Beyond Names, Dates and Places When Tracing Métis Genealogy

Making the Historical Connection

Tracing Your Métis/Aboriginal Ancestors

*Helping you research your family history around the world.*
Mission Statement: The SGS is a volunteer provincial heritage organization whose purpose is to promote and develop the study, research, and preservation of Genealogy and Family History.

The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).

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.
3. Resources - Develop and maintain SGS’s human and financial resources.
4. Promotion - Promote and foster the study of genealogy and family history.

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

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President’s Letter  
BY: CHUCK ALTON

On April 17th we had our Annual General Meeting (AGM) as is required before the end of April. Unfortunately two directors were not able to attend and only two other SGS members attended. It is clear that having our AGM at the same time as our Conference enables many more members to have input at the AGM. We had planned to rent a meeting room at Quality Inn and have a special guest speaker but when registration was so low we cancelled both and met in the SGS Library. We approved the audited financial statement, heard reports, thanked directors completing their terms, and shared ideas about the work of SGS. Janis Bohlken has completed the maximum term permitted in SGS Policy and will attend her last meeting as a director in June. Colleen Slater-Smith has completed her first term as director and has chosen not to serve a second term. I will serve a second term as president and other directors whose terms were up have chosen to serve another term. On behalf of all members of SGS I thank Janis and Colleen for their service on the Board.

The 2011 Conference and AGM will be in Saskatoon on April 29-May 1.

We look forward to seeing you at the 2010 Conference in cooperation with Manitoba Genealogical Society in Yorkton on September 17-19.

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Editor's Notes  
BY: LINDA DUNSMORE- PORTER  
Executive Director

The theme of the Bulletin this quarter is “Métis and Aboriginal Resources”; a big thank you to all those who provided articles for this issue of our journal. Also please review the list of new acquisitions received by the Library and Research Room and available for borrowing. We would like to thank all the donors. These additions to our collection have enhanced it considerably.

The theme for our September issue will be “Obscure and Unusual Sources.” If you have come across an obscure and/or unusual source, that helped you with your research, how about sharing it with others?

I hope you all have success with your research this summer and collect lots of information to mull over. Of course, we at the SGS Library and Research Room look forward to your visit.

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Beyond Names, Dates and Places
When Tracing Métis Genealogy

BY: LAURA M. HANOWSKI,
Certified Saskatchewan Aboriginal Researcher & Instructor

The need to confirm the names of ancestors and establish when and where they lived is only the first step when conducting a genealogical study. Once the names have been entered on a pedigree chart there is a visual picture of the ancestral line. The data entered on the family group sheets adds more details about individual members of the family and should contain the list of sources used to compile each piece of information. In order to learn more about the daily lives of the family one needs to build on this information. This can be done by taking a closer look at each of the documents that have been used to double check if an important clue has been missed. Read the questions carefully then check the answers. Determine if more clarification is needed or what clues are provided that will help you learn more about the family.

Official data from the present back to the 1911 census records falls under the Privacy Act. For those who were living in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba this date could be advanced to the 1916 census. Family members may be able to supply much background information about the family back to these dates. However, there may be private collections that can provide interesting information about individuals who were living in pre-1911/1916 time period. One important source for those who had family living in northern Saskatchewan is the Jean Doidge Fonds found at the Saskatchewan Archives Board. Jean was a teacher, newspaper editor and broadcaster who worked for the Department of Natural Resources. From 1947 - 1960 she hosted a radio program, Northern News, that was broadcast each weekday from 5:45 pm - 6:00 pm from CKIB in Prince Albert. Because the radio was an important way to communicate with many places in the north it provided an opportunity to pass along family news. Many births, marriages and deaths as well as the names of those who were brought south for hospital care are found in the scripts for these broadcasts. In addition to the family news there were weather and fur reports, public service announcements and the names of passengers and the pilots on flights to and from the north. There is no index to the names in the scripts but all the scripts are grouped together. Another important part of this collection is the section “Schools, 1922, 1946 - 1964” which is found in the last roll of microfilm. Much genealogical information is contained in these school newsletters. Most are hand written by the students about activities happening in their families and their communities. Often they are illustrated with pictures drawn by the students. Schools in this collection are Beauval, Buffalo Narrows, Camsell Portage, Chitek Lake, Cumberland House, Green Lake, La Loche, Green Lake, Ile a la Crosse, Lake Harbour, Sandy Beach, Snake Lake and Stony Rapids. The Jean Doidge Fonds 1922 - 1967 are found in Saskatchewan Archives Board: Regina, Saskatchewan in microfilm reels R-2.1093-1 to R-2.1093-11.

Beginning in the 1980s the provincial archives began oral history programs. Saskatchewan Archives has nearly one hundred interviews with members of the Métis community throughout the province. These interviews provide a first person account of the lives of these people and their communities. More interviews are available at the “Virtual Museum of Métis History and Culture” website. Another important source of background material into the history of the Métis people are the articles that have been written by the Métis people in the journals published by the Alberta and Manitoba Historical Society and Saskatchewan History, which is published by Saskatchewan Archives Board. The Fall 2009
The latest census that has been released in Canada is the 1916 census of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. One of the first questions is one about military service. The letter “O” in this column indicates that the person was overseas; the letter “C” indicates that the person was still in Canada. To learn more about this person’s military service one can check the attestation papers that were created when they joined the army. The attestation papers for those serving in World War One are available online at the Library and Archives Canada website under the “Ancestor Search” section “Soldiers of World War One.” The attestation papers provide the name, regimental number, age, date and place of birth, the name and relationship of the next-of-kin, and the religion. The physical description includes the height, colour of the complexion, hair and eyes, girth and range of expansion. There is a section in the file that will note any distinctive marks and sometimes a record of their level of hearing and eyesight. The complete file can be ordered for a fee. Also available online are the war diaries that were kept by each unit. The diaries record the activities of the unit, which enables one to learn about challenges faced by the soldiers. The Commonwealth War Graves Commission website and the Book of Remembrance website record the names of those who died while serving their country. Check the Canadian Genealogy webpage for details about the availability of records for those who served in the navy and air force and for those who served since World War One.

In addition to providing the names and relationships of the people in the household the 1916, 1911, 1906 and 1901 census records provide the land location and occupation of the adult members in the household. In the 1916 census there is a question about the land location in terms of township, range and meridian and the name of the rural municipality where the land is located. Sometimes only the rural municipality number is provided. In the 1911 and 1906 census the land location and local post office are given. In Schedule Two of the 1901 census one can learn the land location, the number of acres owned and/or rented, the construction of the house, the number of rooms, the number of families that live in the house and information about the outbuildings. This information can enable you to find land records such as the homestead papers, which are found in provincial archives.

The occupations and mobility patterns of individual families can be traced in the census and scrip records. Some students have used this information as the basis for their postgraduate theses to provide some insight into the daily lives of Métis people. An example of this is “Les Autres Métis: The English Métis of the Prince Albert Settlement 1862 - 1886” by Paget James Code. The PDF version is found at the Canada Thesis Portal. Many members of Native Studies programs at universities publish articles in a variety of journals. An example of this is “‘The Comforts of Married Life’: Métis Family Life, Labour, and the Hudson’s Bay Company” by Brenda Macdougall.

There are books that have been written by noted historians that document how history has impacted the lives of Métis families. Two books of particular note are Arthur J. Ray’s An Illustrated History of Canada’s Native People: I have lived here since the world began, a comprehensive history from the original inhabitants point of view and Heather Devine’s The People Who Own Themselves: Aboriginal Ethnogenesis in a Canadian Family, 1660 - 1900. Heather used her personal research into the Desjarlais family to show how history affected the Desjarlais family from their beginnings in Quebec through their lives throughout western Canada.
These are only a few of the resources that are available to show just what the daily lives of the Métis people in the west were like. Check library catalogues and online search engines to find resources that may include particular references to families and locations where Métis families lived.

**Webpage addresses:**
- Commonwealth War Graves Commission: [http://www.cwg.org](http://www.cwg.org)
- Library and Archives Canada: [http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/index-e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/index-e.html)
- Canada Theses Portal: [http://collectionscanada.ca/thesescanada/index-e.html](http://collectionscanada.ca/thesescanada/index-e.html)

**Further Reading**


*Saskatchewan History*, Volume 61 (Fall 2009.)

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**Cover Photo**

Métis Family in Saskatchewan.
Source: R-A3442a, ca. 1907. Saskatchewan Archives Board.
Making the Historical Connection

BY: TAMMY VALLEE
Certified Saskatchewan Aboriginal Researcher

For those interested in their Métis ancestry there are many common records and some unique records one can use to trace their Métis roots. When researching one's ancestry as pioneers to the prairies it is easy to miss that the history here in Saskatchewan dates much further back. Homestead records, local histories, newspapers, cemetery records, census, and vital statistics are the common records genealogists use to trace their roots on the prairies. For those with Métis ancestry these same records may not prove as helpful the further back they go. People interested in citizenship within the Métis Nation are required to prove their Métis lineage with connecting documents. Making the historical connection requires a better understanding of what records pre-date pioneer settlement of the west and how these can be used in the application process.

The key element to the process is the family tree and the information recorded on it. To start the applicant records the Métis parent, if both parents are Métis then it is best to choose the simplest connection. Fill in as much information as possible on the family tree as accurately as possible. Take the time to talk to family members; they may be able to provide you with insight into the family tree. Since it may not always be possible to find exact information about birth, marriage, or death years and locations, using approximate dates and locations is better than leaving it blank. There is no set limit of generations in which one must prove their ancestry and depending on the people in the family tree it could be two, four, seven or even ten generations back.

Once the family tree is established the applicant must show the connection from one generation to the next with official records. The applicant starts with the long form of their birth certificate (this will have their parent's names on it) or a genealogical copy of their birth registration (a photocopy of the original registration). If a person has changed their name through marriage or legally then documents must be provided which show why and how their name was changed since the birth record was created. For women a copy of a marriage certificate(s) is generally what is required.

Next is the Métis parent. Again a long form or genealogical birth record which gives the parental information will be required. An alternative, if the parent is not applying for citizenship, is a certificate of baptism or christening that contains the birth date, location, child's name and parents' names. Proving name changes may also be required but is less likely. This process will continue for anyone who was born after 1901.

For ancestors born around 1900 or earlier historical records can be used to show a family connection or recognition as Métis. During this time period the term Métis was not used as widely as it is today. Half-breed or variants of breed are commonly found in census and scrip records. The 1901, 1911, and 1916 Canadian censuses contain this racial description of people. The 1901 Canadian census gives detail instructions to the enumerators for recording people of mixed ancestry. The 1911 and 1916 census instructions were to list people as Indian or European descent; both may still contain mix ancestry descriptors of Métis or half-breed. Pressure from the settlers caused some people to try to blend into their communities and adopt their European ancestry and deny their aboriginal ancestry. Many people of Métis ancestry may be listed as French, English, or Irish for their European roots or Indian for their Aboriginal roots. Census can then be used to connect one generation to the next as it shows families...
Métis scrip records are a unique record for those with Métis ancestry. Held by the Library and Archives of Canada (LAC) there are over 600 reels of microfilm that include files on people who declared themselves to be Métis (half-breed). More information on scrip records can be found in *Tracing Your Aboriginal Ancestors in the Prairie Provinces* published by the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. The LAC website has been changing regularly but the index is located under Government of Canada files, Record group RG15 Records of the Interior. As of April 30, 2010 the link is [http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/020105_e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/archivianet/020105_e.html).

For many making the historical connection is a lot to take in, especially if new to genealogy. An example of documents needed could look like this:

- Applicant: Micheal Smith born 1962 = long form birth certificate
- Parent of applicant: Molly Merasty born 1920 = baptism certificate
- Grandparents of applicant: Marie Laliberte born 1892 and Louis Meraste born 1888 = 1901 Canadian Census listed with parents and as French Breed
- Great grandparent = Scrip
- For Micheal's married sister Elizabeth she would need her long form birth certificate and her marriage certificate to show her name change.

Another aspect applicants need to be mindful of is the definition of Métis used by the Métis Nation offices. This includes where the Métis homeland is and what it means to recognized as Métis. The Métis National Council website [http://www.metisnation.ca/who/definition.html](http://www.metisnation.ca/who/definition.html) gives the definition and explanation as follows:

**Métis means a person who self-identifies as Métis, is of historic Métis Nation Ancestry, is distinct from other Aboriginal Peoples and is accepted by the Métis Nation.**

*Historic Métis Nation*” means the Aboriginal people then known as Métis or Half-Breeds who resided in Historic Métis Nation Homeland;

*Historic Métis Nation Homeland” means the area of land in west central North America used and occupied as the traditional territory of the Métis or Half-Breeds as they were then known.

The current Métis Nation of Canada included the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The recognized area established by historical records and court cases have the homeland extending just south into the United States into states such as Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana. Without locating a historical record that clearly names a person as half-breed or Métis from within the homeland the application will be delayed until this information can be located. An Aboriginal ancestor who married a European ancestor does not necessary fall under the definition of who is recognized as a Métis.

Adoptees face a difficult challenge as well. Unless they can provide the required documents their applications may not be able to be processed. Seeking out or making contact with adoptive parents is a very personal and serious choice to make. Those seeking citizenship must follow their blood line. Persons adopted into a Métis family who do not have a Métis bloodline will not be able to be processed for Métis citizenship.
Census and scrip records are the easiest to access and search. Other records may provide the historical recognition if census and scrip do not. Checking such records as church, court, fur trade, or homestead files older than 1901 may turn up positive results. What applicants need to avoid are local histories, self-published or company produced genealogies, internet genealogies, and other secondary sources. These types of records should only be used as a guide and cannot be used as proof during the application process.

Every genealogist is looking to make their own historical connection. Where and how they use that information depends on why they started researching their family's history. For the application process for Métis citizenship there are three steps that anyone working on their family tree should be mindful of for successfully completing their required research.

1. Take the time to talk to family members to gather as much information as possible on the family tree.
2. Record the information with as much detail as possible.
3. Prove the family tree with documents and historical records.

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Romanian Church Counsel  
Dysart, Saskatchewan

The cover photo on our March 2010 issue is a picture of members of the Romanian Church Counsel in Dysart, Saskatchewan in 1946. The photo was submitted by Kathy Perna and is one that she has in her collection. Some of her family members are in the photo and many of them she does not know. One of our members from Dysart has supplied the following information:

I was interested in the cover photo in the March issue of the Romanian Church Council, Dysart, Saskatchewan dated June 16, 1946. Some of the names of those in the photo are:

Back Row: Andrew Dumba, Bill Gherasim, Joe Dumba, Peter Dumba, John Stan, Elie Richea, Con Stan.
2nd row: Mr. Richea, Alex Isfan, Steve Gherasim, ?, ?, Dean Herda, ?, ?, ?.
Front Row: ?, Anne Stan, ?, Bert Sulea, Fr. Daniel Maxim, ?.

I hope this helps. The Dysart Museum has a similar photo of the Romanian Church Choir dated 1940.

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Rise and Fall of the Mining Industry:  
The Settlement of German Population Groups  
in Bukovina (II)  

BY:  CLAUS STEPHANI (Baldham/Munich, Germany)  


In 1797 Karl Manz, Knight of Mariensee, activated the silver and lead works on the upper course of the Golden Bistritz near Ludwigsdorf and Mariensee; again it was Zipser miners and craftsmen who were brought into the territory and settled in Byrschawa, Czokanestie, Zibau, Schessu, Rotunda, Jedt and Hüttenthal.  

When in 1892 the salt refinery in Pleschberg near Jakobeny was shut down and relocated to Kaczyka, the Austrian administration in 1803 aroused interest among the villagers of Karlsberg, Althütte, Neuhütte – in the establishment of a fourth glass installation in the Wojwodeassa Valley, in the area of Mardzina. This new German-Bohemian settlement was called Fürstenthal. At about the same time further north on the right bank of the Little Sereth (River) another German-Bohemian community, Augustendorf, was founded.  

As early as 1802 Bohemian glazier apprentices had registered with the Bukovina Inspector of State Lands in Radautz and in the summer of 1803 were settled in newly-established Fürstenthal. According to extant documents their names were: Wenzel Feldigel, Anton Fuchs, Joseph Gaschler, Matthias Gaschler both (concave glaziers), Franz Keller, Martin Stoiber (mason), Franz Weber, and Johann Weber. Sebastian Schuster, a master glazier from Rehberg (Bohemia), who in about 1800 was already in Radautz, recruited lumbermen from his homeland in 1802 for the installation in Fürstenthal. In the fall of 1803 Schuster along with twenty other woodcutter families arrived in Mardzina. Here they were received by administrator Quirsfeld and treasurer Hohenauer and temporarily accommodated on state-owned log cabins. These were the families of Anton Aschenbenner, Johann Augustin, Adam Bähr, Sebastian Baumgartner, Georg Beitl, Josef Druck, Martin Eichinger, Franz Geschwendner, Martin Gnad, Karl Haiden, Wenzel Hoffmann, Georg Klostermann, Kaspar Kohlruss, Georg Kufner, Wenzel Kufner, Martin Schulhauser, Andreas Schuster, Franz Schuster, Johann Schweigl and Peter Wilhelm. The German-Bohemians by far did not get the state support which had been extended to the Swabians and Franconians some twenty years earlier. Above all they did not receive fields and meadows but only forest land, which first had to be cleared and made arable.  

In 1805 a copper mine was opened in the upper Moldova Valley and further north, on state-owned land between Pozoritta and Braas, the mining village of Luisenthal and the hamlet of Pferdgraben were settled by miners primarily from Gründler Land (Zips). At that time Zipsers also took up residence in nearby Pozoritta in the vicinity of Breaza and in the valleys abutting the Moldova River, e.g., in Quellenthal.  

After two years, in 1807, an iron forge was built, where thirty-eight Zipser miners had earlier settled in the forested meadows of Hurgisch above Wama. Thus, after one year, 1808, there arose the community
of Eisenau. In 1809 thirty-five Zipser families established the colony of Freudenthal in the nearby Moldova Valley; from here German woodworkers and craftsmen also moved on to the already extant Romanian villages of Ochsenthal, Moldowitza, Dea, Frumossa, Pletta, Russaja.

The first wave of immigration by German-Bohemians waned by 1817 -- in that year the last foresters settled in Deutsch-Oberfrassin and Paltinossa - to be followed by an even greater immigration wave between 1830 and 1840.

In 1835 some thirty-seven families registered with the Imperial and Royal Economic Department in Solka for settlement on state lands. These immigrants for the most part came from the Bohemian Forest, from Langendorf, Rehberg, Sattelberg, Seeveisn, Unterreichenstein and other villages, and were settled on the Humora Stream; thus arose the village of Bori.

In that same year, 1835 a second German-Bohemian colony, Lichtenberg, was established between Mardzina and Glitt; these villages were founded by settlers for whom there had been no available land in Bori. With further immigration of German-Bohemian farmers there arose the communities Buchenhain in 1841 - where German-speaking Slovaks from the Zips also settled - and Schwarzthal. In 1843 an additional 200 German Bohemians arrived in Bukovina and settled in already-established communities and in Putna and Putnathal.

The first Zipser miners received neither land nor the possibility of acquiring it. In addition, they could be evicted without notice. Fields and meadows for their farm animals were leased by the Religious Foundation on whose lands they had settled.

The economic status of the “Swabian” farmers was more favorable; they received homes and farm buildings, cattle – usually two oxen, one cow and one calf in addition to essential farm equipment and household utensils. They owned the property outright for which, but after two “free years,” they had to render certain services to the state. In addition, each community got land for the construction of a church and a school building.

The German inhabitants in the cities of Bukovina, in contrast to the rural population, did not immigrate within the framework of a planned settlement. For the most part they came to the city motivated by the greater economic opportunity and earning potential it provided. Moreover, numerous Austrian military and civilian officials, after their tour of duty, remained in the new homeland. Nor did this migration from the western provinces of the Monarchy ever end.

By the close of the 19th century the economic status of the settlers east of the Golden Bistritz in the German mining colonies of Mariensee, Ludwigsdorf, Jakobeny, Luisenthal, Eisenau and Freudenthal, had continually deteriorated. Mismanagement of the Bukovina mining industry, obvious since 1848, led to a rapid deterioration of the once prosperous Zipser mining settlements. With the closing of most of the mines after 1870 the majority of the German miners were reduced to chronic economic distress. At that time the Zipser miners and foundry workers began to retrain. They became foresters, rafters, and lumbermen – occupations at which they work in our time.

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Doukhobor Ancestral Village Finder

BY: JONATHAN J. KALMAKOFF

In order to successfully research our Doukhobor ancestors, it is necessary to identify the ancestral village in Russia in which they lived prior to immigrating to Canada. This task is made substantially easier with the Doukhobor Village Finder. Use this geographic finding aid to cross-reference the Canadian village your Doukhobor ancestors settled in 1899, with the Russian village from which they most likely originated prior to 1899. You can then consult specific Russian archival records for that village to locate your Doukhobor family, thus significantly reducing research time.

North Colony

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post 1899 Canadian Village</th>
<th>Pre-1899 Russian Village of Origin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bogdanovka (Bogomdannoye)</td>
<td>Gori, Tiflis (1895-1899); Bogdanovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyubomirnoye</td>
<td>Gori, Tiflis (1895-1899); Bogdanovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mikhailovka</td>
<td>Gori, Tiflis (1895-1899); Efremovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novo-Troitskoye (Semenovo)</td>
<td>Gori/Dusheti, Tiflis (1895-1899); Troitskoye, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osvobozhdeniye</td>
<td>Gori, Tiflis (1895-1899); Bogdanovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pavlovo</td>
<td>Terpeniy, Kars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokrovka (Pokrovskoye)</td>
<td>Gori, Tiflis (1895-1899); Spasskoye, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spasovka (Khlebodarnoye)</td>
<td>Gori, Tiflis (1895-1899); Spasskoye, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
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<td>Tikhomirnoye</td>
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<td>Vera</td>
<td>Gori, Tiflis (1895-1899); Orlovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vozneseniye</td>
<td>Gori, Tiflis (1895-1899); Efremovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
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### South Colony

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<th>Post-1899 Canadian Village</th>
<th>Pre-1899 Russian Village of Origin</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Besednoye</td>
<td>Slavyanka, Elizavetpol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blagodarnoye</td>
<td>Pokrovka, Kars</td>
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<td>Blagoveshcheniye</td>
<td>Gorelovka/Spasovka, Kars</td>
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<td>Cyprus (1898-1899); Signakhi, Tiflis (1895-1898); Efremovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
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<td>Cyprus (1898-1899); Tioneti, Tiflis (1895-1898); Rodionovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)</td>
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Vossianiye
Cyprus (1898-1899); Tioneti, Tiflis (1895-1898); Rodionovka, Tiflis (pre-1895)

Devils Lake Annex

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<th>Post-1899 Canadian Village</th>
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Saskatchewan Colony

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<th>Post-1899 Canadian Village</th>
<th>Pre-1899 Russian Village of Origin</th>
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<tr>
<td>Uspeniye</td>
<td>Terpeniye, Kars</td>
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Notes

As a general principle, the Doukhobors immigrated and resettled en masse, maintaining the same village groupings in Canada as they had in Russia. That is, the Doukhobors who settled together in a Canadian village tended to all originate from the same village in Russia. With this principle in mind, I have conducted an extensive review of archival records pertaining to Doukhobor villages in Russia and Canada in order to determine the common Doukhobor families in both. The results of this research are embodied in this Doukhobor Ancestral Village Finder.

Although great care and attention has been exercised in compiling this geographic finding aid, it is intended as a guide only to identify the Russian village of origin of the majority of Doukhobors living in a particular Canadian
village. Exceptions may invariably occur on a family-by-family basis. Researchers are encouraged to consult other records to corroborate the information presented herein.

In order to use this guide, you must first identify and locate the village in which your Doukhobor ancestor first settled in 1899 in Saskatchewan, Canada. To do so, consult the 1901 Canada Census and/or the 1905 Doukhobor Village Census. Note: the Doukhobor Ancestral Village Finder does not apply to Doukhobor villages established in Canada after 1905.

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1 Reproduced by permission from the Doukhobor Genealogy Website (www.doukhobor.org).

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From the Office …
BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER
Executive Director

The 2010 joint conference: Crossing Borders - Immigration and Migration to be held at Yorkton, SK. Dates have been finalized and the information is on the front page of our new website www.saskgenealogy.ca. The registration form is also uploaded and available to registrants. This is going to be an exciting and fun conference with expert presenters focusing on the topic of immigration and migration, as well as other topics. Look forward to seeing you there.

The review and consultation process had begun in respect of the SaskCulture review of SGS and two other heritage organizations. The review will look at the opportunities and mutual interests of the three organizations with a view to determining ways they may work more closely.

On behalf of the staff we would like to thank Janis Bohlken and Colleen Slater-Smith for their dedicated work on the SGS Board of Directors. It has been a pleasure working with them.

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SGS LAUNCHES NEW WEBSITE
SGS has recently launched their new website www.saskgenealogy.ca. The website was designed to be more user friendly and in a format that can be updated regularly and quickly. At present the old website www.saskgenealogy.com continues to run, but will be gradually phased out.

SGS HAS ADDED NEW RESOURCES TO THEIR STORE

Destination Canada, A Genealogical Guide to Immigration Records a new publication by Dave Obee has been added to the SGS Bookstore. It is a comprehensive guide to sources on immigration and migration to Canada. It is a must for any researcher’s library.

RECENT NEWS AND EVENTS FROM THE SASKATCHEWAN ARCHIVES BOARD

Call for Papers: Special Roughrider Issue of Saskatchewan History
Celebrating 100th Anniversary of Saskatchewan Roughriders (1910-2010)
5/10/2010

Call for Papers: Special Roughrider Issue of Saskatchewan History

Saskatchewan Archives Board is planning to publish a special issue of its journal, Saskatchewan History, in the fall of 2010 to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of the Saskatchewan Roughriders (1910-2010).

You are invited to submit an article about any aspect of the history of the Roughriders, their fans, and their role in the community, for possible inclusion in this special issue. Submissions may be scholarly papers which will be
peer-reviewed; shorter, light-reading features highlighting people, places and events related to the team; or book reviews of Rider-related literature.

For details regarding how to submit an article, please visit Saskatchewan History's website at www.saskhistory.com, "Submitting Articles." The deadline for submission of articles is September 15, 2010.

If you have any questions about this special issue or this call for papers, please contact Nadine Charabin, Production Co-Ordinator, at 306-933-8321 or info.saskatoon@archives.gov.sk.ca.
Related Link: Saskatchewan History Website "Submitting Articles" Page

Reel Stories from the Archives
Multi-part Film Series Featuring Archival Film
4/5/2010

Access Communications and Saskatchewan Archives Board present Reel Stories from the Archives, a multi-part film series featuring archival film from the collections of Saskatchewan Archives Mondays from 1:00-2:30 pm and Tuesdays from 6:00-7:30 pm, starting April 5, 2010, on Access 7.

FROM DICK EASTMAN ONLINE
MAY 28, 2010

Chelsea Pensioners British Army Service Records 1873 to 1882 Now Online
The findmypast.com blog has a story about the records of men who were pensioned out of the British Army between 1873 and 1882 now available on findmypast.co.uk. More than 400,000 records (comprising more than 2.5 million images) are available now with the remainder scheduled to be added later this year and next year as well.

Quoting from the blog, "Whereas many other military records provide information about officer-class soldiers, these records relate to ordinary, non-officer class soldiers. This makes it more likely that you will be able to find details about your ancestors. The connection with 'Chelsea Pensioners' is that the pensions were administered through The Royal Hospital at Chelsea. The great majority of pensioned soldiers were out-pensioners and did not reside at the Hospital itself."

You can read more at http://blog.findmypast.co.uk/2010/05/chelsea-pensioners-british-army-service-records-1873-to-1882-now-on-the-site/

NEW ONLINE DATABASES AT LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA
http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/microform-digitization/006003-110.01-e.php?PHPSESSID=nv9jn1mf10hqbbo3p60j2i7t85

Library and Archives Canada has announced that new digitized images and new html pages are available on the Canadian Genealogy Centre pages. The Form 30A - Declaration of Passenger to Canada (ocean arrivals, 1919-1924) microfilm reels have been digitized and are now available online through the Microform Digitization online research. Also available on the site are: Form 30 - Border Entry Records - 1919-1924, and School Files Series - 1879-1953 (RG 10) (see page 54).

It is important to read the “Help” section for each topic-specific microform database. “Help” provides the background and content of the series, as well as its arrangement and organization. For example, the Form 30A - Declaration of Passenger to Canada explains how the names are alphabetized and indicates the span of names and specific groupings covered by each film. The following is an example of the microfilm surnames:
Also, transcriptions of census column headings for all census from 1851 to 1916 are now available for all users. It was very difficult to read the headings even if you enlarge the census images. Now it will be easier for users to associate content of columns with the proper headings.

**PRONI TEMPORARY CLOSURE**
The following is an excerpt from the announcement on the PRONI official website.


Customers of the Public Record Office NI (PRONI) are advised of a temporary change to service delivery between September 2010 and May 2011.

The construction of the new PRONI headquarters at Titanic Quarter is progressing well, with the building scheduled to open to the public in May/June 2011. To ensure that services in the new building will be operational and that records will be available and will be preserved during this move, the Public Record Office will have to change how it carries out its business next year. The Public Record Office is providing 12 months' notice of changes to ensure that overseas visitors in particular have good time to make alternative plans.

"Access to public records is a core function of the Department and to minimize disruption to customers, PRONI is increasing the amount and range of material which will be available online. In the coming weeks I will be marking the launch of the 1819 to 1900 street directories going on-line, which will make the contents of 27 street directories for Belfast and provincial towns available to a worldwide audience.

"Discussions are also taking place with partner organisations to make arrangements to allow customers to have alternative sources to draw upon during this time.

"Whilst the public will not be able to physically access the Balmoral Avenue site during the move, PRONI will continue to provide a limited correspondence and telephone enquiry service and will address FOI and urgent legal enquiries."

To read more about the closure use the above link.

**WOMEN PIONEERS OF SASKATCHEWAN - Book 1**
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society’s Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan has been a great success. We have a limited number of copies remaining. If you or your local library, museum, historical society wish to add this wonderful collection of histories of the women of Saskatchewan to your/their collection please contact the SGS.


**SGS PIONEER CERTIFICATE**
Do you have ancestors who lived in the area that is now present-day Saskatchewan prior to 1930? If so the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society offers a Certificate of Recognition to be presented to descendants of original and/or early pioneers in the districts and territories that make up present-day Saskatchewan.

The certificate honours direct descendants of pioneers who lived in the geographical area of what is now known as Saskatchewan. Many of these pioneers have gone unnoticed in history. This project gives us an opportunity to honour them and to preserve more of the history of the people who settled in our province. The Pioneer(s) Certificate will be awarded to a descendant who submits evidence acceptable to SGS of (1) the ancestor’s or
couples’ residence in the area and (2) the applicant’s relationship to the ancestor.

For more information please contact the SGS Library and Research Room at (306) 780-9207 or go to the following link [http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/Documents/Sask_Pioneers.pdf](http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/Documents/Sask_Pioneers.pdf)

**IMAGES OF CEMETERY HEADSTONES UNDER COPYRIGHT?**

Did you know you may be breaking copyright laws by publishing photos you have taken of headstones? According to Dr. Margaret Ann Wilkinson’s new book *Genealogy and the Law in Canada*, the image of a headstone may be covered by copyright. “Any copyright interests involved will be originally those of the creators of the stones, markers, and monuments, or their employers (monument companies)...the stones, markers, and monuments, as well as sculptures and carvings and so on within the cemetery, can constitute artistic works protected by copyright” (Wilkinson, p. 66).

However, that being said, the headstones, sculptures and carvings must meet the “originality test.” A fifty-three year old Ontario case set the precedence with regards to the originality of a headstone and other monuments. “…if the monuments and inscriptions are centuries old, no copyright will remain in them. Even if the monuments and inscriptions are more recent, if they are in an absolute standard, common form, they will not meet the copyright test of originality and therefore do not have any copyright protection” (Wilkinson, pp. 66-67).

As well, copyright of the creative nature of the headstone and/or monuments is subject to the copyright time limit. “Even if a work was original at the time of its creation, copyright in a work expires after the lifetime of the author or artist plus 50 years from the beginning of the calendar year after the death of the author or artist (Wilkinson, p.66).

However, the data on the headstone is not covered by copyright.

The book is available to borrow from the SGS, or purchase from the Ontario Genealogical Society [www.ogs.on.ca](http://www.ogs.on.ca).

**SASKATCHEWAN HERITAGE AWARD**

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

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

For more information contact the SGS office.

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**REGINA NEWSPAPER PROJECT**

**BY: BEV WESTON**

We have been working on the World War I casualties for some time now, and from time to time I have given progress reports. You might be wondering why our progress hasn’t been very rapid.

First of all, I should explain the process. Our faithful readers extract the information, the data is entered (which can be very tedious, as sometimes it is long lists of names), then the clippings are cut and pasted into binders, to be available for use in the Library. As far as I know, these processes are complete. Finally, there is the proofing stage, which is the stage Marge Thomas and I are at now.

The clipping process is where we encountered our first snag. We have done some shifting of clippings in order to
make best use of the available space. Since the data is entered by page, and the proofing is done by the page of clippings, sometimes we spent a considerable amount of time looking for the name. If we can’t find it, we copy out the data and enter it, often to find it a page or two later. There are smudges and black lines on the microfilm, and at times we have made the best guess possible for the initial and the name when working from our paper copies.

The early copies were first on microfiche, heavily used, which were microfilmed. That’s why there can be black lines obscuring data. Often the film is unreadable, either because of these lines, or because the film is too faint, which means a trip to the Archives to recheck the film. At times, the original newspaper must be ordered in for verification.

Even the original doesn’t help. In some cases, the binding was too close to the printing, and I am missing an initial, which is why you are going to find, for example, ? Smith. Unfortunately, if a surname can’t be read, there can be no entry for that person.

There were quite a few cases where the name was incorrectly entered, often even with a different first initial. Later the same person would show up, same Saskatchewan location, with a similar name, and we have spent some time discussing which was the correct name.

Our aim is to do the best job possible, and this means it is going to be some time yet before these volumes are ready for the printer.

**AMSTERDAM’S ARCHIVES ONLINE**
Amsterdam, March 4, 2010

*History at the click of a mouse*
Amsterdam City Archives presents its award-winning Archives Database: a wealth of digitized archival material, directly available online. The easy-to-use website provides quick access to Amsterdam’s historical documents. Find your Dutch ancestors with just the click of a mouse, with the help of a straightforward search system and instructions in English. Now, the Amsterdam burial registers, another indispensable source for genealogical research, have been added to the Archives Database, bringing the total number of scans to more than seven million. Visit [https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/english/archives_database/introduction/index.en.html](https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/english/archives_database/introduction/index.en.html).

*Easy to use*
Finding the document you need is easy. Simply enter a name in the indexes that give access to the genealogical sources, and the documents will appear on your screen. Or search the Amsterdam City Archives’ inventories, accessible in full on the website. These contain treasures such as letters written by Charles Darwin; an eighteenthcentury trade agreement with the newly founded United States of America; the archives of the Portuguese-Israelite Synagogue, containing the excommunication of seventeenth-century philosopher Spinoza; and the archives of institutions such as the Heineken brewery and the renowned Concertgebouw.

*Opening up 20 miles of archives*
The number of scans available for direct download is growing day by day. Cannot download the document you are looking for yet? The Amsterdam City Archives will scan it at your request, and it will be online within three weeks. Together, the Amsterdam City Archives and its visitors are opening up all 20 miles of Amsterdam’s archives online, making research easy, no matter where you are.

*Quality scans, low costs*
The quality of the scans is perfect for research. Every original detail is legible. Yet the standard is such that the costs are low. What’s more: to celebrate the addition of the burial registers to the Database, the Amsterdam City Archives now offers five scans free of charge to every newly registered user of the Archives Database. Just send your login name to fifescansforfree@gaa.nl.
**Best Archives on the Web**
After first attaining a national award, the Archives Database has now found international acclaim, securing the Best Archives on the Web Award 2009. Check out [https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/english/archives_database/introduction/index.en.html](https://stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl/english/archives_database/introduction/index.en.html).

**About the Amsterdam City Archives**
The Amsterdam City Archives (Stadsarchief Amsterdam) is the largest municipal archives in the world. It preserves documents pertaining to the history of Amsterdam and provides information about the city and its inhabitants, now and in the past. The Amsterdam City Archives is a pioneer in the field of digitizing archival material. Apart from the Archives Database, the website of the Amsterdam City Archives features an Image Bank, containing more than 260,000 photos, drawings, and prints related to the city.

**Contact**
Amsterdam City Archives (Stadsarchief Amsterdam)
Contact: mrs Clémentine van Stiphout: [evanstiphout@stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl](mailto:evanstiphout@stadsarchief.amsterdam.nl)

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**Happy Anniversary**
to the Following Branches:

**Moose Jaw**
Celebrating their 40th in 2010

**West Central**
Celebrated their 25th in 2009

Cutting of the cake at the 40th Anniversary of the Moose Jaw Branch of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society on April 27, 2010. In the picture are Marge Cleave, President of the Moose Jaw Branch and Georgina Claffey, one of the founding members of the branch.

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Write for the SGS Bulletin

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

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# 2010 is the "Year of the British Home Child in Canada".

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

SGS LIBRARY AND RESEARCH ROOM CLOSURES
July 1 & 2 - Canada Day
August 2 - Saskatchewan Day
September 6 - Labour Day
September 17 - SGS Conference
October 11 - Thanksgiving Day
November 11 - Remembrance Day
December 24, 2010 - January 3, 2011 - Christmas/New Years

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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.

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- The Fashions: The Atwood Bee, June 8, 1916 - p.24
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Qualicum Beach FHS, Vol.7, Issue 1, March 2010.
- The Orphan Lambert Sisters and Dr. Barnardo’s Home - p.8
- Finding Female Ancestors - p.12
- So Much More Than Names and Dates - p.15
- Definitions of Old English Words - p.18

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- Victoire fête ses 100 ans - p.5.

SCAN (Simcoe County Ancestor News) - Simcoe County Branch OGS, Vol.28, No.1, February 2010.
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- Baptisms from St. James Anglican Cathedral, Toronto, records donated by Marjorie McQuay - p.9

- Paying the Veterans of 1812-1815 - p.6

- Toronto Blogs that are Worth A Visit - p.6
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The Tracer - Oxford County Branch OGS, February 2010.
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- Immigrant Boys Arrived Today at Burnside Lodge - p.6
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Australian Family Tree Connections, Vol.18, No.4, April 2010.
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- Broomielaw Railway Station - p.37

The Essex Family Historian, No.135, March 2010.
- Monumental Inscriptions of Essex Burial Grounds, Indexes and Transcripts - p.73

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- How to Trace Family Before 1700 - p.36

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- Archives Services at the City of London - p.24
- The London Gazette - Treasure Trove of Historical Information - p.40

Western Ancestor - Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.11, No.5, March 2010.
- Tracing Your Ancestry in the Oriental and India Office Library - p.168

- Salisbury Goes to War The Early Years - p.14
- Greenwich Hospital Outpatient Books - p.26

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Announcements

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

2nd Annual Semaine de Généalogie/Genealogy Week
Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Genealogical Society and la Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais, with the assistance of the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa, will be holding the second annual Semaine de généalogie/Genealogy Week in July 2010. This program intends to bring out-of-town genealogists to Ottawa and Gatineau for a week of tutorials and hands-on research at the many archives and repositories in the area. Information is on the website at http://ogsottawa.on.ca/?page_id=829

40th Annual Germans from Russia Heritage Society Convention

Federation of East European Family History Societies

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia

Family History Retreat
Central Butte Branch of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society is hosting a Family History Retreat for the weekend of October 15 - 17, 2010 at the MainStay Inn, Palliser Park, Saskatchewan next to beautiful Lake Deifenbaker. Watch the next issue and the SGS website for upcoming information on topics, speakers, and rates.

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

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

 Queries

BUCH: Christian (Christopher) and Eva. German family from Russia arrived about 1914 and homesteaded near Dilké, Saskatchewan were listed in 1916 census. Their children married into the Copeman and Bitzer families. Looking for descendants. The family is also recorded in the book Ploughshares and Prairie Trails Dilké and District. Contact Margaret Jeffrey at margie@ciaccess.com.
SGS Library

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

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

**Canada**

**Canada: Alberta**
- The Lantern Years, Buffalo Park to Neutral Hills by Hughenden Women’s Institute Book Committee. 1967. Donated by Frances Morrison Library, Saskatoon.

**Canada: Manitoba**

**Canada: Ontario - Bruce County**

**Canada: Ontario - Northumberland County**
- Academy Hill Cemetery, Lot 22, Con 2, Haldimand Township, Northumberland County by June James and Diane Head. Donated by Sandra Messner.
- Salem Cemetery, Lot 21, Con 1, Cramahe Township, Northumberland County by Linda Lovely Campbell and Susan Bergeron. Donated by Sandra Messner.
- St. Andrew's United Church Cemetery, Lot 11, Con 3, Haldimand Township, Northumberland County by June James and Diane Head. Donated by Sandra Messner.
- Union Cemetery, Elgin St., Cobourg, Hamilton Township, Northumberland County by Robert Mikel and James Leonard. Donated by Sandra Messner.
- Union Cemetery, Lot 3, Con 4, Cramahe Township, Northumberland County by Susan Bergeron. Donated by Sandra Messner.
- Warkworth Cemetery, Lots 15 & 16, Con 3, Percy Township, Northumberland County by Diane Head and June James. Donated by Sandra Messner.

**Canada: Ontario - Peterborough County**
- Norwood/Asphodel Cemetery, Norwood, Lot 18, Con 8, Asphodel Township, Peterborough County by June James and members of Kawartha Branch of OGS. Donated by Sandra Messner.

**Canada: Saskatchewan**
- Dobie and Harris Family ties to Paynton, Saskatchewan by Louisa Shermerhorn. 2010. Donated by Louisa Shermerhorn.
- Precious Memories of Time, A Salute to the Pioneers of Wauchope and Parkman by Wauchope/Parkman Historical Society. This book replaces the book already in our collection but has missing and duplicated pages. Donated by Centax Books & Distribution.
- Resources Tales and Trails, A Biographical History of the Saskatchewan Department of Natural Resources by Department of Natural Resources History Book Committee. 1994. Donated by Centax Books & Distribution.
- The Royal Canadian Legion, Saskatchewan Command 2010 Military Service Recognition Book. Donated by The Royal Canadian Legion, Saskatchewan Command.
- The Saga of Souris Valley, RM No. 7 by Souris Valley No. 7 History Club. This is a replacement for the book in our collection that has been "well used". It was originally donated by George & Peggy Chapman of Oungre in March 1993. New copy donated by Centax Books & Distribution.
- Whispering Winds of Yesteryear, Glen Bain R.M. #105 by Glen Bain Historical Society. This is a replacement for the book in our collection that has been "well used". It was originally donated by Grasslands Branch of SGS in October 1996. New copy donated by Centax Books & Distribution.

**Europe: Norway**

**Great Britain: England and Wales**

**United States: Montana**

**Family History**
- Ball Beginnings: The Hillside Farm Family History, One Hundred Years 1909 - 2009, SE 3-36-3 W2 compiled by Mary Bole. 2010. Donated by Mary Bole.
Book Reviews

The following books were donated by Dundurn Press. Contact Marta Warner at (416) 214-5544 ext. 222 or e-mail mwarner@dundurn.com for further information on the books or if you would like to order a copy of one of the books.


Genealogical searches have ventured into cyberspace. The development of digital archiving combined with widespread Internet access make gathering data from distant sources a reality for genealogists. While the digital age and relaxing the borders may have revolutionized how genealogist approach investigations, the legalities of accessing information remains tied to geographic locations.

**Genealogy and the Law in Canada** is a thorough discussion of the specific laws applicable to people investigating their ancestral roots in Canada. Explaining stipulations about access to information, protection of personal data as well as copyright standards, readers will learn how to balance technology’s instant access with the precision needed during historical searches.

**Review:**
This book is an excellent guide to a complex subject. It outlines the issues surrounding access to documents from various agencies, including government, as well as the responsibilities of the recipient on its end use. It sets to rest some of the concerns with regards to end use in respect to privacy and copyright issues. It is an invaluable tool for genealogical organizations, professional genealogists, as well as amateur genealogists.

From the Genealogist’s Reference Shelf: **Conserving, Preserving, and Restoring Your Heritage** by Kennis Kim. $19.99.

Knowing our roots is the key to planning our future. Artifacts – be it letters, photographs, books or clothing – come together to offer a perspective on the past impossible to duplicate in textbooks alone, and in a world of rapid decay, we’re faced with maintaining their integrity. How can we ensure the people of tomorrow know how we lived today?

With **Conserving, Preserving and Restoring Your Heritage**, a professional conservationist Kennis Kim takes us through maintain artifacts of all sizes and worth. From the nature of conservation, restoration and preservation, to deciding on proper display or storage, to common artifact threats like light, humidity and insects, readers will learn what can be done at home and when to call in a professional so we work towards protecting our history.

**Review:**
This book is an in-depth look at storing and protecting those important documents and artifacts. In the book each category, conservation, restoration and preservation, is well defined and easily referenced. The Appendix is very detailed with regards to handling items and constructing containers.

As people search for their ancestry, the words, “evidence”, “proof” and “documentation” constantly appear. Information about individuals, events, or significant relationship will present itself along the search. How can we determine what supporting facts to trust and what to ignore?

**Genealogical Standards of Evidence: A Guide for Family Historians** examines the process of research and identification in genealogical investigations. Touching upon integral information for all searches, readers will learn how the genealogical community developed standards of evidence and documentation, what those standards are, and how they can be applied to current or future projects.

**Review:**
The purpose of the book is to help the reader establish “the habits of a careful researcher.” The book is a step-by-step guide to developing these habits. It is brief, concise and clear in its description of the process. As well it contains illustrated examples of sources and a comprehensive “Checklist of Genealogical Sources.” This is an essential read for the beginning genealogist and an excellent refresher for the more experienced researcher.

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At the recent Moose Jaw Region Heritage Fair James Taylor-Booth was the recipient of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society plaque for his display and presentation on his grandfather, James Taylor.
We have many volunteers working on gathering cemetery records and again this spring there are plans afoot for more cemetery tours and picnics. One of our volunteers though is working very hard at getting the cemetery records indexed in Saskatchewan Residents’ Index (SRI). Carol Murphy in Saskatoon started entering data in 1995 and to date has completed almost 600 cemeteries! Carol’s work comprises a major portion of the cemetery data in SRI. Thanks, Carol, for all you’ve done and are planning to do.

We have a letter campaign underway as I write this. We are asking the RM offices for updates to the cemetery information they have previously provided. So hopefully that will bring in more records.

Good luck to all those cemetery recorders in their efforts this summer.

The following RM maps are needed (not HOME maps):
- Tecumseh RM#65
- Redburn RM#130
- Pense RM #160
- Riverside RM #168
- Touchwood RM #248
- Keys RM #303
- Elfros RM #307
- Gravelbourg RM#104
- Spy Hill RM#152
- Chaplin RM #164
- Lumsden RM#189
- Arm River RM #252
- Buchanan #304
- 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.

Last words:
Damn it . . . Don't you dare ask God to help me. To her housekeeper, who had begun to pray aloud.
~ Joan Crawford, actress, d. May 10, 1977

343.008 Christchurch/Patience Lake Cemetery (Saskatoon)
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

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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@xplornet.com

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

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

NORTH-EAST BRANCH: Box 1988, Melfort, SK S0E 1A0. Meetings: 1st Tues. (except June to September) 1:30 pm at Old Broadway School Building. 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: barbeck@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: 2818 Sinton Avenue, Regina, SK S4S 1K3. Meetings: 4th Tues. (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

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.

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 Peterson #(306)783-0182. E-mail: anmadawn@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/
Tracing Your Métis/Aboriginal Ancestors


The *Tracing Your Aboriginal Ancestors in the Prairie Provinces: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them* book covers the following:

- How to Begin Family History Research (The Basics - The Research Plan, Recording Your Findings, Code of Ethics)
- Archives, Libraries and Societies With Specialized Collections for Aboriginal Research
- Maps and Gazetteers
- Vital Records and Alternate Sources
- Land Records
- Census and Census Substitutes
- Military Records
- Court Records
- Immigration Records
- Resources for Searching Métis Ancestry
- Resources for Searching First Nations Ancestry

*Archives, Libraries and Societies with Specialized Collections for Aboriginal Research* (Detailed information is provided in the book mentioned above)

The best known archives are maintained by the federal, provincial, municipal governments and church organizations. Each has a mandate and policy statement to govern its collection policies and public access, not all are open to the public. They allow you to look at original documents or microfilm copies of the original document. Archives do not lend their original records. Check ahead of time for hours of operation, to see if there are fees and what you are allowed to bring into the research room.

**LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES CANADA (LAC)**
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0N4
Genealogy Reference Desk: (613) 996-7458 Fax: (613) 995-6274
Toll-free: 1-866-578-7777 (Canada and USA)
Website: [http://www.collectionscanada.ca/index-e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/index-e.html)

“Search All” enables one to find all records found in Library, Archives or Web. Some of the entries are linked to digitized images of the actual documents. Of particular value are the “Online Help” sections that provide background material to particular groups of records and how to use the online records effectively.

**The Canadian Genealogy Centre** - developed by Library and Archives of Canada, the Department of Canadian Heritage and other partners to provide electronic access to genealogical and historical research in Canada.
[http://www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy/index-e.html](http://www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy/index-e.html)
The Library & Archives is open Tuesday through Friday, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. On Wednesdays between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon there is usually a Métis genealogy expert volunteer on hand to help with your research.

They have an excellent collection of resources for the study of Métis genealogy predominantly Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and some parts of the Northwest Territories, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Most of the sources pertain to people who were living in the Prairie Provinces in 1900 or earlier.

Some of the genealogical sources unique to Glenbow are:
- Charles Denney Métis Genealogical Collection - over 1,200 families with roots in the Canadian fur trade and the Red River Settlement.
- Gail Morin Métis Database - database consisting of pedigree charts of over 40,000 Métis individuals.
- T. R. "Pat" McCloy Genealogical Collection - includes a card file on Métis families.
- Richard C. Hardisty Collection.
- Geoff Burtonshaw Collection.

Some genealogical resources are available through Interlibrary Loan. Other genealogical resources may be available at other libraries or archives:
- Métis Scrip applications - records of the three Canadian Métis Scrip commissions, 1870-1902. Original records are held at the National Archives of Canada.
- Gail Morin's Manitoba Scrip and Northwest Half-Breed Scrip, 1885. Summaries of the first two series of Métis Scrip applications.
- Gail Morin's Métis Families - a printed version of the Gail Morin Métis Genealogy Database.
- D. N. Sprague & R. P. Frye, Genealogy of the First Métis Nation - a reference source documenting pre-1870 Métis families.
- Dictionary of Canadian Biography - an authoritative source on fur trade families.
- 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1906 censuses of western Canada.
- The Glenbow Library's newspaper clipping files.
- The Glenbow Library's collection of local history books.

**PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES**

You will need to check with each province to see what they have.

The Saskatchewan Archives has some sources that may be of use to individuals researching their aboriginal ancestry. They have a microfilm copies the index and records for the Northwest Scrip applications. They also have microfilm copies of the Department of Indian Affairs records referred to as the Black Series, the originals of which are housed at Library and Archives Canada. Researchers may also learn more about their aboriginal ancestors from oral history interviews and from the extensive photograph collection.
At the website one can learn about the holdings and how to make effective reference inquiries. The online finding aids enable one to learn about the records that are available through Interlibrary Loan. Genealogists will find the maps and the post records, particularly the journals and the lists of servants, of value to their research.

ST. BONIFACE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
LA SOCIETE HISTORIQUE DE SAINT-BONIFACE
340 Provencher Blvd.
Saint-Boniface MB R2H 0G7
Telephone: (204) 233-4888 Fax: (204) 231-2562
E-mail: shsb@shsb.mb.ca Website: http://www.shsb.mb.ca/index.htm

They are an archival facility designed for the administration, conservation and dissemination of Franco-Manitoban and Métis related culture. Their collection includes census and scrip records for western Canada, parish registers for parishes in Manitoba, some parishes in Saskatchewan and Montana, microfilm copies of the Quebec parish registers from 1799, the Quebec Notary records, voyageur contracts, Métis newspapers, maps, photographs, oral histories and CBC film and audio clips about Métis history are a few of the resources found at the centre.

Extractions from the following sources can be found on the in-house database;

- 1831 – 1856 Red River census.
- 1850 Minnesota census.
- 1868 Diocesan Relief census.
- 1881 census for Manitoba.
- Historic sacramental records for St. Boniface, Saint-Norbert, St. Francois Xavier, St. Charles and Pembina in Manitoba, Willow Bunch, Lebret, St. Laurent de Grandin in Saskatchewan, Lac La Biche and Fort Des Prairies in Alberta.
- Father Picton Collection consisting of records that he reconstructed about information lost in the Saint Boniface Cathedral fire in 1860.
- Historic records of the Roman Catholic diocese of Keewatin including the sacramental or parish registers, the priest’s journals and the Books of Souls
- Drouin Collection – church records from Quebec, Acadia, and Ontario French Catholic

Note: More information continues to be added to the database.

LIBRARIES

You will need to check with the university, provincial, public and legislative libraries to see what they have in their collection and how you can access them.

GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

You will need to check with them to see what they have in their collection and how you can access them.
Métis Scrip Records consist of the following: affidavits and applications, land and money scrip notes, scrip certificates, receipts, and a number of textual files consisting of letters and memoranda outlining government policies, rulings, and procedures. The Library and Archives database provides access to the affidavits and applications only and has images of some of the documents. It is found under the Ancestor Search section.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has a Métis/Aboriginal collection that consists of the following:

The Canadian Atlas of Aboriginal Settlement (3 copies)
  Indian linguistic groups; Map - Original range of major linguistic groups; Maps: Modern range of major linguistic groups; Political boundaries 1867; prairie provinces - regional geography; Red River settlement 1870; prairie provinces - Métis dispersal 1870-1880; prairie provinces - Métis settlement 1885; Battlefield of Fish Creek; Battle of Batoche; prairie provinces - Métis dispersal 1885-1890; Saskatchewan Indian bands and reserves; Saskatchewan - Indian treaty areas; British Columbia - Pacific Métis federation regions and locals; Northwest Territories - Métis nation of the Northwest Territories regions and locals; Alberta - Métis nation of Alberta zones and locals; Saskatchewan - Métis nation of Saskatchewan regions and locals; Manitoba - Manitoba Métis federation regions and locals; Ontario - Métis nation of Ontario zones and locals; List - Saskatchewan Indian bands and reserves

Native Studies 10 Bibliography
  Canada, Saskatchewan, bibliography: Guidelines for Integrating Aboriginal Content and Perspectives; Selection and Acquisition of Resources; How to Use the Bibliography; Aboriginal Education Unit Publications; Foundational Documents; Curriculum Documents; Titles and Descriptions; Out of Print But Useful; Community and Human Resources; First Nations and Métis Organizations; Aboriginal Newspapers/Journals/Periodicals; Libraries/Resource Centres/Online Databases and Catalogues; Web Resources with Aboriginal Content

Records Relating to Indian Affairs: Public Records Division, General Inventory Series No. 1

Records of the Federal Department of Indian Affairs at the National Archives of Canada: A source for genealogical research
  Canada, Library & Archives Canada, bibliography, records, genealogy

I Walk In Two Worlds
  biography, Eleanor Brass, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Peepeekisis Reserve, File Hills, boarding school

Indians From New York in Ontario and Quebec, Canada: A Genealogy Reference, Volume 2
  Canada, Ontario, Quebec, biography

Jerry Potts: Plainsman
  Canada, Biography, Jerry Potts

Saskatchewan First Nations: Lives Past and Present
  Saskatchewan, biography: Saskatchewan First Nations
Sources For Métis And Fur Trade Family History
Canada, Aboriginal people, Prairie History Room, Hudson's Bay Company Archives

Tracing Your Aboriginal Ancestors in the Prairie Provinces: A Guide to the Records and How to Use Them (2 copies)
Canada, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, prairie provinces, guide, genealogy: Acknowledgements; Preface; List of Illustrations; Introduction; How to Begin Family History Research; Archives, Libraries and Societies With Specialized Collections for Aboriginal Research; Maps and Gazetteers; Vital Records and Alternate Sources; Land Records; Census and Census Substitutes; Military Records; Court Records; Immigration Records; Resources for Searching Métis Ancestry; Resources for Searching First Nations Ancestry

Understanding Ontario First Nations Genealogical Records: Sources and Case Studies
Canada, Guide, First Nations, Ontario

Aboriginal Peoples and Archives: a brief history of aboriginal and European relations in Canada
Canada, Aboriginal peoples and archives; Contact and early relations; Trade relations and alliances; Aboriginal interests and imperial policies to 1760; Relations after 1760; The post-confederation era 1867-1945; The Second World War to the present

Boulder Monuments of Saskatchewan
History, boulder monuments, archaeology, Saskatchewan: Description of the Saskatchewan Monuments; The Historical and Ethno-Cultural Context; Dating; Origins and Functions; References Cited

The Exploitation of Métis Land
Canada, Métis, land

Indians in the Fur Trade: their role as trappers, hunters, and middlemen in the lands southwest of Hudson Bay 1660-1870
Canada, fur trade, history: Trade rivalries, inter-tribal warfare, and migration; Land and life in the western interior before 1763; Traders and middlemen; Arms, brandy, beads, and sundries; Migrations, epidemics, and population changes 1763-1821; The destruction of fur and game animals; New economic opportunities; Economic dependency and the fur trade - contrasting trends; Land and life - a changing mosaic; The changing demographic picture after 1821; Declining opportunities in a changing fur trade; End of a way of life

In the Days of Our Grandmothers: A Reader In Aboriginal Women's History In Canada
Canada, women, history: In the Days of Our Grandmothers; Women, Kin, and Catholicism - New Perspectives on the Fur Trade; The Woman Who Married a Beaver - Trade Patterns and Gender Roles in the Ojibwa Fur Trade; Kateri Tekakwitha's Tortuous Path to Sainthood; 'She Was the Means of Leading into the Light' - Photographic Portraits of Tsimishian Methodist Converts; Categories and Terrains of Exclusion - Constructing the 'Indian Woman' in the Early Settlement Era in Western Canada; Colonized Lives - The Native Wives and Daughters of Five Founding Families in Victoria; Woman the Hunter - Ethnoarchaeological Lessons from Chipewyan Life-Cycle Dynamics; Gender and Work in Lekwammen Families, 1843-1970; The Woman's Lodge - Constructing Gender on the Nineteenth-Century Pacific Northwest Plateau; Taming Aboriginal Sexuality - Gender, Power, and Race in British Columbia, 1850-1900; Native Women, Sexuality, and the Law; Political Status of Native Indian Women - Contradictory Implications of Canadian State Policy; 'A Red Girl's Reasoning' - E. Pauline Johnson Constructs the New Nation; The Colonization of a Native Woman Scholar; Historiography of Aboriginal Women in Canada - A Select Bibliography

The Métis: Canada's Forgotten People
Canada, Métis, history: Origin of the Métis; A new lifestyle develops; The years of uncertainty; The golden age (parts 1 & 2); The insurrection; The first dispersion of the Métis; The North-West Rebellion; Second Métis dispersion; The forgotten people; The development of political organizations; The present day Métis
"Many Tender Ties": Women in Fur-Trade Society 1670-1870
Canada, history, fur trade. Aboriginal women: Enter the white man; The custom of the country; "Your honors servants"; Women in between; "Daughters of the Country"; My only consolation; "Quite English in her manner"; "Lovely tender exotics", A question of blood; "A world we have lost"

The Other Natives: The Métis, Volume 2
Canada, Métis, history: Statutory land rights of the Manitoba Métis; Half-Breed scrip; All wester dollars; Excerpt from the diary of Jean Baptiste Chartrand; Les rapports entre les Métis et les Canadiens-français au Manitoba 1870-1884; Alberta's half-breed reserve Saint-Paul-des Métis 1896-1909; The Métis in Manitoba; Economics and education in a Métis community; A glimpse of the Manitoba Métis federation; The Métis women's association of Manitoba; The Métis - contemporary problem of identity

A Pictorial History of the Métis and Non-Status Indian in Saskatchewan
Canada, Saskatchewan, Métis, pictorial history

Saskatchewan Indian Heritage: The First Two Hundred Centuries
Canada, Saskatchewan, Aboriginal history: Ancient pursuits - The Ice Age, The Agassiz Age, Age of transition, Age of diversity, The Christian period, Historic times; Early travellers - Anthony Henday; Intangibles in life - Rock art, Ritual Acts, Native languages; No longer here - The Confederacy, Sarsi, Blackfoot, Gros Ventres

Six Métis Communities
Canada, Métis, Manitoba, Métis Communities, Matheson Island, St. Laurent, Traverse Bay, Berens River, Camperville, St. Lazare

The Treaties of Canada with The Indians of Manitoba and The North-West Territories
Canada, Manitoba, North-West Territories, treaties, government relations: The Selkirk Treaty; The Robinson Treaty; The Manitoulin Island Treaty; The Stone Fort and Manitoba Post Treaties, Numbers One and Two; Treaty Number Three - or, the North-West Angle Treaty; The Qu'Appelle Treaty, or Number Four; The Revision of Treaties Numbers One and Two; The Winnipeg Treaty, Number Five; The Treaties at Forts Carlton and Pitt; Treaty Number Seven - or, the Blackfeet Treaty; The Sioux in the North-West Territories; The Administration of the Treaties - The Half-Breeds - The Future of the Indian Tribes; Texts of the Treaties and Supplementary Adhesions thereto

They Never Surrendered: The Lakota Sioux Band That Stayed In Canada
History, Lakota Sioux: They Never Surrendered; Wood Mountain; Willow Bunch; Fort Qu'Appelle; Sitting Bull Returns to the United States; Moose Jaw; The Métis Resistance of 1885; Moose Jaw Requests a Reserve for the Lakota; Black Bull; NWMP Reports 1887-1894; Some Lakota Sioux Return to the U.S. (1889-1895); Indian Agent Reports 1900-1910; More Requests for a Canadian Reserve; Sitting Bull's People get a Reserve in Canada; Indian Agent Reports 1911-1916; Brave Heart; Fort Peck Reservation, Montana; The Wood Mountain Stampede; Memorial and Sioux Unity Rides; The Wood Mountain Memorial to Sitting Bull; The Wood Mountain Lakota Today; Peppermint's Hill; Endnotes

Canadian-American Journal of History & Genealogy for Canadians, French & Métis Study, Number 3, Spring 1996; Number 5, Spring 2000; Number 6-7 2000 & 2001; Number 8 2003; Number 9 2004

A Métis Newsletter, Numbers 1-3, 5-11, 15, 17-29, 32-34, 36-59, 60-70, 72-75, 83 83 [March 2002]

Métis Genealogist, Volume 3-10, 1979-1986
Northwest Half-Breed Scrip 1885
Canada, Northwest Territories, scrip, land, Métis, half-breed: A Petition From the Manitoba Métis; List - ADAM, Isabelle to WOOSUMUWAHMORS, Margaret

Linguistic and Cultural Affiliations of Canadian Indian Bands / Appartenance linguistique et culturelle des bandes indiennes du Canada
Canada, Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories, *Aboriginal* people: Culture areas - Algonkian, Iroquoian, Mackenzie River, Plains, Plateau, Pacific Coast; Tables of Indian Bands - band, population, linguistic group, language or dialect, culture area

Native Soldiers Foreign Battlefields
Canada, military, history: Terminology; The First World War; The Second World War; The Korean War

French And Native North American Marriages 1600-1800
vital statistics, marriage: Our Ancestors; Useful Locations on the History of Huron and Other Tribes on the Net

Genealogical Resources for British Columbians
Guide, genealogical resources, history, vital statistics agency, archives, public libraries, government records, police records, church records, cemeteries, funeral service association, medical societies, law society, hospitals, school records, university libraries, course offerings, genealogical societies and organizations, *Aboriginal* peoples, Family History Library, Family History Centres, genealogy software

The Canadian Genealogical Sourcebook
Canada, genealogy, instructional: Canada; Alberta; British Columbia; Manitoba; New Brunswick; Newfoundland & Labrador; Nova Scotia; Ontario; Prince Edward Island; Quebec; Saskatchewan; Yukon; Northwest Territories; Nunavut; *Aboriginal* Peoples; Ethnic Groups

Generations, Volume 32 No.3, September 2007
Canada, Manitoba, Manitoba Genealogical Society, Doing *Aboriginal* Research at MGS; Macbeths, Lord Selkirk, & the Highland Clearances

A History of Portage La Prairie and Surrounding District (1870-1970)
Canada, Manitoba, Portage La Prairie, Local History, Chief Yellowquill, Picheito, Indian Residential School, *Aboriginal* people, Louis Riel

Historic Newfoundland And Labrador
Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, local history: *Aboriginal* Inhabitants of Newfoundland and Labrador

History of Wiarton and District
Canada, Ontario, Bruce County, Wiarton, Amabel Township, history, Colpoys Bay, *Aboriginal*, Indian, surname lists

Archives of Ontario: Sources of Family History Information Handout #16
Canada, Ontario, guide, Archives of Ontario: Records of *Aboriginal* People

Families, Vol. 47, No. 1 February 2008
Canada, Ontario, Ontario Genealogical Society (OGS): The *Aboriginal* Connection - From a "Capture" Story to an Unidentified Father
Canada, Ontario, Nipissing District, North Bay, journal, newsletter, society: Volume 28.5 - The Quest For Your Aboriginal Ancestor

Canada, Saskatchewan, guide, handbook, manual, genealogy: Acknowledgements; Preface; List of Illustrations; Introduction; Aboriginal Ancestry; Archives, Libraries and Museums; Cemetery and Funeral Home Records; Census Records; Church Records; Court Records; Education Records; Ethnic Colonies; Immigration/Emigration Records; Land Records; Maps, Gazetteers and Atlases; Military Records; Municipal Records; Newspaper Records; Vital Records; Coroners Records/Inquest Reports; Medical Records; Naturalization/Citizenship; National Registration; Organizations - Fraternal and Service Clubs; Public Guardian and Trustee of Saskatchewan; Voters' Lists; Index

These Too Were Pioneers
Canada, Saskatchewan, history, Key Indian Reserve, Pelly, Fort Pelly; Saulteaux Indians; Orkney Islanders; Pre-Key Missionary Work; Treaty #4 and "The Great Trek"; St. Andrew's Church; Photo Album; Key Chiefs 1875-1984; Teachers - Priests, Lay Ministers and Priests-in-charge; Communicants Roll - 1885 & 1887-1888; Church Members and Aboriginal Residents - 1900; Key Band; The 77 Persons who made "The Great Trek"; Farmers and Crops as noted in 1886

Saskatchewan History: Volume 55, No. 1, Spring 2003
Canada, Saskatchewan, history: Empty Hills - Aboriginal land usage and the Cypress Hills problem 1874-1883

Seminar Syllabus 2000: Millennium Past...Millennium Future, Regina
Syllabus, 2000: National Archives records related to Aboriginal/Métis peoples by Marie-Louise Perron

2005 Seminar Syllabus: Saskatchewan 100 - Our People, Our Heritage; Regina
Canada, Saskatchewan, Seminar, Syllabus, 2005: Who Do We Think We Are? - The Canadian Genealogy Centre's Aboriginal Genealogy Guide

The History of the Métis of Willow Bunch
Canada, Saskatchewan, History, Métis, Willow Bunch, Red River, Sitting Bull, Edouard Beaupre, Willow Bunch Giant, St. Ignace des Saules Church

The Sun Traveller: The Story of the Callihoos in Alberta
Family History, Calliho, Savard, Tekonwakwehni, Anatoha, Kanakonme, Northwest Company, Michel Reserve # 132, Edmonton - Alberta, First Nations, Treaty # 6

Tom Three Persons, Legend of an Indian Cowboy
Family History, Three Persons, rodeo cowboy, Alberta, Calgary Stampede

A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Female Ancestors
Instructional, genealogy - female lineage, sources, women, African, Aboriginal, Jewish, maiden names, parents, writing, case study of Mary Fitzhugh (Stuart) Fitzhugh, women's legal rights in America, matrilineal research and genetics, introduction

Genealogy Online For Dummies
Instructional, genealogy - research, African, Aboriginal, Hispanic, Asian, government records, internet directory, web sites, resources, index
Lifeline: The Action Guide to Adoption Search
Instructional, Genealogy - Adoption, sources, vital statistics, records, international search, reunion, illegal, *Aboriginal*, African American, Mexican American, state directory, appendices, index

American Indians: A Select Catalog of National Archives Microfilm Publications
United States, *Aboriginal*, American Indians, catalogue: Civilian Agency Records; Military Establishment Records; Index to Publication Numbers; Instructions for Ordering Microfilm Publications

Guide to Records in the National Archives Relating to American Indians
United States, *Aboriginal*, guide, American Indians: Introduction; PRE-FEDERAL RECORDS; FEDERAL RECORDS; General Records of the United States Government (Record Group 11); Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Record Group 75); Records of the Board of Indian Commissioners; Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (Record Group 48); Records of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board (Record Group 435); Records of the Bureau of Land Management (Record Group 49); Records of the Geological Survey (Record Group 57); Records of the Fish and Wildlife Service (Record Group 22); Records of the Office of Territories (Record Group 126); Records of the Alaskan Territorial Government (Record Group 348); Records of the Bureau of Reclamation (Record Group 115); Records of the National Park Service (Record Group 79); Records of the Bureau of Mines (Record Group 70); Records of the Office of the Secretary of War (Record Group 107); Records of the Headquarters of the Army (Record Group 108); Records of the War Department General and Special Staffs (Record Group 165); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917 (Record Group 94); Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General (Record Group 92); Records of the Office of the Commissary General of Subsistence (Record Group 192); Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army) (Record Group 153); Records of the Office of the Inspector General (Record Group 159); Records of the Office of the Paymaster General (Record Group 99); Records of the Office of the Chief of Finance (Army) (Record Group 203); Records of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer (Record Group 111); Records of the Selective Service System (World War I) (Record Group 163); Records of United States Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920 (Record Group 393); Records of the American Expeditionary Forces (World War I), 1917-23 (Record Group 120); Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library (Record Group 45); General Records of the Department of the Navy, 1798-1947 (Record Group 80); Records of the United States Senate (Record Group 46); Records of the United States House of Representatives (Record Group 233); Records of the United States General Accounting Office (Record Group 217); Records of the Government Printing Office (Record Group 149); Records of the Supreme Court of the United States (Record Group 267); Records of District Courts of the United States (Record Group 21); Records of the United States Courts of Appeals (Record Group 276); Records of the United States Court of Claims (Record Group 123); Records of Temporary Committees, Commissions, and Boards (Record Group 220); Records of the Bureau of the Budget (Record Group 51); Records of the Office of Government Reports (Record Group 44); Records of the National Resources Planning Board (Record Group 187); General Records of the Department of State (Record Group 59); Records of the Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State (Record Group 84); Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations (Record Group 76); General Records of the Department of the Treasury (Record Group 56); Records of the Bureau of Accounts (Treasury) (Record Group 39); Records of the Treasurer of the United States (Record Group 50); Records of the Bureau of the Public Debt (Record Group 53); Records of the Bureau of the Mint (Record Group 104); Records of the United States Customs Service (Record Group 36); General Records of the Department of Justice (Record Group 60); Records of the Court of Claims Section (Justice) (Record Group 205); Records of the Solicitor of the Treasury (Record Group 206); Records of United States Attorneys and Marshals (Record Group 118); Records of the Post Office Department (Record Group 28); Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey (Record Group 23); Records of the Bureau of the Census (Record Group 29); Records of the United States Coast Guard (Record Group 26); Records of the Bureau of Public Roads (Record Group 30); General Records of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Record Group 235); Records of the Office of Education (Record Group 12); Records of the Public Health Service (Record Group 90); Records of the Children's Bureau (Record Group 102); Records of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture (Record Group 16); Records of the Forest Service
How To Research American Indian Blood Lines: A Manual on Indian Genealogical Research
United States, guide: Introduction; Reasons For Searching For Your Indian Background; Creating A Bookkeeping System; Beginning Your Research; Problems You Might Encounter; Library Materials To Investigate; Major Libraries Containing Indian Material; Federal Materials To Investigate; Indian Materials To Investigate; Miscellaneous Materials To Investigate; Major Depositories; Area Offices of The Bureau of Indian Affairs; Regional Offices of the National Archives and Records Center; List of Publications About Indian Material; Library Guides; Index Publications; National Archives Microfilm Publications; Tribes Having "Federal Recognition"; Genealogical Charts

Turtle Mountain Band of the Chippewa Indians: The Protest of the Ten-Cent Treaty
United States, history: Extraction of U.S. Senate Document No. 444

American Indian Family Lines, Volume 1 No.3, November 1988
United States, journal, periodical, American Indian Family Lines: St. Mary's Mission; Place Names in St. Mary's Mission Index; Introduction to Indian Records in Western Oregon; Indian Agency and Office Records at the Seattle Federal Records Center; Researching Pembina, North Dakota; Pembina Photo Album; Hudson's Bay Company Interlibrary Loan System; Repositories for H.B. Co. Finding Aid; Tribal Branches

Cherokee By Blood: Records of Eastern Cherokee Ancestry in the U.S. Court of Claims 1906-1910, Volume 5 10171 to 13260
United States, list

My Family Tells This Story
United States, onomastics: Searching for First American Ancestry; Native Names (Primarily Ohio Valley, West Virginia, Virginia, Indiana); Native Areas


Church Records

- **Affidavits, 1870 - 1885.** Volumes 1319 - 1324. National Archives of Canada Microfilm Reels: C-14925 - C-14934; Index T-4687.

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Changing Your Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Membership to Value-Added

Regular Family memberships are tax deductible receipts so they must be returned to our office in order to change their membership.

In order to do this the following must be done:

- **Memberships paid prior to January 1, 2010** - they do not owe any extra funds BUT they must return their receipt to SGS. The membership will be switched once we receive the receipt.

- **Memberships paid from January 1, 2010 to present** - If they paid the senior rate $38.00 they would owe $12.00 extra, if they paid the family rate $40.00 they would owe $10.00 extra (the difference to equal $50.00). They also must return their receipt. The membership will be switched once we receive the receipt and payment.

- **If the receipt was used for income tax** - If they paid the senior rate $38.00 they would owe $12.00 extra, paid the family rate $40.00 they would owe $10.00 extra (the difference to equal $50.00). Membership will be changed upon receiving payment.

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Digitized Microfilm at LAC

Permission has been granted to reprint the following. Originally printed in Ontario Genealogical Society Newsleaf, February 2010.

The LAC has done something unusual: it has digitized some of its microfilm: Border Entry Records (1919-1924) RG 76 C5b, and School Files Series (1879-1953) RG 10 B3d.

They have been put online at www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/microform-digitization.

Form 30 was put into use from Jan 1, 1919 to Dec 31, 1924 (although some were used in Jan, Feb, and Mar, 1924) to take the place of the large border-entry lists.

These Border Lists are 50% complete, as not all people were registered. The port may have been closed at the time, their parents may have been born in Canada or had previously resided in Canada, and therefore they would be considered “returning Canadians”, and not immigrants.

Each Form 30 usually contained the port and date of entry, name, age, occupation, birthplace, race, citizenship, religion, last permanent address, and the destination.

The Border Entry Records are not in alphabetical order. Although they are in semi-quasi-alphabetical order, the surnames are arranged in groupings based on the initial letters of each name.

One reel—Reel T-15345—contains names of those rejected entry into Canada.

After 1924, the large passenger lists were brought back into use by the immigration agents.

The School Files Series are the Residential School Files, and they deal with all aspects of Indian school administration in Canada.

Unless you know what the number is of the microfilm you are looking for, you can spend hours looking at these records since they are not databases - only microfilm or microfiche that has been digitized, although there will be a list for the specific volume, school, or agency where you can find the corresponding microfilm reel number.

The LAC is trying to “duplicate the experience of going to a reading room” and looking at the microfilm itself.

A new and novel concept, for sure!

Navigation links allow you to go forward or backward, and you can either do page-by-page viewing or skip to a specific page within the series of records by using the text box provided.

The pages can be viewed either in a JPEG version, or in PDF format, which allows you to print, zoom, and rotate the image.

You can use the “Comments” form to provide feedback on this access.

This is just the first of many records that the LAC has that will be presented in this format on the Internet.

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Lost and Found

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has the following pictures and documents in the library that were given to us. Do you know these people? If they are related to you or someone that you know, please contact our office at (306)780-9207 or e-mail saskgenealogy@sasktel.net.

Front of document

Back of above document
Oh My What Now?

BY: TAMMY LYNN TIPLER-PRIOLI, BASc, PLCGS © 26 March 2010

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

After weeks of searching, you finally discover the precise record group to check for your ancestor. Be it a census record, parish record or any other type of record, there are times when what you are seeking should be in the place you look, however for various reasons the information you desire is unobtainable on the page the index has directed you to. Now it must be realized that most records for genealogical purposes have been microfilmed by one organization or another for many many years. Digital imaging did not come into use until relatively recently; I remember this as I was there when it all transpired in the 1990s. Thus, the digital images we are now looking at online, are copies of microfilmed records.

Back when I spent hours searching through microfilm, I would randomly come across a page that would be covered over by a blank page. Sometimes I could read part of what was on the page and sometimes I could not. I remember thinking I am glad that is not the page I need. The frustrating part came when I did need the information covered up on a page. It is unclear why this was done in the course of microfilming such records, as one would think privacy was the issue but it would turn out not to be so. If I continued to wind the microfilm onto the next page a duplicate copy of the previous page would be found uncovered. This is not always the case and what I would have to do is find another filming of the record if available.

Now a days many of these microfilmed records have been scanned, but I still come across these blanked out pages. Privacy maybe, although I always click to the next image in case the duplicated page with the information I seek is hidden there. I am not so lucky if a page is too hard to read or missing because it had been physically removed before microfilming. Theft, flood and fire can even effect what will be available digitally as those records were never available for microfilming in the first place. Unfortunately, I have been affected by all three disasters where a record was torn out of an original source, a fire burnt the only records available and a flood took the life of a photo album I desperately needed to look at. There is always hope that what I seek is available somewhere else. The Problem is trying to find that somewhere else.

Microfilming records can be incorrectly carried out leaving a blurry image that no one can make out. The same thing can happen with digital imaging. Now if a digital image is just impossible to read you may want to find another website that holds the same records in their databases. If you are unsure where to find other websites, you might try Googling what you want or check out Cyndi’s List online for a reference point. Finding another source for the records maybe a completely offline process; not a bad step if you know where to look. If it comes down to looking in books and paper records, you might want to illicit the help of the local genealogical society or a professional genealogist if one is available in your vicinity.

Happy Hunting!!

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

SGS Bulletin Vol 41 No 2 June 2010
SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

No Refund for entries not found.
All Research Policies Are Subject to Change Should Costs Increase.
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)
· Householders Index for Griffith Valuations in Ireland 1845-1867 - $25 per hour; minimum charge $12 per ½ hour
· Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, Volumes 1-67 - $12 per person or family searched per year. Ask for brochure.
· 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.