

R.B.

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# *Saskatchewan* **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

**BULLETIN**

**1977**



**VOLUME 8 NO. 3**

*SSGS*



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, \$7.50 for senior citizens (over 65). Subscription to the Bulletin is concurrent with membership.

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

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

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

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

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

Volume 8, No. 3

Editor: R. Pittendrigh

Summer, 1977

Typist: Janice Leslie

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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 October 15, 1977.



## NOTES &amp; NEWS

Mrs. June Kelly, Box 37, Christopher Lake, Sask., S0J 0N0, recently forwarded a clipping from the Prince Albert Daily Herald 3 January 1975 which has a picture of 96 year old Mrs. Eldora Olson nee Cowles holding a large pedigree chart done in the style of a very large and old tree. The data covers exactly three centuries back to 1675. The family tree traces the lineage from a John Cowles who died in 1675. He was born in England and came to Massachusetts in U.S.A. about 1635. Mrs. Olson has sent copies to relatives wherever she could find them. Most of her immediate family settled in the Prince Albert area, around Sturgeon Valley when they came to Saskatchewan from the United States. Mrs. Olson's brother, Charles Cowles, obtained most of the original "tree" from a William Cowles family, but the whereabouts of this family is unknown. "It's gratifying to know who your grandfather was 14 generations ago" comments Mrs. Olson.

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Mr. Steve Pisio, Saskatoon, Sask., recently donated a 17 February 1943 copy of ZIONSHOTE, a newspaper of the Mennonite Brethren in North America. It is in the German language. Mr. Pisio acquired it while collecting antiques.

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Polish Family Tree Surnames, Volume II, February 1977 by Thaddeus J. Obal, softcover 8½ x 11 offset. This book is a 70 page compilation of surnames of Polish ancestry that family tree researchers are tracing. Some 1905 surnames and derivations are shown in the listings of 305 researchers. Key locations and key dates of ancestry in old and new Poland are included, if made known to the compiler. Indices are provided for the surnames, the researchers and the geographic location of researchers. Mailing addresses of all 305 participants are included.

This volume is more than an update of its 1975 predecessor (Volume I) which ran 28 pages and had 777 surnames listed by 125 researchers. Its larger size reflects the tremendous interest shown by family tree hobbyists and others in their Polish ancestry and their family history. It also reflects the opportunity for researchers to improve their contacts with each other--the primary purpose of the compilation.

The booklet contains a series of brief articles on various research sources in the U.S. and Poland that could be useful in tracing one's Polish ancestry. The price and address of a publication or a service is shown, if known to the compiler. Summaries of research experiences and helpful hints submitted by participants also are included.

The 70 page Volume II is available from the author (Thaddeus J. Obal, 739 Hillsdale Ave., Hillsdale, New Jersey 07642) at a price of \$4.00 per copy in the U.S. and \$4.50 for mailings outside the U.S. Back

copies of the 28 page Volume I (October 1975) are available from the author at \$2.00 each.

The number of hobbyists is increasing rapidly. Annual supplements are planned. New participants are urged to send their list of Polish surnames, key locations and key dates to the compiler for inclusion in a 1978 supplement. Revisions and additions to earlier listings also are welcome.

#### Personal Note

A native of Belleville, Ill., Mr. Obal is a 55-year old business economist and a graduate of the University of Illinois (Ph.D. 1952). He and his wife (the former Regina Krawczyk) have five sons, a daughter and two grandsons. Both his parents and his wife's parents emigrated to the U.S. from Poland. He stresses that he is a family tree hobbyist and does not take on genealogical research for others.

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#### Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies

The first newsletter of the above institute was published in November, 1976. The newsletter provides information about the purposes, structures, and staff of the institute, and gives details of new fellowships and research grants offered by the institute. Further information is available from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 5-172 Education Building 11, The University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2G5.

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#### New CPRC Publications

A series of articles written by the prominent German journalist, Wilhelm Cohnstaedt, as he toured the prairie provinces and British Columbia in 1909 has been translated and published in *Western Canada 1909: Travel Letters by Wilhelm Cohnstaedt*. This is the seventh volume in CPRC's Canadian Plains Studies.

The translation is the work of Herta Holle-Scherer; the editor is Klaus H. Burmeister. An epilogue by the author's son, Martin L. Cohnstaedt, also appears in the book. The three participants are faculty members at the University of Regina.

The reports originally appeared in serial form in the German newspaper *Frankfurter Zeitung* and were later republished under the title *Aus Westkanada, Reisebriefe unseres Spezial-dt-Korrespondent*. Informally written and very readable, the letters provide a "wealth of social and economic impressions concerning the rapidly developing culture of the pioneers settling western Canada early in the century."

Places visited by Cohnstaedt during his tour included Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Rosthern and a nearby Doukhobor village, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Vancouver, and Victoria. A number of farms were also visited and there are numerous references to the German settlers' way of life and their part in opening up the new land.

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#### Recently Published

*Slavic and East European Resources in Canadian Academic and Research Libraries*, by Bohdan Budurowycz, is the fourth volume in the National Library of Canada series *Research Collections in Canadian Libraries*.

The first part of this 595 page report provides a descriptive and analytical survey of individual collections. Part two includes a comparative evaluation of Slavic and East European resources in Canadian academic and research libraries, combined with recommendations for possible improvements in the techniques employed in the handling of these materials, especially with regard to book selection, acquisition and bibliographical control.

Copies of the report may be ordered by mail from the Publishing Centre, Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0S9. All orders must be accompanied by cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada. Price: Canada, \$5.00; other countries, \$6.00. The report is also available through bookstores.

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#### Social History Series Launched

K. Wilson, professor of education at the University of Manitoba, has provided information that the Manitoba Department of Education and the Book Society of Canada Ltd. have begun publication of a new series of social histories entitled "We Built Canada." The first booklet, *Cuthbert Grant and the Metis* by D. B. Sealy, is now available. Other forthcoming titles include: *George Simpson and the Hudson's Bay Company*; *Stefansson and the Arctic*; *R. B. Russell and the Labour Movement*; *Nellie McClung and Women's Rights*.

The series is intended for the upper elementary level.

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#### Manitoba Ethnic Publications

Attention has been drawn to two more books published recently in Manitoba. *The Belgians in Manitoba*, written by Keith Wilson and James B. Wyndels, was undertaken to mark the forthcoming 75th anniversary of the Belgian Club in St. Boniface. Intended for schools and the general reader, the book tells the story of immigration of Belgians to

Manitoba and describes their activities, characteristics and contributions. The hardcover edition (112 pages) is \$7.50; softcover, \$2.50.

*Reinland: An Experience in Community* (\$15.00), written by Peter D. Zacharias and published by the Reinland Centennial Committee, is a new addition to the written history of Mennonites in Manitoba's West Reserve. In addition to documenting the history of the village of Reinland, which was the church and administrative centre of the West Reserve, the 350 page book deals with the beginnings of the Mennonite movement and contains charts, maps, statistical data and photographs.

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Sheridan College will be holding their fourth annual Genealogical Seminar on August 15 to 20, 1977. The list of speakers includes Ben Bloxham, M.S. who is director of Family & Local History at Brigham Young University. His efforts resulted in the publication of "Key to the Parochial Registers of Scotland." Carol Burdick Holderby, B.A. is an accredited genealogist for four areas--Ireland, England, Mid West U.S.A., Eastern U.S.A. She is completing a text on Irish genealogical research. David Pratt, Ph.D. co-author of "Genealogical Research Essentials. Has been director of a four year genealogy program at Brigham Young University where he presently teaches. Milton Rubincam, F.A.S.G., F.N.G.S., F.G.S.P. is editor of the text "Genealogical Research, Methods & Sources" Vol. one and has written many articles in genealogical and historical periodicals. Is honorary president of Ontario Genealogical Society. Don Wilson M.S. is program co-ordinator. Topics cover British Isles; England, Scotland, Ireland; Europe; research procedures for Germany & Netherlands. Included also will be introductory sessions on methods and procedure, evaluating of records, record keeping, heraldry & genealogical research, etc. Contact Sheridan College, Genealogical Seminar, Community Services, Trafalgar Road, Oakville, Ontario L6H 2L1. \$40.00 registration before August 1 plus \$25.00 per week single accommodation.

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"More Griffin Prairie Wool" augmenting and supplementing "Griffin Prairie Wool" (Published in 1967) as solicited by Mary Scarrow and Mabel Charlton has been donated to the S.G.S. library by J.H. Charlton of Griffin. The authors state that it is the product of continued "wool-gathering" by residents of Griffin Community both past and present. Mabel Charlton did the graphic art and the compiling. Printed by Western Christian Foundation Inc., no date. It contains 276 pages of pictures, school district histories, recollections, a few copies of pages from a 1937 Simpsons catalogue, a few poems--but most of all the stories about families. Most of the stories contain plenty of genealogical information and will prove a tremendous source of clues for future generations. The settlers in that area seemed to have represented just about every ethnic group in Saskatchewan. There has been a tremendous amount of work in completing this very readable, browsable interesting local history. We hope that the first effort "Griffin Prairie Wool" (1967) will be reprinted.

R.L.P.



The Association of Canadian Archivists has produced a Directory of Canadian Records and Manuscripts Repositories. The Directory lists Canadian Archives, Libraries, Historical Societies and Museums holding records and manuscripts. It includes addresses, telephone numbers, names of heads of repositories, time of operation and a brief description of holdings. Cost is \$4.00 to non-members. Send orders to Valerie Cowan, ACA Treasurer, 24 Edward Laurie Dr., Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2C7

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A note from the British Columbia Genealogical Society states that they will accept queries free of charge from members belonging to societies with whom they exchange. The S.G.S. has an exchange agreement with B.C.G. Society. Back copies of their Bulletin are still available.

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In the December issue 1976 of the Scottish Genealogist, we find that beginning in October of 1976, that microfilm has been gradually introduced for searching the Old Parochial Registers and the Open Census Records (1841-1891). The reason for the change over is the growing deterioration in the condition of the records, arising not only from the increasing age, but from the ever growing demand for access to them. Since 1955, the number of searchers has risen ten fold and continues to rise. The resulting increase on the wear and tear on the bindings and fragile pages has made the maintenance in good repair a difficult and expensive task.

A high quality, silver based negative microfilm copy of the records will be prepared on 35 mm. rolls, from which will be printed the working copies required for staff and public use. When these copies wear out, a new set will be made from the master negative. The only recourse to the original will only be necessary to clarify a doubtful reading.

The actual filming will be carried out in the New Register House by the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, who wish to acquire a new set of Old Parochial Register films because of defects in the series prepared by them in the 1950's. They will also film the Open Census where defects in the existing films made this desirable. The Society intends to compile a computer-based index on the Old Parish Registers, just the baptisms and marriages--some 20 million entries all told. The General Register Office for Scotland will purchase a copy of the index at a fraction of the actual cost of indexing.

To ease the conversion to microfilm, and to reduce the cost, the project will be spread over six to seven years. Five hundred to 600 volumes will be withdrawn for filming each year. To ensure that all data will be captured by the camera, each volume will be broken down into individual folios.

During the interim period until new films come to hand, the old films

prepared in the 1950's will be used. The quality of these films is varied due to age, tight bindings and inexperience of the camera operators in dealing with the rather unmanageable material in the Old Parochial Registers.

There will likely be much controversy over the public losing the "aesthetic pleasure" of handling the Old Parochial Registers. Who can deny that the greatest advantage will be the preservation of the original registers indefinitely in a secure storage, while at the same time searchers will have access to the information contained in them? Personally, I think it is an excellent project. Anyone who has searched Scottish O.P.R.'s microfilm in the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake will agree that it is relatively a simple task and most rewarding.

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#### QUERY

DOYLE Mary Duggan, 82 E. 40th, Vancouver 15, B.C. requires information on Mathew Doyle who was born in Ireland around 1845. Parents unknown. He married Ellen Kearnes and they had one known child Olive Susan, born March 5, 1889 in Minot, North Dakota. She is buried at Sinnett, Sask. Last known address was Leroy, Sask. Would like information on names of mother and father, dates of birth, where born, etc. Also require names of all other children born, dates of birth, etc, schools attended, churches, clubs, etc., and information on any relatives would be greatly appreciated.

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Mr. David Astley Boord, 7 Forsythia Road, Brampton, Ontario L6T 2G2 writes "In my efforts to encourage genealogy, I have prepared a seven generation family tree chart," and has advised that he would be happy to send a copy to any S.G.S. member if they send a stamped self-addressed envelope (legal size 9½ x 4 or larger). The chart is 22 x 17. Ask for "Peditree."

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#### Another Sunrise on the Prairies

Mrs. Arline Lang, S.G.S. Branch Chaupseisor Saskatoon has let us know that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in that city will be opening a Branch Library within the next two or three weeks. The library will be open to the public, the only charges being for postage. We will have a report of the opening in the next bulletin.

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*We learn to value what we possess only when we are about to lose it.*

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## BOOK REVIEWS

MENNONITES IN CANADA 1786-1920, Frank H. Epp. The History of a Separate People. Macmillan of Canada 1974.

The author of this book was born in 1929 on a Manitoba farm of immigrant parents just recently arrived from Russia. He is a well known Mennonite of international stature, and is presently President and Associate Professor of History at Conrad Grebel College, University of Waterloo.

In this most remarkable and easily read book, he traces the long and arduous history of the Mennonites from their Anabaptist origins and persecutions of sixteenth century Europe to the pioneering days in British North America, and the crucial point in 1920 when they were legally barred from Canada. Canadian Mennonites have been troubled by external domination and internal fragmentation. The old Order Mennonites were reluctant to accept change.

We as a family cherish the memory of the many hours we were able to spend some years ago with a very fine old couple who had been raised in the NEUANLAGE settlement (one of fourteen) in the Hague-Osler reserve of Saskatchewan. Mr. Loewen used to tell us how he had given up farming in the settlement to work in a store in Osler then to working as a grain buyer. Their children had been taught English in the public schools, and after several warnings from the church elders about allowing this falling away from the old order beliefs, he was struck from the church membership list. Many years later, they had a change of heart and he was invited back to full membership, an invitation he gratefully declined. Mr. Epp describes this type of a problem along with many others that the Mennonites had in trying to retain their culture and identity.

Everyone with a Mennonite background would be proud to have this book in their home, and anyone without that background should read it just to learn a little more about what it is to be a Canadian, for in any study of a minority group, light is not only shed on that minority, but on its content. Canada's rich cultural landscape owes everything to the diverse roots of its past and present settlers. This is a beautiful written book, about a fascinating people and their determination to maintain a unique way of life.

R.L.P.

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WHO DO YOU THINK YOU ARE? DIGGING FOR YOUR FAMILY ROOTS, Suzanne Hilton. Philadelphia, Westminster press, c1976.

"Genealogy is like eating peanuts. You may quit for a while, but you will be back." This sentence comes at the end of the book but it might well have been the opening sentence after Mrs. Hilton warns that this book could become habit forming.



Although it was written primarily for the juvenile reader, it contains a wealth of information for any beginning genealogist. It gives step-by-step instructions on how to trace your ancestors and how to start on your family tree. One chapter is devoted to genealogical libraries and how to use them. Another tells how to trace the "problem people"--adopted children, divorced parents, American Indians, black people and slaves, Puerto Ricans, immigrants and other ethnic groups since 1880. Among the many illustrative stories she tells is the account of how Arthur Haley traced his ancestors as told in his book "Roots."

Again, in this book as in other genealogical research books, it is pointed out that history is not something that just happened, but YOUR ancestors had a part in the making of it.

There is a good bibliography, index and illustrations, but since the book is an American publication, the list of places to write for official records is entirely American.

E.H.

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THE LACHOR FAMILY (LACKORE-LACORE-LA CORE-LUCORE) by Mary M. Middleton, 539 Argyle Ave., Orange, N.J. Printed by Shenandoah Publishing House Inc., Strasburg, Virginia, 1970. Distributed by Donna R. Hotaling, 2255 Cedar Lane, Vienna, Va. 22180, agent for The American Society of Genealogists, \$6.00, p.p.d., 205 pages, hard cover, 6" x 9".

This book won the first award in a contest sponsored by The American Society of Genealogists for excellence in genealogical arrangement, proper citation of sources, thoughtful evaluation of evidence, and careful research. This being the sole reason for the S.G.S. purchasing this book. We hope that our members will find guidance in the format of this book that can be used in planning their own family history. This book is divided into XXV sections beginning with I - John Lacore--the founder, II - John Lacore--the son, III - The Family of John Lacore--the son, etc. Each page is footnoted in some detail for sources. The Register system is used throughout. There is 3½ pages of bibliography and a complete index in which a married woman is listed twice--under her maiden name and her married name. Frankly, I was disappointed to find no pictures, maps or charts. I'll have to agree that it is an excellent example for arrangement, and will be available for borrowing to S.G.S. members.

R.L.P.

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THE SCHWEITZER FAMILY 1240-1972 by Frank Schweitzer, Archerwill, Sask., May 1972. 573 pages plus 14 pages of pictures plus colour plate of a coat of arms. An appendix contains charts for Schweitzer Genealogy, Karl & Jacob Assman, Dr. Albert Schweitzer and The Fonaus, 8½ x 11 hard cover. Mr. Schweitzer begins his story in the south

western part of Germany where the Rhine River divides the states of Rhineland Palatinate (Pfalz) and Baden-Wurttemberg where the Schweitzers lived in the Hunsruck Taunus area north of Mainz for eight hundred years. The first mention of a forefather is in the court records in 1657 when a Johan Jacob Schweitzer is mentioned. The most interesting part about the section on Europe 1240-1968 is that the history of the various areas are interwoven with the movements of the Schweitzer ancestors.

The section on Canada 1902-1955 begins with the often told story of the Canadian Government deciding to bring settlers to the western part of Canada where a new railway had just been completed. He makes a statement that 90% of the settlers were German--I suppose he meant the Neudorf area where his people settled. Judging by the names and dialect he ventures that most of them were descendants of the people of the Rhineland Pfalz area. In a footnote, some 59 names are listed from a book the author was given on a visit to Germany in 1966. The list was for people within the county of Ludwigshaven for the year 1939-1940 and are common names in Saskatchewan, particularly the Neudorf area. People of German ancestry will find the first part of the family history most interesting. The remainder of this work are biographies of many Schweitzer family members. The text has been typed double spaced, where I think single space would not have detracted from this very attractive, well researched and planned family history. Donated by author to S.G.S. with thanks.

R.L.P.

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A SHORT HISTORY OF THE PIONEER SCOTCH SETTLERS OF ST. ANDREWS, SASK., by James N. MacKinnon, 30 pages, cardstock cover 5½ x 8½, no date, first printing about 1920, second about 1970.

A brief story of the forty seven people who arrived at Wapella in the early summer of 1883. The name of the head of the family is given in both English and Gaelic, the man's wife and his children are given in English, and in most cases their place of origin in Scotland. Most of the immigrants to Wapella came in the spring of 1884 numbering some 240 souls and a brief description is given of the families that settled in that area. Their faith is designated by the letter P for Protestant or C for Catholic. A few pages were given to a list of both Catholic and Protestant pastors that served the area. A few stories and yarns round out this most interesting and readable little booklet. Donated by R. Pittendrigh.

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#### QUERY

JACKSON	Mrs. Alice Jackson, 1600 So. Holly, Casper, Wy. 82601 U.S.A.
BALL	is anxious to contact Mars. Fay Ball and her sister Mrs. Phea
OSBORNE	Ball (or relatives) who lived in Edmonton in 1942. Their mother, Ida Osborne was her grandfather's sister.

## GENEALOGY FOR BLACK AMERICA: ALEX HALEY'S ROOTS

By

R. Bruce Shepard

Roots: The Saga of an American Family by Alex Haley (Doubleday, 587 pages, \$14.50 in Canada) is the semi-fictionalized story of the author's family, from its ancestral home in what is now Gambia, West Africa, through slavery and freedom in the United States, to the author's childhood and the writing of the book. Since it was first published last October, Roots has been through fourteen printings and sold approximately seven hundred and fifty thousand copies. It has been made into a television series, seven of whose eight episodes rank among the all time top ten in television ratings. The final episode of the television series drew an audience of over eighty million people, surpassing the previous ratings champion, last November's showing of Gone With the Wind (Time, 14 February 1977, pp. 29-30). In addition, the book and the series have inspired a large number of tours by black Americans to Gambia, and West Africa in general (Calgary Herald, 5 March 1977).

Aside from its obvious popularity, Roots will be of particular interest to anyone concerned with genealogy because the central thread of the book is Haley's family story. As a child growing up in Henning, Tennessee, Haley often overheard his grandmother discussing the family history with her friends. The story went back seven generations in America to an African who had been kidnapped when he left his village to chop wood to make a drum, and was sold into slavery. He arrived in America at a place called "Naplis" and was again sold. Dubbed "Toby" by his white owners, the Waller brothers of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, he had insisted among the other slaves that his name was "Kin-tay." He married and fathered a daughter named "Kizzy," to whom he related the story of his capture, sale, and life as a slave. He also told her about some of his life in Africa, referring to a guitar as a "ko" and a river as "Kamby Bolongo." Kizzy was sold to a planter in North Carolina who fathered a son by her. When the boy was old enough his mother told him of his grandfather, and related the bits and pieces of information about his capture, as well as the strange words he used. The son passed the story along to his children, and they to theirs. It was thus handed down from generation to generation, from Virginia to Tennessee (Roots, pp. 566-568).

Twelve years ago Haley decided to investigate the story. Two weeks after completing his highly successful book The Autobiography of Malcolm X, he was in the National Archives in Washington, D.C. checking



the 1870 census records for Alamance County, North Carolina--the area where the family had lived before moving to Tennessee. Stumbling across a reference to his great-grandfather he was, in his words, "...galvanized: ...there was something about the fact that what Grandma had been talking about was right there on U.S. Government records in the National Archives, along with the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and everything else." (Time, 14 February 1977, p. 37). Living in New York at the time, Haley made repeated trips to Washington to piece together his family's story through government and other records. He then tried to have the various African words he knew translated, only succeeding when he was introduced to a university professor who was knowledgeable in West African languages. The professor identified them as "Mandinka," the language of the Mandingo people--"ko" apparently was a derivation of "Kora," a twenty-one stringed musical instrument, and "Kamby Bolongo" clearly meant the Gambia River. (Roots, pp. 572-573).

Haley then flew to Gambia with an African student who had been studying in the United States. The student gathered together several men who knew the region's history, and Haley related his quest to them. He discovered his African ancestor's name was properly spelled "Kinte," that this was an old and well-known clan in Gambia, and that several villages in the interior were named for it. "Then," according to Haley, "they told me something of which I'd never dreamed: of very old men, called 'griots,' still to be found in the older back-country villages, men who were in effect living, walking archives of oral history." (Roots, p. 574). Haley had to return to the United States but, with the help of Reader's Digest magazine, was able to return to Gambia. He organized an expedition to the village of Juffure where he met an old "griot." The old man began reciting the Kinte clan's history, and Haley learned that it had begun in Old Mali, an ancient African Kingdom, where the Kinte men were traditionally blacksmiths and the women potters and weavers. (Roots, pp. 575-576, 578).

Then the seemingly impossible happened. The "griot" was reciting the story of Omoro Kinte, of the village of Juffure, and his wife Binta Kebba. The couple had four sons named, in order, Kunta, Lamin, Suwadu, and Madi. In Haley's words,

The old "griot" had talked for nearly two hours up to then, and perhaps fifty times the narrative had included some detail about someone whom he had named. Now after he had just named those four sons, again he appended a detail, and the interpreter translated--

'About the time the King's soldiers came...the eldest of these four sons, Kunta, went away from his village to chop wood...and he was never seen again...'

And the "griot" went on with his narrative.

I sat as if I were carved of stone. My blood seemed to have congealed. This man whose lifetime had been in this back-country African village had no way in the world to know that he had just echoed what I had heard all through my

boyhood years on my grandma's front porch in Henning, Tennessee...(Roots, p. 578).

Flying back to the United States Haley resolved to write a book about his ancestors that would serve as a symbolic saga for all black Americans.

Before he could undertake such a book, however, Haley knew he would have to fill in certain areas of the chronology. He went to Britain and was able to determine from the "griot's" reference to "king's soldiers" the approximate date of his ancestor's kidnapping, 1767, since only certain military units were operating along the Gambia at certain times. The family story had said that Kunta Kinte had landed at a place called "'Naplis," which Haley determined could only have been Annapolis, Maryland. He went to the famous maritime insurance firm of Lloyd's of London to determine what ships had sailed from the Gambia River to Annapolis in 1767. He found one such ship, and back in the United States was able to confirm its arrival at the port by using a shipping history book. Haley then checked the Maryland Gazette newspaper for 1767 and re-confirmed the ship's arrival, as well as determining that its cargo of slaves had been sold. He then went to Richmond, Virginia and checked the legal deeds for Spotsylvania County, Virginia for the period after the slave ship's arrival. There Haley found a lengthy deed transferring from John Waller to his brother William, land, goods and a black slave named Toby. This, of course, was the slave name of Haley's ancestor--Kunta Kinte. (Roots, pp. 581-583)

Around the central thread of the family's history, Haley has used an artist's skill to weave a tapestry of slavery, and black life in America. He has created probable situations and dialogue, and used other such novelist's techniques to develop his ancestor's characters. The reader follows Kunta Kinte from his birth through his "manhood training," to his acceptance as a warrior. The agony of his capture and transportation to America are graphically described, as are his concerns and fears. His daughter's sale away from him, and her degrading life after that are deeply moving. Her son, named "Chicken George" because of his passion for fighting roosters, is fun-loving and humorous, but a bit of a rogue. Yet the reader rejoices with him when he succeeds in gaining his freedom. The characters of "Chicken George's" children, indeed the generations down to Haley himself, are not as fully developed, but this in no way detracts from the story.

There is an obvious danger in Haley's strategy, the possibility that the true family story would be lost in the fictional portions of the narrative. If a reader did mistake Roots for a novel, however, he is severely jolted into a recognition of the authentic basis by the introduction of Haley himself into the list of characters, and a relating of the events leading up to the book's publication. Haley's appearance dramatically changes one's perception of the story and embeds the truth into one's mind.

There are problems with the book however. Occasionally the story drags, and a more careful editing job could have been done on it. The focus on one family's experience necessarily restricts the view of slavery

as an institution, and Haley makes no attempt to rectify this situation. Recent studies (particularly Eugene Genovese's Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made) have shown that both blacks and whites made concessions and that slavery was much more of an accommodation than previously thought. Many blacks had to submit in the face of brutal violence, but others secured monetary and other rewards. Most slaveholders knew there were limits of work and punishment which they crossed at their own peril.

Roots has already increased interest in genealogy in the United States. The National Archives in Washinton, D.C. has seen its mail increase by three hundred per cent, and requests to use its facilities by forty per cent. In Haley's opinion black Americans are buying the book, "...because they want to know who they are. Roots is all of our stories. It's the same for me or any black. It's just a matter of filling in the blanks--which person, living in which village, going on what ship, across the ocean, slavery, emancipation, the struggle for freedom." Haley feels that the white response is more complicated, but once you begin speaking about families you are speaking of mankind, since everyone has one. "We all have it," Haley says, "its a great equalizer. White people come up to me and tell me Roots has started them thinking about their own families and where they came from. I think the book has touched a strong, subliminal pulse." (Time, 14 February 1977, pp. 35-36). Those who have already been affected by this pulse will enjoy Roots, and should look forward to Haley's sequel, tentatively entitled Search, in which he will describe in more detail his search for his ancestral roots.

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Time, 14 February 1977.

\* \* \* \* \*

BORSA      Mrs. Gail Hankins, Box 742, Langenburg, Sask., SOA 2A0 would appreciate any information from anyone about Sam Borsa Sr., her grandfather. Sam Borsa Sr. was born Feb. 2, 1884 in Towstenky Hyshytyn, U.S.S.R. She would like names, etc. of parents, when they came to Canada & information about descendants.

\* \* \* \* \*



## *What's In A Name*

By

John H. Archer \*

It was kind of you to ask me to speak to you to-night, and I thank you for the kind and generous introduction. Genealogists are well known to historians and to archivists as a species of researchers who are pertinacious, determined, interested and single-minded in their pursuits. I think it has to be so for the search for one's ancestors requires all the above plus a goodly knowledge of social history admixed with a portion of common sense.

I thought it might interest you if I were to go a little farther afield than Canada in order to give examples of origins of names, changes in spelling, and changes in coloration that occur in regions over the years. I am sure you will know that genealogical studies are especially well developed in French Canada where, because of the particular historical background, almost every family can trace its descent from father to son back to the first ancestor who came from Europe. The good Abbé Cyprien Tanguay undertook a colossal genealogical work in 1871. Entitled Dictionnaire genealogique des Familles Canadiennes it was printed in Montreal in seven volumes during the period 1871-1890. The Abbé used innumerable parish registers--but of course the work contains errors and omissions for spelling is hard to decipher and to check, and registers are not without fault. Nevertheless the work is one of the truly great achievements in this particular field of history. A little earlier Francois Daniel had done a history of the great families of French Canada while Pierre Georges Roy did 40 studies on the chief French families who came to Canada prior to 1759. A little later genealogists turned to the genealogies of districts and localities with the result that studies on Yamachiche, Beauce, Côte de Beupre, Ile d'Orleans, Richelieu Valley, Terrebonne are available. The Genealogical Society of French Canada was founded in 1943 and it has taken as one of its responsibilities the editing and correcting of earlier published works.

As you can recognize, Quebec and the Acadians have a head start on English speaking Canada in this field. The Upper Canada Genealogical Society was formed in 1950 and only since then have many provincial and local societies organized. One reason for this is probably due to the paucity of sources in Protestant areas. The official registers generally lack the details essential for genealogical study. Nevertheless there is widespread interest, particularly amongst the Mormon people and in spite of handicaps much interest is now evident in Saskatchewan and her sister provinces.

\* Address to Annual Meeting Dinner of S.G.S. held on 22 October 1976.

Genealogy is the study of the origin, descent and relationship of families. The term comes from the Greek genos meaning, race and logos meaning discourse hence we have "the story of race." In ancient times genealogy was very important. The Hebrew society was organized on a strictly tribal basis and the Holy Bible--the Old Testament--painstakingly records the detailed family descent of various leaders. Not until the general adoption of surnames, did interest in genealogy become a hobby rather than an essential. Modern English genealogy begins with the use of heraldry and the general adaption of surnames. Much speculation has arisen as to the date when surnames were first used, legally, in Britain. It is now pretty well admitted that this took place about A.D. 1000 or nearly a thousand years ago and before Norman William came to Britain.

I am going to talk about British surnames because of the wide and diverse basis Britain affords. Roman, Celtic, Anglo Saxon, Danish, Norse, Norman, Flemish, Dutch, German, Huguent, Polish--each and all have had input into British surnames. Let me give but one example. My own ancestors on my father's side are Norman, on my mothers Scottish and English. My wife's father was from Yorkshire and her mother was from Norway. I can appreciate the origin of Archer but I am somewhat baffled by "Rygh" and Widdup."

According to sound historical sources the practise of using surnames began in Normandy prior to the Norman Conquest, and it spread to the Anglo-Saxon. Some historians argue that family designations were already hereditary before the time of Edward the Confessor. Certain it is that when the country became peaceful and calm under Edward, the Norsemen, Saxon and Welsh lived together in some semblance of law and order. Offices of influence and responsibility arose. Bright, Steward and Despencer are names of this period. They all mean the same thing. Bright is from the Norse Bryti, and Dispensator is the Latin of Steward. In this period we get Lagman (Lawyer), Fawcett (Foneti-judge), Chancellor (Canceler), Clerk (Clericus), Deacon (Diaconus). We also get Abbott, Monk, Bishop, Cardinal. As might be expected, a man's occupation gave him notoriety, especially if he were skilled in his handicraft. The Norse 'Skapti' or shaft maker took the Scottish form of Shafto, Beacre became baker, cu-hyrde, cowherd, Feormere--farmer.

The oldest names are those of Celtic or British origin and it is a well established fact that many family names are peculiar to certain localities, where they have remained for many generations as the old Church registers show. Almost as old as the Welsh and Pictish names are those of the Norse or Frisian settlers. There is one district in England where a marked peculiarity in names exists. This is the Danelagh where Danes settled in the time of Alfred the Great. Even today this area and much of the north of England is full of words and expressions which can only be explained and understood with the help of the Icelandic for that island was settled by Scandinavians at the same time--after 852 A.D. In Iceland the old Norse tongue was locked up, isolated and preserved incorrupt, while elsewhere the Norse language was being modified considerably. In a sort of Domesday book for Iceland, (Islands Landnama-bok) there is a

roll of the names of the original settlers, about a third are women, and the lands they occupied. There are about five thousand names in all and many personal and local names in Scotland and North England can only be explained and derived from that source.

The terminations ing, kin, and son so common in English names, are derived from the Norse, ingr, kyn, and sonr. The Danish spell the last, sen. These must not be confused with the German chen, or the Friesian ken and ke or the Flemish kin, which are usually either pet names or diminutive endings.

As we can see there are many names which clearly bear the stamp of foreign origin, and many of these have not yet been anglicized. An Act of the Irish Parliament (Edwar IV...1465) ordained that every Irishman dwelling betwixt or among Englishmen in the counties of Dublin, Myeth, Vriel and Kildare should dress like Englishmen and take on English surnames of a town (Sutton, Chester, etc.) or of a colour (white, black) or of an art (smith, carpenter), or office (cook, butler) and that he and his issue should use the same or pay a specified penalty. Thus it was that the O'Gowans became Smith, and MacIntyre, Carpenter, etc.

We find on studying the records that most English surnames come under one or other of the following heads:

1. Nicknames
2. Clan or tribal names
3. Place-names
4. Official names
5. Trade names
6. Christian names
7. Foreign names
8. Foundling names

#### Nicknames

Little John, Orra-Beinn (Scarleg) or Horralism, Edith Swanhals (Swan-necked), Sir Richard le Fort, who saved William the Conqueror from hurt at Hastings by using his shield--escue hence Sir Richard Fortescue. The name Plantagenet, borne by eight successive kings of England, originated with the Count of Anjou, who went on a pilgrimage in the 15th century to Jerusalem, and wore on his helmet, as a mark of humility a piece of plantu genista or broom.

#### Clan or Tribal Names

The Gaelic Mac, the Irish O, the British Ap, the Norse ungar, the Frisian ingar and en, the Anglo-Saxon ing, the Norman Fitz are all indications of a family name.

"By Mac and O you'll always know  
True Irishman, they say;  
But if they lack both "O" and "Mac",  
No Irishmen are they."



### Place Names

After the Norman Conquest the followers of William, among whom land was divided, adopted the title of the manor or estate. The Welsh adapted this practice in the time of Henry VIII. The word atte crept in, as implying residence e.g. Robin atte Brig. William Atte Water which became William Atwater.

"In Foord, in Ham, in Ley, in Tun

The most of English surnames run"  
and in Cornwall:

"By Tre, Ros, Lan, Car, Pol, and Pen

You shall know the most Cornishmen."

### Official Names

These names--Steward, Chancellor, Chaplain, Beadle, derive from the Norse and Saxon and Latin.

### Trade Names

These are readily understood.

### Christian Names

When Christianity spread among the northern nations in the eleventh century, a baptismal name followed as a matter of course, and for a long time was the only one possessed by the individual upon whom it was conferred. Thus John, Peter, Paul were great favourites, and those who were named in this way transmitted the Christian name to their descendants, who became known as Janson or Jansen, Johnson, Petersen, Patterson, Polson, etc. In Wales, and Cornwall, as in Denmark, Friesland, and the Netherlands, the final S alone served to mark the fact that it had become a patronymic. Whether the final S indicates the family name or not, it makes it plural and it seems quite natural for us, in these days, to speak of the Whites, the Smiths, the Joneses, the Thomases. There are modifications of names as Jon, Ion, Jan, Ian, Jane, Jennis, Pete, Peet, Pett, Pitt, Paul, Spaul, Powell, Pull, Poll, Poole. Jones is the second most common name in England.

### Foreign Names

These come from the Norman, the Huguenots, the Dutch, the Flemings, the German, the Polish. The earliest listing of foreign names occurs in the Domesday Bank of William the Conqueror--Aufrere, Beauchamp, Frere, Le Neve, Jacques, Pettit, Roche, Vipond, etc. Each reign brought in a new wave of settlers, or refugees. The wave of Indians, Pakistani, Jamaicans, will certainly add to the variety of British names.

### Foundling Names

We are indebted to the parish beadle, and the workhouse officials for many extra ordinary, even ridiculous names which cannot be derived

from any known sources. According to history King George III passed a law in 1761-62 specifically directing that children received in a workhouse, were, in cases where their names were unknown, to have surnames given them by the overseers and church wardens. No less than 104 foundlings were clustered in Temple, London in the period 1728-1755 and each was surnamed Temple or Templer. A church register bears this note: "A male child was found in our parish with a penny in his hand, and was named accordingly Henry Penny." A child found deserted under a hay cock was given the surname Haycock, while the last female child taken in at one parish was named Kitty Finis. You can imagine the extreme difficulty genealogists may have in tracing descent through this period.

If I may now turn to five examples of names to give the origin and the derivation of the modern counterpart.

I have done some research into my family. The name Archer is Norman French, and it is first mentioned in the foundation charter of Soulois in Normandy in 1026. The authority for this is Palgrave who states--"The grandfather of Fullbert L' Archer was "Achardus dives miles de Domfronte" as he is styled, being one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of Soulois in Normandy, 1026. He came into England with William the Conqueror and his name appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey. It was his son, Robert L'Archer, who acquired the lands of Umberslade in Warwickshire. As a marriage portion with his wife Selüt, daughter of Henry de Villiers. The charge was two marks of silver and six pennies yearly to be paid at the feast of Michaelmas. The witnesses to the land deed were Roger de Hulchale, William de Hulehale and others. The name Archer or Archere appears in the list of Norman Names (p. 67) as a tenant in chief in England under William the Conqueror. (British Family Names: their origin and meaning with Lists of Scandinavian, Fresian, Anglo-Saxon and Norman Names, by Rev. Henry Bacher; London 1903, 2nd Edition.)

But it isn't all that simple. If we turn to These Names of Ours by Augustus Wilfrid Dellquest, New York 1938 you will find another entry under:

Bowman, another name for Archer, equivalent to Bowyer originating from Archery. The problem here is when did the derivation Bowman become a surname and how are the Bowman's related to the Archers.

As a second example let us take the name Drake. There are various explanations of the origin (1) Drake means chieftain from the Gaelic drac one who leads. (2) Drake comes from the old Norse Dragon, the serpent like beast. (3) Drake is derived from dragoon a mounted soldier whose standard bore the picture of a dragon. (4) Drake means "sharp-sighted" from the Greek drakon (seeing). (5) It may come from the German name Drache.

When it was suggested to an Englishman named Drake that the origin may be the male duck he exclaimed:

"The idea of my family name originating from a blooming duck!

My ancestors were dragon-slayers. Drake is short for Dragon. St. George himself was the founder of the Drake family. The family killed so many dragons that the name was shortened to Drake--purely for convenience, you know!"

Let us then look at Grant or Grand. This is a Scottish clan-name of Norman-French origin from "le Grand," a distinguished person. Noblemen from Spain were known as grandees. The surname Grant is the anglicized form of the French Le Grand. The earliest Grants to appear in Scottish history are Lawrence le Grant and Robert le Grant. The former Sir Lawrence le Grant was sheriff of Inverness about the year 1258. Many members of the Grant family went from Normandy to northern England to settle in Lincoln and Nottingham where the name Grant has been common for many centuries. When historians recorded that Richard Grant had been made Archbishop of Canterbury, they remembered the origin of his name and translated it into Latin as Richardus Magus; that is Richard the Grand.

The name Jones is a common one. Indeed it is a preponderantly Welsh surname that has spread into every corner of the English-speaking world. Jones is one of the Welsh ways of saying "Johnson" although John in Welsh is represented by Evan. There are many derivatives of Jones--McShane from MacSeain, MacKean, Ivanovich, Fitzjohn, Bevan which means son of Evan and it was originally Ab Evan. Ab meaning "son of." Certain Gaelic scholars identify Jones and John with Angus but the name Jones is the commonest. In 1540 the Bishop of Lichfield rhymed this verse:

"Take ten" he said, "and call them Rice,  
Take another ten, and call them Price;  
A hundred more, and dub them Hughes;  
Take fifty others, call them Pughes;  
Now Roberts name some hundred score;  
and Williams name a legion more;  
and call" he moaned in languid tones,  
"Call all the other thousands Jones."

One final name--a guid Scottish one--MacGregor. This is a Scottish clan-name of great antiquity. The MacGregors claimed royal ancestry for their family; at any rate the MacGregors kept the Scottish border country in a royal turmoil for many years. The enemies of the MacGregor clan blamed its members, often unjustly, for instigating most of the border raids and clan feuds of the early seventeenth century. At length the MacGregors defeated an army sent after them by King James VI of Scotland, and this so incensed that monarch that he determined to exterminate all the Gregors and MacGregors in Scotland. He issued a royal proclamation dated 1633 which began--"Where as ye clan Gregour having brokene furth againe....And it goes on to abolish the name of MacGregor! An Act of Parliament was passed ordering all Gregors and MacGregors to change their names, and forbade further use of the abnoxious names in Scotland. Some MacGregors living in Edinburgh changed their name to Johnston; others were obstinate and, as a result of their refusal, were clapped into prison. There is a story (no doubt invented by an enemy of the MacGregors) of a certain MacGregor who was confined for many days

in the Edinburgh gaol because he stubbornly refused to change his name. One day the gaoler informed him that he was being kept in prison at his own expense, whereupon Mr. MacGregor exclaimed "Nae, Nae, Laddie. The names Johnston and I'm leaving the noo."

The name MacGregor is from the Gaelic greigh (a herd) and the ending or denotes a man, hence a "herdsman." Shortened forms are Gregor, or Gregg, or Greer sometimes spelled Grier.

I have taken you a long way back in history, and to many different countries. In closing let me bring you back to immediate present. You will each one of you have done some thinking and research into the immediate blood relationship pertaining to your own family tree. It is important to understand the method of computing the degrees of relationship in a family. A series of persons descended from a common progenitor is called a line. Blood relationship is either lineal or collateral. Lineal is direct in line. Collateral is the relationship that subsists between two persons who are in different lines of descent from a common ancestor. Grandad--Dad--Self--Son--Grandson--that is a direct line. Uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, cousins, nephews and nieces are collaterally related. The terms "first cousin," "second cousin," "third cousin," etc. should only be used as between persons of the same generation. To call the son or daughter of one's first cousin as a second cousin is improper--he or she is properly denoted as "first cousin" once removed. The child of a second cousin is a second cousin "once removed," and the grandchild is a second cousin "twice removed."

Affinity is the relationship existing in consequence of marriage. A brother of the husband is not related to a brother of the wife though he is often, and wrongly, called brother-in-law.

I have had prepared simple charts to illustrate the blood relationships and the degrees of consanguinity. Every generation constitutes a degree, reckoning either upward or downward. One's parents and one's children are related to him in the first degree. Grandparents and grandchildren are related in the second degree. This is the same whether under civil or common law. But in computing degrees of collateral relationship the rules of the two systems of law differ. Under the civil law the rule is to compute from one of the relatives upwards to the common ancestor and then down to the other. By this method brothers and sisters are related in the second degree, first cousins in the fourth degree and second cousins in the sixth degree. Under common law, as in Canon law, one reckons from the common ancestor downward to the relatives, and in whatsoever degree they, or the more remote of them are distant from the common ancestor, in that degree they are related. By this rule brothers are related in the first degree, and a woman and her niece are related in the second degree.

I should say that in most provinces of Canada and states in the U.S.A. the statute of descent is computed by the civil law rule. Church law, founded in the Law of Moses forbade intermarriage of persons related within the fourth degree of consanguinity or affinity.

The issue of such a marriage was branded as incestuous.

Family lines and family history is fascinating to all of us. It is a natural thing to be curious concerning your ancestors. People of Anglo-Saxon or French origin have a somewhat easier task in tracing lineage as the British church records are good and the census records are now open to 1871. The French Archives are particularly good on property owners. But those whose origins lie back in Scandinavia, Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, Austin, Russia--don't despair. The Archives are well kept there, too, but it costs money to get there and it costs money to have research done. My advice to you is to gather every scrap of information you can here from parents, relatives, friends, records, Church records, etc. and when you have traced the family tree back to the time your ancestors came to Canada, take a holiday and spend a month in the Archives and libraries of the former homeland. You will have a marvelous time.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### QUERIES

SYME  
LEPPER  
ALLAN  
CUTHBERT

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Arnot, 25 Montgomery Road, Regina, Sask., S4S 5C5 would be interested in hearing from any descendants of these two families in Canada--Syme and Lepper and would like to learn more about the ancestors in Scotland and Ireland. Andrew Syme was born about 1845 in or near Edinburgh, Scotland. He came to Canada in ????, and settled in Toronto. He was a carpenter by trade, and possibly associated with market gardening in Toronto. He married Elisabeth Lepper in Toronto about 1870, and they came to Winnipeg about 1878/79. He followed his trade of carpenter and worked for the CPR, constructing many station buildings in Northern Alberta and British Columbia. Elisabeth Lepper was born in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1846/47. They do not know whether her mother was Allan or Cuthbert, but her family were associated with the Allan family who were boat builders in Belfast, Ireland.

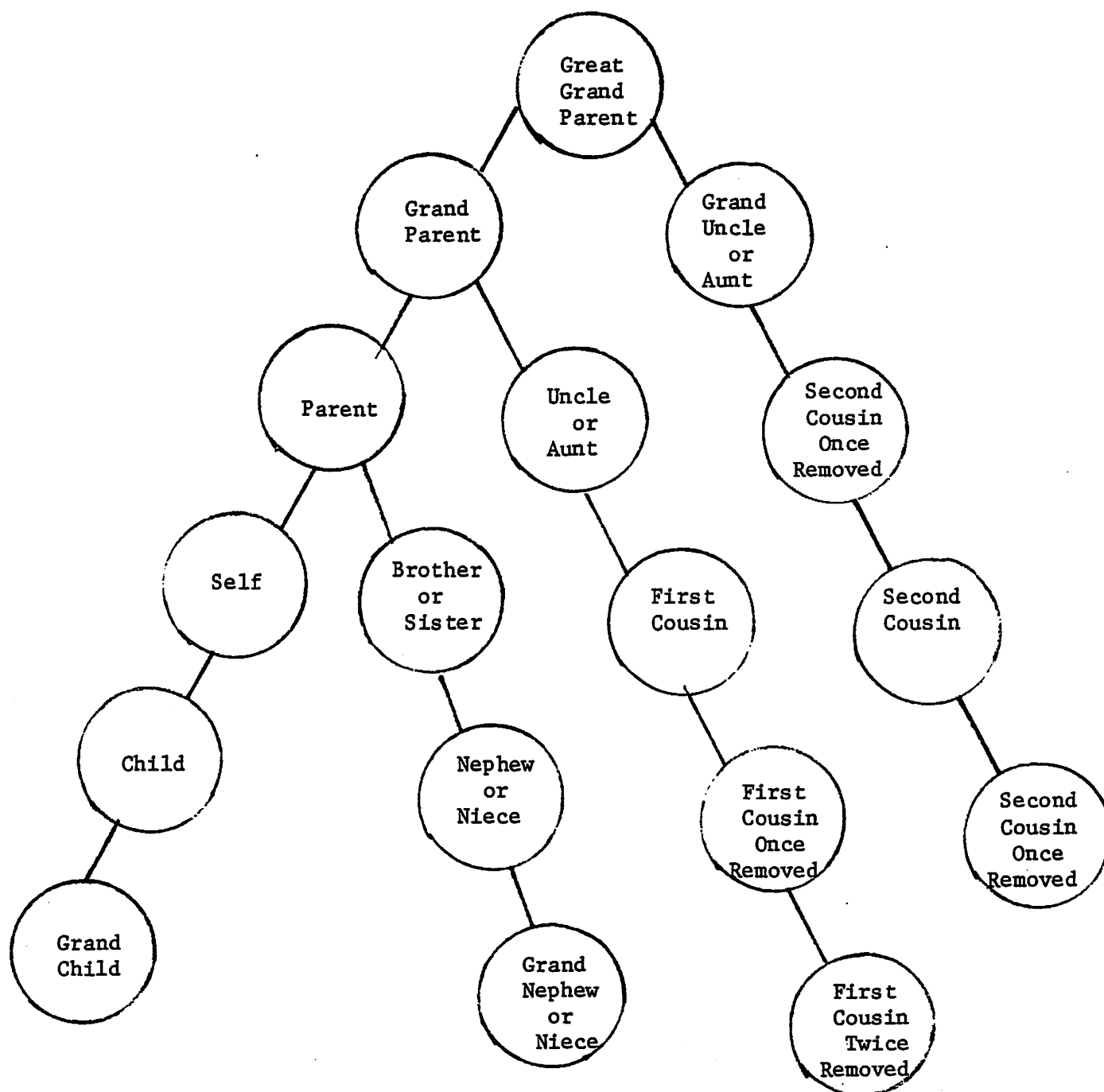
\* \* \* \* \*

WHITECOURT  
FLETCHER  
BOARDMAN  
MATHESON

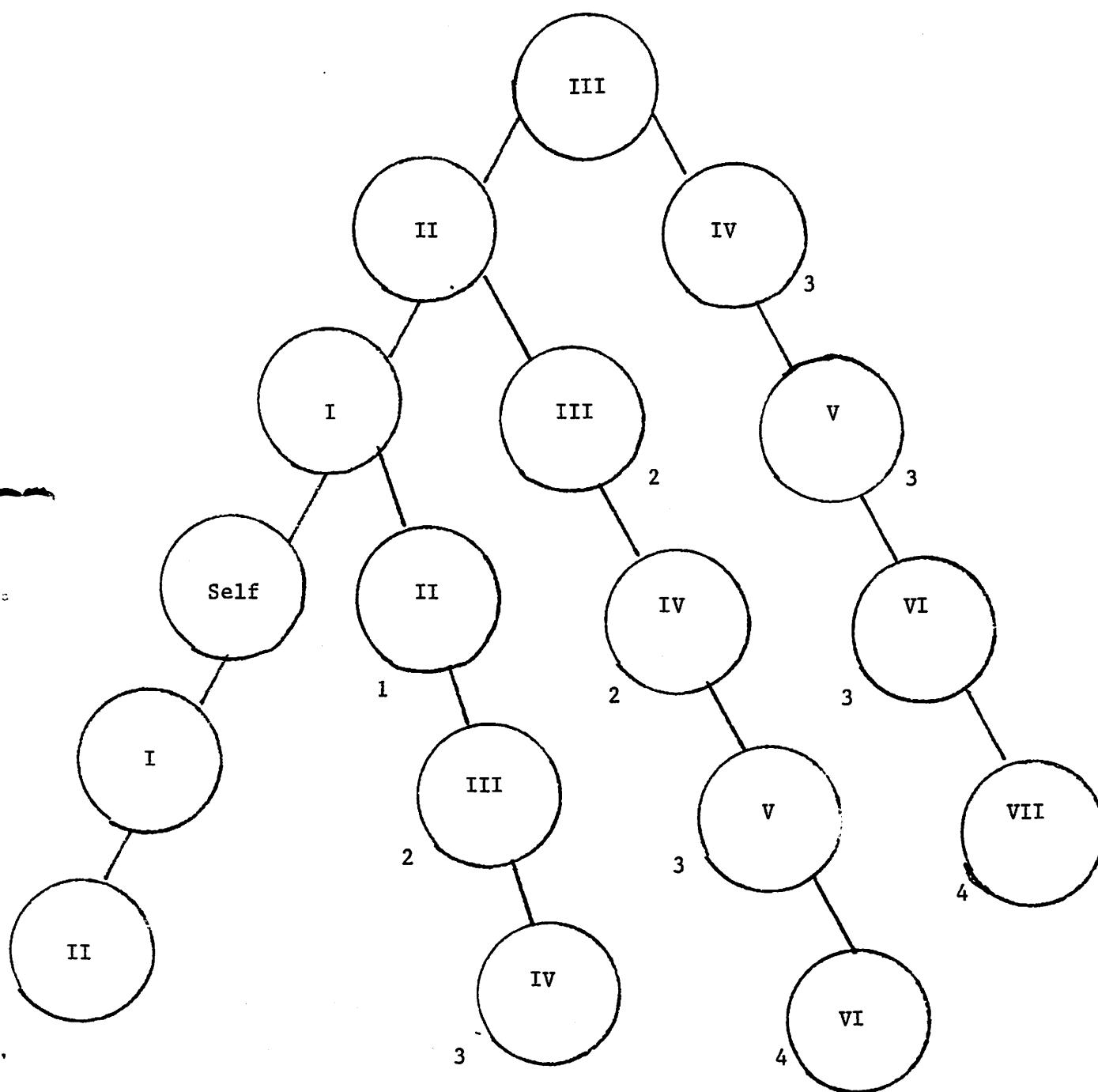
Mr. P.F. Whitecourt of Box 2848, Capetown, South Africa is trying to locate some of his relatives believed to be in Canada and has asked for help. He believes they left Carnoustie, Scotland and came to one of the three Prairie Provinces. Some of the facts indicate his uncle, Alex or Alec Fletcher married Martha Boardman in Liverpool in 1891 and came to Canada in the late 1890's. He said Alex was one of the sons of Angus Fletcher and Annie Matheson who were married in Glasgow in 1866 and settled in Carnoustie.



## CHART OF BLOOD RELATIONS



## CHART OF DEGREES OF CONSANGUINITY



## CODE:

Roman Numerals - Civil

Arabic - Common &amp; Canon Law

## HISTORY OF SUNNY VALLEY DISTRICT

By

Evelyn Ballard

Sunny Valley, a farming district, is located about fifteen miles east and north of Hanley, Sask. Settlers came to the district in the early 1900's. When we speak to anyone about the early settlers we hear the names of John Hoiness; John Randall; August and Alfred Holmgren; Charley Lamporte; Albert, John, Frank and Austin Bates; Alf Randall and Browns. Soon after came Sid Redman; George Brockhurst; Mike and Bill Grimes; Mrs. Lillian Lynn & Sons; The Waldron family; John Stangland; M. Hillastead; C. Wright; Holtons; Rectors; Chandlers and Axels. Still later came Tom Remmen; Frank McCallum; Robert Boyd; F. Hunt; F. Merriant; Wm. Sanford; W. Cooper and their families, the Holmes family; and Wm. Reed and Louis Peterson and A. Pliezer. The Albert Bates family had the honor of being the first third generation farm in the district with grandson, Clifford, taking over from his father Lewis.

Settlers meant schools. Sunny Valley school was built in 1917. In 1918 school opened with Miss McLean as teacher. Over thirty pupils were enrolled. Prior to this the children had attended Blue Hills, Lost River and Pearl Lake schools. The school closed in 1963 and the children are bused to Hanley. Miss Folden was the last teacher. Mr. Duncan McPhee was the first bus driver. The school house was sold to Mr. Tom Golf, who moved it to his farm and converted it into a farm house. Mrs. Boyd was a trustee for many years and the Boyd home was the "home away from home" for most of the teachers. Many folks got their start in the 3R's at Sunny Valley and are scattered world wide. Evelyn Bates was a missionary in India and South America. Stella Remmen, now Mrs. Trulsrud makes her home in Norway. Best known to the general public are the late Neil McCallum of England and his brother Sandy of United States, both actors.

Religion has played an important role in the development of the district. In the pioneer years the services were held in the homes with the ministers coming from Hanley. During the 1920's, the Salvation Army came into the district under the leadership of Frank Hunt. Services were held in the school and later a hall was built. The landsite for the hall and cemetery was given by Mr. Albert Bates. This church served the district until the middle 30's. In the early 1930's, services were held in the school by Rev. B. O. Lokensgard from the Hanley Luthern Church. Later these were held in the Hall. On May 12, 1946, the Sunny Valley Zion Lutheran Church was organized under Pastor L. Knutson of Hanley.

The Salvation Army Hall was transferred to the Lutheran Church. Sunday School and Bible classes were held during these years too. This church closed with a congregational meeting August 10, 1964. Now the folks go to the church of their choice in Hanley. Mr. & Mrs. Joe Skaros were the first couple married in the Hall.

Affiliated with the Lutheran Church was a branch of the Zion Womens Missionary Federation. This group was organized at the Albin Holmgren home under the guidance of Student Pastor O. Pederson. Mrs. Albin Holmgren was president and they continued until August 1964.

During the years that the Salvation Army was in the district, their ladies auxiliary known as the Home League was in operation with Mrs. Frank Hunt as president. This group disbanded and in its place a non-denominational group was formed, The Ladies Home Circle. The organizational meeting was held in November 1937 at the B. H. Carpenter home. Mrs. Carpenter was the first President and Mrs. Albin Holmgren the Secretary Treasurer. The club continued through the years with many worthwhile projects and disbanded in 1966 with Mrs. John Reeves as president and Evelyn Ballard, Secretary Treasurer.

In the "lean" years of the 1930's, folks provided their own fun and entertainment and from this need originated the "Get Together Club" with the local teacher, Miss Ann Beaton, as leader. These meetings soon brought members from other districts and many social evenings were held with a packed school house. This club put on many home talent plays usually under the direction of Mr. or Mrs. Frank McCallum. Not only were these plays produced for local enjoyment but the casts travelled to other centers too.

The Sunny Valley Picnic was a popular event. Originally it was the project of the Get Together Club mainly for the enjoyment of the local district but like Topsy "it grew" and became well known around the country. One outstanding feature was the parades which grew bigger and better through the years. In later years the Ladies Home Circle took over the "picnic reins" when the Get Together Club disbanded. The last picnic was held in 1966.

It was during the 1930's also that the Sunny Valley Band came into being with Mr. Alfred Smallman as bandmaster--"Grandpa Smallman" as he was known, enjoyed music and shared his knowledge with many through the band and piano and violin lessons. The band continued until his death in 1941. In 1950, this work was renewed with formation of a new band under the leadership of John Reeves of Allan Hills District and a former pupil of Mr. Smallman. Hanley Sunny Hills was the chosen name of this group because the membership included several districts. Their first public appearance was a band concert in May 1950 in R. A. Ballard and sons barn loft. This band played at Sports Days, picnics, etc. in other towns and districts and a couple of years travelled to Saskatoon Exhibition and took part in the Traveller's Day Parade. The band had to discontinue for lack of players. Later Mr. Reeves was bandmaster for the Hanley School Band.

War years saw many answer the call for active service. At the conclusion of World War II the service personnel were honored at a Home Coming Banquet. This was the final project of the Get Together Club.

It was during World War II that a branch of the Red Cross was formed. During the war years, it was an all out effort for everyone. After the war they still did sewing, knitting, collected campaign funds and gave blood. Mrs. Stanley Bates was president and Mrs. Boyd the only Secretary Treasurer.

In Municipal Affairs, Mr. Alfred Holmgren was probably the first councillor to represent this district on the Lost River R.M. Council at Allan, Saskatchewan. His son, Clarence, served in this same office later. Mr. Tom Remmen held the offices of Reeve and councillor while he was in the district. Other councillors have been John Randall and Melvin Howard.

Sunny Valley has been a sports minded district. Baseball and hockey teams have been organized and they travelled to other places for games. The Smallman Orsen Hill provided excellent tobogganing for parties. Skating was always popular. Besides the natural ponds many farms had homemade rinks. Later years, curling highlighted the picture. On November 1, 1957, the Sunny Valley Curling Club was formed. A rink was erected shortly after and a fowl supper and turkey shoot provided immediate funds. The rink was built in Don Bates' farm yard and was unique in that it was built of straw bales and poles. The first club house was the Bill Fletcher house donated by Remmen brothers. Later the rink was rebuilt, still of straw bales and in 1961 a larger club house was built. The straw bale rink was a novelty and C.F.Q.C. T.V. of Saskatoon took pictures and featured it on a newscast. In November 1966, the club house and equipment were sold thus closing an enjoyable era of the community.

In 1947, an Inland Wheat Pool Committee was formed. It continued for several years with the agricultural needs of the community in mind. Earl Ballard was chairman and Gary Skaros was Secretary Treasurer.

Modes of travel and farming methods have changed with the times. The farms are larger and the homestead shack has been replaced with modern homes with the conveniences of electricity and running water. Electricity came to the district in the late 40's. The oxen and horse and buggy days are gone and we've progressed to cars, tractors and the latest in farm equipment. In the early 1950's, Lewis Bates brought the first bombardier to the district. He was called on many times for emergency trips not only for this community but many others. Regular routes were established transporting his neighbors to town for mail and supplies. A few years later, Clarence Holmgren got one and did his share to help his neighbors. Now with better roads and snowplow clubs, the roads are open all winter for cars.

The district was without telephones for many years. The first telephones were hooked onto the barb wire fences and served only two or



three farms. It wasn't very long until about fifteen or twenty were "on the fence." Later the wire fence was replaced with regular telephone wire and native popular poles. This was not connected with the government lines but in case of extreme emergency someone with outside connections could be reached. A truly party line, it worked quite well and proved closer communication with less travel for everyone. It was about 1959 that the government line came when the members joined the Wyandotte Telephone Co. Now Sask Tel has taken over with an underground line.

Sunny Valley has been a progressive community from which many groups were organized and members have gone onto bigger and maybe better things. It is a district that has always been willing to give help when needed and any project was always an all out community effort. The boundaries have expanded with most of the activities centered in Hanley but the community spirit of a rural district is still there.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### QUERIES

PRICE  
MCLAREN  
HUMPHRIES  
HEADRICK

Mrs. Marion Headrick, 340 Bell Street S., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 4K2 is collecting a history of the PRICE family of Horton Twp., Renfrew Co. Ontario. Isabel McLaren (b. ca. 1882) was believed to be the only daughter of Isabella (Price) McLaren (b. ca. 1860 and she married Lyman Humphries b. 1882. According to Humphries family tradition they went to Regina. Said to have had one daughter likely still living. Would like any information at all on this family.

\* \* \* \* \*

DOYLE

Mary Duggan, 82 E. 40th, Vancouver 15, B.C. requires information on Olive Susan Doyle who was born in Minot, North Dakota on March 5, 1889, the daughter of Mathew Doyle of Leroy, Sask., and his wife Ellen Kearnes. Both parents are buried at Sinnett, Sask. Olive Susan Doyle married Jeremiah Roach. Would like information on name of schools attended. Any information on Mathew Doyle would be appreciated, i.e. name of brothers and sisters, church attended, clubs, and relatives etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

MOHR  
LIND  
JOJOBSON

Mrs. Mary (Mohr) Jacobson, 4304-44 Avenue, Sacramento, Calif. 95824 U.S.A. would like information on how to verify the birthplace of her father Simon Mohr, b. 23 Sept. 1884 in Gnidawa, Volinia Poland (now USSR) died in 1948. He was son of Elizabeth Lind and his wife Wilhelm Mohr and went to Sask. when still a young boy. She has a copy of the homestead record for her father in 1903 age 22 at Rose Mount, Sask., also the file for her grandfather Wilhelm Mohr at age 55 at Neudorf, Sask. in 1899.

## THE "EXTRAS" OF GENEALOGY

By

Harry Coward

As an amateur genealogist, have you ever paused for a moment to consider the extra's your hobby brings to you! Perhaps the most prominent "extra" is the increased knowledge of history and historical facts that one must inevitably encounter as we carry out our research.

For example: A relative who was listed as a Mariner at his death in 1810 would have, without doubt, known of Nelson and the great naval battles of the time, he may have even served under Nelson's command. Should that relative have been French or Spanish he could have served under the rule of Napoleon Boneaparte and fought at Trafalgar for the other side. An ancestor who lived in 1745-1748, would if he were a Scot, have seen or perhaps marched with the Bonnie Prince as he attempted to capture the throne which was rightfully his, on the other hand if the ancestor was English, he may have fought for the opposing army. Our ancestors who lived in the 1600's would have lived for the most part in small towns or villages, imagine their surprise when news came of the discoveries of the times. Each generation of our ancestors will have lived through a period that is now history, but at the time the wonders of what was taking place in the world around them was just as exciting and unbelievable to them as the 1969 Moon landing of our time, which is itself now history. One can not study genealogy without learning many and more facts of history that he or she most probably would not have given a hoot about, if not the realization that his own people of long ago lived or took part in the wonders of the time and the shaping of the future.

Another example of an "extra," is the added knowledge of geography that some will gain, research will sooner or later bring an interest as to the local in his own and in the "Old Country" of his ancestors. Simply locating the hamlet, village or town from which his great-grandfather came will call for reading and the study of an atlas or maps which is itself an extra. Often a place one may search for will be either too small to show on a map, or due to repeated border disputes and two world wars be found the other side of a new frontier. All such searches will serve to further acquaint the searcher with "extra's". Knowledge gained about the system of land allocation in the new world, of the establishing of homesteads, of land rights can be considered an "extra." Review of the structure of ancestral wills, is yet another extra, in that it serves to outline the standard or level

his ancestors stood in the community of their time.

Writing of letters, writing up of details, writing to offices and officials, will be an "extra" to many, for the style of such letters is quite different to the business letter or letter to a friend we all may write. One of the most satisfying "extra's" that we get from our hobby is the goodwill and fellowship developed, both between members of our local Genealogical Society's and the many contacts we will never meet, except by way of letters in reply to our enquiries. Contacts made with relatives in foreign lands, whom we may never see, yet share in addition to our interests, a common blood line, this too is an "extra."

Yet another "extra," the realization of the contents of Archives and Record Offices around the world, this extra can be almost "mind boggling" to find that such vast amounts of records, dating back hundreds and hundreds of years are still in existence and even more so, are in many cases readily available for study by each and everyone of us. Still more astounding, even more records are in storage, still unexamined or catalogued for lack of funds for this work, documents from prior to the Norman Conquest of 1066 are stored untouched for centuries in the Record Offices of England. Similarly in France and other countries of Europe, Spain in particular, the archives are so extensive their contents will take many many years to study, translate and catalogue.

For example: only very recently, an American student on a visit to Madrid, took time out to visit the offices of the Maritime Archives of Spain. Quite by chance he came across, the Manifest and Log of a Galleon that sank during a storm off the Florida Keys in 1689. On his return to his home in Florida, he and a friend in the marine salvage business began a search and did in fact locate the wreck. Many silver ingots, several cannon and a large quantity of gold coins have since been recovered. How do they know it was from the same wreck? One may ask, the answer is simple, the official stamp on the silver ingots was exactly as recorded on the document found in the Archives in far away Spain.

Of all the "extras" the one that above all fascinates me, as I read, study, and mentally mingle with my ancestors, is the fact that, "The very life within me and my children," is in full reality a little piece of each and everyone of those ancestors of long ago. In other words, the ancestors with which we as genealogists are continually working are in actual fact, "STILL ALIVE" only the shell that contained their lives is gone, for in each of us that life continues. As it must have generation by generation since time began.

There are of course many more "extras" than listed here, but those I have listed will serve to illustrate the added values and education the genealogist may attain by way of his hobby. Few hobbies offer so much, all of which are beneficial to the individual and therefore to the community in which he lives, for education is always a benefit to those who contact it, irrespective of how it may be obtained or transferred.

## A Helping Hand

By

George Wise

*A person can get valuable help from another country by extending a helping hand first. The cost in time, effort and stamps is so small and the help you receive is so great that no one should pass up the opportunity. Remember the old cliché, "I'll scratch your back if you'll scratch mine."*

The following item appeared in Volume 6, No. 4, page 167 (Fall 1975) of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin.

Lusted

"My late father's name was Walter Henry Lusted. He was one of a family of eleven children who emigrated to Canada in the 1920's. He and two of his sisters Helen Mary and Elizabeth Sarah later returned to England. As we seem to be one of the last of the branches of the family in this country, we would very much like to contact any members of the family still living in Canada. My cousin Bob Lusted was farming somewhere near Regina, possibly having taken over his late father's farm. His father's name was Syd and he died sometime in the 1950's or early 1960's. Any help would be appreciated."

Austin Stuart Lusted  
Fate Farm Lodge Whatlington Road  
Battle, Sussex, England

Since I knew the district I asked around and located this family. I wrote the following letter February 19, 1976.

Dear Mr. Lusted:

The address you are seeking is as follows:

Robert S. Lusted  
4561 Saddlehorn Cres.  
Langley, British Columbia  
Canada

If I can ever be of more help to you please do not hesitate to write. All of my ancestors were born in England so I hope if I need help tracing past generations I might be able to contact you.

About March 12, 1976, I received the following letter:

Dear Mr. Wise:

Many thanks indeed for your letter dated February 19. We appreciate your help in this matter and the information you have provided regarding the address of my relations. We would be very pleased to help you if at any time you need help in tracing past generations of your family.

I wrote back to Mr. Lusted the following letter June 11, 1976.

Dear Mr. Lusted:

My Grandfather on my mother's side came from Stapleford Notts and while none of his brothers or sisters are living now, there should be families by the name of "Spray" still living there. Could you send me the name and address of any "Spray" that appears in the Nottingham phone book and the surrounding districts. I intend to write to them asking if they belong to the same family. I am enclosing postage for your convenience.

The end of July I received the following letter from Mr. Lusted.

Dear Mr. Wise:

I will be only too pleased to help in tracing members of your family. I have requested a copy of Nottingham and District Telephone book. As soon as I receive same I will send you the pages dealing with "Spray." Unfortunately I have not managed to contact my cousin Bob Lusted. My letter was returned "Moved address unknown." Perhaps you would be able to help again. My wife and I would be pleased if you could.

I was extremely surprised at this turn of events. I went to the library and started hunting through phone books and City Directories but to no avail. I asked around if any one could tell me where Bob Lusted had moved to.

In the meantime I received this letter.

Dear Mr. Wise:

We are pleased to send you the Nottingham Telephone Directory and hope it will assist you in tracing your family tree. At the time of writing we still have not made any further progress in contacting our Canadian cousin. One day perhaps we will do so.

On December 29, 1976, I received Bob's new address and this time I wrote two letters as follows:



Dear Mr. Robert Lusted:

I have been corresponding with your first cousin in England. He has been trying to contact you. His address is ----- . I would appreciate you dropping me a line so I will know you have received this letter.

Dear Austin and Anne:

Many thanks for the page out of the Nottingham phone book. It has the exact name I was looking for. I was amazed when I read your last letter and found out Robert Lusted has moved. His new address is ----- . Please let me know if you are able to contact him as my curiosity has been aroused. There is one more thing I would like. Could you get me a map of Winchester Hamps? I have enclosed postage that I hope will cover it. If there is any charge for the map I will gladly send it to you.

About January 13, 1977, I received the following letter from Bob Lusted:

Dear Mr. Wise:

I received your interesting letter today and wish to thank you for your efforts in linking up our lines of communication with England. I am not familiar with Austin and Anne Lusted but am writing them tonight to become acquainted. The only family connection in England that I had known of was an Aunt. I wrote her almost two years ago and had the letter returned as undeliverable. I am therefore overjoyed to get a new contact.

About January 25, 1977, I received the following letter from Austin and Anne Lusted:

Dear George and Dorothy:

Thank you for your letter of 31st December and we are in course of obtaining the map of Winchester requested. So glad to hear that your search in the Nottingham telephone book proved fruitful. We felt we had to write to you directly because after all this time and we might add all your efforts we were delighted to received this morning a letter from our cousin Bob and family in British Columbia. He feels as delighted as ourselves we are glad to say and both sides of the family are very grateful to you. We are of course writing to him immediately and our children are thrilled to know that they have some Canadian cousins at long last. It has been frustrating to know that somewhere there is a branch of the family cut off from us and it seems as if we are among the last of the "Young Lusteds." Bob does mention a branch of the family in Toronto so between us we should be able to piece ourselves together again. Anne and I are also pleased to have made contact with you both through our efforts to trace the Lusteds and hope we can continue to correspond with each other as newly found friends.

I now have the page out of the Nottingham phone book that give me names and addresses that I could not get in Regina and also will soon have a map of the City of Winchester where my father was born.

## A REMARKABLE FAMILY RECORD

from

"GENEALOGY OF BERGSTEIN VIGFUSSON AND OF HIS BROTHERS AND SISTERS.  
TRACED FROM THE MEN OF HRAFNISTU REYKJAVIK. LJOSBERANS PRESS 1927.  
SECOND PRINTING AUGUST 1958 BY INGOLFUR BERGSTEINSSON."

### Vatnsfjardar Pedigree

1. Ulfr (Wolf) the beast of prey from Hrafnistu (island before Raumsdale); daughter
2. Hallbera married Brunda-Bjalfa; son
3. Ulfr (Night-wolf) married Salbjorg, daughter of Berdlu-Kara; their son
4. Grimir (Bald Grimir) settler who settled Borjarfjord and Myrar 878, and dwelt at Borg in Myrar; his son
5. Egill (b. 904) married Asgerdur daughter of Bjorn the chief; their daughter
6. Thorgerdur married Olaf peacock; their daughter
7. Thorbjorg married Asgeir in Vatnsfjord; their son
8. Kjartan in Vatnsfjord married Gundrum Halldors daughter the son of Snorri the priest; their son
9. Thorvaldur in Vatnsfjord married Thordis daughter of Hamund; their son
10. Thord in Vatnsfjord married Sigridur daughter of Hafliði Masson from Breidabolstad; their son
11. Snorri in Vatnsfjord married Joreidur daughter of Oddleifur; their son
12. Thorvald in Vatnsfjord married Thordis daughter of Snorri Sturluson (Hvamm-Sturla) from Reykholti, Thordarson from Stadarfelli, Gislason who was blessed with good and great offspring; their son

\* With thanks to Harold Bergsteinsson, 4530 Dewdney Ave., Regina, for making this portion of a most interesting Icelandic pedigree available. He takes no responsibility for accuracy before #32 Hjortur Bergsteinsson.

13. Einar Vatnsfjord (b. 1227) liege-lord, as were his forefathers, the men of Vatnsfjord. He was accounted one of the chief men in the West quarter when the country passed under the rule of Hakon the Old, king of the Norwegians (1262); his daughter
14. Vilborg married Erik knight in Vatnsfjord, Sveinbjarnarson Sudviking, Sigmundsson in Sudvik, Gunnarson; their son
15. Einar in Vatnsfjord (drowned 1383) married Helga from Grund; their son
16. Bjorn, traveller to Jerusalem, in Vatnsfjord. He sailed four times to Rome and to Jerusalem and Santiago in Spain during the years 1379-85, and 1388-1405. He lived through the great eruption of Mt. Hekla (1390) and the Black Death (1402-1404), dying in 1415. He is buried in Skalholt. His wife was Solveig daughter of Thorstein Eyjolfsson the lawman from Vidimyri; their daughter
17. Kristin (Kristin Vatnsfjord) married Thorleif the rich from Audbrekka, Arnason, Einarson the priests, vice-bishop from Beidabolsstad in Vesturhopi, Hallidason, the priests from Holmum, Steinsson; their son
18. Bjorn the knight (called) the rich from Skard who became Governor 1457. He was finally killed at Rif in Snaefellsnes district by the English, from whole he had demanded payment of ship duty. Then was the following composed:  
"Riotous was it at Rif  
When Bjorn the rich dies there."  
Bjorn married Olof daughter of Loft the rich Guttormsson from Modruvolum in Eyjafjord who died 1432; from Bjorn and his wife are descended the noblest families in the country. Olof was a very great lady. The English chopped Bjorn's corpse into bits and sent them to her. Then said she, "We shall not weep for Bjorn but gather together a force." She successfully raised a force; she herself put on armour and attacked the English, taking fifty prisoners whom she kept in prison at Skard for some time, forcing them to do prisoners' work. This matter caused troubled relations for five years between the kings of Denmark and England. The king of the Danes demanded compensation from the English king for the slaying of his Governor. It is said that Olof herself sailed and appeared before the Danish king and that he was very much impressed with her manliness. When Olof died a terrible storm arose which was later named for her and called Olof's storm. The late Saemund Eyjolfsson told the story of Olof in a handsome poem, which is still extant. One of the sons of Bjorn and Olof
19. Thorleif from Reykholar, Governor 1490, married Ingveldur the daughter of the lawman Helgi Eyjolfsson from Keldum; their daughter
20. Helga who married Eyjolf wether, the younger Gislason from Hagl, Filippusson; their daughter

21. Kristin, wife of Gisli bishop of Skalholt (1567-87) Jonsson priests from Gaulverjabae, Gislason; their daughter
22. Gudrun married first Gisli Sveinsson from Midfelli, bailiff in Arnes district (1564) and manager in Skalholt. Their children were: Rev. Gudmundur from Faulverjabae (1508-1605); his son was Magnus from Sandlack, father of Salvor, the wife of Gunnar from Hvammi Jonsson. The son of Gisli and Gudrun
23. Bjorn priest Gislason from As in Skaftartungu (1583) married Katrin daughter of Halldor bailiff and monastery possessor in Thykkvabae, Skulason, Gudmundsson, Sigvaldason long-lived; their son
24. Gisla priest Bjarnarson from Stad in Grindavik. He was provost in Kjararnes thing for thirty-eight years. He married Gudrun daughter of Paul from Holmi, the sister of the priest Gunnar from Gilsbakki; their son
25. Olaf priest Gislason from Hvalsnes was unfrocked and bode thereafter in Krisuvik. He married Gudridur daughter of Gisli priest at Holt below Eyja mountains, Arnason priests at the same place, Arnason priests at Holt, Gislason bishops in Skalholt; their children:
  - a. Gisli, member of the public court of law in Ytri-Njarvik, father of Olaf bishop in Skalholt (1745-53)
  - b. Sigridur who married
26. Halldor Bjarnason from Stora-Klofa and Stokka lake; their son
27. Bjarni from Vikings lake, overseer of Rangarvellir. He became more than eighty years old. His wife was Gudridur daughter of Syjorfur Bjarnason priests from Keldur, Hoskuldsson priests from Heydalir, Einarson provosts from the same place, Sigurdsson.. They had sixteen children; one of them
28. Jon the younger from Vindas in Land married Astridur daughter of Jon, the sister of Erik from Bolholt; their daughter
29. Kristin daughter of Jon married Gunnar Eliasson from Hvamm in Land; their son
30. Vigfus Gunnarson married Vigdis daughter of Audumm priest from Storu-Vollum in Land Jonsson; their son
31. Bergsteinn from Torfastarir in Fljotshlid, married Kristin daughter of Thorstein; their son
32. Hjortur Bergsteinsson, b. May 1865 migrated to Canada in 1887 and married Thorunn Gudlaug daughter of Thorstein from Reykjarik. She was born in May 1872 and died at the age of 93 at Craik, Sask. and was buried by the Anglican clergyman. Hjortur died at age 91 on 10 June 1956 and was buried at Craik by the United Church minister. They had twelve of a family of whom the eldest was;

33. Baldur Bergsteinsson b. 31 August 1895 at Milestone, N.W.T., d. 1 Feb. 1971 at Weyburn, Sask., married Amy Shoulak had two sons the youngest being;
34. Harold Bergsteinsson b. 19 August 1944, married Pat Sandham have two of a family;
35. Michelle Bergsteinsson b. 13 Oct. 1968 and Michael Bergsteinsson b. 30 Dec. 1972

\* \* \* \* \*

Phyllis Zado is the S.G.S. Cemetery Project Co-ordinator. Unfortunately we have been unable to obtain funding to complete the project as soon as expected. We will have to depend on volunteers from now on. We were fortunate in having funding for 1975 when Robert Evans was employed to find most of the neglected and abandoned burial grounds in southern Saskatchewan. Thanks to him a good foundation was laid for future work. Mrs. Zado is appealing to S.G.S. members and their friends to take an afternoon or two off to record their favourite cemetery. Note stories and yarns about pioneers, local or family histories written and where available, burial register location if known--copy it too if you can. It is an ambitious project, but can come to an end in the not too distant future. At this point, we are not interested in well documented burial grounds of active towns and cities. The basis for indexing the burial ground is the number of the R.M. Thus 159-5 is the fifth cemetery return from the R.M. of Edenwold. Please contact Phyllis if you are in doubt about the proper procedure in copying.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Aristocrat: A person who can trace his ancestry back three hundred years but can't tell you where his daughter was last night.*

\* \* \* \* \*

*Living in the past has one thing in its favour--it's cheaper.*

\* \* \* \* \*

*Teach men that each generation begins the world afresh, in perfect freedom; that the present is not the prisoner of the past, but that today holds captive all the yesterdays, to judge, to accept, to reject their teachings, as they are shown by its morning sun.*



ST. MATHEW'S LUTHERAN CEMETERY \*

Located near a former post office named Ada on NE 17-12-1-3.

Started in SW corner and worked to NW corner.

***#1	Mother	#2	Father	)
Lot 94-S	Emilia	Lot 93-S	Ferdinand	) On single
	1887 - 1972		1882-1969	) stone
	In Loving Memory			)
	<u>NAGEL</u>			)
#3	Another marker for	#4	Adolf <u>WUSCHKE</u>	
Lot 93-S	Ferdinand <u>NAGEL</u>	Lot 92-S	Born Sept. 10, 1873	
	1882-1969		Died June 13, 1950	
#5	Unmarked			
Lot 91-S				
#6		#7		
Lot 90-S		Lot 89-S		
	<u>WOIT</u>			
Father		Mother		
Edward		Mathilde		
Feb. 5, 1888		May 5, 1891		
Dec. 21, 1958		Aug. 26, 1948		
	In Silence We Remember			

#8 Lot 88-S	Empty	#9 Lot 80-N	Empty
#10 Lot 81-N	Grave Unmarked	#11 Lot 82-N	In loving memory of Albert <u>WOIT</u> 1883-1947 I know my Redeemer Liveth Father
#12 Lot 83-N	In loving memory of Augusta <u>WOIT</u> 1882-1957 Until We Meet Again Mother	#13 Lot 84-N	Rudolf <u>DRLOWSKI</u> 1881-1956
#14 Lot 86-N	In loving memory of Our Father Adam ALTSTADT 1866-1949 (In Silence We Remember)	#15 Lot 87-N	In Loving Memory of Adolph <u>SINGBEIL</u> 1889-1957 Father
ROW 2			
#16 Lot 82-S	Father In Memory of Joseph H. <u>WEMERT</u> Feb. 27, 1892-May 27, 1967 (Ever Remembered, Ever Loved)	#17 Lot 83-S	In Loving Memory Lydia <u>NAGEL</u> 1882 - 1955 Mother
#18	Empty	#19 Lot 85-S	Michael <u>NAGEL</u> 1895-1954 Father
#20 Lot 86-S	Hier Ruhet in Frieden Edward <u>KIEN</u> 1884-1948 (Mien Vertrauen ist in cott Father)	#21 Lot 87-S	Hier Ruhet in Frieden Matilda <u>KIEN</u> 1889-1961 (Naehrer Mein Cott zu dir)
#22 Lot 88-S	Grave unmarked	#23 Lot 80-N	Empty
#24 Lot 79-N	Grave with concrete around it and a slab at the head laying down.	#25 Lot 78-N	Grave with concrete around it and a tree planted at the top end.

- |          |                           |  |
|----------|---------------------------|--|
|          | #26                       | In Loving Memory of<br>Gotfried <u>SINGBEIL</u><br>1888-1933 |
|          | Lot 77-N                  |  |
| #27      | In Loving Memory of       | #28  |
| Lot 76-N | Our Mother                | Lot 75-N   |
|          | Rosalie                   | Julius <u>SINGBEIL</u>                                       |
|          | <u>ALTSTADT</u>           | 1864-1947  |
|          | 1867-1941                 | Rest in Peace  |
|          | In Silence We Remember    | Father   |
| #29      | Bertha <u>SINGBEIL</u>    | #30  |
| Lot 74-N | 1869-1941                 | Lot 72-N   |
|          | Rest in Peace             | Adolf <u>WUSCHKE</u>   |
|          | Mother                    | 1885-1963  |
| #31      | Anna <u>BAUER</u>         |  |
| Lot 71-N | Born Mar. 22 - 1861       |  |
|          | Died Apr. 8 - 1945        |  |
|          | Mother                    |  |
| ROW 3    |                           |  |
| #32      | Child's grave             | #33  |
| Lot 77-S | No marker                 | Lot 76-S   |
|          |                           | Wayne <u>WUSCHKE</u>   |
|          |                           | 1961-1961  |
| #34      | Lyle D. <u>SINGBEIL</u>   | #35  |
| Lot 73-S | 1955                      | Lot 72-S   |
|          | Baby                      | Seigmond   |
|          |                           | Beloved son of   |
|          |                           | Julius & Bertha  |
|          |                           | <u>SINGBEIL</u>  |
|          |                           | Born Nov. 8, 1913  |
|          |                           | Died April 13, 1914  |
|          |                           | Asleep in Jesus  |
|          |                           | S.S.   |
| #36      | George                    | #37  |
| Lot 71-S | Beloved son of            | Lot 70-S   |
|          | A.D. & Annie              | Unmarked grave   |
|          | <u>SENGBIEL</u>           |  |
|          | Born Sept. 16, 1913       |  |
|          | Died Jan. 2, 1914         |  |
|          | Asleep in Jesus           |  |
|          | G.S.                      |  |
| #38      | Heinrich <u>KIEN</u>      | #39  |
| Lot 69-S | Born                      | Unmarked grave   |
|          | Mar. 24, 1911             |  |
|          | Died                      |  |
|          | Mar. 21, 1912             |  |
|          | Of such is the kingdom of |  |
|          | heaven                    |  |
|          | H.K.                      |  |

- |                 |  |                 |   |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|
| #40<br>Lot 61-N | Gottlieb <u>DREGER</u><br>Died Oct. 16, 1914<br>Aged 84 years<br>In The, O Lord Have I<br>Put My Trust Father              | #41<br>Lot 62-N | In Loving Memory of<br>John M. <u>GREENING</u><br>Died Sept. 2, 1915<br>Aged 84 years<br>He is at rest in Heaven<br>JMG |
| #42<br>Lot 63-N | Hier Ruhet<br>Vater<br>Daniel<br><u>NAGEL</u><br>1880-1921<br>Father   | #43<br>Lot 64-N | IHS<br>Augustine <u>RUSSELL</u><br>Geb. 22 Marz. 1901<br>Gest. 12 Febr. 1922<br>ICH WEISS DAS MEIN<br>ERLOSER LEBT      |
| #44<br>Lot 65-N | In Loving Memory<br>Heinrich <u>DITTMAN</u><br>Born Aug. 6, 1871<br>Died June 29, 1925<br>Let Our Father's Will<br>Be Done | #45<br>Lot 66-N | In Loving Memory of<br>Daniel <u>DAMASKIE</u><br>1859-1927<br>Father  |
| #46<br>Lot 67-N | Unmarked grave   | #47<br>Lot 68-N | Welhelm <u>BAUER</u><br>Born Aug. 8, 1900<br>Died Oct. 5, 1928<br>Son   |
| #48<br>Lot 69-N | Ferdinand <u>BAUER</u><br>Born July 10, 1855<br>Died April 17, 1933<br>Father  | #49<br>Lot 70-N | Natalie <u>WUSCHKE</u><br>Born Feb. 12, 1890<br>Died Apr. 12, 1944<br>Mother  |

## ROW 4

- |                 |   |     |                      |
|-----------------|---|-----|----------------------|
| #50<br>Lot 60-N | Frank Gaylord<br><u>GOODNOUGH</u><br>Died June 21, 1915<br>Aged 60 Years 5 Mos. 9 Days<br>Gone but not forgotten<br>Also his wife | #53 | Emma J.<br>1879-1967 |
| #51<br>Row 59-N | Angie Julia<br>Born June 10, 1854<br>Died Aug. 11, 1927<br>We Will Meet Again<br>Father - Mother                                  |     |                      |
| #52<br>Lot 58-N | <u>GOODNOUGH</u><br>Lyman J.<br>1882-1959<br>In Loving Memory   |     |                      |

#54 Harold HANSON  
Lot 57-N 1935-1937  
Baby

#55 In  
Lot 56-N Loving Memory  
Of  
Agnes H. BOYES  
Beloved wife of  
James S. DICKSON  
1870-1930  
We Will Meet Again

#56 In Loving Memory of  
Lot 55-N Christine DAMASKIE  
1878-1963

#57 Scott  
Lot 53-N James Davidson SCOTT  
1885-1919  
Father

#58 In Loving Memory of  
Lot 52-N Margaret S. HOWATT  
1877-1959

#59 In Fond Memory of a  
Lot 51-N Loving Husband and  
Father  
George W. HOWATT  
Departed Jan. 9, 1916  
Aged 35 years  
We'll join you in the  
heavenly land  
No more to take the  
parting hand.

## ROW 5

#60 Ernest  
Lot 41-N Beloved son of  
L.J. & E.  
GOODNOUGH  
Born Oct. 21, 1915  
Died Mar. 17, 1917  
We can safely leave our boy  
Our darling in Thy trust  
Sonie

#61 Floyd L. GOODNOUGH  
Lot 42-N Born Nov. 10, 1921  
Died Feb. 21, 1926

## ROW 6

#62 Father  
Lot 39-N Bert. A.  
1879-1958

#63 Mother )  
Lot 40-N Lottie B. ) on one  
1878-1937 ) stone

ZARN

ROW 7 (These markers are facing west - the rest in the cemetery are facing east).

#64 Oliver Marion  
Lot 20-N Beloved son of  
Elza & Irene M.  
BUCK  
Born Nov. 22, 1912  
Died April 13, 1913  
Gone to be an angel

#65 Anna Beatrice  
Lot 19-N Beloved Daughter of  
Dale E. & Anna I.  
BREAKWELL  
Born Dec. 23, 1915  
Died Aug. 17, 1916  
Darling We Miss Thee

#66 Child's grave unmarked  
Lot 17-N

ROW 8

#68 Gladys M. PETERSON  
Lot 2-S Born 1900  
Died 1913  
Sister

#67 Child's grave unmarked  
Lot 16-N

#69 Peace Perfect Peace  
Lot 1-S In Loving Memory of  
Louise Henriette  
Wife of  
Mike ROLLIE  
Born Mar. 1, 1878  
Died Nov. 5, 1912  
'Twas Hard to Give Thee Up.  
But Thy Will, O God,  
Be Done  
Mother

#70 Grave no marker  
Lot 3-S

#71 In  
Lot 2-N Loving Memory of  
Joseph  
KIRKPATRICK  
Died Dec. 26, 1915  
Age 35 years  
Asleep in Jesus blessed  
sleep  
From which none ever  
wake to weep.

#72 Unmarked grave  
Lot 1-N

St. Mathew's Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery  
Burial Register copied from records kept by Mr. Jake Weiss, Mossbank, Sask.

W

121	←	111	101	→	110	
100	→	110	100	←	91	
99	←	89	81	→	90	
78	→	88	80	←	71	
77	←	67	61	→	70	
S 56	→	66	60	←	51	N
55	←	45	41	→	50	
34	→	44	40	←	31	
33	←	23	21	→	30	
12	→	22	20	←	11	
11	←	1	1	→	10	

E

South Lots 1 - 93

- 1 Mrs. Rollie (Mike) Louise d. Nov. 5, 1912
- 2 Mrs. Peterson (Gladys M.) d. 1913

- 3 Unknown
- 69 Baby Heinrich Kien son of Mr. & Mrs. Ed. Kien b. Mar. 24, 1911  
d. Nov. 21, 1912
- 70 Maria Kien
- 71 (Gotlib) George Singbeil son of Mr. & Mrs. Adolf Singbeil  
b. Sept. 16, 1913, d. Jan. 2, 1914
- 72 Seigniond Singbeil son of Mr. & Mrs. Julius Singbeil b. Nov. 8,  
1913, d. Apr. 13, 1914
- 73 Lyle D. Singbeil (buried under him was son of Henry Singbeil  
& Martha Schmidt) b. Feb. 26, 1955, d. Feb. 27, 1955
- 76 Baby Wuschke baby of Mr. & Mrs. Erichk Wuschke b. Jan. 14,  
1961, d. Jan. 14, 1961
- 77 Baby Peter Schmidt son of Mr. & Mrs. Donald Schmidt d. 1954
- 83 Mrs. Lydia Nagel (Daniel) d. 1955
- 85 Mr. M. Nagel b. 1895, d. 1954
- 82 Joseph Wimert b. Feb. 27, 1892, d. May 28, 1967
- 86 Mr. Ed Kien b. 1884, d. 1948
- 87 Mrs. Ed Kien (Mathilde) b. 1889, d. Oct. 26, 1961
- 88 Mr. Herman Grenke b. April 28, 1881, d. Jan. 13, 1952
- 89 Mrs. Ed Woit (Mathilde) b. May 15, 1897, d. Aug. 22, 1948
- 90 Mr. Ed Woit (Edward) b. 1888, d. Dec. 20, 1958
- 91 Mrs. Adolph Wuschke (Bertha) b. Feb. 11, 1883, d. Dec. 17, 1964
- 92 Mr. Adolph Wuschke b. Sept 10, 1873, d. June 13, 1950
- 93 Mr. Ferdinand Nagel b. Dec. 1, 1882, d. Aug. 19, 1969
- 94 Mrs. Emilia Nagel b. 1887, d. 1972

## North Lots 1 - 87

- 1 Unknown
- 2 Mr. Kirkpatrick (Joseph) d. Dec. 26, 1915 age 35
- 3 Unknown
- 15 Unknown
- 16 Baby Talhert
- 17 Baby Herbert Talbert d. 1923
- 19 Breakwell (Anna B.) b. Dec. 23, 1915, d. Aug. 17, 1916
- 20 Buck (Oliver Marion) b. Nov. 22, 1912, d. Apr. 13, 1913
- 39 Mr. Bert Zarn (Bert Amos) d. Dec. 16, 1958 age 79
- 40 Mrs. Bert Zarn d. Oct. 31, 1937 age 59
- 41 Ernest Goodnough b. Oct. 11, 1915, d. Mar. 19, 1917
- 42 Floyd Goodnough b. Nov. 10, 1921, d. Feb. 21, 1925
- 51 Mr. Howat (George W.) d. Jan. 1, 1916 age 35
- 52 Mrs. Howat (Margaret Sophia) b. June 2, 1877, d. Nov. 23, 1959
- 53 Mr. Scott (James Davidson) b. 1885, d. 1919
- 55 Mrs. Damaski (Christine) (Daniel) b. May 11, 1878, d. July 24, 1963
- 56 Mrs. Agnes H. Dickson b. 1870, d. 1930
- 57 Baby Harold Hansen b. 1936, d. 1937
- 58 Mr. L. Goodnough (Lyman J.) d. 1959
- 59 Mrs. A. Goodnough (Anggib Julia) b. June 10, 1854, d. Aug. 11, 1927
- 60 Mr. Frank Goodnough (Frank G.) b. 1855, d. June 21, 1915
- 61 Mr. Dreger (Gottlieb) b. 1830, d. Oct. 16, 1914
- 62 Mr. Greening (John Michael) b. 1831, d. Sept. 2, 1915
- 63 Mr. Nagel (Daniel) b. 1880, d. 1921
- 64 Mrs. Russell (Augustine) b. March 2, 1901, d. Feb. 21, 1922



- 65 Mr. Dittman (Heinrich) b. Aug. 6, 1871, d. June 29, 1925
- 66 Mr. Damaski (Daniel) d. 1927
- 67 Mrs. Berger (Martin) d. 1927
- 68 Mr. W. Bauer (Wilhelm) b. Aug. 8, 1900, d. Oct. 5, 1929
- 69 Mr. F. Bauer (Ferdinand) b. July 10, 1855, d. Apr. 17, 1933
- 70 Mrs. Natalie Wuschke (Natalige) (Adolf) b. Feb. 12, 1890,  
d. Apr. 12, 1944
- 71 Mrs. Ferdinand Bauer (Anna) b. Mar. 22, 1861, d. Apr. 18, 1945
- 72 Mr. Adolf Wuschke b. Dec. 6, 1885, d. Oct. 9, 1943
- 74 Mrs. Julius Singbeil (Bertha) d. Aug. 3, 1941
- 75 Mr. Julius Singbeil d. May 19, 1947
- 76 Mrs. Adam Altstadt (Rosalie) b. 1867, d. 1941
- 77 Mr. Gottfried Singbeil b. July 11, 1888, d. Nov. 18, 1933
- 78 Mrs. Pauline Stekler d. 1927
- 79 Mrs. Helena Berger d. 1927
- 80 Mrs. Holdine Granke b. Dec. 4, 1870, d. Oct. 18, 1928
- 81 Mr. Gustav Wuschke d. Nov. 20, 1945
- 82 Mr. Albert Voit b. 1883, d. 1947
- 83 Mrs. Albert Voit (Auguste) d. Mar. 31, 1957
- 84 Mr. Orelowski d. 1956
- 86 Mr. Adam Altstadt b. 1866, d. 1949
- 87 Mr. Adolf Singbeil b. Nov. 18, 1889, d. Feb. 28, 1957

# # # # #

We have been informed by the Canadian Plains Research Centre, University of Regina, that they still have a good supply of "Esterhazy and Early Hungarian Immigration To Canada" by Martin Louis Kovacs. This book was a study based upon the Esterhazy Immigration Pamphlet written by Count Paul Oscar Esterhazy (1831-1912) in his typically rich and peculiar style. The pamphlet is reproduced in the book in English complete with photographs "taken on the Spot" in the month of July 1902. The Esterhazy settlement in Saskatchewan had an effect on every other Hungarian settlement in Saskatchewan. The book has been previously reviewed in S.G.S. Bulletin.

# # # # #

*Those who dream by day are cognizant of many things which escape those who only dream by night.*

Edgar Allan Poe.

# # # # #

*Many people spoil their lives by moaning about the past, complaining about the present, and trembling at the future.*

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