



Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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BULLETIN



Every Picture Tells a Story

Family or Not?

A Brief History of Medicine in Regina and Southern Saskatchewan

Helping you research your family history around the world.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is April 15, 2010. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

President's Letter

BY: CHUCK ALTON



The ground hog has predicted another six weeks of winter and we are having more mild days. I note with interest that the March issue will focus on the theme of photo identification. I look

forward with interest to the articles that will appear here. Photographs without identification of people and places in them can be a challenge. We have two books, Dating Old Photographs 1840-1929 and More Dating Old Photographs 1840-1929 that help give clues to the date and time of older pictures, but they don't help reveal the identity of the persons in the picture. It is one of Rhaya's particular interests and is a helpful resource, but it would certainly save a lot of time for future generations if we took the time now to be sure our photos are carefully and accurately identified.

Our Annual Conference this year will be in cooperation with the Manitoba Genealogical Society, and will be September 17-19 in Yorkton. The theme will be Migration. Like many of our members my ancestors migrated from other countries in Europe to Ontario and the United States before joining the homesteaders on the Saskatchewan prairies. I have lived and worked in the three western provinces so have some feelings for others who have migrated from one place to another. I have a brother and his wife who migrated to Australia in 1973 and are still there. Why do we migrate? Why don't we just settle down in one place and stay there? Is it a sense of adventure or is it because of political or social realities of the places where we or our ancestors lived? Realities like the Potato Famine in Ireland, and the political instability of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine on the border of France and Germany certainly inspired some of my ancestors to seek a new homeland. It will be interesting to learn more about migration from the presenters and from each other at our annual conference.

With the Annual Conference being in September we still must have our Annual General Meeting in April.

The Board has set the date for April 17th in Regina.

See further information on this elsewhere in this Bulletin.

As we continue our genealogical research and anticipate the transition from Winter to Spring, let us be ever alert to new clues and insights at our branch meetings, in our research, and in our gatherings with family and friends. May the fresh spring air and the blossoms on the fruit trees and flowering shrubs inspire and encourage you.

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Editor's Notes

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE- PORTER

Executive Director



One of the most fascinating additions to genealogical research is the identification of individuals in those old photos. It is wonderful to be able to add a face to the name. One of the most important things I learned when I began my attempt to identify persons in a photo was to pay close attention to where the photo was located or found. For example, the photo I talk about in the article "Family or Not?" was in a box of photos that belonged to my paternal grandparents. If you are lucky enough to obtain a box of photos that are isolated from other photos, it is possible to make a general assumption that those photos may belong to a particular family. Also, when viewing an old photograph album, it is important to pay attention to the arrangement of photos. In many cases there may be a correlation between and among photos. For instance on one page there may be a photo of a couple and on a facing page a child or children. An assumption could be made that the couple are the parents of the child or children. So when viewing older photos try not to disturb their order. That order could be a very important clue.

Don't give up...you may not be able to identify the individuals in your photo today...but tomorrow you may. Good luck.

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Every Picture Tells a Story

BY: JOHN ALTHOUSE



Biographical Information

John Althouse was born in Canora, Saskatchewan in 1946 and lived the first ten years of his life there. In 1956, his family moved to Edmonton, Alberta where he has lived since. He is graduate of the University of Alberta and worked as a school teacher in the Edmonton Catholic School District for nearly thirty-five years. He has been the author and editor of a number of publications related to education. He has always had a strong interest in heritage and history. He has been especially interested in the history of the Canadian West since the events of Saskatchewan's fiftieth anniversary as a province. Two events which particularly sparked this interest were a model of a traditional pioneer house built for school by his childhood friend Charles Samuels and his father Johnny, and John's first visit to a place of wonder, the Western Development Museum, then located in a hangar at the Yorkton Airport. Recently, he has embarked upon better learning the stories of his family members in the hope of someday writing these stories. At this point, he is uncertain if he fits wholly into any of these boxes - story teller, researcher, historian, preservationist, or genealogist. He is still attempting to find his identity and his voice as a writer.



Photographs have power. On my first visit to Grandpa Sattler's home in Medstead in the early 1950s, the first things to catch my attention were two oval, framed photos hanging on the wall of the living room. As events unfolded, my grandfather would leave that house and move into a seniors lodge in North Battleford in the 1960s. At that time, many of the household items were disposed of in one way or another. I believed that these photos had been lost forever at that time. Yet, these images remained clearly in my mind for many years.



The two oval framed family photos which hung in the living room of my Grandfather's house left a lasting image in my mind.



A photo taken in the early years of the Twentieth Century was something very special. Heather Robertson in her book Salt of the Earth (James Lorimer & Company, 1974) provides some interesting perspectives on such photos in the book's preface. Robertson noted that such photographs were luxuries for the families who often fought simply to put food on their table. She also notes that "photographs were prized as documents; records to be sent to relatives back east as proof positive of the family's continued existence and an illustration of success" (Robertson, p.7). She states that they also served as a method "of showing respect, preserving a memory, and decorating the house" (Robertson, p.7). The taking of such an image was an important moment for the subject family. The family members dressed in their best clothes, often those otherwise reserved strictly for Sabbath and important events of passage. Parents gathered their most prized legacy, their children around them. Often, their most prized possessions also made their way into these photo records as Robertson notes. Perhaps, these photos were taken, as Robertson suggested, because the settlers had a sense that what they were doing was important, or because they saw it as one way of preserving their identity even beyond the grave and in doing so they perhaps achieved a small measure of immortality.

On a trip to my cousin Colleen's home in Neepawa three years ago, I mentioned my recollection of the two family photos and my dismay with the fact that they were lost. She looked surprised and said, "they're not lost they're here." This was an unexpected discovery for me. We got the two photos out and examined them. We did a little initial detective work. Our first attempts to decode the information that these photos offered would have been totally derailed if we had accepted the year of "1917" written on the back of one of the photos as the year in which the photos were taken. We did have reliable information about the birthdates of the various family members gleaned by one of the family members from birth certificates and church records as well as personal interviews. In the first photo, there were our grandparents John and Paulina Sattler and four of their children, in the other two of the other children. Now, the first thing that we needed to do was to identify the children present in each of the photographs.

While there were six children in these photographs, there were actually seven children at this time. The two boys were easy to identify because there were only two Alex and Fred who were separated in age by about ten years. Since Fred was born in January of 1918, the photo could not have been taken in 1917 as recorded on the back. The problem came when it came to identifying the Sattler daughters as one was missing, but which one? Since the eldest daughter Amalia (Molly) married in February of 1918, it would seem logical that she is the daughter missing from the photos. So, the remaining daughters would be Lydia, Pauline, Mary, and Katherine (Kay). Now who was in each of the pictures?





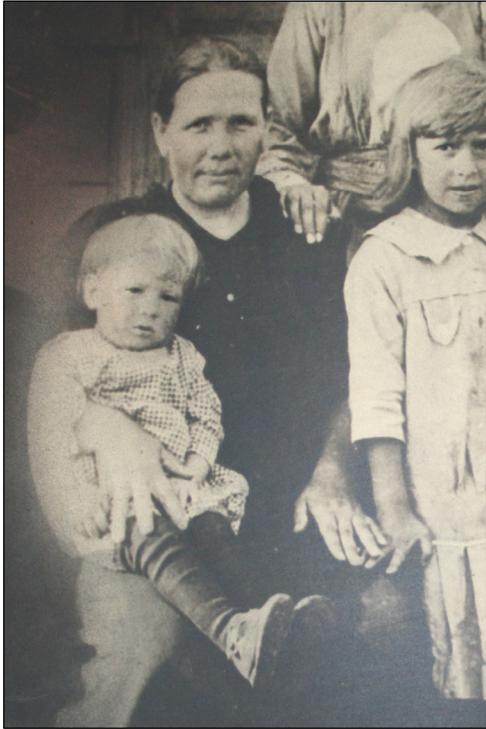
John and Paulina Sattler with children
Lydia back, Mary centre, Kay right,
And Fred Left



Pauline and Alexander
Children of John and Paulina

The children were born in this order Amalia who is not in the photo (1901), Lydia (1905), Alexander (1908), Pauline (1910), Mary (1913), Katherine (1915), and Frederick (1918). Since the elder boy is in the photo with the colt, it would appear that would be Alex. The younger boy, Fred is in the group shot seated on his mother's knee. The girl that appears to be the eldest is standing at the back of the group photo. This would be Lydia. The youngest girl Kay is also in that photo directly in front of her father. Now, we just need to determine the identity of the other two girls in the photo as Mary or Pauline. This was relatively easy as at the time Pauline was still alive. She confirmed as we had guessed that she was in the photo of the colt with Alex while Mary (my mother) was the girl in the center of the group photo.

At this point as far as the date of the photo went, we still were only certain that it had been taken later than February 1918. However, as one looked at the photo, more details came to light which tied the date of the photo more closely. Fred is not a mere infant in the photo. In fact, he appears to be well beyond one year of age and looks to be closer to two. Kay looks to be more than two but certainly not six. Mary looks at least the age of a child who would be starting school. Thus, it would appear that Fred would be 1 to 2 years of age, Kay 3 to 4 years of age, and Mary 6 to 7 years of age. If this was to be consistent with the information that we had on the birth dates of the children, the photos would have been taken in late 1919 or early 1920, two years the year on the back of the photo.

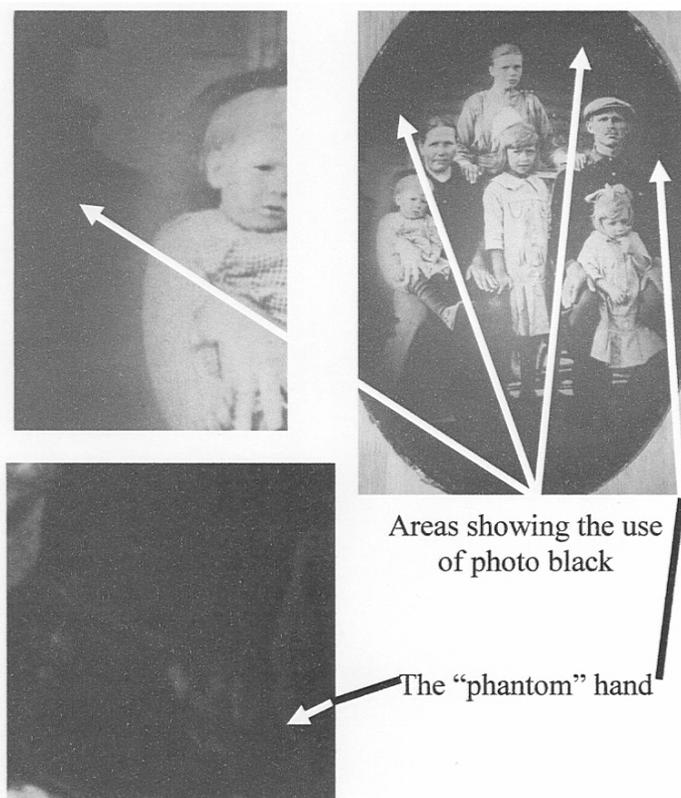


There is another clue which seems to confirm this date. Notice how Fred is seated on his mother's lap. I believe that this was quite deliberate. He sat in this pose to disguise the fact that his mother, Paulina Sattler was pregnant at the time. This would suggest that her pregnancy must have been fairly visible at the time. Since within the conventions of that time, pregnancy was kept hidden and out of the public eye if at all possible. We do know that Paulina Sattler was pregnant through much of 1919 and into early 1920. She would die in childbirth as would the baby that she had carried on February 29, 1920. This again suggests that the photos were taken in late 1919 or January of 1920. So, it may have been taken months, perhaps even weeks before my grandmother's death. This photo is the only image of her many family members have ever seen.

As one investigates any question in family history or genealogy related to resources, it appears to be an unwritten rule that as the researcher gains an answer at least two more questions arise in its wake. Through judicious guesswork, we had more firmly fixed the period when these photos were taken, but other questions came to the forefront. Were the two pictures taken at the same time? Pauline (the daughter) once again supplied the answer. The family group shot was taken first and the one with her, her brother Alex, and the colt later.

I asked Colleen's permission to make copy shots of these photographs. I placed the photos one at a time on a small table in front of a window which admitted sunshine to provide light for my photos. I took my camera and held it as steady as possible as I snapped photos of these treasured family heirlooms. This turned out to be a great decision.

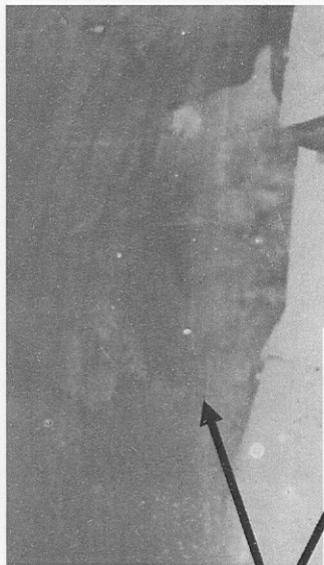
Once I got the copy shots home and brought them up on my photo program, I was able to bring them up in high magnification which helped answer a number of questions which had arisen. One question which had been asked was why all the family members who were living at home at the time not included in the one family photograph. In light of the comments made in Heather Robertson's book, it seems highly unlikely a family member would have deliberately chosen to miss such an important event. The magnified photo gave the answer. Actually, it appears that someone perhaps both Pauline and Alex had been in the group photo. One can see evidence that someone or someone has been blacked out with photo black in the upper left and the upper right corners of the photo. Notice, the section of the photo enlarged below. You can clearly see the evidence of photo black in the area to the left of Fred. Under magnification, it is also possible to see what may be hand on John's left shoulder.



Why were these sections blacked out at all? I feel that it is all due to format. The photos were prepared for oval frames. To get the photo to fit this type of frame, it became necessary to eliminate part of what appeared in the upper corners. Again, Auntie Pauline when interviewed said that the photographer brought out the first photo and later took a photo to include those who did not appear in the initial photo. So, another question was answered. The two photos were not taken on the same day. The first photograph was taken and prepared, and the second was taken a short time after that.

Robertson notes that these itinerant photographers who traveled the roads of the countryside in search of customers were highly skilled. These two photographs indeed show the craftsmanship of the photographer who took and processed them. He used photo black to eliminate details that detracted from the overall artistry of the composition. He also shows his skill on the second photo. First, it is a rather progressive pose for that time, not the typical wooden relatives on wooden steps pose. This picture also appears to contain colour. When this photo is opened in the photo program and magnified, one is able to see quite clearly through the presence of brush strokes which show that this tinge of colour had been applied by brush likely by the photographer. In the section of the photo shown below, you can see evidence the brush strokes to the left of Auntie Pauline. This photographer showed artistry in what at that time was a rather complex craft





You also need to be conscious of the details present in the photo. Remember, I said that I tentatively dated these photos as being taken in late 1919 or 1920. After studying the photo more closely, I found a detail which seems to indicate that the photo was likely taken in that part of the year. In the photo with the colt, there was a good deal of white area in the lower part of the image. Only when I magnified it was I able to determine that the white substance was actually snow. This supports the fact that it most likely was taken in the late autumn, winter, or early spring.

Brush strokes

Strange Material



Now, one must look at the photo as it appears when one finds it. Years can often take a heavy toll on such family treasures. I earlier stated that these photos were in an oval format covered by an oval glass. Over the years, the photos have taken on the rounded shape of the glass which has resulted in some distortion of the images which is most notable along the outer edges of the photo. This is especially noticeable when one compares it with another photo as you will note in the two images of my Grandmother Paulina Sattler, nee Weber. The left from the group shot, the right from another photo.

Besides actually viewing the photo, it is wise to interview those in the photos if they are available. I had the good fortune to talk with my Aunt Pauline who is in the photo with the colt. She was 96 years old at the time. She told me that prior to the group photo, my mother had been eating cherries which I at first doubted. Then, she amended her story by indicating the fruit in question was choke cherries. So, I again looked carefully at my mother Mary, shown on the far right below, in the photo and noted that there was in fact an uncharacteristic dark area below her lower lip which could well be juice from choke cherries and suggesting that this detail the truth of my aunt's story.



The fact that Aunt Pauline knew this would suggest that she was in fact present when the family group photo was taken, adding further credence to my conclusion that all family members were in the original photo.

This photo freezes a moment in time. We see a family who certainly are not prosperous, seated outside their farmhouse north of Springside. The parents are the focal point of the image. Their children are grouped lovingly around them. An interesting feature in the group photo which suggests the interdependence of the family members is the way their hands connect with others in the photo. On February 29, 1920, a short time after the taking of this photo, my Grandmother Paulina Sattler would die giving birth to the child that I suspect that she was carrying when the photo was taken. She was just 35 years old. There would be no more family moments like this, and the life of all our family would change greatly in the wake of her death. These two photos give younger family members the only visible image that we have of the happier moment of family life.

As is so often the case, as you get answers to a question in family history, you also raise more questions. I still have a number that I want to pursue as time and resources allow. I would like to do a little research into who the photographer who traveled through the Whitesand area north of Springside around 1920 may have been and learn if his photo collection and business records exist anywhere. These could help tie down the date on which the photos were taken and perhaps in the best case scenario even yield additional proofs of the family taken at that time and perhaps of other related families in the area. I also would like to know more about the setting where they attempted to create a new life a new land and possibly locate photographic images of the area taken at time. As a number of the family children attended Beblo School, I hope that I shall be able to locate information on that school about 1920. I will attempt to locate the church and cemetery records for St. Paul's Lutheran Church a few miles from the farm where this image was and were my Grandmother was buried in a grave that remains unmarked to this day. It is essential to gather such information and images as little of the world that our family knew at that time remains. The house in front of which the family was photographed is gone, and the quarter which was their farm is now part of a larger farming operation. Beblo School, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and any commercial enterprises at Whitesand no longer exist. The area has concealed the details of many of stories lived there as the photo below of the Sattler home quarter as it exists today attests.

Heather Robertson notes that such a photo “speaks more than any words about the culture shock of homesteading.” All one has to do is examine the photo carefully, gleaning from its details the story that exists there and coupling these details with the written and oral accounts provided by those family members who lived at the time. As everything occurs within a distinct context, photos as well as personal accounts of the times give us details vital to each story. These will all help the recorder and writers of family histories providing a grist mill of ideas and possibilities. Inspired and informed by the images of the past, family historians may derive new insights into the personal story of their family. Each photo can speak to the viewer of the people and the events of our past. Through such ancient photographs, the ghosts of our ancestors can be heard speaking to us of their lives and times. It is simply up to us to look and listen.



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Cover Photo

I recently found this photo of the Romanian Church Counsel - Dysart SK June 16, 1946. My Mother Anne Stan is in the 1st row second from left (now 88 yrs old living in Port Perry, Ontario) , with her sister Eleanor Stan (deceased) in the 3rd row second from left and her brother John Stan (deceased) in the back row 5th from the left. My uncle Edward Stan also identified Father Maxum? sitting second from right and Betty Dumba 3rd row 5th from left.

Kathy Perna, Port Perry ON

Recording the Stories of our Lives

Stories are a part of our culture, our heritage, our history. Photographs, ephemera and souvenirs give our stories vitality and help us remember. Finding concrete ways to combine our photos and ephemera with our stories and family history can be challenging but very rewarding as then we have a tangible recording of our lives, our families' lives, our ancestors' lives. Now enter **story booking** - the process of preserving our stories, our heritage and history in book form which becomes a treasured document for not only ourselves but also for future generations. This is the power of intentional heritage.

I have an online digital photography story booking/scrapbooking publishing business where you can create your own storybooks of your family history, genealogy, family events and reunions. There is no software to download or purchase. You upload your photographs, select a template/create your own, drag and drop your photos, personalize the text/tell the story, embellish as you like and when you are satisfied with the final product, you have your book printed, published and returned to you as a hard cover, bound book. There are templates for many, many themes and events from baby births to weddings to vacations to reunions including templates for family trees, military service and commemoration. There are also templates to create recipe books, day planners, cards, playing cards, posters, home décor and much more.

As our family's unofficial historian, I immediately saw the value in documenting, preserving and cataloguing photos, stories, ephemera through this system and I am available to present this concept and the means for other family historians, genealogy students, scrap bookers or photographers to incorporate this into their professional endeavors and personal pursuits.

For a presentation, please contact me at scleland@sasktel.net (586-5967 Regina) and in the meanwhile check my web page at www.heritagemakers.com/368921. To view one of my personal projects, check the link below to a Memory Book on my Mother: <http://www.heritagemakers.com/projectBrowserStandAlone.cfm?projectId=1003000&productId=5&projectSponsor=457785>

Your photos. Your stories. Your books. Your way! Call me!!

Dr. Sally L. Cleland



Dating Pictures a Different Way

BY: BETH WALL

Sometimes there is a different way to look at some of our photographs, particularly the older ones. Some years ago we received a copy of a photograph showing a number of people in a group. Naturally no one was identified but we were sure it was members of one of our families.

Looking at the clothing the subjects were wearing didn't help much as there were no women's hats to give us a hint nor was there any outstanding haberdashery where the men were concerned. However, we decided to scan it into the computer and see if we could come up with anything that could give us a clue to the approximate time the photo was taken.

Once we had the photo on the computer screen we were able to enlarge it to the point where we could get a good view of the walls and some things that were hanging on them. Lo and behold, one of the things we noticed was a calendar. As we zoomed in and brought the calendar up as large as possible, we were able to ascertain that the calendar was for the year 1916. It gave us a place to start and we were able to eventually collect quite a bit of information about the people shown in the photo.

What was of particular interest to us was our ability to scan the photo into our computer and further study what was on the walls in the room where the photo was taken.

This gives us another dimension in which to look for information regarding the time and place of the origin of the photo.

Using your computer to further study photos is one more way of checking for clues to date a photo or even to give you some idea of the area where the photo might have been taken.

As a further aid to those preparing family histories for publication we would like to make a suggestion to those scanning photos for publication in books. We have recently been working with someone on editing a family history following the death of the author. When the editor began to look at the photos that had been scanned into the computer for publication he discovered they had been scanned in at 200 dpi. Because this was not a high enough resolution he had to rescan the whole (approximately) 150 pictures a second time at 600 dpi.

Doing the scanning at 600 dpi or higher will give you far better resolution and a much better photo when you're publication is printed. And it will mean you will not have to go back and do the job all over again.

Hope these little hints will be of some help to those who are trying to date photos or are perhaps preparing photos for publication.

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Enjoying Archives

Make the journey of discovery by visiting your local archives

BY: RAE W. CHAMBERLAIN

Archives allow us to look into the past. Today, there are many archival institutions in Canada and in countries around the world. There are two classes of records: 1) compiled records and 2) original records. Compiled records are records of previous research on individuals and families already done by others. Original records are created on a town/village/city or local level, county or municipality level, provincial or state level and at a national level.

The records may be preserved at a public library, university library, historical society, museum, a specialist library, genealogical library, company archives, church, city, state, provincial or national archive, and the creator of a record may hold the old records and files.

In Canada, we have the national archives in Ottawa and each province has a provincial archive. The Saskatchewan Archives Board has offices in Saskatoon and Regina with the collection split between the two centres. Most cities also have a city archive or a historical society with an archive. Many of the small centres may have a historical society or a museum that maintains an archive. Some of these smaller places may not be listed as an official archive but they may have some valuable collections that are unique to them and are not available anywhere else. Many of the large business corporations maintain an archive and many of these collections eventually end up in a provincial, university or at the national archives.

The range of material preserved in archives is mind boggling. In England, we find preserved the Magna Carta and the Domesday Book. In Canada there are records predating Confederation and in England there are records for Canada from Colonial times. At the archives in Winnipeg are the Hudson Bay Archives which were brought over from England some years ago.

There are many types of records preserved. The collections include: vital records, national/state/ provincial and town/city census records, agricultural census records, land records, maps, various probate records, court records, police and jury records, tax records, military records, immigration records, cemetery records, church records, school records, newspapers, employment records, mortuary records, institutional records, business corporation records, papers of politicians, community leaders, academics, authors and more.

Archives are much more friendly places today than what they were in the past. Archives use to be the domain of scholars, lawyers and university students. Today, the greatest percentage of visitors to archives are the genealogists and everyday people interested in studying history.

Today, most archives maintain a website where you can learn about them and their collection. A search with Google using a "place name" and the term "archives" will locate the site on the web.

In Canada on a national level there is the Canadian Archival Information Network (CAIN), which allows one to search all participating archival institutions for material. But most of the online databases listing material list only material catalogued in the more recent years and to access the older material you have to use a card catalogue or printed manuals describing the collection.

In the USA there is the NUCMUC archive network, but this only searches the more recent catalogued collections and to search the early material you have to consult the printed volumes.

Great Britain has the A2A archives network. Very useful, if the jurisdiction where you are interested has computerized its catalogue and put it online. One archive may have added more description to a collection than

what another has due to budgetary restraints.

The language of the archive catalogue will be in the language of the country. Some may offer an English translation and at others you can try using “Google Translate.”

If there is an area where you are looking for a special record type it is best to consult with an archivist in the area archive and if they don't have the record the archivist can tell you where to find the record or if it even exists.

When you arrive at an archive expect to have to register. At some you will be required to fill out a form and present supporting identifying instruments such as a driver's license or passport.

Since material in an archive is irreplaceable all archives have rules for visitors to follow and some collections will be off limits or may be restricted. All material presented for study must be handled with care and respect so future generations may also have the opportunity to view the record. Some collections are so fragile; they are only available on microfilm or in digital format.

When you visit an archive expect to have to use pencil and to wear white gloves when handling archival material. The gloves are supplied by the archives but you are expected to bring your own writing instruments. You may be restricted in what you can bring into the archive. So as mentioned earlier check out the rules before you arrive on the institutions website.

Most archives have copy facilities of some sort and they may allow you to use a digital camera. Check as to what is allowable on your arrival.

Archives are creating databases and making them so they are searchable via the net. They include vital records, land records, census records, passenger ship lists, military records, newspaper collections and local histories to name a few.

A wealth of information has been preserved in archives. There is some on the internet, but only a small selection. If you are serious about research then you must visit archives. Make the journey of discovery by visiting your local archives.

Canada

Archives Canada network <http://www.archivescanada.ca/english/index.html>

United States

NUCMUC <http://www.loc.gov/coll/nucmc/>

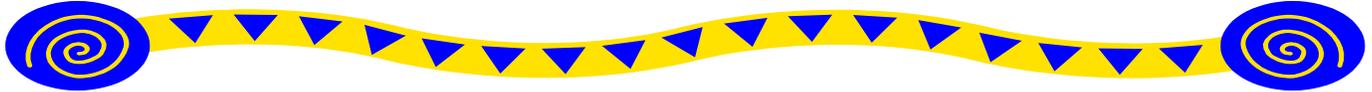
Great Britain

A2A archives network <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/>

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SGS NEWS



From the Office ...

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Executive Director

We are excited to announce that the arrangements for 2010 joint conference with the Manitoba Genealogical Society are well underway. We have been fortunate to book Colleen Fitzpatrick as our keynote speaker (see page iv).

We welcome Mary Lezon, SIAST practicum student, to our staff. Mary will be with us until mid-April, and will assist with administrative work.

Oh Media and Dan Kasperski continue to work hard to get all our databases converted to compatible formats. We anticipate we will have the updated databases ready to upload within the next few weeks.

SGS Annual Meeting will be held April 17th in Regina. Please see the notice on page ii.

Because of the overwhelming response SGS will be publishing a second *Women Pioneer of Saskatchewan* book. We will be accepting the first 200 stories received. If you wish to have your story included in this edition, please forward it as soon as possible (deadline May 31, 2010). If you have any question and/or wish a copy of the criteria please contact Celeste at the Library and Research Room at (306) 780-9207.

Unfortunately the response to the proposed trip to Salt Lake City garnered very little interest. We will look at the possibility at a later time.

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SGS Library and Research Room Closures

April 2 & 5, 2010 – Easter
May 24 - Victoria Day
July 1 - Canada Day
August 2 - Saskatchewan Day
September 6 - Labour Day
October 11 - Thanksgiving Day
November 11 - Remembrance Day

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Saskatchewan Heritage Award

The award will be given to a person who has given of their time, talent and energy for the development, study, research and preservation of family history and genealogy in Saskatchewan. Candidates must be a resident or former resident of Saskatchewan and have been a member of the SGS for at least five years.

- **Deadline date September 1, 2010.**
- Award will be presented in Yorkton at the SGS Conference in September 2010.

For more information contact the SGS office.

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Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Annual General Meeting

Saturday, April 17, 2010

10:00 am - 4:00 pm

Quality Hotel

1717 Victoria Avenue - Regina, Saskatchewan

10:00 - 10:45 Registration

10:30-10:45 Coffee & Silent Auction

11:00 Workshop: TBA

12:00 Lunch

1:15 Introduction to SGS Website

Annual General Meeting to follow

- Audited Statement
- Appointment of Auditor
- Elections - see page iii
- Discussion Period

We would appreciate your registration as soon as possible.

Registration fee \$20.00 (includes lunch).

Register by: April 12 – Guarantee for Lunch

Name _____

Address _____

City/Prov _____ Postal Code _____

Phone _____ E-mail _____

Registration: \$20.00

We accept cash, cheque, money order, visa or mastercard. Make cheque/money order payable to SGS.

**PLEASE REMIT REGISTRATION
FORM AND PAYMENT TO:**

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS)
PO Box 1894
Regina SK S4P 3E1

If paying by credit card:

Visa / Master Card # _____

Expiration Date: _____

Signature: _____

Notice of Elections

The SGS Board of Directors is a policy governance board operating under the Carver Model of Governance. The Board of Directors is the Trustee for the membership of SGS. Its role is to establish policies, articulate the mission of the organization and plan for the future.

Nominations are required for the following four (4) positions on the SGS Board of Directors:

- one - President - 1 year term
- three - Provincial Directors - 2 year terms

Basic Requirements and Responsibilities for a Board Member

- A. Must be a Canadian Citizen and be a resident of Saskatchewan
- B. Must be a member of SGS and currently in good standing for at least 12 continuous months prior to date of nomination
- C. Must have an interest in promoting SGS
- D. Attend all Board meetings (3-4) per year
- E. Be prepared to sit on one committee or take on one task
- F. Act as a liaison between SGS members and the Board

Contact SGS for Nominating package. Nominations must be received by SGS Nominating Committee 10 days prior to the elections by April 7, 2010. Send to:

SGS Nominating Committee
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
PO Box 1894
Regina SK S4P 3E1
Email: saskgenealogy@sasktel.net

For nominations from the floor, Nomination packages will be available for pickup at SGS table at Conference.

Eligibility:

Conflict of Interest Policy (Policy 27.5.d, e and j) states that "no volunteer shall assume any responsibility on behalf of SGS, including serving on the Board of Directors or on SGS committees, if to do so would likely result in such volunteer being in a conflict of interest. No volunteer who is a family member of staff shall sit on the Board of Directors or chair any SGS committees. No individual involved in decision making, policing setting, or otherwise directing the activities or funds of SGS Stakeholders shall sit on the Board of Directors or chair an SGS Committee."

Conflict of Interest Policy (Policy 27.5.c) states that "no membership shall sit concurrently on the Board of Directors and on the executive of any Branch of SGS. Each branch will identify the positions of its executive.

CROSSING BORDERS

2010 Joint Conference

Manitoba Genealogical Society and Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
September 17-19, 2010

St. Gerard Parish Complex
125 3rd Avenue N
Yorkton, Saskatchewan

Keynote:



Colleen Fitzpatrick, PhD, author of *Forensic Genealogy*, has been recognized in the international press for her work with the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory and for exposing two well-known Holocaust frauds. Her books *DNA & Genealogy* and *The Dead Horse Investigation* are genealogical must-haves. Although Colleen works on high-level projects, her research techniques are ones commonly used by genealogists researching on their own family histories. As Colleen explains, it's all a matter of imagination and how you look at the materials you have. You will come to her talk as a genealogist; you will leave as a *forensic genealogist*.

The Crossing Borders Conference will feature many expert presenters on the patterns of immigration and migration of peoples into the prairies. Also included will be valuable information on the resources available to research and study the migration pattern of your family.

A special feature at the conference this year will be a Youth Heritage Fair focused on the theme of immigration and migration; more information to come.

It promises to be an exciting conference. Set aside the weekend of September 17-19, 2010 to meet at the border.



Photo: Courtesy of Saskatchewan Archives Board

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHIVES BOARD APPOINTS PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST

Press Release by Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport

The province is pleased to announce that Linda B. McIntyre of Regina has been appointed the new Provincial Archivist of Saskatchewan.

The Provincial Archivist is responsible for providing professional and strategic leadership and direction to all areas of the archives and its operations. The Provincial Archivist reports to the Saskatchewan Archives Board.

"The Saskatchewan Archives Board plays a critical role as the 'collective memory' of Saskatchewan," Tourism, Parks, Culture and Sport Minister Dustin Duncan said. "By ensuring that our records are preserved and accessible, the Saskatchewan Archives Board helps us to understand, value and learn from the past. The Provincial Archivist leads this important work."

"The board believes Ms. McIntyre has the necessary vision, knowledge and innovative skills to lead the Saskatchewan Archives and manage the institution in an ever-changing operating environment," Saskatchewan Archives Board Chair Trevor Powell said. McIntyre has been an archivist with the Saskatchewan Archives since December, 1987. She recently served as Chief Archivist of the Records Processing Unit and Descriptive Standards Officer.

"I am looking forward to working with the staff and Board of the Saskatchewan Archives to advance awareness of archives in the community and in government," McIntyre said. "We also plan to address the future needs of the Saskatchewan Archives." The Saskatchewan Archives plays an important role in preserving the cultural resources of the province. It acquires and preserves records essential for learning about ourselves and our past. The Saskatchewan Archives also provides information and records management for the Government of Saskatchewan. Through the acquisition, preservation and provision of access to official records, the archives enable the Government of Saskatchewan to fulfill its public trust.

ANCESTRY.CA PLACES BAVARIAN PERSONNEL ROSTERS, 1914-1918 ONLINE

Press Release by Ancestry.ca:

(TORONTO - December 8, 2009) In a world-first, Ancestry.ca, Canada's leading family history website, has commenced the online launch of the Bavarian WWI Personnel Rosters, 1914-1918, a comprehensive collection of First World War German service records.

The records now online detail the full military careers of 1.5 million Bavarian soldiers who fought during the First World War, including then 25-year-old volunteer Lance Corporal Adolf Hitler, considered today as one of the most evil men in history.

Although unification in 1871 brought together the four kingdoms known as Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony and Wurttemberg into one modern German state, each retained its own military until the end of the First World War. These records list soldiers from the Bavarian Regiment of the German Army.

The paper originals are held by the Bavaria State Archives, which is working in partnership with Ancestry to launch this collection.

Individual records include the soldier's name, rank, date and place of birth, details of their active service, religion, status or occupation, marital status, parents' names, and address.

Hitler's record describes him as a 'Catholic', an 'Artist' and a 'Messenger (bike rider) for the Regiment', whose role was to carry messages back and forth from the command staff to the units near the battlefield.

His detailed injuries include 'lightly wounded at Le Barque by an artillery grenade in the thigh' in October 1916 and 'gassed at La Montagne, taken to hospital' in October 1918.

His record also shows that he was awarded five medals, decorations and other awards, including the Iron Cross twice – 1st and 2nd Class.

As with families in all countries that fought in the First World War, Germans have become increasingly interested in the role their ancestors played in the 'war to end all wars' as historical records for this period are made available online.

Similar UK and US First World War military service record collections also on Ancestry are amongst its most popular.

Ancestry.ca Marketing Director Karen Peterson comments: "As Germany becomes more comfortable with the idea of exploring its own military past - and in particular World War One - it is important that no matter which side of the war our ancestors fought on, we all have the opportunity to remember them.

"Over the past century Germans have migrated around the world and so we expect these records to be of interest to many people and in many countries."

The Bavarian WWI Personnel Rosters, 1914-1918, are available to Ancestry.ca World Deluxe subscribers and through a 14-day Free Trial.

(SGS members can access this database at the SGS Library and through remote access.)

NANAIMO FAMILY HISTORY SOCIETY

The NFHS continues to transcribe the Canadian Passenger lists.

Nanaimo Family History Society is indexing the Canadian Passenger Lists for Quebec ports from 1900 - 1920. This is a very large project and they anticipate this project taking several more years to complete. Updates will be posted on their web site. For more information please email their project coordinator at nanaimo.fhs@shaw.ca and put "Canadian Passenger List Project" in the subject box.

Their database of lists is updated regularly so be sure to click their link to the database.

<http://members.shaw.ca/nanaimo.fhs/>

INFORMATION SERVICES CORPORATION - FIELD BOOKS

"ISC is the custodian of the original Dominion Land Survey Field Books compiled by early surveyors who created the first subdivisions of land in the province in the 1870s to the early 1900s. There are over 8,000 field books and 21 index books with approximately 430,000 pages of historical information. The handwritten notes and drawings contained within these books are fascinating to view."

<http://www.isc.ca/SurveyPlans/ViewFieldBook/Pages/default.aspx>

To access the Field Books go to www.isc.ca, click on Survey Plans, click on View a Field Book, then go to Field Book Search. If you are registered with ISC, continued your search. If you are not registered, it is a simple process and once this is done you will have access to the Field Books.

Shortcut for those who receive the *Bulletin* electronically

<http://www.isc.ca/SurveyPlans/ViewFieldBook/Pages/default.aspx>

The images are great resources and make a wonderful addition to your family history.

INTER-ARCHIVE/LIBRARY LOAN

SGS has inter-archive/library loan privileges with many facilities in Canada, including Libraries and Archives Canada, Ontario Archives, and the Saskatchewan Archives Board.

Take advantage of this opportunity to gain access to microfilm resources at Archives across Canada.

You can also order these resources through your local library providing they have a microfilm reader.

REGINA PUBLIC LIBRARY AND SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY FALL AND WINTER WORKSHOPS

The Regina Public Library and Saskatchewan Genealogical Society will again be offering a series of workshops fall 2010 and winter 2010/11. Please watch for announcements of classes, times and location.

REMOTE ACCESS TO ONLINE DATABASES

SGS continues to offer their members access to online databases, such as Ancestry.com, FindMyPast.com, WorldVitalRecords.com and the Godfrey Memorial Library. For more information on how to access these databases, please contact SGS.

OGS CONFERENCE FEATURES PRESENTATIONS BY MAUREEN TAYLOR

If you are interested in photo identification and analysis then you will want to attend the OGS 2010 Conference in Toronto. <http://torontofamilyhistory.org/2010/speakers>

Maureen A. Taylor is an internationally recognized expert on the intersection of history, genealogy and photography. She has been featured in top media outlets, including *The View*, *Martha Stewart Living*, and *The Today Show*. Maureen is the author of a number of books and magazine articles, as well as a contributing editor at *Family Tree Magazine*. Her latest project is *The Last Muster: Images of the Revolutionary War Generation* (Kent State University Press, June 2010). In 2007, *The Wall Street Journal* called her “the nation’s foremost historical photo detective.”

Websites: www.photodetective.com; www.maurentaylor.com

Presentations:

Reading Immigrant Clues in Photographs

Identifying and Dating Family Photographs

Preserving Family Photographs—1839 to the Present

Building your Family Photograph Collection

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA ANNOUNCES:

Home Children – 1869-1930

Between 1869 and the early 1930s, over 100,000 children were sent to Canada from Great Britain during the child emigration movement. Members of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa [www.bifhsgo.ca/] are locating and indexing the names of these Home Children found in different records held by Library and Archives Canada.

Library and Archives Canada Releases New Photo Album on Flickr

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) has released a new photo album on Flickr entitled ***Framing Canada***. These images highlight aspects of Canadian heritage and history as portrayed through photographs and artworks. Organized into thematic albums, the LAC images they contain are easy to browse and make lesser-known representations of Canada's history available.

Past albums have included such themes as Canadian participation and activities during the First World War, Irish immigration to Canada, as well as immigration and quarantine facilities at Grosse Île. These collections highlight

different periods of Canadian history and reveal Canada's transformation into the modern nation it is today. LAC encourages visitors to explore our photo albums on Flickr.com, which allows people to comment, tag, and share content. Visitor participation and commentaries will help to develop a rich dialogue about the resources presented by Library and Archives Canada. View the LAC photostream on Flickr: www.flickr.com/photos/lac-bac/

WHAT'S NEW AT THE LAC

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/irish-history/index-e.html>

Irish-Canadian Documentary Heritage at Library and Archives Canada

Introduction - This website is a portal to various resources on Irish heritage and culture available at Library and Archives Canada and elsewhere on the Internet. It is also a guide to Ottawa Irish Festival activities at Library and Archives Canada (LAC).

The Ottawa Irish Festival, a celebration of Irish and Irish-Canadian culture and heritage, takes place the week of March 10 to 17, 2010. Visit the Irish Society of the National Capital Region website at www.irishsocietyncr.com/eventsIrishFestival.html for a schedule of the events of the week.

On March 14, the Rose of Tralee selection will take place in the Auditorium at LAC, 395 Wellington Street, from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Library and Archives Canada is proud to support this event marking our shared heritage, in partnership with the Irish Society of the National Capital Region.

Write for the *SGS Bulletin*

We invite you to share your knowledge of genealogy, culture, history, and research experience relevant to any of the topics outlined below for future issues of the *SGS Bulletin*. The deadline for each of the issues is two months before the publication date. Deadlines are noted below.

Issue	Theme	Deadline
June 2010	Aboriginal and Métis Genealogy **	15 April 2010
September 2010	Obscure & Unusual Sources	15 July 2010
December 2010	Home Children #	15 October 2010
March 2011	Researching Women Ancestors	15 January 2011

** 21 June is Aboriginal Heritage Day.

December issue has been changed to Home Children since 2010 is the "Year of the British Home Child in Canada".

If you have something you would like to share with the readers of the Bulletin for this or any of the other themes outlined above or have an idea you would like to discuss with us, please contact Lisa Warren, Celeste Rider, or Linda Dunsmore-Porter at saskgenealogy@sasktel.net or phone us at (306) 780-9207.

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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

AncesTree - Nanaimo Family History Society, Vol.30-4, Winter 2009.

- Internet Resources - p.6

The British Columbia Genealogist, Vol.38, No.4, December 2009.

- Writing Your Family History - p.160

Bruce and Grey Branch OGS, Vol.39, No.4, November 2009.

- Beware the Death Notice - p.61

Cariboo Notes - Quesnel Branch BCGS, Vol.26, No.2, Summer/Fall 2009.

- Rationing in Britain During the First World War - p.3

Chinook - Alberta Family History Society, Vol.29, No.4, July 2009.

- Patterns of Immigration and Ethnic Settlement in Canada - p.6
- 1916 Canada Census Column Headings - p.10

Chinook - Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.30. No.1, October 2009.

- How a Tattered Cloth Led Me to Explore Trench Art - p.14
- Advanced Techniques: Hurray! You Finally Found Your Elusive Ancestor, But is He Really Your John Smith? - p.18
- Surrey Recruitment Register (England) - p.20

Connections - Quebec FHS, Vol.32, No.1, Autumn 2009.

- The German Palatines - p.8

Discovering Family History, Vol.2, No.4, November/December 2009.

- Scatter Gunning and Sharp Shooting! - p.8
- Understanding Canadian Census Records - p.13
- Finding Canadian Pioneers of the Huron Tract - p.16
- Alumni Records: What's in the Files? - p.29
- All Aboard! Railroads and Migration Routes - p.34
- Hungarian Research - p.45

L'Estuaire Généalogique - Société de Généalogie et d'Archives de Rimouski (SGAR), No.112, Décembre 2009.

- La vie de nos pères - La vie agricole - p.100
- Nos ancêtres: immigrants par goût ou par nécessité? - p.106
- L'ermite de l'île Saint-Barnabé - p.109
- Jean Baptiste, né de parents inconnus - p.113

Families - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.48, No.4, November 2009.

- Beyond the Begats: Developing Biographies from Paper and Digital Sources - p.6
- Following the Paths of the Early Catholic Priests in Haldimand County- p.17
- The Palatines Arrive in the Hudson River Valley - p.20

- It Is Written - p.27
- Addendum to the Canadian/Mormon Battalion - p.29

Folklore - Saskatchewan History & Folklore Society, Vol.31, No.1, Winter 2009-10.

- The Spanish Flu - p.8
- Christmas Concerts - p.22

Generations - Manitoba Genealogical Society, Vol. 34, No.4, December 2009.

- Regina Normal School: Teaching in Saskatchewan in the early 1900's - p.11

Generations - New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.31, No.4, Winter 2009.

- Anglican Baptismal Records - Bathurst, N.B., 1872-1879 - p.2
- Some Notes on the History of Charlotte Co. - p.13
- The Early Baptists of Queens Co., N.B. Part 2 - p.20
- Woodstock Rural Cemetery, Houlton Road, Part 1 - p.26

Grapevines - South Okanagan Genealogical Society, Vol.17, No.5, November 2009.

- Get Your Kids Involved in Your Family History - p. 8
- We are Keepers of the Keys to Our Family History - p.12

Grapevines, Vol.18, No.1, January 2010.

- Robbie Burns Day January 25 - p.3
- Obituaries Can Be A Treasure Trove - p.6

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley - Trent Valley Archives, Vol.14, No.3, November 2009.

- Co-operative Farmers of Belmont Township - p.16
- Carols of the Candidates - p.26
- Peterborough Boys who Joined up with Originals 1914 - p.27
- Chamberlain Street During the Great War - p.28

Heritage Seekers - Grande Prairie and District Branch AGS, Vol.31, No.4, December 2009.

- On the Road Again - Tips for Research Trippers - p.6

Internet Genealogy, Vol.4, No.5, December/January 2010.

- European Census Records Online - p.16
- Get Smart: Choosing an Online Genealogy Course - p.20
- 10 Reasons to Love Local Histories! - p.29
- Death in London: Burial Registers - p.36
- Researching Your Trafalgar Ancestors - p.38
- Clergy of the Church of England Database - p.51

Internet Genealogy, Vol.4, No.5, January 2010.

- European Census Records Online - p.16
- Get Smart: Choosing An Online Genealogy Course - p.20
- 20 Canadian Library Databases - p.33
- Deaths in London: Burial Registers - p.36

Journal - Victoria Genealogical Society, Vol.32, No.4, December 2009.

- Writing Your Family History - p.73
- The Story of a Tynemouth Bride - p.78

Kingston Relations - Kingston Branch OGS, Vol.36, No.5, November/December 2009.

- Cooke's - Portsmouth United Church - p.49

London Leaf - London & Middlesex Branch OGS, Vol.36, No.4, November 2009.

- 1867 Militia Roll for Ekfrid Township - p.34
- The Veterans of 1812: Paying the Pensions - p.39

Mennonite Historian - Mennonite Heritage Centre, Vol.XXXV, No.4, December 2009.

- Canadian Citizenship and Naturalization Records - p.3

Muskoka Parry Sound Genealogical Group, Vol.25, No.2, November 2009.

- Relationship Chart - p.3
- Questions to Ask Living Relatives About Their Own Lives - p.4
- 1895 Muskoka Parry Sound Death Index Part 3 - p.9

The New Leaf - SW Branch Manitoba Genealogical Society, 4th Edition, December 2009.

- Every Picture Is a Story - p.3

Newfoundland Ancestor - FHS of Newfoundland & Labrador, Inc., Vol.25,3, 2009.

- Burin Roman Catholic Parish Register 1836-1859 - p.137

The Nipissing Voyageur - Nipissing District Branch OGS, Vol.30, No.4, December 2009.

- Wife-Selling - p.8
- What's in a Marriage Banns - p.8

Notes From Niagara - Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, Vol.XXVIII, No.4, November 2009.

- First United Church (St. Catherines) Roll of Honour World War 1 - p.34
- Account of Houses Burned in the Town of Niagara and on the Niagara Frontier by the Enemy, with Supposed Valuation Thereof (War of 1812) - p.36
- City of Welland Cenotaph - p.37

The Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol.XXVII./2, Summer 2009.

- His Majesty's Nova Scotia Regiment of Fencible Infantry, Part II - p.121
- Genealogical File of the Dartmouth Heritage Museum - p.135

Ottawa Branch News - Ottawa Branch OGS, Vol.42, No.5, November/December 2009.

- United Church Archives databases are online! - p.224
- Researching at the Allen County Public Library, Fort Wayne, Indiana USA - p.234
- Some Genealogical Tips and Tidbits - p.251

The Ottawa Genealogist - Ottawa Branch OGS, Vol.43, No.1, January/February 2010.

- War of 1812 Certificate - p.7
- Census Enumeration Dates - Canada - p.21
- Your Family Coat of Arms - p.22
- Some Facts About Clergy of Fifties: Ministers of Denominations of this District - p.24

Perth County Profiles - Perth County Branch OGS, Vol.27, No.4, November 2009.

- Newspapers Available in Stratford and Area - p.48

- Researching Newspapers for Genealogy - p.49
- Norman Street Presbyterian Church, Stratford - p.51

Relatively Speaking - Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol.37, No.4, November 2009.

- Writing Your Family History - p.137

Sault Channels - Sault Ste. Marie & District Branch OGS, Vol.27, No.4, December 2009.

- Researching Poland and Ukraine - p.4
- McPhee's Valley was First Settled in 1878 - p.9

SCAN - Simcoe County Branch OGS, Vol.27, No.4, November 2009.

- The Federated Women's Institute of Canada - p.5
- Tweedsmuir Histories - p.5

Timberline - Upper Ottawa Valley Branch OGS, Vol.XX, October 2009.

- Genealogy in the Upper Ottawa Valley - Researching the Records - Valley Background - p.9

Toronto Tree - Toronto Branch OGS, Vol.40, No.6, November/December 2009.

- St. Mary's Hospital - p.65
- The University of Toronto Libraries and the Family Historian - p.70
- Questions to Ask Before You Begin Writing - p.71

The Tracer - Oxford County Branch OGS, November 2009.

- Timelining Your Ancestor - p.5

The Treehouse - Campbell River Genealogical Society, Vol.22, No.4, December 2009.

The Cenotaph Men: Part 5 - p.3

Yesterday's Footprints - Lethbridge & District Branch AGS, Vol.26, No.3, December 2009.

- Local Historian Posting Past Yearbooks - p.4
- Canadian Naturalization Database Online - p.8

Anglo-Celtic Roots - British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, Vol.15, No.4, Winter 2009.

- My Ancestral Fleet - p.69

The Journal - Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe (SGGEE), Vol.11, No.3, September 2009.

- The Napoleonic Format for Adult Conversions - p.6
- Inhabitants of Stawiska, Rypin - p.8
- Divorce in the 1800's - p.12
- List of Separated German Refugee Families in Russia During WW1 as Reported in the Saratov "Volkszeitung"- Part 3 - p.20

East European Genealogist - East European Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.18, No.1, Fall 2009.

- Borszczów Powiat Extractions - p.6

The Loyalist Gazette, Vol.XLVII, No.2, Fall 2009.

- November 11th 1813: the Battle of Crysler's Farm - p.26

United States

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia Newsletter, No.136, Winter 2009.

- Home Away From Home: The Volga Germans of Jefferson Park - p.8

Association of Professional Genealogists Quarterly, Vol.XXIV, No.3, September 2009.

- Sharing Your Knowledge - Remote Lectures and Screencasting - p. 145
- Write it Right - The Little Things Make a Difference - p.147
- Share Your Knowledge Writing for Publications is a Great Way to Do It - p.151

Avotaynu - International Review of Jewish Genealogy, Vol.XXV, No.2, Summer 2009.

- Unwanted Jewish Aliens in France: A Guide to French (and Other) Holocaust Records - p.15
- The Value of Creating a Family Name Website - p.21

Heritage Review - Germans from Russia Heritage Society, Vol.39, No.4, December 2009.

- History of the Parish of Klöstitz - p.2
- Participation of German-Russians in the Anti-Fascist Movement in Occupied Territories of the Soviet Union (1941-1944) - p.21
- Success Using Facebook for Genealogy Purposes - p.38

Je Me Souviens - American French Genealogical Society, Vo. 32, No.2, Fall 2009.

- La Guerre: The Québécois in the War of the Rebellion - p.28
- Everything you Ever Wanted to Know About Your Family Photographs - p.34

Journal - American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Vol.32, No.3, Fall 2009.

- Thirty Tragic Years in Odessa District 1915-1945 - p.1
- Building Our Ancestral Bridge to Argentina - p.11

- How the German Language Got Silenced (Stumped) in Russia - p.20

Journal - American Historical Society of Germans From Russia, Vol.32, No.4, Winter 2009.

- The Lessons of History - p.1

NGS Magazine - National Genealogical Society, Vol.35, No.4, October/December 2009.

- Confessions of a Quilting Convert - p.15
- The Twittering Genealogist: Part 1 -p.23
- The Reasonably Exhaustive Search - p.29
- U.S. Army Registers of Enlistment and Enlistment Papers, 1798-1914 - p.40
- Abstracts, Extracts and Transcriptions – what’s the difference? - p.45

New England Ancestors - New England Historic Genealogical Society, Vol.10, No.4, Fall 2009.

- Gold Rush Records: Clues Amidst Chaos - p.20
- Genealogical Resources of Southern Rhode Island - p.43

Oregon Genealogical Society Quarterly: Lane County, Vol.47, No.4, Fall 2009.

- Editor’s Notebook: Geographic Information in Social Security Numbers - p.20

Rodziny - Polish Genealogical Society of America, Vol.XXXII, No.4, Fall 2009.

- Genealogy Madness Thrives - p.4
- Should You Have Your Genealogical DNA Tested? - p.6
- From the Slownik Geograficzny: Gostynin - p.23

The Septs - Irish Genealogical Society International, Vol.30, No.4, October 2009.

- British Military Records Relating to Ireland - p.150
- Additional British Military Records Relating to Ireland - p.156

Overseas

Ancestor - Genealogical Society of Victoria, Inc., Vol.29, No.8, December 2009.

- Wills and Probate - England and Wales - p.4
- The Name of Isbister - p.9

The Ancestral Searcher – Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., Vol.32, No.3, September 2009.

- A Pupil at Greenwich Hospital School - p.115
- The Complexities of Locating Two Sharp Families - p.142
- Can I Keep My Valuable Personal Items in Plastic Oven Bags? - p.158

The Ancestral Searcher – Heraldry & Genealogy Society of Canberra Inc., Vol.32, No.4, December 2009.

- Discovering Jewish Ancestors - p.200
- Are You An Ethical Family Historian? Sharing Information on the Internet - p.213

Australian Family Tree Connections, Vol.17, Issue 11, November 2009.

- An Introduction to ScotlandsPeople - p.26

Australian Family Tree Connections, Vol.17, Issue 12, December 2009.

- Find Your Ancestors in Church Publications - p.34

Cheshire Ancestor - FHS of Cheshire, Vol.38, No.1, September 2007.

- The Life and Times of Railway Workers 1830-1948 - p.19
- Cheshire Tithe Maps Online - p.66

Cheshire Ancestor - FHS of Cheshire, Vol.38, No.2, December 2007.

- Cheshire Farms Index - p.25
- British History Online - p.60
- The ‘hidden’ records - p.61

Cheshire Ancestor - FHS of Cheshire, Vol.39, No.2, December 2008.

- Researching pre-1837 Marriages at AERC - p.32

Cheshire Ancestor - FHS of Cheshire, Vol.39, No.3, March 2009.

- Parish Registers Some Notable Dates - p.19
- Pickmere & 1941 Farm Survey - p.24
- Cork Cutters - p.38

Cheshire Ancestor - FHS of Cheshire, Vol.39, No.4, June 2009.

- A Brief History of Liquor Licensing - p.26
- Certificate Exchange - p.36
- Good Experience of Findmypast.com - p.54

Cheshire Ancestor - FHS of Cheshire, Vol.40, No.1, September 2009.

- Spotlight on AERC Resources - p.9
- Net That Serf The Computer Section - 52

The Essex Family Historian – Essex Society for Family History, No.134, December 2009.

- Essex Manorial Documents Register (MDR) - p.13

Genealogists' Magazine - Society of Genealogists', Vol.29, No.11, September 2009.

- The Early Town Books of Faversham, Kent c1251-1581 - p.405
- Irish Catholic Registers at the Society of Genealogists - p.411

The Greenwood Tree - Somerset & Dorset FHS, Vol.34, No.4, November 2009.

- Spotlight on Cattistock - p.108
- Somerset Snapshot: Rodney Stoke - p.115

Journal - Bristol & Avon Family History Society, No.138, December 2009.

- Research Rooms News - p.21
- My Parish - Northwick "A Lost Parish" - p.45

Lancashire - Lancashire Family History & Heraldry Society, Vol.31, No.4, November 2009.

- Irish Ancestry – Celia's Travels in Ireland, 2000 - p.4

The New Zealand Genealogist – New Zealand Society of Genealogists Inc., Vol.40, No.317, May/June 2009.

- Auckland City Archives Has a Growing Collection of Indexes Online - p.116
- Irish Family Research - Portrait of a Parish - p.131

The Norfolk Ancestor – Norfolk FHS, Vol.6, Part 4, December 2009.

- The London Gazette - Treasure Trove of Historical Information - p.229

North West Kent FHS, Vol.11, No.12, December 2009.

- The Bexley Asylum Minute Books - p.537

Oxfordshire Family Historian, Vol.23, No.3, December 2009.

- Developments in the Victoria County History - p.128
- Oxford Cemeteries Digitisation - p.166
- Scotch and Irish Paupers in Oxfordshire - p.167

Progenitor - Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory Inc., Vol.28, No.3, September 2009.

- Emigration to Natal and 20 Acres of Land for Ten Pound - p.65

- New Family History Portal for Tasmania - p.69

Queensland Family Historian - Queensland FHS Inc., Vol.30, No.4, November 2009.

- The London Gazette - Treasure Trove of Historical Information - p.133
- Finding Census Records at WorldVitalRecords.com - p.135

The Scottish Genealogist - Scottish Genealogical Society, Vol.LVI, No.3, September 2009.

- Armorial Seals of Aristocratic Ladies as a Source of Genealogical Information - p.117

Western Ancestors - Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.11, No.4, December 2009.

- Tracing Your Ancestry in the Oriental and India Office Library - p.143

Wiltshire Family History Society, Issue No.115, October 2009.

- A New Resource A Searchable Map of Wiltshire Parishes - p.31
- New Parish Register Transcriptions - p.34

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CAN-UK FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH



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Pay for British research in Canadian dollars

Announcements

Alberta Genealogical Society Gen-Fair 2010

Takes place in Medicine Hat, Alberta at the Esplanade Arts & Heritage Centre on 23-24 April 2010. Theme is *Life in the Past Lane*. Information available at <http://www.abgensoc.ca/GenFair2010.pdf>.

South West Branch Manitoba Genealogical Society 2010 Workshop

Manitoba's Homecoming: Our Multicultural Heritage on Saturday, April 24, 2010 at Knox United Church in Brandon. See <http://www.mbgenealogy.com/>.

National Genealogical Society 2010 Family History Conference

The theme is *Follow Your Ancestral Trail* which takes place in Salt Lake City, Utah at Salt Palace on 28 April - 1 May, 2010. Visit www.ngsgenealogy.org for more information.

Ontario Genealogical Society Conference 2010

Ontario Genealogical Society's conference is the largest gathering of family historians in Canada that will take place on 14-16 May 2010 in Toronto, Ontario. Visit OGS website for further details <http://www.ogs.on.ca/conference2010>.

7th Victorian Family History State Conference

The conference is jointly hosted by VAFHO and Yarrowonga Family History Group. The theme is *The Border and Beyond* which takes place in Yarrowonga, Victoria on 28-30 May 2010. E-mail: mullum36@blgpond.com for more information.

Yorkshire Family History Fair

26 June 2010 at the York Racecourse, Knavesmire Exhibition Centre from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm. Admission £4.00. Further details from Mr. A. Sampson, 1 Oxbang Close, Redcar, Cleveland TS10 4ND, England.

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia

41st Annual International Convention of Germans from Russia at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Lincoln, Nebraska on 1-8 August, 2010. Information available at www.ahsgr.org.

AGS Conference 2011

Conference will be held at the Chateau Louis Hotel & Conference Centre in Edmonton on April 16 and 17, 2011.

Roots Heritage 2010

Quebec Family History Society plans to hold a roots conference in 2010 has been postponed until June 2011 due to unavailability of suitable Hotel space. This international conference on family history research will be held in Montreal in June 2011 all events are open to the public (registration required), all lectures are in English

MISCELLANEOUS

QFHS On-Line Library Catalogue

Quebec Family History Society (QFHS) Library Catalogue is on-line at www.qfhs.ca. Click on "databases", then "search catalogue".

Council of Irish Genealogical Organisations

15th February 2010 - Major Release of Personal Data from UK 'War Time' National Register. The UK's National Health Service Information Centre has announced the launch of a new fee-paying service giving access to data held on each deceased individual recorded on the UK's 'war time' National Register. It represents a major release of personal data from the 'register' which was compiled in 1939 and CIGO has played a vital role in its release. <http://www.cigo.ie:80/news.html>.

Internet Genealogy Workshop at Moosomin

Pat Ryan will be presenting a seminar on internet genealogy research at Moosomin on Saturday April 10, 2010. Pre - registration is \$20 for the day (until March 31, 2010), after March 31 the price will be \$25, this will also include at the door registration. Lunch will be included in your registration. For more information contact Gerry/Pat Adair 306 646 4952 or Gail Oliver 306 435 2178. Registration can be mailed to G. Adair, Box 331, Maryfield SK, S0G 3K0

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SGS Library



If you would like to borrow any of the following books, please contact Celeste Rider, 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 Celeste. 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.

Canada

- Index to the 1881 Census of Manitoba with Extensions and East Rupert's Land by Lorne W. Main. Donated by Sharon McKenzie. (Replacement for lost original copy.)

Canada: Saskatchewan

- Achievements '85 Herbert High (1984-1985). Donated.
- Batoche National Historic Park (1986 Edition). Donated by Eldon & Sharon McKenzie.
- Captured Forever 1986 Herbert High (1985-1986). Donated.
- Classic Eighty Eight, Herbert High (1987-1988). Donated.
- Fort Qu'Appelle and Area, A History by the Fort Qu'Appelle and District History Book Committee. Donated by Norman Stetner.
- Herbert High Laurel '79-'80. Donated.
- Herbert High Laurel '80-'81. Donated.
- Herbert Laurel 1981-1982 (Dreams of '82). Donated.
- Herbert Laurel 1982-1983 (Destinies '83). Donated.
- Lake Katepwa: Memories of Yesterday with Notes for Today edited by John H. Archer. Donated by Norman Stetner.
- Lumsden, The Hills of Home by the Lumsden Homecoming '71 History Book Committee. Donated by Norman Stetner.
- MHS 1977-78 Revue, Morse High School. Donated.
- Obituaries: 2007 Triangle News, Deep South Star, Radville Star + miscellaneous. Donated by Joyce Carlson.
- Obituary Index: The Independent, Biggar, Saskatchewan 2006 to 2009 compiled and edited by Rae W. Chamberlain. Donated by Biggar Branch Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.
- Opus '64, Sheldon-Williams Collegiate, Regina, 1963-64. Donated.
- Opus '65, Sheldon-Williams Collegiate, Regina, 1964-65. Donated.
- Opus '66, Sheldon-Williams Collegiate, Regina, 1965-66. Donated.
- Reminiscing '84 Herbert High (1983-1984). Donated.
- Saskatchewan Education, Training and Employment: Directory of School Officials, March 1994. Donated.
- "the ties that bind" Estlin Gray Riceton Bechard, Volume III, 2005 by the History Book Committee, Gray Recreation Centre. Donated by the History Book Committee, Gray Recreation Centre.
- Together Forever Eighty Seven, Herbert High (1986-1987). Donated.
- Vestigia 1963, Yorkton Collegiate Institute, 1962-63. Donated.
- Vestigia 1964, Yorkton Collegiate Institute, 1963-64. Donated.
- Vision '82 (North Battleford – Convent of the Child Jesus Yearbook, 1981-82). Donated by Celeste Rider.
- YCI Year Book 1957-58, Yorkton Collegiate Institute. Donated.
- YCI Year Book 1961-62, Yorkton Collegiate Institute. Donated.

- YRHS Vestigia '73, Yorkton Regional High School, 1972-73. Donated.

Europe: Germans From Russia

- A Surname Index to Msgr. George P. Aberle's Pioneers and Their Sons, Volumes I and II compiled by Gary P. Fitterer. Donated by Christina Krismer.
- Pioneers and their Sons, One Hundred Twenty Family Histories, Vol. II by Monsignor George P. Aberle. Donated by Christina Krismer as a replacement for worn copy originally donated by Eileen Condon in 1984.

Great Britain: England - Norfolk

- NORFOLK SPIES IN 1812 by Charles Deane Kent. DVD. Donated by Thomas G. Grant. REFERENCE ONLY. (This DVD also contains a copy of the book, The Manitoba Journal, 1885-1889, of William Moxham also by Charles Deane Kent. A hard copy of this book is also in the SGS Library collection.)

Great Britain: England - Norwich

- Landranger 134: Norwich & The Broads, Great Yarmouth. Ordnance Survey Map. Donated by Ian Brace.
- Landranger 144: Thetford & Diss, Breckland & Wymondham. Ordnance Survey Map. Donated by Ian Brace.

Great Britain: England - Yorkshire

- Transportation from Hull and the East Riding to America & Australia taken from Quarter Session Records by David Mount, Projects Co-ordinator. 3rd Reprint. Donated by Sharon McKenzie.

Family History

- Annie's Gift, an anthology by Annie Wilson Mellis Jarrett. Donated by Dorothy Davey.
- Conquest by Courage - The Story of Early Pioneers in the West (Crowe Family) by Jeanne Marie Mandin. Donated by Ed Murphy.
- The Family (Bradford Family History) by Ellen Sager. Donated by Ellen Sager.
- The Legacy of the Ferland and Cote Families -- How We Came About to be Who We Are by Pauline Ferland. Donated by Pauline Ferland.

CORRECTION:

In the December 2009 Bulletin it was incorrectly cited that the following book was donated by Eston Branch. It should have stated that it was donated by West Central Branch, SGS.

Grass to Grain, Volume Two: Town of Eston and the R.M. of Snipe Lake District History. 2009. Donated by West Central Branch, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.

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Cemetery Program

BY: LINDA NEELY

SGS Cemetery Coordinator



We will soon be off to a new season of cemetery recording, but right now the focus is on getting more data into SRI and updating the files. The names entered in SRI show up on the SGS website in the Burials database so we want to get as much as possible in there. If anyone would like to help with SRI entry, we would sure appreciate the help. We have had several cemetery recordings updated since the last SRI entry of the cemetery was done so now need to get the newer record entered as well.

We are in need of someone to translate some records we have from cemeteries where the headstones are in other languages. In particular we have some Ukrainian recordings that we are having difficulty with, so would like to hear from anyone who could volunteer some time and talent to translate those.

Last words:

Take a step forward, lads. It will be easier that way. Childers, Robert Erskins (1870-1922) (Irish Nationalist, executed by an Irish Free State firing squad)



274.08 St. Paul's Lutheran Church Cemetery (Springside)

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

Tecumseh RM#65	Gravelbourg RM#104
Redburn RM#130	Spy Hill RM#152
Pense RM #160	Chaplin RM #164
Riverside RM #168	Lumsden RM#189
Touchwood RM #248	Arm River RM #252
Keys RM #303	Buchanan #304
Elfros RM #307	Bjorkdale RM #426

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.

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Fraudulent Pedigrees – <http://personal.linkline.com/xymox/fraud/fraud.htm>

Computer Column

BY: CHRISTINA KRISMER



I sometimes feel like a stuck record. Apparently we need to be reminded that “everything is not as it seems”. There is a misconception among many new historians, and others, that the Internet has become “the source”.

Don’t misunderstand – I think the Internet has much to offer- however there is nothing like an actual records search.

A basic search can be done at home (use the Internet) however more is often found when looking at the actual records. In an article in Family Tree, August 2009, titled “Buried Treasure in the Archives” pages 44 – 47, Alix Mortimer reminds us that what is likely to get online is information that will pay. Your information may never get there. His article is worth reading. Here is a quote from the last paragraph in the article:

“The Internet is a wonderful research tool, but its contents are subject to market forces, chance and the path of least resistance. Arming yourself with that knowledge will help you navigate its limitations.”

In years past we didn’t know what was available therefore little preparation for a visit to a repository was possible. We may have known that certain documents were at an archive but certainly not all that was there. Because of the numerous online catalogues and indexes today’s motto is “Be Prepared”. What you can take with you is limited (no paper file maybe). A laptop may be allowed. With microfilm scanners now available, you need to bring along your flash/thumb drive or a portable hard drive. You can scan images instead of printing them. This can save you time and save trees. It may be a good idea to contact the repository ahead of time. Equipment may need to be booked. Some of the

material you wish to see may be off-site so a call ahead allows the material to be brought in for your use when you arrive. Staff will be happy to help when they know you’ve come prepared. You will get better results by being prepared and coming with a ‘to do list’.

If you’re looking for information on how to trace your ancestors to Canada, Elizabeth Lapoint has an interesting and informative article “Follow your ancestors to Canada” in the November 2009 issue of Family Tree. Another article worth reading in the same issue is “Relatives in Canada”.

Are you preserving your photo collection? Some of our cherished photos have been displayed for years and are beginning to show signs of exposure. Epson’s latest scanner has a One Touch Color restore feature. This makes it easy to restore to near original quality automatically during the scanning process. It’s done when you scan the original – no manipulation or specific software is needed. If you’re in the market for a new scanner and you have old pictures to scan this may be for you.

The latest update for Legacy is 7.4. One of the features anxiously awaited by many is the ability to do an integrate search. Here is the notice from their website”:

“New FamilySearch” integration now available in Legacy Family Tree 7.4 (public pre-release)

We have a great new update for you to download. This update has been several years in the making and for those with a “New FamilySearch” account you will be especially excited. Even without the account, we’ve added minor enhancements and corrected small issues you’ve reported. Click on the “Download and Install” link in the Updates section to get the

update, or click on this headline to read more....
Effective Use of Legacy's To Do List
Legacy's To Do List is one of the software's most useful tools. Depending on your preferences, it can be used as both a To Do List (what you plan to do) and a Research Log (what you have already done). You can add new To Do items as you think of them, or Legacy can create tasks automatically via the Research Guidance tool. After you have entered a bunch of tasks for a person, you can print their To Do List so you can get to work....

They have a video you can watch to acquaint you with the power of the 'to do list' feature.

My recent experience as an executor reinforces the need for us to identify treasures we have - NOW. I have no blood ties to the family so sorting through pictures and other memorabilia was a bit of a problem. What should I keep and send on, is anyone interested or do they care, should I even bother? Well as a genealogist I just couldn't throw everything out - somebody has to be interested. What this exercise did for me was make me think of my own "treasures" especially photos and why they are important. If you have family photos start identifying individuals while as many of the persons are around as possible. Label you pictures on the back - however remember the rules - no making tape, scotch tape, or adhesive labels with regular pen or pencil. Use an archival pen on the back and write close to the edge. In an archival scrapbook you

can put a descriptive label below the picture as well - use all archival materials to protect the photos. Identify everyone by name, age, date, relationship and the event or activity. When indicating relationship use full names - Jim James, son of Bill James and Jean Jones, not just cousin Jim. Be clear about ages as well- age 32 in 1942 not just about 32 and no idea of year.

If you're just starting your identification might I suggest you start with the most recent and work backwards. Your memory is fresh in regard to yesterday. As you go back the younger pictures may be easier to identify. If possible sort your pictures into family groups. Any pictures that are of no interest to anyone or have no real meaning should now be disposed of. If there are pictures of lost friends and neighbours you may want to put them online - someone may be happy to get them.

For other artefacts from past generations, take a picture and then write a description of the item (to the best of your ability) giving its origin, use and significance to the family. It may also be a good idea to indicate what you want to have happen with the disposition of items in your estate. Some items may be better placed in a museum or even sold if no family member is interested in them. Providing information for your heirs makes the disposal of the estate so much easier at such a difficult time.

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HAPPY 25TH ANNIVERSARY SGS BIGGAR BRANCH



SGS Branches: Contacts & Meetings

BATTLEFORDS BRANCH: RR 3, North Battleford, SK S9A 2X4. Meetings: 3rd Wed. (except May to August & December) 7:00 pm at North Battleford Library. Contact: Janice Walker #(306)445-5425

BIGGAR BRANCH: Box 1103, Biggar, SK S0K 0M0. Meetings: 2nd Wed. (except July & August). May-Dec. 7:30 pm & Jan-April 2:00 pm at Biggar Branch Resource Center, Canada Post Building. Contact: R. W. Chamberlain #(306)948-3638. E-mail: rwcambe@sasktel.net

BORDER BRANCH: RR 5, Lloydminster, AB T9V 3A1. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except June, July & December) 7:00 pm at Lloydminster Public Library (Ken Burke Meeting Room, lower level). Contact: Lynne Smith # (780)875-8698. E-mail: vl_smith@telusplanet.net

CENTRAL BUTTE BRANCH: Box 298, Central Butte, SK S0H 0T0. Meetings: 4th Wed. (except July, August & December) at 7:30 pm at various locations. Contact: Joanne Berg #(306)796-2148. E-mail: barry.berg@sasktel.net

CRAIK BRANCH: Box 478, Craik, SK S0G 0V0. Meetings: 3rd Mon. 2:00 pm at Craik Library. Contact: Pauline Dixon #(306)734-2249

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 272, Mankota, SK S0H 2W0. Meetings: 3rd Tues (except July & August) at 7:30 pm at Mankota RM Office. Contact: Linda Calvin #(306)478-2314 or e-mail: Della Sanders at jsanders@xplornet.com

GRENFELL BRANCH: Box 537, Grenfell, SK S0G 2B0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. 2:00 pm at Grenfell Regional Library. Contact: Sandra Karlunchuk (306)697-3234

MOOSE JAW BRANCH: Box 154, Briercrest, SK S0H 0K0. Meetings: 4th Tues. (except July, August & December) 7:00 pm at Moose Jaw Public Library (Herb Taylor Room). Contact: Marge Cleave #(306)799-2004. E-mail: grcleave@sasktel.net

NORTH-EAST BRANCH: Box 1988, Melfort, SK S0E 1A0. Meetings: 1st Tues. (except June to September) 1:30 pm at Kerry Vickar Centre. Contact: Blair Gordon #(306)752-2168. E-mail: gordbl@sasktel.net

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 23, Pangman, SK S0C 2C0. Meetings: 4th Wed. (April to June & August to October) at 7:00 pm (4th Sat. from January to March) at 1:30 pm at Pangman Regional Library. Contact: Edith Merritt #(306)442-4206. E-mail: emerritt@sasktel.net

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 331, Maryfield, SK S0G 3K0. Meetings: 3rd Wed (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public Library. Contact: Gerald Adair #(306)646-4952. E-mail: gerry.pat@sasktel.net

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: RR 2, Site 3, Box 91, Prince Albert, SK S6V 5P9. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except June, July, August & Dec.) 7:30 pm at Optimist Bldg under Grandstand in Exhibition Grounds (Lion's Club Room). Contact: Barbara Beck

#(306)763-8262. E-mail: barbbeck@sasktel.net

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 68, Kelvington, SK S0A 1W0. Contact: Dianne Gradin #(306)327-5379. E-mail: gdgradin@sasktel.net

REGINA BRANCH: 2818 Sinton Avenue, Regina, SK S4S 1K3. Meetings: 4th Tues. (except June, July & August) 7:30 pm at SGS Library, 1514 11th Avenue. Contact: Robert Ewart #(306)584-2582. E-mail: bluebirder@sasktel.net

SASKATOON BRANCH: Box # 32004, #3 - 402 Ludlow Street, Saskatoon, SK S7S 1M7. Meetings: 3rd Thurs. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Albert Community Centre, 610 Clarence Avenue S., 3rd floor. Contact: Eleanor Ritchie #(306)653-1285. E-mail: eritchie@sasktel.net

SOUTHEAST BRANCH: Box 795, Carnduff, SK S0C 0S0. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm alternating at Oxbow Public Library or Carnduff Public Library. Contact: Lynette Lang #(306)482-3378. E-mail: cl.lang@sasktel.net or Evelyn Dreher #(306)483-2865. E-mail: medreher@sasktel.net.

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH: 321 North Railway Street E., Swift Current, SK S9H 1C6. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except June, July, August & December) 7:30 pm at the above address (basement). Contact: Bob and Joanne Jensen #(306)773-0280. E-mail: jensen@sasktel.net

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 472, Eston, SK S0L 1A0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. (April to June & Sept to Nov) 9:30 am at Wheatland Regional Library. Contact: Gail Milton #(306)962-3382.

WEYBURN BRANCH: PO Box 66, Griffin, SK S0C 1G0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. (except July & August) 6:30 pm at Weyburn Public Library - Meeting Room Contact: Lorna Bossenberry #(306)842-6217. E-mail: bossenberry@sasktel.net or Ilene Johnston #(306)848-0941. E-mail: ilenel@accesscomm.ca.

YORKTON BRANCH: 30 Pinkerton Bay, Yorkton, SK S3N 3C9. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Yorkton Public Library. Contact: Dawn Peturson #(306)783-0182. E-mail: ammadawn@sasktel.net or Glenn Wiseman #(306)782-7969. E-mail: gwiseman@accesscomm.ca.



Family or Not?

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

I have been the custodian of our family's photos from the time I became interested in genealogy. I have sifted through the old photos numerous times and for the most part they are all identified. However, one photo has languished at the bottom of the box, unidentified and unmarked - a group of ladies and two children having tea in a staged photograph.



Coming across the photo recently I decided to try to identify the individuals in the photograph. Of course, those who might have known are no longer alive. Because the photo was kept in a collection of photos that belonged to my paternal grandparents I feel comfortable in assuming that this had to be members of one or the other of my paternal grandparents' families. I do, however, remember comments that these individuals were not part of my paternal grandfather's family, and it is certain they are not members of my mother's family. The other option that is available is they these ladies might have been close friends of my grandparents. I have eliminated the possibility of friends they made when they came to Canada.

Therefore, they could be friends from England. I believe that it is more likely they are relatives as my further analysis will demonstrate. By looking at the photo and correlating it with possible family groups, I decided this may be a photo of members of my paternal grandmother's family.

Keeping in mind my assumption, I believe that the woman seated on the left is Eleanor Martin Jackson (my grandmother's mother), the woman on the right is Agnes Neilson Martin Hesmondhalgh (my grandmother's sister), the woman standing centre back is Elizabeth Jackson (my grandmother's sister), the woman standing right is Eleanor Hesmondhalgh (daughter of Agnes Hesmondhalgh, niece of my grandmother) and the woman standing left is Rebecca Hesmondhalgh (daughter of Agnes Hesmondhalgh, niece of my grandmother).

My first step was to scan the photo, enlarge it and get ready to study the features, artifacts and any visible hints of familiarity. I also enlarged photos of my grandmother (right) and set to work.

I knew that if this was a photo of my grandmother's family, it had to be taken before the end of 1916, because Eleanor Jackson (seated on the left) died that year. If I choose a pre-1916 date the ages of the individuals in the photo could fit nicely.

The photo in terms of its physical components gave very little information. There was no photographer's imprint. The photo itself is printed on paper (4' x 5') and glued to a black embossed card (5 6/16 x 6 6/16). The card is 1/16 thick. Although it is difficult to determine if the corners are rounded, or have rounded over time, I believe they are slightly rounded. Descriptions of photos by Maureen Taylor in her book *Uncovering Your Ancestry through Family Photographs* suggests that this photo has the



characteristics of those printed during the years 1902 – 1908: black mounts, curved corners. I decided to put an upper date on my time frame as 1902, therefore focusing on 1902-1916.

My second step in determining a timeframe I began to look at their fashions. Although trying to identify a timeframe using fashions can be misleading, it can at least give you a ‘good guess’. Using several reference books on period fashions, such as *Uncovering Your Ancestry through Family Photographs*, by Maureen A. Taylor and *Photography for Family Historians*, by Robert Pols, and various website, particularly *La Couturière Parisienne*, at www.marquise.de, I was able to narrow the time frame to 1908-1912, allowing for stylistic variation. During the 1908-1909 period women were wearing high collared blouses – the Edwardian Gibson blouse and the sleeves of the garment had a sleeker fit. (Image 1, www.fashion-era.com .) All the ladies in the photo appear to have slightly varying sizes of upper sleeve. However there is enough indication of the Edwardian fashion to place the photo in this period. During the 1908-1909 timeframe the shoulders of the garment had varying drops. By 1910 the high collars were dispensed with and the sleeves were shorter.

1909



Image 2

The family under review had two dressmakers, so it could be assumed that the women were fairly current in their fashions.

It should be noted that the young woman standing on the right has an overlay on her skirt, similar to the image on the left (Image 2, www.fashion-era.com).



I then looked closely at the individuals to look for hints of relationship. The two young women, on the left and on the right share similar hair styles and hair accessories. Also of note, each have an identical watch and each is wearing a ring (see enlarged clips). Obviously they are very proud of their jewellery, as each showed their possessions off quite clearly. Because of the similarities this would suggest that they may be sisters, or very close relatives. For this study it has been assumed that they are sisters – Eleanor (on left) and Rebecca (on right) Hesmondhalgh.



1909

Image 1





Notice similarity of watches and rings



The lady standing in the centre looks to be slightly older than the two women on either side. She has no distinguishing jewellery or adornment, but wears similar fashions. When comparing her to the older woman sitting on the left they have similar face shape, high foreheads, and similarity in the nose. The assumption is that she is the older woman's (Eleanor Jackson) daughter, Elizabeth Jackson.



The last woman to consider is the one seated on the right. One has to look more closely to determine similarities of the other subjects. She appears to share the same chin structure as the older woman on the left, along with the mouth. This individual has some facial similarities with my grandmother (see below).

When comparing the women seated to that of my grandmother one can note the similarity in the facial feature of the women below.



Agnes N. Martin Hesmondhalgh



Eleanor Martin Jackson



Mary Helen Martin Porter

Using this simple comparing one can draw the conclusion that these individuals are related to each other, as well as my grandmother.

Looking at the genealogy, the family configuration, the ages in the timeframe, and the similarities in appearances my conclusion is that these ladies are my grandmother's immediate family-her mother (Eleanor Jackson) seated on the left, her sister (Agnes Hesmondhalgh) seated on the right, her sister (Elizabeth Jackson) standing in the centre at back and her two nieces (Eleanor and Rebecca Hesmondhalgh) standing left and right respectively. The insert is my grandmother, Mary Helen Martin Porter, circa 1915, age 43.



Back – Eleanor Hesmondhalgh, Elizabeth Jackson, Rebecca Hesmondhalgh
 Seated – Unknown child, Eleanor Jackson, Agnes Hesmondhalgh, Unknown child
 Insert – Mary Helen Porter

However,(and you will note I have not until this point mentioned the two children)...who are the two small children in the photo? To date I have found no connection between the two small children and this group. So what happens to my theory...are the women in the photo members of my grandmother's immediate family...if not...who are they? It appears more work is needed.

Note: the child's photo below in centre is my grandmother, Mary Helen Martin Porter.



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La Couturière Parisienne, at www.marquise.de; www.fashion-era.com

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Rescuing Photos Stored on Sticky Magnetic Albums

Permission has been granted to reprint the following. Originally found in Bruce & Grey Branch OGS Volume 40, No.1, February 2010.

If you have precious photos of ancestors stored in these now infamous sticky magnetic albums, go to <http://www.jacobsarchival.com/rescue.html> to learn how to rescue them. You don't need to buy the kit being advertised, simply follow the instructions and assemble your own.

Connections, Journal of the Quebec History Society.

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Library and Archives Canada

Permission has been granted to reprint the following. Originally printed in Nanaimo Family History Society Ancestree Newsletter, Winter 2009, Volume 30-4.

Updates have been made to a number of their databases. These include:

- Corrections made to entries for Home Children database
- Corrections made to entries for the Canadian Expeditionary Force - CEF
- Corrections made to Killed in Action (KIA) database
- Addition of 2,000 digital images to the Board of Guardians database
- Addition of 104,000 digital images of Passenger Lists database
- Addition of 40,000 digital images to Citizenship Montreal Circuit Court database

Ancestors Search has been migrated to a new technological platform to improve response time, and to increase the volume of data from 2 million, to now 12 million new records.

Works in progress include:

Addition of three new pages to the Canadian Genealogy Centre: relating to Finnish, Ukrainian, & German ethno-cultural groups will supplement existing online pages for Aboriginal Peoples, Acadians, Blacks, Chinese, Irish, Jewish, Métis and Polish groups. Release of indexes & digital images for the 1861, 1871 and 1916 Censuses. All Census returns from 1851 to 1916 have been digitized and are available on multiple websites. By the summer of 2011, LAC reports that all digital images & indexes to those Census returns will be available on the Library and Archives Canada website.

New Version of the Canadian Naturalization 1915-1932 Database

Library and Archives Canada (LAC) announced the release of a new version of the Canadian Naturalization 1915-1932 online database. It contains 206,731 names of individuals who applied for and received status as naturalized Canadians from 1915 to 1932. Designed to benefit research outside of the British Commonwealth, references from the database can be used to request copies of naturalization records held by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/naturalization-1915-1932/index-e.html>

In putting this database together Library and Archives Canada was assisted by volunteers of the Jewish Genealogical Society of Montreal, and by the Jewish Genealogical Society of Ottawa, who were involved in the original digitization of the images.

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A Brief History of Medicine in Regina and Southern Saskatchewan

BY: ANN GRAHAME, BA, MA, MD

The Facilities

The Mary E. Truesdell Nursing Home opened in 1889, and was the only such facility in Regina for the next 9 years. Those requiring hospital care had to travel to Brandon or Winnipeg, and, from 1889, to the general hospital in Swift Current.

(The reason why the first hospital was built in Swift Current was to serve the North west Mounted Police detachment in Fort Walsh, a damp and unhealthy area.)

The National Council of Women raised money for a cottage hospital which was eventually opened in 1898. This was staffed by nurses from the Victorian Order of Nurses, (VON), under the nurse-in-charge, Miss McCulloch. The first patient was 12 year-old Charlie, a Barnardo boy who had become lost in an October storm and suffered severe frostbite. Several other patients with frostbite were admitted that first winter, also patients with fractures and with "fever". There was a government grant of 40c per day for non-paying patients, whilst those in the general ward paid \$1.00 per day. Seventy-five patients were treated during the first year of operation, and it soon became evident that a larger facility was needed. The Regina Victoria Hospital, with 25 cots, was opened in 1901. A nursing school was immediately started. A case of smallpox which occurred during the following year raised the question of whether an isolation hospital, solely for smallpox cases, was needed. The Grey Nuns' Hospital was opened in 1907. The Regina General Hospital was built on its present site in 1911, with 100 beds and was the largest hospital in the Province.

The Early Physicians

Dr. Maurice M. Seymour graduated from McGill University in 1879. After two years of postgraduate studies, he was employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway from 1881-1883, and saw service in the Riel Rebellion in 1885. He then practiced in the Qu'Appelle valley, and moved to Regina in 1904, spending the rest of his life in charge of public health for the new province. He soon saw that the six hospitals were in urgent need of public funding and ensured that the needed financial aid of 50c. per patient per day was arranged. Syphilis and gonorrhoea were common conditions, and Dr. Seymour drafted the first Saskatchewan Venereal Disease Act in 1920. This was revised in 1923. Treatment of these conditions was free. (In one day, 100 patients were treated, about half with syphilis, including 5 children with congenital syphilis.)

In 1912 only one birth in twenty occurred in a hospital. By 1923 this number had risen to one in six. He designed the "Maternity Grant" in 1914. This was \$25.00, (\$15.00 for the attending physician, and \$10.00 for baby clothes and bedding.)

Tuberculosis was a big problem, and Dr. Seymour organized a meeting in 1911, when the Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League was formed. He persuaded the League to build its first sanatorium in the Qu'Appelle Valley, and he hired Dr. R. G. Ferguson to run the Province's tuberculosis program. At that time, bovine tuberculosis caused 25% of tuberculosis deaths among Saskatchewan children, which was not surprising, as 18% of 456,000 cattle tested were positive for tuberculosis. Dr. Seymour achieved uniform, free tuberculin testing of cattle. The Canadian Public Health Association appointed him chairman of a country-wide study of milk problems in Canada from 1924 through 1926. More deaths in Canada were due to milk than to any other food. Dr. Stapleford, President of Regina College, described "nine coffins being carried out". Eight students and one teacher had died from drinking raw milk from a farm outside Regina. During that epidemic, 619 patients were infected with typhoid fever and scarlet fever from drinking raw milk, and 42 died.). There were also numerous cases of bovine tuberculosis. Saskatoon was the first city in Canada to inspect and license all dairy herds supplying the city in

1917. Pasteurization was advised but was difficult to implement during hot summer weather.

Diphtheria was another serious problem and in 1917 Dr. Seymour started to give out free antitoxin to be dispensed by the members of the medical profession.

In 1926 he introduced "The Seymour Plan". He asked general practitioners to immunize against diphtheria in September and October, against smallpox during November and December and against Typhoid fever in January and February.

In 1924 Saskatchewan had the lowest general death rate of any portion of the British Empire.

In 1929 Saskatchewan introduced the first universal free treatment plan for tuberculosis. Dr. Seymour died 15 days later at the age of 71.

The first municipal doctor in North America was Dr. H. J. Schmitt, appointed by Dr. Seymour. The first municipal doctor legislation was not passed until 1916.

The Spanish 'flu

During the "Spanish" influenza epidemic from 1918 to 1920 more than 5,000 lives were lost in Saskatchewan, not to war, but to influenza. 60% of those who died were between 25 and 40 years of age. Emmanuel College, University of Saskatchewan, was converted to an emergency "hospital" housing 200 patients. University President Walter Murray described the conditions there as "horrific". Another 25 patients were housed in Sutherland School. The emergency centres were staffed by school nurses, teachers and volunteers. In Regina, Strathcona School and St. Mary's School were used as emergency hospitals. Efforts to provide care were hampered by the fact that there was a shortage of medical professionals and supplies, which had been commandeered by the Canadian Expeditionary Force in Europe.

The North West Mounted Police were dispatched to the Northern Reserves to see that the residents did not try to leave. They found conditions there to be deplorable and ended up doing relief work. In Saskatchewan the death rate from Influenza was 33.7/1,000 in Native Americans and only 6.5/1,000 in the non-native population. Because the death toll was highest in the 25 to 40 age-group, many children became orphans and there was a 57% increase in the number of children admitted to the Children's Aid Society in Moose Jaw. This resulted in a larger building being erected in 1919. Another result of the influenza epidemic was the amendment to the Union Hospital Act in 1919, so that by 1923 there were forty hospitals in the province of Saskatchewan. There was also a revision of the Rural Municipality Act in 1919, so that the salary for a municipal physician was increased from \$1,500 per annum to \$5,000 per annum. In 1921 a scheme was initiated where 2 nurses traveled the province conducting classes on first aid and child care for the benefit of those living in rural areas.

Tuberculosis

Dr. Robert G. Ferguson was born in North Dakota, but was sent to Saskatchewan to find a farm similar to the one which they wished to leave. The family settled near Yorkton. Dr. Ferguson attended Wesley College in Winnipeg. He had intended to become a minister, but his husky voice, (the result of diphtheria in childhood), prevented his preaching three sermons a day. He became interested in research as a medical student making typhoid vaccine for Canadian troops in World War 1, and in tuberculosis when studying with Dr. D. A. Stewart at the Ninette Sanatorium in Manitoba. He was appointed Acting Superintendent of the new Tuberculosis Sanatorium in the Qu'Appelle Valley, in 1919. He attracted two assistant physicians, Dr. Harvey Boughton, who later became Superintendent of the Sanatorium in Saskatoon in 1925, and Dr. R.W. Kirkby, who later became Superintendent of the Sanatorium in Prince Albert in 1930. Tuberculosis was epidemic among the Native American population and was also the commonest cause of death in white adults aged between 20 and 45 years of age. In 1921-1922 the Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis Commission was formed in an attempt to determine the prevalence of the disease, and to make recommendations. A total of 1184 children aged six to fourteen years from seven different communities were examined. Ten were found to have active tuberculosis and another

fifteen cases were found on follow-up X-ray. 56.6% of all the children had a positive tuberculin test.

In 1920 a “Sanatoria Levy” of \$10 was contributed by each rural RM to cover the costs of treatment for indigent rural patients. Urban Municipalities paid a similar levy from 1925. On 1st January, 1929 the Saskatchewan Sanatoria and Hospitals Act was passed to cover free diagnosis and treatment for patients suffering from tuberculosis.

Randomized BCG vaccination at birth to Native American children of mothers with tuberculosis was carried out from 1932-1949. The first BCG vaccination of student nurses took place from 1934-1943. Dr. Ferguson was a great educator, and arranged for every student nurse to do an eight-week rotation through the sanatorium. He would send his assistant physicians away, sometimes as far as London, England, to do courses, not only in tuberculosis and respiratory medicine, but in other branches of internal medicine too.

The first province-wide photo fluoroscopic survey was done in 1941, using a van equipped with a fluoroscopic screen and a 35mm. camera. Dr. Ferguson’s radiographer, Robert Connell, had developed a method of photographing the screen. The pick-up rate was one new case of active tuberculosis per 1,000 people screened.

During the second survey in 1945 the city of Saskatoon had a turnout rate of over 95%. In 1948 the Anti-tuberculosis League started a program to pay for a chest X-ray to be done on every patient admitted to hospital. Tuberculosis rates dropped from 98/100,000 in 1925 to 51/100,000 in 1948. The Prince Albert Sanatorium was closed in 1961, Fort San in the Qu’Appelle Valley was closed in 1972 and the Saskatoon Sanatorium was closed in 1981. By the late 1980s there was a resurgence of active new cases to 248/100,000 amongst Native Americans living in the North of Saskatchewan.

Psychiatric Services

In the early 20th century Saskatchewan also led the country in the care of patients with mental disorders. Ignoring the advice of Dr. Lowe, provincial health officer in 1908, a large pavilion-style institution for patients with mental disorders was opened in North Battleford in 1914, with 314 patients. By 1930 this number has more than trebled leading to overcrowding. A second pavilion-style institution was opened in Weyburn in 1921, and by 1930 had 1,058 patients, increasing to about 1,500 patients in 1963. In 1947 Dr. Sam Lawson started the first 500-hour Psychiatric Nursing Program in Canada at the Saskatchewan Hospital, Weyburn. Dr. Lowe had visited many mental institutions in Eastern Canada and the USA, and had recommended a “cottage system” which he had seen in Quebec and in New York State. Unfortunately, a Toronto Architectural firm, Darling and Pearson, was employed and used their own advisor, Dr. Clarke of Toronto, who agreed that the “cottage style” would be ideal for the patients, but caved in to the persuasion of the architects who advised against it on economic and climatic grounds. (The pavilion-style hospitals were actually more expensive to build.)

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The author wishes to thank Cara Bradley, Outreach Librarian at the University of Regina, for her invaluable help.

Author's Notes

I was originally asked to do a presentation on "What Ailed Them". My research of this topic was hampered by the fact that, in Saskatchewan, the actual cause of death is only entered on the Death Certificate which is given to the next of kin. I certainly researched the Census statistics, but the most recent census which was available to me at the time of the presentation was published in 1901. After the presentation, I invited questions from the members of the audience, many of whom told me that a relative had died from "**Dropsy**". Strictly speaking this term should not have been put on a Death Certificate as the **cause** of death, as it defines the **symptom** of edema, (swelling due to fluid retention). The commonest causes of edema at that time would have included acute glomerulonephritis and nephrotic syndrome, (kidney disease), particularly in younger, male patients, usually caused by a preceding streptococcal infection, and heart failure, usually, but not always, in older patients. Many patients who had suffered from a streptococcal infection would develop rheumatic valvular disease of the heart, which would then lead to congestive cardiac failure with enlargement of the heart, fluid in the chest cavity, an enlarged and tender liver and gross swelling of the lower limbs, (edema or "dropsy"). This condition was more often seen in women, sometimes in their late 30s or 40s. There was no effective cardiac surgical treatment until the early 1950s.

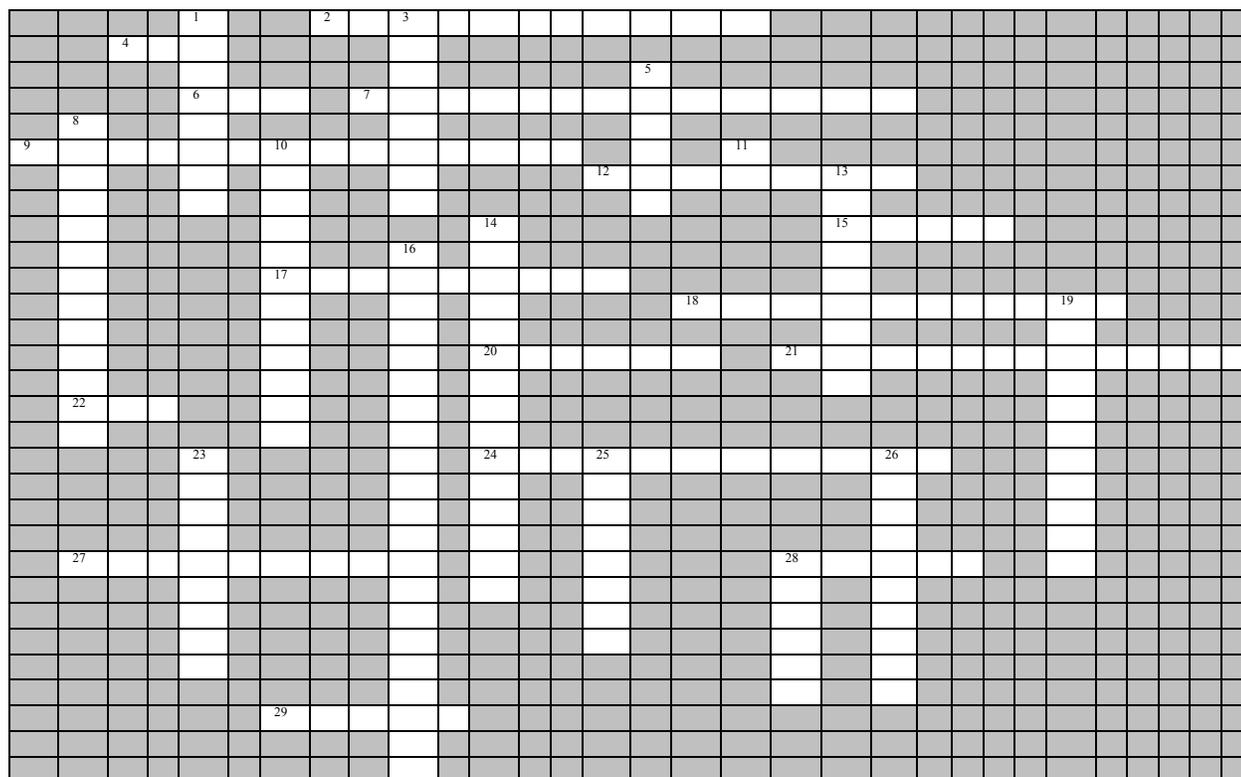
I was a medical student in the 1950s and can remember delivering a baby whose mother had been one of the first three patients to have had mitral valve surgery performed during pregnancy, for treatment of severe heart failure.

Some Saskatchewan pioneers suffered from severe nutritional deprivation, particularly during the winter months, and this could also have led to edema, ("dropsy").

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Genealogy Records, Tools and Resources

BY: SUSAN R. LEITCH, UE, CSRS



Across

2. the “Good Book” of your ancestors
4. a 2.7 million person list of people who have ever lived in Saskatchewan
6. records showing who paid them
7. a source no longer published as of 2000
9. records only available for some former aliens
12. maps showing the names of landowners
15. includes directions for an estate settlement
17. records regarding the transfer of land from the government
18. your community group of genealogists
20. where you go for an education
21. a compilation of numbers for communication
22. the place with Canada’s largest genealogical lending library
24. records for those who have come from another country
27. those folks with whom you share DNA
28. where you might go if you break the law
29. money or land given to aboriginals and some veterans

Down

1. photographs
3. those forces who protect us

Were Your Ancestors Dog Lovers or Cat Lovers?

BY: TAMMY LYNN TIPLER-PRIOLO, BAsc, PLCGS © 6 December 2009

The Ancestor Investigator is also the Ancestor Whisperer! <www.ancestorinvestigator.com>

As I was browsing through my photo albums the other day, I realized how many pictures my family has of all the pets we have ever had. There is the picture of our first cat Frosty who was all black with a small white patch on her neck. I am not sure who named her, but there she was sitting under the Christmas tree for that year; she ran away years later. We had a yellow golden retriever called Rusty. Rusty love marshmallows but was not too crazy about kids. Rusty had more then one life; on a sunny summer walk one day, with the neighbours, the dog was hit by another neighbour's car. He ended up with a cut on his head and survived. As he aged, he developed severe arthritis and had to be put down. We then welcomed Smug into our lives. A grey cat that ran away as well, however he showed up when we obtained our latest cat Tar. Tar was a perfectly black cat that had to be given away to a nice old lady who collected black cats, as he sprayed everywhere in the house. I remember being told that the old lady found one white hair on Tar and so she cut it out; an idiosyncrasy for sure. Smug stuck around for a while but he was part wild at this point and had developed a very muscular body shape. I think he bit my brother once and never returned after that.

Spot was our super smart Beagle who had been run over by the bus, and a car that missed him completely both times as he ran right under them in the opposite direction. He also escaped being hit by a transport truck on the highway, but unfortunately, his girlfriend did not make it. He would follow us to the store and wait for a licorice pipe as a treat. He minded his own business even when the old guy down the road tried to coax him with a piece of bacon. He followed us kids all over the place and never whined at the door when we were in the neighbour's house. He always gave us away if we came in at night, not by barking but with a happy thump of his tail on the floor, which was enough to wake the whole house. He passed peacefully in his sleep one night and my mother swears she heard him thumping his tail one last time before she found him. There was Tiggy, an orange Tabby and Maggie a black high-strung cat. These two cats were introduced when Tiggy was grown and Maggie was a kitten. Maggie the kitten tried to eat Tiggy's food while he was dining and Tiggy just gently placed his paw on her and held her down until he was finished his meal. Tiggy disappeared one cold winter night and we found Maggie hiding on the roof. Tracks in the snow indicated that a huge bird might have been the cause of Tiggy's demise; Tiggy was too passive for his own good.

My sister brought home Tillia an orange marble coloured kitten, on Thanksgiving Day. Just as we were in the middle of grace, Tillia leaped from the banister and landed into Dad's hot soup with her hind leg. Tillia suffered from cancer and had to be put down only a few years ago. Maggie followed shortly after. Buckwheat, a Wheaten Terrier, came home with mom as a pup. He was full of energy and ran so fast that no one could catch him. It was like trying to catch a greased pig. He had short little legs and when he lay down for a nap, he would flop on his side with his legs sticking straight out. Old age slowed him down and he finally was laid to rest at a good old age. Brianna the cat was a runt of the litter Main Coon. She was very smart and seemed to prefer my husband. She would steal my side of the bed and take my place on the couch beside my husband whenever I got up to do something. I called her my husband's mistress. She was a very beautiful cat who left tufts of soft hair everywhere. She died of polycystic kidney disease at the age of fifteen.

It may seem that my family members are cat lovers, but this is not true, we love all animals equally, well except for my sister-in-law who prefers cats. My sister and brother both kept pet mice for a while, now that was disturbing, as these mice would have babies and then eat them. I was very happy to see those mice go. My sister would take in an elephant if she found one. My brother seems to attract all sorts of animals including mice, raccoons, birds, wild cats and the list is endless. He is forever rescuing one animal or another and nursing it back to health. At the moment, he has an office pet, a hamster that rolls around in a big air filled ball visiting all his employees. Sometimes the hamster comes back to his office with change in the ball, among other weird things. My mother had a dog as a kid called Gip. She also had a pet rabbit, but a weasel got it so that was the end of that. I have a picture of a black lap that was a pet of my paternal grandmothers and my grandfather told me stories of a dog he had in Wisawa and how when the family moved they had to leave the dog behind leaving my grandfather one unhappy little boy. My maternal grandfather had no use for cats as he thought they all belonged in the barn and he use to threaten in a joking way of course, that he could make a nice coat out of our black Tar. I have been told that this same grandfather had horses that he took very good care of in his day. He was born in 1882 where horse and buggy was the Cadillac of transportation back then. He really cared about his appearance and always wore suits, dress shoes and a fedora. He also brushed his horse's coats until they shone. Gold fish seem to complete the pet history in our family, and with our busy schedule fish seem to be all that we can manage at the moment. Do you know who all the pets were in your family history? If not now is the time to talk to those older relatives sitting patiently in their easy chair ready to tell a tale or two about their cherished family pets.

Happy Hunting!! "May All Your Genealogical Dreams Come True!!!"

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"Thank goodness we asked the questions when they were all there to answer."

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The Women Behind the Man

BY: DONNA SMITH

My great-grandfather was George Thomas Smith, commonly known as Thomas. I knew six of his ten surviving children, and it's from them that I learned about his life in Canada. Little was known about his life in England, except that he was born 30 May 1851 in Fremington, Devon, and his mother's first name was Prudence (these from his Bible and his death certificate). Attempts to locate him in England were highly unsuccessful.

After a delay of several years, I resumed my research in 2009. Since the information in the Bible appeared to be accurate for other entries, I decided to combine Thomas' birth date/birthplace, and his mother's first name with one of the "stories" about him. My grandmother related to me years ago that Thomas had once told her the family name was really Cochran, not Smith. I went in search of a Prudence Cochran, with variations in spelling of the surname, in Fremington, Devon, England. The 1851 census gave me a Prudence Cockram married to William Cockram with children Elizabeth (b. 1843), Thomas (b. 1845), Mary Ann (b. 1847) and John (b. 1849). The names William, Prudence, Elizabeth and Ann(ie) all appear in the names of my great-grandfather's children.

The 1851 census would have been done just a few weeks before his birth, so I needed to find this family again in 1861 and see if they had a George age 9 or 10. And there he was! There were also more siblings - William (b. 1854), Richard (b. 1856), Alfred (b. 1858) and Lucy (b. 1860). My great-grandfather had a son William.

The 1871 census showed more additions to the family - Hermon (b. 1862), Clara (b. 1864), and Fredrick (b. 1866). These names also appeared in my great-grandfather's children's names. But there was no George, who by then would have been age 18. I had a strong feeling I'd found the right family but needed real proof.

Thomas was supposedly married in April of 1874 or 1875 in Plymouth, Devon, England to Louisa Murphy, known as Lucy. Lucy's death certificate named her parents as Michael Murphy and Jane Treymane. Looking for George Cockram in Plymouth yielded no results, so I went looking for Lucy and her mother. On the 1871 census Lucy was living with her widowed mother in Plymouth. Now I had at least one of them living in Plymouth.

Unsure if the names and partial date of marriage would give me the right pair on a marriage certificate, I chose to go another route. Thomas and Lucy's eldest child Clara Louise was supposedly born in Plymouth on the 26 November 1875. If I could find her birth certificate it might link her name to George Cockram and Louisa Murphy. My search found a Clara Louisa Cockram born 25 November 1875 to parents George Cockram and Louisa Cockram, nee Murphy.

From there I searched out the marriage certificate for George Cockram and Louisa Murphy. It names the fathers of the bride and groom as William Cockram and Michael "Murphey", further proof that the man my family knew as George Thomas Smith was really George Cockram, the 5th child of William Cockram and Prudence Yeo.

The search for my great-grandfather was done almost exclusively through the women in his life – his daughter-in-law who first told me about the name change, his own mother, and the women who became his wife and mother-in-law, and his eldest daughter. I'll probably never know why he changed his name, but the roots I have in Canada, now connect to roots in England seven generations back.

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Researches - some are not detailed in full and some are not listed below. For a complete list, see 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 and started immediately.

Basic Search of Saskatchewan Records

\$41 CDN / \$41 US / £23 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). Up to \$2 worth of copying plus postage is included. Beyond that copying charges will be quoted.

Saskatchewan Obituary Search

Particular Search - \$3 per obituary. General Search - \$5 per surname, plus .30¢ per page for photocopying. Obituaries not in the collection: SGS will check to see if a newspaper is available for the location and time period - \$10 per obituary.

Saskatchewan Cemetery Search

\$4 per name if the name of the cemetery is given. \$6 per surname if the name of the cemetery is given. \$15 per name if all cemeteries in a Rural Municipality need to be checked.

SGS Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI)

General Search - \$5 per surname - all entries for a particular surname. Includes up to 5 pages of printouts, quote for entries beyond this number.

Particular Search - \$4 for one name. Includes up to 3 pages of printouts.

Index to Births, Marriages & Deaths

3 year search - \$12 per person. For a marriage record both parties are considered as one. Your report will include the information from the index as well as information about how to obtain the original record.

- England & Wales 1837-1894; 1900; 1901; 1912-1914
- Ontario Births 1869-1911; Marriages 1869-1926; Deaths 1869-1936

Saskatchewan Homestead Search

\$17 - Provide the name of the homesteader and the legal land description. \$19 - Provide the name of the homesteader and a community name or general area/location in Saskatchewan where the homestead could have been.

EFFECTIVE: June 1, 2009

REMEMBER to include a SASE for the above searches.

Other Indexes:

\$10 per surname plus 50¢ per page for prints.

- Index to 1881, 1891 & 1901 Census for Assiniboia East, Assiniboia West & the District of Saskatchewan. 1906, 1911 & 1916 for Province of Saskatchewan.
- Index to 1870 Census of Manitoba - location required
- Index to 1871 Census of Ontario - must specify county
- Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register Master Index 1829 to 1910
- Index to Upper & Lower Canada Land Records 1737-1867
- Index to Ontario Land Records (**Original Landowners only**)
- Index to 1881 Census Index England & Wales, Isle of Man, Guernsey, Jersey & Royal Navy (Fee is per surname per county)
- Index to Old Parochial Registers (OPR) of Scotland for Aberdeen, Angus, Glasgow, Inverness, Kincardine, Orkney, Sutherland, Renfrew, Ross & Cromarty, Kirkcubright. (Fee is per surname per county)
- Index to BC Vital Statistics: Births 1872-1901; Marriages 1872-1926; Deaths 1872-1981
- Aberdeenshire Index of Monumental Inscriptions. The Index will tell you the name of the cemetery where your surname is found.

Other research services available:

- Indian and Metis Sources - \$55 per family
- Henderson Directory - \$15 per name for a search of five directories - you must specify the time frame. *Includes up to \$2.00 of copying.*
- Books in the SGS Library (such as Saskatchewan Local Histories) - \$5 per look-up plus .30¢ per page for copies
- National Burial Index - \$10 per name per location
- Pre-1869 Marriage Records for Ontario - \$10 per couple per district
- Repertoires for RC Parishes of Quebec 1700-1765 - \$25 per hour; minimum charge \$12 per ½ hour
- New Brunswick Newspapers - Vital Statistics (1784-1881) - \$7 per name (3 year search)
- Household 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.*
- International Genealogical Index (IGI) - \$10 per name, per location. ie. John Smith, England, Kent Co. *Includes up to 4 pages of print outs.*
- 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 - \$10 per name per record & location.
- Find My Past.com - \$10 per name per record & location.
- WorldVitalRecords.com - \$10 per name per record & location.