area included in the census.

During the 1939-45 war, Bill Drinkle had a tangle over his gasoline ration card. Found the delivery had been made to another William Drinkle in Victoria, B.C.. At the address given he found a man about 70 years, resembling his own father in size, stature and features. We now think this man was a member of the John Drinkle family, and it is our hope to locate others in the process of our search. Census records later than 1871 are not available for search.

In tracing the elder brother, Joseph, we had a starting point. During the 1930's I spent several summers working in the Toronto area. One of my trips took me into the Uxbridge district. An incident of interest occurred and I mentioned it to my father and was informed that had been the part of Canada where the Drinkill family had settled when they came over from England. A request for information concerning Joseph Drinkill sent to the director of Public Records and Archives in Toronto brought interesting facts relating to Joseph and his family in Reach Township. Apparently they did not own land in Reach so they either rented or "squatted." In 1866 Joseph bought two lots of land in raw bush near Waverly, County Flos and apparently each of his sons, old enough to undertake land contracts, followed his example.

Joseph and Margaret Drinkill raised six sons and two daughters, all born in Upper Canada:

William born Dec. 7, 1833.
John born Aug. 12, 1835.
Alice (Dunkley) born Sept. Sept. 16, 1837.
David born Nov. 16, 1840.
Maria (Townes) born Sept. 19, 1843.
Joseph born Nov. 12, 1847.
George born May 16, 1849.
Richard born July 27, 1851.

Alice Drinkill married William Dunkley, a bricklayer, and English born, the young couple took up residence in Whitby town in the late 1850s. They had eight children, two died as infants. Amelia, Richard, Hobson, William, James and Alice survived.

Maria married Robert Townes, who appears as an 18 year-old son of Thomas Townes, neighbor of William Drinkill in the census of 1861. They were married the 17th March, 1863 and moved to the newly opened area of Floss Tp., near Waverly, County Simcoe, in 1865. Reports from the

new country must have been favourable; the next year her father, Joseph, and her brothers followed to purchase their own land. Owning their own land must have been a driving urge and the ultimate measure of success in the eyes of the father and his sons. Joseph, at 65 years undertook the purchase of two parcels of land. The magnitude of his undertaking is beyond modern day imagination. The land was raw hardwood bush land, the trees had to be felled, then cut to building length, hauled to the building site, hewn to flatten the sides with a hand ax, notched and then rolled up sloped logs to their position on the walls and the cracks packed to keep out the wind. A hearth had to be built, using the stone on the farm. Quicklime too was made using local materials. Shelter was needed for the stock and feed had to be provided for winter needs. The new settlers had to live, (no Government aid), so the crop had to be planted, cared for and harvested by simple manual labour, using primitive implements available to them.

Joseph could not have anticipated being able to handle two pieces of land, so to understand his undertaking we must appreciate the circumstances. Joseph's youngest son, Richard, 15 years old, would be too young to contract the purchase of land; his father wanted to be sure all his sons were land owners together in the new country.

Three years later Joseph apparently realized his health was failing and prepared his will. A study of that will leaves the impression of a master piece of simplicity and directness. Joseph was a scholar and a leader of the church in the community, but being a poor man he would not even consider professional legal advice and no doubt he had drawn wills for his friends and fellow church members. I have been unable to locate the original hand written document, but I have been fortunate in obtaining a photostat of a typed copy of his will from the Archives in Toronto. Joseph died in 1869 and was buried in the Methodist cemetery in Waverly. The grave is marked by a large stone, provided by his grandsons during the first decade of the nineteen hundreds. Records of the old cemetery appear to be very incomplete.

The Will of Joseph Drinkill, 10th April, 1869.

In the name of God, Amen!

I, Joseph Drinkill Senr, or the Township of Flos in the County of Simcoe and the Province of Ontario, Yoeman, being weak in body but perfect in mind and memory, thanks be given unto God, calling unto mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is appointed for all men to die, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament. That is to say principally and first of all I give and recommend my soul into the hands of almighty God that gave it, and my body I recommend to the Earth to be buried in decent Christian burial at the discretion of my executors, nothing doubting but at General Resurection I shall receive the same again by the almightly power of God. And as touching such wordly estate which it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I give, demise and dispose of the same in the following manner and form:

First, I give and bequeath to my son, John Drinkill, his heirs and assigns forever, freely possessed and enjoyed, the south west quarter of Lot No. 74 in the first Concession of the Township of Flos...upon payment by the said John Drinkill of the sum of $150 of good and lawful money of Canada, the said money to be by them paid in clearing off the debt on the said land or any other debt which may be against my estate on the first day of April in each year, of the sum that may remain unpaid after my decease of the purchase money of the said land.

Secondly, I give and bequeath to my son Richard Drinkill, my farm, the same being composed of the north west quarter of lot number 74 in the Township of Flos...to be by the said Richard Drinkill, his heirs and assigns, forever freely possessed and enjoyed, subject to the following conditions, namely, that he and my son George Drinkill shall for a term of six years from and after my decease live together and cultivate my farm in common, and that the proceeds shall go to clear off and liquidate all debts and demands against my estate and at the expiration of the said term...divide euqally my farm stock and implements of husbandry, togeteher with the increase of said stock.

Thirdly, I give and bequeath my beloved wife, Elizabeth Drinkill, to the care of my son Richard, and he shall provide her sufficient meat, drink and lodging with decent clothes, and that she shall not be disturbed or removed from her present residence without her consent; said provision to be made for her during the term of her natural life. And I hereby appoint my son William Drinkill and my dearly beloved wife Elizabeth to be the sole executor and executrix of this, my last Will and Testament...

In witness whereof I have herunto set my hand and seal this tenth day of April in the year of our Lord 1869.

(signed)

Joseph Drinkill

(Registered Feb. 8, 1870)

Comments relating to Joseph Drinkill's will, 100 years later.
(1) Joseph Drinkill was a very religious person, I believe her served as a lay preacher for his Primitive Methodist Community. His brother, John, apparently did not share his religious interest according to the census record.
(2) John Drinkill, Joseph's second son, was left the second parcel of land Joseph had undertaken to purchase. The stipulation of regular payments on the debt against the land indicates that John either needed the land or that he, of the brothers, was most likely to be able to make the payments required. It is not a case of John being a favored son, this land was no gift to him.
(3) Richard was left the home farm by his father, in 1869 he would have been just 18 years old, just a little young for the full responsibility of the farm. His brother, George, was buying an adjacent farm, was unmarried and probably had no buildings of his own land. The combined effort of the father, and three unmarried sons were applied to clearing and building up the home farm. Great labor was involved in those pioneer operations so the

brothers working together would accomplish far more than either working alone. Richard at 18 years could do well working with his older brother and in six years would gain maturity in judgment. George would have a home for six years in which time he would be able to clear and build on his own land. George was on the adjacent Lot 73, now being farmed by his grandson, Hazen Drinkill. Joseph was an honourable man and insisted his sons follow his example and pay all debts against the estate when they broke their partnership.

(4) Joseph mentions his beloved wife, Elizabeth. Margaret was the mother of Joseph's family, on census reports she was English born and in 1861 her age was stated as 57. It appears Margaret had died during the 1860s but to date we have no details, nor do we have any information on Elizabeth. In 1871 the census for Flos Tp. showed a widow, Hannah, age 58, Canadian born of German origin, living under the conditions of Joseph's will with three of Joseph's sons, David, George and Richard. Hannah must have been a second, more commonly used name for Elizabeth, the favoured name of Joseph for his second wife. Joseph's provisions for Elizabeth are clear and precise to cover her lifetime. By naming her as executrix along with William as executor it is not likely any misunderstanding could arise. Joseph refers to "my" son, Richard, and "my" son, William. Had Elizabeth been the mother, they would have been referred to as "our" son, Richard and "our" son William. Several daughters in the next generation named "Elizabeth" and versions of that name does suggest Joseph's second wife and widow was respected and appreciated by her step-sons. We have, at present, no information on how long she lived, but expect she was buried beside her husband. The cemetery records appear to be incomplete for many of the older unmarked graves.

Notations made from microfilmed census reports
relating to Joseph Drinkill and his family:

Film C-1344, Canada West census for 1842 included the townships of Reach and Uxbridge, as part of York County in what is called the Home District. All districts, except the area of interest to us, gave individuals names and census details. Only aggregates were given for the Townships of our concern.

Film C-973, census, County Ontario, 1851, does not show a personal record of Joseph Drinkill and his family, but some interesting facts were included in the Agricultural enumeration District 3, Township Reach.

Page 25. Reach Tp., County Ontario
No. 42. Drinkill, Joseph, Concession of Range 10, Lot 15; 100 acres, 13 cultivated, 9 crop, 4 pasture, 87 wood or wild; 7 acres wheat, 120 bus., 2 acres peas, 40 bus., 1½ acres oats, 25 bus., 1 ton hay, 20 lbs. maple sugar, 1 bull or steer, 3 milk cows, 3 calves, 2 horses, 2 pigs, 150 lbs. butter, 2 cwt. beef, 2 cwt. pork.

Film C-1058, Canada West, 1861 census for Reach Tp., County Ontario. Enumeration District No. 8.

Page 101
No. 1. Marthu (Martha) Smith, 27, born Up. Can., M (Married) in column headed widower, Wesley Methodist
2. Harriet Smith, 9, born U.C., going to school, (became Richard Allin wife).
3. Jane Ann Smith, 5, born U.C., (became Richard Drinkill's wife)
4. John Smith, 3, born U.C.,
No record of Smith at end of page 100, Martha appears to be a widow.
5. Thomas Townes, 61, Farmer, born Eng., Episcopalian. Frame house.
6. Ann Townes, 63, born Eng., Prim. Meth.
7. Elizabeth Townes, 19, born U.C., Ep.
8. Robert Townes, 18, Laborer, born U.C., Ep. (became husband of Maria Drinkill).
9. Sarah Townes, 21, born U.C., Ep.
10. William Drinkill, 27, Laborer, born U.C., Prim. Meth.
11. Hannah Drinkill, 26, born U.C., Prim. Meth.
12. Thomas Drinkill, 5, born U.C., Prim. Meth.
13. Joseph Drinkill, 3, born U.C., Prim. Meth.

Page 125
No. 39. John Drinkill, 23, Laborer, Born U.C., Presbyterian.
40. Mary Drinkill, 22, Born Scotland, Presbyterian.

Page 128
No. 42. Joseph Drinkill, 60, Farmer, Born England, Wesley Meth., 1½ storey house
43. Margaret Drinkill, 57, born England, Wesley Meth.
44. David Drinkill, 20, born U.C., Wesley Meth.
45. Richard Drinkill, 16 (?), born U.C., Wesley Meth.
46. George Horn (?), 12, born U.C., Wesley Meth.
47. Joseph Drinkill, 10, (?), born U.C., Wesley Meth.
48. Harriet Drinkill, (?), 14, born U.C., Wesley Meth.

Notations made from microfilmed census reports relating to Joseph Drinkill and family (cont.)

Film C-1059, Canada West, County Ontario, Town of Whitby, 1861 census.
Page 35. Whitby Town.
No. 14. William Dunkley, 30, Bricklayer, Born Eng., Weslian, ¼ acre.
15. Alice Dunkley, 24, born U.C., Weslian
16. Amelia Dunkley, 2, born U.C., Weslian
17. Richard Dunkley, 1, born U.C., Weslian

Film C-1059, Canada West, County Ontario, Reach Tp., Agricultural census.
Page ____.
No. 34. Jos. Drinkill, Concession of Range 13. East half of Lot 9, 50 acres; 40 acres under cultivation; 1860 crop: 35 acres, 5 acres pasture, 10 acres wild; Cash value of farm $1500.00; Farm implements value, $90.00; Spring wheat, 10 acres, 150 bus., peas, 10 acres, 200 bus., 10 acres oats, 480 bus., 2 acres potatoes, 230 bus., 3 acres turnips, 700 bus.; 3 tons hay, 3 steers or heifers under 3 years, 3 milk cows, 2 horses over 3 years, value $160.00, 5 pigs, total value of all livestoc

total value of all livestock, $290.00; 150 lbs. butter, 200 lbs. beef, 4 - 200 lbs. bbls. pork.

Film C-630, Province of Ontario, Dist. 42, North Simcoe, 1871 census.
Page 76. Sub District F, Flos Tp.: (Page 70)
No. 7. Drinkil, Joseph, 23, Farmer, born U.C., Wesley Meth.
8. Drinkil, Sarah, 24, born U.C., Wesley Meth.
9. Drinkil, Alexander, 2 months, born U.C., Wesley Meth.

Page 72.
No. 7. Drinkill, John, 35, Farmer, born U.C., Wesley Meth.*
8. Drinkill, Mary, 33, born Eng., Wesley Meth.*
9. Drinkill, Malcolm, 7, born U.C., Wesley Meth., going to school.
10. Drinkill, Joseph, 5, born U.C., Wesley Meth.
11. Drinkill, Flora, 4, born U.C., Wesley Meth.
12. Drinkill, Hannah, 1, born U.C., Wesley Meth.

Page 75.
No. 4. Drinkill, Hanah, 58, Widow, born U.C., German orig., Wesley Meth.*
5. Drinkill, David, 30, Farmer, born U.C., Wesley Meth.*
6. Drinkill, George, 21, Farmer, born U.C., Wesley Meth.*
7. Drinkill, Richard, 20, Farmer, born U.C., Wesley Meth.

* Note: Over 20, unable to read or write.

Page 47. Sub District H, Tay Tp.
No. 15. Drinkle, William, 37, Farmer, born U.C., Wesley Meth.
16. Drinkle, Anna, 36, born U.C., Wesley Meth.*
17. Drinkle, Joseph, 13, born Ontario., Wesley Meth., going to school
18. Drinkle, Elizabeth, 10, born Ont., Wesley Meth., going to school
19. Drinkle, William, 6, born Ont., Wesley Meth., going to school
20. Drinkle, Agnilla, 2, born Ont., Wesley Meth.

Page 31, Sub. Dist. H, Tay Tp.
No. 5. Allen, Richard, 25, Farmer, born Eng., Wesley Meth.
6. Allen, Harriet, M. 23(?), born U.C., Wesley Meth. (Irish orig.)*
7. Allen, William H., 3, born Ont., Wesley Meth,
8. Allen, Rosana, 5 months, born Ont., Wesley Meth,

* Note: Harriet Smith was 9 years in 1851, and should have been 29 in 1871, apparently did not give her correct age. She died about 1875. The seven year old William, was taken into the home of his Aunt Jane Ann and her husband Richard Drinkill. Will stayed with his aunt and uncle ten years. Two sisters, Rosana and Elise appear to have been taken by relatives in the U.S. Will and his family used the spelling Allin when they came West.

Film C-635, Province on Ontario, Dist. 48, South Ontario County, Whitby town.
Page 31. Thomas Moody, Enumerator.
Dunkley, William, 42, born Eng., W. Meth., Bircklayer
Dunkley, Alice, 35, born U.C., W. Meth.
Dunkley, Amelia, 12, born Ont., W. Meth., going to school.

Dunkley, Hobson, 11, born Ont., W. Meth., going to school.
Dunkley, William, 5, born Ont., W. Meth.
Dunkley, James, 3, born Ont., W. Meth.
Dunkley, Alice, 6/12, born Ont., W. Meth.

Note: Name spelling variations can be understood if we consider the times. Many early Canadians could not read or write, never having had the chance to learn. This lack of guidance left the enumerator to give his version of the name spelling and hense two variations. The records are not available for public examination for one hundred years.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The London Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society, c/o Mrs. Joyce Scott, 8 Applewood Lane, London, Ontario is asking the co-operation of everyone who has roots that go back to London and Middlesex Counties in Ontario. By filling in a "Genealogical Record of London and Middlesex County Settlers" form, which they will supply, they hope to gather information about the settlers themselves, their wives, their parents, the settlers families and their brothers and sisters.

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FAMILY GROUP SHEET Generation.....Family.....

HUSBAND'S NAME_____

Residence_____

Date of Birth_____ Place _____

Date of Death_____ Buried _____

Date of Marriage_____ Place _____

Other wives _____

FATHER_____

MOTHER'S maiden name _____

Occupation_____

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME_____

Residence_____

Date of Birth_____ Place _____

Date of Death _____ Buried _____

Date of Marriage_____ Place _____

Other Husbands' names _____

FATHER_____

MOTHER'S maiden name_____

Occupation _____ Religion _____

REF.	M F		BORN DAY MONTH YEAR	WHERE	DIED DAY MONTH YEAR	MARRIED TO DATE
	1.					
	2.					
	3.					
	4.					
	5.					
	6.					
	7.					
	8.					
	9.					
	10.					

SOURCE DATA AND NOTES:

CHART NO. .....

FAMILY UNIT

Family Record Form HB2

HUSBAND..... WIFE.....

Son of..... Dau. of.....

& wife..... & wife.....

Birth date..... Birth date.....

Place..... Place.....

Death date..... Death date.....

Place..... Place.....

Residence..... Residence.....

Occupation..... Occupation .....

Religion.....

other wives.....

Date of Marriage... ...../...../.....

m. f.	NAME (in full)	Birth Date	Death Date	Married to	No.

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, Box 1894, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3E1

MEMBERSHIP FOR 1977 IS NOW DUE

Membership is based on the calendar year. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society qualifies as a charitable organization and donations in the form of a membership to further the aims and causes of the Society are income tax deductible.

Membership for 1977 is $10.00 and $7.50 for senior citizens.*

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ADDRESS _____

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Queries: Each member is entitled to one query per Bulletin. Please make use of this privilege and attach an 8½ x 11 sheet of paper for each query. If handwritten please give names in block letters. If typewritten please double space. No limit to the length.

* A senior citizen is 65 years or older as of 1 Jan. 1977.