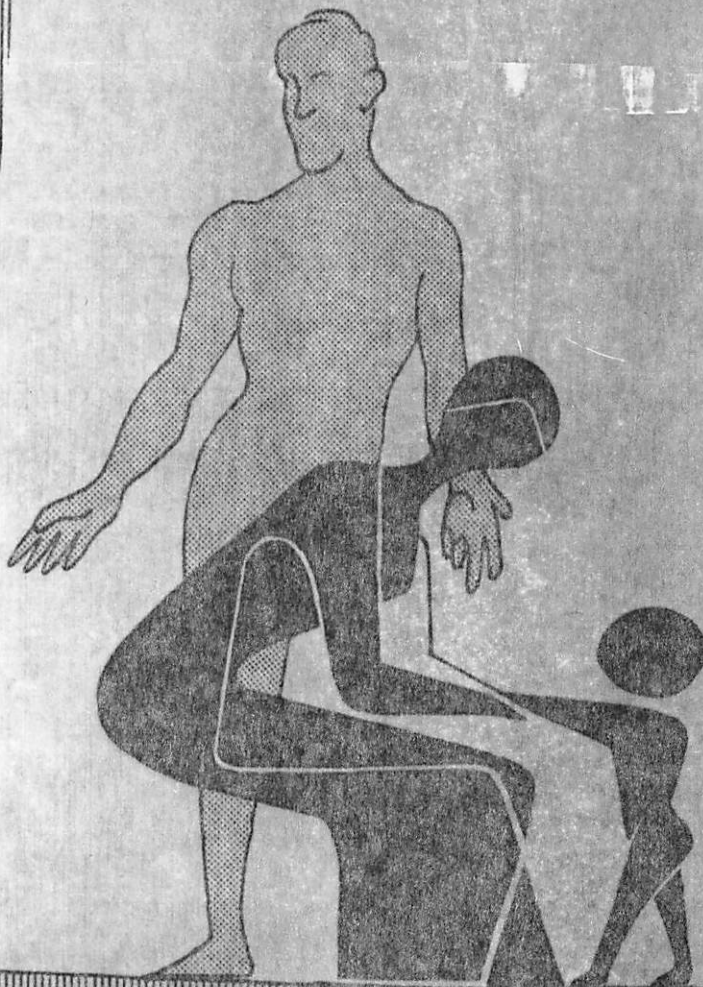


Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

1978

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VOLUME 9
No. 2

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SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 9, NO. 2

EDITOR: James Kinsman
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THE BACKGROUND OF THE PEOPLE OF GERMAN ORIGIN IN SASKATCHEWAN *

We are very pleased to print in this issue, the text of the address given by Dr. GIESINGER to the Society's annual seminar held October 1977 in Regina. This very concise article is replete with much valuable background information for those whose ancestors are of the German-speaking areas of Europe. Those of you who have forebears who figure in Dr. GIESINGER's erudite article will be especially thankful for his labours; the rest of us will certainly learn much of the travails of this people..

INTRODUCTION

According to census figures, the Saskatchewan population of German origin is about 17 per cent, second in numbers only to those of British origin. As one can easily demonstrate, the census figures are too low, because some descendants of German-speaking immigrants have switched ethnic allegiance over the years, mainly as a result of the pressures of the two world wars. The true number is probably well over 20 per cent. Not too well known is the fact that only a small minority of these, less than 15 per cent, came directly from Germany. There were some from the United States, but the majority originated in the Slavic and Hungarian provinces of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, especially Galicia, Bukovina, Banat and Batshka, and in three areas of the old Russian Empire, the Volga, the Black Sea and Volhynia. The latter, those who came from Russia, made up nearly one-half of the total. They are the largest group.

Most of the Germans from both Austria-Hungary and Russia pioneered in Saskatchewan in the early years of this century. Their descendants, who have now generally lost the German language, are not distinguishable, except by their family names, from other English-speaking Canadians. They have been, for the most part, assimilated. Quite unexpected therefore is the great resurgence among them in recent years of interest in their roots, their family backgrounds. I know this from personal experience. My book on the Germans in Russia has found a much wider readership than I expected and has brought me hundreds of letters asking questions about the ancestral home in Russia and beyond that in Germany. I have been urged to write a similar book on the Germans in the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, to which I am giving consideration. The interest has amazed me.

* Submitted by Dr. Adam GIESINGER of 645 Oxford Streets, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3M 3J3.

Because of time limitations, it is not possible for me today to deal with all the people of German origin in this province. I shall therefore confine myself to a discussion of one group, the Germans from Russia. They are, as I have mentioned, the largest group. Their history in Russia begins in 1763, the same year in which Canada officially became British. It has many fascinating aspects, with some of which I shall deal briefly.

I. The Emigration of Germans to Russia

The story of the emigration varies somewhat according to the time, the people involved, and the locale of settlement. Four groups can be distinguished.

1. The Volga Germans

In 1762 Catherine II, a German princess who had married into the Russian royal family, ascended the throne of the Tsars. She was an intelligent, far-seeing ruler, who conceived a variety of imaginative schemes for the betterment of her adopted land. Among these was a plan to attract west-European farmers into the sparsely settled areas of her empire. These were to bring into production her undeveloped frontier lands and to demonstrate better farming techniques to her backward peasants. To this plan she gave her personal attention in the very first year of her reign. On July 22, 1763 she issued a manifesto which was a masterpiece of immigration propaganda. It pictured Russia in the most glowing terms and offered prospective settlers a great variety of alluring attractions: free transportation to Russia, support money until they were established, generous free land grants, interest-free loans to build houses and buy farm equipment, freedom from taxation for thirty years, freedom to practice their ancestral religions and, a special favor indeed in that era of constant wars, freedom from military service for them and their descendants forever.

Copies of this manifesto, in the various languages, were widely distributed over western Europe, but the document had its major impact in Germany, where the situation was most favorable for immigration propaganda.

Germany was not then a united nation, as it later became. It consisted of hundreds of independent states, a few of them large, but most of them small, each ruled, or misruled, by its own princely family. Nominally they were all part of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation, whose head was the Emperor, the ruler of Austria. In practice, the Emperor had no effective authority over them. They quarreled with one another constantly over petty matters and sometimes made war even on the Emperor himself. Many of them oppressed their people with heavy taxation and persecuted them for dissenting religious opinions.

When Catherine issued her manifesto in 1763, the latest in a series of wars, the Seven Years War, had just come to an end. In this lengthy struggle, Prussia under Frederick the Great, allied with England, had fought

against Austria, supported by France, by some of the small German states, and for a time by Russia. As so often happens, the war's aftermath was a major depression, particularly in the small states of central and southwest Germany. Here Catherine's immigration agents, some of them unscrupulous adventurers who did not hesitate to promise heavenly bliss in Russia, had a fertile field for their work. Although German rulers were generally opposed to the emigration of their subjects, their lack of unity prevented effective counter-action.

Over the four-year period 1764-1767, 25 to 30 thousand Germans, more than 7000 families, were recruited by the immigration agents and shipped off to Russia. The largest numbers came from the Hessian states in the middle Rhine region, but the Palatinate, Lorraine, Alsace, Baden and other areas supplied significant numbers. The migrating families travelled overland, often on foot, to an assembly point at Rosslau on the Elbe river, chosen because it was in the principality ruled by Catherine's brother, then down the Elbe in river boats to a point southeast of Hamburg and from there overland again to the Baltic port of Luebeck, ruled by another of Catherine's relatives. From Luebeck sailing ships carried them across the Baltic Sea to the then Russian capital of St. Petersburg (the present-day Leningrad). Here they took an oath of allegiance to the empress and waited for transportation to their settlement sites. Eventually Russian guides were assigned to lead them to the paradise that had been chosen for them, on the banks of the Volga far to the east. Here, on virgin territory, they founded, in the course of four years, 104 new farm villages, 44 on the west side of the river and 60 on the east side.

The sufferings that these immigrants endured in this wild frontier area, through the harshness of the climate, the hostility of Asiatic tribesmen and the neglect of Russian officialdom, are almost beyond belief. It took them more than a generation to adjust to the conditions and to begin to make a tolerable life for themselves.

2. Mennonites (and Others) from West Prussia

During the difficult early years of the colonists on the Volga, Catherine was too busy with urgent affairs of state to give much thought to her new subjects. She was concentrating her energies on wars with Turkey, through which she acquired vast new territories north of the Black Sea. By the middle 1780's she was again looking for colonists, this time to settle the empty lands in her new southern provinces. In 1786 we find one of her emissaries, Georg von Trappe, at Danzig in West Prussia attempting to recruit Mennonite farmers for the Black Sea steppes. The timing was opportune. Frederick William II, who had just succeeded Frederick the Great on the Prussian throne, was not as sympathetic to Mennonites as his predecessor had been. Early in his reign he introduced legislation which discriminated against them in religious and economic matters. Here again were people in a mood to listen to overtures from Russia.

At Trappe's suggestion, two Mennonites, Hoppner and Bartsch,

visited New Russia in the fall and winter of 1786-87 to investigate conditions there and to make a suitable deal with the Russian government. This visit resulted in the migration in 1788-89 of 228 West Prussian Mennonite families to the Black Sea region, where they founded the first eight villages of the Chortitza settlement near the bend of the Dnieper south of the present Dnepropetrovsk. Before Catherine's death in 1796, another 118 Mennonite families arrived at Chortitza. These founded some additional villages in the next few years.

It is interesting to note that Trappe had his earliest success in West Prussia with Lutheran neighbors of the Mennonites. About 50 families of these came to Russia in the fall of 1786 and founded Alt-Danzig near the present Kirovograd the following summer. Another 100 families came with the first Mennonites in 1788. These founded the Lutheran villages of Josephstal and Rybalsk near Dnepropetrovsk.

When Catherine died in 1796 and was succeeded by her son Paul, the Mennonites of the Chortitza villages, feeling somewhat insecure about their status in Russia, asked for a formal statement from the new Tsar confirming the privileges they had negotiated with Catherine's government in 1786. The requested document, called their Privilegium by the Mennonites, was issued by Tsar Paul on September 6, 1800. The next quarter century brought a large influx of West Prussian Mennonites to the Black Sea region, more than 400 families from 1803 to 1810 and another 400 families from 1818 to 1824. The new arrivals were accommodated on a large new land grant east of the Molotshna river, north of the Sea of Azov. By 1824 there were 18 Mennonite villages in the Chortitza district and 39 villages in the Molotshna district. The latter prospered early and became the outstanding foreign settlement in Russia.

3. The Other Black Sea Germans

The recruiting of foreign settlers for the Black Sea region was not confined to Mennonites. By 1803 Tsar Alexander I, who had succeeded his father Paul in 1801, was planning a campaign for west-European immigrants on the scale of his grandmother. Early in 1804 he approved a proclamation re-affirming the promises of Catherine's manifesto. Armed with this, German-speaking immigration agents came west to spread the good news in German lands. They were instructed to recruit only experienced farmers with some means and to accept no more than 200 families a year, but these restrictions were generally ignored. Conditions in Germany were again favorable for the activities of the Russian agents. This was the era of the Napoleonic wars, which kept Europe in a turmoil for a generation. The impact was most disastrous in southwest Germany, the Palatinate, Alsace, Baden and Wuerttemberg. Here, therefore, there were thousands of impoverished and unhappy people ready to listen to the seductive voice from the east. In the years 1803 to 1810 about 3100 families left this region to migrate to the shores of the Black Sea, where they founded 57 German villages, 28 in the Odessa district and 29 farther east.

In 1812 Russia acquired another province from the Turks. This was Bessarabia, at the western end of the Black Sea region. Here there were more vacant lands waiting for settlers. In 1813 Tsar Alexander issued another promise-laden proclamation to attract settlers to this new province. This time the immigration agents concentrated their efforts on relatively young German settlements in Poland, where the colonists were known to be unhappy. Their life had been disturbed by Napoleon's Russian invasion army and by drastic changes in conditions in Poland. In 1814-1815 some 1500 families left Poland for Bessarabia, where they founded the first 12 German villages in that province. Most of these people were North Germans, who spoke a Low German (Platt) dialect, but there were appreciable numbers of South Germans among them.

After Napoleon's final defeat in 1815, which brought the long period of war to an end, another major depression hit Germany. Again migration to Russia became attractive to many. The economic situation appears to have been worst of all in Wuerttemberg, which was also being convulsed at that time by religious quarrels within the established Lutheran church. Religious Separatists with strong chiliaristic tendencies hoping to find a place of refuge in the east, and poverty-stricken peasants looking for economic betterment, sailed down the Danube by the thousands bound for southern Russia. From 1816 to 1820 more than 1000 families of Wuerttemberger arrived in the Black Sea region. About half of them travelled on to the inhospitable South Caucasus, where they eventually founded eight German villages. About 100 families established three Separatist villages near Berdyansk on the Sea of Azov. The rest settled near Odessa.

The last large group which came to the Black Sea region consisted of 500 families from West Prussia, compatriots but not co-religionists of the Mennonites. They were Platt-speaking Lutherans and Catholics. In 1823 they founded 17 villages northwest of Mariupol on the Sea of Azov.

By 1825 there had come to the Black Sea region, in addition to the approximately 1200 Mennonite families, around 7000 families of Lutherans, Catholics and Protestant Separatists. Added to the 57 Mennonite villages then existing were 117 villages founded by people of other religious persuasions. Stragglers continued to come for many years. By 1848 there were over 200 German Black Sea villages.

4. The Volhynian Germans

This fourth group has a somewhat different history than the rest. Germans did not come to Volhynia as a result of an invitation by the Russian government, as did the Volga and the Black Sea Germans. Instead they came in response to invitations from Polish landowners in the province, who were looking for industrious farmers to develop their lands. They did not receive the special privileges given to the other colonists by Catherins's

manifesto, nor were they subject to the special legislation which governed the lives of those others. They were on their own. Instead of receiving free land grants from the crown, they rented land from Volhynian landowners, making the best deal that they could. Some of them prospered and were eventually able to buy land of their own. Others moved from one lord's estate to another, never able to do much more than eke out an existence.

The first permanent German settlement in Volhynia was Annette-Josephine, near Novograd-Volynskiy, founded in 1816 by immigrants from the Danzig region. A few new villages were founded in the 1830's, but large-scale settlement did not begin till the 1860's. By 1871 there were more than 28,000 Germans in Volhynia, settled in 139 villages, in the Pulin district northwest of Zhitomir, in the Lutsk district, and near Novograd Volynskiy, Rovno, Dubno and Ostrog. They came from serfdom on the landed estates of Prussian nobility, from Silesian industrial towns, from older German farm villages in Poland and from land-short villages in neighboring Galicia, then Austrian-ruled. Many of them were North Germans, but there were substantial numbers of South Germans among those who came from Poland and Galicia.

A brief look at the religious groups among the immigrants will be of interest.

Of the 104 Volga German villages founded in the 1760's, 72 were Protestant and 32 Catholic. Seven of the Protestant villages were predominantly Reformed (Calvinistic), the other 65 were Lutheran, some of them with a minority of Reformed. From the populations of these villages in 1769, which are available to us, we can calculate that the founding population of the Volga colonies was about 60 per cent Lutheran, 28 per cent Catholic and about 12 per cent Reformed. In the 1850's and 1860's Mennonites from West Prussia came to the Volga region, but they did not at any time make up as much as 1 per cent of the population.

Because the Black Sea mother colonies were founded over a period extending from 1787 to 1842, it is a more difficult operation to determine the religious composition of the Black Sea immigrants. Using the number of founding families of each of the mother colonies, regardless of the date of founding, one arrives at the following approximate figures: 44 per cent Lutheran, 25 per cent Catholic, 16 per cent Mennonite, 10 per cent Separatist and 5 per cent Reformed.

The Volhynian Germans were predominantly Lutheran, but there were Baptists among the later arrivals. Starting in the middle 1860's, Baptist missionaries also made converts among the Black Sea and the Volga Germans.

Most important for genealogical purposes is information regarding the immigrants' original homes in Germany.

Some helpful general statements can be made. We know that the Volga Germans come predominantly from west central Germany, the Hessian states and the Palatinate, but that there were also South Germans and North Germans among them. The prevailing dialect was Hessian, but in some villages considerably modified by other dialects. Of the Black Sea Germans about two-thirds came from southwest Germany, mainly from Wuerttemberg, Baden, Alsace and the Palatinate; the other third came from northeast Germany--all the Mennonites, the three earliest Lutheran villages, the Lutherans and Catholics of 17 villages in the Mariupol district and a large group among the Bessarabian Germans. These North Germans are easily distinguishable from the others by their Low German (Platt) dialect, which is difficult for other Germans to understand. The Volhynian Germans, as I have mentioned, were a mixed group. Although many of them were of North German origin, the prevailing dialect among them was High German.

More useful than these general statements is specific information regarding the ancestral homes of particular families. Unfortunately at the present time we have such information for the founders of only 3 of the original 104 Volga German villages, BALZER, YAGODNAYA POLYANA and SEMENOVKA. There is good reason to believe that the immigration records for the Volga Germans as a whole still exist, buried somewhere in the Russian archives along with other records of the reign of Catherine II. Up to this time the Soviet government has not permitted interested scholars to make a search. Perhaps they will relent some day. The situation is difficult, but not hopeless.

For the Black Sea Germans there is much more information. During the last war a German scholar, Dr. Karl STUMPP, found in an archive in the city of Dnepropetrovsk the census records of 1816 for the German Black Sea colonies. These records and other information that he has been able to collect appear in his monumental work "The Emigration from Germany to Russia in the Years 1763 to 1862". Listed in this book are the names of thousands of German families who migrated to Russia, with names and ages of family members, their place of origin in Germany and their village of settlement in Russia. It is a rich mine of information for genealogists.

For the Volhynian Germans almost nothing of this nature has been published, but the situation is not completely hopeless. The Germans in the western half of the province, the part that was Polish between the wars, were evacuated to Germany in the fall and winter of 1939-40 by agreement between the Nazi and Soviet governments. Undoubtedly these brought their church records with them. Unless the records were subsequently lost due to war action, they should be somewhere in Germany now. They would contain a great deal of information of genealogical interest. The discovery and the scholarly utilization of these records, if they still exist, remains to be done.

II. Non-Assimilation of the Germans in Russia

One of the most striking phenomena about the Germans in Russia is

their non-assimilation in spite of a long period of residence and citizenship in Russia. We find this hard to understand, because the situation has been so different here. In both Canada and the United States the assimilation of all German-speaking immigrants, including those from Russia, has been especially rapid. Here in Saskatchewan, for instance, the sons of German immigrants from Russia are now generally English-speaking and most of the grandsons understand no German.

Why did the Germans in Russia remain German-speaking for so long? There are several reasons:

1. Social and cultural conditions in Russia when the Germans arrived and for many years thereafter were primitive compared with those that the immigrants had left behind in Germany. Such a backward society, whose people the immigrants saw as their cultural inferiors, exerted no pull towards assimilation.

2. The German immigrants were kept separate from their Russian neighbors by the conditions of settlement. Their villages in both the Volga and the Black Sea regions were virtually closed to outsiders. They had their own local self-government, subject only to German-speaking supervisory officials appointed directly by the Tsar. They had their own churches and schools, in which the German language was used exclusively. There was almost no intermarriage with Russians or Ukrainians. Until the 1890's very few of the colonists knew more than a few words of Russian.

3. Russia had no public educational system, and few schools of any kind, until the last years of the 19th century. Before that, most Russian children did not attend any school and almost the whole population was illiterate. The schools in the German villages were an exceptional phenomenon in the villages of the old Russia. But they made the colonists literate in German only. The teaching of Russian in these schools was not made compulsory until the 1890's.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that the German colonies remained German Islands in the Russian Ocean. When people from those colonies, Russian citizens all, came to the Americas, starting in the 1870's, they were Germans, not Russians. Most of the so-called "Russians" in Canadian immigration records from 1874 to 1914 were Germans from Russia. Apart from the Doukhobors, relatively few ethnic Russians came to Canada in that era.

III. The Exodus from Russia to the Americas

In the 1870's the situation of the German colonists in Russia began to change substantially. Legislative enactments connected with the great reforms of Alexander II deprived them of the special privileges the

manifesto of Catherine II had bestowed upon them. In 1871, for instance, the German villages were incorporated into the Russian local government system, thus losing the special status that they had enjoyed since their founding. In 1874 a new military service abolished the colonists' exemption from military service, a treasured privilege, whose withdrawal was generally resented. Although these measures do not appear too unreasonable to us, the colonists found them objectionable because they were a unilateral repudiation of solemn promises that had lured their forefathers to Russia. The result was the beginning of a migration of Germans from Russia to North and South America, which assumed large proportions for the next 40 years. A conservative estimate puts at 300,000 the number of Germans who have come to the Americas from Russia.

The abrogation of privileges in the 1870's gave the movement its first impulse. In the 1880's, however, other factors began to be important. The Russian government, then headed by Tsar Alexander III, became intensely anti-German. It instituted a variety of discriminatory measures restricting the economic freedom of the German colonists, interfering with their local affairs and exerting pressure towards their russification. The Volhynian Germans received particularly harsh treatment. At the same time a land shortage was developing in the agricultural areas of European Russia, making it difficult for the German colonists to find land for their many sons.

The Americas, with their offers of land and freedom, looked ever more attractive to thousands of these people. From the 1870's to 1914, the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Canada became for many of them new homelands.

IV. Germans from Russia in Saskatchewan

Most of the Germans who left Russia to come to Canada settled on our western prairie lands, the largest numbers of them in Saskatchewan. The most numerous group among them came from the Black Sea region, but there were also substantial numbers of Volhynian Germans and Volga Germans. Represented among these immigrants were all religious groups that existed among the Germans in Russia: Lutherans, Catholics, Mennonites, Baptists and others. This province therefore received a representative sample of all the Germans in Russia.

The migration of these people to Saskatchewan began in 1885 and continued without letup till the outbreak of war in 1914. By that time more than 50,000 Germans had arrived in this province from Russia. Additional numbers came after the first world war and again after the second world war.

The first group destined for Saskatchewan were descendants of Black Sea Germans who had migrated to the Dobruja in Rumania. Growing dissatisfied with conditions there, they came to Saskatchewan in 1885.

Here they founded New Tulcea, re-named Edenwold a few years later. They were Baptists, who established the first German Baptist congregation in this province.

In the spring of 1886 four Catholic families from Josephstal, near Odessa, arrived in Balgonie. They were the vanguard of a very large group of Catholics from the Black Sea region, who continued to come till 1914. From 1886 to the early years of the new century, they settled predominantly in the area east and southeast of Regina: Balgonie, Kronau, Davin, Vibank, Odessa, Kendal, Sedley and Francis. Their earliest parishes were St. Joseph's, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, whose story has been told by BECKER, by METZGER and by ABELE, respectively.

The first Lutherans from the Black Sea region appear to have arrived in Regina about 1890. They came from the Kronau colonies in Russia and settled east of Regina. Here a newly established village was given the name of their Russian home.

In 1891 a larger group of German Lutherans came from Bessarabia and settled near Langenburg, southeast of Yorkton. They were followed by other Bessarabian Protestants who settled in the Melville district and near Kipling.

The first Volhynian Germans arrived in 1892 and settled near Yellow Grass. Subsequently other Volhynian Germans settled at Rosthern, Yorkton, Langenburg, Lempman, Lang, Kipling, Lemberg, Lipton, and Mossbank. They were predominantly Lutherans, but included some Baptists.

Volga German Protestants, the earliest of whom came around 1890, settled in the Yorkton district, at Ebenezer, Rhein, Stornoway, Runnymede and Togo.

The first Mennonites arrived at Rosthern in 1892. In the following years large numbers of them settled near Rosthern, Waldheim and Hague. By 1901 there were more than 3000 Mennonites in this area. Additional Mennonites came to Saskatchewan in the years 1903 and 1904, founding settlements in the Herbert and Swift Current districts.

Beginning about 1902, German Catholics from Russia began to settle in new areas. In 1902 the first ones came to the Estevan district, in 1903 to Allan, in 1904 to Claybank and to Holdfast. In 1905 a large new German settlement area was opened up south of Battleford, the so-called St. Joseph's Colony, extending from Landis westward to the Alberta border and from Kerrobert northward to Wilkie and Macklin. The pioneers here were Black Sea Catholics who arrived in 1905. By 1911 the colony had more than 5000 Germans from Russia. While the majority of these were Catholics, there were also Protestants in some districts. The largest group were Black Sea Germans, but there were Volga Germans in some areas.

In 1908 another new region was opened up for settlement, the so-called Happyland region, near the Alberta border just south of the South Saskatchewan river. To this area also there came large numbers of Germans from Russia, settling near Leader, Prelate, Sceptre, Mendham and Fox Valley.

This by no means exhausts the list of such settlements. It is not possible in the time available to me here to mention all the settlements in this province founded by Germans from Russia. In fact, the thorough research work that is needed to tell the whole story has not yet been done. It is not an easy task, because Germans from various parts of Europe became intermingled here. In choosing an area for settlement, the immigrants were often influenced more by religion than by country of origin; they tended to settle among their co-religionists rather than among their compatriots of another faith. German Protestants came to Saskatchewan not only from various regions of Russia, but from Galicia and Bukovina, then Austrian provinces, from Poland, from the Dobruja in Rumania, and in small numbers from the Reich itself. Similarly German Catholics came not only from the Black Sea and the Volga, but from the Banat in Hungary, from the American midwest, from Bavaria and from Austria. Unscrambling the mixture now to determine the origins of the various families is a laborious research project.

By now, of course, the descendants of these immigrants are scattered over the whole of Canada. Although their fathers and grandfathers began their Canadian adventure on prairie homesteads, a large proportion of the younger generation are now in other professions, doctors, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, businessmen and so on. They have become English-speaking Canadians and have taken their due place in Canadian society. Although many of them have lost their ancestral language, they have not completely lost touch with their German roots. There is among them, as I mentioned earlier, a great resurgence of interest in their family history. A society such as yours should be able to recruit a large membership among them.

V. Fate of their Kin in Russia

While those who had come to Canada and other western hemisphere countries fared relatively well, the Germans who remained behind in Russia faced the most difficult period of their history. Since 1914 there has been no end to their sufferings. Treated harshly throughout the first world war, discriminated against because of their German origin, some of them dispossessed and deported to Siberia, a fate that befell more than 100,000 Volhynian Germans, they welcomed, at first, the revolution which overthrew the persecuting Tsarist regime. But when the Bolsheviks seized power in November 1917, their trials began anew. There followed three years of savage civil war, a famine in 1921-22, the deportation of thousands to slave labor camps under Stalin, another famine in 1933, the purges of 1936-38, and then the second world war. By this time the Germans in Russia had reached the lowest point in their history. Many families had been deprived of their male heads, who were in prison or in slave labor camps. The women and children

eked out an existence working for a pittance from dawn to dusk on collective farms. The living conditions of large numbers of them were like those that one finds in slum areas of certain large cities. The once prosperous German colonists had become the poorest of the poor.

The second world war ended the existence of all German settlements in European Russia. All Volga Germans, including even loyal party members, were deported to Asiatic Russia in September 1941. The same fate overtook many Black Sea Germans living in the region east of the Dnieper river. Those living west of the Dnieper escaped for a time, because of the rapid advance of the Nazi armies into the Ukraine. At the end of the war most of these also were transported to inhospitable regions in the north and east. Less than 100,000 escaped to western Germany.

According to the Soviet census of 1970 there are still 1,800,000 Germans in the Soviet Union. The vast majority of them are in Asiatic Russia, the largest numbers in Kazakhstan. Exclusively German villages no longer exist. Instead, the Germans now live scattered among the diverse peoples that inhabit Soviet Asia. They are rapidly losing their language and culture. Intermarriage with non-Germans is now a common occurrence. The economic situation has become somewhat better in recent years. Some religious practice is not tolerated. Many of the Germans, however, are still unhappy with the Soviet system and are yearning to emigrate. A few have been permitted to leave, but for many others the doors are not opened.

VI. Organizations which keep their History alive

In the Soviet Union the history of the Germans in Russia from 1763 to 1917 has been erased. No books on that history are available. Only highly garbled versions of pre-1917 events ever appear in print. Fortunately a few libraries in Germany have collections of material on that history, written in Russia and in Germany before the Communist era, much of it by sons of the German colonies. Most of the material is in the German language, the occasional item is in Russian. Drawing on these resources many articles and a number of books on the Germans in Russia have been written in the last quarter century. Actively promoting this activity since the early 1950's has been Die Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland, with headquarters in Stuttgart, Germany. In the United States since 1968 two historical societies have been organized for the same purpose, the American Historical Society of Germans from Russia and the North Dakota Historical Society of Germans from Russia. These publish materials in the English language. I shall deal with each of these societies briefly and describe some of their publications.

1. Die Landsmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland

This organization, whose membership consists mainly of German refugees from Russia, was founded around 1950. Its guiding spirit for many

years has been Dr. Karl STUMPP. Although he is now over 80 years old, he is still active.

The society has published, since 1951, a monthly paper in the German language, entitled Volk auf dem Weg, which provides news from Russia, and elsewhere, of special interest to Germans from Russia. Every three months there is a religious insert, entitled Heimat im Glauben, which deals with news regarding religion in the Soviet world. The subscription price is 36 DM per year.

From 1954 to 1968 the society published an annual entitled Heimatbuch der Deutschen aus Russland. The earlier issues, a total of 12, were edited by Dr. Karl STUMPP; three of the more recent ones by Joseph SCHNURR. Each Heimatbuch has dealt mainly with the history of a particular group of Germans in Russia. A full set of them gives wide coverage of many aspects of the history of this people. Copies of the later issues are still available from the Landsmannschaft. To use them one must be able to read German.

Of interest to more of you, because they are available in English translation, are two well known books by Dr. STUMPP. They have been translated into English by Dr. Joseph HEIGHT. (Dr. STUMPP himself knows no English). I shall give you the titles of the English versions:

(1) The German-Russians, largely a picture book with explanatory text, a very attractive publication, unfortunately now out of print, but likely to be reprinted;

(2) The Emigration from Germany to Russia in the Years 1763 to 1862. This massive work, which I mentioned earlier, lists the names of thousands of German families who migrated to Russia, including their origin in Germany and their village of settlement in Russia. It is a genealogist's dream! The information is very complete for Black Sea Germans, except for the Mennonites. There is some information on the Volga Germans, but unfortunately nothing on the Volhynian Germans. A few copies of this book are still available from AHSGR, Lincoln, Nebraska, who financed the publication.

2. The American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (AHSGR)

This society was founded in 1968 at Greeley, Colorado. It now has a membership of several thousand in the United States and Canada. It has a large collection of historical material on the Germans in Russia, housed in its Archives at the Greeley Public Library and available to members on Interlibrary Loan. An annotated Bibliography of the books and articles in this collection was published last year and can be bought from the headquarters office at Lincoln, Nebraska. New materials are constantly being acquired. More than a hundred items have been added since the bibliography was prepared.

The society's own periodical publications are: (1) a Work Paper, which appears three times a year and deals with the history of the Germans in Russia and of their kin in America; (2) Clues, which appears annually and deals with topics of interest to genealogists; and (3) a Newsletter, which appears three times a year and contains news about society activities. Members of the society receive copies of these publications for their membership fee. At the present time this fee is \$12.00, which is a real bargain. I have brochures with me which describe the work of this society.

3. The North Dakota Historical Society of Germans from Russia (NDHSGR)

North Dakota received more German immigrants from Russia than any other American state. Because of the large potential membership within its borders, it decided to go it alone when AHSGR was formed. Its present membership is about 1000, some of it former North Dakotans now living elsewhere. This society does not have an Archive such as AHSGR has at Greeley, Colorado, but it publishes on a regular basis: (1) Heritage Review, which appears three times a year and deals with historical topics, and (2) Der Stammbaum, which appears annually and deals with genealogy. Members receive copies of these publications for their membership fee. I have brochures which describe the work of this society.

VII. Books Available

In addition to the publications that I have mentioned, I want to devote a few minutes to books on the Germans in Russia published in the United States and Canada in recent years.

This gives me an opportunity for a commercial regarding a book that you have heard about. A second printing of From Catherine to Khrushchev is now available. As some of you know, this book is a general survey of all the German settlements in Russia, from their beginnings to the present time. It does not confine its attention to one particular settlement area, nor to one religious group, but deals with all of them. I wrote it because I felt that such a book was needed for a proper understanding of the situation of the Germans in Russia. The book can be purchased from me personally.

Two books on particular settlement areas have recently appeared:

(1) The Black Sea Germans in the Dakotas by George RATH and (2) The Volga Germans by Fred C. KOCH. These can be obtained from AHSGR headquarters at Lincoln, Nebraska, or from NDHSGR, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Published somewhat earlier but still available are the following:

(1) The Czar's Germans by Hattie Plum WILLIAMS, edited by Emma HAYNES, Phil LEGLER and Gerda WALKER, which deals mainly with the Volga Germans;

(2) Fateful Danube Journey by Friedrich FIECHTNER, translated by Theodore C. WENZLAFF, the story of Germans journeying down the Danube to Russia in 1816-1817;

(3) Homesteaders on the Steppe by Joseph S. HEIGHT, which deals with the Protestant colonies in the Odessa region; (A companion volume, Paradise on the Steppe, dealing with the Catholic colonies in the same area, is now out of print)

(4) Russian-German Settlements in the United States by Richard SALLER, translated by LaVern RIPPLEY and Armand BAUER.

All of these are available from AHSGR or from NDHSGR.

There is a great deal of material on the Mennonites. One of the latest books of special interest to us is Mennonites in Canada 1786-1920 by Frank H. EPP, published by Macmillan of Canada. It is available in bookstores.

There is one work that I know of that deals extensively with the Germans in Western Canada, including the Germans from Russia. It was researched by a German scholar and was published in Germany in 1939. It has long been out of print, but there are copies in some German libraries. The book is Das Deutschum in Westkanada by Heinz LEHMANN. It can be obtained on microfilm.

There are many other publications that I could mention, but time does not permit a review of all the literature available. Before I close I want to say a few words about the work done in this field by a friend of mine who is one of your members, Dr. BECKER of Saskatoon. His translation of the Keller books on The German Colonies in South Russia has been widely appreciated. Volume I is now out of print, but there are some copies of Volume II left. His excellent article on St. Joseph's Colony, Balgonie, which appeared in Saskatchewan History, winter 1967, is an example of the kind of local history that should be written for all the older settlements in the province before the last of the pioneers pass on. I was pleased to see in your Bulletin of the fall of 1974 the Becker translation of Father METZGER's history of St. Peter's Parish and in the Bulletin of the spring of 1975 his translation of the Abele history of St. Paul's Parish, Vibank. I hope that Dr. BECKER's example will inspire others in this organization to work on local histories of Saskatchewan districts with which they are familiar. Such histories, particularly those in which the names of pioneers are listed, will be of tremendous interest to future historians and genealogists.

Addresses:

Landmannschaft der Deutschen aus Russland
Schlossstrasse 92
7000 Stuttgart 1
Germany

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia
631 D Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68502
U.S.A.

North Dakota Historical Society of Germans from Russia
Box 1671
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
U.S.A.

Dr. Adam GIESINGER
645 Oxford Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3M 3J3

* * * * *

QUERY

SCOTT
QUINN
MCKENZIE
MCMILLEN
EKINS
PATTON

Sadie SCOTT of #1 Merritt Cres., Regina, Sask. S4T 5X9 is collecting a history of the QUINN family who settled in Ontario coming to Canada from Ireland.

James QUINN (wife's name unknown) was born in Donegal, Ireland 1840 came to Canada at the age of 5 years with parents settling in Cartwright township near Port Perry moving to Proton in 1852. Were the earliest settlers in that district. He died 12 March 1925 and was buried in Bethel cemetery. He was survived by: son Arthur on homestead, 2 daughters Mrs. MCKENZIE Big Sandy, Montana, Mrs. MCMILLEN Big Sandy, Montana, brother William Charlton, Ontario, 2 sisters Mrs. EKINS Thorold Ontario, Mrs. James PATTON Birthe, Man.

Any help would be appreciated.

* * * * *

QUERY

LAVOIE
DE LAVOYE
BRULE
AUDY
CLOUTIER
RHEAUME
LAROSE

Mrs. Rene LAVOIE, Box 7 Henribourg, Sask., S0J 1C0 would like to hear from anyone doing research on these families.

NAMES GLEANED FROM THE
REGINA LEADER

1 March 1883 to 2 October 1884
(Letters C to F)

This is the continuation of the compilation of surnames taken from the Regina Leader which was begun in the last issue.

Those members who live in or near Regina will already be aware that this year is that city's 75th anniversary. As part of our Society's contribution, we intend to print "lists upon lists" of names, should they be forthcoming. Your knowledge of such lists is needed in this project.

CAIN, W. Advt. in R.L. 11 Oct. 1883, that he has a sail boat on Long Lake for shooting or pleasure parties.

CALLENDER, Chester, G.; S.F.; and W.H. were all signers of petition asking Edward CARSS to run as candidate for NWT Council. R.L. 5 July 1883.

CARSON, Owen. General Merchant. R.L. 1883, adv.

CARSS, Edward, of Carssville, farmer. Sec. 30, Tp. 19, Range 21.
Stood for election to NWT Council 1883. R.L. 2 Aug. 1883.

CARTHEW, Charles, M.D. Regina, 1883. Witness at murder trial. R.L. 4 Oct. 1883.

CASWELL, S.J. R.L. 3 Jan. 1884: Has made arrangements to open a bank at Troy.

CHAFFEY, Emily Frances of Brockville. Marriage R.L. 18 Sept. 1884.
Married 16 Sept. 1884 in Brockville to Alexander James FRASER of Regina, NWT.

CHATWIN, W.W. Advt. in R.L. 15 Nov. 1883. Tailor.

CHRISTIE, Thomas N. Farmer. R.L. 1883.

CLARK, M.G. Manager of North West Building Co. at Broadview. R.L. adv. 1883.

CLARK, William C. Farmer. R.L. 1883.

CLARKE, Frank J. and Henry J. Both barristers and attorneys. R.L. March and ff. 1883 business cards col.

CLEMENT, W.H.P. Barrister and attorney. R.L. business cards, 1883.

CLIFTON, Charles, Farmer, R.L. 1883.

CLIFTON, Joseph. Farmer. R.L. 1883.

CLINTON, Thomas. Regina, 1883. Committed suicide. Obit. and account in 1 Nov. 1883, R.L. Described as handsome, dark-eyed and about 45 years old. Telegraph operator for CPR. "Better death than disgrace" suicide note. Auditor coming to examine his books. Self-administered dose of strychnine according to Dr. Robert COTTON.

COLLINS, Joshua W. Farmer on north-west quarter of section 4, tp. 19 range 18, lost house and contents in fire 20 July, 1883. R.L. 26 July 1883.

COONEY, W.F. Signer of petition asking Edward CARSS to stand as candidate for NWT Council in 1883. R.L. 5 July 1883.

COOPER, Rev. W. Henry. Church of England missionary, toured diocese of Saskatchewan on horseback in 1883. R.L. 12 July 1883.

CORREL, Mr. R.L., 25 Sept. 1884 lists him as one of 5 "Scotch" settlers who have taken up 320 acres of land each in tp. 18, rge 19 west of 2nd meridian, 15 miles N.E. of Regina. All of the party are Scotch although some of them have been in Canada a few years.

COTHER, J.H. Barrister and attorney. R.L. 1883 business card.

COTTON, Dr. Robert B. Surgeon R.L. March 1883. Business card.

COULES, Charles. Prop. Regina Royal Hotel. R.L., adv. in 1883.

COTTINGHAM, John. Supplier of buffalo meat and agricultural implements. R.L. 1883, adv.

COWDRY, J. Reports fine crop from first breaking of soil in 1883. R.L. 12 July 1883.

CRADDOCK; see BELL

CRAPPER, F.M. Farmer. Well known in Regina district according to columns in 1883 R.L.

CRAPPER, T. Member of Assiniboia Farmers Assoc. formed 8 March 1884. R.L. 13 March 1884.

CREAMER, Robert of Belmont, Ont. Father of John CREAMER of Regina, visited Regina. In "Local" col. 13 Sept. 1883, R.L.

CREELMAN, Adam R. Barrister and attorney. R.L. 1883, business card.

CULLEN, W.M. Signer of petition asking Edward CARSS to stand as candidate to NWT Council 1883. R.L. 5 July 1883.

DANBROOK; see YOUNG of Govan.

DAVIN, Nicholas Flood. Publisher and editor R.L., 1883.

DAVIS, John B. Signer of a petition asking Edward CARSS to stand for candidate to NWT Council, 1883. R.L. 5 July 1883.

DAVIS, Miss. see ANTICKNAP.

DAVIS, W.J. of Boggy Creek. Married 1 July 1884 to Miss MONTGOMERY. Rev. HEWITT officiated. R.L. 3 July 1884.

DAWSON, John. Druggist. R.L. adv. 1883.

DENSMORE, John. Boot and Shoe merchant. R.L. adv. 6 Sept. 1883.

DE WYNTER, Charles B. Signer of a petition asking Edward CARSS to stand as a candidate for election to NWT Council 1883. R.L. 5 July 1883.

DEXTER, D.J. Barrister and attorney. R.L. 1883, business cards.

DODD, Dr. Henry. Replacing Dr. LAFFERTY. In 6 Dec. 1883 R.L. he writes a letter telling how he visited the Indian Reserve at Crooked Lake and was impressed with the cleanliness of the house and stables at an Indian home he visited.

DODDS, G.L. Farmer and Justice of the peace at Wolseley, 1883. R.L. 12 July 1883.

DOULL, Robert. 25 Sept. 1884 R.L. lists him as a director of the Sussex Land and Stock Co.

DOWN, T.C. Barrister and attorney of Broadview. Item in 30 Aug. 1883 R.L. states that he visited Regina.

DOWNEY, Arthur. Regina, 1883. Advertised in Regina Leader, 8 Nov. 1883 that he found a yoke of oxen.

DUNCAN, J.M. Regina, 1883. Advertised in 13 Sept. 1883 R.L. that he found a small dark chestnut native pony.

EDDY, W.F. Hotel Proprietor R.L. 1883. 17 July 1884 R.L. Local News offers condolences to EDDY on the sudden death of his wife. "A one-time resident of Newmarket, Ont., she leaves her husband and three small children. It is understood she has relatives in Winnipeg." Children listed in Regina School standings, 10 July 1884 as Mabel, and Smith.

EDWARDS, George D. 8 Nov. 1883 of R.L. Inquest into death of Thomas CLINTON held in his home on Sec. 6, tp. 18, range 19.

ELEK.....see BELL

ELLIOTT, Albert and R.M. Farmers at McLean siding. Found a small hay team that had strayed from its owners. R.L. 5 July 1883.

ENGLISH, Austin C. Farmer, 1883, sec. 33, tp. 18, range 14 near Troy. Witness at murder trial. R.L. 4 Oct. 1883.

EVANS, Arnold. see SPENCER

EVETTS, Fred W. Farmer. West 1/2 section 32, tp. 17, range 20. Writes a letter describing farming near Regina dated 13 Aug. 1883. R.L. 13 March 1884 lists him as a member of the Assiniboia Assoc. formed 8 March 1884.

EVOY, Matthew. 22 March 1883 R.L. has an interview with him stating that he was formerly of Huntley, Co. of Carleton near Ottawa. Was former Deputy Sherriff to Bill Powell and Bailiff for Judge ARMSTRONG in Ottawa. Also farmed at Portage la Prairie and came to Regina 1 May 1882, bringing with him his wife, 3 sons and one daughter. R.L. 13 Sept. 1883 in Local Notes. "\$11 an acre has been set on the land Mr. EVOY squatted on. This man had no knowledge there would be a town near. He is a thorough farmer and an old conservative. It is hard."

EWART, John S. Barrister and attorney in Regina 1883. R.L. adv. 1883.

FERGUSON, A.L. In the 6 Sept. 1883 Local Column of the R.L. it was reported that Mr. FERGUSON "gave a fine sample of elocution with his recitation of "The Burning of Meddelburg Mills" at a social evening held in the Methodist Church."

FINGEY, William of Fairfield Farm, Long Lake, is harvesting according to 21 Aug. 1884 R.L.

FINLAY, W.T. R.L. 18 Dec. 1883. Born 10 Dec. at Regina a son.

FIRSTBROOK, W.D. Signer of a petition asking Edward CARSS to stand as a candidate for election to NWT Council 1883. R.L. 5 July 1883.

FISH, W.R. R.L. 29 Nov. 1883. Charged with carrying away telegraph poles in Prince Albert. Dismissed with warning vs. "rowdiness."

FISHER, John. 8 May 1884 R.L. farmer and stock-raiser of Colborne Tp. County Huron, Ont. has selected farms for himself and his two sons in the immediate neighborhood of Regina.

FORGET, A.E. Clerk of Council, NWT. R.L. May 1883.

FORSETH, H.C. Farmer near Regina. R.L. May 1883.

FOY, Augustine. Barrister and attorney. R.L. business cards 1883.

FOWLER, William C. CPR agent for Regina, 1883. Married 1 Aug. 1883 to Margaret Theresa WADDELL, sister of Mrs. T.C. JOHNSTONE of Regina, in St. Paul's Church by Rev. A. OSBORNE. Attendants were Mr. MCCAUL, Miss LAIDLAW and Miss Dotty JOHNSTONE. R.L. 9 Aug. 1883.

FRASER, Alexander. Marriage in 18 Sept. 1884 R.L. Tuesday, 16 Sept. in St. Peter's Church in Brockville, by Rev. George J. LAW, Alexander James FRASER of Regina, NWT, son of the late James FRASER, deputy clerk of the Crown and Pleas of Ottawa, to Emily Frances CHAFFEY, daughter of the late Elswood CHAFFEY, formerly of Brockville.

FRASER, George of Qu'Appelle, 1883. Witness at murder trial, 1883 Regina. R.L. 4 Oct. 1883.

FRASER, John H. Farmer 5½ miles north of Troy. 1883.

FREW, H.S. Regina, 1884. In 13 March 1884 R.L. he offers for sale or rent the Regina house occupied by William SMYLIE.

* * * * *

QUERY

FAHEY
BURSAY
WILLIAMS

Mrs. Irene Williams, 5620 SW 22nd St., #313 Topeka, Kansas 66614. Francis/Frank FAHEY-FAUGHEY and wife Mary, born Ireland, son Michael born ca 1839 Ireland, settled White Lake, McNab township, Renfrew Co. Ont. Third son, Edward, born White Lake July 1843; in St. Croix Co., Wisconsin before 1871, married 1874 Mary Elizabeth BURSAY, born 1858, Quebec, dau. of Joseph. Needed FAHEY home in Ireland; why they settled in an area of Scottish folk in Ont. Parents and lineage of Mary Elizabeth BURSAY of Quebec. Any background on founding of town of Bursay, Sask.

* * * * *

QUERY

GREENALL
GATES

Mrs. Leila GREENALL, Balgonie, Sask., SOG OEO would like to hear from anyone who has knowledge of Levi Albert GATES (Pet). born ca. 1865 in Iowa. Moved with his parents to Brown Co. Kansas, 1872 and to Marshall Co. Kansas, 1883. His father was Edmund U. GATES, born Ohio 1832, died Colorado 1917. Any information on this family would be appreciated.

* * * * *

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
TENTH ANNUAL MEETING AND SEMINAR

Date: Friday and Saturday 20, 21 October 1978
At: Auditorium of the Saskatoon Public Library, Main Branch.
Theme: "Saskatchewan Heritage".
For more details contact Mrs. Georgi KATRUSIK, Saskatoon Branch.

Friday 20 October

7:00 p.m.

Registration. (Displays open-room #2)

8:00 p.m.

Mr. Lawrence FULLER--room #1 "for the strength of the hills" and "How to extract genealogical information from Salt Lake City".

Coffee.

9:30 p.m.

Saturday 21 October

9:00-10:15 a.m.

Professor Zenon POHORECKY--Ukrainian settlements.

10:15-10:45 a.m.

Coffee.

10:45-12:00 noon

Professor Alan B. ANDERSON "Origins of French Sask. Settlements".

12:00-1:30 p.m.

Lunch (included in registration fee)

1:30-3:00 p.m.

Mr. Lawrence KLIPPENSTEIN--Mennonite Settlements.

3:00-3:30 p.m.

Coffee.

3:30-4:30 p.m.

Tenth Annual Meeting.

7:00 p.m.

Dinner--Sheraton Cavalier Motor Inn Mr. R. Bruce SHEPARD--"Preserving Saskatchewan Heritage--the museum's role".

Dr. Zenon POHORECKY, Ph.D.:

"Has been a professor of cultural anthropology at the University of Saskatchewan for the past twelve years. He is on the Saskatchewan Multicultural Advisory Council and has been Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee since 1974. Author of "Saskatchewan People"--a brief illustrated guide to their ethnocultures and "Saskatchewan Indian Heritage".

Lawrence FULLER:

Represents the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah. He is presently microfilming homesteads at the Saskatchewan Archives, U. of S., Saskatoon.

Lawrence KLIPPENSTEIN:

Editor of "Mennonite Historian" which is published quarterly by the History-Archives Committee of the Conference of Mennonites in Canada. Co-author of "Mennonites in Manitoba"--their background and early settlement. Editor of "Mennonite Life".

R. Bruce SHEPARD:

B.A. (Honours) in History from Regina; M.A. in History from Saskatoon; presently manager of Western Development Museum, Saskatoon.

Dr. Alan B. ANDERSON, Ph.D.:

Associate Professor of Sociology of Saskatoon; specialist in ethnic minorities in Saskatchewan; research assistant on Bi and Bi Commission 1964-65; vice-chairman of Ethnic Research Studies at the Canadian Plains Research Centre, Regina.

A TRAVELLING SALESMAN (continued)

In the last issue, we began printing the letters written by William REED to his wife while he was travelling from Brandon, Manitoba to South Africa for the Sylvester Mfg. Company. We left him as he was about to board in England for the ship's voyage to the other end of the world.

It is interesting to read what took his attention--what he planned to do--what differences he noted--and, what he wanted his wife to do in his absence. His favourite adjective appears to be "fine" and it serves him well. He used the short form "pickie" for the term "pick-a-ninny" which is an old term for a negro child.

First though, his obituary is given before we pick up Will's saga in England.

* * * * *

W.H. REED, Prominent Local Citizen, Passes Away Wapella, Sask. 19 May 1936

A wave of sorrow passed through out town at noon on Tuesday when the sad news of the death of Mr. Wm. H. REED was whispered from one to another. While it was known to many that he had been ill it was not thought that his illness was of a serious nature and the news of his death came as a sad shock to the family and many friends.

Deceased was 66 years of age.

Born in Bruce County, Ontario, he came West as a youth with his parents to the Brandon district, where his early years were spent in farming. He left the home farm to take a position as grain buyer and later secured a position as salesman for the Sylvester Farm Machinery Co. While engaged in this occupation he made a trip for that Company to South Africa to introduce their machinery, and was also a frequent visitor in Wapella when covering this end of his Canadian territory. Twenty-eight years ago he took a position as salesman with Kidd & Clements Limited in Wapella and since that time has made his home in our town. Following the closing of the Kidd & Clements business, he engaged in farming for several years on property adjoining the town and later opened a flour and feed business and directed his attention also to the shipping of live stock. As a result of his efforts in this direction he established Wapella as one of the most important stock shipping points west

* Submitted by W.C.N. REED of #909-111 Lockwood in Regina, Sask.

of Winnipeg and was one of our most outstanding and successful businessmen. So important to the town and district is the business built up by him that there is not only universal sorrow in the loss of one so highly esteemed and respected, but regret in the loss of one who occupied so important a place in the business life of the community and whose place will be difficult to fill.

Always cheerful and with a happy smile and humorous greeting for young and old, it was a pleasure to meet and be in his company. His cheery manner and fund of humor helped many to forget for a time their troubles. He was always a sincere friend in time of need and when in difficulty always ready to lend a helping hand.

For several years he was a member of the town council where he rendered valuable service, and associated himself and took an active interest in any movement that was for the betterment of the town or surrounding districts. His activities in connection with the Agricultural Society, Grain Growers organizations and stock marketing projects went a long way in keeping alive and maintaining interest in these institutions and here also will be keenly felt the loss of his counsel and directional help.

Words cannot express the loss in the home where he was a kind and devoted husband and father. The heartfelt sympathy is with the bereaved wife and family in this time of deepest sorrow.

He is survived by his wife, two daughters, Mrs. J.A. MACDIARMID, of Carlyle, and Mrs. L.A. WALKER, of Grand Prairie, Alta., and one son, Nelles, of Regina. His father and one sister reside in Vancouver and a sister in California.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (Friday), service at the United Church at 3 o'clock p.m. Interment in Wapella cemetery.

* * * * *

Sylvester Letterhead
from London, England 18 January 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well it is now 13 minutes after seven and have just put my new glasses on so writing to you is the first thing they have done. They cost me \$3.75 so should be O.K. Well I went to see the eye doctor today and that spot on my eye is doing no harm. The trouble is the passage from that eye to my nose is not working as that is where the tears go and the inflammation was caused from getting cold in my eye some way and helped by my constant rubbing the water away. I do not see nearly as well with that eye as the other one that's partly caused by my saving and often shutting it in the winds. Am advised to try and use it more than the other if possible to strengthen it up. Think it will likely be better when I get to

South Africa out of the cold. Am feeling fine and have pranced over as much of London as could in the time. Well I got a suit of blue serge fine stuff for \$12.00 very well made!

Hope your cold is better long before this and that you and everybody is well. Also that you are doing more sound sleeping and less dreaming. I wrote mother and Walter last night and Mr. SYLVESTER this morning. The weather has been fine ever since I landed but very smoky here today. The coal gass make you cough sometimes. Not seen any of the real fogs yet! I leave here for Southampton tomorrow at 11:35 and the boat sails at 2 o'clock. The boat am going on is the Walmer Castle. You can tell your mother that I am sorry I was not there to help her eat those turkeys and that if I was, would stay there although am having a very good trip but it sould make it much nicer if I had company. That is someone I knew. I suppose you got my letter from Montreal with the ex order for the \$25.00. Hotels are on the European plan here. Pay for your room and what you get. Can eat where you like. I do not like them as well as our own style. A fairly decent meal will cost you 40 or 50 cents. Lord you would wonder where all the people come from and where they are going. Over half the people that is men on the street wear a great silk hat. Have not seen one hat like mine since left Ontario. I bought a thing of a cap today to wear on the boat. Cost me 60¢ seemed as dear as at home but the clothing certainly ain't.

Hope you are not having any storms or much very cold weather and that everything is going alright. Saw about a wagon box full of snow since I left Montreal. That was between Liverpool and London. I suppose Devlin has brought the oats before this. You can tell Ann that I will write to her on the boat. Also to Bill NICHOL. Suppose he did not take any of the horses. Do not forget to have the governor hire another man in the spring. Is Daisy still with you and going to stay. If you see anyone wanting a first class young ablebodied Scotchman this spring and would be willing to advance the fare I think I could get one for them (experienced farmer). My feet and legs are very tired tonight from tramping around today. About 36 hours more and I will be away a month. But there are nearly 5 more. I had quite a busy time changing my truck around to make room for my clothes in the suit case. I wish you were here and we had the price and time to go all over this place. But would certainly not recommend your crossing that pond as the only Canadian ladies on the boat did not have many meals out of their berth except black chunk. Guess this will do you this time, as I expect you have no more than finished reading the last. Hoping to find a letter at East London saying everyone's well and things going O.K.

Yours as Ever

With Love Will

XXXXXX

(Bye bye for 3 weeks more)

* * * * *

Sylvester Letterhead
from Southampton 19 January 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well I am back on the boat again and will sail in about an hour or at about half past four. This is a fine boat away ahead of the others and an awful crowd of passengers. More room for every two than there was on the other for four and no comparison in the accomodation.

This will be a fine trip if it is not rough for the first 3 days as no danger after that. I can mail letters again in 3 days and will do so. If I had known might have had mail sent c/o this boat. No person in with me as yet. Hope there ain't either. Altogether a different class of people this time. More of a Bon Ton set. Well to do looking lot. Guess will quit and post this. Am feeling fine.

As Ever Yours With Love to all
14 X's
Who ever gets this can have them
Will

You can ask Walter for that account receipted and he will give you what balance is coming.

* * * * *

Union-Castle Line
R.M.S. "Walmer Castle"
from Madeira 22 January 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well I have got 1040 miles out of this lot of nearly 8000.. Don't seem much does it? We will reach Madeira tomorrow morning and then there is no danger of rough sea. This is a fine boat and have a cabin all to my lonesome. A fine and comfortable one. Am having an elegant trip. Sea fine and lots of sport, band playing 3 times a day very good music. Cards and quoits most any thing you want. Very nice crowd mostly all English but very sociable. Am the only Canadian in the lot. If you were here you would enjoy the trip as the weather is just grand and getting warmer all the time but you certainly would not have thought much of the other boat trip. No comparison in the two. If I just knew that things were alright out there could enjoy this immense. No frozen noses here not even a snow drift. Will land at Durban about the 11th of February, but expect to hear from you when I get to East London so look out if I don't. I wrote to Ann and Uncle Bill yesterday. Am going to write to Mayne and you today then cut it out till about the 4th of February as we should be at Capetown on the 5th and will write you from there. We have a few chickens, dogs and some cats on board. Seems very homelike only I don't have to feed or milk the cow.

They are going to have a dance tonight but likely I shall go to bed. Not much for dancing. My eye so far seems to have been hoodooed as I had a sty or small pimple on it since leaving this time but is getting alright now. Think the warm weather will fix it up. Is not so sore as it has been for some months back not watering so much.

What are the kids doing with themselves? Guess it will be too cold for my son to go to its grandfather medad's. If the governor thinks can spare old Tom and nothing else has been sold. Tell him I think he had better put him up in Maggie's sale. Might also have him see how the horses are doing and advise Bob as to feeding them so that they will be in shape for spring work. Tell Bob if there is much snow on the pole of MCEWAN'S disc harrow to dig it out and prop it up as when it starts to thaw may spring or even break it. I will not be able to leave for home before about the 15th of May, so you can figure it out.

No use of your writing me to East London after from the 1st to the 5th of April. Do not know yet just which way will come back. Sylvester talked of me coming back direct from Capetown to Montreal but I have heard that they are a poor line of boats that way. Will look into it and if there is the slightest doubt in my mind will certainly come back this way. Too much water to take any chances on a poor boat. This would be a trip for your life if there was a crowd of friends on board and weather like we are having.

Am enclosing you a picture post card of this boat--which is just like it. If I go back by London think I will get a heavy suit made. If so what had I better get serge or tweed? Are not much over half the price they are out there. Will also get some kind of light overcoat. What color would be best for that? Can get that waterproof cloth that is made to turn slower but looks just same as ordinary cloth.

Was going to get a Kodac but could not see anything any good for less than about \$10.00. Did not think would be worth the price to me. Not likely have much time to monkey with it anyway. Did not see a great deal in London as time was too short for a stranger to find his way about. Will try and do better should I go back that way. Has the Governor heard from Dave's insurance Coy yet? Have the governor try and get us some wood before it breaks up in the spring as it will likely be high again next fall and we won't have any. Tamarac if possible but poplar will do. Only get enough of it. Car apiece would not be too much. Might pick up a cheap man in March to do the chores and get the seed cleaned up and that would leave Bob time to draw wood if can get it. Do what ever you think is best in this. Only don't get behind in the spring. But suppose the Governor will look after this. Only I would rather they had help enough than him do too much work and be in a bad humor.

When I am away try and make the best of this time and I promise it won't happen again. Things could not be better for a pleasure trip than they are these days. If I only knew that you were getting along alright, but suppose I may as well make the best of it anyway. Bye bye for another 2 weeks. Your Loving Hubby Will XXX
Marion 9 X's
Eva 3 X's
Hen 3 X's

Union-Castle Line
R.M.S. "Walmer Castle"
3 February 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well how are you getting along? Suppose it is 30 to 40 below up there. It is just elegant here. Could not have better weather than have had all this trip. We should sight land tomorrow night and land at Cape Town Tuesday morning early. Stay there till some time on Wednesday and will arrive at Durban one week from tonight.

I have had an O.K. trip. Feeling good. Very nice lot of people. All sociable. All kinds of games and sports. Dance every few nights, have left that alone. Too much like work. One fancy dress ball very good, too. Well we struck Madeira the morning after I wrote you last and it was the greatest sight I ever saw. It is built on the site of a mountain and is a sort of summer resort, but the inhabitants are principally Portuguese and the greatest bunch of Faikirs I ever saw. Those who have not something to sell are begging and they are artists at their trade. All kinds of fancy work from silk shawls to wicker chairs. Any and everything you could think of. Of course that is the way they make a living. They come on board and sell tickets to go on shore by steam launch..

Have breakfast and ride up the mountain in train cars and come down on toboggans for 8 shillings or 4 shillings over and back including breakfast. I took the 4 shilling ticket and the party who sold us the ticket acted as guide. Took us to our breakfast and there showed us around town. Took us through 3 or 4 streets and then asked us to come in to a house and see the show. Said it was a good respectable place. We stepped up to the door which of course was open and an old heifer gave her hands 2 or 3 claps and there was 11 girls around us in less than a minute. None talked English. Rather clean cooking but all complections. A boy came in and turned the crank of kind of a hurdy gurdy piano and the girls started to dance. We asked the guide what we were expected to do. Said the girls would like a drink which the party with me bought them. Then they danced again and we got out and they were shouting air after us last I heard. But could not tell what they were saying.

I bought 3 little hankerchiefs for the girls at a shilling apiece which I am going to mail to them, and don't you go and blow your nose on them first thing. I wrote to the Governor yesterday, and told him I thought he had better pick up another man early in March as I thought likely the place will be pretty well snowed up and the chores hard to do and not have much time for getting ready for spring.

Last Sunday was very hot was beginning to think it was going to be too hot for me out here but has been just fine ever since. Was not to Church this A.M. but going tonight. 3 or 4 Parsons on board. I hear the shows are just starting out here and likely I will have to attend them.

Would just as soon start back and not bother with SYLVESTER's old plows but guess better not. Write and tell me all you know just as soon as you get this as it will be the 1st of April before I can get an answer then.

Lordy but it is a long way, but a grand trip. We saw about a half a mile long of porpoises yesterday they are a large fish and jump about 3 or 4 feet out of water. It is fine to see hundreds of them doing this all at once and all jumping in the one direction. Saw several whales about 8 days ago but only one since. We see a ship or two nearly every day. The closest about a mile away. This boat is 575 feet long by 68 feet wide and rides very steady but has a nasty vibration from the engines when running at top speed. I will have travelled about 8000 miles by this boat when I land and that will make about 12000 miles from home the way I came.

Guess I don't know of anything more to write this time. Rather hard to find much to write in this small world of ours just now. Hoping that everything is O.K. and that you are feeling alright or as good as possible under the circumstances. Yours with Love.

Will 4 X's

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Union-Castle Line Letterhead
from South Africa in
Port Elizabeth 7 February 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well we are at land again this morning and stay here till 4 o'clock this afternoon. There leave for East London where we arrive tomorrow morning early. I should get mail there. Leave there tomorrow night for Durban where should arrive about 2 o'clock Sunday and will be through with the water for a few days. But will be coming back to East London in about four days which is the only place for you to write for sometime now.

Well I have had a grand trip and am almost sorry to quit the ship. Have never felt the least bit sick since I left the other boat. All these places are very pretty from the boat lying on the side of mountains and is a sight worth seeing after living on the prairie. The weather has been just right, not too hot and nice and clear. All but part of one day when we had a fog. Ship blew the whistle every 3 minutes some times but soon cleared away. Can buy ostrich feathers from 50¢ to \$2.00, but don't know just how would make out getting them home. What color would you prefer and what size?

Am afraid the most of clothing I have is going to be too hot for this country nearly everybody wearing white pants. Will write you again after getting my mail tomorrow and it should reach you soon as this. But thought better write in case have not time tomorrow and mail leaves Sunday.

Times are not very good out here and from what I can learn there is not much danger of my deciding to stay out here. I have not seen another hat like mine since I left Ontario. Two fellows in Capetown gave me the glad smile and came up and said they knew I was an American. Wanted a hand

out after talking for a short time. One was a nigger from the States and the other an Irishman. He almost talked money out of me but he didn't and I got away. It is a great sight looking at the crowds of niggers working at the docks. Seem to be the only people who work out here.

Well this should do this time. Love to all hoping this finds everybody well and not frozen up. Your Loving Hubby

Will 4X's

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Union-Castle Line Letterhead
9 o'clock Sunday 10 February 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well I got your letter written 1st January yesterday at East London also the one you wrote 29 December to Lindsay. The Coy sent it and one from Ann forward. Got the paper too. Thanks awfully for thinking of. Glad to see by your letter that Sandy Claws had not forgotten you all. No need to worry about my not bringing my fur coat to Ontario as I got along alright and certainly don't need it now. You ask me about being sick, well I have already told you about being sick the 2 or 3 days on the first boat, but that was all. Never felt better in my life than have the most of trip and we are supposed to land about 2 o'clock this afternoon. Has been fine all the way over till last night started to rain, and is still raining some. Hope it quits before we land although it does not make much mud where we are just now.

You ask what I think of a sea voyage. Well this one has been just fine and you or anyone else could certainly enjoy it, but of course I would not come to be out in a very bad sea between St. John's and Liverpool. But I understand that it is never very rough on this part of trip.

Well I did not meet any person on the way to Toronto that you know. Met one party from up Wolseler way that knew by sight. Think I likely told you about meeting VANDERVOORT and his family in Toronto.

Glad to hear that could get the straw from Aunt Maggie also that you did not have to give any boot in your turkey trade. Very sorry to hear that old Jim was still boosing. You ask how long 3 months will be. Well it is quite a long time but you forget that it will take about 5 1/2 months to make the trip. From my conversation yesterday with HOAKLEY I should be through here easily in the 3 months as I don't think he has very much faith in the ploughs and I am not much struck on them myself. However it is too soon to talk of just how things will go. The towns here are all very nice fine wide streets and very good stores but things very high. The residential parts are fine all kinds of trees and flowers. Also an abundance of niggers. It cost me 60 ¢ each place to go ashore at Port Elizabeth and East London and 72¢ for my lunch very good accomodations.

Will quit now and tell you that I have landed after I have done so. Well I am on land at last landed at 2 o'clock. Raining but looks as if would clear up. It would make you laugh to see the rickshaw boys drawing passengers in their 2 wheeled rigs. Go along at 6 miles per hour. Must quit as have to post right away to get today's mail. Love to all and lots for yourself

Yours as Ever Will 3X's

* * * * *

Horse Shoe Hotel
from Maritzburg 14 February 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well I am still going. Came up here Monday night. This place is about 70 miles inland from Durban. Very pretty place but all the towns out here are. It rained most of the time since I landed till today which is very warm. May have to spend few days more here as one of the parties I want to see is away but expected back anytime. Well I am up against the real thing this time nobody satisfied with our goods, and I don't think much of them myself which makes it worse. Wish to the Lord I was through with them. Have not seen a face that I ever saw before since leaving Lindsay and not likely to till I get back. However I can get along without. Am doing nothing these days but poking around and trying to keep cool. No person does actual work over here but the niggers and they are certainly slow.

I will be back to East London before or by the 22nd as they want me then. Am very sorry I ever took this trip. That is on account of the mess things are in. If SYLVESTER would make less goods and make some of them right would be better for him.

I am cooked as brown as a duck's foot but that don't hurt. I wrote SYLVESTER a 5 page letter today all trouble but he has a right to some of it. I wrote mother a long letter last night but you should get them both together as the mail leaves Capetown on Tuesday for England and will take about 35 days to reach you so I am afraid a reply to this is about all the letters you can address to South Africa unless I have to stay more than the 3 months and at present I do not expect to have to stay hardly that long and hope not. The hotels cost me \$2.52 per day. Just ordinary fare about like the \$1.00 accomodation at home. They come to my room at 6 o'clock A.M. with coffee and their breakfast at 8. Lunch at 1 and a cup of tea at 4, dinner at 6:30 then I can go to bed for all I have to do, and do go very early. The waiters are Indians and the bartenders girls. Hardly see any women around the hotels.

The boat was the best part of this trip. Was fine and good accomodation. I enjoyed it fine. Fruit farms all the way from Durban here

very hilly all sorts of palms; but no large timber. Don't think I would come much for this country. Too many niggers other trash but fine built men but lazy as a spotted dog.

The only way of travelling here is by street cars or rickshaw boys (that is a nigger drawing a light 2 wheeled rig with a canvass top will carry 2 passengers and the nigger will trot along about 6 miles an hour). The greatest looking outfits on them you ever saw. About half of them have a long pair of steer horns fastened into their headwear, a light linen jacket, linen pants with legs about a foot long, arms and rest of legs bare.

I will keep writing you regularly but will have to advise you where to write me on the way home later. Suppose by the time you get this letter it will be starting to break up for spring. Don't forget about getting a man early. I mentioned it in letter to mother. Guess this will do this time. Hoping everybody well. Am fine myself. Love to all and a big bunch for yourself.
Yours Will X

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Grand Hotel
F.C. STUART & Co. Proprietors
from Durban 20 February 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well I got your and Lill's letters wrote 8 and 9 of Jan. They landed at East London 14 Feb. so you will see they took one month and 4 days to come. That is better than I expected. HOCKLEY & CO. sent them on here as I did not get back as soon as I expected. I was very pleased to hear that everything was going O.K. and not surprised to hear about the yard being blocked by the snow as I fully expected it from the shape it was in when I left home.

I finished up here in short time on Monday but had to sit around and wait for the boat tomorrow. No doubt don't like work but am sick of sitting here and it has been so hot until today (which has been very windy and dusty) to move around much as my laundry would cost as much as I am earning. Walked around short time the other day and my shirt was like a rag. I left some laundry here to be done while I was away at Manitzburg and it came back short 1 pair of socks. I left some at East London on the way coming here suppose it will be all short.

You done the right thing in using the extra envelope as Lill's letter was opened at both ends. Just worn out. I sent a nice little handkerchief each to the girls and I hope the envelopes did not come open as if they did here would certainly be no handkerchiefs. Not that they were so very valuable but were very nice I thought.

I expect there will be more mail at East London when I arrive Friday. If so, will write you again Saturday and it will go on same boat I am going to East London on. Would just as soon spend the balance of my time on the boat as I like it fine and it is certainly hot to do any work in this country. In fact no white man does any actual labor. If he does is looked down on taking the niggers work from him which I will try and avoid as much as possible. East London is where I expected to find trouble but hope it is no worse than here as I have not had a good word for the goods yet which is not very pleasant in a strange country. However I guess I can stand it. Will quit, nothing startling to tell you. Just the same old thing expect to be out in the country at East London so will have something to write about. Am feeling fine. Hope you are all the same.
Love to all Yours as Ever Will XXX

* * * * *

Deal's Hotel
East London, South Africa

My Dear Marion,

Well I will not be home for some time yet and you can have a pickie if you want it. If Mamma won't give it to you try Daisy.

Your loving Father 12 X's

Eva 7 X's

Hen 8 X's

* * * * *

Deal's Hotel
East London, South Africa
24 February 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well as I find there is still time to catch the mail boat, and I have nothing better to do with my time. Thought would write you a few lines to let you know that I am well and hoping that this will find you all enjoying the same blessing. Forgot to put "I now sit down". but it is a fact all the same. Well this is a good deal cooler town than the other places I have been as it is a great deal higher up and about as windy as at home. And all kinds of dust. But I won't kick about the wind any more out here.

Say, have you any mosquitoes out there. They are a corker here. Am all bit up, they leave small red marks and in fact lump me some but not very bad. I am having a very easy time yet and in fact don't expect much. to do, think this trip is going to be a kind of a fizzle as the goods don't give very good satisfaction and the dealers here are large concerns that don't want any trouble but lots of money suppose they are right. But they

say the goods ain't and I am afraid that I rather agree with them although I don't tell them so. Wish I had let some other guy make this trip at least the business part of it. Suppose that would have been rather hard to arrange, but never mind I have collected enough money to make sure of getting back, and if you get the \$50.00 per month we won't be so bad, that is if you haven't already sold the farm. Not likely SYLVESTER people will need me any more. I wrote Mr. WALTER the other day and told him my troubles. I was at the park this morning and going to the beach tonight. Understand the band is going to play and am told it is very nice. The park is certainly fine all kinds of flowers, palms and shrubs. Nice collection of birds also. It is on the side of the hill something like a wide ravine at home and a great part of it is natural but cleaned and fixed up.

This is a fine hotel I am stopping at. Splendid accommodation much better than I had at the other places. Good deal better than the ordinary hotel out there. Of course the rates are 10s and 6d that is \$2.52 a day. Of course I will get better rate if am here sometime. Would not be surprised if I get away sooner than the 3 months. Hope I do but won't hurry and leave before am through. This country is no good now. Hard times, no money and not much prospect of improvement very soon. If I had a few miles of the Assinaboine here just now could make a fortune out of the ice. It costs a penny a pound. We get ice cream quite often at the hotels of course that is the name they give it and I suppose they are right.

The mail arrives here once a week and takes around 5 weeks to come. I got the papers and although there was nothing startling in them were certainly a treat as I don't see much in the papers here that interests me. I still have to go to the looking glass to find anyone I ever saw before. Think my hair is getting thinner from the hot weather. Afraid will have to buy a straw hat and I don't like to as a good light one costs about \$3.00 to \$5.00. That is a panama. The other stiff hard straw they have here are about as heavy as a felt.

I get cup of tea every morning in bed and my shoes cleaned and the majority of people have tea a couple of times more through the day besides their meals but I don't. Tea rooms every short distance and doing good business but when it comes to meals the majority take beer which costs a shilling extra.

This country would just suit you fine, that is getting the cup of tea in bed. I believe the climate here would suit you around pretty well if we had the price. So very comfortable and can keep cool alright. Don't seem to be any sickness much out here. Don't believe there is as much fever about there but great deal of trouble among the stock. Horses and cattle get sick and perhaps lose half your bunch from what I can learn. They don't know what causes it. Well I have written to Lill as well as this since sitting down and am getting tired of it and also very hot so will quit and take a walk.

Well I took the walk or at least the car out to the beach. Found half the town there. It is a very nice place and the band was there. Put

up very good music. A young fellow that was in same cabin with me coming here, introduced me to a friend of his and his wife Saturday night and I met them at the park last night and they introduced me to 3 friends of theirs. So I was not all by my lonesome. Were all very nice people. One of the ladies sings in choir of one the churches or at least I think so as I heard one of the others tell her he missed her voice in the choir last night. So I now know 5 people here outside of the HOCKLEY bunch. Getting on ain't I? It rained since last night and drizzling little yet this morning.

If Marion was here for a few days she would certainly have some fun watching the little niggers with their krinkle wooley heads sticking out of blanket on their mother's back in the boiling hot sun. Never saying a word.

Guess this will do for once more as breakfast is ready so that is 8 o'clock. Love to all and big bunch for yourself
Yours as Ever Will XX

* * * * *

Grand Hotel
F.C. STUART & CO.
from Durban

Dear Marion,

I notice you did not write me any letter this time. Better not let this occur again, or I will write to Foxy next time. How did you like the pickey you got on your birthday?

Your Loving Father 11X's

Eva 10 X's

Hen 10 X's

You can give these to the kids. Will write them next time.

* * * * *

Deal's Hotel
East London, South Africa
Sunday 3 March 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well I get your letter and papers regular once a week that is after lunch Thursdays. I am still having very easy time. Nothing much to do as HOCKLEY & CO. are busy preparing for their show which comes off this week the 7 and 8th. I put up a gang plow and have a walking plow, 2 corn cultivators and a king cultivator of our goods to look after. It is a regular show, no horseracing looping the loop or can can dancing here. Just show. The machine men are going to a great deal of trouble fixing up and have a very good display of machinery as yet only one binder and one kind

of threshing machines on the ground but fine exhibit of nearly everything else. But no cutters or sleighs in fact no buggies. Am very sorry to hear that you had such a hard winter over there. I tried my under clothes the other day but could only manage them one day. Came back and took them off the 2nd morning. It is very windy here sometimes. Had a nice rain the other night but by the following night dust was blowing again. Was down at the river this fore noon and went over to see a Kaffir village. Not much to see, only the kids about like Marion for size but different color running around naked. I get my board for \$2.40 per day as I am staying for sometime regular rates is \$3.00. At the hotel accommodation is very good. I have about \$650.00 and more coming so will be alright for getting home.

Am sorry that Uncle Bill could not buy from Maggie after selling his own. Hope the Governor does not get so anxious to sell that takes any less than the \$35.00 per acre from Ball as I think we will get that price before long. Do not think there is any danger of my coming back here as times are too hard at present and don't think they will be any better for some time. I cannot see anything to keep me here for 3 months but not sure yet as they may put a move on me after the fair is over. Hope they do as this is a little too much like stealing SYLVESTER's money much as I like an easy job. SYLVESTER was very foolish to ever send me out. Should have cut the business out and took the first loss as I don't think he will ever get his money back from my trip as the country is rotten and nobody satisfied with it.

I am feeling first class and gaining up some but have to shave every day as my whiskers grow if hair don't out here in the heat. Note what you say about the laprug and if I go back by England which am most sure to do will bring it and some clothes as well. You can tell Marion if she was out here she could get lots of pickie as some of the black women take hold of their pickies and throw them over their shoulders and let the kid suck while they carry them on their backs this is the gospel truth. I am not sure just what difference there is in the time but somewhere between 5 1/2 and 7 hours that is faster here than you are. As I am sitting in the sun while you are sleeping and snoring. One of HOCKLEY's men came around and took me for a walk this morning and another asked me up to spend Sunday with him, a married man. But had arranged to go for the outing first so could not go. We were going to go up the river in a steam launch but as there were not enough passengers could not go. They say it is very nice up the river gardens and tea rooms. Will likely get up there later. Have band playing down at the beach Sunday nights. Think half the people turn out after church. Will likely go down as I had a sleep this afternoon and nothing else to do with myself. The young fellow I was chumming with is gone so I am all by my lonesome. Have not had any word from Mr. SYLVESTER yet suppose I won't till I get back and he tells me good bye as he don't need me any more. Will be rather up against it if you have the farm sold when I get back. Suppose you won't have any job for me either. Likely have to fall back on Lindsay. I notice by the paper you sent me that the price of wheat does not get any better. Of course it never does at this time of year. I suppose by the time this letter gets there people will be

busy seeding or ready to start. Lordy but it takes a long time to get letters. They are old enough to have whiskers when they get here. You did not mention George in any of your letters. Hope he is back home by this time but suppose he ain't as am afraid he is not that kind.

Well guess will quit for this time. Love to all and big bunch for yourself. From your very much, slightly homesick Will XXX

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Deal's Hotel
East London, South Africa

Dear Marion,

I was rather disappointed at your not sending me a letter this week but I suppose they hid all the paper or would not give you a pencil. Just like them. Suppose you manage to get up through the snow to your grammy dads. Never mind, half my time away is nearly up and the other half won't take long and then we will make your mother and those other kids spep round. Your own best Father 14 X's

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Deal's Hotel
East London, South Africa
Sunday 10 March 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well I got the paper you sent. That arrived the 7th but got no letter from home. Could not see anything in paper but fuel shortage. Hope you folks have enough to keep from freezing up. I like the climate of East London, splendid, not too hot and just fine. No mosquitoes in the day time but quite a few at night. This hotel has mosquito net screens hanging from the ceiling that you could drop all around the bed. Is a very fine fix. Never bothered when it is down. Well the much talked of show is over and I am very glad. It was a really show. None of your looping the looping the loop and hoochy koochy shows but plain show. Very good exhibit of agricultural produce. All but wheat and that was trash. Vegetables and fruit was fine. Splendid sheep and angora goats. Cattle rather poor and horses on the bum. Some classes only one beast in and all light ones. No heavy horses at all.

The agricultural implement exhibit was fine. All lines well represented except binders of which there were only two and one make of threshing machine. The dealers went to a great deal of trouble and expense and done very little business. Well I expect to get to work now that the mammoth exhibition is over. Expect to get out to try 3 of our plows in the land about Tuesday and don't know just what is next but would not be surprised if I get away from here much sooner than the 3 months. But may put in the

time looking up fresh business at other parts. Have not heard from SYLVESTER Co. yet. Perhaps I won't till I get back home and go to settle up. Think if next papers you send look as cold as this lot I will look up some land out here as you don't need coat at all. Can cook with coal oil stoves and the water is about warm enough to do the washing any time even what they drunk. Well I don't know just what I weighed when I left home but I went 172 at Capetown and a little less at Durban but weighed yesterday and went 178. So I am coming up. Am feeling fine and having a soft snap so far and think likely to the whole trip. There was a circus here all last week. 2 show coys but I was not at any of them. They only charged \$1.68 for reserve seats and \$1.20 for any old thing and 75¢ for the pit. Their procession looked enough for me and was nearer its value.

I tore my pants, the ones I brought from home, up at the show and had to come down and change. I got them fixed, cleaned and pressed for 72¢. Also got my new clothes cleaned and pressed as they were creased badly in the suit case. Only cost 96¢. I see by their adds that tailor made clothes are even cheaper here than at home but about twice as much as London. It is much harder on clothes here as cannot wear any under clothes and the sweat creases and spoils them. Have put my under clothes on couple of times but had to take them off shortly. Too hot. I have got some samples of the grain that is the 1st prize stuff to bring home. Have not been able to buy any feathers yet. Of course can always get them at the stores but thought might strike a snap but don't look like it. Have only saw one lady wearing them here yet and that was the wife of the show proprietor and her hat was covered with them.

I hope I can get these parties in good humor and sell them some goods as unless I do won't be able to stop off at Lindsay on the way back. Would like very much to see Ontario in the summer and I suppose I won't have another chance for some time. Went down to the beach yesterday afternoon and saw what they call the mixed bathing. That is some lovely big fat heifers and men all in the same puddle. If it wasn't that I resolved never to go into the water other than a bath tub, I would have been tempted to get me a bathing suit.

I will likely be on the way home shortly after you get this letter and cannot say which way will be going yet so cannot tell you where to direct mail. Will have to let it go I guess. If I go back by England which fully expect to, and I should go before I have time to advise you of it by letter will cable when land in England or wire if go direct to Montreal. I may have some idea when can get away by next mail day. If so, will advise you by letter. Guess this will do this time. Love to all and lots for yourself

From yours,
very comfortable
and heartily
Will XXXX

* * * * *

Sylvester Mfg. Letterhead
from East London 16 March 1907

My Dear Eliza,

Well I got your letter advising me you were all fairly well also that you were nearly homeless. Cannot say that I am very much tickled but guess it is alright. Simply means that I will have to look for a job which likely I can get although the trip may spoil my chances with SYLVESTER Mfg. Co. There is always Lindsay to fall back on.

Think likely will go west and buy some cheap land and hold it as a spec. Hope the stuff sells well. Wish had been home for this myself however I ain't. Hope you have kept Rosie and her calves and that little heifer of Henrietta's. If you had thought might have got your people to keep them for us. No use in my sending you a valuation list as it will be all over by this I expect. Hope you don't sell poor old Maud and Bess. If I had you and our money all cash out here think would try this country a crack. The climate is just fine and nobody works but the niggers, and they don't do too much.

Hope you manage to stay on the farm till I get back as it will be a great deal of bother moving and we might not be staying in Brandon. He had better make up his mind to go west and buy some land along with us and if he has any notion to make inquiry where we can get some homesteads as we should be good enough grants to get land without living very much on them. By the way if you let the kids pony be sold, look out when I come back. I am starting off tomorrow morning on a 5 weeks trip mostly all by train. The agents here are going to forward my mail. I mailed that letter of Mrs. FLEMING to her daughter and now I find am going there. Will call on her anyway, that is if Bert is not at home. You might advise WALTER that I expect to want work when I come back. If he should hear of anything, that is unless he has come to Ontario. I was inland little over 100 miles to a show they say it was a good one but I missed the familiar strains from the hoochy koochy tents so could not enjoy myself. There was some very fine vegetables old whales of pumpkins fair showing of light horses and few cattle.

I done no business and don't think anyone else did much. The first place, I go is to Bloemfontein where there is a 3 day show 19, 20, and 21st. The country show I mentioned being at, there was 4 Canadians at the one hotel, 3 sitting at one table and part of the time 4. The others are travellers too, if you have not settled with Bob and he wants his money before I come back, better give him \$25.00 per month if everything has gone smooth.

My eye is very good now but still waters sometimes. Not so bad as at home. Do not wear my glasses at all. Have only worn them a few times. I cannot see nearly as well with that eye as the other. Never knew it till had my eyes tested for the glasses but notice it now.

I have to shave everyday out here as the heat makes whiskers grow. You know how I love shaving. While I am writing, some son of a gun is playing bag pipes downstairs and it is just lovely. Like _____. Suppose Uncle Aggie will be happy now that our calves won't eat his straw and grass.

Did not get any paper this time. If you have not quit writing when you get this do so as I should be starting home shortly after you get this. By the way if the Governor did not find the harrows they are back on that little piece of back setting next Roberts. Still have to look in the glass for a familiar face. Hope Mrs. BEEN is home when I get there as I would like to have it to say I saw some person I knew. I mentioned that whiskers grow but my hair certainly don't. It is a whole lot worse more forehead.

Well as it is nearly eleven o'clock and I don't know anything more to write, guess will quit. Hope the sale goes well and that you are feeling first class and not forced to move. That old Ball might as well have bought before I left as do it so soon after. Give my love to all and take a bunch yourself. Might mention that I am still gaining weight--nearly 180 now and feeling fine as Ever your Loving Hubby Will XXX

Marion Elsie REED 25 X's

Eva 15 X's

Hen 15 X's

8 o'clock Tuesday morning and a dandy one. Am taking train at 9:15 for Bloemfontein. I will be 2 or 3 days later getting my letter now and likely have to write before getting mine. Bye bye with Love Will.

Monday morning still well. Am enclosing clipping showing boats sailing. If I go back by England likely leave about last April or first of May cannot tell yet.

Will

Could not lay my hands on the sailing list send it next time

Will

Eva 7 X's

Hen 7 X's

Daisy & Foxy X

* * * * *

My Dear Marion,

Well I see by your letter that the bunch are rather fusing you but just wait till I get back and we will make them step sideways. I suppose you will be going to school before I get back as you will be pretty near as big as those other kids. Or will you have to stay home and look after the place while mamma and Carrie exercise Dot and Strathy? Be a good girl and don't work too hard as that is the failing you inherit. From Your Loving Father 19 X's

The Kids X

Daisy X

Foxy X

* * * * *

BOOK REVIEW

ROTTENBERG, Don; Finding Our Fathers: A Guide book to Jewish Genealogy
Random House, N.Y. 1977 \$12.95 U.S. funds 401 pages

The only reference on Jewish sources published before this book appeared, was written in Leslie Pine's Genealogist's Encyclopedia. Pine devoted nineteen pages to the subject, fifteen of which were on the registration of Jewish birth, death and marriage records in Germany. In fact, it was that very article that inspired ROTTENBERG to write a guide book for Jewish genealogists. He felt that ideally the writer of such a book should have been a scholar, a professional genealogist or an expert on Judaica. Don ROTTENBERG is a journalist who happens to be Jewish and simply enjoys hunting his ancestors in his spare time. As his researches took him back in time, he realized that all Jews were part of his family. Nearly half of the world's Jews are American, and 85% of the world's Jews have their roots in Europe, especially Eastern Europe. That is the area where most of the persecutions were, where records were the sloppiest and ancestor hunting is more difficult. The book is geared for the American Jew of European background.

In the first chapter we learn that there were never more than 17 million Jews in the world at one time, that there are only 14 million today. They tend to inter-marry in Judaism thus making them all related to each other in the distant past. Five pages of this chapter are devoted to the charts which show the descent from Adam to the ancestors of Karl MARX. He does mention in the text that many Jews can indeed trace their ancestry to Adam with a little help from the Bible and inductive leaps of faith!

The second chapter is devoted to starting out: Dealing with family records in the usual way. Chapter three tells about Public Records in the U.S.A. Chapter three is most interesting as it is "A Quick Course in Judaica". Diaspora is the Greek word for dispersion. Today it is common to divide the world's Jewish population into two groups: Those in Israel and those in "Diaspora". There are two broad ethnic classifications for Jews, Sephardic Jews and Ashkenazic Jews. There are sharp differences above and beyond their physical ones. There are also the Khozar Jews who began as a nomadic, Turkic people who appeared in the second century C.E. (common era. The Hebrew calender begins 3,760 years before the Christian calender.) and settled in southern Russia. In 740 the king of this pagan, warlike people astonished the world by embracing Judaism. That kingdom was the only nation in history outside of Israel, whose state religion was Judaism. Most of these Jews have been absorbed into other East European populations.

Infant mortality rate among Jews was sharply lower than that of the European gentile because of the Jewish ritualistic food and bathing controls.

A high mortality because of persecution through the Middle Ages prevented their numbers from increasing.

Jewish sources in America are surprisingly numerous. The Mormon Genealogical Library is still the best record source for Jews in the U.S.A. Mr. ROTTENBERG lists many sources in Europe which are of archival nature. He then describes The Central Archives For The History of the Jewish People in Jerusalem. Pages 141 to 375 are a "Source Guide to Jewish Family Genealogies". Pages 376 to 401 contain a Bibliography. There is no index.

This is much more than a "how-to book"; it is interesting and easy to read. Every family historian should read it, Jewish or not.

R.L.P.

* * * * *

Consumer Guide: Tracing Your Roots

Published by Consumer Guide Magazine, 3841 W. Oaktun St.,
Skokie Il. 60076, U.S.A. Feb. 1978 \$1.95 98 pages.

Everybody is getting in on the act! I picked this attractive 8½ x 11 magazine off the news stand. It is full of pictures; good "suggested reading"; describes family information sheets and ancestry charts; tells about legal language; census records; and other records such as church and state records. Naturalization procedures are dealt with as are names and name changes. A chapter on Coats of Arms declares "You can create your own coat of arms and use it as a personal identification"--Thirty eight pages contain "individual information sheets" and "family information sheets".

A soft cover magazine designed and created for the U.S.A. consumer, it is of little use to a Canadian researcher. Spend your money on a Canadian genealogical book.

R.L.P.

* * * * *

QUERY

RESSE
OLDENBURG
IEL

Margaret KRESSE of 1122 1st St. E. Saskatoon, Sask. would like information on the name OLDENBURG of German origin. My gm. was Pauline OLDENBURG married to Wilhelm Jakob KIEL, they resided at or near Grufshufka, Kreis Kostopol, Rovno Russia during the years 1895-1900. They had 4 children, Juliana, Augusta, Martha and Emil, all born in Russia. My gm. died a young woman ca. 1896-1898. Any information would be appreciated.

* * * * *

RECORDING SASKATCHEWAN CEMETERIES

Alphebetical Index to Deaths and Burials in the
Rural Municipality of Sutton, Saskatchewan #103
as copied by Mrs. Phyllis ZADO in 1977

This index includes the years of birth, death and burial as available from the six cemeteries listed below. For simplification, we list only the last digit for cemetery identification.

- 103.1 refers to ETTIGTON GRAND LUTHERAN CEMETERY
- 103.2 refers to Palmer GENEVA CEMETERY
- 103.3 refers to ST. MATTHEW EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CEMETERY
- 103.4 refers to MAZENOD COMMUNITY CEMETERY
- 103.5 refers to ST. JOHANNES CEMETERY (KRAUS)
- 103.6 refers to MAZENOD SACRED HEART ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY

In this index only the *1, *2, *3, *4, *5, or *6 will be used to denote the cemetery.

<p>AASEN, Oline 1845-1915 *1 ADAMS *1 AGER, Jennie -1938 *4 Sam -1941 *4 ALTSTADT, Rosalie 1867-1941 *3 ANDERSON, Baby -1932 *4 William 1890-1973 *2 ARCHER, Catherine 1898-1951 *1 Mary 1856-1944 *1 Samuel 1866-1954 *1 BAILEY, Lillian 1879-1975 *2 Thomas 1874-1962 *2 BAUER, Anna 1861-1945 *3 Ferdinand 1855-1933 *3 Wilhelm 1900-1928 *3 BERGER, Helena -1927 *3 Mrs. Martin -1927 *3 BIKO, Aloysius 1913-1964 *6 BOE, Marit 1888-1937 *1 Chris 1888-1962 *1 BOCK, William 1888-1932 *burial in Minn. BONNETT, Bertram 1882-1962 *2 E.H. Betty 1924-1973 *2 Hetty 1889-1971 *2 Richard -1950 *6</p>	<p>BOWLER, Fanny 1861-1960 *2 John 1893-1973 *2 Joseph 1888-1944 *2 Joseph 1857-1945 *2 Marvin ; -1956 *2 Melita 1890-1968 *2 Melody -1960 *2 Sandra -1955 *2 BREAKWELL, Anna 1915-1916 *3 BRESSLAR, Martin *5 Paulina 1893-1971 *5 BUCH, Alfred 1955-1955 *5 Christina 1873-1956 *5 Edward 1865-1949 *5 James 1935-1956 *5 BUCK, Oliver 1912-1913 *3 BUSH, Albert 1864-1926 *2 Carroll 1890-1963 *2 Raymond 1900-1970 *2 Sylvinnia 1866-1935 *2 BURNETT, Henry 1875-1940 *4 CAWLEY, Helen 1918-1940 *6 Johanna -1920 *6 CAUFIELD, Alice 1889-1974 *4 Margaret 1922-1924 *4 Robert 1879-1964 *4</p>
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CHEVRIER, Jerry 1922-1922 *6
CLOUTIER, Joseph 1863-1920 *6
Mary 1864-1942 *6
CONNORS, Helen & Hughie *6
Gertrude 1888-1966
Peter 1876-1958 *2
Randal 1954-1970 *2
COLLINS, Frank 1866-1948 *2
Lawrence -1951 *2
Marjorie -1936 *2
Mary 1861-1943 *2
COTE, Robert 1879-1969 *2
COUPLAND, John -1920 *2
CUMMER, Blanche 1884-1971 *2
Edward 1881-1917 *2
Frank 1892-1918 *2
Oscar 1887-1972 *2
Rosanna 1854-1932 *2
Syrian 1837-1925 *2
CROWE, Norman 1909-1918 *6
DAHLEN, Anna -1914 *1
DAMASKIE, Christine 1878-1963 *3
Daniel 1859-1927 *3
DAVIDSON, Andrew 1847-1933 *2
Anna 1890-1974 *2
Darlene -1960 *2
Doris 1926-1954 *2
DAVIES, Caroline -1925 *6
Caroline M. -1922 *6
Evangeline -1916 *2
Florence *2
George 1891-1950 *2
Mary Ann 1866-1931 *2
Netterville 1860-1955 *2
DICKSON, Agnes 1870-1930 *3
DILSNER, Baby -1936 *2
DITTMANN, Heinrich 1871-1925 *3
DOLAN, Joseph -1931 *6
W. Gayhart 1890-1967 *6
DONNELLY, Baby -1935 *2
J. Allan 1892-1946 *2
DREGER, Gottlieb -1914 *3
Larry 1937-1940 *2
ELLINGSON, Andres 1845-1913 *1
ERB, Jacob 1860-1932 *4
Mary 1879-1953 *4
FAHLAMN, Alvina 1869-1958 *5
FARMER, James 1886-1964 *2
FONDRICK, Freddie 1921-1942 *5
Maria 1877-1949 *5

FORD, Baby -1915 *4
Frank 1858-1915 *4
Geo -1929 *4
Laura 1862-1927 *4
FOX, Charles 1903-1974 *2
FREEMAN, Louisa 1869-1924 *2
FRIEL, Arthur 1864-1920 *6
GALLOWAY, William 1845-1937 *4
GEISZLER, Jacob 1919-1930 *5
Johannes 1877-1933 *5
John 1921-1941 *5
Louisa *5
Louisa 1888-1961 *5
GESKE, Minnie 1882-1965 *2
Otto 1878-1954 *2
GLASRUUD, Christian 1877-1933 *4
Nettie 1877-1957 *4
GOMBAR, Frank 1890-1964 *6
GOODNOUGH, Angie 1854-1927 *3
Emma 1879-1967 *3
Ernest 1915-1917 *3
Floyd 1921-1926 *3
Frank 1855-1915 *3
Lyman 1882-1959 *3
GRAHAM, Jane 1852-1941 buried Roland,
Man.
GREEN, Matilda 1917-1928 *1
Robert 1883-1947 *1
GREENING, John Michael 1831-1915 *3
GRENKE, Herman 1881-1961 *3
Holdine 1870-1928 *3
HAGAN, Isobel -1933 *4
HAGGMAN, Edwin 1901-1974 *2
HAMILTON, William -1952 RRD
HANSON, Eliza 1873-1956 *2
Harold 1935-1937 *3
HENDERSON, William -1919 *4
HENDRICKSON, Gilbert 1879-1931 *1
Gunnar 1919-1924 *1
Pernilie 1881-1911 *1
Sina 1883-1929 *1
HICKS, Baby -1940 buried E $\frac{1}{2}$ 14-11-1-3
HIXON, Gerry 1946-1947 *6
HIXSON, Arthur 1891-1971 *2
Douglas 1928-1973 *2
HOCKNEY *2
HOLMES, Henritetta 1881-1948 *2
HOUGEN, Baby -1922 *4
HOWARD, P.C. -1919 *4
HOWATT, George -1916 *3
Margaret 1877-1959 *3

HUTCHINSON, Elizabeth 1843-1934 buried
in Ont.

JACKSON, Leola -1921 *2

JOELL, Anna -1932 *4
Mark 1881-1962 *4

KELLY, Annie 1874-1956 *6
Claude A. -1939 *6
Daniel 1912-1920 *6
John 1871-1954 *6
Michael 1915-1916 *6

KESSLAR, Bertha 1887-1947 *6
Fidel 1874-1961 *6
Louis -1918 *6
Katherine -1912 *6
John 1905-1957 *6
John L. 1878-1961 *6
Theresa 1883-1916 *6
William 1905-1924 *6

KIEN, Edward 1884-1948 *3
Heinrich 1911-1912 *3
Maria *3
Matilda 1889-1961 *3

KINDOPP, Wilhelmina 1888-1935 *5
Winnifred 1931-1964 *5

KIRKPATRICK, Joseph -1915 *3

KIRSCHNER, Pauline 1880-1962 *5
Rudolf 1876-1966 *5

KOWALSKI, Gustave 1872-1944 *5
Maria 1871-1951 *5

KOWALSKY, Fred 1881-1941 *5

KNIGHT, Oresa -1921 *4

KRING, Harold 1914-1916 *2

KRAUS, Alvina 1911-1913 *5
Gottfried 1895-1913 *5

KRAUSS, Elsie 1910-1938 *5
Jacob 1872-1957 *5
Jabobina 1871-1949 *5
John 1872-1943 *5
Mary 1886-1963 *5
Paulina 1874-1946 *5
Ted -1974 *5

LABERGE, Edward 1854-1937 *6

LAFFAN, Anna 1916-1961 *6
Helena 1889-1950 *6
James 1889-1959 *6

LARVIK, Johnnie 1920-1935 *4

LOCHART, Emma 1904-1942 *5

MADDIGAN, Katherine -1920 *6
Mary -1920 *6

MAGNUSON, Alma 1895-1934 *1
Marion 1928-1929 *1
Walter 1923-1929 *1

MEGINBIR, Gerhard T. 1920-1921 *5
Gerhard 1946-1947 *5

MILLER, Albert 1934-1936 *2
Florence 1914-1918 *2
Rae 1930-1936 *2

MOHER (MOHR), Eva 1894-1933 buried
in Regina

MORSE, Elbert 1885-1958 *2
John 1877-1963 *2
Irma 1912-1967 *5
Leonard 1941-1942 *5
Mary 1883-1975 *2
Ruby 1888-1933 *2

MURPHY, Kathleen 1910-1910 *6
James 1882-1918 *6
Rose 1907-1918 *6

MUSSELMAN, Leslie -1919 *4

McARTHUR, Eyrle -1926 *4

McCULLY, Elizabeth 1852-1937 *2
Elizabeth 1881-1946 *2
Hugh 1885-1965 *2
Mary 1881-1976 *2

McDONALD, James 1872-1936 *2

McFADYEN, Nora 1911-1930 buried
in Kennedy

McNAUGHTON, Allan -1923 *4
Ward -1914 *4

NAGEL, Daniel 1880-1921 *3
Emilia 1887-1972 *3
Ferdinand 1882-1969 *3
Lydia 1882-1955 *3
Michael 1895-1954 *3

NEAL, Alfred 1889-1952 *2
Elizabeth 1890-1920 *2
Gertrude 1890-1953 *2

NIXON, Joseph 1885-1967 *2

NORBERG, Baby -1930 *4

NORTH, Evelyn 1918-1932 *2

OEHLERKING, Wilfred 1936-1969 *2
William 1886-1957 *2
Rosalie 1925-1928 *2

O'MALLEY, Annie 1873-1960 *6

ORLOWSKI, Rudolf 1881-1956 *3

OTTERSON, Amund 1884-1942 *2
Margot 1903-1964 *2

PAINE, Eber 1860-1930 *4

PALMER, D. Talmage 1888-1923 *2
Georgina -1976 *2
H.W. Beecher 1888-1949 *2
J. Lawson 1921-1935 *2
Marion *2

PANTEL, Albert 1881-1940 *5

PARKER, Geo -1929 *4
 PAUWELS, Matilda 1854-1931 *6
 PETERSON, Gladys 1900-1913 *3
 POBANTZ, Dale -1918 *2
 POTTER, Wesley 1882-1916 *2
 POTTS, Ann 1872-1954 *2
 William 1869-1960 *2
 PORRITT, Fatima -1929 *4
 PRESTON, Agnes -1918 *4
 RAUSCH, Elizabeth 1865-1947 *5
 Gottfried 1868-1942 *5
 Johan 1864-1922 *5
 Maria *5
 Victor 1897-1964 *5
 RIEDER, Ida 1927-1930 *5
 RINEHART, Louise 1891-1970 *2
 RIOUX, Andree 1903-1971 *6
 Francois 1886-1944 *6
 ROBINSON, John 1873-1933 *2
 William 1904-1966 *2
 ROBSON, Ann 1835-1913 *2
 ROGERS *2
 ROLLIE, Louise 1878-1912 *3
 RUSSELL, Augustine 1901-1922 *3
 RUTHERFORD, Vida 1913-1919 *2
 SAND, Robert -1926 *4
 SCHMIDT, Peter -1954 *3
 SCHWAGER, Baby 1935-1935 buried in
 Mossbank
 SCOTT, James 1885-1919 *3
 SENGBIEL, George 1913-1914 *3
 SEEMANN, Albert 1859-1928 *6
 Anna *6
 Benedict 1890-1965 *6
 Gerald *6
 Marie -1975 *6
 Peter 1927-1932 *6
 Theresia 1862-1947 *6
 SHEASBY, Bowler -1938 *4
 SINGBEIL, Adolph 1889-1959 *3
 Bertha 1869-1941 *3
 Gottfried 1883-1933 *3
 Julius 1864-1947 *3
 Lyle 1955-1955 *3
 Seigmond 1913-1914 *3
 SLAVIN, Ada 1900-1951 *2
 John 1855-1943 *6
 Martin 1856-1941 *6
 Thomas 1871-1971 *2
 SHAVE, Annie 1875-1914 *2
 John 1914-1915 *2
 SMITH, Baby ? -1915 *4
 Clayton 1915-1916 *1
 SKRATAAS, Oline 1863-1945 *2
 Oluf 1869-1956 *2
 Michael 1893-1944 *2
 SOLBERG, John 1875-1957 *2
 Mary 1878-1956 *2
 SOMMERVILLE, Christina -1919 *4
 William 1917-1918 *4
 SPANKO, Tony 1899-1969 *6
 SPEED, Mary 1887-1967 *2
 Reginald 1893-1961 *2
 STAMM, John 1879-1938 *1
 STEKLER, Pauline -1927 *3
 STEVENSON, Florence -1919 *2
 John -1915 *2
 STRANNA, Amund 1864-1918 *1
 STULBERG, Alvina 1888-1930 *5
 TALBERT, Baby *3
 Herbert -1923 *3
 TAUNT, Sulunnoise 1874-1961 *2
 TAYLOR, Baby -1933 *4
 David -1940 *4
 TETLOCK, Ernest 1890-1929 *4
 Lloyd 1924-1929 *4
 THOMAS, Charles 1881-1946 *2
 Edith 1892-1959 *2
 Harold -1914 *2
 THOMSON, Baby -1917 *2
 TILDEN, Laurence 1927-1919 *1
 TULHURST, Earl 1935-1957 *2
 Elmina 1912-1974 *2
 TOURNAT, George 1886-1974 *2
 TULLOCH, Gladstone -1916 *2
 WALTON, Joseph *2
 WATSON, Warren -1932 *4
 WEMERT, Joseph 1892-1967 *3
 WESTLAKE, Margaret 1846-1932 *6
 Margaret 1893-1957 *6
 Theresa 1883-1925 *6
 William 1850-1935 *6
 William 1883-1959 *6
 WILKEN, Baby -1937 *4
 WILKENS, Baby -1932 *4
 Ruth -1921 *4
 WILKINSON, Frankland -1916 *2
 WILLAN, Baby -1938 buried N $\frac{1}{2}$ -13-2-3
 WILLIAMS, Ella 1863-1940 *2
 David 1858-1934 *2
 WOIT, Albert 1883-1947 *3
 Augusta 1882-1957 *3

WOIT, Edward 1088-1958 *3
 Mathilde 1891-1948 *3
 WOOD, Alberta 1876-1961 *1
 William 1873-1939 *1
 Raymond 1910-1931 *1
 WUSCHKE, Adolf 1873-1950 *3
 Adolf 1885-1963 *3
 Gustav -1945 *3
 Natalie 1890-1944 *3
 Wayne 1961-1961 *3

WYNIA, Peter 1905-1969 *2
 ZADO, Baby (John) 1930-1931 *4
 Donald 1935-1936 *6
 Henrietta 1883-1961 *4
 Henry 1874-1942 *4
 ZARN, Bert 1879-1958 *3
 Lottie 1878-1937 *3
 ZUBEK, Tom -1941 *4

* * * * *

QUERY

BAILEY
 WILLIAMS..

Mrs. Irene Williams of 5620 SW 22nd St., #313, Topeka, Kansas 66614. Info on Harold BAILEY from Minnesota who homesteaded Weyburn ca 1911. Proprietor Weyburn Garage 1911-1912, died at Willow Bunch, Sask. Oct. 1912. Desire homestead entry and/or land record, cause and circumstances of death

* * * * *

QUERY

WOODS
 STAVELEY
 BOWMAN
 GLIDE

Arthur Woods, H.A. STAVELEY, Dr. Walter BOWMAN, probably all deceased, residents of Weyburn 1911-1912, GLIDE of Weyburn or Willow Bunch. Any data helpful. Contact name above.

* * * * *

QUERY

FAHEY
 WILLIAMS

Contact same as above. Frank or Francis FAHEY, born ca 1879 Wisconsin. Homesteaded near Macklin, Sask., to Saskatoon, Sask. ca 1931. Two children, Rosemary and Billy. William FAHEY Jr. born ca 1887, homesteaded Macklin, children Woodrow, Howard, Vern. Seek correspondence.

* * * * *

QUERY

PEACOCK
 DEG

Mrs. Zelma DEG of Box 741 Gravelbourg, Sask. Info on Mr. Mel PEACOCK of Weyburn, Sask. Died 1964 or 1965 of heart attack. d.o.b. ? ca 1905. Any information on wife's name, children's names, his father and mother's names and grandparents and great grandparents. Have you got a copy of "The Changing Years" of Vanguard, Sask.? I could send you a copy of the writ if you would like to have it.

NEWS AND NOTES

We received a brochure on the National Genealogical Society's Diamond Jubilee Conference in Washington, D.C. 14-17 August 1978. Sessions on many aspects of research in North America including the teaching of genealogy; Canadian aspects; Black studies; and, publications are only a few of the many listed. Registration fee \$125.00 to NGS conference, Box 19452 Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 20036.

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The Ontario Socceity's Conference will be held in Toronto 27-29 October 1978. The theme is "Sources in Ontario" and their seminars will deal exclusively with this idea.

For a list of topics, contact our secretary or Donald WILSON, Genealogical Studies, Sheridan College, Oakville, Ontario L6L 2L1.

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"The Craggs of Greenbank"

Georgina FANDREY, Box 292, Springside Saskatchewan, SOA 3V0 is making her family history available at \$12.00 per copy plus \$1.00 postage. Printed by Modern Press, Saskatoon, it is 6" x 9", 248 pages and includes photos, maps, drawings and charts. The soft cover design shows Greenbank England and Greenbank Canada. Order from the above address.

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There is a new publication from the U. of S. entitled "Understanding Western Canada's Land Survey System". In perhaps the simplest terms we have seen, this little gem is a must for anyone who encounters land grants in the west. \$2.00 from Box 22, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, S7N 0W0.

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We hear from Marion KEFFER of the OGS in Toronto that Donald WHYTE in Scotland is now able to resume work on the Scottish Dictionary of Emigrants to Canada.

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LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS
MARCH-APRIL 1978

- BELDEN (H) AND CO. Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Simcoe, Ont. and Hogg's map of the county of Simcoe. Simcoe farmer's directory. Cumming Atlas Reprints, 1975. 96 p. illus. maps ports. (purchase)
- BELDEN (H) AND CO. Belden's illustrated historical atlas of the county of Lambton, Ontario, 1880. Edited and Published with additions by Edward E. Phelps, 1973, 80 p. illus. maps ports. (purchase)
- DE BOO, J.A. Haraldiek. De Haan, 1973. 120 p. illus. coat-of-arms. Text in Dutch. (donated by Dirk Hoogeveen)
- GIESINGER, Adam. Bibliography of the AHSGR Archives and Historical Library, Greeley, Colorado, compiled by Adam Giesinger, Emma S. Haynes, Marie M. Olson with the cooperation of Esther Fromm. American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 1976. 48 p.
- JONASSON, Eric. Tracing your Icelandic family tree. Winnipeg, 1975. 51 1. maps (purchase)
- LEWIS, Arthur H. Lament for the Molly Maguires. Pocket Books, 1964. 278 p. (donated by Beverly Lenger)
- OLSON, Marie Miller. A bibliography on the Germans from Russia; material found in the New York Public Library. American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, 1976. 29 p.
- PAGE, (H.R.) & CO. Illustrated historical atlas of the counties of Lincoln & Welland, Ont. R. Cumming, 1971. 88 p. illus. maps ports. (purchase)
- PERSON, Helga. Order. Everton Publishers, 1973. 190 p. geneal. charts. (purchase)
- SANTHA, Paul. Three generations, 1901-1957; the Hungarian colony at Stockholm, Sask., 1959. 94 p. illus. ports. maps (donated by Bob Pittendrigh)
- SONDER, Margaret. The changing years, Vanguard. Privately printed, 1967. 36 p. (donated by Mrs. Zelma Deg)
- WALKER AND MILES. Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Peel Co. Reprint ed. Cumming Atlas Reprints, 1977. 76 p. illus. maps ports. (purchase)
- Bartholomew maps- world catalogue, 1977. Publishers catalogue for John Bartholomew & Sons Ltd., Edinburgh. (Includes ordering information for maps of Great Britain, Norway, some other areas of Europe, historical maps, world atlases)
- CANADIAN PLAINS RESEARCH CENTER. Prairie forum- V.1, no. 2-Nov., 1976; V.2, no. 1-May 1977 (purchase)
- German-Canadian yearbook, V.3. Toronto, Historical Society of Mecklenburg Upper Canada, 1976. Text in English and German. (donated by A. Becker)
- Irish telephone directory, 1977 (Covers subscribers in Dublin, city and county and also parts of Kildare, Meath, Wicklow counties) (donated by Jim Kinsman)

PERIODICALS

Alberta Genealogical Society-Ancestor Index-Oct. 1977
American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Newsletter-Nov. 1977
L'Ancêtre-June, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1977, Jan. 1978
The Augustan-July 1976, Sept. 1977
Black Hills Nuggets-Aug. 1977, Nov. 1977
Branches of Bruce & Grey-June, Sept., Nov., 1977
British Columbia Genealogist-Feb., May 1977
Canadian Plains Bulletin-May, Nov., 1977
Families O.G.S.-Nov. 1976, Feb. May 1977
The Genealogical Helper-July, Setp. 1977
Genealogical Library Quarterly-March 1977
Genealogical Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Historical Society-July 1976,
October 1976, Jan. 1977, April 1977
Generations, Manitoba Genealogical Society-July, Sept., Dec. 1977
Hamilton Branch, O.G.S.-Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. 1977, Jan., 1978
Heritage Review-N.D.H.S.G.R.-Sept. 1977, Dec. 1977
Kingston Branch, O.G.S.-May, June, Sept., 1977, Jan. 1978
Loyalist Gazette-Spring 1974, Spring 1975, Autumn 1975, Spring 1976, Autumn
1976, Spring 1977, Autumn 1977
Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadienne-Française-May, Aug., 1977
Mennonite Historian-March, Sept. 1977
National Genealogical Society Newsletter-July, Sept., Dec. 1977
National Genealogical Society Quarterly-Sept. 1977
Newsleaf, O.G.S. Newsletter- March, Sept. 1977
Oregon Genealogical Society Bulletin-Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. 1977, Jan. 1978
Ottawa Branch News, O.G.S.- June, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. 1977, Jan. 1978
R.E.A.D.-Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1977, Jan., Feb. 1978
Relatively speaking, Alberta Genealogical Society-June, Sept. 1977
Scottish Genealogist-June 1975, Sept. 1975, March 1976, March 1977, June
1977, Sept. 1977

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QUERY

FESSANT
PURDY

Mrs. Lorna C. PURDY of Box 902, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. SOG 150
states that her paternal grandparents by the name of FESSANT came to Guelph,
Ontario in 1841 from Manchester, England. She would like to hear from anyone
of that name or knowing anyone of that name in North America.

* * * * *

QUERY

MAIER
KELLER
MUNYAN
WORLEY

Mrs. Nita MUNYAN WORLEY of Box 363 Bonners Ferry Idaho, U.S.A. 83805
would like vital info. about parents of her grandmother, Marie MAIER, born
6 Aug. 1894 in Regina. Parents were John MAIER and Dorothea KELLER. Any
info on birth place and dates would be appreciated.

S.G.S. CEMETERY PROJECT

The following is the press release issued by our cemetery research group to Saskatchewan newspapers in an attempt to learn of abandoned burial spots. Should you be able to assist in this invaluable project, please communicate with Mrs. Zado.

"WE NEED YOUR HELP to preserve the family history contained on gravestones in our Saskatchewan cemeteries.

Cemetery stones bearing birth and death statistics for our early pioneers are vulnerable to time and vandals. Since vital statistics for this province are not complete prior to 1930, it is essential that all this data be retrieved while it is still available.

Cemetery recording has been an on-going project in Scotland, England and Ontario for a number of years. Since our history is short in comparison to these areas, the job before us should not be too difficult.

The S.G.S. is devoted to promoting the study of family history and to the preservation of family data in the province. To these ends, it has been involved in locating and recording all of the neglected and abandoned cemeteries province-wide and, in the case of the active cemeteries, to record burials prior to 1930.

The initial stage of this project located some 1300 cemeteries and resulted in approximately eighty of these being copied and submitted to the Society Cemetery File. As this file grows, more and more family historians will be able to request the information recorded from these gravestones.

The Society is concentrating on having Saskatchewan cemeteries recorded and is asking for help from interested individuals or organizations who will volunteer to record a good number of these cemeteries by 1980, our province's 75th birthday.

Are there cemeteries in YOUR Rural Municipality or town that you would like to record and place on file with the Society? YOU would be preserving an important aspect of the history of your family, your town, your municipality and your province!

For locations of the unrecorded cemeteries in your Rural Municipality as well as a guide for cemetery recording, contact Mrs. Phyllis Zado, Provincial Co-Ordinator, S.G.S. Cemetery Project, Box 1894, Regina, Saskatchewan, S4P 3E1. Please give the number and name of you R.M."

NOTES AND NEWS

Minto, Manitoba is compiling a book of the early days of Minto and the surrounding area. If you have information about early settlers of the area of their descendents, please write to Mrs. Jean FLEWITT of Minto, Manitoba.

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The University of British Columbia is hosting an International Symposium and Seminar on "New Perspectives in Family History, Genealogy and Local History" 10-14 July 1978. Topics are: research in North America and Europe; utilising libraries, archives, etc. Additional data from Box 69462 Vancouver, B.C. V5K 4W6.

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The Scottish Genealogy Society's 25th Anniversary Conference will be held in Edinburgh, 25-27 August 1978 with the topic being "Family History in Scotland Today and Tomorrow". Contact the Society at 21 Howard Place, Edinburgh, Scotland EH3 SJY.

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There is another new book on the market for those interested in family history entitled Research for your Roots, Angus BAXTER, MacMillan of Canada. Unlike other books mentioned in our periodical, this book has nothing of merit. It is incredible that the author would purport to have knowledge on Canadian history and geography and then so openly demonstrate that he does not. How can we recommend this book so full of misinformation?-

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CRAWFORD
JOHNSTON

QUERY

Mrs. Madge CRAWFORD of Box 25 Rouleau, Sask. S0G 4H0 would like to have further information on her father-in-law William CRAWFORD b. in Stayner, Simcoe City Ont. and came west with her parents who filed for homestead in 1901. He filed in 1904. Wm.'s wife Mary JOHNSTON died and he re-married and left the area not to be heard from again. Any info appreciated.

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HOGAN
NESBITT

QUERY

Mrs. J.F. NESBITT, British Monomark Mail Bureau, (KLCZ), London W.C.I., England would like to obtain the birth place, and name of parents of Mrs. Florence HOGAN who died in Moose Jaw, Sask. in the early part of this century soon after WW I. Any help appreciated.

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FAMILY UNIT

CHART NO. _____

HUSBAND _____

Son of _____
and Wife _____
Birth Date _____
Place of Birth _____
Death Date _____
Place of Death _____
Residence _____
Occupation _____
Church _____
Other Wives _____
Date of Marriage _____

WIFE _____

Daughter of _____
 and Wife _____
 Birth Date _____
 Place of Birth _____
 Death Date _____
 Place of Death _____
 Residence _____
 Occupation _____
 Church _____
 Other Husbands _____
 Place of Marriage _____

[illegible]

SOURCES:

PEDIGREE CHART

CHART NO. _____

Continued
On Chart

Sources And References
On Reverse

Number 1 On This Chart
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ALABAMA COURT POWER 0001979

2

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TRANSLATIONS FROM CHEMICAL SOCIETY, NOV 1994, REANA, 84P 331

Compiler

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Date _____

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FROM THE SOCIETY AT 50 FOR \$2.50

