



Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

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BULLETIN



Facing Up To The Long-Term Future of Your Genealogy Society

Somewhere in Saskatchewan

“Only Two Empty Hands”: On the Settlement of the German Bohemians in Bukovina

Helping you research your family history around the world.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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No Refund for entries not found.

All Research Policies Are Subject to Change Should Costs Increase.

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Researches - some are not detailed in full and some are not listed below. A complete list is available on our web site <http://www.saskgenealogy.com> or contact us for a brochure. Researches paid by cheque will be processed when the cheque has cleared through the bank. Basic searches can take up to 4 to 6 weeks from this time. Researches paid by cash, money order, Visa or MasterCard will be processed immediately. All Research Results will be e-mailed. Provide a valid e-mail address. Paper copies will be sent on request only. An additional fee of \$7.00 will be charged for processing and postage.

Basic Search of Saskatchewan Records

\$50 per person/couple. The SGS will do a basic search of Saskatchewan sources. We require a given name and surname AND if possible, a Saskatchewan location. Sources searched: Homestead index & file / Obituary index / Cemetery index & file / Local histories / Newspaper index / SRI / Census Index (1891, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916) / Family Histories (SGS Library Catalogue).

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- ◆ Indian and Metis Sources - \$65 per family
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- ◆ New Brunswick Newspapers - Vital Statistics (1784-1881) - \$7 per name (3 year search)
- ◆ Householders Index for Griffith Valuations in Ireland 1845-1867 - \$25 per hour; minimum charge \$12 per ½ hour
- ◆ Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, Volumes 1-67 - \$12 per person or family searched per year. *Ask for brochure.*
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- ◆ Analysis & Research Plan - \$50 per family of origin. Will provide a professional analysis of the information given and will develop a plan for further research.
- ◆ Godfrey Memorial Library - \$5 per name per record & location.
- ◆ Ancestry/Find My Past - \$10 per name per record & location.

See our website for a complete list of researches.

EFFECTIVE: July 1, 2011

FAMILY SEARCH WORKSHOP

Learn to exploit the world's largest genealogical collection!

Saturday, September 22, 2012, 9:30 AM

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 1429 10th Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

9:00 AM	Registration		
9:30 AM	Overview of the Church's Family History resources, Deanna Bullock		
	Session 1	Session 2	Session 3
10:30 AM	Family histories, journals and writing your story, with reference to Research Wiki, one of the Family Search Tools	Keeping the Lost Found - - Organizational Tools	Family Search - finding your family member, using Family Search to link to other search tools
11:30 AM	Repeat above	Repeat above	Repeat above
12:30 PM	Lunch and Speaker		
1:30 PM	Indexing	Research Courses to build your skills	Microfilm system and other tools and toys
2:30 PM	Repeat above	Repeat above	Repeat above
3:30 PM	Using the Premium Sites, Deanna Bullock		

Website: <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~sksgs/workshop2012.html>

Cost: \$60, incl. Lunch.

Door Prize 9-class voucher from NIGS

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

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

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

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Membership is for the current calendar year at \$40.00 Regular family, \$50.00 Value-Added, \$25.00 Regular Student (up to age 22), \$30.00 Value-Added Student (up to age 22) or \$12 per issue.

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Deadline for the next issue of the *Bulletin* is October 15, 2012. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

President's Letter

BY: VERNA THOMPSON



Life is full of twists and turns and coincidences.

My grandmother, May Ethel Tyler, arrived in Montreal from Liverpool, England on July 30, 1910. She sailed on the *Virginian*, a ship of the famous Allan Line with offices in London, England and Montreal.

She married my grandfather the same day; in May, 1911, my mother, Doreen Helen Jones was born. In June, 1912, grandmother and mother sailed on another Allan Lines ship, the *Victorian*, bound for England.

In later years, Grandmother often talked about sighting wreckage from the Titanic still floating on the North Atlantic.

By coincidence, It was the *Virginian*, the ship she originally sailed to Canada on, that picked up the Titanic's first distress signal. The captain wired head office in Montreal for permission to alter course to go to the ship's rescue.

This is how the message that the Titanic had hit an iceberg was received in Montreal. The information was immediately passed on to *The Montreal Gazette's* marine reporter, making *The Gazette* the first newspaper in the world to learn of the disaster.

In Montreal recently for a series of appointments, we found ourselves with an unexpected free day. We had a list of places we wanted to go as time allowed, so called our favorite cab driver and set out.

First stop was the former office of the Allan Line. Situated on a corner in Old Montreal where three streets meet, Rue de la Commune, Rue Saint-Pierre and Rue Marguerite D'Youville, the building is, as one would expect, within easy walking distance of the harbour where the company's ships would have docked.

After a photo session, it was off to Saint Remi on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River to view the final resting place of former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

Having viewed the mausoleum where several generations of the Trudeau family have been laid to rest, we wandered through the cemetery. Several graves had white signs on them held in place by thick string.

Curious, I checked out one of the signs: these were left by a genealogical researcher looking for assistance in tracing the family lines of the people buried in those particular plots.

The signs were encased in plastic so protected from the weather and the string should not harm the stones. I hadn't seen this done before and thought it an ingenious idea.

The representatives of these settlers were Georg Hellingner, Christoph Reichhardt, and Johannes Schaffhauser; they negotiated the terms with the local authorities in Solka under which their compatriots were to be settled along the Humora River and established the village of Boureni (Bori) – today incorporated into Gura Humorului. This was the first German Bohemian agricultural village in Bukovina.

Soon after the founding of the German-Bohemian village of Lichtenberg in 1835, the Bukovina Imperial and Royal District Administration advised the Prachin District Office (Bohemia) temporarily to suspend immigration to Bukovina, since they could not accommodate anyone in view of the impending winter. Nonetheless, on December 28, 1835 a sizeable group again reported [to Solka].

In March 1837 the Bukovina District Administration advised that several hundred families "could be accommodated in the desolate forested sections near Stulpikany and in the upper Humora Valley." Simultaneously German-speaking Slovakian foresters from the Lower Zips (*Gründler Land*) were to be settled there. In September of the same year sixty-one "applicants for settlement" registered [with the District Administration], which directed them to the already extant forest community of Bori.

As already mentioned, the economic conditions of the German-Bohemians were in many ways more difficult than that of the Zipsers, who had been settled on the slopes of the eastern Carpathians as lumberers, rafters and miners – and the so-called Swabians, most of whom had gotten good farm land in the vicinity of Radautz and Suceava. As Raimund Friedrich Kaindl notes of the German Bohemians in his 1902 publication, *Deutsche Arbeit in der Bukowina*,

their lot was in many ways more difficult than that of the others who had been settled as farmers. Aside from the fact that they got their land only after years of struggle and privation, they by far never received the [promised] compensation. They got neither travel money or other financial endowments and were left to their own resources for the acquisition of farm equipment, livestock, and the like. All they got were raw materials for the construction of their houses.

But the German Bohemians were not only farmers – and in conclusion mention should again be made – they were famous glaziers and their artistic products were sold in all Bukovina and also in Moldavia. The contributions should be pointed out of German Bohemian lumbermen, carpenters, and other craftsmen, especially those in the region of Fürstenthal and Mardzina, who proved to be ambitious and talented workers. As the Zipser author Johann Schneider-Freudenthal (died 1977) noted in his memoirs: "The Bohemians are different from us because they can work when they have nothing to eat or drink, only two empty hands."

* * *

“Only Two Empty Hands”: On the Settlement of the German Bohemians in Bukovina

BY: CLAUS STEPHANI (Baldham/Munich, Germany)

“Nur zwaa leere Händ . . .”: Über die Besiedlung der Deutschböhmern in der Bukowina.” *Neuer Weg* (Bukarest), trans. Sophie A. Welisch, Vol. 31, No. 9469, Oct. 30, 1979, p. 6.

After the annexation of Bukovina by Austria (1775), German officials came to the area, settling in the cities of Radautz, Sereth, Suceava and filling various positions in the administration and in public life; these people were mostly Austrians, German Bohemians and Germans from Galicia. In the eight and ninth decades of the 18th century larger groups of settlers – Zipsers, Saxons, German Bohemians, Swabians -- founded a number of settlements, as for example Fundu Fieru near Jakobeni (Eisenthal am Eisenbach) 1784, Cirlibaba Vechi (Mariensee) 1797, Cirlibaba Nouă (Ludwigsdorf) 1797/98, and others.

Before the first glass installations were built in southern Bukovina, Moldavia and Walachia imported their glass wares primarily from Bohemia, Silesia and northern Italy; thus, one hoped to win significant markets. As early as 1782 glaziers from the region of Göttingen, whom Johann Kamm, a glazier from Waldheim in Bohemia, had recruited for settlement in Galicia, were brought to the region of Crasna (Krassna); nonetheless, two years would pass before the settlement of Glājāria (Althütte) could be established. Thus “because of oral commitments of pay and accommodations”—sizeable groups of German Bohemian specialists came to Althütte. When in time larger areas of forest were laid bare and wood transport became difficult, the glass installation of Glājāria Nouă (Neuhütte) was built in the Tschudin forest where again German Bohemian glaziers settled. [By this time] the inhabitants of Althütte had also begun to take up agriculture. The third glass works arose in 1797 in the vicinity of the Putna monastery – likewise with the help of German Bohemian immigrants. Most of the workers came from the old Galician glass factories of Lubatschow, which had earlier closed shop. The settlement of Glājāria Putna (Putnerhütte, Hütte Putnathal) remained operational for thirty years. A fourth glass works was established near the famed pottery town of Marginea (Mardschina), also through German Bohemian glaziers; it received the name of Voivodeasa (Fürstenthal).

Of significance, however, was the number of German Bohemian immigrants who began arriving in the third decade of the 19th century – contemporary documents call it a “migration wave”–, since over twenty different “settlement recruiters were operating in Bohemia.” On June 16, 1835 seventy-three families appeared at the Imperial and Royal Office of Economics in Solka for settlement on state lands of which fifty-four came from the Prachin district [in the Bohemian Forest] – from Langendorf, Seewiesen, Sattelberg, Rehberg, Unterreichenstein, and others.

The German-Bohemian settlers, who reported to Solka in June 1835, were for the most part craftsmen and farmers; among them were five lumbermen, four weavers, two butchers, two masons, and one each [with the profession of] carpenter, cooper, baker, welder, wheelwright, and tailor.

Back home (after sunny days in Montreal and Ottawa) we’re fighting with the results of 85km winds, mud and tall grass, rain, bedding plants that are getting awfully straggly and paperwork galore.

Once we’re back to what passes for normal in our household, we will be dealing with some of the twists and turns in our own genealogy.

Over the summer I also plan to be in touch with as many of the branches as possible to catch up with what is happening at the local level across the province and to discuss ways in which the board and the central office might be of more service to the grassroots sections of our organization.

* * *

Editor's Notes

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE- PORTER

Executive Director



Welcome to the new format for the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society *Bulletin*.

It seems many genealogical societies are facing the same dilemma these days – lack of funding. One way to reduce our expenditures was to review our programs. We are looking ways to streamline these programs and make them more efficient. The *Bulletin* has fallen victim to this review. The *Bulletin* has been reduced to a smaller format and will be issued three times a year (April, August and December) rather than the four issues we previously had.

Although the *Bulletin* is less frequent and of reduced size, it will still contain valuable and informative articles and items.

We hope that you will enjoy the new *Bulletin*.

We continue to look for articles and bits of information that will help our readers move forward with their research. We wish to thank the College of Certified Saskatchewan Genealogists who have provided two members to our new Editorial Committee. As well we wish to thank Rene Stock and Bev Gutenberg for offering to be part of this committee. If you are interested in participating in this committee please contact the SGS office.

* * *

Facing Up To the Long-Term Future of Your Genealogy Society

The following is a Plus Edition article written by and copyright by Dick Eastman. Please Do not forwards this article on to others without the author's permission. Permission has been granted by Dick Eastman.

Note: This article contains several personal opinions.

I travel a lot and I spend a lot of time with officers and members of many genealogy societies. Most everywhere I go I hear stories of societies that are shrinking in size and even a few stories of societies that are struggling to maintain their existence. Even amongst all this "doom and gloom," I do hear a few rare stories of genealogy societies that are thriving and growing larger. Not only are they attracting more members, but these few societies are also offering more and more services to their members with each passing year.

Why do the majority of societies flounder while a handful succeed?

I hear all sorts of "reasons" why societies are shrinking these days. I suspect that many are not true reasons but merely "shoot from the hip" excuses. Common excuses include, "it's completion from the internet" or "It's the economy" or "People just aren't interested anymore".

To be sure, competition and economic difficulties and even lack of interest exist everywhere. If society members and officers do nothing to offset these factors, inertia sets in, and societies suffer. However, these factors affect all societies. Why that is some societies thrive while others are shrinking?

I think the answer is a combination of many factors. However, some of the causes and perhaps some of the solutions become obvious when we look at history. Our ancestors witnessed and perhaps participated in similar problems years ago in other industries. Indeed, in recent years, even those of us alive today have seen similar declines and occasional reversals in a number of business endeavors. Perhaps the answer to future growth of your genealogy society may be found by first looking back at the history of similar problems in other fields of endeavor.

Here is the first question to ponder: What happened to all the railroads in North America?

In the 1800s the railroad industry was a growth business. In some ways it was like today's Internet businesses. Consumers couldn't get enough of the railroads' "product": convenient and easy travel. People traveled to places they had never visited before, even if only to visit relatives in another state. Corporations also rushed to send their products by rail because it was cost effective to do so.

Most every year, investors created newer and more efficient locomotives. First it was steam, and then it was petrol, then diesel. Times were good, and America had a bright, rail based future.

or elsewhere this census release will be very helpful if you had relatives and ancestors who lived in the US in the 1940s. Remember to check often in the indexes for your people eventually it will be completed, by various companies and volunteer individuals.

Happy Hunting!!

* * *



Cover Photo

R-A 3409-1

A "typical" home at Cannington Manor, located in southeast Saskatchewan and is a Provincial Historic Park. To learn about this unique settlement "google" Cannington Manor.

From Saskatchewan Settlement Experience website, Saskatchewan Archives Board.

Arrival of the 1940 US Federal Census

BY: TAMMY TIPLER-PRIOLO BAsc, PLCGS © 5 April 2012

The Ancestor Investigator is also the Ancestor Whisperer!

www.ancestorinvestigator.com, info@ancestorinvestigator.com.



By now, many or most of you would have heard of census records. We have all had to fill one out at some point in our lives. The government takes census to get a better picture of the population. With such information provided on a census, the government can figure out specific needs in different communities. In Canada, we can find federal census records starting in 1851 and up to 1911. In the western part of the country, you can find the 1906 and 1916 census and in Newfoundland, their census viewing reaches into the 1940s. In the USA, federal census records have been available for public viewing up to 1930. Census records in Canada are released to the public after 92 years and in the US after 70 years.

In Canada we are unable to look at the 1921 census as of yet, however the US government has just released the 1940 census into the public domain. In preparation for this, various websites have been frantically scanning this census to make it available to genealogists everywhere. Places like Familysearch.org, Ancestry.com, Archives.com and FindMyPast.com are all working to provide the scanned images as quickly as possible. Indexing will follow and as states are completed, they are being offered to the genealogy world for viewing. There will be places to view these images for free and it will be well worth a look as the information on this census is chalked full of rich information.

The 1940 US Population schedule is the 16th census for the United States. It gives the location of the census, in other words it supplies Ward, Township, County and State. If an institution such as a hospital or prison have been enumerated it will list the name. Each household is grouped together, thus you have the name of the head of household and the name of all other individuals residing in the household on the 2 April 1940. These individuals are identified as to the relationship they have with the head of household. As well, all individuals of the household have been categorized into sex, color or race (including White, Negro, Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hindu, Korean and other), age at last birthday, marital status, education, place of birth, residence on 1 April 1940, over 14 years old employment status, occupation, and industry of occupation. As well, there is a separate section for supplementary questions for two specific individuals listed on that particular schedule. This means possibly extra information available for two ancestors. This supplementary section asks about language spoken at home in earliest childhood, whether the individual is a veteran, information about social security, usual occupation and usual industry of occupation. There is a specific section in this supplemental part about married women or women who have been married. It asks if the woman has been married more than once, what age the woman was when she married and number of child this woman had, not including stillbirths.

Such a treasure trove of information on one's ancestors should be very helpful in gather clues for the family tree. The National Archives <http://1940census.archives.gov/> is a good place to start when trying to locate the 1940 census records and to learn more about this latest genealogical tool released to all. Whether you live in the US, Canada

So what happened? Why isn't North America blanketed in rail routes today? Why doesn't everyone commute to work on the railroad?

Today, the railroad companies are a shell of what they once were. Why? Because the automobile came along and ran them into the ground.

Senior managers at railroad companies seemed to believe "we are in the railroad business". In fact, they were really in the transportation business, but few executives realized that. A very few railroads expanded over the years into bus lines, trucking companies, and allied transportation business.

One company provides a perfect example: Railway Express. This company specialized in brokering and delivering railroad freight, mostly smaller packages that required much less than a full box car for transportation. This was a "railroad company" that eventually was driven to bankruptcy by a newer company that saw the true business was delivering packages (parcels) by whatever means made sense. United Parcel Service. The new company, usually called "UPS," seems to have done quite well by delivering packages by rail, truck, and airline. In short, the company succeeded, not by limiting its service, but by doing "whatever it takes".

The overwhelming majority of railroad companies tried to remain just that: railroad companies. Then they wondered, "What happened to all the customers?"

Let's fast forward a few years and look at another business: newspapers. Again, newspapers used to be multi-million dollar businesses that most everyone respected. They were the primary resource of news and information for most citizens. A very common question was "Have you seen the paper today?" When was the last time anyone asked that question?

The newspaper business was almost an exact repeat of the railroad business. New competition arose from radio television, internet, and a host of small electronic devices. Even bloggers are competition to newspapers. Generally speaking, the new competition has been cheaper, faster, and more flexible, able to change quickly to meet the customers' demands.

The result was predictable: stodgy, old newspaper companies with inflexible management started losing business. Customers abandoned those companies where management said "we are a newspaper business". Yet a few forward thinking managers said "we are in the news and information business", and they survived by adopting the methods of the new competitors. A very small number of newspapers, such as USA Today, adopted modern business methods and built upon their strengths: dozens of reporters, editors, advertising departments, and more. They built multi media organizations capable of delivering news entertainment to their customers, wherever and whenever those customers wanted it.

I will suggest that it makes no difference how a news story is delivered to a customer. One (slow) method is to print it on paper and send it out via overnight trucks to be sold in stores and newsstands. Another is to broadcast the same story on radio and television. Perhaps still better is to place the story on a website where customers can retrieve it whenever they wish. Another option is to build it into an RSS newsfeed where customers can access it via a newsreader.

The **PRODUCT** is news and information, and that is important. The **DELIVERY METHOD** is paper or broadcast media or Internet. I will suggest that delivery methods are important, but never as important as the product. The product is **INFORMATION** and companies in the information business have a better chance of survival than those companies that believe they are in the newspaper business.

Let's look at a third example, although one with a very different ending. Apple started in the computer business 30 years ago at about the same time as did Microsoft and a few dozen other personal computer companies. Some built hardware: a few created software. A very few, including Apple, tried to do both. In fact Apple floundered for a few years as the company's managers tried to become the best and most successful computer company in the industry. By most standards of measure, the Apple executives failed. Sales were down and continued to drop every year. At one time Apple was close to bankruptcy.

Apple's board of directors then re-hired Steve Jobs. He was a founder of the company but left to pursue other opportunities. Newly-Re-hired Steve Jobs was given one objective: turn the company around. He was given free rein to do whatever he thought was best.

The rest is history.

Even today, Apple does not build as many personal computers as some of its competitors and does not produce as much software as its biggest competitors. Yet Apple is now more profitable than any other company, even more profitable than Microsoft. How is this possible? There are a number of reasons, but the biggest seems to be that Apple stopped being computer company years ago. Instead, Apple is now the world's leading PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY COMPANY.

To be sure, Apple does make a significant amount of income from sales of personal computers. However, that revenue is not as big as the money derived from the sales of personal music players, cell phones, and tablet devices. Apple also produces devices to stream movies and television programs across the internet. The same company even sells battery chargers. Indeed, this is no longer a computer company.

Apple failed as a personal computer company, but it became wildly successful as a personal technology company.

Better than other tech company, Apple paid attention to trends of what consumers want, and they were never afraid to experiment with other products.

Some of these products failed miserably, but others succeeded far beyond anyone's expectations. The result is the most profitable company in the industry with more money in the bank than the gross national product of many countries.

The railroad moguls of days past said "We're in the railroad business!" "When they should have said "We're in the transportation business". Newspaper managers used to say they ran newspaper companies when they should have been managing news and entertainment companies,"

Linda Calvin brought two "Shop Time Books" of David Calvin, her grandfather, who used them as account books listing what wages he had made and what he spent, lists, names etc. David came March 1906 from Ireland to Orangeville, Ontario where he worked for a farmer for two years. He helped out with showing cattle at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. He came to Moose Jaw and worked for a farmer at Tuxford who told him to get land with water on it or very near to it. He came to Hazenmore area and found land with Pinto Creek running through it in the spring of 1909. He worked in Moose Jaw during the winter while proving up his homestead and used the Shop Time Books then.

Alice Achter brought several paper documents concerning Johannes Albert Knudsen or John Knutson (when he came to United States) and this is her father. John came on the ship "Oscar" from Copenhagen 28 Feb 1915 and showed up on "Alien Passengers for the U.S. Immigration Office". He came from Denmark to a brother in Red Wing, Minnesota. Several family members have worked in the Red Wing shoe factory over the years. "Alien Registration for the City of Red Wing" show John arrived in the US at New York City on 13 March 1915, 22 years old, single, butter maker for Red Wing creamery. He married in Minnesota. "Border Crossing from United States to Canada at North Portal, SK, 1908-1935" show John was 30 years old, crossed 7 July 1926, by highway Alice says probably driving his Model A Ford, had \$360 and was coming to Bruce Coleman's at Aneroid. His "Naturalization" in 1944 show his address had changed from Hazenmore to Aneroid. Alice mother, Laila Knutson nee Coleman came by rail in March 1927 and she had \$25. This was on the "Border Crossing at North Portal, Saskatchewan" paper.

Esther Calvin brought two photos of men and gave their stories. John Hall, her father, came from Ireland prior to 1900 on "Laurentian" to Peterborough, Ontario. The trip took 10 days. From Ontario he went to Detroit for seven years where he worked in machine shop and two brothers joined him. He homesteaded (2-6-9 W3) south of Hazenmore area in 1910. He worked in woods in Prince Albert area during the winter while proving his homestead. He had built a sod barn which held 11 horses and in later years it was destroyed by a prairie fire. Esther's maternal grandparents, James and Mary Wells and family, came in covered wagon in 1911 from Bloomfield, Ohio and arrived at North Dakota in August. Mary's brother and family came in another covered wagon. The wagons and horses were put on the train and they came to Morse, where they were unloaded from train and headed out for 72 miles to homestead 18 miles south of Hazenmore. John Hall heard children's voices so rode over to investigate and met his future wife whom he married three years later.

As we celebrated Saskatchewan's Family History Month, we look to the future. Della Sanders displayed a photo of her newest descendent, an adorable 3 week old grandson.

* * *

Grasslands Branch Report

BY: DELLA SANDERS

In conjunction with Family History Month, our theme for this meeting was our immigrant or otherwise ancestor to Saskatchewan. We had a show and tell.

Delores Bouffard brought Ferdinand Morrissette, her great grandfather, homestead papers. She had learnt many dates and facts for further research from this record. The Morrissettes' immigrated from France to Cap Sante, Quebec in the mid 1600's. About 1875, Ferdinand and 2 brothers worked on a boat in Lake Superior, Ontario. When they reached the shore of the United States they decided to stay there, eventually settling in Wisconsin. Ferdinand married an American girl Eudoxie Roy, and they had 11 children (1 died at birth). They settled at Somerset, Wisconsin. As the 4 sons got older, it was obvious that 85 acres of land wasn't enough. He applied for a homestead south of Ferland, Saskatchewan in 1909 and in 1910, at the age of 60, packed up 14 people heading to Saskatchewan. One married daughter stayed in the United States. My grandmother, Josephine Arsenault, was also married but came with her husband, John and 2 small sons. One son died of diphtheria at Mortlach, Saskatchewan after getting off the train from Winnipeg. The trek from Mortlach took 10 days. Ferdinand applied for a post office wanting to name it Somerset but the name was refused so he chose Summercove. My mother, Geraldine (Arsenault) Clermont was the first baby born in the area.

Beverley Switzer brought a wicker suitcase of Julianna Sohoda, her mother. This was brought on Cunrad Line ship when she came to Canada as an 8 year old coming from Hungary. She came with her mother and sister. Julianna's father had emigrated to Saskatchewan a year earlier. Julianna turned 92 years old April 16, 2012. Bev also brought a tooled leather pocket book with cards of Guri Flaata, her grandmother. Guri was a widow in Norway. Three older sons had come to Saskatchewan and homesteaded so she came with four daughters and one son and took out a homestead. Her homestead was at NW18-3-8W3 which is at Wideview southwest of present day Mankota. The cards in the pocket book were:

- 1.) Manifest sheet
- 2.) ID card for government at port of arrival in Canada – third class-name of ship Bergensfjord sailing from Kristiania on 4 June 1916
- 3.) Inspection card.

On back of all cards, they say to guard carefully as you are going to have to show them later on in voyage. I think she guarded them very well as they are still in very good shape 96 years later.

Maggie Brown brought a letter dated May 16, 1912 written for Johannes Chmielewski or John Malasky, her grandfather John came from West Prussia to The United States in the late 1800s. He married in the United States, moved to North Dakota, moved to Maple Creek and homesteaded in 1912, and then moved to Sceptre in 1915 and homesteaded again. The letter was written asking for an extension on his homestead duties till October 1912 and explaining his situation – his wife was going to be ill about 18 of August and had trouble with her afterbirth and he did not want to take her out to homestead away from the doctor.

Steve Jobs and Apple got this right by saying, "we're not a personal computer company; we're a technology company".

So what does this mean for Genealogy society? Are they societies, or are they providers of genealogy information and education and other services?

First, let's stop calling them "societies". That is a very narrow term that encourages members and officers alike to narrow their focus. We need to look at a bigger picture. Perhaps we should call them "genealogy organizations" or invent some other term that better describes the myriad of services possible. Such services can include

1. Education
2. Publishing (on paper as well as electronic publishing)
3. Travel services to local and distant repositories or even to " the old country"
4. Lobbying service
5. Fraternal organization services, somewhat like the Elks and lions or Masons or other fraternities and sororities, all working towards common public service goals
6. And perhaps the most important of all: entertainment

Probably not all genealogy organizations need to perform all these activities, but I will suggest that most organizations need to perform at least several of the above. Like Steve Jobs' experience at Apple, some of these services will flounder and become miserable failures. Chalk those up as "learning experiences". All you want to make sure the **majorities** of the organization's efforts succeed and generate enough revenue to help sustain the organization.

Most societies already perform educational activities for members and sometimes for non-members. All we can do is to expand this.

Publishing is performed by many societies today although often in limited booklets that are published only on paper and not well advertised nationwide. Yet today technology allows for electronic publishing at far lower costs than older methods of printing books. Shouldn't we be placing all genealogy publications online and making them available to anyone and everyone worldwide for a modest fee? Or will we continue to act like newspapers?

Travel services can be a major service for members. How many of your organization's a member have ever visited the state historical society Library? Or nearby university archives? Organize a trip! A trip doesn't always have to involve airfare to distant locations: a local visit can be just as valuable for members.

Lobbying is perhaps one of the greatest needs of genealogy organization today. We are under constant pressure from well meaning, but ignorant, legislators to limit access to the very records we depend upon. Genealogy organizations need to make sure that legislators understand that identity theft is not a factor when looking at death records from many years ago. In short we need to lobby.

Speaking of members, do services have to be restricted to members? Why not make all services available to the general public? Sure, you might offer discounts to members,

but restrict items” as a benefit to membership” rarely benefits anyone. The best advertising to attract new member’s is to let non-members use the organization’s present service, although perhaps at a slightly higher price than what members pay. Some of these "outsiders” will be motivated to join. The remainder at least will have added to the organization’s treasury.

The above only “scratches the surface” . I am sure you and your associates can create a longer list of worthwhile activates. We need to exist, thrive, and even grow in a high tech world of instant communications and collaboration. We cannot sit back and complain of competition from the internet. “Instead, we need to embrace the internet and every form of technology and use all these tools to further our own interests. My prediction: many genealogy societies will continue to shrink and will eventually die. Genealogy “organizations” with a broad outlook will expand and become influencers within the new method of delivering services will expand and become influencing within the genealogy world.

Where will you and your society fit into all of this.

* * *



Autobiography of J. E. R. Ramsey A Sketch of My Life

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has book that contains autobiographies that were written for a History 1 Class at the University of Saskatchewan in 1911. Here is one of the autobiographies.

My earliest recollections are of a happy home in the city of Toronto where I was the oldest of a family of five boys. School life and boys’ games occupied most of the time which was not devoted to lending my Mother a helping hand, which training in household mysteries I have found to be of great practical value.

In the course of time my Father was attracted by the boom in the Great North West; a trip West resulted in an infatuation with the country that caused him to settle down, my Mother and her five boys following within a year. The transition from city to country life, though novel was not agreeable, till the charms of ponies and saddles lead us to undertake ranching on a small scale. For a time we were satisfied, but when the disagreeable features of this undertaking presented themselves we were glad to surrender the herding of cattle for the more prosaic farm.

Till this time I was under the influence of the parental roof, now a change came in an opportunity to enter a dry store. For the first time I was on my own resources, and without restraint I followed a crowd who delighted to introduce me into a wider knowledge of society and life. The freedom I enjoyed lead me to investigate most that came in my way. At the end of two years I went home, wiser in the ways of the world, one of the important events judging by its consequences, that have come into my life.

Within a coupe of years the influence of a missionary lead me to decision for Christ and the new environment with church work gave an entirely new direction to the course of my life. A short time later I felt a call to preach, resulting in examinations and acceptance by the Methodist Church, as a candidate for the Ministry. On my first circuit I experienced to the full the benefit of an early training in cooking, washing, etc, as I was compelled to keep hatch. The second year I was stationed close to Saskatoon with the opportunity of attending the Saskatchewan University, hence this essay for the Professor in History.

* * *

Regina	PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1 Contact: Gale Shawcross at (306) 789-5949 E-mail: sgsregina@gmail.com / Website: http://www.rootsweb.com/~cantbrsgs/ Meet 4th Tues. (except June to Aug. & Dec.) 7:00 pm at SGS Library, 1514 11th Avenue
Saskatoon	PO Box 21028, Saskatoon SK S7H 5N0 Contact: Rene Stock (306) 374-8507 E-mail: rene@stockfamily.ca / Website: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~sksgs/ Meet 3rd Thurs. (except July and Aug.) 7:00 pm at Albert Community Centre, 610 Clarence Avenue S., 3rd floor
South-East	PO Box 795, Carnduff, SK S0C 0S0 Contact: Lynette Lang at (306) 482-3378 / E-mail: cl.lang@sasktel.net OR Evelyn Dreher at (306) 483-2865 / E-mail: medreher@sasktel.net Meet 4th Mon. (except June to Aug. & Dec.) 7:30 pm alternating at Oxbow & Carnduff Public Library
Swift Current	321 North Railway Street East, Swift Current SK S9H 1C6 Contact: Joanne Jensen at (306) 773-0280 E-mail: jensen@sasktel.net Meet 4th Mon. (except June to Aug. & Dec.) 7:00 pm at the above address (basement)
West Central	PO Box 472, Eston SK S0L 1A0 Contact: Gail Milton at (306) 962-3382 E-mail Verna Thompson: tomgra@sasktel.net Meet 3rd Tues. (April to June & Sept. to Nov.) 9:30 am at Wheatland Regional Library
Weyburn	PO Box 66, Griffin SK S0C 1G0 Contact: Lorna Bossenberry at (306) 861-1816 / E-mail: bossenberry@sasktel.net OR Ilene Johnston at (306) 848-0941 / E-mail: ilenel@accesscomm.ca Website: http://www.weyburnbrsgs.com/ Meet 3rd Tues. (except July & Aug.) 6:30 pm at Weyburn Public Library (Meeting Room)
Yorkton	30 Pinkerton Bay, Yorkton SK S3N 3C9 Contact: Dawn Peturson at (306) 783-0182 / E-mail: ammadawn@sasktel.net OR Glenn Wiseman at (306) 782-7969 / E-mail: gwiseman@accesscomm.ca Website: http://www.parkland.lib.sk.ca/search.htm Meet 2nd Tues. (except July & Aug.) 7:00 pm at Yorkton Public Library
SPECIAL INTEREST	
GROUP	
Zichydorf Village Association	2274 Baldwin Bay, Regina SK S4V 1H2 Contact: Glenn Schwartz at (306) 789-4481 E-mail: gschwartz@myaccess.ca / Website: http://www.zichydorfonline.org/

April - Family History Month

Denise Daubert – Androssan, AB

How did SGS Member Denise Daubert (of Alberta) celebrated “Family History Month” in April ... right up close and personal! It was in 1912 that her paternal great grandparents – Louise and Auguste Accarias (and their five children) left their home in a French Colony of Algeria to immigrate to Canada. Upon arrival in Quebec City after their sea crossing, the family travelled by train westwards across Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan to settle in Alberta. To celebrate the centennial of this immigration, Denise and two cousins spent April attending to finalization plans for a 100th Centennial Celebration which will take place over the May Long Weekend. Decorations, photographs, congratulatory certificate ordering, displays, details with caterers ... a busy month.

Bev Domm –Regina, SK

I hadn't heard that April was "Family History Month in Saskatchewan". By coincidence, I guess have celebrated!

To honour my brother, James Sawka, on his 65th birthday this month I presented him with a great zippered binder with folder section. Inside, a covering letter stated that this "book" is a work in progress - a long overdue start on a collection of our family history papers that I wish to share with him and his dear family. It included stories written by our late Dad and Grandmother, supplemented by research findings. I also promised to make it a priority to continue adding papers and photos so that he has a proud legacy of substantial genealogy to enjoy and hand on.

I have kept a detailed listing of the contents. I find that as materials and sorted, scanned, copied and added, it helps me to better organize my own files into a form that can eventually be passed on to the next generation!

Tony Allan - Calgary, AB

I returned to Southey, Saskatchewan Easter long weekend (enduring the blizzard conditions along the Highway 1 East stretch between Swift Current and Moose Jaw on Good Friday) from my residence in Calgary, Alberta attending my in-laws 60th wedding anniversary celebration, and I spent time catching up with relatives I've not seen in awhile. Along the way we stopped at Piapot, Saskatchewan, to visit the gravesites of my Grandfather (a Scottish immigrant and Homesteader of 2 quarters of land, circa 1910) and my Great-Grandmother. This renewed my interest in locating the original land location as it changed ownership upon my grandfather's death in 1938. To do so I purchased a current Saskatchewan Grid Road map and have begun the research necessary to identify the route to it on my next trip east. Research includes using a Cummins Rural Directory Map I obtained through the SGS website, along with the Grid Road Map, and Google Earth. This is much more fun than asking someone directions as to how I can get to NW and NE Sections 28 Township 13 Range 24 and Meridian W3(although that advice would speed things up).

I also spent time with my 81 year old father (of whom was born on the Homestead) and discussed, along with his health, his Canadian Military Service of 12 years (1951-1963) of which I was only briefly aware of before. All in all, time well spent.

Somewhere in Saskatchewan...

BY: BEVERLEY GUTENBERG

There is a reminder of the five year rule of Oliver Cromwell and his Puritan influence. During the first English Civil War, Oliver Cromwell fought Charles I ultimately ending with the assassination of King Charles I and Cromwell's austere five year rule between 1642 and 1646. Apparently, Cromwell felt beauty was distracting him from his worship so he and his fellow compatriots went about destroying the contents of churches and breaking the beautiful stained glass windows.



This is where our story begins. Fearing marauding Puritan vandals would break their stained glass church window, the members of the Anglican congregation of the Church of St. John the Baptist in Latton, Wiltshire, England took the window down and buried it for safekeeping. After Cromwell was replaced and the Restoration began, the window was dug back up and replaced in St. John the Baptist Church. It remained there for almost 400 years. It was taken down again to be replaced by a memorial window, the Vicar commissioned in memory of his two aunts. Meanwhile a little town in Saskatchewan was in its early development assisted by the waves of settlers who came from the East and Europe to settle the prairies. Watrous was a 'railroad' town and grew rather quickly after Saskatchewan became a province in 1905. The Anglican congregation built its church, named All Saints Anglican Church in 1909. The Reverend King from Latton, Wiltshire, England was its first vicar. Sometime after 1912 he was in England for a vacation and during a visit to his hometown church he enquired about the window that had been removed. He was shown the window which had been housed in the belfry. The Misses Beadon, daughters of a former vicar, perhaps the one who removed the window, presented the Rev. Mr. King with the window and paid for its transportation to Watrous.

The window arrived in Watrous in 2000 pieces. It was laid on the floor of the Parish Hall where it was reassembled like a giant jigsaw puzzle and thus became the hallmark figure of the church. The window is medieval in both colour (blue, purple, green and yellow) and design. It is of three paneled construction with each panel taking the form of a trefoil above a gothic arch.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Branch Contacts & Meetings

Battlefords	RR 3, North Battleford SK S9A 2X4 Contact: Janice Walker at (306) 445-5425 Meet 3rd Wed. (except May to Aug. & Dec.) 7:00 pm at North Battleford Library
Biggar	PO Box 1143, Biggar SK S0K 0M0 Contact: Rae W. Chamberlain at (306) 948-3638 E-mail: rwcambe@sasktel.net / Website: http://www.bigargenealogy.wetpaint.com Meet 2nd Wed. (except July & Aug.). May to Dec. 7:30 pm & Jan. to April 2:00 pm at Biggar Branch Resource Center, Canada Post Bldg
Central Butte	PO Box 298, Central Butte SK S0H 0T0 Contact: Joanne Berg at (306) 796-2148 / E-mail: barry.berg@sasktel.net Meet 4th Wed. (except July and Aug.) 7:30 pm at various locations
Grasslands	PO Box 272, Mankota SK S0H 2W0 Contact: Linda Calvin at (306) 478-2314 E-mail: Della Sanders at jsanders@xplomet.com Meet 3rd Tues. (except July, Aug. & Dec.) 7:30 pm at Mankota RM Office
Grenfell	PO Box 537, Grenfell SK S0G 2B0 Contact: Sandra Karlunchuk at (306) 697-3234 / E-mail: countrylife@yourlink.ca Meet 3rd Tues. 2:00 pm at Grenfell Regional Library
Moose Jaw	PO Box 154, Briercrest SK S0H 0K0 Contact: Merge Cleave at (306) 799-2004 / E-mail: grcleave@sasktel.net Website: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~skmjbsgs/index.htm Meet 4th Tues. (except July, Aug. & Dec.) 7:00 pm at Moose Jaw Public Library (Herb Taylor Room)
North-East	PO Box 100, Melfort SK S0E 1A0 Contact: Ron Unger at (306)752-4080 / E-mail: r.a.unger@sasktel.net Meet 1st Tues. (except June to Sept.) 1:30 pm at Kerry Vickar Centre (Day Craft Room)
Pangman	PO Box 159, Ceylon, SK S0C 0T0 Contact: Joyce Carleton at (306) 454-2400 / E-mail: jlcarlson@sasktel.net Meet 4th Wed. (May, June, Sept. & Oct.) 7:30 pm / 4th Sat. (Feb. & March) 1:30 pm at Pangman Regional Library
Pipstone	PO Box 331, Maryfield SK S0G 3K0 Contact: Gerald Adair at (306) 646-4952 / E-mail: gerry.pat@sasktel.net Meet 3rd Wed (except July, Aug. & Dec.) 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public library
Prince Albert	102-1050 First Street E, Prince Albert SK S6V 0C4 Contact: Barbara Beck at (306) 763-8262 / E-mail: barbbeck@sasktel.net OR Jim Wilm at (306) 764-3632 / E-mail: jameswilm@sasktel.net Meet 2nd Tuesday (except July and Aug.) 7:30 pm at the Lions Club Room in the Optimist Center, Exhibition Grounds

Bill C-3 came into force and effect, as law, on January 31, 2011. During that month it was estimated that many, many thousands who, before then, had unconstitutionally been denied registration, would eventually register as Indians. And during that month a class action lawsuit was filed with the court. That was launched by a Regina law firm believing that those grandchildren are eligible to recover more than \$2.7 billion in taxes paid, since 1985, by tax-exempt individuals who had been wrongly denied Indian status. (Their calculations also considered the value of medical expenses and education costs those individuals paid that, in the view of the firm, ought not to have paid because of treaty rights concerning those matters.)

It is noteworthy that, in addition to certain grandchildren with an individual and personal interest, some Indian communities, with a collective interest, are currently in the process of identifying all who may be eligible to register pursuant to *Bill C-3*, and in those cases the process applies both genealogy and "reverse genealogy." Moreover, in those cases, much time and all the skills that may be mustered are applied to locate many who have located in unknown communities. Those cases include Treaty land entitlement (TLE) claims. For example, despite a recent agreement purportedly finalizing the matter, on January 19, 2012, it was announced that the George Gordon First Nation is suing for ten billion dollars which, it claims, measures its injury when it was wrongfully denied reserve status for lands selected because of its potash and oil and gas development potential. Another feature of that litigation speaks to *Bill C-3*, and that has it that "Canada acted unconstitutionally (when their agreement was signed) by not counting all of its members or potential members in the settlement as would now be required following amendments to the Indian Act under *Bill C-3*."

Other prairie bands are also recalculating their treaty land entitlement with hopes that newly available constitutional arguments will lead to validation of re-written TLE claims.

All of which indicates that the future looks very promising for genealogists who may wish to serve Indian communities, the federal government, or individuals concerned with these matters. (Part I of a series).

* * *

The church has other stained glass windows but none that have the historical significance that the one facing the street in Watrous does. The recipes for the colours of the glass have long been lost. If it is indeed medieval, the window could be approaching 600 years of age. This is indeed an opportunity to see a touch of old England on the prairies.

Still looking for suggestions for this column about sights, genealogical or otherwise in Saskatchewan beverleygutenberg@sasktel.net

* * *

Saskatchewan trivia ... found this very interesting

- ◆ Wynyard is the chicken capital of Canada because they export the highest amount of chicken per capita. Every summer during the carnival days they host the "chicken chariot race" where chickens are hooked up to a homemade chariot and they are raced down lanes to see which one is the fastest.
- ◆ Regina is in the Guinness Book Of Records - It has the longest bridge (Albert Street Bridge) over the shortest body of water (Wascana Creek).
- ◆ The railway track from Regina to Stoughton used to be the longest stretch of perfectly straight track in the world.
- ◆ The very first Dairy Queen was started in Melville Sk. in 1953. The original Owner was Donald M. Patrick.

‘Sins as Red as Scarlet’: Records of the Church Correctional Courts

BY: JEAN COLE

Reprint from SGS Bulletin, Volume 27, No. 3, September 1996. Presented at the SGS Conference October 1994.

‘Be sure your sins will find you out’ must have been a true saying for generations of our ancestors. Conformity of behavior and morals was required by the church and the records of the Church of England correctional courts are an intriguing source for the genealogist and can supply so much detail about their misdeeds which in these enlightened times seem to be comparatively minor. Not only were our ancestors brought before the church courts which recorded their testimonies for posterity but also those of witnesses. *The Book of Common Prayer* in *A Communion* lists the sins which various of our forebears transgressed – the ‘thou shalt not’s’. The main purpose of bringing offenders before church courts was, however, to reform by punishment so they would not offend again.

Documentation is to be found in the archives of a Bishop and his officials, such as his archdeacons, dean and prebendaries. A diocese could spread over a considerable area. The Diocese of Sarum, which, incidentally was very widespread and one of the largest in the country, can be used as a good example. It not only covered the county of Wiltshire, but much of Berkshire and Dorset and on Devon parish. The Bishop ruled over the diocese and his court was known as the Bishop’s Consistory court. Under him came two Archdeacons, a Dean and a large number of Prebendal Peculiars, each of which consisted one to six parishes. About the middle of the 19th century, the peculiars disappeared and all parishes then came under the bishop and his archdeacons. The records were split between these jurisdictions and it is necessary to know under what jurisdiction an ancestral parish came under, just as is necessary when searching for ancestral wills and administrations before 1858. As genealogists we are all familiar with bishops transcripts, wills, administrations and marriage licences which are all records belonging to a diocese. Most diocesan records, ecclesiastical or episcopal records, with very few exceptions, are now held within county record offices and other such appointed record offices.

Generally, the first records to seek concerning our ancestors offences in these records are those known as ‘churchwardens presentments’ or ‘churchwardens declarations’, when churchwardens were required to submit annual presentments of matters which needed correcting in their parishes and which survive from around the 16th century on. These are mostly in English and can include the state of repair of the church, papists and non-conformists in the parish, pew disputes and non-attendance at church and holy communion. Moral offences such as fornication, illegitimacy, adultery, slander, blasphemy, bigamy, couples living together without the sanctity of marriage, brawling with neighbours, even tipping on the Sabbath; all would have been reported by the parish churchwardens to the appropriate ecclesiastical official such as the bishop, archdeacon, dean or prebendary on his yearly visitation when the churchwardens and clergy had to attend him. In the early 16th century even cases of so called witchcraft were also often reported. Most who had been presented as offenders would have been brought before the church correctional courts, who would have heard the case, listened to evidence

College of Certified Saskatchewan Genealogists

The College of Certified Saskatchewan Genealogists is an independent, volunteer provincial organization whose mission is to:

- ◆ Promote and develop the study and research of genealogy and family history
- ◆ To ensure professional qualifications, ethics and standards are maintained
- ◆ To advance the credibility of professional genealogical enterprise within Saskatchewan through the promotion of accreditation for practicing genealogists and through the promotion of co-operation between genealogists, genealogical organizations and enterprises.

CCSG NEWS

The Annual Meeting of the CCSG was held May 5, 2012 at the Home of Dorothy and Lew Lockhart, Hanley, Saskatchewan. The Executive of the CCSG was confirmed as: Holly Schick, Dean; Linda Neely, Treasurer; Celeste Rider, Secretary and Laura Hanowski, Post Graduate Education. Communications director, Dianne Romphf stepped down and was replaced by Marian Powell.

At that meeting it was decided that CCSG would contribute a section regularly to *SGS Bulletin*.

FEATURE ARTICLE

Legislating Indian Identity — Setting the Stage for a Genealogical Career.
by Lew Lockhart

Until 1985, Indian women who married non-Indians lost their band membership and Indian status. Indian men marrying non-Indian women did not, however, lose their membership and status as a result of their marriages. In that year *Bill C-31* was passed to amend the *Indian Act* and permit those Indian women (and others) to reinstate their status. Changes were designed to afford “equal treatment before and under the law, and equal protection and benefit of the law without discrimination,” that being the constitutional requirement of our *Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. It was soon discovered, however, that not all gender inequity had been cured by the 1985 amendments. Consequently, after a lengthy legal battle by Sharon McIvor, the *Gender Equity in Indian Registration Act*, commonly called “*Bill C-3*,” which grants Indian status to certain grandchildren, was passed. Sharon had successfully argued there was continuing post-1985 discrimination under the *Indian Act* because the grandchildren of Indian women who married non-Indians before April 17, 1985, lost but could not regain status, while the reverse was not true for the grandchildren of Indian men.

http://www.dvhh.org/history/genocide/chap_1_tito_1944-48.htm

And here is a link to information about the DVD *The Danube Swabians*, reviewed above. There is a short summary, some screenshots, and advice for ordering. <http://www.dvhh.org/community/ds-film.htm>.

See a trailer at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WAUlwTqCYXI>

NEW ON THE WEB SITE

The translated Foreword from the Boglar Familienbuch can be found from the Main Menu by clicking on Schildgebirge > Articles > Boglar Foreword. It includes a list of Banat villages to which Boglar families migrated and which families went to each village.

The translated Foreword to Helmut Kaiser's Deutsch Stamora Familienbuch gives great insight into the difficulty of compiling such a book and the reliability of the results. Much information is missing and, of course, much more is virtually unreadable. Despite great care in its compilation, the results cannot be considered definitive. From the Main Menu, click on Banat > Genealogy > Deutsch Stamora.

The translated history from the same Deutsch Stamora Familienbuch has also been added. Click on Banat > History > Deutsch Stamora

The Heufeld book *Eheschließungen und Sterbefälle* by Hans Gerhardt contains a number of articles dealing with the French villages in Banat, their settlement and development, their ties with their origins, and the post World War II settlement of Banaters in France. The primary French villages were Charleville, St. Hubert, and Soltur, but others, such as Heufeld, Triebswetter, Ostern, and Gotlob are also mentioned. I selected a number of these articles for translation and compiled them into a PDF file that you can download. Click on Banat > History > France and Banat.

from the accused and witnesses, and then would have passed judgement with any punishments thought necessary such as a public apology, a penance, a fine or excommunication.

The Highworth, Wiltshire churchwardens' presentment of 1629¹ was a lengthy one as in this parish they even presented those parishioners who had died during the past year: The document began: *'The presentment of the Churchwardens and sidemen' Imprimis we present the death of the Widdow Hoskins and John Hoskins her sonne to be her executor. Item we present the death of Hen: Bridges, Marie his wife & Michaell his son to be executors* The list goes on then to list offences that had occurred within the parish:

- *Item we present William Wallap and Jane Parker for common fame of adulterie in ye parish & openlie spoken and knowne.*
- *Item we present Roger Savage and Elizabeth his now wife for having a Child borne within twentie weekes after they were married.*
- *Item we present The: Owen for having a base borne child by John Strange.*
- *Item we present Mr. Edwards, Will: Russian and Barnabie Keymere for teaching schoole without licence.*
- *Item we present John Wilkins Senr. For not paying the Clarkes wages and the list went on to name others who had died the previous year, a recusant, as well as naming men for selling flesh openly during holy days. Two of the churchwardens signed but two made their marks as did the four sidemen.*

In the same parish, Margaret Lanckishiere had been presented on the 22 February 1624/25 for having a base born child by Edward Cullerne of Eastrop [in Highworth].

- Cullerne was required to appear and answer the charges before the Prebendary court. He duly appeared and stated that *he had 'knowledge' of her body twice at his father's house about Whitsontide 1624. To the charge that he was the father of her illegitimate child he further stated that the child was not begotten by him as he truly believed.*
- Margaret was summoned to pay penance in the parish church but not Edward Cullerne. It must be noted that it was quite rare for a father of an illegitimate child to pay a penance as the woman being the eternal Eve was generally thought to be the main offender!

A penance would be carried out, generally, in the offender's parish church in front of the congregation during divine service and, sometimes in the vestry, where an apology was required, before the victim and friends. Occasionally, some were allowed to perform their penances privately, for various reasons. Excommunications could exact a penance in some extreme cases by six months in gaol and if an offender repented, then absolution would follow after confession and the payment of a fine. The penitent would then be able to partake of Holy Communion and attend Divine service, one more. One hundred years later similar presentments were still being made in this parish and on the 16 April 1724:

- *We present ye Chancel to be out of repair.*

- *We also present Henry Ralph and Joan his wife. Thomas Denman junior and Catherine his wife for anti-nuptial fornication. Signed by the churchwardens.*
- *n.d. Call Mereyam Messam. Presented last Court for a Bastard Child – Penitent. To appear and pay penance.*

Miriam would have been dressed in a white sheet, bare headed, bare legged and bare footed, holding a white rod and ell long in her hand, as was the custom, and after standing throughout divine service would pray the congregation to forgive her her sins.

A couple who wished to annul their marriage and who were unable to afford an extremely expensive private act of parliament to do so, would often apply to the church courts. These were generally long drawn out affairs with testimonies from husband and wife with their individual witnesses. If separation was eventually granted neither partner was able to re-marry during the lifetime of the other. Mainly, though, most ordinary couples would just separate, or a spouse would abscond from the family home.

By the late 18th century these types of records were gradually coming to an end and most churchwardens' presentments became exceedingly brief – often stating 'all is well within our parish'. If you know that one of your forebears was a churchwarden these are still worth while seeking as documentary evidence.

Conclusion

The first point to remember that a bishop's diocese does not cover a county but can often encompass more than one county and parts of a county. Diocesan records are those of a diocesan registry and were concerned with the everyday workings of the church, the clergy and the church courts which dealt with all matters of offences against church or canon law. These archives will contain among others:

- The state of the church fabric and buildings.
- Disputes by families over wills, known as 'testamentary causes'.
- Churchwardens' presentments or declarations.
- Non-observance of the Lord's Day or Holy days and non-attendance at church.
- Non-payment of Easter tithes or Easter offerings and parish dues.
- Returns of papists [and dissenters] with their names and abodes.
- Confirmation lists.
- Pew disputes.
- Separation of married couple.
- Glebe terriers [property of an incumbent whilst in tenure] which listed the parsonage house and fields often with names of tenants and owners whose lands bordered the glebe lands.
- The behaviour of the clergy and parish officials.
- Licensing of the clergy, schoolmasters, surgeons, physicians, midwives and parish clerks.
- Conduct of parishioners; slander, defamation of character, fornication, adultery, blasphemy, breach of promise, bastardy, witchcraft.

prosperous. However, the bulk of the film tells the Donauschwaben story, beginning with a brief history of the settlement, and then the personal recollections of people who lived through the post-war experience of dispossession and internment camps. It appears that these people live in Serbia today and must have been small children at the time of the events. It is encouraging to see that their stories are now being told and acknowledged in Serbia. The film is in the Serbian language with English subtitles. You can see a preview at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WAUlwTqCYXI>

You may recognize the author of Kirchweih Fest, Elisabeth B. Walter, as the author of *Barefoot in the Rubble*, the story of her childhood at the end of World War II. In this book she recalls the customs surrounding the largest festival on the Donauschwaben calendar. Kirchweih celebrated the anniversary of the consecration of the village church as well as the completion of the annual harvest. Elisabeth describes the festival in her home town of Karlsdorf, as well as its re-creation in her new home of Chicago, illustrating both with her own excellent artwork. It is a short read and amply illustrated, offering an excellent way to connect with the culture of our ancestors' homeland.

The *Familienbuch Sartscha 1800-1852* by Josef Kuehn is typical of all the other Familienbuchs with family listings, various indices, and some historical text.

HAUS DER DONAUSCHWABEN AND AKDFF ONLINE LIBRARY CATALOGUE

The following message was received from Dave Dreyer:

The library holdings at the Haus der Donauschwaben in Sindelfingen are now on-line. Keep in mind that there are two different libraries at the Haus der Donauschwaben. The main library is sponsored by the various Landsmannschaft organizations, the City of Sindelfingen and the Staat Baden-Wuerttemberg. The holdings of this library encompass all aspects of Donauschwaben activities from economics, history, biographies to agricultural practices and dialects. The second library/archives are those of the AKdFF and is focused on family history matters. The two different libraries share a single on-line catalogue which can be viewed at, <http://my-bibliotheca.net/opac-108506/App/Pages/webopac/xsearch.aspx> The AKdFF archives does not loan out printed materials but will loan out microfilm. With the on-line catalogue one can now view the holdings and know what to expect in advance of a visit to Sindelfingen. The catalogue will provide a snapshot of the available literature in any given area and researchers in North America who cannot make a trip to Sindelfingen can then search for items of interest in institutions closer to home. Dave Dreyer (You can also access the search engine from this site <http://www.haus-donauschwabens.de/wordpress/>)

DONAUSCHWABEN GENOCIDE BOOKS

Here are some links to books on this topic. We have several of these in our collection at SGS.

- <http://www.dvhh.org/history/genocide/books.htm>
- <http://www.dvhh.org/history/genocide/index.htm>

Zichydorf Village Association

BY: GLENN SCHWARTZ, President, ZVA



CANADIAN MUSEUM OF HUMAN RIGHTS

For the last many years, a prominent Canadian Jewish family has been organizing and fundraising to build this museum in Winnipeg, Manitoba. With substantial government support, construction is underway and expected to be complete in 2012. Understandably, a major portion of the museum will be dedicated to the Holocaust. Other genocides and human rights violations will also be featured. However, as, near as I can tell, there will be no mention of the genocide in Yugoslavia or the deportation of 15

million ethnic Germans from eastern Europe after the Second World War.

I have twice emailed the museum asking about this, but have never received a response. It appears that those who set the search criteria for what stories would be told were unaware of these events. I encourage everyone to contact the museum and ask whether these stories will be told. Here are some email addresses that you can try: Research Directors: Sharon.Reilly@humanrightsmuseum.ca and Rhonda. Hinther@humanrightsmuseum.ca; Exhibit Project Manager: Linden.Roberts@humanrightsmuseum.ca. You could ask questions such as: Are you aware that 15 million ethnic German people living in eastern Europe were forcibly relocated after World War II with up to 2 million deaths? Are you aware that, after the War, tens of thousands of ethnic Germans in eastern Europe were kidnapped to forced labour in Russia where about one fifth of them died? Are you aware that Yugoslavia established a series of concentration camps for the very old and very young who were not conscripted into forced labour in their own country or deported to Russia and that one third of them died due to starvation, disease, or maltreatment? Will these facts be portrayed in your museum? If not, how does ignoring these facts fit with your stated goals of objectivity, inclusiveness, sound research, and scholarship? Are you aware that thousands of survivors of these atrocities later immigrated to Canada? Did you talk to any of them in the planning for your museum? You can also tell your own story or those of your family at <http://humanrightsmuseum.ca/important-notice>. Click on Share Your Story.

NEW IN THE LIBRARY

The Danube Swabians is a DVD by a Serbian director. It is another example of young Serbians discovering the Donauschwaben story and trying to spread it to a wider audience. To make the story more interesting to potential young Serbian viewers, it intersperses two different elements. To add interest and engage young viewers, the film begins with a modern day dramatic story, scenes of which are inserted throughout. In this narrative, a young German woman arrives in Serbia looking for the home of her grandfather, who was dispossessed after the war. She meets a young Serbian man who helps her in her search. They become romantic, which draws the attention of some Serbian bullies. This part of the film ends with the couple deciding that their future lies in Europe. The message is that Serbia must acknowledge its past sins and become more tolerant of non-Serbs so that it can join the European Union and become more

These archives are now becoming much more available to the genealogist as they are being catalogued for the use of the researcher. More and more repositories are publishing guide books to these particular records [*see Reading*]. Archivists are always prepared to help but advance reading and preparation, as always, is essential. To a certain extent these particular types of records can seem confusing and somewhat of a 'hit and miss' affair, but they are always worth looking for as they can give such marvelous family background and clues to be found nowhere else, and, in addition can often prove a positive genealogical line, as I have discovered from my own research in Devon where records of wills, administrations and inventories were lost forever through the bombing in WW2 and alternative sources had to be sought.²

Reading

- *Church Courts, Sex and Scandal* by Martin Ingram [Cambridge University Press 1988] – an eminently readable and scholarly work.
- *Ecclesiastical Courts, their Officials and their Records* by Colin Chapman [Chapman Cameo series Lochin publishing 1992] – a good basic guide to the history and records of church courts.
- *Records of the Diocese of Winchester in the Hampshire Record Office* by Sarah Lewin [1991] – a guide to records only.
- *Road to Divorce: England 1530-1987* by Lawrence Stone [Oxford University Press 1992]
- *Salisbury and Wiltshire and other Archidiaconal and Peculiar Jurisdictions* compiled by Pamela Stewart for the County Records Committee [Wiltshire County Council 1973] – a guide to records only but now out of print. These records have now been catalogued.
- *The West & East Sussex Record Offices* [published by West and East Sussex county councils 1954] – has a descriptive report on the quarter sessions, other official and ecclesiastical records in the custody of the county councils of West and East Sussex.
- *The Record of the Bishop of Exeter's Consistory Court to 1660* [Devon Record Office 1981. Handlist No. 1]
- *The Records of the Established Church in England excluding parochial records* by D.M. Owen [British Records Association: Archives and the Use 1. 1970]
- *Uncertain Unions: Marriage in England 1660-1753* by Lawrence Stone [Oxford University Press]
- *Wives for Sale. An Ethnographic Study of British Popular Divorce* by Samuel Pyeatt Menifee [Oxford 1981]

¹ Prebend [Peculiar] of Highworth, churchwardens' presentment 1624, 1629 & 1724 W.R.O. DI 0/401.

² Devon Record Office, Exeter. Moger abstracts of many diocesan records under surnames and parishes.

* * *

SGS NEWS

From the Office ...

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Executive Director

SGS Subscription Databases Now Available 24/7 for Members

SGS Subscription databases: Ancestry.com and Godfrey Memorial Library are now available remotely 24 hours a day for members. We have installed a new server which allows us to provide simultaneous logins for up to 20 members at a time day or night. For login information please contact SGS Library and Research Room at sgslibrary@sasktel.net.

2012 Raffle

The SGS Board has approved a fundraising raffle for 2012. We are excited to announce that the grand prize is a one-week trip to Salt Lake City or cash equivalent. The prize includes airfare for two and accommodation. There will be several additional prizes. Ticket will be available the beginning of September.

Saskatchewan Probate Records

We wish to thank the many volunteers who participated in the indexing of the Saskatchewan Probate Records held by LDS. The FamilySearch indexing division has expressed their sincere appreciation for the quick and accurate work done by our volunteers and that "they are a joy to work with." Well done all of you.

The volunteers have indexed 41,261 records. These records contain 1,903,391 images. The index and images are available at <https://familysearch.org/search/collection/show#uri=http://familysearch.org/searchapi/search/collection/1918293>.

There are more projects coming up and we will be alerting our volunteers as soon as FamilySearch has them ready.

Board Meeting

The next meeting of the SGS Board of Directors will be held November 3 and 4, 2012 in Regina. If you have any items you would like the Board review please contact SGS President, Verna Thompson at tomgra@sasktel.net.

Obituary Program

We would like to sincerely thank Diane Anderson for her excellent work as co-ordinator of the Obituary Program. Diane has resigned her position to pursue other interests. We welcome Celeste Rider as the new Obituary program co-ordinator. SGS appreciates the hard work being done by the co-ordinators and the volunteers to move this program forward. If you would like to help with this program please contact Celeste Rider at oa@sasktel.net.

Bulletin Advertising

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) is a volunteer provincial heritage organization whose purpose is to promote and develop the study, research and preservation of genealogy and family history. We assist anyone researching his/her Saskatchewan heritage and Saskatchewan residents researching their ancestral heritage anywhere around the world. The SGS was formed in 1969, operates the largest genealogical lending library in Canada and produces a quarterly publication that focuses on genealogy and family history.

Advertisements are accepted for one issue or for a complete year (3 issues). We ask that all advertisements be camera ready, disk copy or sent by e-mail to saskgenealogy@sasktel.net "Attention: Bulletin". Advertisements can be saved as a bmp, tiff, jpeg or gif file. Please contact us if you have a different format. You receive one complimentary copy of the Bulletin in which your advertisement is included.

Full payment must be received before an advertisement will be published. Payment is accepted by cheque, money order, visa or master card. Payment by cheque or money order is made payable to Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS). Mail payment to: SGS, Attention: Bulletin, PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1.

Bulletin Distribution: 2,600 copies to members, genealogical societies, archives, libraries and other institutions around the world.

Bulletins are published: April, August and December

Advertising Deadlines: April issue - February 28, August issue - June 30 and December issue - October 30.

Advertising Rates:	One Issue	3 Issues
Full Page (7" x 8½")	\$105.00	\$270.00
½ Page (7" x 4¼" or 3½" x 8½")	\$ 60.00	\$150.00
¼ Page (3¼" x 4¼")	\$ 35.00	\$ 90.00
Business Card (3¼" x 2")	\$ 17.00	\$ 45.00

Website: 125,000 hits per year

Front Page link with logo

- \$360/year
- \$35/month for partial year

On Blog

- \$500/year
- \$45/month for partial year

SGS Volunteer Opportunities

We have the following openings for Volunteers:

Obituary Digitization Project:

- opportunity located at SGS Library and Research Room, Regina, SK
- Monday – Friday, 10:00 am – 4:30 pm
- one – two hour sessions (or longer if volunteer wishes)
- scan obituary, save images

Library Cataloguing (to new Library system)

- opportunity located at SGS Library and Research Room, Regina, SK
- Monday – Friday, 10:00 am – 4:30 pm
- one – two hour sessions (or longer if volunteer wishes)
- transfer information from old catalogue to new

Computer Corner

- contributor to the SGS *Bulletin* “Computer Corner”
- provide information on new websites of interest to genealogists
- provide information on new technology of interest to genealogists
- answer simple technical queries
- test and recommend site and software
- other information as deemed useful to genealogist

SRI Indexing and Proofing

- index SGS resources as determined by the SRI Co-ordinator
- work from home
- data entry, proofing and correcting

Obituary Database Entry

- work from home and minimal training required
- extract information from obituary images provided by SGS

Indexing United Church Records pre-1926

- Location: Saskatchewan Archives, Saskatoon, SK
- One – two hour sessions (or longer if volunteer wishes)
- Contact: Bev Gutenberg, Saskatoon; beverleygutenberg@sasktel.net

For more information on these and other volunteer opportunities, please contact Lisa Warren at saskgenealogy@sasktel.net or call 306-780-9207.

WITHOUT YOUR HELP THESE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS CANNOT BE SUSTAINED

Burial Program

We continue to add cemeteries to the burial program. If you have photos of headstones that you would like to donate to SGS we will be happy to attach them to the entries.

2013 SGS Annual Meeting

The 2013 SGS Annual meeting will be held April 27, 2013 in Saskatoon, SK. Further details on location will be forthcoming.

Indexing for Family Search

SGS is now beginning to waypoint and index the Saskatchewan Catholic Church Records, 1846-1934. At the speed and accuracy that our volunteers work, the index and attached images will be up on FamilySearch.org within a very short time. If you would like to join this group of volunteers, please contact Lisa at saskgenealogy@sasktel.net.

I believe the next indexing will be Saskatchewan Court Dockets. See our “Volunteers Wanted” page for more opportunities.

Front Cover Photos

We continue to look for photos to use on the front cover of the *Bulletin*. If you have a photo you would like to feature please e-mail it to us along with a description/story about the photo. Please scan as a 300 dpi JPEG.

SGS Introduces New Service:

SGS SCANNING SERVICE – A Safeguard Against Loss

If you’ve been watching the Weather Network and following the news you know the hazards of flooding, tornados and hurricanes. These weather “events” can be devastating to families. The loss of property including family genealogical documents and photos can be a devastating consequence.

So what have you done to ensure that your family genealogical documents, photos and other important papers are secure from wind, water, fire and other losses?

The SGS is offering a new service to help you ensure you have secure copies of your genealogical papers and photos. The SGS will provide a scanning service to anyone who is interested in digitizing their material. An individual can use our self-serve scanning service at the Library and Research Room or SGS will scan the documents and photos for the individual.

The following describes the programs service and fees:

Self-serve Scanning - \$10.00 per hour

- Self-serve scanning is at the SGS Library and Research Room in Regina using professional grade scanners; by appointment.
- Individual must provide their own device to save the files, eg. External hard-drive, thumb drive, or CD/DVD.

SGS Scanning Service - .15¢ per image.

- Individual will provide the materials to the SGS Library and Research Room, as well as the device to save the files; professional grade scanners will be used. A Volunteer will be assigned to scan the material.



If the individual wishes to save their files to the “Cloud”, SGS staff will assist them in uploading to “Dropbox” which is a reputable online storage site. If you wish the SGS will maintain a copy of the scanned material in the Library and Research Room. These materials can be designated Restricted (not available to the public) or Non-Restricted (available to the public).

For more information please contact Linda Dunsmore-Porter at ed.sgs@sasktel.ne or 780-9207.

Library Closures

September 3 - Labour Day

October 8 - Thanksgiving Day

November 11 - Remembrance Day

December 24 – January 1, 2013 - Christmas/New Year

Certified Saskatchewan Record Searcher Course

This course is offered by E-course. Information on the course is available on our website at <http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/saskrecordsearcher.htm>

Certified Aboriginal Researcher Course

This course is offered by E-course. Information on the course is available on our website at <http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/aboriginalresearchcourse.htm>

In Memory Of:

Gordon Fleming, husband of Blanche Fleming of Weyburn passed away on March 22, 2012. Blanche is a long time member of SGS and past Board Member.

* * *

Saskatchewan Archives Board Hours of Service Changed

Due to budgetary constraints, the public hours of operation of Saskatchewan Archives Board will be reduced. Both offices of Saskatchewan Archives Board will be closed on all Mondays and Fridays. In addition, Thursday evening hours are discontinued.

Effective **Monday, March 26**, the hours of operation for the Saskatchewan Archives Board will be: **Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 10:00 am to 4:00 pm**

There are no retrievals between 12:00 and 1:00 pm or after 3:30 pm.

* * *

Quebec, Genealogical Dictionary of Canadian Families, 1608-1890

This database is the premier genealogical dictionary of French-Canadian families. This large, seven-volume collection was published by the French-Canadian priest and genealogist Father Cyprien Tanguay from 1871 to 1890. Est. Record Count: 350K.

* * *

Family History

- ◆ *Dobie. Kith and Kin: 5 Volumes of Dobie-Harris and Connected Family.* 2012. by Louisa Dobie Shermerhorn. CD.
- ◆ *Still and Wirachowsky Family History.* 2012 by Dennis Paproski CD
- ◆ *Paproski Family History.* 2012. by Dennis Paproski CD
- ◆ *Ronald Francis Mann (1931-) and His Ancestors Volume 1.* By Ronald F. Mann and Karen E. Scott.
- ◆ *Carther Family History.* 2012. By Constance June Bjorkquist.



Book Reviews

Researching Your Irish Ancestors at Home and Abroad by David R. Elliott. This book will help all those, no matter where they live, who are searching for ancestors in Ireland. David R. Elliott has taken eight research trips to Ireland on behalf of his clients and has worked in most archival repositories in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Dr. Elliott gives clues to finding your ancestral county, then the parish and townland within that county. He explains how Irish archival centres work and describes how you can flesh out your ancestors' lives and what you might find in cemeteries.

An experienced genealogist and seasoned traveler, Dr. Elliott gives practical advice on preparing for your trip with tips on travel, driving, accommodation, and meals. Ireland's unique history is outlined, as well as the impact that religion and politics have had on genealogical research. An annotated bibliography and a review of important websites round out this illustrated guide.

The Slaidburn Angel by M. Sheelagh Whittaker. With *The Slaidburn Angel*, M. Sheelagh Whittaker crafts an epic family saga that spans over a century and crosses the Atlantic Ocean right into our hearts where, we keep what it means to love and be loved most dear.

While researching her family ancestry online one seemingly uneventful night, Sheelagh and her sister, Penny, unearthed a scandalous family secret. Over 100 years prior, nine-year-old Margaret Isherwood, who would one day become grandmother to Sheelagh and Penny, witnessed the fallout of the alleged murder of an illegitimate toddler, unloved, unnoticed, and ultimately left or dead on the bank of a lonely creek in Northern England.

The Slaidburn Angel is told through two sisters, Grace and Isabella, on trial for their lived, a little boy who lost his, and not being able to live with such a horrific secret without the abiding loyalty of sisterhood.

To order a copies of these books, contact Marta Warner at Dundurn Press - e-mail: mwarner@dundurn.co or phone 416-214-5544 ext. 222.

SGS Library



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

Remember, SGS also has a variety of periodicals from many areas of research. If you would like to be put on a regular circulation list for any periodical we have, please contact Megan. See the *News and Notes* section of the Bulletin for the titles of periodicals we receive. SGS is reviewing the Periodicals Exchange Program with a view to discontinuing exchanges with some organizations due to lack of use by members or the limited genealogical value of some of these publications.

How To:

- ◆ *Genealogy at a Glance: American Cemetery Reserch.* 2012 By Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG, MFA.

Canada, Aboriginal

- ◆ *First Metis Families of Quebec: 1622-1748.* 2012. by Gail Morin.

Canada: Ontario

- ◆ *Land of Our Own: How Four Immigrant Families United on Canada's Manitoulin Island.* 2011. by Tom W. Parkin. Donated by Tom W. Parkin

Canada: Saskatchewan

- ◆ *Directory of Saskatchewan Rural Municipalities: 486 Moose Range, 487 Nipawin, 488 Torch River.* 1993. Published by Creative Rural Directories Inc.
- ◆ *Weekes Through the Years.* 1982. by Weekes History book Committee. Donated by Edith Kerr
- ◆ *Village of Aylesbury History: Back to Your Roots.* 2010 Centennial Celebrations Committee. Donated by Celeste Rider
- ◆ *Golden Prairie Reflections.* 1999. Golden Prairie History Book Committee. Donated by Kris Krismer.

Europe: Banat

- ◆ *Danube Swabans.* 2011. by Marko Cvejic. DVD.
- ◆ *Deutsch Stamora: Ein kleines Bauerndorf im Banat.* 1993 by Denus Fanghäuser, Hubert Donauer, Dr. Stefan Hasenfratz, Dr. Anton P. Petri.

Cemetery Program

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

Enniskillen RM#3	Estevan RM#5
Old Post RM#43	Waverley RM#44
Wellington RM#97	Gravelbourg RM#104
Spy Hill RM#152	Edenwold RM#158
Pense RM #160	Chaplin RM #164
Saskatchewan Landing RM#167	Riverside RM#168
Dufferin RM#190	Enfield RM#194
Stanley RM#215	Maplebush RM#224
Canaan RM#225	Touchwood RM #248
Arm River RM #252	Keys RM#303
Buchanan RM#304	Elfros RM #307
Hazel Dell RM#335	St. Peter RM#369
Bayne RM#371	Barrier Valley RM#397
Voodoo RM#401	Bjorkdale RM #426
Invergordon RM#430	Meeting Lake RM#466

Prior to purchasing RM maps, please contact SGS office at (306) 780-9207 or e-mail saskgenealogy@sasktel.net to make sure it hasn't already been donated by someone.



104.001 St. Elizabeth Cemetery (Carrignan)

* * *

News & Notes

BY: ALICE ACHTER, RAE CHAMBERLAIN AND LUCETTE NOISEUX

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

Canada

AncestryTree - Nanaimo FHS, Vol.33-1, Spring 2012.

- Passenger Ship Indexing Project - A Final Report - p.5
- What Happened to Joseph Bland? How We Solved A Brick Wall - p.12

Anglo-Celtic Roots - BIFHSGO, Vol.18, No.1, Spring 2012.

- Perhaps Love - A Postcard Story from the Great War - p.3
- The Cream of the Crop - p.27

The British Columbia Genealogist, Vol.41, No.1, March 2012.

- The Story of The Pictures - p.4
- A Jamaican Family Adventure - p.12

Cariboo Notes - Quesnel Branch BCGS, Vol.29, No.1, Spring 2012.

- Outraged By Mormon Proxy Baptism? Not This Jew - p.4
- Map of Immigrant Patterns in the Prairie Provinces - p.16

Chinook - Alberta FHS, Vol.32, No.3, April 2012.

- Using Department of Indian Affairs Records - p.18
- Doing Genealogy at Calgary Public Library - p.24

Families - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.51, No.1, February 2012.

- A Better Place: Death and Burial in Nineteenth-Century Ontario - p.3
- Rambles Around Some Halton-Peel Cemeteries - p.8
- Letters Home: Upper Canada to England - p.16
- Hunting for Hidden History: How Slavery Came to the Town of York - p.26

Family Chronicle, Vol.16, No.5, June 2012.

- Lt. Mark L. Golden: A Case Study in WWII Research - p.18
- Tracing Your Western European Ancestors - p.24

Folklore - Saskatchewan History & Folklore Society Inc., Vol.33, No.2, Spring 2012.

- The Rise of the Memorial Gates - p.11
- Hungarian in the West: A Brief History of the Kaposvar Colony in Saskatchewan - p.25

Rodziny - Polish Genealogical Society of America, Vol.XXXV, No.1, Winter 2012.

- The Gubernia Military Police Department 1899 - p.3
- From the Słownik Geograficzny: Gołęczyna and Korczyn - p.23

The Septs - Irish Genealogical Society International, Vol.33, No.1, January 2012.

- The National Archives of the United Kingdom: A Bird's Eye View - p.5
- Finding The Irish in British Military Records - p.7
- Local Genealogical Resources For County Monaghan, Ireland - p.22

Overseas

Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS, No.122, February 2012.

- Source Assessments for Scottish Genealogy Part 1 - p.20
- Feature Parish: Tarves - p.40

Ancestor - Genealogical Society of Victoria Inc., Vol.31, Issue 1, March 2012.

- Researching Australian World War I Nurses - p.10
- Getting It Write Websites for Family History Writers - p.38

Bristol & Avon Family History Society, No.147, March 2012.

- Making The Most of Our Website - p.28
- My Parish - Filton - p.32

The Norfolk Ancestor - Norfolk FHS, Vol.9, Part 1, March 2012.

- Norfolk Record Office Report - p.24

Oxfordshire Family Historian - Oxfordshire FHS, Vol.26, No.1, April 2012.

- News from Oxfordshire History Centre - p.9
- Oxfordshire FHS Booksales - p.53

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