

Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 42 NUMBER 2

JUNE 2011

BULLETIN



Back to the Basics

The Best Way to Archive Anything: LOCKSS

The Becker Clan In the Fight for Freedom

American Immigration Routes into Canada

Helping you research your family history around the world.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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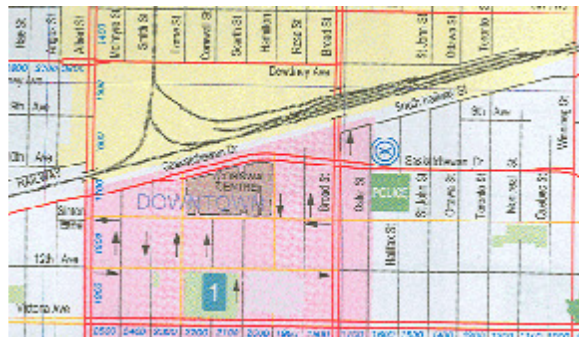
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1. Education - Provide encouragement and instruction in scientific and ethical research methods.
2. Preservation, Conservation and Collection - Preserve, conserve and collect materials relevant to the study of genealogy and family history.
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Donations to the SGS may be used as a charitable tax deduction.

Other organizations are invited to exchange their publications with the *Bulletin*.



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

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Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is July 15, 2011. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

President's Letter

BY: CHUCK ALTON



This will be the last letter from me as president of the SGS. At the June meeting, Verna Thompson will become president and I will become past president. Thank you for the privilege and responsibility of serving as your president for the past 2 years. The Conference/Symposium in Saskatoon April 29-May 1 was a very full weekend for genealogists, some of whom watched part of the royal wedding and others who missed it as they faced a long drive to Saskatoon. Then on Monday there was the Canadian election. When we came home and had a chance to read the Moose Jaw Times-Herald newspapers that had been delivered while we were in Saskatoon we discovered on the front page of the Friday edition an interesting genealogical story under the headline: "Connected to Royalty Former Moose Javian shares family tree with Kate Middleton." I will give my copy of the paper to the SGS Library for future reference.

The Annual General Meeting was quite well attended and two new directors were elected to bring the number on the SGS Board up to 8. In addition to Verna and myself they are: Barb Tait, Linda Neely, Joyce Carlson, Bev Gutenberg, Rene Stock and Dolores Ast. The Board will meet on June 17-19 with the main agenda item being the creation of a strategic plan for SGS for the next 3 years or so.

For those who missed the Symposium, it was definitely focused on "Beyond the Basics." Megan Smolenyak shared some very interesting stories of her work in forensic genealogy, an area beyond the work that many members do in tracing their historical roots. The Symposium began Friday afternoon with a choice of two tours: city cemeteries, or the University Library and Archives. I chose the University tour and found it most interesting. We were introduced to the stacks of historical works and maps, and the Provincial Archives that are kept in the Murray Memorial Library on the University of Saskatchewan campus. All Saskatchewan archives are kept in either Regina or Saskatoon and are available in either place as they

can be transferred from one to the other on request. Of course they can be researched only on site as they have to be handled very carefully. As I write this I checked and discovered that the theme for this issue is "Best Saskatchewan Resources." I had just visited one of them. Indeed the SGS Library, Provincial Archives, and local libraries are all valuable resources when doing family history and genealogical research.

Fraser Dunford of the Ontario Genealogical Society shared some valuable insights into genealogical research with his cautions about internet sources, especially family trees, and the need to seek the most reliable sources. He also shared what is happening in OGS. They are digitizing their library to make it more accessible to genealogists. Perhaps it is something SGS might consider but it is a very expensive process. He also talked about regional branch executive workshops as a way of connecting branches with the provincial society. In a separate conversation with Linda Dunsmore-Porter and 2 other directors we discussed the possibilities of greater cooperation among the various genealogical societies in Canada. We need to be open to ideas from other genealogical societies as well as the members of SGS.

Indeed it was a full weekend with a little time to connect with friends both old and new. We did come home with some treasurers from a book publisher and the silent auction. May you find time in the midst of many summer activities to welcome new leaves on your family tree and connect with the more weathered ones.

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Editor's Notes

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE- PORTER
Executive Director



Just recently I was surfing the internet...more of an amble through...just looking. I often "google" a family name to see if anything new pops up. I decided to put in the Wyman family name...one I haven't spent much

(... continued on page 33)

Back to the Basics

A Sampling of the Resources You Will Find in the SGS Library and Research Room
to Help You in Your Genealogical Research.

BY: MEGAN ASHCROFT, SGS Provincial Librarian and
CELESTE RIDER, Certified Saskatchewan Instructor and Researcher

Are you new to genealogy? Have you already begun to collect information but are unsure about what to do with it all? Have you been researching for years but want to brush up on proper genealogical standards? If you can answer yes to any of these questions, then the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) Library and Research Room has resources which will be able to help you.

Doing genealogy or family history research involves searching for clues to your ancestry and the story of your ancestor's lives. To do this you will be looking for information created in the past. The Basic Rule of Genealogy is that you begin with yourself and work backwards. Begin with sources that you have in your own home. These sources might be birth certificates, marriage certificates, photos, military documents, etc. Once you have collected all the information you have in your home it is time to talk to relatives and inquire about any documents they may have such as photographs, letters, birth, baptismal and marriage certificates (announcements, invitations), diaries, military records, land records and so on.

But, before embarking on this exciting journey into the past, it is very important to understand a few of the basics of doing genealogical research. This information can be obtained by attending workshops and seminars, by taking classes, by reading books and articles published in periodicals, or by joining a local society. Even if you have been researching for years, it is always a good idea to keep abreast of genealogical standards to ensure that your work is complete and well documented. There are many resources in the SGS Library and Research Room that can help you to get started or to keep you on the right track while doing your genealogical research.

The following books are available to members and non-members. If you are a member of the SGS and you live in Canada, you may borrow these books. They will be mailed to you if you do not reside in Regina or are unable to visit the library in person. A return label is provided with each parcel so you can return the books to the Library at no cost to you, although donations are appreciated to help support this program.

Getting Started:

Crandall, Ralph. *Shaking Your Family Tree: A Basic Guide To Tracing Your Family's Genealogy*. Dublin, New Hampshire: Yankee Publishing Incorporated, 1986.

Croom, Emily Anne. *Unpuzzling Your Past: A Basic Guide to Genealogy*. White Hall, Virginia: Betterway Publications, Inc., 1989.

Debeau, Sharon. *Growing Your Family Tree*. Richmond Hill, Ontario: Summit Educational Services, 1991.

Dollarhide, William. *Genealogy Starter Kit*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1994.

Elliot, Noel Montgomery. *Finding Anyone Anywhere Anywhen*. Brampton, Ontario: The Genealogical Research Library, Inc., 2005.

Hartley, William G. *The Everything Family Tree Book: Finding, Charting, and Preserving Your Family History*. Holbrook, Massachusetts: Adams Media Corporation, 1998.

McDowell, Vera. *When Your Ox Is in the Ditch: Genealogical How-to Letters*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1995.

Moorshead, Halvor (editor). *Family Chronicle's Introduction to Genealogy*. Toronto: Moorshead Magazines Ltd., 1999.

- Rose, Christine and Kay Germain Ingalls. *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Genealogy*. New York: Alpha Books division Simon & Schuster Macmillan Company, 1997.
- Wheeler, Meg. *Tracing Your Roots: Locating Your Ancestors At Home and Abroad*. Twickenham, England: Tiger International PLC, 1996.

Organizing and Preserving Your Records:

- Carmack, Sharon DeBartolo. *Organize Your Family History Search: Efficient & Effective Ways to Gather and Protect Your Genealogical Research*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Betterway Books, 1999.
- Dollarhide, William. *Managing A Genealogical Project, 3rd Edition*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1999.
- Douglas, Althea, M.A., CG(C). *Help! I've Inherited An Attic Full of History Volume I: Dating, evaluating and disposing of the accumulation of a lifetime*. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, 1998.
- Douglas, Althea, M.A., CG(C). *Help! I've Inherited An Attic Full of History, Volume II: Archival conservation in the home environment*. Toronto: Ontario Genealogical Society, 1999.
- Jonasson, Eric. *Untangling The Tree: Organizational Systems for the Family Historian*. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Wheatfield Press, 1983.
- Kim, Kennis. *Conserving, Preserving, and Restoring Your Heritage*. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2010.
- Paulsen, Deirdre M. and Jeanne S. English. *Preserving the Precious, Revised Edition*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Restoration Source, 1989.
- St. Denis, Louise. *Organizing the Mountains of Paper...* Toronto: Heritage Productions, 2002.
- St. Denis, Louise. *Protect your Precious Documents*. Toronto: Heritage Productions, 2002.
- Swinnerton, Iain. *Basic Approach to ...Keeping Your Family Records, Second Edition*. Bury, Lancashire: Federation of Family History Societies, 1999.
- Taylor, Maureen A. *Uncovering Your Ancestors through Family Photographs, 2nd Edition*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Family Tree Books, 2005.
- Tuttle, Craig A. *An Ounce of Preservation, A Guide to the Care of Papers and Photographs*. Highland City, Florida: Rainbow Books, Inc., 1995.

Standards and Documenting Sources:

- Dryden, Jean. *Demystifying Copyright: A Researcher's Guide to Copyright in Canadian Libraries and Archives*. Ottawa: Canadian Library Association, 2001.
- Lackey, Richard S. *Cite Your Sources: A Manual for Documenting Family Histories and Genealogical Records*. New Orleans, Louisiana: Polyanthos, Inc., 1980.
- Leary, Helen F.M. CG, CGL, FASG (editor). *The BCG Genealogical Standards Manual*. Washington, D.C.: Board for Certification of Genealogists, 2000.
- Merriman, Brenda Dougall. *About Genealogical Standards of Evidence: A Guide for Genealogists*. Toronto: The Ontario Genealogical Society, 2004.
- Mills, Elizabeth Shown, CG, CGL, FASG, FNGS. *Evidence! Citation & Analysis for the Family Historian*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1997.

Saskatchewan:

- Hanowski, Laura (editor). *Tracing Your Aboriginal Ancestors: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them, 1st edition*. Regina, Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, 2006.
- Hanowski, Laura (editor). *Tracing Your Saskatchewan Ancestors, A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them, 3rd edition*. Regina, Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society, 2006.

Other Helpful Resources:

- Beller, Susan Provost. *roots for kids, A Genealogy Guide for Young People*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1989.
- Horowitz, Lois. *Dozens of Cousins: Blue Genes, Horse Thieves, and Other Relative Surprises in Your Family Tree*. Berkeley, California: Ten Speed Press, 1999.
- Huard, Victor. *Family History: A Guide to Preparing and Conducting Family Oral Histories*. Regina, Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan History and Folk Lore Society Inc., 1990.
- Kemp, Thomas Jay. *International Vital Records Handbook, Fourth Edition*. Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 2000.
- Tipler-Priolo, Tammy. *The Ancestor Whisperer: Stories That Will Enlighten, Inspire & Encourage You to be your family's history keeper! Second Edition*. North Bay, Ontario: Tammy Tipler-Priolo, 2007.
- Tipler-Priolo, Tammy. *The Ancestor Whisperer: Stories that will Enlighten, Inspire & Encourage You To Gather Together Your Family's History! First Edition*. North Bay, Ontario: Tammy Tipler-Priolo, 2006.

Most of the periodicals and newsletters in the SGS Library and Research room also contain articles of interest to the beginning, intermediate and advanced researcher, as well as various articles on computers and computer based genealogy. Borrow a copy for the area you are interested in. You never know what you might find!

Happy Hunting!
Megan and Celeste

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(Editor's Note continued from page 30)

time looking into. The Wyman Family website popped up and as I perused the site there was a link to "Missing Wymans"...so I clicked. The name Edward Joseph Murphy (father) showed up on the list. I wasn't particularly surprised as our family is descendent from the Wymans of Massachusetts and Edward (Ned) is a first cousin to my mother. But above Ned's name was another Murphy and it noted "son". I also knew that Ned had a son...of whom we had lost track. There was no further information on the son...but what I did glean from the list was another given name of the son that I had not been aware of.

I thought, what the heck, and decided to "google" Jon. A rather interesting blog popped up which seemed very promising. I read through the blog and I found confirmation that this was indeed the blog of the son of Ned Murphy. I wrote a quick comment asking him to confirm his parents...which I included. By the next morning Jon had responded with great enthusiasm at finding family on his dad's side.

Since that contact in mid-May, Jon and I have had a "running" conversation on family history, history in general, philosophy and any number of topics. It has been a very successful connection and we shall continue our contact. I am also helping Jon put together a family history that he can pass on to his children and grandchildren.

I guess the point of the story is...sometimes it is good to just amble through the net...you never know whom you might meet.

Hope you all have a great summer of research. We would be pleased to publish your adventures.

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The Best Way to Archive Anything: L.O.C.K.S.S.

Posted by Dick Eastman on March 12, 2011 at http://blog.eogn.com/eastmans_online_genealogy/2011/03/the-best-way-to-archive-anything-lockss.html

Warning: This article contains personal opinions.

In recent years, dozens of articles have appeared in this newsletter and in all sorts of other genealogy publications claiming to tell how to preserve documents, family photographs, and other information. I don't think that any of the articles are "wrong," but it strikes me that very few of them ever described the most effective storage method of all.

Many authors, myself included, have written tens of thousands of **words about the advantages and disadvantages** of storing on paper versus microfilm versus digital images. We have described the technical ins and outs of PDF files in comparison to DOC, TXT, JPG, GIF, PNG, TIFF, and the entire alphabet soup of file formats. We have described the advantages of acid-free paper in excruciating detail. We have talked about the chemical consistency of ink versus toner. Yet, most of us have overlooked the most obvious solution.

I would suggest we introduce a new acronym into the vocabulary of every genealogist. Let's teach it in classes. Let's write about it in blogs, in magazines, and in "how to" books. Let's describe it in presentations, at genealogy societies, and even put up signs in every genealogy library and every courthouse in the world. This new acronym describes something that is better than microfilm, better than paper, and even better than any other single digital technology yet invented.

The acronym is: **L.O.C.K.S.S.**

I'll even write it without all the periods: **LOCKSS**, an acronym for "**Lots Of Copies Keep Stuff Safe.**"

In short, all the discussions about which is better, paper, or microfilm, or digital, is a waste of time. The obvious answer (to me) is "all of the above."

Who cares if microfilm will last longer than digital files? The wise genealogist/archivist saves documents on **BOTH**. In fact, he or she also preserves on paper and even on clay tablets, if appropriate. Okay, clay tablets may not be practical but I am trying to make a point: let's not ignore any possibility. Let's look at all the available solutions and then use all of them that make sense. Let's ignore any single solution. Instead, we use **ALL** of the solutions that make sense.

With today's technology, making duplicate copies on digital media or on paper is easy, and prices are manageable. Making duplicates on microfilm is becoming difficult but is not yet impossible. Why not preserve in every manner possible? If a new technology appears next year or in the next century, let's add that to the list of copies to be made.

Recent experience has proven that paper is not a good preservation mechanism, and microfilm isn't much better. The news reports frequently mention earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, building collapses, fires, and other great disasters that have destroyed thousands of paper and microfilm documents within seconds. While not mentioned as often in the national news, burst water pipes will do the same.

For the past fifty years or so, microfilm was the storage mechanism of choice, but it is almost as fragile as paper. Microfilm is only slightly more impervious to earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires, or burst water pipes. To be sure, water-soaked microfilm probably can be washed and then dried for preservation purposes, but the other disasters will destroy microfilm as quickly as paper or anything else.

Digital archiving has its own set of problems and solutions. Disk drives crash, home computers occasionally erase data, huge data centers are occasionally destroyed in major disasters, and sometimes files simply grow obsolete by a change in technical standards. The biggest cause of computer data loss is the "oops factor:" the accidental loss of files. Any single copy of any digital file is almost guaranteed to be unavailable within a few years.

Yet the solution is simple!

I know of no requirement that says we must preserve information on only one medium. We, the genealogists, are free to store paper AND microfilm AND digital images AND any other method that may be invented in the future. In fact, I would suggest that storing a SINGLE copy of anything is a disservice to future genealogists and historians. We need to make multiple copies of every piece of paper, every microfilm, and every digital file and then store those copies in as many different locations as possible. Even better, the employees of any well-managed archive will periodically check the materials stored to see if each is still readable and if it should also be copied to some more modern technology that has appeared since the original was created.

Neither are we required to make only a single copy and then to put it on a shelf for long-term storage. Unless covered under copyright, we are free to make all sorts of copies, something that is easy and cheap today. Even better, we can store those copies in all sorts of locations: in the closet, in the basement, at a cousin's house, or in data centers in Rio de Janeiro, Capetown, and Mumbai. In fact, we can store any document in seven or more different data centers in seven or more different locations around the globe. What are the odds that ALL the copies will be destroyed? The price for all this? Peanuts.

We are not limited to the storage of documents. While we perhaps cannot clone physical items, we can take pictures of those items and store those pictures in case of disaster. Perhaps you have a musket that great-grandpa carried in the war or maybe a wooden chest that great-great-grandma carried with her in the covered wagon across the plains. Antiques don't have to be all that old. There is reason to preserve pictures of the medals your father was awarded in the more recent war or even your children's report cards. You should save pictures of these valuable family mementos in multiple places.

Again, I am talking about LOCKSS, the acronym for "Lots Of Copies Keep Stuff Safe."

By greatly increasing the number of copies available, we greatly increase the odds that at least one copy will survive. An earthquake in Japan? A Tsunami in Hawaii? A hurricane and flood in New Orleans? A building collapse in Cologne? A data center fire in Salt Lake City? Those are horrible human disasters but all of these are trivial problems for stored records if, and only if, multiple copies of everything of value have previously been created AND STORED IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

It is easy to think about such solutions when discussing major archives with millions of documents. However, the same process will work for you, the individual genealogist. Take a look at the family photographs and the documents in your possession. Make copies on paper, and give those copies to your nieces and nephews or to your cousins. You can even give copies to the relatives who are not interested in "all that old stuff." Some of them probably will throw them away, but others will place whatever you give them in a closet and keep the documents for future generations who may ask.

The same is true for digital copies. In fact, digital copies are easier to duplicate and store than are paper or microfilm copies. Scan the photos and the documents; then make backups to a local hard drive as well as to online cloud computing backup services. Save copies to CD or DVD disks or to flash drives. Store some at your office and give others to relatives. Not all those copies will survive, but some of them will, assuming you make enough copies. Of course, you need to re-copy those stored items to new media and new file formats every few years.

Ideally, you should make sure that someone knows how to retrieve your copies after you are gone. However, **wouldn't it be easier to simply GIVE them** copies while you are still alive? If your data vaporizes soon after your death, who cares? You have already taken steps to make sure the same information is already in the hands of multiple members of a younger generation.

Starting today, I plan to never write again in this newsletter about "Which storage medium is best?" My answer is, "Yes."

That is "yes," as in, "all of them." Don't store a single copy of anything and expect it to last. It makes no difference if that single copy is on paper or on microfilm or on a computer. A single copy of anything is at high risk, as has been proven by building collapses, fires, hurricanes, earthquakes, and the other calamities of recent years. Whether we are talking about a major archive of an entire nation or about your family's photographs of Aunt Tilley as a child, we all need to realize there is but one form of insurance: have multiple copies on different kinds of media, all stored in multiple locations.

In other words, **LOCKSS. Lots Of Copies Keep Stuff Safe.**

Note: I use LOCKSS as a generic term, meaning Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe. However, Stanford University Libraries also maintains a formal program with the same name and meaning: LOCKSS (Lots of Copies Keep Stuff Safe). The Stanford LOCKSS program is an international community initiative that provides libraries with digital preservation tools and support so that they can easily and inexpensively collect and preserve their own copies of authorized e-content. You can read more about the Stanford LOCKSS program at <http://lockss.stanford.edu/lockss/>

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American Settlement in the Prairie West

BY: JEAN LAMOUR

Paper prepared for the SGS annual seminar held October 1979.

Manifest destiny, the idea that it was the destiny of the new, somehow purer nation, the United States of America, to spread her democracy, her government, her way of life across North America, had hastened the Canadian Government into the acquisition of her western hinterland, before it was claimed by her neighbour to the south. In 1870 this area became part of Canada. However little was known of the land in question. How much of it was suitable for cultivation? How would it be linked to the heart of Canada? How would it be governed? These were all questions which had to be answered before much settlement was possible. The key to settlement was a railway link which was completed in 1885--thanks to Louis RIEL and the rebellion. An earlier Pembina branch had linked the Red River Settlement to Minnesota cementing American contacts with western Canada.

American traders had slipped across the border for the lucrative trade in furs in the days of Hudson's Bay Company rule and continued their commerce both into Red River and from Fort Benton on the Missouri north to Fort Whoop-Up and Edmonton. These were not the stable settlers which the Canadian Government wanted, and law and order in the form of the North West Mounted Police discouraged the influx of these free traders. Nevertheless some stayed to establish commercial ventures.

The real settlers of the land were the farmers. The Canadian Government bent every effort to encourage farmers to move west offering the lure of free homesteads of 160 acres and (at times) another 160 acres as pre-emption's for only \$3.00 an acre. Where else could such bargains be obtained? Yet settlers arrived only in small numbers. The Government sent agents into most of the States of the Union and to Britain and mainland Europe with exhibitions, lantern slides and pamphlets speaking in glowing terms of the "Golden West". Still the flow of settlers was but a trickle. What could be wrong?

Part of the lack of response was the world economy which was depressed for much of the early period until 1896 when conditions improved. In America there was plenty of free land much more accessible for settlement, and in a better climate. Not until the 1890's did this land disappear. Even then new areas were placed on the market as Indian Reserves were confiscated and as more marginal land was opened. However, as the message "Go West young man, Go West" sent more and yet more farmers from the Eastern States into the west, land in America became scarce. These Eastern farmers had money to offer good prices for the land, tempting many mid-westerners to sell out and move on to the cheap homesteads or comparatively cheap land for sale in Canada. Tenant farmers found their rents rising in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa, until they too looked to the cheaper land in Canada, and the possibility of ownership. These factors all disposed the American farmer to move north.

To encourage him in this thought, not only the railway companies, land companies and religious and ethnic societies, but also the Canadian Government bombarded him with information and shining visions of a better life. The Canadian Government had 24 full time agents working in the United States in 1901, with over 270 sub agents. The agents were paid salaries of \$65 to \$75.00 per month; the sub

agents were on commission being paid \$3.00 and \$2.00 each for men and women respectively, over 18 years of age and \$1.00 each for children.

An agent was assigned an area—a state or more--which he covered speaking to farmers groups or to anyone who would listen. He attended all of the local fairs talking to the farmers about free land in Canada. Advertisements were run in all of the local papers, with a clip out coupon to send to the local agent for further information. Once the agent had obtained the names he would send brochures, contact several people in an area to form clubs, and through various methods he would stimulate that interest in Canadian land.

Another method was providing booths and exhibits at local fairs showing produce grown in Canada. Those who stopped to view would be given pamphlets and encouraged to consider the opportunities. At first the emphasis was directed towards dispelling the idea that Canada was only ice and snow. Yet despite these efforts, some visitors came equipped with heavy coats and caps in mid—summer. Later the emphasis was upon the rapid transformation from raw homestead to wealth comfort and happiness.

When a group became interested, the next step was a proposal that one of their numbers should tour Western Canada to see for himself this land of riches. Usually the tours were arranged at a bargain rate, although sometimes they were free. Rarely did men return from these tours without having filed on some land, or having purchased land from a railway or land company. Sometimes they were sent back by the group to file on homestead lands for others.

In 1898 the Government and the C.P.R. Collaborated to take members of the American Newspaper Association on their first Western Canadian tour. Past press antagonism had shown the need for cordial relations. They were taken on the grand tour up to Winnipeg for American Day at the fair. Sleeping cars and dining cars gave them the best accommodation as they were wined and dined across the prairies, stopping here and there to talk to early American settlers. They were even taken to Banff and Lake Louise to see the tourist spots of the West, and then home to the United States to write of what they had seen. On later tours the newspapers were asked to pay the cost through advertising, which they gladly did.

On tours led by agents the participants were asked to write letters to the agent describing what they had seen. These were collected, edited and published in pamphlets or in newspapers. What better endorsement for Canadian lands than the praise of local American farmers?

One of the early government agents was W.A. WEBSTER, stationed in Aberdeen, South Dakota. He had established an American settlement at Sheho Lake in 1891. The problems of this settlement in the early years were typical of many. The railway line ended at Yorkton, 50 miles east of the colony and the land office was at Saltcoats, 70 miles away. Some had not filed on their lands as they could not face the long trip with oxen. Why had they settled in such an inconvenient spot? The railway company had promised to build to Sheho Lake the next year, but it was not until 1903 that the railway reached that settlement.

Another problem noted in his records was the quarantine placed on cattle. They had to be left at Gretna Manitoba (later at points in Saskatchewan) and were sometimes ill cared for or perhaps reacted unfavorably to alkali water. This quarantine also involved an extra journey to retrieve the herd. Some settlers had been told that the animals could fend for themselves and had prepared neither shelter nor feed, losing some of their stock in winter.

In October 1892, WEBSTER wrote about his efforts and his problems.

"The Exhibition came to hand this afternoon. I opened the big box containing the grasses and carried them into my office. If you had seen the crowd that gathered on the street to see; it made their mouths water.

However, then he added, "I have 10 cars of emigrants' effects ready to ship and I can't get a car."

Webster died the next year, before the problems he encountered were straightened out. The press had been antagonistic to him, as had local businessmen and clergymen. They claimed that he was depopulating the land. Nevertheless he was one of the government's more successful agents. They rewarded his wife with \$210 on his death--the salary which he had not been paid while he was ill.

Another successful agent was W.V. BENNETT at Omaha Nebraska, covering Nebraska and parts of Iowa from 1895. The largest number of settlers which he sent was going to Alberta, but he also sent groups to Rosthern and Duck Lake, Yorkton and Wynyard and to the Moose Mountain area and Alameda, Estevan and Carnduff. In addition, a few settlers stopped along the C.P.R. main line as the group went on to Calgary, Edmonton and other points.

Many of these settlers were people of means. BENNETT's supervisor wrote that he was sending a good class of settlers, citing Mrs. ROSE as an example.

She is an English lady and quite wealthy. She has her sons to take up and buy land She asks if duty will be charged on her paintings (one of which is valued at \$500.00) and also if her diamonds can be taken in free.

The year 1902 saw the potential for a large influx of American settlers for land between Regina and Saskatoon. The William PEARSON Land Company purchased 700,000 acres (some said one million) on both sides of Long Lake in that year. His scheme was to take his prospective clients cruising up the lake in a combination hunting, fishing and gala time atmosphere, when they might buy land from him at profitable prices. He purchased a steamboat on the Rainy River, bringing it by flatcar to the lake. Here he had it elongated and christened the "Welcome" for his 1905 tour. It sank. Refitted and refurnished as the "Lady of the Lake", it proved little better in 1906. However, as the "Qu'Appelle" in 1907 and later it served him well in inducing men of means to purchase land along the Lake.

E.J. MEILICKE of Minnesota claimed that it was he who recognized that the land north of the Valley on to Saskatoon was fertile and rich. It had been largely ignored until 1902. He had come up as part of a tour, being shown land around Rosthern, Duck Lake and Dundurn. He bought 40,000 acres, much of which he then sold to other Americans. He claimed that he sold only to experienced farmers, most of whom made good. However, he protested that politicians bought up the land when he showed that it was good, so that prices were raised to the genuine farmer-settler.

His complaint was against the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company which bought up 250,000 acres from the government and 450,000 acres from the railroad. It brought in train loads of Americans who settled along the Davidson, Craik, Dundurn line. The company promised to break the sod on every farm so that it was ready for planting. They were appealing to the farmer with means. Their advertising slogan was:

You can leave home after Easter, sow your grain and take in the harvest and come home with your pockets full of money in time for Thanksgiving dinner.

Did it ever work out that way?

Settlement was hampered in the early years by lack of railroads. The main C.P.R. line across southern Saskatchewan was completed by 1885 and the line to Prince Albert from Regina, in 1890. In 1890 also the Manitoba and North Western Railway extended from Manitoba as far as Yorkton where it remained for some time not being finally linked through Saskatoon to the Alberta border until 1909. In 1892 the Canadian Pacific had a branch line from Melita to Estevan. The "Soo" line was completed to Moose Jaw in 1893, while another branch line from Manitoba to Arcola reached Regina in 1904. In the north a line from Swan River reached Prince Albert in 1906. The line through Kamsack and Canora reached North Battleford and Lloydminster in 1905, two years after the Barr colonists. Settlement generally followed the railroads although a few hardy souls anticipated these railroads, homesteading prior to construction. Some, as the Sheho colony were left waiting for years.

How many Americans came in during this period? It is difficult to tell. Agents overestimated the numbers they sent and not all who came, stayed. Many came overland and unless they homesteaded, there was no record. Even the homestead records would be inaccurate as many listed by their European nationality may have been in America for some time. In addition, as we have seen not all of the settlers homesteaded, many purchased farmsteads. Nevertheless, 1,307 Americans filed for homesteads in 1900. These numbers increased rapidly to 10,942 in 1903, then fluctuated around that number until the war, when immigration dropped. In 1910 homestead entries numbered 12,813, the largest number for the period. Although some homesteaders were bachelors many were family men so that Americans homesteading in the prairies may have numbered 52,000 in 1910. If we include figures for Canadian Americans it would be around 56,000. Although settlement increased again after the war, only 1,318 Americans made entry for homesteads in the year ending March 31, 1920.

These settlers came from most States in the Union, including Alaska, but by far the largest number was from North Dakota, followed by Minnesota. A considerable number of homesteaders came from South Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan and from Washington ranked in that order in most years.

Economically the American was preferred even over the British for settlement on the prairies. The "green horn" Englishman with no knowledge of farming, much less dry land farming, experienced great difficulties and often drifted to the city. Many of the Europeans, although farmers, had neither money nor the language, both of which would ease the difficulty of pioneer life. On the other hand the American spoke the same language and had the same culture, fitting easily into the established society. In addition, he had experience at dry land farming and was more likely to succeed at that enterprise in Canada. To top all of this, he had the funds for food, clothing shelter and for the equipment necessary to farm effectively. "Only Farmers Need Apply" was the caption on many advertisements for settlers for Western Canada, but the American Farmer was a preferred settler. Instead of claiming the land For America the land claimed him For Canada.

*A Guide
to the
Last West*



CANADA

OPENING EXCURSION

to the

**Tramping Lake District
SASKATCHEWAN**

Leave Hastings on the Burlington

Tuesday, Apr. 7,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

We own 150,000 acres of selected land in the famous

TRAMPING LAKE DISTRICT

As a special opening and inducement to those who want something good and will tell the truth when they return we allow you, for this trip, to select any land from above tract at

\$12.00 PER ACRE

This is \$3.00 less than the ruling prices in this district. **WE DO AS WE ADVERTISE.** Thousands of people every year have profited by taking advantage of our first excursion. This is the best and cheapest land we have offered. **IT'S UP TO YOU.**

Luse Land Company

W. E. St. John, Manager State
of Nebraska

HARRY KLEIN, HARRY MOSS, Fieldmen.

HASTINGS, NEB.

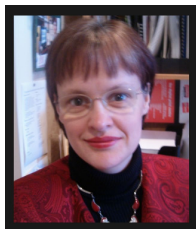
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Teaching Kids Family History on Facebook

BY: TAMMY TIPLER-PRIOLO BAsC, PLCGS © 20 March 2011

The Ancestor Investigator is also the Ancestor Whisperer! www.ancestorinvestigator.com,
info@ancestorinvestigator.com.



I have recently joined the ranks of Facebook junkies in the last six months. My initial reason was to monitor what my teenage daughter was doing with her time there, but since then, I have found it to be a very useful tool. If you want to know what is going on in your community, just join Facebook and all your friends including your children's friends and even your parents and sibling's friends. I know what is going on in Florida, Waterloo, Toronto, Ottawa, etc. I even find myself checking Facebook almost as often as my email now. Knowledge is power so they say and news supplies information that could possibly include some knowledge. It is also a place to interact with all generations.

I have found cousins, and other family members that I never would have found any other way. Now the trick is to convince these people that they in fact are related to you somehow so that they will accept your friend request. A private message is the best way to handle that little obstacle. I briefly introduce myself and give them enough information so that they realize who I am and most of the time I am accepted as a friend and even family if they click the right button. I found my cousin's son on Facebook recently and it has been a great way to communicate with him. His father passed away when he was only three from Cancer. We kept in touch briefly when he was young and I think he was even over for a visit once or twice, however when they moved out of town, which we did not know, we had not heard from his mother at all. Well apparently, they moved to southern Ontario and he is now a young teenager who is very eager to learn more about his father's side of the family.

I have been able to tell him stories about his great grandparents, where they came from and all the really neat stories about their lives. I have told him how far back the family lines have been traced, where they originally resided and what their occupations were and even how they came to be in North Bay. Surprisingly he was quite interested in learning all this about his father's side of the family. I am also able to talk about his father, as we went to school together and lived not very far away from each other. He could not believe I had so much to tell and he wanted to know how I knew all those stories. I told him I was a professional genealogist and had started tracing the family history over 20 years ago. This seemed to satisfy him and he encouraged me to tell him more. As I think of new stories to tell him, I head to Facebook and leave him another family story or two. If he cannot have his dad around to tell these stories, I suppose this is the next best thing. I hope you are able to share your family stories with the younger generation in anyway, you can. Getting their attention is hard unless you go where they hang out and socialize. They might not seem to show interest, but they are listening in their own teenage way.

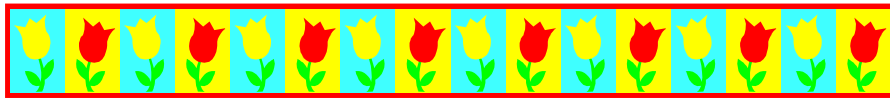
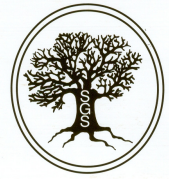
Happy Hunting!!

“MAY ALL YOUR GENEALOGICAL DREAMS COME TRUE!!!”

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SGS NEWS



From the Office ...

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Executive Director

After an initial discussion and a study conducted by Al Dwyer, former Registrar of Cemeteries, the Saskatchewan Ministry of Justice approached the SGS to ask if it would be interested in administering a care and maintenance program for the abandoned and neglected cemeteries in the province. SGS agreed to be the administrator. The Ministry has provided one-time funding for the Saskatchewan Cemetery Care and Maintenance Program (SCCMP) pilot project to be launched this summer. The program will be operated as a matching funds grant. SGS is presently preparing the guidelines, criteria, manual and website which should be available by the end of June. In the interim SGS will answer any inquiries and accept preliminary requests. For more information please contact Linda Dunsmore-Porter, Executive Director, SGS at (306) 780-9207 or e-mail ed.sgs@sasktel.net.

The SGS recently announced that they have come to an agreement with FamilySearch to index the Saskatchewan Probate Records. The project should be ready to start within the next 2 – 3 months. We wish to thank all those who have volunteered to index these records. The indexing can be done at home and at your leisure. If you have some time you could give to this indexing project, please let Lisa or Linda know and we will add you to the list. As soon as we have received the go-ahead from FamilySearch we will notify all volunteers.

We will also begin the indexing of the United Church pre-1926 baptisms, marriages, and funerals shortly. We continue to look for volunteers in the Saskatoon area to assist with this project. If you have some time to give to this project please contact Linda Dunsmore-Porter (306)780-9207.

The updating of our website will soon be complete. Oh! Media is working hard to get all databases in a consistent format and easier to navigate. The SRI has presently being converted, however, because of its size it is taking a bit longer to complete. Once all our databases are up we will boast approximately 4.5 million entries. The databases will continue to grow. Once these are up and stable, we will begin to add images of obituaries and headstones. Again this phase of the project will take some time as we estimate that we have 750,000 obituaries to date, and 500,000 burials recorded.

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Library Closures

July 1 - Canada Day

August 1 - Saskatchewan Day

September 5 - Labour Day

October 10 - Thanksgiving Day

New Hours

Effective May 25, 2011

Monday and Tuesday	10:00 am – 4:30 pm
Wednesday	10:00 am – 8:00 pm
Thursday and Friday	10:00 am – 4:30 pm

Effective September 6, 2011 – May 20, 2012

We will be open Monday through Saturday

Monday and Tuesday	10:00 am – 4:30 pm
Wednesday	10:00 am – 8:00 pm
Thursday and Friday	10:00 am – 4:30 pm
Saturday	10:00 am – 4:30 pm

VALUE-ADDED MEMBERS

Effective May 25, 2011 – Online databases remote service will be available on Wednesday from 10:00 am – 8:00 pm.

Effective September 6, 2011 – May 20, 2012 – Online databases remote service will be available on Saturday from 10:00 am – 4:30 pm.

Sessions must be booked 24 hours in advanced either by phone to (306)780-9207 or by e-mail to saskgenealogy@sasktel.net. Please cc to sgslibrary@sasktel.net.

GENEALOGY SUMMER CAMP

August 9-11, 2011, in Regina at the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Library and Research Room. Information on the camp and registration form is available from SGS Library or on our website.

The Summer Camp is a hands-on experience for young or mature adults who are beginner researchers or those who started on their own but are not sure how to continue. It is an opportunity to learn how to research and organize all those bits and pieces of information as well as learning about some basic sources.

CERTIFIED SASKATCHEWAN RECORD SEARCHER COURSE

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

CERTIFIED SASKATCHEWAN RESEARCHER COURSE

Offered in Regina and is a two part course. Part 1 is Saturday, September 10, 2011 and Part 2 is February 5, 2012. Information on this course will be available on our website soon at <http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/certsaskresearcher.html>

CERTIFIED SASKATCHEWAN INSTRUCTORS COURSE

Offered in Regina and is a two part course. Part 1 is Saturday, May 5, 2012 and Part 2 is October 20, 2012. Information on this course will be available on our website soon at <http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/certsaskinstructor.html>

CERTIFIED ABORIGINAL RESEARCHER COURSE

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

Saskatchewan Archives Board

Effective June 13, 2011, Saskatchewan Archives Board's public hours of service at both locations -- in Saskatoon and in Regina -- will be changed to:

Monday to Friday, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

There will be no retrieval services between 12:00-1:00 pm, or after 3:45 pm.

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The Ontario Genealogical Society and the National Institute for Genealogical Studies Announce a Partnership

(Toronto: May 27, 2011) At its recent 50th Anniversary Conference in Hamilton May 13-15, Nancy Trimble, President of the Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS), and Louise St Denis, Managing Director of The National Institute for Genealogical Studies, signed a mutually beneficial partnership agreement. Both organizations will remain as independent entities but will work closely with one another for the advancement of genealogical research. Reciprocal advertising arrangements are being developed. As well, free or discounted courses, and other promotions, will benefit OGS members. Free use of The Institute Live Meeting Room will be made available for Society and Branch online communication for committees, meetings, workshops, and speakers. This will allow OGS members to be a part of their Society and Branch activities regardless of where they may live.

“Education is an important component in the role we have in our Society. Partnering with The National Institute will enable us to provide valuable education without re-inventing the wheel. This will be a tremendous benefit to our members”, says Nancy Trimble.

Society members will be encouraged to use www.genealogywise.com, The Institute's Social Media website. As an adjunct benefit, all those attending the Conference's closing ceremonies received a free course from The Institute entitled “Social Media for the Wise Genealogist.”

A wide array of other items is also being discussed, and timelines for activating those will be released in the near future. In addition to Society-wide arrangements, Branches will be able to take advantage of a number of benefits with The Institute within this agreement.

Louise St Denis adds, “The Internet, and easier access to information, is changing the role of Societies in general. We look forward to working with the Ontario Genealogical Society and their members. Our combined efforts will help provide greater membership benefits to both organizations and the genealogical community-at-large.”

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Free Genealogy Search Engine

Just launched 15 March 2011. <http://www.mocavo.com>

The world's largest free genealogy search engine, Mocavo.com, provides genealogists access to the best free genealogy content on the web including billions of names, dates and places worldwide. Mocavo.com seeks to index and make searchable all of the world's free genealogy information. While Mocavo.com discovers new sites every day, some of the existing sites searchable on Mocavo.com include genealogy message boards, family trees, state and local historical societies, the Library of Congress, National Archives, Ellis Island, Find A Grave, the Internet Archive, various U.S. state archives, and many tens of thousands of genealogy sites built by individuals. Similar to other search engines, Mocavo.com honors site owners by linking directly to their content.

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Council of Irish Genealogical Organisations

8th March 2011

New Irish Archives Resource Portal

The Irish Archives Resource is new website which will, for the first time in Ireland, enable catalogues of many of Ireland's archival collections to be searched online in one place. The website includes records of current and defunct government and local government agencies, individuals, landed estates, clubs, societies, trade unions, religious organizations, cultural and political organizations etc.

5th April 2011

IGRS 75th and 1926 Census

At meeting between the chairman of the IGRS, Steven Smyrl, and Jimmy Deenihan TD (the new Minister for Arts, Heritage & Gaeltacht Affairs) the Minister spoke of his commitment to open the 1926 census. Later in the day a reception was held at the National Library of Ireland to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Irish Genealogical Research Society at which the guest of honour was the President of Ireland.

www.cigo.ie

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1910 Norwegian census was recently released and is available at <http://da.digitalarkivet.no/ft/sok/1910>

Other Norwegian census records (1891, 1965, 1875 and 1900) can be found at <http://digitalarkivet.uib.no/>

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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

L'Ancêtre - Société de Généalogie de Québec, Vol.37, No.293, Hiver 2011.

- Hommage aux Fondateurs - p.85.
- De la Nouvelle-France à la Louisiane: Claude Parent et son neveu François - p.93.
- Jean-Baptiste Thibault né de parents inconnus - p.105.
- Les Berthiaume à Sainte Foy - p.111.

Anglo-Celtic Roots - British Isles FHS of Greater Ottawa, Vol.17, No.1, Spring 2011.

- Genealogy Services at Library and Archives Canada - p.20

The Armchair Genealogist - Saskatoon Branch SGS, Issue 67, January/February 2011.

- Readex to Launch Ethnic American Newspapers from the Balch Collection, 1799-1971 - p.7
- Social Networking and Genealogy - p.11

The British Columbia Genealogist, Vol.39, No.4, December 2010.

- Thirteen Loyalists and Four Generations of Descendants - p.147

Bruce Bulletin - Bruce County Genealogical Society, Vol.22, No.1, February 2011.

- How to Take Pictures of Old Tombstones - p.2

- Have You Ever Wondered About the Origin of Your Surname? - p.7

Bruce & Grey Branch OGS, Vol.41, No.1, February 2011.

- How to Scan Old Negatives - p.9

Cariboo Notes - Quesnel Branch BCGS, Vol.28, No.1, Spring 2011.

- The Archibald Rory McDonald Family - p.3

Chinook - Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.31, No.2, January 2011.

- Editor's Eye: The Bride Wore Black - p.4
- Marriage Dispensations: Step-By-Step - p.15
- Researching Ukrainian-Canadian Documents at the University of Saskatchewan - p.17

Chinook - Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.31, No.3, April 2011.

- Google News Archive: A Genealogy Goldmine! - p.5
- Preserve Your Family History for Free - p.7
- Using Mobile Apps to Take your Genealogy Anywhere - p.11

Connections - Journal of the Quebec FHS, Vol.33, No.2, Spring 2011.

- Hillcrest Mine Explosion, Canada's Worst Mining

Disaster. Do you have a family connection? - p.24

- Unravelling Quebec Land Records - p.27

East European Genealogist - East European Genealogical Society Inc., Vol. 9, No.2, Winter 2010.

- Another Look at *Nedza Galicji* - p.9
- A Unique Baptismal Record - p.23
- A Brief Volhynian Overview - p.26

L'Estuaire Généalogique - Société de Généalogie et d'Histoire de Rimouski (SGHR), No.117, Printemps 2011.

- La vie de nos pères - Le commerce en Nouvelle-France - p.4.
- Les Dumas du comté de Rimouski - p.10.
- Olivier et Rémi Beaulieu de Caraquet - p.16.
- L'Histoire retracée d'un heureux départ au triste retour, celle de Paul Lebel - p.26.

FAMILIES - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.50, No.1, February 2011.

- How to Research Your Jamaican Ancestry from Canada - p.3

Family Chronicle Vol.15, No.4, March/April 2011.

- Top Websites to Save You Money! - p.8
- Solving Two Legends With Military Records - p.26

- Getting Kids Hooked on Family History - p.38

Family Footsteps - Kamloops FHS, Vol. 26, No.2, November 2010.

- The Year 1908 - p.13
- Back to Basics - p.22

Folklore - Saskatchewan History & Folklore Society Inc., Vol.32, No.2, Spring 2011.

- Skeleton In The Closet - p.12
- Saskatchewan Ferries - p.26

Grapevines - South Okanagan Genealogical Society, Vol.19, Issue 2, February 2011.

- What Are Dit Names? - p.5

Grapevines, Vol.19, Issue 3, March 2011.

- My Name Is.... - p.7
- Some of Our Favourite Websites - p.9

Halton-Peel KINnections - Halton-Peel Branch OGS, Vol.36, No.1, Winter 2011.

- Letters Written to Lola Passmore by "Huttonville Boys" in World War 1 - p.4

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley - Trent Valley Archives, Vol.15, No.4, February 2011.

- Bazaar and Fancy Fair, St. John's Church, Peterborough, July 14, 1851 - p.3
- Deaths in Peterborough and Area, 1854-1857 - p.4
- Mayors of Peterborough - p.34
- George Street Methodist Church, Clergy 1835-1890 - p.34

Heritage Seekers - Grande Prairie and District Branch AGS, Vol.33, No.1, March 2011.

- Old Newspapers: Jan/Feb. 1930 - p.4

- What's New: Digital records online - p.9

Huron County Branch OGS, February 2011.

- Advice to the Young Man Who is About to Marry - p.11

Internet Genealogy Vol.5, No.6, February/March 2011.

- All Aboard! Top Sites For Railroad Records - p.7
- Genealogy Blog Finder - p.15
- Scanners and Scanning: A Review - p.37
- Using Online Library Catalogs - p.42

Journal of the Qualicum Beach FHS, Vol.8, No.1, March 2011.

- From Brierley Hill to Nanaimo – Journey's End - p.4
- Do You Know How Old Your Ancestors Really Were? - p.9
- Documenting Your Sources - p.15
- Dating Old Photographs - p.18
- What it Took to Get an 8th Grade Education in 1895 - p.21

The Journal - Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe (SGGEE), Vol.12, No.3, September 2010.

- Flight for Survival: A Step Ahead of the Russians in 1945 - p.14
- The Master Pedigree Database - p.31

Lambton Lifeline - Lambton County Branch OGS, Vol.28, No.1, March 2011.

- Alphabetical Business Directory of the Cities, Towns and Villages in the Counties of Lambton, Middlesex, Norfolk and Oxford (1889) - p.13
- Loyal Orange Lodges –p.14

London Leaf - London & Middlesex Branch OGS, Vol.38, No.1, February 2011.

- Coloured Persons - 1849-1861 - p.4
- The Diary of an 1871 Trip Taken by 55 Homesteaders from Middlesex County to Manitoba - p.6

Muskoka Parry Sound Genealogy Group Newsletter, Vol.28, No.1, April 2011.

- Obituaries & Death Notices, Huntsville Forester 1996-2000: Part 1 A-D Index - p.4

The New Leaf - South West Branch MGS, 8th Edition, December 2010.

- Searching on the Web - p.2
- Old Letters Tell Stories - p.3
- Roseville Church - p.8

NewsLeaf - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.41, No.1, February 2011.

- A Series on Black Family History - p.1

The Nipissing Voyageur - Nipissing Branch OGS, Vol.32, No.1, March 2011.

- Searching for Family in New Zealand? - p.3
- How to be a Good Wife. A 1955 Good Housekeeping article - p.7

Norfolks - Norfolk County Branch OGS, Vol.25, No.1, February 2011.

- Port Dover's Fishing Fleet - p.1

The Ottawa Genealogist - Ottawa Branch OGS, Vol.44, No.2, April/June 2011.

- Ottawa Ladies' College and a 1904 Address Book – p.69
- Why You Might Want to Obtain Genetic Testing - p.90

Our Waterloo Kin - Waterloo Region Branch OGS, Vol.11, No.1, February 2011.

- Memoir of the Rev. James Boyd of Crosshill, Ontario, 1814-1888 - p.4

L'Outaouais Généalogique - Bulletin de la Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais, Vol.XXXII, No.3-4, automne-hiver 2010.

- de minute en minute sur les traces d'André Bergeron (1642-1712) - p.47
- J'ai lu pour vous: Vie et Mort du couple en Nouvelle-France - p.61
- Internet: Mises à jour et nouveautés sur certains sites d'intérêt généalogique - p.79

Relatively Speaking - Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol.39, No.1, February 2011.

- Rock of Ages. This article pertains to headstone materials. - p.5
- Genealogy Services at Library and Archives Canada - p.37

Revue Historique - Société historique de la Saskatchewan, Vol.21, No.2, Décembre 2010.

- Les Fils de Marie Immaculée au Canada: une épopée missionnaire exaltante - p. 5
- L'année des Métis: Ambroise Dydime LEPINE et Gabriel DUMONT, les deux adjudants-généraux de Louis Riel - p.11
- Nouvelles de la Société historique - p.22

Roots Around The World - Abbotsford Genealogical Society, Vol.16, No.1, Spring 2011.

- Where There's A Will - p.6
- The Tech Side - Safe Computing - Strong Passwords - p.20

SCAN (Simcoe County Ancestor News - Simcoe County Branch OGS, Vol.29, No.1, February 2011.

- That Crossland Party: The Emvale Lance, December 1930 - p.1

Timberline - Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group, Vol.XXII, No.1, February 2011.

- Researching the Records in the Ottawa Valley - Court and Related Records - Estate Files - p.4

Toronto Tree - Toronto Branch OGS, Vol.42, No.1, January/February 2011.

- Quilts and the Women in Our Past - p.1
- New On-line Resource Traces the History of Toronto's Park Lots - p.6
- Canadian Necrology: Locating Obituaries - p.8

The Tracer - Oxford County Branch OGS, February 2011.

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- Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online - p.132

AVOTAYNU - International Review of Jewish Genealogy, Vol.XXVI, No.3, Fall 2010.

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- The Parish of Gladsmuir in 1911 - p.11
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West Middlesex FHS Journal, Vol.28, No.4, December 2010.

- Some 20th Century Property Records - p.17
- Family History Magazines - p.28

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Announcements

Yorkshire Family History Fair

Takes place on 25 June 2011 at the York Racecourse at Knavesmire Exhibition Centre. Admission £4.00, free car parking and cafeteria facilities. Further information available at <http://www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com>

40th Annual Germans from Russia Heritage Society Convention

Will be held at The Davenport Hotel & Tower in Spokane, WA on 20-24 July 2011. Hosted by The Inland Northwest Chapter of GRGS. Theme: "*Celebrating Our Heritage*". Visit <http://www.grhs.org> and click on the Convention page for more information or call the GRHS headquarters at (701)223-6167.

SGGEE: The Society for German Genealogy I Eastern Europe "From Whence We Came"

August 12 to 14 at the Victoria Inn and Convention Centre, 1808 Wellington Avenue, Winnipeg, MB. A convention for people of German origin interested in the genealogy, culture and history of their ancestors who migrated through Russian Poland, Volhynia, and surrounding areas. Full details on conference and registration form at <http://www.sggee.org>.

Miscellaneous

OGS Genealogy Cruise 2011

Cruise schedule 10-17 September 2011. Costs not yet finalized but will not include travel to New York City. Outside rooms extra and

booking details to follow. Places on the cruise are New York, Boston, Portland, Saint John and Halifax. Contact OGS for further details.

Tour to Bukovina in Eastern Europe

The Bukovina Society of America needs 10 letters of interest from Canadians. The Bukovina Society of the Americas headquartered in Ellis, Kansas, is working with the Bukovina Institute in Augsburg, Germany, to provide a tour through the historical Austrian Province of Bukovina which now lies in the Ukraine and Romania. Many people emigrated from this area to North America. At this time we are seeking the names and contact information of those interested in joining such a tour. Initial plans are to leave Munich on Monday, September 12th, travel through Austria, Hungary and Romania, and spend 5 full days in Bukovina, seeing sites in both Northern and Southern Bukovina. The return trip on a similar but varied route will take us back to Munich by Friday, September 23rd to attend the Oktoberfest. Tour sites, accommodations, and costs are being developed by leadership at the Bukovina Institute. We hope to have more specific details soon. Air travel to and from Europe will be the responsibility of the participant. Please contact Steve Parke, Bukovina Society Board member at sparke7261@q.com or PO Box 7261, Pueblo West, CO, 81007, USA, to express your interest and request more information."

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SGS Library



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

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

Genealogy/Instructional

- *Time Traveller's Handbook: A Guide to the Past* by Althea Douglas. 2011.

Canada

- *A Portfolio of Maps: How Canada Grew*. 1969. Donated by Bev Dupre
- *Great Scots: How the Scots Created Canada* by Matthew Shaw. 1964. Donated by Bev Dupre

Canada: Manitoba

- *First Days Fighting Days: Women in Manitoba History* by Mary Kinnear (ed). 1987. Donated by Bev Dupre

Canada: Ontario

- *Education and Ontario Family History* by Marian Press. 2011.
- *A Better Place: Death and Burial in Nineteenth-Century Ontario* by Susan Smart. 2011

Canada: Saskatchewan

- *One Hundred People One Hundred Years: Biggar Saskatchewan 1911-2011* by Rae Chamberlain and Shirley Williams (eds). 2011 donated by Rae Chamberlain
- *Stories from My Life* by Jean Francis Oakes. 2008. Donated by Evelyn Stork
- *The Aurora* by the Students of the Regina Normal School. 1925. Donated by Jenny Speir
- *"Other" Voices: Historical Essays on Saskatchewan Women* by David De Brou and Aileen Moffatt (eds.). 1995. Donated by Bev Dupre
- *Cordwood Days to Modern Ways - Carragana, Chelan, High Tor, Porcupine Plain, Somme, Weekes* by The Porcupine Plain & District Historical Society. 1978. Donated by Bernice Lawrence
- *Always a Hometown: Semans and District History* by Semans and District Historical Society. 1982. Donated by Bernice Lawrence
- *Territorial Assiniboia and Saskatchewan: The Westhaver-Thompson Collection* by Rosemary L. Gray. 1990. Donated by Muriel Walton

Europe: Banat

- *Remember to Tell the Children: A Trilogy Book Three: Emigrants and Exiles Vol. 1* by Henry A Fisher. 2011. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association
- *Remember to Tell the Children: A Trilogy Book Three: Emigrants and Exiles Vol. 1* by Henry A Fisher. 2011. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association

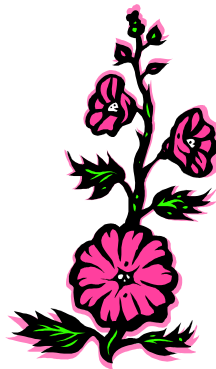
United States: Minnesota

- *Tracing Your Ancestors in Minnesota: A Guide to the sources 4th ed. Vol. 1* by Wiley R. Pope and Alissa L Wiener. 1987
- *Tracing Your Ancestors in Minnesota: A Guide to the sources Vol. 2* by Wiley R. Pope, Anne E. Smyth and April Schwartz. 1981
- *Tracing Your Ancestors in Minnesota: A Guide to the sources Vol. 3* by Wiley R. Pope and Anne E. Smyth. 1983

Family History

- *Billy's Pictures: The Family Pictures of William Birnie (1893-1980)* by Dan Black and Robert L. Pittendrigh. 2011. Donated by Robert Pittendrigh
- *Children of the Rivers: Hallett Family* by Heather M Hallett. 1999 Donated by Muriel Walton

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Cover Photo

Sunday with family and friends on a farm near Redvers.

Date: 1908

From Saskatchewan Settlement Experience website, Saskatchewan Archives Board

News Releases

To order the following books, please contact Marta Warner, Publicity Assistant, Dundurn at (416) 214-5544 ext 222 or e-mail: mwarner@dundurn.com.

Time Traveller's Handbook A Guide to the Past by Althea Douglas. 15 b&w illustrations, tables, bibliography, 232 pages for \$19.99. Do you know how long it took to sail across the Atlantic Ocean? Was it faster from east to west or west to east? Imaging sailing to India, a five-month trip around the Cape of Good Hope - no wonder late Victorians valued the steamship and the Suez Canal! What difference did the inventions of the telephone or steam engine make to our ancestors' lives? Do you know what a road or a chain is and what they measured?

Veteran genealogy writer Althea Douglas considers documents and how to look at papers and artifacts that have survived over the years, as well as family legends and "mythinformation" handed down by word of mouth. This sort of material can be found on the Internet - somewhere - but the researcher can waste a lot of time hunting for it. In an entertaining yet useful manner, *Time Traveller's Handbook* brings together for family historians a lot of facts our ancestors once knew, took for granted, and used regularly.

From the Genealogist's Reference Shelf: Education and Ontario Family History by Marian Press. 20 b&w illustrations, notes, bibliography, index, 144 pages for \$19.99. Many family researchers with Ontario roots discover they have ancestors who were teachers. Those with no teachers in the family may have ancestors who were part of the Ontario education system as students. Today there are numerous varied resources available to find information on teachers, pupils, schools, textbooks, and curricula in historical Ontario.

Outlines the education resources available from 1785 to the early 20th century, not only for genealogists but also for historians with an interest in educational records. Many historical resources are currently being digitized, and Ontario educational collections are no exceptions. These electronic repositories are examined in author Marian Press's book along with traditional paper and archival sources.

A Better Place Death and Burial in Nineteenth-Century Ontario by Susan Smart. 40 b&w illustrations, notes, timeline, glossary, bibliography. 208 pages for \$19.00. Funeral rituals, strong religious convictions, and a belief in the afterlife are often the most turned to traditions when mourning the death of a loved one. Our ancestors were no different, relying on these foundations to ease their grief. ***A Better Place*** looks at the practices of death and burial in 19th-century Ontario so readers may fully understand their ancestors' bereavement process.

The pioneer funeral ritual is explored in detail, as well as the factors that changed this from a simple celebration of life into the elaborate etiquette-drive Victorian ceremony it became at the end of the century. Sources of various customs are examined, including the origins of embalming that led to the modern-day funeral parlour.

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SGS Librarian

BY: MEGAN ASHCROFT



I would like to take this opportunity to say hello to all the SGS members that I have not had a chance to meet yet. I would also like to thank all those who I have met for your patience and understanding while I muddled through my first months here at SGS. I started my role as the SGS librarian on January 4, 2011. When I started with the SGS I was very new to the world of genealogy, and with only 4 months under my belt, I still am. My mother has been a member of the SGS for many years and has proven to be a great help over the last few months. Celeste, Lisa, Linda and the volunteers have also been invaluable during this time. It is absolutely incredible how quickly these first few months have passed and how much I have learned in such a short time.

While I am new to the world of genealogy, I am not new to the world of research. The work I did for my master's thesis on the formation of the United Church of Canada means that I have spent my share of time in archives, journeying as far as Toronto to access the main United Church of Canada Archives. I enjoy the thrill of finding new and pertinent information, and have quickly realized how addicting it can be hunting for that elusive ancestor!

Being new to the field helps me in my role in a number of ways. The most important, I think, is that I have a fresh take on how things can be done. This, I hope, will allow me to look at how things are done in a new way which will help me to serve you in the best way possible. Over the next few months we will be shifting things around in the library. We have already put up four new shelving units which gives us a bit more room to showcase our excellent collection. I will also be moving things around in the hopes that a new configuration may help make materials more inviting and accessible. I would be happy to receive any feedback people may have on the library, both good and bad. Is there something you have always wished we had? A book you would like to see on our shelves? Perhaps a new special collection you would be interested in? I am always interested in hearing what people think.

Also, please remember that the SGS receives over 100 journals from across Canada and around the world. These journals offer tips, stories, and information that can be invaluable to your research. You never know when you might see something that helps you break through that brick wall. Feel free to come into the library and browse the collection, or if you would like to be put on the regular circulation list, please e-mail me or call the library. We would be more than happy to add you to the list. Remember, too, that our resources are always changing, so if you have not been in to see us for a while, why not pop in? You never know what you might find.

In addition to our great collection, I am really looking forward to being able to expand our hours to better serve the genealogical community in Saskatchewan. I hope that our evening hours will help those of you who work during the day to be able to achieve your genealogical goals in a timelier or more convenient manner, or for those of you who are making the trip in from out of town and need a longer day. I also look forward to the September long weekend when we will expand our hours even more! I hope that being open Saturdays during the winter give those who are too busy during the week an opportunity to come in and see us.

It is a great time to be doing genealogy. We live at the confluence of technologies. We can and should take full advantage of all the electronic data available to us, while realizing not everything is available at the stroke of a key. This means we still have the privilege to venture out to the various libraries, in particular our SGS library, and archives and enjoy all they have to offer. On that note I wish you all happy hunting!

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Did You Know ...

BY: CELESTE RIDER, Certified Saskatchewan Instructor and Researcher

The question that has been asked is **“How do I find my ancestor's immigration record?”**

I would say that the “immigration record” is one of the most sought after pieces of information by genealogists and family historians. For most, it is the link that connects the family on this side of the ocean to the family in the “Old Country”. This record can also be the most elusive piece of your family history puzzle. Often researchers have no idea when their ancestors left their country of origin, where they may have boarded the ship, where the ship landed or the date of embarkation or dis-embarkation. Some cannot even narrow down the timeframe to a single year. Without the answers to the questions of “who,” “when” and “where”, searching immigration records is a daunting task. However, in this day of online databases and digitized images, your research has been made much more convenient and your chance of being successful in your search for the immigration record of your ancestors is much more likely, especially if they immigrated after 1865.

For those who arrived in Canada before 1865 the search for passenger lists is not as likely to be successful. This is due to the fact that even though there was a requirement that list of passengers be created, few of these lists were saved. Those lists of passengers enroute to Canada that have survived are found in Library and Archives Canada. Dave Obee's book titled *Destination Canada: A Genealogical Guide to Immigration Records* offers many suggestions for looking for pre-1865 immigration records as well as those records created between 1865 and 1935 for Atlantic ports and between 1858 and 1935 for Pacific ports.

Before beginning your research in passenger lists/immigration records, it is important to know “who” you are looking for, i.e., the name of the person (as it could have been/was at the time of immigration), “when,” i.e., the date of immigration (at least the year), and “where,” i.e., the port of entry. However, today's Internet databases and online research tools often make this task much easier than it used to be when the task involved sitting in front of a microfilm reader for hours and hours searching through reels and reels of microfilm.

Census records are a very important resource for determining the year of immigration. The first time the question regarding the year of immigration was asked was on the 1901 Census of Canada and subsequently on the 1911 Census. This question is also asked on the special 1906 and 1916 Census of the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) records.

If your family cannot be located on a census record, then the next record you may wish to search is the Homestead Record. The rule of thumb is the date of immigration is usually about three months prior to the date of the Application for Entry for the homestead. Normally not more than a year would go by before the new immigrant would apply for their homestead, although there are always exceptions to the norm as was the case with my paternal grandparents.

For more information about searching for your ancestors in immigration records, I would highly recommend *Destination Canada: A Genealogical Guide to Immigration Records* by Dave Obee [Victoria, British Columbia: Dave Obee, 2010. Distributed by Interlink Bookshop]. A copy of this book may be borrowed from the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Library.

If you would like to borrow or if you have any questions about your borrowing privileges, please contact the librarian, Megan Ashcroft. Her email address is sgslibrary@sasktel.net or you may call the SGS office at (306) 780-9207.

RE: Did You Know ...

If you have a question related to genealogical research, a roadblock you've encountered in your research, or a question about SGS or its programs and projects, please ask and we will try to provide an answer. If you are wondering about something, then there's a chance that there are others who are also wondering about the same thing. Questions may be mailed to

“Did you know ...”
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
PO Box
Regina SK S4P 3E1

or email your question(s) to sgsresearch@sasktel.net with “Did you know” in the subject line.

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In Memory of Rocky Sample



SAMPLE Robert Rockney (ROCKY) Sample of Pangman, SK passed away suddenly on March 28, 2011. He was born in Pangman Hospital on December 16, 1953. Predeceased by his father, Robert James Sample and mother, Sarah Frances Sample. He is survived by his brother, Jeff Sample and sister, Elsie Perkins and their families. Rocky lived all his life in the Black Oak Community where he farmed and did mechanic work and air conditioning. He was a volunteer fireman. He served for over twenty years as a director of Saskatchewan Southeast Connection Sports, Culture and Recreation (an advisory group to Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation). He was currently President of the Pangman Branch Genealogical Society. He served two terms as President of the

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. Rocky enjoyed feeding and photographing wild partridges and ring-neck pheasants. He loved experimenting with all kinds of mechanical and electrical technology. A Memorial Service will be held on Saturday, April 2, 2011 at the Pangman United Church at 2:00 pm with lunch to follow in the Pangman Community Center. Memorial donations may be made to a charity of your choice. Condolences may be left at: www.fletcherfuneralchapel.com Arrangements entrusted to Fletcher Funeral Chapels Weyburn, Saskatchewan (306) 842-5432 1554821

In Memory Of:

Jim Wall (husband of Beth), Brandon, Manitoba - February 11, 2011
Helen Osborne, Regina SK - April 20, 2011

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Zichydorf Village Association

BY: GLENN SCHWARTZ, President, ZVA



Zitchydorf Colony

Last issue I reported that we were working on a submission about Zitchydorf Colony (This incorrect spelling is the one in the official records.) for a new Sherwood Municipality history book. Research for this article has turned up some old and new information that we have incorporated into our web site. These include a 1932 letter about the beginnings of the colony, a 1902 letter by one of the early colonists, some research about how the families were connected, and research about another village from which some of them originated.

Cadastre Records

Our primary researcher in Serbia has located the Cadastre records for Zichydorf and many of the neighbouring villages in which we are interested. Cadastre records are the land records, describing each property and listing the owners. In most, but not all cases, he has also located the extremely detailed maps that go with them. The combination gives a very detailed picture of our ancestors' property. While this has very little genealogical value, it tells an interesting part of each family's story. We are part way through this project and expect to roll it out to our members very soon.

Ernsthausen Church Records

One of the villages of interest to some of our members is Ernsthausen. One of our members is leading a project to gather the village church records. Unfortunately, the authorities in the archive did not agree to the photographing or photocopying of these records. Our primary Serbian researcher is copying the records by hand into a spreadsheet. This project is also nearing completion.

Gross Gaj Church Records

A few years ago we were able to acquire the church records for this village in the Zichydorf neighbourhood. These records contain most of the events for the village of Setschanfeld, which did not have its own church until 1902. There are several families from Setschanfeld in southern Saskatchewan. One of our members in Germany has compiled the church records into a Familienbuch, which groups all the records into family units. The Familienbuch is available online at www.zichydorf.h-kaiser.de or in a more user friendly version on disk from ZVA.

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Computer Column

BY: CHRISTINA KRISMER



Now that our unusual winter and spring are almost gone we're once again ready to hit the road, visit family, cemeteries and other sites in our search for family information.

The time has also arrived for me to turn the computer column over to new and younger blood. This is my last kick at the can. Thank you for your interest in what has been written over the last number of years and I hope you continue following this column.

I've actually been able to keep some of my New Year's resolutions – to get back to my own genealogy research and get my photos sorted and into albums (labelled too) as well as update myself on the latest information in a number of areas.

In getting back to my own research I learned that although I backed up my data regularly, I hadn't updated my hard copies or entered all the latest information gathered about family. All that needed to be done.

In the process I went back over some of the information I had. It's amazing how much I missed or perhaps I should say how much broader my horizons have become. Names I hadn't considered now were to be included. In the review process I also was able to recognize individual names we've been in contact with. I would go home check my computer data and sure enough there they were in the family tree. This also happened when reviewing a family history book that included my maternal family name. It verified a branch along with giving me a whole new branch.

I share the above with you as a matter of advising you that perhaps there is a time and a place for us to go back over what we have done just in case something has been forgotten or missed.

In the Computer Column last issue I told you about searching the 1916 Census on Library and Archives Canada (LAC) website. Finding the boundaries for the enumeration sub-divisions of the cities is proving to be more difficult than expected; however there is one bright light – I can work on it from home and I find the images a little clearer online than the microfilm are (it may just be me). If you are searching for someone in either of the two major cities at the time, the street address is needed and even then you will be searching through many pages and numerous sub-divisions.

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Library and Archives Canada has released the Index to the Upper Canada Land (UCLP) Petitions and according to the article in the April/May 2011 issue of Internet Genealogy (pages 42-44) written by Guylaine Petrin, "it is a pleasure to use". The collection can be searched at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/upper-canada-land/index-e.html The index gives access to 77,000 names of persons who asked the government for land between 1783 and 1865. For further information you can read the article titled "Upper Canada Land Petitions for Research".

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has moved into a new phase. Tracing Your Aboriginal Ancestors and the Record Researcher Classes can now be taken online. Once these are running smoothly it is likely that the Saskatchewan Researcher and Instructor certification courses will follow. In the meantime beginning September 2011 we will be offering the Saskatchewan researcher and the Instructor Classes as before – a total of two days each with time in between to do assignments and research. Visit the SGS website www.saskgenealogy.ca for more information.

For those wishing to get a good foundation for researching we are again offering a Summer Camp. The dates are August 9-11, 2011 – 9am - 4pm each day. The emphasis will be on Saskatchewan research, however many of the principles can be applied to research elsewhere. Camp is an intense 3 days of presentations and working. We will

cover a variety of sources at Saskatchewan Archives, SGS library and the Regina Public Library. Depending on interest and time other topics and/or sites could be included such as photo preservation and writing your history. Participants are encouraged to bring their own research to work on.

For more information about Camp consult the SGS website.

For those using or having used Ancestral Quest here is an update. Incline Software recently announced the release of its new free family tree program, Ancestral Quest Basics.

Ancestral Quest Basics is a new version of Ancestral Quest and is absolutely free. Users will be able to enter individuals and families, notes and sources, add pictures, print pedigree charts, family group records, ancestry and descendant charts as well as several other reports and charts.

More advanced features (bells and whistles) are only available in the full version which you will have to buy. The program can be used in other languages as well. The basic and full versions can be downloaded from www.ancquest.com Visit the website for more information or call Incline Software, LC at 1-800-825-8864. Users of Ancestral Quest 12.0 and 12.1 can download the upgrade for free by using the "Check for latest AQ release" option in the AQ "Internet" menu.

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Part of being in this technology age is keeping up to date with it. Remember when we thought having our music on 8 mm loops was it or those family session watching slide shows of a family get together, Christmas or birthday parties. How many of you have loads of videos of your children, grandchildren and family on VHS? It is more than time to get them into another format. One of my recent projects is to transfer our many videos from VHS to DVD, scan slides and some of those old pictures and put them on DVD also. What is intriguing is that it is easy to make copies and give them to your children. They may not think too much of it now but I can assure you that down the road when someone asks about your early days or their lives as children they will appreciate being able to look at actual footage.

Another project I am working on is to find a scanner that I can scan my photo albums (as big as 12x12) and put them on DVD. In that way I am hoping to be able to share the work done on those albums with other family members. I keep hearing "where did you get that picture, or I haven't seen that one before?" What I think will be nice is that the journaling that goes along with many of the pictures will there for all to see and perhaps remind them of their experiences associated with the picture or event. It may also be possible for them to print the pages and create a copy of the book.

Digital cameras and the ability to transfer pictures to a computer for storage has people taking more pictures. You can go through them discard the bad ones or the duplicates. You get to see them almost as quickly as you took them. How are you storing them on your computer? Do you have them organized in some manner so you can find a picture if you want to see it or would you have to do a major search? Have you made several backup copies and some stored off site?

The next question is – Have you printed your pictures? Taking the pictures is only the first step. You need to print them and of course put them into albums for preservation.

I trust you are backing up your data regularly. It is not in case a crash happens - a crash will happen sometime. Good luck in your research and enjoy the summer.

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Chris has advised that she is retiring from the Computer Column. This will be her last issue. We are accepting applications for a volunteer Computer Columnist. If you are interested in this position please contact Linda Dunsmore-Porter, Executive Director/Editor at (306)780-9207 or e-mail ed.sgs@sasktel.net.

Cemetery Program

BY: LINDA NEELY

SGS Cemetery Coordinator



We have lots of volunteer opportunities – would anyone like to enter cemetery data to be included in the SRI? We have several hundred cemeteries you can work on!

Hopefully, the weather will warm up long enough for our cemetery recorders to get out and gather more records. Thanks to all of you.

Last words:

Dying is a matter of slapstick and prat falls.

~~John Mortimer, 1923-2009 (creator of *Rumpole of the Bailey*)

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

Enniskillen RM#3
Old Post RM#43
Key West RM#70

Estevan RM#5
Waverley RM#44
Wellington RM#97

Gravelbourg RM#104

Edenwold RM#158

Chaplin RM #164

Saskatchewan Landing RM#167

Riverside RM#168

Dufferin RM#190

Stanley RM#215

Canaan RM#225

Arm River RM #252

Buchanan RM#304

Hazel Dell RM#335

Bayne RM#371

Barrier Valley RM#397

Invergordon RM#430

Meeting Lake RM#466

Spy Hill RM#152

Pense RM #160

Lumsden RM#189

Enfield RM#194

Maplebush RM#224

Touchwood RM #248

Keys RM#303

Elfros RM #307

St. Peter RM#369

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.



501.009 Roman Catholic Church of Assumption Cemetery (St. Walburg)

The Becker Clan In the Fight for Freedom

BY: EUGENE A. CORNELIUS, MD, PhD. Co-author MARIE BECKER STOLAR

Eugene is the son of Amalia Becker.

Part 1 was published in the *Bulletin* Volume 42, Number 1, March 2011.

Nicholas Fedun: World War II Continued

He landed in England in July 1943 where he rode his “Snortin Nortin” and trained even more in the 5th Field Regiment, Royal Canadian Artillery, 2nd Canadian Infantry Division. On 4 July 1944 he landed in France; his first big battle was Caen-Falaise, then across northern France, Belgium, Holland and north Germany as far as Bremen when the war ended.

He joined up for the Pacific campaign and came back to Canada for more training. After two atomic bombs were dropped on Japan, hostilities ceased on 14 August. On 1 September, the Canadian Army Pacific Force was disbanded. He was discharged 24 December 1945.

Nick’s first post-war job was for the Department of Highways in Yorkton, shoveling gravel. He then drove taxi for Moores and Hughies. On 30 July 1950, he married Dorothy Becker in Christ Lutheran Church in Langenburg. In 1951 they moved to Langenburg, and Nick worked at the “Rex” a garage owned by Dorothy’s grandfather, Adolf Becker, and her father George Becker. He learned everything about the business, including selling cars, new and used.

In Langenburg he helped with the 65-member Air Cadet Squadron for 13 years, then was Commanding Officer 1968-71. He was a Church Council and Board of Trade member as well as a Volunteer Fireman. Later, Dorothy and Nick operated Drinking Falls Lodge, a fly-in fishing camp on the Churchill River near LaRonge. Several years ago, they retired to Yorkton.



Captain **Nicholas Fedun**, Commander, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Lengenburg. Back row, second from left, his son Michael.

Short stories Nick told November 11 every year:

1. In France, on the road to Dieppe, when stopped by enemy fire, they took refuge in a small house. They found two women, one in labour; Nick heated water and helped with the birth.
2. At Dieppe, the safest place to rest or sleep was beside the gravestones at the cemetery.
3. On 22 September 1944, he was close to his brother Bill's army outfit. He hopped on his Snortin Nortin to visit. On arrival, he was told Bill was "over there". He was lying on his back, but looked okay. Nick called his name, shook him, thinking he was asleep. Then he lifted his head. German snipers that morning had shot him in the back of the head.
4. Christmas fun with Dutch children (see photo).
5. Nick and a buddy, in Germany, were sampling wine from a large cask—then no more wine. They climbed up a ladder and found a floating body and hair had clogged the spigot.

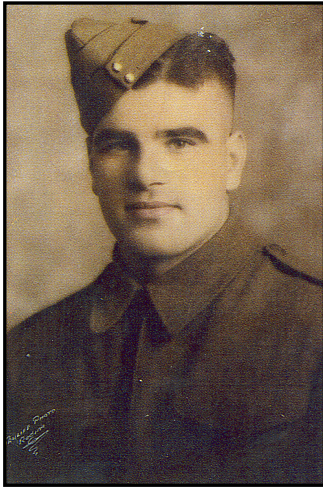


Nicholas Fedun, Army, centre foreground (left arm extended). Sled race with Dutch children, Christmas 1944. Reproduced from "The Canadians At War 1939/45, second edition, 1986, Reader's Digest Assoc. (Canada) Ltd. Montreal.

Nick and Dorothy made three trips to Holland following the war. On their first, they were billeted with an older couple outside Nijmegen. Nick found an old girlfriend -- married. At a reunion party, there were tears and laughter and many a "remember when". On their next trip, they stayed with Janny and Wim. Broken English took over the party. Many a laugh about the rum Nick used to bring for "Papa"-- the local policeman. He liked his rum so he liked Nick! And Nick knew where to get the booze for his friend and for his major. Nick and Dorothy visited his brother's grave each visit- buried in Bergen-Op-Zoom, grave #7D8, in a cemetery of 1,115 graves. Janny died, and on their last trip they stayed with Wim -- still a good cook and host. They have had no letters for five years, so he, too, has likely passed on.

Nick passed away 10 December 2004, and his funeral was honoured by a Royal Canadian Legion Colour Guard. He wished that his ashes be cast upon the waters of the Churchill, which he so loved. Nick is survived by his wife of 54 years, two children, Michael and Mary Grace, and grandson Christian Michael.

(From Dorothy Fedun's narrative)



John Kurucz: World War II

It has been my extreme good fortune to be able to interview John, who still has a superb memory of his battle experiences.

John was born 13 January 1921 in Cana, Saskatchewan. In July 1942 he enlisted in the Army in Yorkton, had basic training in Regina, then advanced artillery training at Camp Shilo, Manitoba. He underwent further intensive training in England, with multiple types of units, including Polish.

The Italian campaign was to liberate Mediterranean sea lanes and tie down Nazi forces, thus aiding the coming Allied invasion of France and England. Canadian troops were included, for early battle experience, and to enhance Canada's military stature post-war.

John Kurucz, Army

The Allied invasion had begun in Sicily in July, 1943, advanced to the lower Italian mainland in September, then moved north. US/British forces were concentrated on the west side, Canadian/British forces were concentrated on the east side of the central Apennine mountain range. John went by convoy from England, landing in Naples in November 1943, with the 5th Canadian Armoured Division (5CAD), 47th Anti-Aircraft (AA) Battery. It then moved to the Adriatic side.

At Christmas 1943, the Adriatic front had reached northward as far as Ortona, almost opposite Rome; John and the 5CAD were in Bari, 150 miles south, undergoing equipage. It was brought north in January 1944. Fighting was intensive, casualties were high, and progress was very slow, because of the deep valleys, hills, and mud from heavy rains. So the plan to push further up the east coast was cancelled. After 7 March, 5CAD was withdrawn for rest and training.

The Adriatic forces were now transferred west of the Apennines, with one objective for all Allied forces: Rome, US troops, against stiff opposition (Anzio), were moving north up the coast; multinational forces, including the Canadians, not far inland, were to move north-westward up the Liri Valley the 70 miles from Cassino to Rome. The 5CAD was the prime force. On 24 May, its tanks broke through the Adolf Hitler line blocking the south end, and rolled steadily forward through the 15-mile-long valley. Fighting was ferocious. John was part of the AA protective umbrella, each battery with a 7-9 man crew. In his mount, his sergeant aimed the 40 millimeter guns. John fired the guns with a foot switch; he needed 2 or more hands for loading shells – fast! The AA batteries were targets of enemy artillery fire. In the smoke and roar, John remembers no liberated villages, only the territory won. North of the valley, flatter land made advance easy. On June 4, he was in Rome.

North of Rome, British/Canadian forces were shifted back to the Adriatic coastal strip, at Pesaro. Minefields, anti-tank ditches, and torrential rain swollen rivers (including the Rubicon, of Julius Caesar fame) were the obstacles. Also, enemy artillery on Coriano Ridge blocked the 3 mile coastal gap. It fell to Infantry of 5CAD after a week of stubborn resistance. September, 1944, was the deadliest month for Canadian forces. John, still in AA, had less action due to Allied air superiority. On 4 December, Ravenna was taken, opening up into the North Italian Plain. Now, advancing was easy. It was time for the Canadians to leave.

From early February, 1945, they took ship at Leghorn, near Pisa, to Marseille, then rode north in convoys up the Rhone Valley to Belgium and Holland. John was now infantry. He saw no further action; the war from France through Belgium and Holland into Germany was over. In the summer of 1945 he was sent back to England. In February 1946, he returned to America, aboard the Queen Mary to New York.

The price had been high, 5,800 dead of 92,000 Canadian troops, but the bravery of the Canadian soldiers was a major factor in the Italian victory. John Kurucz had contributed vigorously to that victory.

Post-war, John cleared bush with a “cat”, then farmed south of Churchbridge, Saskatchewan. On 21 June 1957, he married Hildegard Becker. She was the daughter of Valentine Becker, of Churchbridge, who was the son of Frank Becker, 1891 immigrant to Berensina, and brother of 1890 immigrant George Becker. They now enjoy a comfortable retirement in Yorkton, Saskatchewan among family. John is one of only two surviving Becker Clan WWII veterans.

James Carson Sharpe: World War II

James was born 25 October 1916 in Deveron, SK. He attended Normal School in Regina, then taught for two years. He enlisted 8 January 1941 in Regina. He was a rear air gunner in a Lancaster bomber in the RAF, Squadron 619, of No. 5 Air Group, Bomber Command, based at Woodhall Spa in Lincolnshire, England, 100 miles north of London.

The History of the Forgotten Squadron describes 619 – so many casualties they didn’t get around to designing a crest. (The Lancaster was Bomber Command’s premiere bomber, capable of carrying a single 11 ton Grand Slam Bomb. But its bail out survival rate was low -- only 11% versus 29% for the Halifax, because of restricted movement in the Lancaster’s small fuselage. German night fighters, with 20 mm cannon, completely outgunned Britain’s heavy bombers, usually attacking from below and behind, firing into the wing gas tanks. Good bomber pilots weaved and banked, to help their gunners spot enemy fighters.



James Sharpe, RAF

Jim completed a tour of operations and returned home in 1944. Still in uniform, he worked for the National Film Board, selling Victory Bonds until V.E. Day, 8 May 1945.

On 25 July 1946, he married Roberta Cornelius at her childhood home in Zorra. Roberta was the elder sister of Calvin Cornelius, and daughter of Henry Cornelius and Emily Becker. Emily Becker was the daughter of Adolf Becker, patriarch of Langenburg, Saskatchewan.

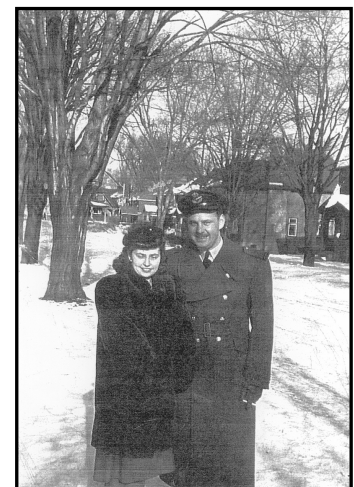
Jim passed away 20 January 2002. He is survived by Roberta, of Calgary, their three daughters and one son, and their children.

Lorne Duncan Gow: World War II

Lorne Gow was born 3 August 1920 in Ottawa, Ontario, the son of Duncan Gow and Carrie Palmer. He completed Technical School in 1939, majoring in aeronautical and auto mechanics. For three months he was employed at Ferro Enamels, Ottawa.

Britain declared war on Germany on September 3: and on September 7, the Canadian Parliament approved such a Declaration. The same day, Lorne Gow enlisted.

He began as an aeromechanic, then remustered as air crew in April 1942. At a height of 6’4” he was too tall for a pilot, but eventually he was accepted and graduated in February 1943. He was commissioned in August 1944. He was the pilot of a Lancaster bomber. On one homeward flight their glass canopy was shot out and he had his crew put on goggles for eye protection. He completed two tours of operation and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross in November 1945.



**Lorne Gow, RCAF,
with his wife, Aurora.**

On 8 December 1945 he married Aurora Becker Thompson in Trenton, Ontario. Aurora was the daughter of August Becker of Yorkton, who was the son of Adolf Becker of Langenburg.

Lorne was discharged 31 December 1946. Following discharge, he became a commercial pilot for Lome Airways and other companies, and was the personal pilot of Tom Bata, the Hungarian shoe manufacturer.

He passed away 16 July 1969 after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, three children: William, Susan, and Margaret, and their families.

Lewis Beverly Murray: World War II

Lewis was born 2 September 1916 in Brandon, Manitoba, the son of Lewis Kirk Murray and Hattie Tabor. After high school, he worked for John Deere and the CPR in Yorkton. On 28 March 1941 he enlisted in the RCAF in Regina, specifying pilot or observer. On 16 December 1941 he married Audrey Becker at St. Paul's United Church, Brandon, Manitoba. Audrey was the daughter of August Becker of Yorkton, who was the son of Adolf Becker of Langenburg. On 5 June 1942 he was promoted to Flight Sergeant, and 5 December 1942 to Warrant Officer Class II.



Lewis Murray, RCAF, third from left

On his departure overseas on 8 January 1942, Audrey accompanied her husband by train to Halifax.

Lewis was part of the disastrous Dieppe raid of 19 August 1942. The Canadian Army, mainstay of the attack, suffered 68% casualties, chiefly prisoners. A terrific air battle occurred, involving 1,000 British planes, mainly fighters, including the seven RCAF squadrons. Allied air losses were also high, double the enemy's, and included 98 fighters, but this pugnacious umbrella protected the Navy during the attack and withdrawal. The enemy was fully prepared and certain batteries were forewarned by a chance encounter at sea with a German convoy. Life-saving lessons learned here were utilized on D-Day two years hence.

In the allied campaign to liberate North Africa, Tunisia was vital. Quick capture of the ports of Tunis and nearby Bizerte would trap Rommel's Afrika Korps, which had retreated westward across Libya under pressure from Montgomery's British Eighth Army from Egypt. In early November 1942, a joint US/British task force, by ship from Britain, landed in Algiers, 460 miles west of Tunis. Algiers surrendered November 8, then Bone, further east, on November 12. Bone was on the coast only 125 miles west of Tunis. Enemy spies on Spanish soil near

the Strait of Gibraltar had spotted the task force and at once called Berlin. So Allied pilots, including Spitfire pilot Murray, faced prepared, aggressive, and superior air power.

On 2 January 1943 at 9:00 A.M., Murray had taken off on a scramble against enemy attack on Bone. He was last heard from in the vicinity of Cape Rosa.

On 5 January, Audrey was informed by wire from Ottawa that her husband was reported missing. Nothing further was known concerning him, and all the efforts to locate him were unsuccessful. After six months he was officially presumed to have died 2 January. But the arrival of a birthday floral bouquet on 20 January, arranged by Lewis before going overseas, made Audrey continue to hope.

King George and Queen Elizabeth offered their heartfelt sympathy (see photo).

In a letter to his father on 18 September 1952, the RCAF Casualties Officer, Ottawa, informed him that it must be regretfully accepted that WOII Murray does not have a "known" grave, a fate of many British air crew. He, like they, will be honoured and commemorated on a General Memorial erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission for each theatre of war. Lewis Beverly Murray's name will appear on this Memorial in Malta.

His biography, as a part of Canada's heritage, is preserved in *The Price for Freedom*, devoted to Canadian servicemen killed in action 1939-44 (Rare Book Collection, Library and Archives Canada).

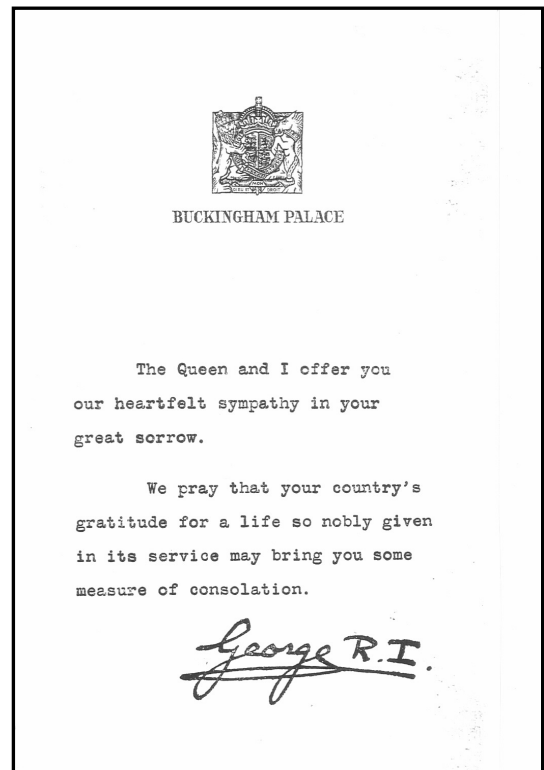
Raymond Franklin Thompson: World War II



Raymond Thompson,
RCAF

Raymond was born 10 April 1914 in Belleville, Ontario, the son of William Thompson and Grace Smith. From 1937 to 1940 he was a member of the RCMP in Saskatchewan. In Yorkton, he met Aurora Becker, an usher at the Roxy Movie Theatre. They were married 3 August 1940 in Regina. Aurora was the daughter of August Becker of Yorkton, son of Adolf Becker of Langenburg. Raymond then joined the RCAF in Regina on 16 November 1940. On 11 June 1943 he became a Pilot Officer and Air Bomber and, six months later, Flying Officer.

On 14/15 March 1945, the Lancaster Bomber MKI RF153 of Squadron 49, No. 5 Air Group, Bomber Command, with a crew of seven, including FO Ray Thompson, Air Bomber, took off for Lutzendorf (now Lutzen), 14 miles southwest of Leipzig. The target was an oil refinery. The bomber was shot down by a Messerschmidt 109 shortly after beginning its return flight. One crew member, GK Corrigan, bailed out and survived. The rest of the crew, including Ray, died in the violent crash and burning of the aircraft, which occurred 500 yards west of Braunsbedra, a village 11.2 miles west of Lutzen. According to eye witnesses, no one attempted to bail out, nor was there any report of it in the vicinity of the village. This was confirmed by the Burgermeister's (Mayor) later report of finding only six bodies in and



Letter of condolence from the King and Queen to Audrey Murray, on the death of her husband, **Lewis Murray**, RCAF, killed in action.

around the wreckage. The remains were collected, and buried, wrapped in parachutes, in a mass grave in the village cemetery, without coffins or ceremony, with the 14 remains of two other British bomber crews. The Missing Research and Enquiry Service on 24 May 1947 reported on the exhumation and examination of the remains. Of Roy's crew of six, only Ray and two others were identifiable. Aurora subsequently received Ray's wristwatch, ring, and wallet with a photo of herself and their son.

In accordance with British Commonwealth policy, the remains of all 20 air crew, including Ray, were reburied in the British Military Cemetery in Berlin. There Ray rests in Grave No. 16, Row 2, Plot 6, beside his crew members. This cemetery is maintained in perpetuity by the Imperial War Graves Commission of which Canada is a member. Headstones were to be erected.

Ray was survived by his widow, and a son Tyrone Trenton.

Calvin Becker Cornelius: World War II

Calvin was born 18 July 1924, the son of Henry Cornelius and Emilie Becker, and grew up on the family farm seven miles north of MacNutt, Saskatchewan. His mother was the daughter of Adolf Becker of Langenburg.

Calvin was my cousin and fellow student at Zorra School in the 1930's. Calvin had the blocky Becker physique, and he was strong and superbly co-ordinated, the best athlete in school. He was reserved, easy-going, and well-liked. He had a fine, deep voice and during our Friday afternoon singsongs, we all enjoyed his solos of "My Grandfather's Clock". After leaving school, he did farm work and trucked grain.

Calvin enlisted in the RCAF 9 December 1942 in Winnipeg. On 1 October 1943, he completed bombing and gunnery training at Mont Joli, Quebec. On 22 October he embarked overseas from Halifax, and on 18 December, joined the RCAF (Tiger) Squadron 424, of No. 6 Air Group, Bomber Command, in northeast England. He was stationed at Skipton-on-Swale, their air base a few miles north of York.

On 26 April 1943, he was promoted from Second Class to Leading Aircraftman; on 1 October to Sergeant; and on 7 January 1944, to Flight Sergeant.

On 15 February 1944, Calvin began his air tour as a mid-upper gunner in a Halifax Mark III LW121 bomber, the "Lonesome Polecat". This was a four-engine heavy bomber, with a crew of seven, which, with the Lancaster, was the mainstay of the highly effective British bombing offensive. Their bombing objectives were in major German and some French cities, with a few mining missions over the waters near coastal cities. On his 26th mission--four short of the 30 required for one tour of operations and return home --he was shot down. (Later, as a prisoner of war [POW], he was credited with a full tour.)



**Calvin Becker
Cornelius,
RCAF**

On 14 June 1944, eight days after D-Day, Calvin and crew took off at 22:51 hours for Cambrai, France. They did not return. Cambria was a rail center 70 miles inland near the Belgian border. This raid was part of a very successful post D-Day bombing campaign to block enemy supplies from reaching the Normandy battlefield further southwest. Enemy defenses at Cambrai were fierce. Two nights previously, Air Group 6 lost nine of its 92 bombers. Of the 94 bombers in Calvin's flight, two were lost, including Calvin's. (The price paid by aircrew of Bomber Command [all RAF and RCAF bombing] was the highest in all the British Armed Forces- 51.3% casualties.)

... Continued in future edition

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American Immigration Routes into Canada

BY: MYLES KINNEY

THE RED RIVER ROUTE

There is no one living in the interior of the Canadian West today who did not arrive, or whose ancestors did not arrive within the last three hundred years - more probably during the past century. Out native Indians wandered in from the East attracted by the buffalo which provided their basic needs. The fur trade and the hides of the same beast attracted the first white men. Waterways provided the link from our northern park and lake region to Hudson's Bay and beyond to Europe for the English fur traders. The French fur traders of the same region devised an intricate land and water route to the head of the Great Lakes, and from there by water to their Montreal headquarters. Because our southern plains are a part of the great Central Plain that extends southward into the part of the great Central Plain that extends southward into the United States, overland and river routes to the south provided the first transportation system into and out of the prairie region.

By 1850 American settlement was pushing into the North Central region of the United States. St. Paul which two years before had been described as a village trading with the Indians had almost overnight become a populous frontier town with a busy river port. There was no habitation between St. Paul and Fort Garry in Rupert's land five hundred miles to the northwest.

During the next three decades St. Paul was first the river port, then the railroad center that linked most of our prairies to the outside world. Transportation between Fort Garry and St. Paul evolved through four stages: ox cart, stage coach, river steamers and railroad trains.

The two wheeled ox cart first created at Pembina had served within the Red River Settlement for the past fifty years. It was now to become the vehicle for transporting furs and buffalo hides out and general merchandise back to the Settlement. Constructed entirely of wood and sturdily built each cart was hauled by a single ox and could carry a load of a thousand pounds. They were known far and wide as the Red River cart and the route they followed to St. Paul was called the Red River Trail.

From St. Paul the trail followed the east bank of the Mississippi River to just beyond its junction with the Crow Wing. Crossing the narrowed Mississippi here it then followed the north bank of the Crow Wing a distance of thirty miles before crossing, and then pushing on another thirty-five miles to Ottertail Lake. At this point it turned sharply to the north proceeding in a north westerly direction passing close by the present site of Detroit Lakes, Crookston, Thief River and on to Pembina. Here the trail crossed the Red River and proceeded northward to Fort Garry following the west bank.

The carts travelled in well-organized trains which averaged about twenty miles a day. They put up at regular camping grounds. Cart trains usually departed Fort Garry during the months of May-June and made the return trip in August-September. In 1855 five hundred carts made the trip-the most on record for one year. They would be strung out over most of the length of the route. While hides and provisions were transported by ox cart passengers could make the journey much faster by stage coach, but with

only little more comfort.

In the winter of 1858 Anson NORTHUP of St. Paul dismantled a steamboat, formerly used on the Mississippi, and hauled it from Crow Wing across country on sleds to the Red River. Christened the "Anson Northup" it was also known as the "Pioneer". After operating two years the "Anson Northup" was replaced by the larger "International". In 1861 there was regular boat service from Fort Garry to Georgetown and stage coach from the latter point to St. Paul. Ten years later James J. Hill's Red River Transportation Company was providing both overland and river service. His river boat "Selkirk" compared to the "Anson Northup" was a luxury cruiser. The same year the Great Northern Railway connected Moorhead with Duluth on the Great Lakes. A journey could be made from Fort Garry to Montreal in fourteen days with some degree of comfort.

The improved transportation system came just at the time that the province of Manitoba was created out of Canada's newly acquired North-West.

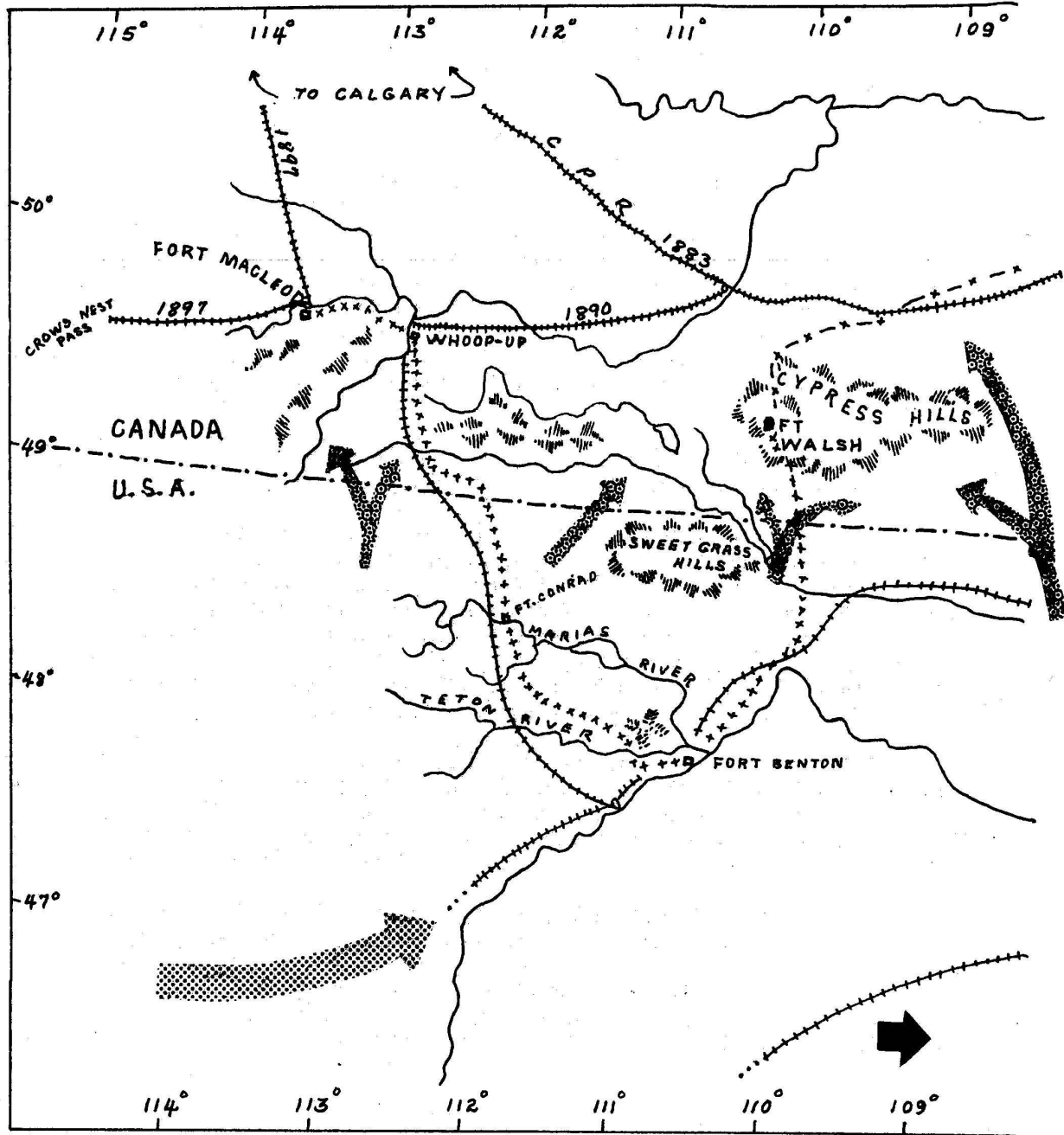
The Dominion Land Act of 1872 which provided a settler his choice of 160 acres from thousands of acres of virgin prairie was the stimulant needed for settlement. A few who had been traders, teamsters and whiskey smugglers became land settlers. The majority of newcomers who came singly or in small groups were from the older populated areas of Canada or the United States. After reaching Moorhead by train they could either take a river boat or travel over land (Wagon) to Winnipeg. By October 1874 there were 1,376 homestead entries in the West, but half these were subsequently cancelled.

The first settlers to come in a large group were Russian Mennonites who arrived in 1874 (1,500), 1875 (3,500) and 1876 (1,500). Most of these more than 6,000 newcomers settled in communal villages west of the Red River. The Mennonite families who later established settlements at Rosthern and Swift Current, Saskatchewan, originated from this first Manitoba settlement.

Another group - Icelanders, 285 in number, arrived in 1874 and settled in the Gimli district. They too, propagated later Saskatchewan settlements.

The most historic group to arrive in the West by the Red River route did not come as settlers, although many of them did remain in the West. In 1874 more than 300 members of the newly formed North West Mounted Police arrived at Fort Bufferin from Toronto by way of the United States.

Between 1871 and 1881 the population of Manitoba doubled (24,228 to 62,260) but the days of overland and river transportation into Manitoba were numbered. In 1878 the first railroad in the province was built to connect Winnipeg with St. Paul. The following year rails reached Winnipeg from Eastern Canada and in 1881 Winnipeg had regular freight and rail service with the East. Boat and overland travel on the Red River Routes was soon to be a memory.

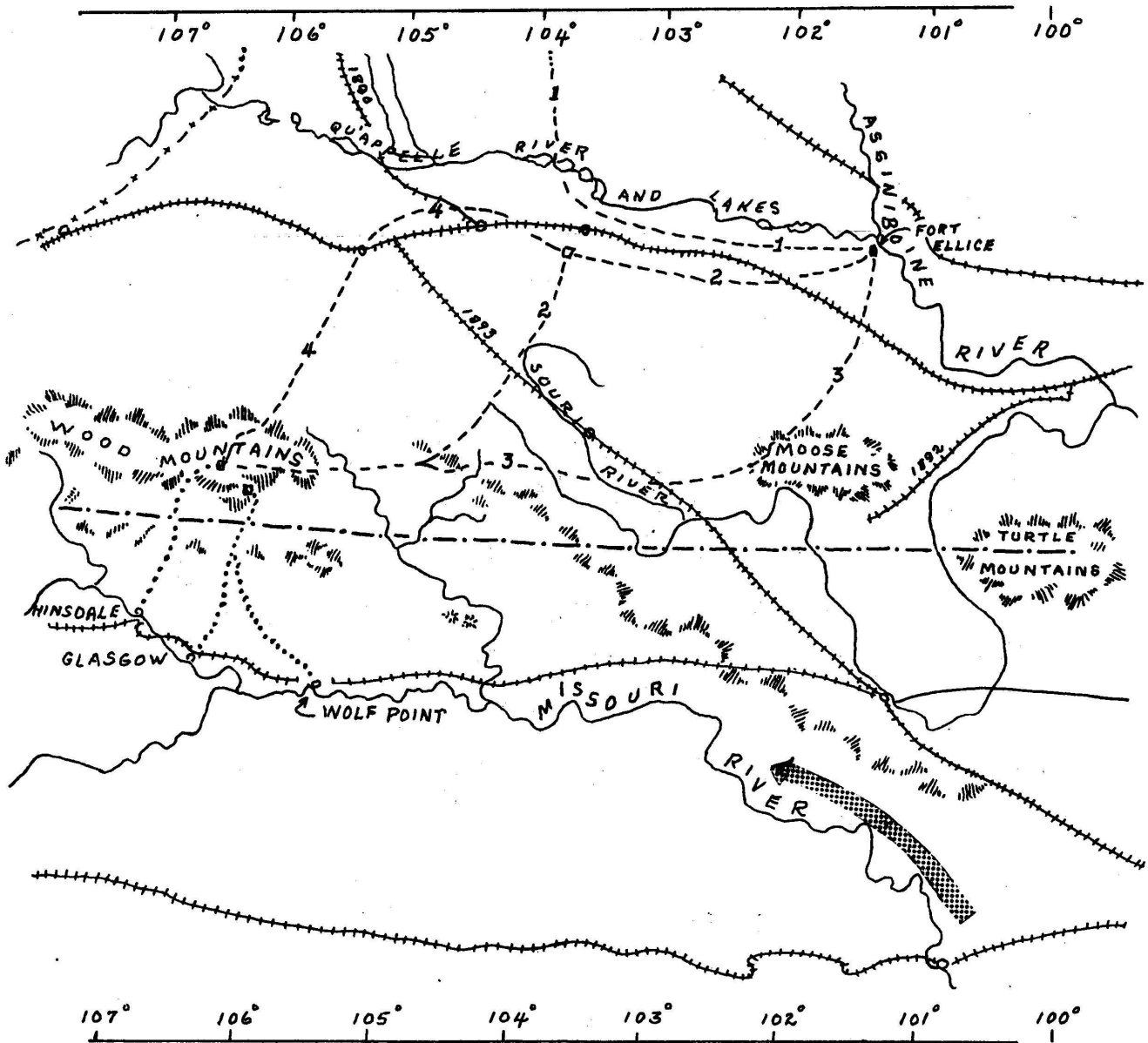


The Whoop-Up and
Fort Walsh Trails * * * * *

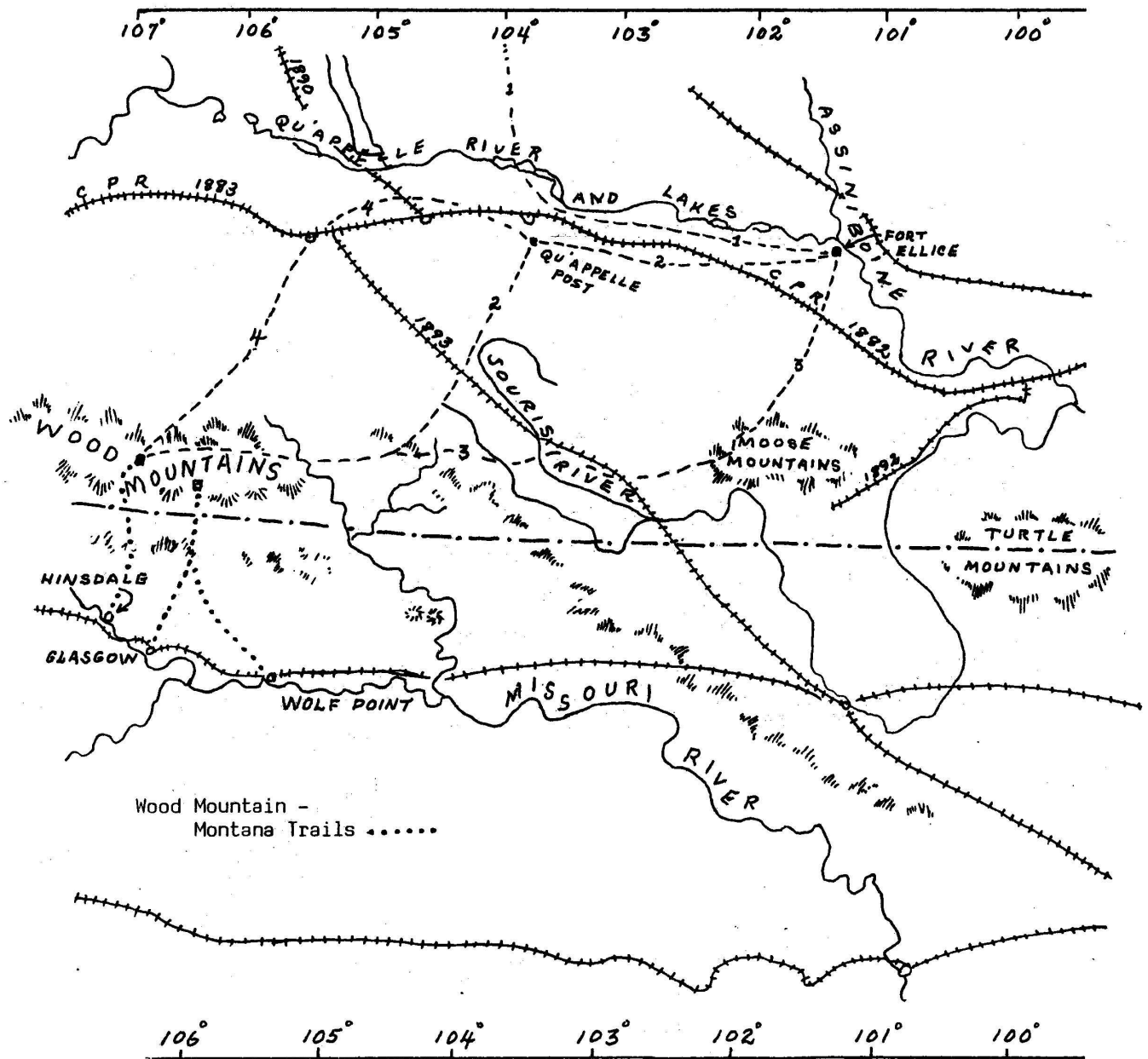
Ft. Carlton - Fort Walsh Trail
Via Swift Current - - - - -

Railroads in operation 1897 + + + + +

CATTLE DRIVES 



Sometimes the shallow-draft stern wheelers had to fight their way up the Missouri. All who knew the watercourse referred to it affectionately as the "Great Muddy". A visitor's description, "A little too thick for a beverage and a little too thin for cultivation" seemed rather apt.



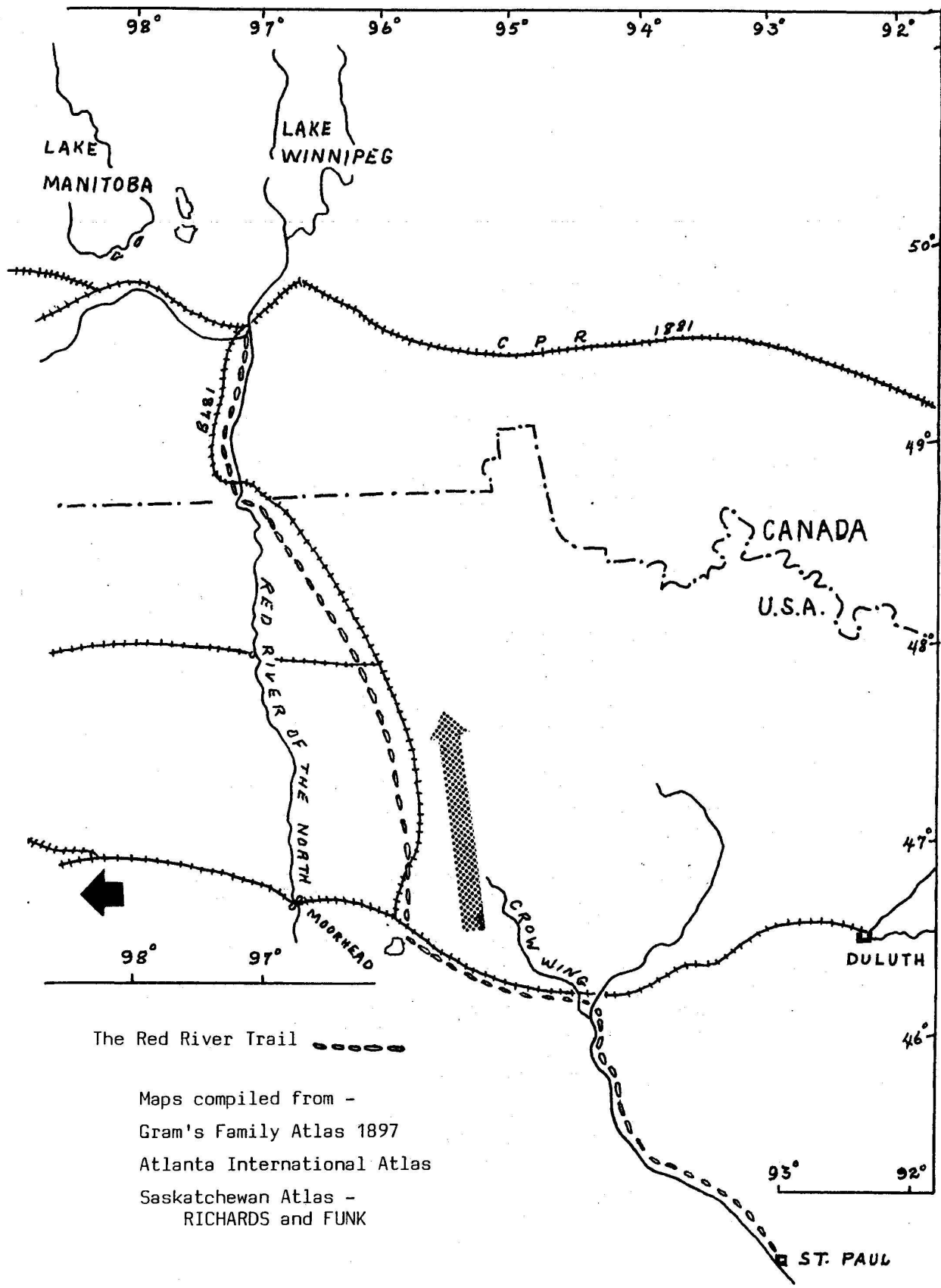
Canadian Plains Trails

1. The Carlton Trail -
Fort Garry to Edmonton
2. Ft. Ellice - Ft. Walsh Trail
via Qu'Appelle & Wood Mts.
3. Ft. Ellice - Wood Mt. Trail
via Moose Mts.
4. Qu'Appelle - Wood Mt. Trail

References:

- Minnesota History, Vol 33 No. 7 (1953)
 Whoop-Up Country, SHARPM Paul
 Flashback Canada, BRADLEY and DOUGLAS

Railroads in operation 1897 ++++++



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: study group

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 386, Craik, SK S0G 0V0. Meetings: 3rd Mon. 2:00 pm at Craik Library. Contact: Doug Dale #(306)734-2751

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@explornet.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, Briercreech, 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: Ron Unger #(306)752-4080. E-mail: r.a.unger@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)267-4450. 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. Meetings: 1st Wed.(except August & September) 7:30 pm at Kelvington Public Library. Contact: Dianne Gradin #(306)327-5379. E-mail: gdgradin@sasktel.net

REGINA BRANCH: PO Box 1894, Regina, SK S4P 3E1. Meetings: 4th Tues. (except June, July & August) 7:30 pm at SGS Library, 1514 11th Avenue. Contact: Gale Shawcross #(306)789-5949. E-mail: sgsregina@gmail.com

SASKATOON BRANCH: 3 - 2432 Louise Street, Saskatoon, SK S7J 0P2. 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 June, 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 or e-mail Verna Thompson tomgra@sasktel.net

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 A. 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

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP:

Zichydorf Village Association:

2274 Baldwin Bay, Regina, SK S4V 1H2. Contact: Glenn Schwartz # (306)789-4481. E-mail: gschwartz@accesscomm.ca. Website: <http://www.zichydorfonline.org/>

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

No Refund for entries not found.

All Research Policies Are Subject to Change Should Costs Increase.

A self-addressed stamped envelope (SASE) OR return postage must be provided with all research requests.

Non-Canadian residents - fees are payable in US funds or contact us for fees applicable to your country.

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.

