

Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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DECEMBER 2010

BULLETIN



The Voice of the Sea Spoke to his Soul

C.C. Stevens: 1 of 100,000 Canadian “Home Children”

Home Children – Bibliography & Sources

My Grandmother ... A Home Child

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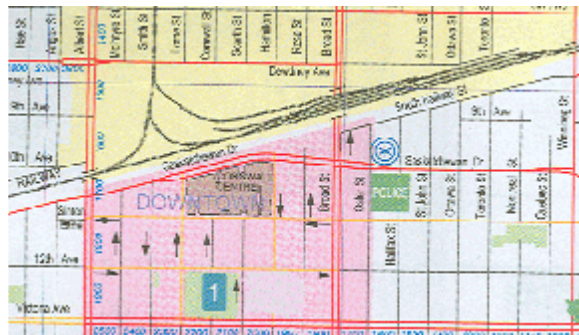
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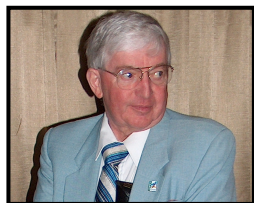
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Deadline for the next issue of the Bulletin is January 15, 2011. Materials received after this date will be held over until the next issue.

President's Letter

BY: CHUCK ALTON



The theme for this issue of the SGS Bulletin is Home Children. As I have very limited understanding of this I decided to do a little research on my own. On the Library

and Archives Canada website I learned that:

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

In Wikipedia I learned that:

- On Wednesday, February 23, 2010, [Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Gordon Brown](#) issued an official apology for the 'shameful' child resettlement programme and announced a £6 million fund designed to compensate the families affected by the "misguided" programme.
- Ralph, Alex (24 February 2010). "[Gordon Brown sorry for 'shameful' colonial child resettlement programme](#)". *The Times* (Times Newspapers Ltd).

As a society it certainly takes a long time for us to recognize and acknowledge the less desirable parts of our history. Canada has issued no apology for its part in this program and according to Wikipedia has expressed no need to do so.

As we face the various challenges in researching our family history and genealogy we are likely to discover other unpleasant and shameful pieces of national and international history. Let us work our way through these challenges with honesty and courage and help each other as much as possible. Thankfully, as these programs are recognized, they are often acknowledged for what they were, actions are taken to apologize to those negatively affected, and corrections made to current behaviour so that such actions are not continued.

As usual I look forward to the helpful articles which are included in each issue, and say thank you to all who so willingly share their research and knowledge with others. During the coming holiday season may you receive the gift of new insights and success in your research.



Editor's Notes

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Executive Director



Thank you to everyone who contributed to this special issue of the *Bulletin*. The Home Children who came to Canada under the auspices of various organizations are unique. The articles included in this issue provide an overview of the program and the stories of some

of the children. We honour all Home Children.

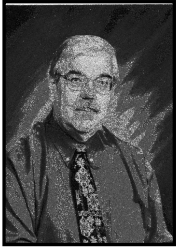
I spent some time researching and reading articles regarding the pros and cons of the Home Children programs that were in place in the mid-19th century to the early 20th century. There is much discussion regarding the treatment of the children from the time they entered the philanthropic or church organizations' facilities to their eventual migration and placement with Canadian families. As would be expected there are many heart-wrenching stories and as well as many heart-warming stories. Each child has his or her own story.

The story of Alf (front cover) is sad, but with a heart-warming ending. Alf's mother surrendered him to the Barnardo's Homes in order to save his life. Alf and his family lived in Bethal Green in conditions described by Bev Weston in her article on page 94. If one studies the social and economic realities of their situation, by surrendering her children she saved them from a brutal life. Even if life in the receiving home was structured and disciplined, it provided Alf with warm food, clothes and an education.

... Continued on page 93

The Voice of the Sea Spoke to His Soul

BY: JOHN ALTHOUSE



“To every thing there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven” are the words with which Ecclesiastes 3 commences. With this in mind, I decided that it was indeed the propitious time to do the research required to learn the details of the life of my uncle Charles Cue, the husband of my father’s eldest sister Mary and to tell his story. It is the proper time to tell this story for two reasons connected to the current year 2010. First, it is the “Year of the Home Child”; and secondly, it is the “100th Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Navy”. Both of these events are tied inseparably to the life of Charles Cue.

Charles Cue was born in Salford, Lancashire, Great Britain on 28 August 1907. He was the eldest son of Charles Cue and Catharine Armstrong. The 1901 British Census shows Charles Cue, Senior to be a policeman and still single at that time. The family had its roots in Ireland. The elder Cue was a roamer and had traveled to Boston where many of the family eventually settled. The passenger lists of his arrival in Boston show his last residence as Baltinglass, Ireland. He adopted a more sedentary life at a later age than most. Unlike many of his family, the Charles’s father had chosen to settle in England at Salford, adjacent to Manchester. He did not marry until 1906 when he was well into his thirties. He then wed Catharine who was born and had spent her early years in Cumberland where she is shown as a household servant on the 1901 British Census prior to moving to Salford. She was considerably younger than her husband.

The British Census of 1911 is the first census on which Young Charles appears. He is just three years of age at the time. The census shows the family to then be living at 106 Halliwell Street in Salford. This was in an ordinary working class neighbourhood of that time period. The census further shows that they lived in a typical four-room two-story brick tenement row house which would have been reminiscent of “Coronation Street” minus the conveniences. The census also shows that the elder Charles Cue continued to work as a police constable at the M.S. Docks. For nearly a decade, Charles would be Charles and Catharine’s sole child.

In his boyhood, Young Charles had his first encounter with the sea. He would on occasion travel with his father across the Irish Sea to visit with their kin who still lived in Ireland. Young Charles looked forward to such trips because at the end of them he would be able to visit his favourite aunt, Dinah. So, very early Young Charles came to associate the sea with pleasant experiences. He also had heard his father’s tales of his own ocean voyages. During his early years, he was never far removed from the adventurous tales of the sailors who frequented the Manchester Quay which was situated in Salford.

In 1924, the family was still living in Salford. Young Charles had, however, not remain the sole child in a family. A brother and a sister were born into the family. By this time, the younger Charles would have left school as the working class boys throughout Britain did once they reached fourteen. In the aftermath of World War I and the economic downturn which followed, the prospects for a young man looking to work in order to earn a living wage and to earn the means to establish and comfortably maintain a family were indeed bleak. For these young men of the working class as well as for workers in general in Britain, this was a period of great uncertainty, wide-spread unemployment, and low wages for the little work which was available. In this milieu, a number of social ills permeated working class neighbourhoods

throughout Britain. There was little at the time to suggest that any of these conditions would soon improve.

As Charles passed through his adolescence in the early 1920s, he and his father did not always get along. The teenaged boy who throughout his later life would display a firm belief in fair-play, did not consider that he was always being treated fairly by his father who then would have been well beyond fifty years of age. This generational gap likely added to their conflicts and to an estrangement between them. When things got particularly difficult, Charles left home, not telling any of the family members what he was planning to do and where he was planning to go. Once Charles left the Cue family home in Salford, none of the family members would know where he was nor discover his whereabouts for several years.

At this point, Charles became a “Home Child”. The Library and Archives of Canada databases provide some of the details of this phase of Charlie’s life in their listing of the Home Children arriving in Canada and in Charlie’s arrival documents. In 1924 when he was sixteen years of age, Charlie Cue left his home (given as 16 Park Place in Salford on his documents) and traveled to nearby Liverpool. It is difficult to imagine how he felt as he looked from a ship upon the vast Atlantic Ocean for the first time instead of the much smaller Irish Sea. What we do know from the events that followed is that it must have had a profound effect on him as the sea would be a significant factor throughout much of his future life.

On June 6 in Liverpool, he had boarded the SS Montclare as one of the “Home Children” headed for Canada. At the time, he did not conform to many of the common stereotypes of “the Home Children”. He was not an orphan as he still had a family at home in Salford. He also was not a Bernardo Boy. His passage had been arranged by the Salvation Army as part of their “Boy’s Scheme”. He was not from a home that was particularly destitute. It is quite likely that he supplied only the information that would secure his “free” passage to Canada. Even at sixteen years of age, Charles must have already possessed some of the gifts of speech and ingenuity which he often displayed later in his life and used them to secure passage as a “Home Child”.

On 13 June 1924 after a mere week at sea, he descended the gang plank in Quebec City to begin a new life in Canada. The document showing his arrival in Quebec, Canada states that he intended to remain in Canada. His arrival document also states that his “Intended Occupation” was farming, but I suspect that he had very little experience in this work since most of his life to that point had been spent in a city in the great industrial heartland of Britain. The document also indicates that he was a member of the Church of England. He would have stayed a few days in lodgings in Quebec provided by his sponsoring agency. From Quebec, he was scheduled to travel by rail to a Salvation Army home in Winnipeg before he would be sent to his employer, a farmer in one of the rural areas of that province.

So, Charlie assigned to work for a farmer near Brandon, Manitoba, or should I say that he was “indentured” to a farmer in the area, agreed to work for that farmer for one year. The terms were clearly laid out in a legal contract which was to be in effect until he reached the age of 18 years. I find it a little hard to believe that this archaic practice actually occurred here in Canada in the Twentieth Century. There were even papers of indenture to attest to the fact that this medieval practice had in fact endured. A piece of Charlie’s personal correspondence suggests that the farm on which he worked was near Woodnorth, Manitoba (now a ghost town). However, his experience at the farm there was not a pleasant one. Now, the children who came to Canada as “home children” were generally not regarded favourably. In addition, the wife of the farmer for whom Charlie was employed, had no use for people of Irish blood and responded accordingly to the new hired hand. Prejudice was woefully too common in Canada at that time. Charlie was never allowed to enter the farm house but instead had to live in a grain shed on the farmstead. Even

once after a long, hard day of work when he was totally soaked through from a violent prairie downpour, he was once again denied entry into the house. During his stay on this farm, he was required to work hard for long hours daily.

Here, I must state that while the situation was not good for Charlie during his stay at this farm, his experience here was not as bad as the situations which many of the other home children faced in their new “homes”. One reason for this was the fact that he was close to 18 years of age. He also was physically a fairly formidable young man. Another reason for his relative well-being was the fact that Charles Cue was never afraid to speak his mind and state his convictions. However, it appears that even such a brief stay proved to be intolerable. Charlie finally spoke his piece and left although the farmer tried to persuade Charlie to stay. In fact, Charlie did not even wait around to receive the pair of boots which the agreement stated that he would receive when his term was completed. The farm wife’s prejudices were simply too much for him to endure any longer. This would be the last time that he would work on a farm. At this point, Charlie Cue, newly arrived from England, was young, alone, in a largely unfamiliar country, and had no money, nor any form of employment. These problems all would require rapid solutions if he was to survive in Canada.

Charlie did not allow the grass to grow under his feet. He was quickly off to Quetico in the Rainy River district of north western Ontario where he worked for a time in a logging camp there. Unfortunately, logging was seasonal work, so once the timber season was over; he was again without employment. In the spring, he returned to Winnipeg where he enlisted in The Lord Strathcona Horse Regiment, a Canadian cavalry unit headquartered in that city where he served a short time until late 1928.

On May 31, 1928, the Saskatchewan Provincial Police were disbanded. A new agreement had been reached with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to reassume the responsibilities for policing of the province. To meet this new responsibility, the RCMP required many new recruits to fill the void in manpower. It was at this time that Charlie inquired into the possibility of joining the Mounted Police. He acquired the necessary letters of recommendation and testimonials. One written by J. P. Richardson, General Merchant and Post Master at



**Charles Cue, RCMP
1928 - 30**

Woodnorth, Manitoba (10-9-27w1) near Virden describes Charlie as “a steady young man willing to oblige anyone and find favour where possible.” Another was from his officer in the Lord Strathcona Horse who noted that Charlie was “a good man on a horse”. This again is surprising as it is likely that Charles Cue had little if any experience with horses prior to arriving in Canada in 1924, just four years prior to his application. The letter of reply from RCMP Headquarters dated September 4, 1928 states, “I beg to inform you that a vacancy has occurred and if you care to report at your own risk and expense to the Officer Commanding this force at Winnipeg, Man. Arrangements will be made to have you interviewed and medically

examined, after which if you are found to be fit, up to standard and suitable in



**Centre: Charles Cue in parade blues
of Lord Strathcona Horse**

every respect you will be sent to Regina for training.” Obviously, the interview must have gone well as Charlie was accepted into the RCMP.

In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Charles Cue as a constable in the RCMP was stationed at Yorkton, Saskatchewan. At this time, many of the conditions were still rather frontier-like. While roads had developed in the area, old Native trails still were in use. The RCMP F Division, Yorkton Detachment still did some of their patrols along the roads and these trails by horseback at that time. Charlie spent a good deal of time on patrol in the area north of Yorkton, often toward Canora, and perhaps even as far as Pelly as part of his routine duties. Most of this was done on horseback as at that time the RCMP still had few automobiles at the time, though they were quickly building their fleet with vehicles seized from the rum runners who were still prevalent on the Prairies at the time. As a single member of the Yorkton detachment, the Yorkton City Historian states that it was customary at the time that he would live in the forces’ living quarters in the Post Office / Dominion Building (just south of the current City Hall / RCMP Depot in Yorkton).

One day while having a meal in a Yorkton drug store lunch counter, Charlie was served by Mary Althaus, a young waitress. As they talked, she blushed over something that the young constable said, and he was both amused and intrigued by this. He remembered both the incident and Mary. She was the daughter of German and Ukrainian parents who lived in Yorkton and were followers of the Catholic religion. Despite their obvious differences, they met again and began dating and on 28 March 1930 they were married at the Baptist Manse in Yorkton. The rite was performed by the Reverend E.E. Jessop at 7:30 PM with Joe Armstrong and Ann Gerlack acting as the witnesses.

On 9 February 1931, Charles then 23 years old became a father for the first time when Mary gave birth to their first son Charles Patrick Cue in nearby Canora, Saskatchewan where Mary’s parents had moved in 1930.



Mary Althaus, circa 1930



Charles Cue, RCN 1932

The year 1924 had proven to be a good time to leave Salford since opportunities were few; the result was labour unrest culminating in the Great Strike. There simply was little employment for Britain’s young men. In Canada although times were also difficult, Charlie was able to find adventure, secure meaningful, steady employment and had also found the woman with whom he would share his life. Together, they embarked on establishing their own family and family home. I initially thought that when Charlie married his career as an RCMP constable ended, but his RCMP service record indicates that he had been injured while training and may have left the force due that injury shortly before his wedding. At this juncture, Charles Cue still was neither secure nor settled, and now he also had a wife and son for whom he was also responsible. His search for employment in this early part of the Great Depression pulled him away from the Parklands of Saskatchewan, and beckoned him and his new family elsewhere.

In 1931, he volunteered for the Royal Canadian Navy and was assigned to Canada’s Pacific Naval Base at Esquimalt B.C. At this time, the Royal

Canadian Navy was relatively new though experienced in battle, being founded in 1910. At that time, the RCN was still largely British in character and to a high degree under British influence. Such a British environment would most likely have made Charlie feel quite at home. The family went to the Pacific Coast with him and settled in the Victoria area. This area would become the site of the Cue Family home where three more sons Terence, Garry, and Wayne would be born in the 1930s and would grow up. They lived in a variety of houses around the city during that time. Charlie was stationed at the nearby Esquimalt Naval Base. He was often away from their home at sea. So, Mary was largely responsible with managing her four young sons and the home.

When Charlie's career in the Royal Canadian Navy began in 1931, it was a time of relative peace. Yet, those years were anything but tranquil and ordinary for Charlie spent a good deal of time at sea and away from home. Early in his naval career, Charlie became involved in a little known episode in Canadian military history. He was involved in the Canadian effort to assist British interests in El Salvador in 1932. At the time, political and social unrest had come to a crisis there, and it appeared that British assets and citizens were considered to be at possible risk. So, the British Government requested the Canadian Government to send its two ships the HMCS Skeena and HMCS Vancouver who were in the vicinity to El Salvador. The ships docked in the harbour and a landing party of armed sailors was sent into the country. Not a shot was fired as the uprising had been largely suppressed by that time. This event in itself is rather ironic as The Statute of Westminster, passed in December of 1931 established Canada as an independent nation in law, but it appears not in reality especially where the navy was concerned

As previously mentioned, the RCN was largely British in character. When it was formed, it adopted British Naval policies and procedures. If a Canadian sailor wished to move up in rank prior to World War II, he was required to take the required training and write the required tests in Britain at Portsmouth Naval Base. The "UK Incoming Passenger Lists" show Charles Cue arriving at the port of London on 11 February 1937 aboard the SS Ausonia on the way to the British Naval base at Portsmouth, England. On this occasion, Charlie went to the gunnery training centre of HMS Excellent on Whale Island adjacent to the Portsmouth Naval Base.

Whale Island had been built by British convicts in the 19th Century. Whale Island was predominantly reclaimed land which used deposits dredged from Portsmouth harbour during the Victorian era. It was the site of a naval gunnery school and where naval NCO (Non Commissioned Officers) were trained. HMS Excellent is a Royal Navy "stone frigate" (shore establishment) sited on Whale Island near Portsmouth in Hampshire. It is part of the Maritime Warfare School, and a number of lodger units are on this site, as well as the Headquarters of Commander in Chief Fleet (Navy Command Headquarters).

On this visit, Charlie reconnected with his family who still lived in Salford. His mother, however, had passed away in 1936. After an absence of over a decade, his father's initial remark was, "I'm glad to see that you didn't become Catholic." The senior Cue was also curious about how his son had acquired "Patrick" which he had not given him as his second given name. Despite Charlie's long and unexpected absence and the inherent differences that still existed between father and son, their reunion went well, old wounds appeared to have been put aside, and they remained on positive terms for the remainder of the life of the senior Charles who would die in the early years of World War II.

On the document marking his arrival in Britain on this occasion, Charlie is listed as a "stoker". This does not at first glance appear to be a very glamorous duty for a sailor, but it was both vital and dangerous. The work of the stoker was carried out in the bowels of the ship. At such depths, it was often difficult to get to safety in times of emergency. The engine room could easily become a metal coffin for the seamen who

toiled in it. The stoker was vital as he made certain that the ship had power essential for operation, that the engines are running smoothly, and that all systems necessary for the smooth operation of the ship were working properly. If the power supply failed and the ship became stationary and powerless on the sea, the isolated vessel would become easy prey for any marauding enemy vessels which might be in the area.

On September 1, 1939, World War II began. At that time, Charlie was at sea aboard a British destroyer as part of the crew headed to Britain to pick up another destroyer that was being decommissioned by the British Navy and then transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy. The Canadian crew was aboard the British destroyer in order that it might learn the operations of such a vessel before receiving and manning the new addition to the Canadian fleet. The British ship was the HMS Kempenfelt and would become the HMCS Assiniboine which would serve in the Royal Canadian Navy during the entirety of this major conflict. This ship would be Charlie's home for much of World War II. The ship saw service in the North Atlantic acting as one of the many ships escorting convoys through these dangerous waters. While he had been away from home a good deal during the previous years, he was gone almost constantly once World War II started. During his prolonged absence, Mary was again largely responsible for caring for and managing their three growing and active sons. Charlie worked on a number of ships in the dangerous North Atlantic Ocean. He returned to Great Britain, even went back to Salford during some of these trips, and even acquired a souvenir, a piece of shrapnel in his back from a bomb blast during one trip there.



Charles Cue, c.1940



Charles Cue, RCN 1943

During the War, Charlie did experience a good deal of good fortune. At one point, Charlie was assigned to another ship, the HMCS Margaree. However, just before he was scheduled to report to his new ship, he was at sea on the HMCS Assiniboine. On this occasion in October 1940, the Assiniboine encountered a heavy Atlantic fog which slowed its progress. As a result, Charlie did not get back to port in time, and the Margaree set sail without him. This was indeed fortunate as it and another ship when down with the loss of many of the men aboard. A serendipitous circumstance had insured that he was spared the same fate as many of those with whom he had worked and shared a great part of his life. The event, however, had a profound effect on Charlie as many of the sailors aboard the HMCS Margaree including some of the survivors from the HMCS Fraser which had earlier sunk in the Channel when it sunk on October 22, 1940 were young men that he had known, worked with, and moved up the ranks with for almost a decade.

Life aboard the HMCS Assiniboine was not routine. It was charged with escorting ships taking the Allied leaders to one conference. It was visited by leaders of nations. William Lyon Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister and Winston Churchill, his British counterpart both came aboard this destroyer. Like all Allied ships, the Assiniboine had to run the gauntlet of German U-boats. On one occasion in August of 1942 while part of escort group C-1 assigned to protect convoy SC94 between Sydney NS and the United Kingdom, the German wolf pack exacted a heavy toll, sinking a third of the ships in the

convoy. On August 6, one of the German submarines, U-210 surfaced right alongside of the Assiniboine. In fact, the u-boat was so close that the Canadian destroyer was unable to fire its 4.7” guns. The enemy craft would have been able to exact a heavy toll with its deck guns if it had not been for the quick thinking of the destroyer’s captain who proceeded to first ram the sub, set depth charges, and finally hit it with a 4.7” shell once it had moved further off. After about ten minutes of battle, the enemy craft had sunk. Despite his quick action, one crewman dies and twelve crew members of the Assiniboine were wounded in the engagement. Sailors involved in escorting convoys across the Atlantic like Charlie constantly faced the possibility of such attacks which might even result in them being wounded or perhaps even killed.



**Charlie and Mary center
with the Obodiak
Family 1943**

While Charlie had been at sea, Mary had stayed in Victoria and maintained a home there for her and the four Cue sons. However after Pearl Harbour especially after Japanese activity increased in the Pacific Theatre of War with incidents occurring ever closer to their Vancouver Island home, Mary decided that it might be prudent to abandon the Coast and head inland. In 1942, she packed up the boys and traveled back to Canora, Saskatchewan where she lived the remainder of the war years. During the first part of that period, they spent with her parents and a few of her younger siblings in their home. To say that the house was crowded would be a bit of an understatement. Her parents’ home was a log house which at that time lacked any modern conveniences which must have been quite a shock to the boys who had been raised in the city. Here, the boys also had to adjust to the nuances of small town life while their father was off serving on a ship during the height of the War. During their stay there, the Cue Family also made numerous trips to the farm of Uncle Mike Obodiak (the brother of Mary’s mother) where all were able to relax, have a bit of fun, and forget that there was a war for a few brief hours.

In late 1943, Charlie had a period of leave which he took at Halifax. Mary went out to join him there during this leave while the boys stayed with their grandparents in Canora. After the leave, Mary returned to Canora. In June of 1944, the last of the couple’s children, twin girls, were born. As Charlie was engaged in active duty at sea, it would be nearly a year before he would get to see his daughters in person. Her parents’ house now was simply too crowded, so Mary rented a small house on nearby Norway Road in Canora. Here, the family would spend the remainder of their stay in Canora.

After World War II, the Cue Family returned to Victoria where they once again made their home. Charlie continued to serve in the Royal Canadian Navy there, first at sea and later in the recruitment office there. In 1951 after twenty years of service in the Navy, Charlie retired from the Navy and resumed civilian life in Victoria. He worked as an engineer in a power plant there for over a decade before finally taking full retirement in 1972.



**First time Charlie sees his
twin daughters in 1945**

However, even in retirement, he remained active both at home and in the community. His home a few miles from the Pacific became his castle, the first home that he had ever lived at for a sustained period since he had left England. He even was actively involved in creating two of the house which the family made their home. One was a former slaughter house which he with the help of other family members skilfully converted into a rural retreat and home near a nature park just outside of Victoria. At the various houses that served as the Cue family home, he kept an immaculate yard and rich, colourful gardens, cultivating a wide variety of vegetables and flowers. He took special pride in the many varieties of roses that he so lovingly grew in them. In addition to these, he maintained a number of fruit trees and for a time hives of bees. There always seemed to be a dog of some shape or variety ranging from a rather large German Shepherd to a much smaller Lhasa Apso to shadow him around the yard or house.

At this point, Charlie took a more active role in the life of his family. A number of the Cue children and their families remained in the Victoria area. It was here that the family would come together periodically. In his later years, he became active in the little Anglican Church near his home. Over the years, Charlie maintained an ardent interest in the affairs of the world. He also would enjoy sitting down and reading *The Daily Colonist* or a book of poetry by the great English poets. He was intensely proud of both the British heritage of his birth and the Canadian heritage which he had adopted.



Charlie and four sons left to right: Gary, Terry, Charlie, and Wayne, mid-1950s

It was during these retirement years that I became acquainted with my Uncle Charlie. He was a man of multiple interests and strong convictions. He wasn't afraid to express his opinions. He became particularly vexed by events which seemed to signify an erosion of those ideals and values which he had gone to war to maintain and preserve. Yet, he enjoyed a bit of good clean fun. Even after he entered his eighties, occasionally, you would see a mischievous boyish glint in his eye and a slight grin on his face whenever he found humour in a particular situation. This expression displayed his amusement with the topic at hand. At times, this expression seemed to suggest almost a sage-like appreciation of a situation. When Uncle Charlie displayed such an expression, he seemed almost to be saying what you were suggesting was much more complicated than you realized, and life would teach you this as you experienced it in all its infinite variety. This was a lesson that he knew well as it was a lesson that he had lived!

Both Charlie and his wife Mary lived out their days in their final home just outside Victoria, just off Happy Valley Road. Here, Charlie and Mary celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1980 and spent their last years. Mary, Charlie's beloved wife, died on June 22, 1986, and Charlie joined her in rest on September 3, 1988. The lone boy who came to Canada in the guise of a "Home Child" had forged a wonderful and successful life for himself in his adopted land. His trip to this new land was his first voyage on a major ocean. On this journey, Charles Cue seems to have strengthened his special



Auntie Mary and Uncle Charlie in retirement in Victoria in the early 1980s

connection and perhaps even a rapport with the sea. After this, he would return to it after only a short absence and spend most of his working life sailing the seas. In Canada, he managed to create a new life for himself, his bride, and their expanding family during the dire years of the Great Depression even though he possessed neither an advanced education nor training in a trade. The power of his personality, his quick mind, and his willingness to work often were the keys that opened the doors of opportunity for him. In Canada, he always was able to find these opportunities and then to capitalize on them. He successfully overcame problems that occurred along the way. His life was one filled with many adventures and even danger on a number of occasions. Yet in the midst of these adventures and all such dangers, he managed to raise a fine family and provide for the needs of its members. He had served his country well during his two decade long military career which spanned both peacetime and war.

As this year has marked both “The Year of the Home Child” and “The 100th Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Navy”, it is the opportune time to stop, recall, and reflect upon the life of Charles (Patrick) Cue. So much of his life was connected to his experience as a “Home Child” and to his life in the RCN. Aside from the few years spent on the Canadian Prairie, he spent most of his life as a Canadian either on or near the sea. It was almost as though the sea itself spoke to him in a very special. It was like she enticed him, speaking to Charlie’s very essence, to his soul. In May of this year [2010], a memorial was created and dedicated to those who so bravely and unselfishly served in the Royal Canadian Navy in its first Century. This memorial stands alongside the Inner Harbour in Victoria. On one of the bricks that form this memorial, Charlie’s name is inscribed as a lasting testimony to his service in our Navy. This monument, however, is merely mortar and bricks with his name etched one of these solitary bricks. It is mute and does not tell any of the details of his story nor reveal any of the essence of the man named Charles Cue.



**“The Home Coming” 2010
The Inner Harbour, Victoria BC**



**A testament to a “Home Child” at
home at last in Canada by the sea**

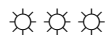
The central display of this memorial is a life-size bronze statue entitled “The Homecoming”. It is indeed fitting that we end the personal history of Charles Cue at this statue as it is a full-circle journey from when Charlie began his Canadian saga as a young man leaving the only home that he had known and traveling across a vast ocean as a “Home Child”, a homeless lad in search of a better life in a strange land. Yet, for Charles Cue, this trip was not a departure but rather an arrival. In Canada, largely through his fine personal qualities and his hard work, he was able to forge a new and very good life and home for himself and his family in the worst of times. He chose to live most of his life either at sea or near it. It was here where Charlie was truly “at home”. For Charlie, his “Homecoming” occurred when he was near enough to the sea to hear it intimately speak the language he both so clearly understood and loved. Here, the

“Home Child” was truly at home.

A Special Acknowledgement: I would like to thank and to acknowledge the assistance of my cousins in the Cue Family particularly Terry and Lorna who assisted me in gathering the materials necessary to tell Uncle Charlie’s story and for their suggestions related to the text itself.

A Biographical Sketch of the Author

John Althouse is the third generation of immigrant families who came to Canada around a century ago. He was born in Canora in 1946 and spent his first ten years in that enriching small town environment. In 1956, he moved along with his parents and younger brothers to Alberta. He completed his education there, receiving degrees in Arts and Education from the University of Alberta. His career consisted of almost thirty-five years of classroom teaching for a major urban school board. In this work, he particularly loved assisting emerging young writers find their voice and develops the skills necessary to write meaningful and enjoyable pieces. Over the years, he has also enjoyed history especially that related to Canada’s West. He is a member of SGS, MGS, AGS, and AHSGR, making regular contributions to their publications and doing presentations for the latter two. John believes that it is essential that we all learn and more importantly record the histories of our families, keeping them alive.

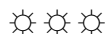


... *Editor’s Notes continued from page 83*

Alf (12 years old) came to Canada in 1897 and was placed with a family in the Vandura, Saskatchewan area. He had a bit of a shaky start – burning the farmer’s hay wagon and hay while smoking a cigarette, he eventually got his footing. By the time he was eighteen, he was able to establish himself and was a well-liked and a good community man. Alf encouraged his older sister, Annie, to come to Canada, which she did. She became my great-aunt when she married Fred Porter.

Our next issue of the *Bulletin* will focus on “Researching Women Ancestors.” We look forward to your contribution.

On behalf of the SGS staff and volunteers we would like to wish you a Happy Holiday and all the best for 2011.



Dr. Thomas John Barnardo - saint or sinner?

BY BEV WESTON

I do not have any Barnardo Home Children in any of my genealogical lines, and consequently have not done any research into these children. However, I have some times read some harsh criticism that Dr. Barnardo exploited these children, that they were brought to Canada merely as unpaid workers. If we compare the lot of these children by the standards of the 21st century, no doubt that is a valid assumption. But we cannot compare living and working conditions of today with those of 100 years ago. The question is: what were these children leaving?

I still have not found my Elizabeth Ann Squibb, nor her sister Susannah, on the 1841 census. Perhaps they were sleeping out. However, I recently found their father, Daniel. He was listed as a fat collector, 40, along with 2 small boys - Daniel, 8 and Charles, 6. They were enumerated in the Whitechapel Union Workhouse; they had no home. This personalized, for me, the conditions which Jack London describes.

Jack London, author, was in London, England in 1902. He 'went underground' to study the situation in London's East End. Specific areas mentioned are Whitechapel, Hoxton, Spitalfields, Bethnal Green and Wapping.¹ He started out by trying to get someone to listen to him about what he planned. After several discouraging attempts, he finally went to the American consul-general. What he wanted was for someone in authority to identify him (or his body) should he get into trouble.² After his physical description was noted, he was on his way.

His second step was to purchase old clothes.³ His third step was to find lodgings where his landlady would not be too inquisitive over someone leading a double life.⁴ He was then ready for his research.

He discovered that there were almost no houses available for rent. He invented a wife and a fictitious family. He eventually discovered that most people rented one room only and even rented out floor space to lodgers. There were no bathtubs in any of the places he looked, and in fact he found the sanitation so deplorable that he suspected his 'wife and babies' would soon be carried off, because of imperfect sewage and drainage, defective traps, poor ventilation, dampness and general foulness.⁵ He also found that beds were often let on the three-relay system, 3 tenants to a bed, occupying it for 8 hours each.⁶ Some people even slept beneath a bed.

The continual malnutrition was a cause for not getting steady employment, which of course, in turn led to less money for food, and malnutrition. Mr. London met one man, 140 pounds, 5' 2", who was considered a fine specimen of a man.⁷

Mr. London related his experiences trying to get a bed in the casual ward of a workhouse. Only so many are taken in, so in order to be one of the lucky ones, one must stand in line about 1 p.m. This of course, negates standing in line for employment. The lucky ones had to take a cold bath, and then were given six ounces of bread and 'three parts of skilly.' 'Three parts' means three quarters of a pint and 'skilly' is three quarts of oatmeal stirred into three buckets and a half of hot water. Yum! Then directly to bed. Up at 5:30 the next day and work, to pay for bed and supper. They had a choice of tasks: pick 4 pounds of oakum, clean and scrub, or break 10 to 11 hundredweight of stones. From Wikipedia: Oakum was at one time made from old tarry ropes and cordage of vessels, and its picking and preparation has been a common penal occupation in prisons and workhouses. Dinner was 8 ounces of bread, 1.5 ounces of

cheese and cold water. Then back to work. Same delicious supper, then bed. Next morning - out.⁸ Mr. London's companions that day had some brief advice for him: if possible, get out of the country.⁹

Those who had no lodging or could not get into the casual ward had no choice but to walk the streets at night. A man could sit anywhere, but the minute he fell asleep, the police would come along and chase him off. It was only in the morning, once the parks were opened up, that a man could finally sleep on a bench, or even on the grass.¹⁰ Mr. London then related his experiences of trying to get a meal after spending a night in the open. He arrived before 7 o'clock and was not let in until 9 o'clock. After being let into a courtyard the men stood for another hour. Finally breakfast arrived at 11 a.m. He had quite a time leaving, as he was required to stay for church services. But he insisted he had to leave about noon in order to look for work.¹¹

During the time of Mr. London's research, it was the occasion of the coronation of Edward VII. Naturally, Mr. London found the contrast between the wealth and pageantry of the coronation and the East End poverty to be extreme.¹²

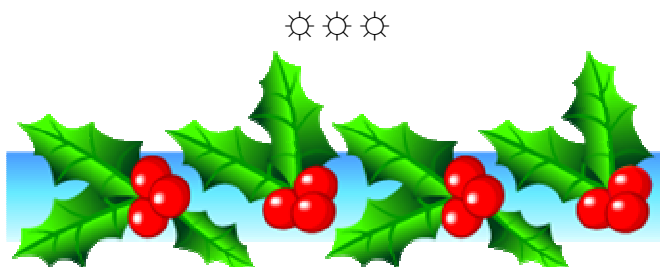
Mr. London concludes by mentioning that there are various groups who try to help, but they are well intentioned and their efforts do no good. But he has one 'notable, noble exception, namely the Dr. Barnardo Homes.'¹³ He cites the figure of 13,340 boys (remember, this is 1902) that Dr. Barnardo has sent out of the country, mainly to Canada. He picks up nine waifs every 24 hours, 'homeless and parentless, jerked out from the very bottom of the Abyss, and forty-nine out of fifty of them made into men.'

The times were hard as well for the people to whom these boys came. No doubt some boys were treated harshly (hopefully not too many), some indifferently, and some even with affection. They did have to work, and probably worked hard. All farmers worked long, hard hours one hundred years ago. But the Barnardo children had food, clothing and a roof over their heads, very likely much more than they would have had in the East End of London. With the harsh statistics that 55% percent of children in the East End died before 5 years of age¹⁴, (as compared to 18% in the West End) it is more than likely that few of the Barnardo children would have survived had they remained in London. Unpaid labourer or dead by the age of five. Take your pick.

Somehow, Ann and Susannah Squibb survived, married, and came to Canada with their families. Young Daniel was also one of the East End survivors. He grew to adulthood, married and eventually owned an inn in Southwark, London. I do not know what happened to Charles.

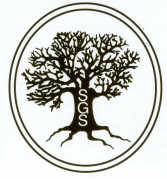
Footnotes:

All footnotes are from: Treasury of World Masterpieces: Jack London, published 1903 by Octopus Books Limited, 59 Grosvenor Street, London W1; ISBN 0 7064 1884 0. The particular story is "The People of the Abyss".





SGS NEWS



From the Office ...

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER
Executive Director

SIAST Practicum Student

Brenda Beal will be undertaking her SIAST Practicum with us for the next 10 weeks. Please welcome her to the staff.

Celeste Retires

Celeste Rider will be retiring from her position as Provincial Librarian effective December 31, 2010. However, she will continue to work with SGS in new roles. Celeste will continue to do researches for SGS and she has also accepted the role of co-ordinator for our Publications Program.



SGS LIBRARY AND RESEARCH ROOM CLOSURES

December 24, 2010 - January 3, 2011 - Christmas/New Years
February 21 – Family Day
April 22 & 25 – Good Friday/Easter
April 29 & May 2 – SGS Conference



Reader's Digest

In the October 25th issue of the *Reader's Digest*, their "Book Choice" for the month was "Charlie: A Home Child's Life in Canada" by Beryl Young. She writes about her father, Charlie Harvey who has a Saskatchewan connection. He became a mountie and was stationed in Yorkton (c. 1938) and Regina (c. 1951). The author has a web site at <http://www.berlyoung.com/charlie.html> from which the following note comes.

Special Events:

- The Parliament of Canada has voted unanimously to declare 2010 The Year of the British Home Child.
- The Home Child commemorative stamp has now been issued and is available at Canada Post. It's very handsome with a picture of a boy who looks like Charlie and a similar one of a boy ploughing a field.
- I was invited to present a copy of Charlie to the Parliamentary Library. It was quite a thrill to think of my father's story being in such a beautiful library in the Parliament buildings.
- The book is now in a second hard cover printing

Another interesting web site is <http://www.britishhomechildren.org/>. Total number of children in database: **10417**.

Library and Archives Canada Announces

Home Children - 1869-1930

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

Launch of "Upper Canada Land Petitions"

Ottawa, September 23, 2010 - Library and Archives Canada (LAC) is pleased to announce the launch of a new online database, "Upper Canada Land Petitions (1763-1865)"

Through this online database, researchers can access more than 77,000 references to petitions for grants or leases of land created by individuals who lived in present-day Ontario between 1763 and 1865.

The database is available at: www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/upper-canada-land/index-e.html.

New Online Tools for Immigration Records at Library and Archives Canada

The following announcement was written by Library and Archives Canada:

Ottawa, November 18, 2010 – Library and Archives Canada is pleased to announce the launch of new tools to facilitate the consultation and use of its immigration records, one of the largest and most consulted by genealogists. Transcriptions of headings of different forms used to record the names of immigrants arriving in Canada between 1865 and 1935 are now accessible on the Library and Archives Canada website. Links to different databases and websites offering nominal indexes or digitized images of immigration records have been regrouped on a single web page.

The pages can be accessed at the following addresses:

Immigration Records Headings:

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-908.012-e.html>

Immigration Records Indexes:

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/022-908.013-e.html>

Ancestry.com Releases Family Tree Maker for Mac

<http://blog.eogn.com/>

The following announcement was written by Ancestry.com:

#1-Selling Family History Software Now Available in Mac Version

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., November 4, 2010 – Ancestry.com today announced the launch of Family Tree Maker® for Mac, the new Mac version of the world's No.-1 selling family history software. Family Tree Maker for Mac provides an easy way to save and organize your family tree conveniently on your

Mac computer and has a variety of tools that can help you share your discoveries with family and friends.

Disclosure: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has no association with, nor do we receive commission and/or compensation from Ancestry.com

Saskatchewan Archives Board Announces:

New Fee Schedule in Effect

On November 1, 2010, a new Schedule of Fees for reproductions and other archival services came into effect at Saskatchewan Archives Board.

Researchers are asked to contact Reference Services for information about the new Schedule of Fees:

In Regina at 306-787-4068 or info.regina@archives.gov.sk.ca or in Saskatoon at 306-933-5832 or info.saskatoon@archives.gov.sk.ca.

Upcoming Temporary Closure Of Saskatoon Office, Saskatchewan Archives Board **November 29, 2010 to January 3, 2011**

Due to renovations related to the Place Riel student centre expansion at the University of Saskatchewan, it is expected that the Saskatoon office of the Saskatchewan Archives Board will have to close to the public for several weeks to accommodate construction work in our public service areas.

The forecasted dates for this closure are November 29, 2010, to January 3, 2011, although these dates are subject to change depending on the construction schedule.

Any change to the date of closure will be posted on the Saskatchewan Archives' website as soon as it is available; visit www.saskarchives.com.

Following closure, any changes to the re-opening date will be available by phoning 306-933-5832, or by checking the Saskatchewan Archives' website.

During the closure period Saskatoon archivists will continue to accept telephone enquiries at 306-933-5832 and to receive written and email enquiries. **Full reference services will continue to be available in our Regina office.**

We regret any inconvenience caused to our clients as a result of this closure.

Eight million Welsh parish records coming to findmypast.co.uk
<http://www.findmypast.co.uk/media/news/news-item.jsp?doc=Walesrecords.html>

We are working on a project to publish 8,000,000 fully searchable Welsh parish records on findmypast.co.uk

This is the first time that these records will be made available online and you can expect to see them on findmypast.co.uk over the next two years.

The project is taking place with the permission of the Church in Wales and Welsh Archive Services. We

are working to digitise the records with FamilySearch International, the world's largest repository of genealogical records.

FamilySearch will film around 893,000 images containing 8,000,000 baptisms, marriages and burials from across Wales and we will transcribe them. Some of the records date back to the 16th century, making it possible to find Welsh ancestors as far back as the 1500s. The records contain entries in English and Latin.

Disclosure: Saskatchewan Genealogical Society has no association with, nor do we receive commission and/or compensation from Findmypast.com



Write for the *SGS Bulletin*

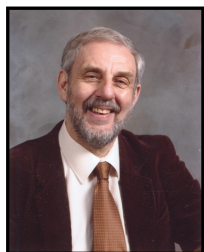
We invite you to share your knowledge of genealogy, culture, history, and research experience relevant to any of the topics outlined below for future issues of the *SGS Bulletin*. The deadline for each of the issues is two months before the publication date. Deadlines are noted below.

Issue	Theme	Deadline
March 2011	Researching Women Ancestors	15 January 2011
June 2011	Best Saskatchewan Resources	15 April 2011
September 2011	How to ... (Beginner, Intermediate & Advanced)	15 July 2011

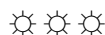
If you have something you would like to share with the readers of the Bulletin for this or any of the other themes outlined above or have an idea you would like to discuss with us, please contact Lisa Warren, Celeste Rider, or Linda Dunsmore-Porter at saskgenealogy@sasktel.net or phone us at (306) 780-9207.



In Memory of Brian Brodie



DR. BRIAN SIDNEY BRODIE Dr. Brodie, age 67 years, passed away suddenly in Ottawa, Ontario, after attending a podiatry conference on Sunday, November 14, 2010. Brian was born in Enfield, England on May 27, 1943. He graduated from the London School of Chiropody in 1968. He married Gillian (Taylor) on September 21, 1968. Brian and Gillian moved to Canada in 1983, first to Toronto and then settling in Regina in 1985. Dr. Brodie worked for Regina Health as a podiatrist until his retirement in 2008, continuing to work part-time in La Ronge as a podiatrist. His special interest within his profession was the alleviation of the effects of diabetes on the foot. He was kind, caring and compassionate to friends and patients alike. He had a wonderful sense of humour. He served on several professional committees and spoke as a lecturer on many occasions. Brian had many interests: Genealogy (family history research), Military History, Stamp Collecting, reading on all subjects, running and swimming, and travelling to many countries. Brian leaves to mourn: his loving wife Gillian, two aunts in England, cousins in Massachusetts and England. The Memorial Service will be held at 1:30 p.m. on Monday, November 22, 2010 in St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 3510 Queen Street, Regina with Rev. Craig Moeller officiating. As an alternative to flowers, memorial donations may be made to the Heart and Stroke Foundation of Saskatchewan, 279 3rd Avenue North, Saskatoon, SK, S7K 2H8. To leave an online message of condolence, please visit www.speersfuneralchapel.com 1532387.



Cover Photo

Provided by Linda Dunsmore-Porter



Alfred Boyd Gamble was placed in the care of the Dr. Barnardo's Homes in September 1892, along with his younger sister Jane. They were children of the Bethal Green area, one of the most disadvantaged areas of London, England. Alfred was approximately seven years old when he entered the Barnardo's Homes and immigrated to Canada with a large group of Barnardo Boys in 1897. Alfred received his education at Leopold House. At the age of



twelve he was sent to one of the receiving homes in Winnipeg, Manitoba and found a good home in Saskatchewan and spent the majority of his life there farming and then working with the railway. The follow-up reports indicate that Alf did very well. Unfortunately little Jane died at the age of ten while resident at the Barkingside Girls' Village Home.



Girls Village Home, Barkingside



Leopold House, London

Photos courtesy of the Barnardo's Homes.

2011 / 2012 Membership

Membership to Saskatchewan Genealogical Society (SGS) is on a calendar year from January to December. No prorating.

RENEWALS - please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Regular Family \$40.00	2011 Membership	\$ _____
Value-Added \$50.00	2012 Membership	\$ _____
Regular Student (up to age 22) \$25.00	Donation to Society	\$ _____
Value-Added Student (up to age 22) \$30.00	Postal Donation	\$ _____
Institution / Corporation \$40.00	TOTAL	\$ _____

Value-Added Memberships receive access to online databases & subscription services.

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Would you like your research interests & e-mail address on our SGS Members List on our web site? Yes No
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News & Notes

BY: ALICE ACHTER, RAE CHAMBERLAIN AND LUCETTE NOISEUX

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

Canada

AncesTree - Nanaimo Family History Society, Vol.31-3, Fall 2010.

- Google Is the Search Engine of Choice For Most Genealogists - p.4
- Mafikeng concentration Camp Cemeteries - p.5

L'Ancêtre - Société de Généalogie de Québec, Vol.36, No.291, Été 2010.

- Mère de la nation - p.229
- Répertoire des Augustines de Québec (4e partie) - p.246
- La famille Moreau et son patrimoine à Sainte Foy - p.251
- Louis Creste devant la Prévôté - p.269

The British Columbia Genealogist, Vol.9, No.3, September 2010.

- The Scottish Experience - p.90
- Honoured in Places: Remembering Mounties in British Columbia - p.98

Bruce Bulletin – Bruce County Genealogical Society, Vol.21, No.3, August 2010.

- Scottish Occupations - p.4
- Genealogy Insight - p.5
- Murphy's Law of Genealogy - p.6

Chinook - Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.31, No.1, October 2010.

- Value in Old Census Records - p.9

- Reading the Red River Censuses - p.14
- Computer Tricks for the Genealogist - p.23

East European Genealogist - East European Genealogical Society, Inc., Vol.18, No.4, Summer 2010.

- The America Line: A Route for Immigrants from Germany's Eastern Areas to Bremerhaven or Hamburg - p.6
- Husiatyn Powiat Translations - p.14

L'Estuaire Généalogique - Société de Généalogie et d'Histoire de Rimouski (SGHR), No.114, Été 2010.

- La vie de nos pères: XLIII. La vie agricole - p.36
- Les Dumas en 1911 au Témiscouata - p.42.
- L'importance des religieuses à Rimouski - p.53.

Family Chronicle, Vol.15, No.1, September 2010.

- Mapping Out Your Irish Family History - p.26
- Replacing the Irish Census - p.29
- Finding Irish Records On the Net - p.36

Family Footsteps - Kamloops FHS, Vol.26, No.1, May 2010.

- Passenger List Example - p.14

Folklore - Saskatchewan History & Folklore Society Inc., Vol.31, No.4, Autumn 2010.

- A Farmwife Speaks From the 1950s - p.4

- Learning About Polish and Ukrainian Culture - p.14

Generations - New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.32, No.3, Fall 2010.

- The New Jersey Volunteers, Part 2 - p.17
- Pioneers of Wakefield, Carleton Country, NB - p.25

Grapevines - South Okanagan Genealogical Society, Vol.18, Issue 07, September 2010.

- Some of Our Favorite Websites - p.8

Halton-Peel KINnections - Halton-Peel Branch OGS, Vol.35, No.3, Summer 2010.

- The Family Farm Cemetery: A Vanishing Legacy - p.27
- The Lost Hamlet of Whaley's Corners - p.28
- History of Burlington - p.30
- Practical Steps for Self-Publishing a Local or Family History - p.32

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley - Trent Valley Archives, Vol.15, No.2, August 2010.

- Cobourg's Victoria Hall, 1860-2010 - p.7
- History of Bethany's First Railway - p.15
- When an 1836 Pension Protest is the Key to Unlocking a 21st Century Database - p.23
- Little Lake Cemetery Turns 160 - p.26

Lambton Lifeline - Lambton County Branch OGS, Vol.27, No.3, September 2010.

- A Selection of Newspaper Transcriptions from Lambton County Newspapers - p.42
- British Home Child Research Methods - p.45

The Loyalist Gazette - United Empire Loyalists' Association of Canada, Vol.XLVIII, No.1, Spring 2010.

- The UELAC Loyalist Scholarship - p.11
- Hymns the Loyalists Sang - p.22

Mennonite Historian - Mennonite Heritage Centre, Vol.XXXVI, No.3, September 2010.

- On Mennonites and others in Siberia Today - p.1

The New Leaf - South West Branch Manitoba Genealogical Society, September 2010.

- Every Picture is A Story - p.4
- Customs of the Times - p.7

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- Norfolk 1869 Births, continued - p.6

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- History of the Census of Canada - p.27
- Report of Common Schools in the District of Niagara - p.28

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- Extracts From the 1867-1871 Diary of the Rev. George Armstrong, Kept at Bridgetown, Annapolis County - p.73

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- Adobe Acknowledges Critical Security Flaw in Acrobat & Flash - p.131
- Bletchley Park WWII Archives to go Online - p.132

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- Internet - Les registres paroissiaux et d'état civil de France accessibles en ligne - p.22
- Notre ancêtre, François Calve, était-il bigame? - p.29

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- Julian vs Gregorian Calendar - p.7
- Lost in Canada - A Case Study - p.8
- Never Give Up - The Story of Frederick Henry Willis - p.16

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- Physicians Database Compiled - p.10

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- David Thompson: The Explorer, Fur Trapper and Map-maker - p.113

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- Découvrir le statut officiel de la langue française en Saskatchewan - p.5
- Le coin des écoles - La technologie aux prochaines Journées du patrimoine - p.18

- Découvrez la Saskatchewan en visitant un muse - p.20

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- The Bronfman Family and the Yorkton Courts - p.16
- From Protestant and Roman Catholic Missions to Public Schools: Educating Metis and Settler Children in the West to be Citizens of Modern Canada, 1866-1939. - p.22

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- Upper Canada Naturalization Records (1828-1850) - p.6
- Mercy Adams: An English Colonial Ancestor of French-Canadians! - p.8

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- 72 Years Ago Fenian Raiders Expected: Attack on Port Stanley Failed to Materialize - p.5
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- Irish Terminology - p.9

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- Jury List for Division Court #1, District of Brock, CA 1849 - p.3

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- Online Directories - p.5
- Comox Valley Genealogy Resources - p.9

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- Abe Lincoln Awards Medal of Honor to Canadian War Hero - p.52

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- Thousands Involved in Youth Heritage Fairs - p.14

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- Giving Back the Bell Firm Legacy - p.12
- Celebrating 150 Years in Stanley Mission - p.18

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- The Canada Gazette - p.5

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- Images of the Revolutionary War Generation - p.17
- Strategies for Tracing Revolutionary War Veterans - p.21
- The Collections and Publications of the DAR Library, Washington, D.C. - p.25
- From the North Atlantic to the Great Lakes: Researching U.S. Naval Service During the War of 1812 - p.28
- Boston's Holy Trinity German Church: Its Formation and Its Records - p.35

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- Obtaining Relative's Application for Social Security Number - p.7
- How to Use A Relationship Chart - p.8
- Should You Consider and Accept User-Submitted Data? - p.9

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- I Do! Gleaning Clues From Marriage Records - p.6
- Finding Your Wayward Ancestors - p.11
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- The Tragedy of the German Peoples in Russia, continued - p.23
- List of Newly Arrived German Immigrants from Russia to Eureka, South Dakota in 1909 - p.29
- What Would Have Become of Us in Paraguay? - p.30

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- Treasures in Small Archives - p.17
- Digitized African-American Newspapers - p.20
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- The Twittering Genealogist Part 2 - p.21

- Documenting Death in the Civil War with Union War Department Records - p.31
- Following the Trails of Daniel Boone and Other Western Travelers - p.44

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- Occupation: It's Not Just a Job It's a Finding Aid - p.22
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- Review of Family Tree Maker 2010 - p.56

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- Chancery Court Files: A Rich Resource - p.28
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- Documenting the Forgotten Dead: Confederate death and burial records - p.42
- Changes Coming to the Archives (National Archives & Records Administration) - p.52
- Cyber Security: How to protect yourself in a connected world - p.59

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- Some Employees and Suppliers of Services to Thomas Fayerweather of Boston and Cambridge, 1753-1802 - p.200

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- The Napoleonic Code- The First Civil Polish Records, 1808-1825 - p.3
- Document Your Genealogy! - p.10

- Just How Were Passenger Manifests Created? - p.16
- From the Słownik Geograficzny - Gruczno - p.25

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Aberdeen & North - East Scotland FHS, No.116, August 2010.

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- Chinese on the Victorian Goldfields - p.8
- Wills and Probate Records Ireland - p.12
- Records For 19th Century East London - p.22

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- Wootton Lansell, a Huguenot Descendant - p.14
- Guest Society Australia - Toowoomba & Darling Downs Family History Society Inc. - p.43

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- BDM fee Increases - p.7
- Computers and Genealogy - p.37

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- National Burial Index (NBI) for England and Wales: Third Edition - p.29
- Eric Probert's Useful Web Sites - p.67

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- The Victorian and Edwardian Nurse - p.12
- Online BMDs - p.16
- Orphans From Great Knollys - p.68

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- Trace The History of Your House - p.12
- Merchant Ships and Masters - p.20
- Location: Ireland - p.31

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- Foreigners' Bones In China (Part 1 - Mainland China) - p.49

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- Spotlight on Spetisbury - p.78
- Computer Corner - Surname Distribution - p.85

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- The 1939 Register for England and Wales - p.18

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- UWE Study of UK Family Names - p.33
- My Parish - Bathampton - p.35

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- Was Your Ancestor A Conductor? - p.7
- Deed of Resettlement of the Earl of Derby's Fylde Estate 11 June 1887 - p.12
- Members' Interests - p.26

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- My COX Family History 1690-1961 - p.108
- Thoughts from the Wantage Archives - p.114

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- Northern Territory: A Postal History 1824-1975 - Military Settlements - p.59
- FindMyPast Add More Chelsea Pensioner Records and Images - p.65

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- What Seems Unrelated? Take a Second Look At Names On Certificates - p.116

The Septs - Irish Genealogical Society International, Vol.31, No.3, July 2010.

- Who Counts as Scotch-Irish - p.94
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- Getting the Most Out of Griffith's Revision Books - p.112
- Sir William Betham Collection, Part II - p.119

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- Sources For Family History in Hammersmith & Fulham Archives and Local History Centre - p.24

Wiltshire Family History Society, No.118, July 2010.

- Tracing My Ancestors Using The Internet - p.31
- New WFHS Publications - p.35



Announcements

AGS Conference 2011

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

Alberta Genealogical Society Conference

"Unlocking Doors to the Past" on April 16 and 17, 2011 at the Chateau Louis Conference Centre, Edmonton, Alberta. See their website for further information <http://www.abgensoc.ca/>.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Conference 2011

Beyond the Basics Symposium 2011 is hosted by Saskatoon Branch on April 29-May 1, 2011 at the Travelodge Hotel, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Speakers are: Megan Smolenyak, Dr. Fraser Dunford, John Pihach and Marilyn Lappi. Further information available at <http://www.sbsgs.org>.

Ontario Genealogical Society

Remembering Our Past ... Projecting Our Future, OGS is turning 50 next year and you are cordially invited to join the celebration at their golden anniversary conference which takes place on May 13-15, 2011 at the Hamilton Convention Centre. See their website for further information <http://www.ogs.on.ca/conference2011/>.

Roots 2011

An International Conference on Family History Research hosted by the Quebec Family History Society on June 3- 5, 2011 at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. This event will be the largest English-language genealogical conference ever held in Quebec. There will be numerous well-known speakers discussing all aspects of family history research, computer demonstrations, and a book fair. All lectures and events are in English. Complete program details and registration form at QFHS website www.qfhs.ca.

Miscellaneous

OGS Genealogy Cruise 2011

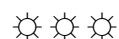
Cruise schedule September 10-17, 2011. Costs not yet finalized but will not include travel to New York City. Outside rooms extra and booking details to follow. Places on the cruise are New York, Boston, Portland, Saint John and Halifax. Contact OGS for further details.

Volunteer to Photograph Headstones at Mountain View Cemetery, Vancouver for Society Members

Digital images of all sides, inscriptions and context in high resolution will be made and sent via email.

The burial location must be given so that the correct person is located. The complete cemetery database of internments is online at www.mountainviewcemetery.ca click "Genealogy Resources".

Thomas Grant at Historical.Jouneys@gmail.com
Member: SGS, BCGS and Grant Clan Soc of Canada.



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.

Genealogy/Instructional

- Crossing Borders, Immigration and Migration Conference Syllabus, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society & Manitoba Genealogical Society, September 17-19, 2010, Yorkton.
- DNA & Genealogy by Colleen Fitzpatrick and Andrew Yeiser. 2005.
- Forensic Genealogy by Colleen Fitzpatrick. 2005.
- The Dead Horse Investigation, Forensic Photo Analysis for Everyone by Colleen Fitzpatrick. 2008.

Canada

- Canada District American Lutheran Church Jubilee Yearbook 1958 prepared by the Historical Society. 1958. Donated by Norman Stettner.
- Peter Fidler, Canada's Forgotten Explorer, 1769-1822 by J. G. MacGregor. 1998. First published in 1966. Donated by Sandra Messner.
- Planters, Paupers, and Pioneers - English Settlers in Atlantic Canada by Lucille H. Campey. 2010. Review copy donated by Dundurn Group Promotional Press.

Canada: Ontario

- Indexes to Ontario Census Records, an Inventory by Norman Kenneth Crowder. 1987. Donated by Max Coates.

Canada: Ontario - Bruce County

- The 1890 Farmers Directory, Bruce County published by Glen C. Phillips. Donated by Madge Crawford.

Canada: Ontario - Halton County

- A List of Birth, Marriages and Deaths in the Halton Journal 1855-1858 by Alex S. Cooke. 1990. Donated by Max Coates.

Canada: Ontario - Lambton County

- Lambton County Cemeteries - Alvinston and St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Cemetery. Donated by Max Coates.
- Lambton County Cemeteries - Beechwood Forest. Donated by Max Coates.
- Lambton County Census 1881: Booke Township Alvinston. Donated by Max Coates.
- Lambton County Marriages from Early Middlesex Marriage Register 1848-1869. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Arkona Cemetery and the Mennonite Cemetery in Warwick Twp. 1985. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Forest Free Press Index of Births, Deaths, Marriages 1898-1907 by Eleanor Nielsen. 1984. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Forest Free Press Index of Births, Deaths, Marriages 1908-1923 by Eleanor Nielsen. 1984. Donated by Max Coates.

- Warwick United Cemetery, Warwick Twp., Lambton County, Con 1, Lot 10 by Lambton County Branch, 1987. Donated by Max Coates.

Canada: Ontario - Lanark County

- Crawford Cemetery, Dalhousie Township, Lanark County, Conc 12 Lots 9 & 10 recorded by Iva Hendrick and Barbara Griffith, 1975-76. Donated by Madge Crawford.

Canada: Ontario - Leeds County

- Connecting the Stones. Donated by Madge Crawford.
- Gananoque Cemetery, Gananoque, Ontario. c1984. Donated by Madge Crawford.
- The 1870 Farmers Directory, Leeds County published by Glen C. Phillips. Donated by Madge Crawford.

Canada: Ontario - Middlesex County

- Poplar Hill Cemetery (on outskirts of village), Lot 4, Con. 9, Lobo Twp., No. 61 in Series recorded by London Branch, 1978. Donated by Max Coates.

Canada: Ontario - Ontario County

- Cemeteries of Ontario County: Oshawa City (Mount Lawn Memorial Gardens - Trinity Garden and Garden of the Apostles, Oshawa Union Cemetery - Section "A", Sections "B", "K", and "X", Section "F", Section "I", Block II, Block VI [Southern Portion], Section "L") all publications of Whitby/Oshawa Genealogical Society, Branch 22 of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Donated by Max Coates.
- Cemeteries of Ontario County: Pickering Township (Friend's Cemetery, Pine Ridge Memorial Gardens, Pickering Old Methodist Cemetery, Pickering United Church Cemetery, St. George's Anglican Cemetery Sections "A" and "B", Post Cemetery, Society of Friend's Cemetery, Erskine Cemetery Section "B", Whitevale Cemetery, Bethel Church Burial Ground, Salem Cemetery {Kinsale} Sections "A" to "G", Brougham United Church Cemetery {Early Christian Church}, Hastings Cemetery, Sharrard Burial Ground, St. John's Cemetery, Bethel Cemetery, Claremont Union Cemetery, Claremont Baptist Cemetery, Yake Cemetery, Fairport United Cemetery) all publications of Whitby/Oshawa Genealogical Society, Branch 22 of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Donated by Max Coates.
- Cemeteries of Ontario County: Reach Township (Pine Grove Cemetery {Prince Albert} Section "M" Conc 5 Lot 17 publications of Whitby/Oshawa Genealogical Society, Branch 22 of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Donated by Max Coates.
- Cemeteries of Ontario County: Whitby Township (Groveside Cemetery {Brooklin} Section "F", "O", "R", "S" Conc 5 Lot 25; Columbus The St. Paul's Anglican Cemetery, Conc 6 Lot 16) publications of Whitby/Oshawa Genealogical Society, Branch 22 of the Ontario Genealogical Society. Donated by Max Coates.
- Surrogate Court Index of Ontario, Canada 1859-1900, Volume 11: Ontario County compiled by June Gibson. Donated by Max Coates.

Canada: Ontario - Ottawa (City) Township

- Monumental Inscriptions in the Billings' Burial Ground at Park Hill, Ottawa. Ottawa City Archives, July 31, 1975. Donated by Madge Crawford.

Canada: Ontario - Peel County

- Albion Township Cemetery No 12, Albion Presbyterian Cemetery (Caven), Concession 5 Lot 5, Albion Twp., Peel Co., Ontario recorded by Ann Ward and Dale Ward, 1990. Donated by Madge Crawford.
- Albion Township Cemetery No 17, Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bolton, Albion Twp., Peel Co., Ontario recorded by Ann Ward and Dale Ward, 1986. Donated by Madge Crawford.
- Toronto Township Cemetery No 18, St. Peter's Anglican Church Cemetery, 1745 Dundas St. West, Mississauga, Peel Co., Ontario recorded by Lois McKinney and Thompson Adamson, 1985. Donated by Max Coates.

Canada: Ontario - Wentworth County

- Rock Chapel United Church Cemetery, West Flamborough Twp., Wentworth County, Ontario (Revised and Updated to Recordings Oct. 1999). Donated by Madge Crawford.

Canada: Ontario - York County

- Markham, Ontario Census Indexes 1851-1881 compiled by Louise I. Hope. 1991. Donated by Max Coates.
- Marriages of Halton/Peel People at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, Toronto. Donated by Max Coates.
- Scarborough Census Indexes 1861-1891 compiled by Louise I. Hope. 1990. Donated by Max Coates.
- Toronto & Home District 1837 Directory Descendants compiled by Jane E. MacNamara and Jane E. Thompson. 1991. Donated by Max Coates.

Canada: Prince Edward Island

- Down at the Shore, A History of Summerside, Prince Edward Island (1752 - 1945) by Robert Allan Rankin. 1980. Donated by Max Coates.
- Geographical names of Prince Edward Island by Alan Rayburn. Ottawa: Canadian Committee on Geographical Names, 1973. Donated by Max Coates.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- A history of the Hague Mennonite Church, Hague, Sask., 1900 - 1975 by John D. Rempel. 1975. Donated by Denise Daubert.
- Eston Press Indexing (1917 - 1935) Weekly Newspaper indexed and edited by Denise Daubert. Donated by Denise Daubert.
- Heritage II, Gravelbourg and District ... 2007 edited by Diana Gaudreau. 2008. Donated by Sherry Smith.
- History of Pinwherry and Bushville by the Pinwherry and Bushville Community History Book Committee. 1981. Donated by Ian Sloman.
- This is Tregarva compiled by Tregarva Homemakers Club. 1955. Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.
- Tracks Through Time, 1909-2009 - Waldron & District History Book by Waldron and District History Book Committee. 2009. Donated by Laura Hanowski.
- Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Mamornytsya, Saskatchewan 1910 - 2010, 100th Anniversary Commemorative Book edited by Dr. Jennie Dutchak and companion CD: Mamornitz, A century of faith and tradition written and produced by Dr. Jennie Dutchak. Mamornitz, Saskatchewan: 100th Anniversary Commemorative Book Dormition of the Holy Mother of God Ukrainian Orthodox, 2010. Donated by Dr. Jennie Dutchak.

Europe: Banat

- Familienbuch der katholischen Pfarrgemeinde der Stadt Lugosch im Banat by Edgar Aldag and Richard S. Jager. DVD. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- Familienbuch der katholischen Pfarrgemeinde Sackelhausen im Banat und ihrer Filialen 1766 - 1844 by Josef Kuhn. 1988. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- Homeland in a Suitcase, A journey by Nenad Novak Stefanovic. 2008. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- North Dakota Pioneers from The Banat by John M. Michels. 1997. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- Sackelhausen Heimatbuch. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- Warjasch ein Heimatbuch by Nikolaus Engelmann. 1980. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.

Great Britain

- A List of Parishes in Boyd's Marriage Inde. 1987. Donated by Max Coates.
- A Simplified Guide to Probate Jurisdictions: Where to look for Wills, Second Edition compiled by J.S.W. Gibson. 1983. Donated by Max Coates.
- Land Tax Assessments c.1690 - c.1950 edited by Jeremy Gibson and Dennis Mills. 1984. Donated by Max Coates.

- My Ancestor was a Merchant Seaman, How can I find out more about him? by Christopher T. Watts and Michael J. Watts. 1991. Donated by Max Coates.

Great Britain: England - Cheshire

- 1851 Census of Cheshire Surname and Location Indexes Volume 10: Chester District, Chester & Other Townships compiled by Doreen & Jack Foxcroft, Wirral Group, F.H.S. of Cheshire. Donated by Max Coates.
- 1851 Census of Cheshire Surname and Location Indexes Volume 7: Northwich District, Northwich, Over, Middlewich & Other Townships compiled by the Northwich Group of the F.H.S. of Cheshire. Donated by Max Coates.
- 1851 Census of Cheshire Surname Index Volume 6: Runcorn District, Runcorn, Frodsham, Great Budworth & Other Townships compiled by the Warrington Group of the Liverpool & S.W. Lancashire Family History Society. Donated by Max Coates.
- 1881 Census of Cheshire Surname and Location Indexes Volume 1: Norwich District, Norwich, Over, Middlewich & Other Townships compiled by the Norwich Group of the F.H.S. of Cheshire. Donated by Max Coates.
- 1891 Census of Cheshire Surname and Address Indexes: Norwich District compiled by the Norwich Group of the F.H.S. of Cheshire. Donated by Max Coates.
- Cheshire Parish Registers (A Summary Guide) by B. Langston. 1990. Donated by Max Coates.

Great Britain: England - Durham

- St. Hilda's Churchyard Hartlepool by Cleveland J. Watson. 1978. Donated by Max Coates.
- Thy Will be done. "In Memoriam" Cards, Hartlepool Area, 1839-1916 compiled by O. Withington. 1991. Donated by Max Coates.

Great Britain: England - Yorkshire

- 1851 Census, Volume No. 26, for Faceby, Seamer, Sexhow, Potto, Crathorne, Hutton Rudby, Middleton on Leven, Ingelby Arncliffe, Ingelby Cross by Mary Sawden, Michael Corner, Joan Hartley, Carol McLee. Donated by Max Coates.
- A Dales Heritage, Life stories from documents and folk memory by Marie Hartley and Joan Ingilby. 1982. Donated by Max Coates.
- All Saints, Ingleby Arncliffe, N. Yks., Monumental Inscriptions by Carol A. McLee. 1987. Donated by Max Coates.
- Bantingham and Ellerker monumental inscriptions, project coordinator Dave Mount. 1986. Donated by Max Coates.
- Bishop Burton monumental inscriptions, project coordinator Dave Mount. 1985. Donated by Max Coates.
- Elloughton monumental inscriptions, project coordinator Dave Mount. 1987. Donated by Max Coates.
- Hotham monumental inscriptions, project coordinator Dave Mount. 1986. Donated by Max Coates.
- Index to 1851 Census Volume 2: HO 107 2282 Folios 161 - 295, Parishes of Hampsthwaite and Pannal (including Low Harrogate) and Townships of Kirkby Overblow and Follifoot. Donated by Max Coates.
- Index to 1851 Census Volume 3: HO 107 2282 Folios 296 - 443, Bilton with Harrogate, West Riding of Yorkshire (including Low Harrogate) and Townships of Kirkby Overblow and Follifoot. Donated by Max Coates.
- Index to 1851 Census Volume 6: HO 107 2283 Folios 231 - 432, Parishes of Farnham, Goldsbrough, Great Ouesburn, Little Ouseburn, Kirk Hammerton, Nidd, Nun Monkton and Whixley with parts of Hunsingore, Knaresbro and Spofforth, West Riding of Yorkshire. Donated by Max Coates.
- Index to 1851 Census Volume 6: HO 107 2283 Folios 433 - 614, Parishes of Allerton Mauleverer, Cowthorpe, Hunsingore, Kirkby Overblow (part), Kirk Deighton, & Spofforth (inc. Wetherby). Donated by Max Coates.
- Index to 1851 Census Volume I: HO 107 2282 Folios 1 - 160, Parishes of Aldborough (inc. Boroughbridge), Copgrove, Marton Cum Grafton, Ripley & Staveley. Donated by Max Coates.
- Ingleby Greenhow, North Yks., Monumental Inscription. 1988. Donated by Max Coates.
- Kirk Ella monumental inscriptions, project coordinator Dave Mount. 1992. Donated by Max Coates.
- List of Parish Registers Held at Claremont including printed parish registers, parish register transcripts and monumental inscriptions by A. H. Whitaker. 1985. Donated by Max Coates.

- Lund monumental inscriptions, project coordinator David Mount. 1983. Donated by Max Coates.
- Middleton on the Wolds monumental inscriptions, project coordinator David P. Mount. 1983. Donated by Max Coates.
- North Cave monumental inscriptions, project coordinator Dave Mount. 1986. Donated by Max Coates.
- Roman Catholics in North West Yorkshire - Covering the Deaneries of Boroughbridge, Catterick, Richmond & parts of Lonsdale - Extracted from Returns of Papists 1767: Diocese of Chester by John P. Perkins and Pauline M. Litton. 1990. Donated by Max Coates.
- Strays, East Riding, project coordinator Dave Mount. 1984. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Hearth Tax List for the North Riding of Yorkshire Michaelmas 1673, Part Three, Birdforth and Bulmer, Wapentakes. Ripon, North Yorkshire: 1991. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Hearth Tax List for the North Riding of Yorkshire Michaelmas 1673, Part Four, Rydale, Pickering Lith & Scarborough, Wapentakes. 1991. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Hearth Tax List for the North Riding of Yorkshire Michaelmas 1673, Part Five, Langbarugh West, Langbarugh East and Whitby Strand, Wapentakes. 1991. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Parish Registers of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York., 1813-1837 transcribed by Susan Hunt. 1980. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Parish Registers of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York., 1813-1837 transcribed by The York Family History Society 1975 - 1976. 1979. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Parish Registers of St Giles, Copmanthorpe, York., 1759-1837 transcribed by John Harbidge. 1979. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Parish Registers of St Martin, Coney Street, York., 1813-1837 transcribed by Margaret E Smith. 1978. Donated by Max Coates.
- The Parish Registers of St Mary, Bishophill Junior, York., 1813-1837 transcribed by Members of the York Family History Society. 1981. Donated by Max Coates.
- Walkington monumental inscriptions, project coordinator David Mount. 1986. Donated by Max Coates.
- Yorkshire Strays, Occasional Paper No 1 Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Family History & Population Studies Section, Beatrice Scott, Chairman. August 1983. Donated by Max Coates.

United States: Michigan

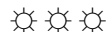
- Plat Book of Huron County, Michigan. Donated by Max Coates.

United States: Montana

- Homesteading Our Heritage, North Valley County by North Valley County Bicentennial Committee. 1980. Donated by Wendy Gray.

Family History

- The Descendants of Five Children in Canada of a German-Ukrainian Named Bitz, 4th Edition - Abridged Version compiled by Thomas G. Grant. 2010. Donated by Thomas G. Grant.
- The Luxembourg Steil Family History by edited and compiled by David V. Wieggers. 2010. Donated by David Wieggers.
- The Neighbour Family. Donated by Joyce Anderson.



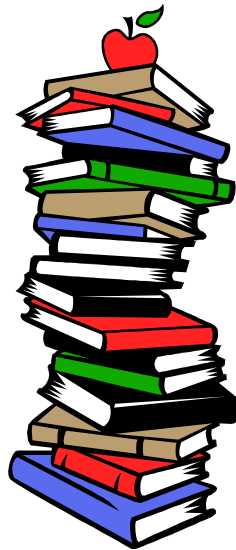
Book Release

Planters, Paupers, and Pioneers – English Settlers in Atlantic Canada by Lucille H. Campey. Toronto: Dundurn Press, 2010. Soft cover. 470 pages. \$35.00 each plus postage and handling. For more information about ordering this book, please contact Marta Warner, Publicity Assistant, Dundurn Press. Phone: (416) 214-5544 ext 222. Email: mwarner@dundurn.com. You may also order on line at www.dundurn.com.

This book is the first comprehensive study ever to be written of English emigration to Atlantic Canada. The first of three titles for The English in Canada series, Campey investigates this important period of growth by considering the factors which brought individuals to Canadian soil.

In her smooth narrative style, Campey documents the new English arrivals as they settled in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland. Blending fact with personal details, the distinctive characteristics of these pilgrims are explored: Who were they? Why did they leave their homeland? Were they successful? What was their lasting impact on Atlantic Canada?

Drawing on wide-ranging documentary sources, including passenger lists, newspaper shipping reports, and the wealth of material to be found in English county record offices and in Canadian national and provincial archives, *Planters, Paupers, and Pioneers* provides extensive insight into the immigrants and their settlements and details more than 700 Atlantic crossings. It is essential reading for individuals wishing to trace English and Canadian family links or to deepen their understanding of the emigration process.



Computer Column

BY: CHRISTINA KRISMER



We did have a nice fall in 2010. Hope the winter is not too severe so we can all get out to do our research. I can hear some of you already - "It doesn't matter we can do it online." Yes, that is true but somewhere along the way we need to meet with family and friends to

get information, need to visit an archive or library, take a trip to another city or attend a class.

In a recent user group email one of the members sent in a question which I share now - **"I've searched as much as I can on the Internet. Where do I go from here?"** This startled me. Somewhere along the line I believe that we need to be reminded about how to begin or start our research and it is not by going online first. It also made me think that perhaps this might be a good time to encourage people to enrol in a class or two if they wish to research their family history. There are so many little things we learn during a class that make our research that much easier and enjoyable. Attending a class often gives you the added benefits of leads and tricks gained from not only the instructor but also those attending the class. This has been my experience as an attendee and as an instructor. Sometimes a question from the group leads into a discussion that provides information not originally intended to be given during the class.

Another suggestion for those wishing to learn more about researching is to attend a seminar. Experienced researchers are usually brought in to share their knowledge and we can gain so much from them.

But before all this you need to start at the beginning with **yourself**. Who are you, what do you know about yourself, what do you have as proof of all this? Then go on to asking questions of family and friends working back one generation at a time. Plan your trips to libraries, archives and museums. Determine what you will be looking for at each one of these sites. Don't expect to research your whole family tree at once. Record all your information (found or not found) and source it. In today's world this usually means using some electronic equipment – your computer. With that then I suggest you use a software program designed for

genealogy research. There are numerous programs available for this. Your next step is to determine what you wish to do with the information you gather. This will help in your selection of the software you plan to use. In any event be sure you cite what you find – where it was found or who provided the information. Using the book "Evidence Explained" by Elizabeth Shown Mills as a guide you can learn to cite your sources correctly. If you don't have access to the book or other citation methods, the most important thing is to cite your source in such a manner that if someone else took your information they would be able to find it readily. If you cite yourself as the source then others should be able to contact you to verify with you. You may have been present at the event or may have a card or document verifying the occasion. Remember "genealogy without proof is mythology".

++++++

Much is being said about careful use of the Internet, emails and spam. Here is just another hint if you are concerned about your email address getting to whomever you don't want to have the address. None of us want spam email. This is especially important for anyone (group or individual) sending out mass mailings. Many of us have a family group, a friends group or association group to whom we send notices or with whom we share information. Sending these emails using BCC helps ensure that the recipients get the message but not the email addresses of all those receiving the message.

If you share jokes and stories you receive this is a good practice. The other bit of protection you can use is to copy the message, picture or story and paste it into a new email which you then send on using BCC rather than simply forwarding it to anyone. Removing the address at the top of a message you receive before you forward it to anyone is another way of stopping addresses from being harvested.

If the message is something that you wish to or needs to be forwarded, use BCC. Removal of the address of the sender will depend on the whether the person to whom it is being forwarded needs the address of the original sender of the message.

Cemetery Program

BY: LINDA NEELY
SGS Cemetery Coordinator



It was nice seeing so many genealogy friends in Yorkton, enjoying a great seminar. A huge thank you to the Moose Jaw Branch - lead by Dave Pickering and Marge Cleave who have collected and indexed the records of Rosedale cemetery in Moose Jaw, and they aren't finished yet, they are now working on the Moose Jaw Cemetery, great work! The Rosedale records can be found on the Branch's website and will soon be available in the Saskatchewan Residents' Index (SRI).

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

Over the winter we will be working on SRI entry and updating our records with maps from Rural Municipalities.

The following RM maps are needed (*not HOME*

maps):

Enniskillen RM#3	Estevan RM#5
Old Post RM#43	Waverley RM#44
White Valley RM#49	Key West RM#70
Wellington RM#97	Gravelbourg RM#104
Spy Hill RM#152	Edenwold RM#158
Pense RM #160	Chaplin RM #164
Lumsden RM#189	Touchwood RM #248
Arm River RM #252	Keys RM#303
Buchanan RM#304	Elfros RM #307
Hazel Dell RM#335	St. Peter RM#369
Bayne RM#371	Bjorkdale RM #426
Meeting Lake RM#466	Shellbrook RM#493

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

Last words:

Jakie, is it my birthday or am I dying? Astor, Lady Nancy (1879-1964) (Seeing all her children assembled at her bedside in her last illness.)



044.005 Indian Reserve #160 Cemetery (Wood Mountain)

SGS Branches: Contacts & Meetings

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

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

BORDER BRANCH: study group

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

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

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 272, Mankota, SK S0H 2W0. Meetings: 3rd Tues (except July & August) at 7:30 pm at Mankota RM Office. Contact: Linda Calvin #(306)478-2314 or e-mail: Della Sanders at jsanders@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, Briercreech, SK S0H 0K0. Meetings: 4th Tues. (except July, August & December) 7:00 pm at Moose Jaw Public Library (Herb Taylor Room). Contact: Marge Cleave #(306)799-2004. E-mail: grcleave@sasktel.net

NORTH-EAST BRANCH: Box 1988, Melfort, SK S0E 1A0. Meetings: 1st Tues. (except June to September) 1:30 pm at 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: barbbeck@sasktel.net

QUILL PLAINS BRANCH: Box 68, Kelvington, SK S0A 1W0. Meetings: 1st Wed.(except August & September) 7:30 pm at Kelvington Public Library. Contact: Dianne Gradin #(306)327-5379. E-mail: gdgradin@sasktel.net

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

SASKATOON BRANCH: 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 Peturson #(306)783-0182. E-mail: ammadawn@sasktel.net or Glenn Wiseman #(306)782-7969. E-mail: gwiseman@accesscomm.ca

SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP:

Zichydorf Village Association:

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

Researching British Home Children

BY: BONNIE LYMER

Approximately two and a half years ago, I decided to start working on my family tree. I had always been interested in the history involving my paternal grandmother, but thought that finding any information about her would be next to impossible, due to the limited amount of information that had been provided to me.

Catherine was a British Home Child, meaning that her origins were from an orphanage in England. We did know that she came to Canada through Barnardo Homes, but we did not know the year. She married my grandfather in 1917. Together, they had two children that survived infancy, one of whom was my father. Catherine died of pneumonia in 1938, when my father was two years old. Because he was so young when he lost his mother, my father knew very little about his mother. His father provided him very limited information. It did appear that her childhood was probably not a totally happy one. To the best of our knowledge, she had no known siblings and we knew nothing about how she came to be at Barnardo Homes.

I had been given information about the LDS website, so this is where I decided to begin my search. I did a very general search for “Catherine Neal” in “England”. The third name to appear was a Catherine Neal born in Lambeth England in 1896. The year of birth seemed reasonable, so I drilled into the information. My grandfather’s name appeared as a spouse. I then contacted my father, who confirmed his mother’s birthday. I was thrilled to discover that the birth date he provided me was a match to the record I found.

After that discovery, I began doing some very general research on British Home Children. There turned out to be quite a bit of information regarding these children. I found websites that listed the names of children from Barnardo Homes that came to Canada, along with the year of immigration. Both my grandmother and her sister (whose name I also found on Family Search) appeared on this list. On the Library and Archives Canada website, I found a list of Home Children and the various ships on which they came to Canada. Again, I was able to find my grandmother and her sister on the list. I now had a year of immigration – 1905.

At this point, I found the Barnardo Homes website. The website addressed the history of the Home Children and provided a link to contact the organization for more information about specific children. I immediately sent off an e-mail, providing the names of the individuals involved, their years of birth, and the year of immigration to Canada.

A few days later, I received a response from Barnardo Homes. They were able to confirm that the two girls had been admitted to Barnardo’s. They advised that more information could be obtained. For a cost of £100, they would search their archived records and provide copies of the admission report, all progress records on my grandmother, and the photo taken at the time of admission, assuming it was still intact. Apparently, however, there was a long wait list and there would be a nine to twelve month wait before any information could be sent to me.

I decided to proceed with the search, although I was doubtful as to how much information I would actually receive. Five months later, I was pleasantly surprised, not only by the timeliness of the package, but also by the amount and quality of the information received.

The sources of information that I received in my Barnardo package included the following:

1. Cover Letter: The cover letter from Barnardo Homes summarized the results of their findings in a three page document. This gave me a general overview of what the package contained. It also indicated that although they were unable to give me details on Catherine's sister, they could (and did) provide details on her last known whereabouts and her spouse's name. (I already knew this, but it was good to have it confirmed.)
2. Photo: The package included a photo of my grandmother taken on the day she was admitted to Barnardo Homes. Although this did not aid my research, it was definitely exciting to see, as it gave me a better idea of who she was.
3. Précis: This is the summary of notes taken at the time of the child's admission. I found this to be extremely useful. It provided details of the family's history, from the time that my great-grandparents met, until the time that my grandmother and her sister were admitted. From the précis, I was able to determine many other family members' names (i.e. my grandmother's grandparents, aunts, and uncles) and their residences at the time of my grandmother's admission. It gave me a good understanding of the circumstances that resulted in my grandmother being admitted to Barnardo Homes. I was also able to determine my great-grandfather's cause of death. The précis indicated that my great-grandmother signed the "Canada Clause", granting permission for the children to immigrate to Canada.
4. Record Book Entries: This is the record book maintained on the child during the time spent in care in England. It includes notes on visitation from family members. From these entries, I was able to find not only information on the times that the children were visited by their mother, but also the fact that my great-grandmother remarried. From the entries, I was able to determine her new married name. I also received clues as to the general health of Catherine while she was in care in England. The record book also contained comments made by my great-grandmother to the caregivers about her concerns and opinions on the care being provided.
5. Record Card: The record card indicates the admission date, date of birth, various placements while in England, and details of my grandmother's emigration from England to Canada.
6. Notes: Once the children arrived in Canada and were placed in homes here, Barnardo Homes continued to follow up on the children. The representatives visiting the homes kept notes about what transpired. A wealth of information was available to me from this source. Physical descriptions were observed, as were comments about how well my grandmother was doing at school. Behavioral issues (favorable and unfavorable) were noted, giving me insight into my grandmother's personality at various ages. Names and locations of the home placements were noted, as well as why Catherine was placed in different homes throughout the years. I was also fortunate enough to find a note in 1909 indicating that correspondence had been received from my great-grandmother, inquiring about her daughters. This particular note was extremely useful, because it made reference to my great-grandmother being in "N.S.W." – or New South Wales, Australia – my first clue as to what happened to her.
7. Correspondence: Copies of various letters, from about 1913 through 1928, from representatives at Barnardo Homes to Catherine were provided in the package. This was interesting. References were made to the war and other current events. Information was provided to Catherine at this time as to the last known whereabouts of her family (although no mention was made of Australia). I was, however, puzzled, that copies of Barnardo Homes responses were made available, but not copies of the letters written by my grandmother to Barnardo Homes.

The package that I received from Barnardo Homes has been invaluable to me. It enabled me to get a glimpse into my grandmother's personality and physical traits. I was able to find out the names of her parents and their family members. I determined how it was that Catherine and her sister came to be in Barnardo Homes. I also received many clues as to what became of Catherine's mother after Catherine's admission to Barnardo Homes. These clues eventually lead me to tracing my great-grandmother and her later descendents. I have been in contact with several of these new-found cousins, and we are gradually getting to know one another via e-mail.

Based on my experience, I would highly recommend that anyone interested in researching their own "British Home Child" invest the money necessary to get information from the orphanage. It was probably the best \$200 that I have spent.



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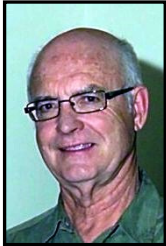
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C. C. Stevens: 1 of 100,000 Canadian “Home Children”

BY: H. LEVERNE BAXTER



It is not the purpose of this article to debate the pros and cons of a child emigration scheme that brought over 100,000 children aged 2 to 18 to Canada from Great Britain between 1869 and the early 1930s.¹ Nor will it discuss whether or not Canada should do like the governments of Britain and Australia and apologize to its home children. Rather, since 2010 has been declared The Year of the Home Child, it will tell the story of one of these home children.

The difficulty in writing a biography of someone who lived in the past, as Bill Bryson points out, is that, “...deeds and bonds and other records are inevitably bloodless. They tell us a great deal about the business of a person’s life, but almost nothing about the emotions of it.”² Much of what follows is drawn from censuses and other “bloodless” documents, but my interest in the subject of this article was sparked by an emotion-filled anecdote.

C. C. Stevens came to Saskatchewan from Ontario.³ In 1901 he was 20 years old and living in Moose Jaw where he had received training in the trade of harness making and other leather works. By 1906 he was married and he and Florence lived in Davidson where they started a family and he was a harness maker, dabbled in masonry and plaster work and proved up a homestead. The family moved from Davidson and in 1911 was living in the village of Hawarden on Gladstone Street next door to my grandparents. C. C. continued being a harness maker but ultimately took up undertaking and became the local mortician. This occupation later took him to Prince Albert and Maidstone and finally to Port Albernie, British Columbia

The emotional anecdote that sparked my interest involves my grandparents, Gustav and Hannah Tastad, and their neighbour C. C. Stevens, the undertaker, and his wife, Florence.

“...on February 4th, 1920, two baby boys were born. They were named Harold Charles and Byron Grant. Both of the boys were very small. Harold weighed about four pounds and Byron Grant about three and a half....Both of the boys were baptized on February 5th...because of the twin’s physical conditions...Harold was having some trouble breathing properly....His throat was clogged with mucus and they tried to make him gasp or cry by dipping him in alternate basins of warm and cold water. The procedure failed and Harold died....”

C. C. Stevens took the body and built a small casket. The casket was covered with white silk, and Harold Charles was placed inside. Mrs. Stevens had helped with the work and we believe that the material used was from her wedding dress. Stevens returned to the house with the box under his arm and went directly upstairs to Hannah so that she could have one last look at her baby boy. Harold had only lived one and one-half days. The funeral was held on the afternoon of February 6th, 1920, in the porch of their neighbor’s house, C. C. Stevens....”

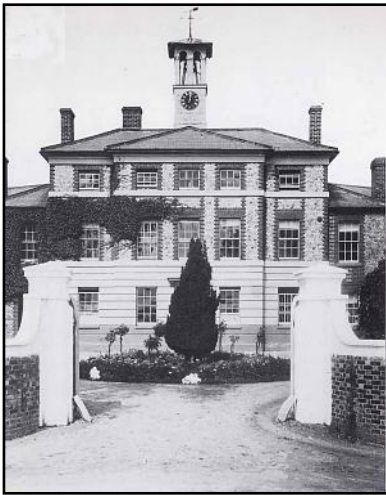


The Stevens’ wedding picture.

Christopher Charles Stevens was born 15 December 1880 near Tilehurst, Berkshire, England. His father was Edmund James Stevens and his mother was Ellen Lewis. Prior to Christopher they had 2 girls and 3 boys—Sydney (10), Edith (8), Frank (6), Arthur (4), and Rose (2). The 1881 England Census records that Ellen and her six children are living with the children's paternal grandparents, James and Charlotte Stevens, in the civil parish of Tilehurst. James is described as a farmer of 130 acres employing 3 men.

According to *Herrod & Co.'s Directory of Bedfordshire...1876*, "Tilehurst is a village and railway station 3 miles from Reading, in the hundred of Theale, union of Bradfield, county court district of Reading, diocese of Oxford, archdeaconry of Berkshire, and rural deanery of Sulham....The acreage is 5,164 of which the chief owners are J. H. Blagrave, Esq. (lord of the manor) and F. Wilder."⁴

Historically, rural society in England utilised a three tier structure of landowners (nobility, gentry, yeomanry), tenant farmers, and farm workers. A tenant farmer is one who resides on and farms land owned by a landlord. Depending on the contract, tenants can make payments to the owner either of a fixed portion of the product, in cash or in a combination. In some systems, the tenant could be evicted at whim; in others, the landowner and tenant sign a contract for a fixed number of years. By the 19th century about 90% of land area and holdings were tenanted.⁵ It is likely that James Stevens was a tenant farmer.



Bradfield entrance block, early 20th century.

The workhouse later became Wayland Hospital and the majority of the structure survived until the mid-1990s. In 1996, all the buildings were demolished except for the front entrance block to make way for the *Wayland* housing development.

In 1871 Edmund and Ellen Stevens and their 3 month old son, Sidney, were living in Lymington, Hampshire. I can find no record of Edmund in 1881. A descendent of Sidney who lives in England says she was told that Edmund went to America and died on the docks in New York. Since their last child, Walter, was not born until 1882, Edmund must have left in 1881 leaving his family in the care of his parents. Ellen died in the summer of 1883 and by 1887 the five youngest children were wards under the Poor Law living in Barfield Union Workhouse, Newbury, Berkshire. Did the grandfather lose his 130 acres? Was raising and supporting the children just too much? I don't know what the reason was. Perhaps the older children, Sydney and Edith, 16 and 14, were considered capable of supporting themselves since it appears they weren't in the workhouse.

The workhouse was an old institution set up by a local parish to care for the poor. After the British Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834, many of the communities with workhouses found they could no longer afford the support costs, so they came together to build and administer a single large workhouse - or union - for the care of their indigent poor, supported by the group of communities involved. After 1872, each workhouse or workhouse union was obliged by law to provide an education for its child residents (until they reached 14 years). Children brought to Canada were usually from this background and settled by one of the philanthropic agencies. After 1880, it was the responsibility of the Canadian government to inspect annually all children from workhouses.

Canada's home children were inevitably poor and primarily between a few months and 18 years of age when they arrived here from Great Britain. They came from every part of the country. A child would be in such circumstances usually because he or she was too poor to survive without public support -- either because the parents could not support their child, or the local church and government authorities considered the child's moral upbringing was at risk, or one or both parents were dead or in some way incapacitated. In some cases, the children were taken off the streets -- seen as trouble-making delinquents by the courts -- and ordered to a workhouse or home. Often the choice was the workhouse, or emigration and the opportunity of a better life.

Both the Canadian and British governments supported this emigration program -- it reduced the costs on the public purse in Britain and, for Canada, provided workers-in-training (usually aged 12 to 14 and older) or young children (usually aged 10 and under) for adoption by interested and suitable families. The requests by Canadians for children almost always far outnumbered the number of children available. At least at the beginning of the program, the Canadian government subsidized the cost of transporting children from Britain but, over the years, regulations on both sides of the Atlantic changed.

While in the home, the children were prepared for their emigration and the life they were likely to live. Their basic training was mostly social (often with the idea of developing self-respect) -- how to look after themselves, manners, some idea of service and the importance of obedience, education and churchgoing, and perhaps, in some areas, the basics of farming and domestic service. Most homes were in urban areas however and did not have access to farms, so any agricultural training would have been minimal; that was left mainly to the farmer with whom a child was settled. Then, usually within a year, the children were brought to Canada by representatives of the British home to its distributing home in Canada and settled with the receiving families.⁶

One such philanthropic agency was the Children's Emigration Homes on St. Luke's Road in Birmingham, England. It was founded by John Throgmorton Middlemore (1844 -1925). He started to bring children to Canada in 1873. By 1874 he had acquired use of Swart's Tavern on the outskirts of London, Ontario and



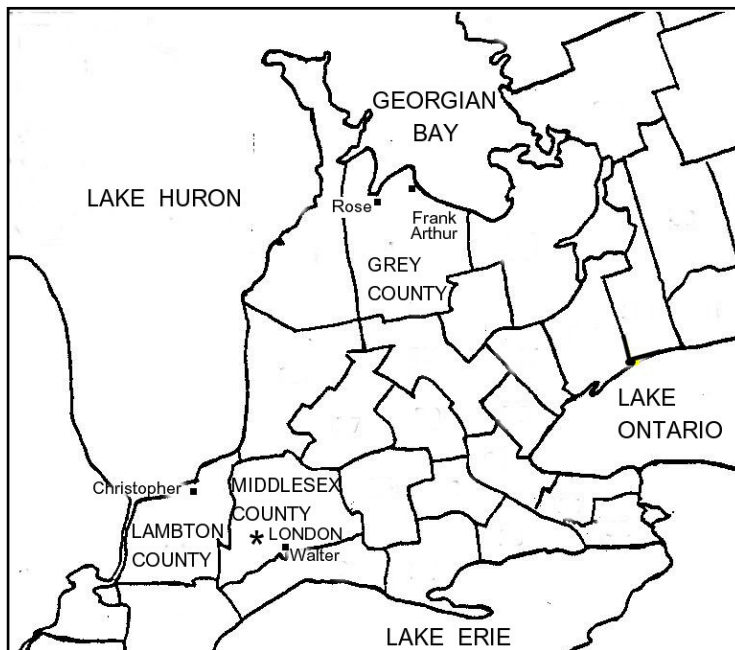
Guthrie Home, London, Ontario

renamed it Guthrie Home. These children were placed around the London area. Guthrie Home remained the headquarters in Canada until 1890 when it was closed. Mr. Middlemore switched his operations to the Maritimes. Arrangements were made with Miss Annie Macpherson to receive the Middlemore children at her Home in Stratford in 1891 and 1892 and for their after-care until 1898.⁷ Miss Macpherson had founded the Home of Industry on Bethnal Green Road in East London, England in 1866. More than 5,000 young immigrants, aged 2 to 18 arrived in Canada between 1873 and 1936 under the program Middlemore originated.

On 6th August 1887 a group of 28 children identified as Mr. John T. Middlemore's Group bound for Guthrie Home, London, Ontario, boarded the S. S Lake Winnipeg in Liverpool, England. Of this number five were the younger Stevens children; somehow they had come into the care of Mr. Middlemore.

According to a report sent to Frank Lowe, Esq., Secretary in the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Frank, Arthur and Rose were settled with three separate families in Grey County, Ontario, on August 27th, not more than ten days after their arrival. On September 23rd, Christopher was sent to a family in Lambton County, Ontario, and Walter to a family in Middlesex County, Ontario. Frank was 12, Arthur 11, Rose 9, Christopher 7 and Walter 6. The letter accompanying the report asks for the usual bonus on children paid by the government and concludes, "With much gratitude for past favours. Believe me. Yours respectfully, H. Gibbens, Manager [Guthrie Home]"⁸.

I believe the usual payment was \$2 per child.



First placement of Stevens children with receiving families in Ontario

Copies of documents I obtained from Library and Archives Canada through the British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa have helped me piece together a bit of what these children experienced in Canada.⁹ Families who took in a child were required to sign a contract. A facsimile of the Guthrie Home contract is included on the next page.

This was followed up annually with visits to the families and reports to Mr. Middlemore—Guthrie Home and after 1890 The Home of Industry. The Guthrie Home reports used some variation of the following information:

GUTHRIE HOME
London, Ontario, (date of visit)

Enquires respecting (name of child)

c/o (name and address of head of family) P. O., Ontario,

Date of last visit _____ Made by _____

Health. (State whether good or otherwise.)

General condition. (of the home where child is living)

Behaviour or Conduct. (State whether good or otherwise.)

Happiness. (State whether boy or girl is happy.)

Attendance at Day School _____ Sunday School _____

Financial Statement. e.g. "\$6 with clothing" or "no wages"

Signature of Guardian or Employer, _____

Signature of Boy or girl, _____

N. B. -The signature of boy or girl refers only to his or her health and happiness.

Guthrie Home, London Ontario.

I 188 ...
of Lot Con. T'p
Co. P.O.
Agree to receive
into my home
..... and pay \$ per month, \$
per year for years.

I agree that
shall attend Church and Sunday School regularly, and also Day School,
at least as long as the Canadian law requires.

I also agree that should it become necessary for
..... to return to the Guthrie Home, notice shall
be sent a fortnight beforehand, railway fare paid to London,
and clothes shall be as good and valuable as at present date.

I also agree that shall
write to friends in England, or that I will write for
as often as I am requested to do so by Mr. John T. Middlemore, or by
the Manager of the Guthrie Home, and that I will communicate with
the Manager of the Guthrie Home in the event of serious
indisposition, and in no case will I allow to go into another
family without the permission of the Manager of the Guthrie Home.

I further agree that should I change my present address, I will
notify the Manager of the Guthrie Home a month before effecting the
change in question.

I acknowledge without reservation Mr. J.T. Middlemore's right of
removing from my home and
control whenever he sees fit, and I also acknowledge his right of trans-
ferring his authority in this respect to his, Mr. J. T. Middlemore's, agent,
whose wishes I will respect as if they were Mr. J. T. Middlemore's and
I promise to return
immediately and without loss of time to Mr. J. T. Middlemore or his
agent whenever either of them may require to be returned.

Signed

Signed

FOR JOHN THROGMORTON MIDDLEMORE.

Mr. J. T. Middlemore calls special attention to the clause in regard
to the clothes.

THE HOME OF INDUSTRY, 29,
BETHNAL GREEN ROAD, LONDON,
E.—Sept. 21, 1892

Frank is a strong burly looking lad. He is getting no wages neither has any arrangement been made between him & his boss. As Mr. McF. was away & I could not see him I urged Frank to make some definite arrangement with him, so that he might not be without anything should he be thrown out of employment at any time. [Frank was 17 by this time.]

It appears that Frank was with this family for his entire guardianship.

THE HOME OF INDUSTRY, 29,
BETHNAL GREEN ROAD, LONDON,
E.—Sept. 21, 1892

Arthur left Mr. E. sometime ago. Is now at Mr. McN.'s, is a big sturdy fellow, at present is getting \$90.00 for the three summer months.

Arthur was placed with one family in 1887, moved to another in 1888 and by 1891 was with Mr. McN.'s family.

THE HOME OF INDUSTRY, 29,
BETHNAL GREEN ROAD, LONDON,
E.—Feb. 22, 1894

[Rose] Went to her uncle in Toronto some time ago. He has assumed control of the family.

Rose left her original placement in 1891 and a report written on July 8th of that year states, "Rose left...owing to trouble in the family affairs...." It also says her sister has been visiting her.

I have not been able to determine who the uncle who assumed control of the family in 1894 was or if Edith, her only sister, was in Canada in 1891.

THE HOME OF INDUSTRY, 29, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD, LONDON, E.—Feb. 1894

Chris has so far done well, is not very quick, but thoroughly reliable. Is going to church regularly & in a good home. Has an uncle in Toronto who has assumed charge of him & other members of the family. Reg. at church & S. S.

Sometime between September 1887 and July 1888 Chris was placed with a new family which seems to have worked well since he was with them for the remainder of his guardianship. Interestingly

the Guthrie Home Contract signed by the first family has everything in the last line of the first paragraph after "...into my home..." lined-out and instead it reads "... into my home and adopt him, and treat him in all respects as my own child." According to Chris's great-grandson the story told in the Stevens family is that this family was more interested in having another labourer, rather than a son; Chris was made to sleep in the wood-shed when he was not out doing chores.¹⁰ Fortunately the second family gave him a better life.

THE HOME OF INDUSTRY, 29, BETHNAL GREEN ROAD, LONDON, E.— July 22, 1894

Walter has been in this place for seven years, he has an excellent home. Goes to school, S.S. School and Church. Walter milks five or six cows & works in the field.

June 1896

Walter has been brought up as a son in this family—who speaks very highly of him, has grown a lot, attends day-school regular [sic] also church & S. S.

This family also signed a contract stating that they agreed to adopt Walter and treat him like their own child. Seemingly they lived up to their commitment.

In announcing the Government of Canada's designation of 2010 the Year of the British Home Child, Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism Minister Jason Kenney said, "Designating 2010 as the Year of the British Home Child is a meaningful way to acknowledge this chapter of Canadian history. The Government of Canada recognizes the hardships suffered by British Home Children and their perseverance and courage in overcoming those hardships. Over the next year, the Government of Canada will honour the great strength and determination of this group of child immigrants, and reflect on the tremendous contributions made by former Home Children and their descendants to the building of Canada."

I offer this article as a humble contribution honouring these child immigrants.

¹ Library and Archives Canada>Ancestors Search>Home Children (1869-1930)

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/>

² Bill Bryson, *Shakespeare: The World as Stage* (Eminent Lives, Harper Collins, 2007).

³ Censuses: (1) 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891 England Census.
(2) 1891, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916 Census of Canada.

⁴ 1876 Harrod's Directory Of Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Berkshire and Oxen
www.cb5.co.uk/HarrodsDirectory.htm

⁵ Tenant farmer http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenant_farmer.

⁶ "Origins of Home Children Sent to Canada", British Isles Family History Society of Greater Ottawa (BIFHSGO) <http://www.bifhsgo.ca>

⁷ John T. Middlemore <http://retirees.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/children/Organizations/middlemore.html>.

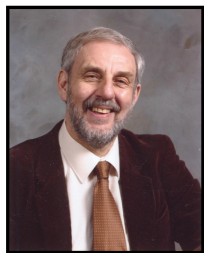
⁸ Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, ON RG 17, Box 556, File 52471-62500.

⁹ Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, ON MS517/259 Papers of the Middlemore Children's Emigration Homes, Birmingham, England. Settlements & Reports of Children Sent to Canada.

¹⁰ J. Gordon Stevens, British Columbia.

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Moving here, staying here – The Canadian immigrant experience. A national open-door policy - Home Children - Introduction/Directives/Debates/Dreams/References



My Grandmother ... A Home Child

BY: HOLLY SCHICK

Beatrice Cartwright arrived in Canada in 1910 at the age of 13. She arrived on a ship called the SS Tunisian which sailed from Liverpool, England and arrived at the port of Quebec. Once in Canada, she lived on a farm near Uxbridge, Ontario. This sounds like the story of many children and teens that arrived here with their families. The difference for Beatrice is that she had no family here. They were left behind in England. Beatrice was one of approximately 100,000 Home Children who came to Canada from the United Kingdom between 1869 and the start of WWII. She was my grandmother, and this is her story and the story of my search for her roots.

Beatrice Maud Cartwright was born in Wimbledon, England in 1897. She didn't talk a lot about her past, but she occasionally mentioned being one of the "Barnardo Children", a name often used as synonymous with "Home Children" because Dr. Barnardo's Homes were by far the agency that sent the largest number of these child migrants to Canada. They were responsible for sending approximately 30,000 children here. She rarely spoke about her two sisters and one brother who were older and stayed behind in England. One of her regrets was that she didn't even know the name of one of her sisters—they had just referred to her in the family as "Sis".

At the time of her marriage, she listed her parents' names as Walter and Mary Cartwright. When it came time to collect her pension here in Canada, she tried to obtain either a birth certificate or baptism record to prove her age, no doubt using those same names for her parents. The search revealed no record of her birth and she was told that the church records that might have contained her baptism had been destroyed in a fire.

In the early 1980's, I became interested in genealogy and one of the first things I did was write to Barnardo's Homes to see what they could tell me about Grandma and her family. They sent back a one page letter which contained an amazing amount of information. Included in the letter was the story of her family and what had happened to result in Grandma entering into the care of Barnardo's. Beatrice's mother, Mary Elizabeth Cartwright, had taken her three children and left her husband who was "a drunken worthless character" according to Barnardo's records. She met a man named Walter Woodlands who was serving in the army. They lived together for a number of years and had two children—Beatrice and another child who died.

Beatrice's mother died in 1905. For approximately three years after that, the family stayed together—Beatrice, her father, and Beatrice's three half-siblings. When Beatrice's oldest sister married, the family unit began to break down and Beatrice and her father ended up on their own. He struggled to care for her, but eventually, when she was 11 years old, she ended up in the care of Barnardo's.

The names of her half brother and two half sisters were all mentioned. Her brother's name was Charles and her sisters were Esther and Cissie. It turned out she really did know both sisters' names—what she thought was "Sis", short for "Sister" was actually "Cis" short for "Cissie". The letter also spoke of a maternal uncle named Thomas Williams. This provided the clue that Beatrice's mother's maiden name was most likely Williams. With two new possible surnames—Woodlands and Williams—under which Grandma's birth might have been registered, I decided to try to obtain the birth certificate she had no luck finding. Sure enough, her birth was registered under her mother's maiden name, Williams.

In 2001, I went to England and decided to visit Barnardo's. In many ways, it almost felt like a kind of pilgrimage. I really didn't expect to find much when I headed for Barkingside and the location of what

had been the “Girls Village Home” which is also the present location of Barnardo’s main offices. I hoped there might be some remaining building, perhaps where the girls had lived. I thought I might receive some brochure or scrap of information about Barnardo’s and maybe see a photo or two of what things would have looked like when Grandma and so many other girls lived there.

Although I had read a bit about the Girls Village Home, I really had not fully grasped the size and scope of what it had been—a self-contained village which included facilities to meet almost all of the needs of a large number of children living there at any one time. I began to understand when I arrived at Barkingside and discovered that many of the buildings are still there. Some are still owned by Barnardo’s and some by private individuals. Some are used as offices, storage or for other purposes.

When I arrived I was so unprepared for the size of the place that it took me a while to actually find a building that said it was part of Barnardo’s. When I did, I went inside and told someone why I was there. They showed me into a small lounge and said they would find Karen. When Karen arrived, she turned out to be amazing! She took me on a tour of the grounds that had been part of the Girls Village Home.

We went into the church, which is still used occasionally. I saw some of the “cottages” which were the houses the girls lived in—approximately 20 girls and a house mother in each of them. There were more than sixty of these cottages when the facility was in full use. Many, but not all, of them are still there. I also saw the large statue of Dr. Barnardo and the large common area where the girls would have played and special events would have taken place. Karen gave me a map that showed what the place would have looked like in the early 1900’s. They had their own hospital, school, laundry.....

Karen also explained that they now copy any information they have on a particular child when it is requested by the child themselves or by their descendants. I had to fill out a form to request that information and Karen explained that it would be copied and sent to me. She also told me something else about their records that I hadn’t realized. Dr. Barnardo was quite a photographer and liked to take “before and after” photos of the children—one when they first arrived at one of their facilities and another when they left for Canada or elsewhere. The amazing thing is that many of these photographs have survived as part of Barnardo’s records. Karen couldn’t tell me whether the photos of Grandma had survived, but told me they would send copies of them if they were there.

Before I left, I sat down on a bench in the common area and had my lunch. As I looked around, I could almost hear the voices of the many children that once lived, learned, laughed and cried there. I wondered what it would have been like to walk through the enormous gates and have them close behind them—would it have felt like a safe haven or like they had been cut off from the rest of the world? They knew their lives were going to be different, but did they have any idea that within a few short years they would quite possibly be living in another country, such as Canada or Australia, that would be filled with new dangers and possibilities?

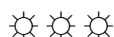
I returned home and waited to see what would arrive. Before long, the copies of what they had arrived. There really wasn’t a lot of additional information that was of benefit in tracing my family history—most of it had actually been contained in the letter they had sent me 10 years earlier. What the information did do was paint a much clearer picture of what Grandma’s life had been like. There were more details about the circumstances that led up to her being in the care of Barnardo’s. And there was information about her early years in Canada. Inspectors were assigned to visit the children in the homes they were placed in to ensure they were being educated, paid and generally well treated. Some of the reports on their visits to Grandma were included. The reports indicated that she was generally happy and well treated—“like one of the family” according to the reports. Reading these reports brought a sense of relief that she was not one of the unfortunate Home Children who were mistreated and abused.

A short time after the written material arrived, I received another package. It contained two pictures of my grandmother. One was taken when she arrived at Barnardo's and the other just before she left to come to Canada. These are the only pictures we have of Grandma as a child and they are an amazing treasure.

Overall, Grandma's life was probably better because of Barnardo's and being sent to Canada. She lost contact with her family in England but she did have a good life here. My experience with Barnardo's was very positive. They were helpful and considerate and clearly recognized the importance of providing Home Children and their descendants with as much information as possible.

The most important factor in finding information on Home Children is finding out which agency sent them to Canada. It then becomes possible to try to locate those agencies' records. While not all the agencies still exist, sometimes the care of their records has been placed with some other agency who can be contacted. There is a lot of information on the internet that identifies the agencies that sent children to Canada and how to go about contacting many of them. The Library and Archives Canada website <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/home-children/index-e.html> has a database of Home Children, much of which comes from ships' passenger lists. This is a good place to start as many of the passenger lists contained the name of the sending agency and this is part of the database. Another particularly good website is <http://retirees.uwaterloo.ca/~marj/genealogy/homeadd.html> maintained by Marj Kohli author of *The Golden Bridge*.

Whether or not you have a Home Child in your family tree, the story of the Home Children is an important part of our history in Canada. In this "Year of the Home Child", take some time to learn about that history and celebrate the courage and determination of these young immigrants.



Merry.
Christmas

& Happy New Year!

SGS Board & Staff

An Ancestor's Age Is Relevant

BY: TAMMY TIPLER-PRIOLO BAsC, PLCGS © 8 December 2009

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



One of the most informative things I can find out about someone is how he or she feels about his or her age. I was blessed with good genetics and because of this good fortune, many people believe I am much younger than I am; staying out of direct sunlight all my life has helped as well. When I was in my 20s I was always asked to prove age of majority and in my 30s I was not taken seriously. When I turned 40 things started to change as people older than myself thought I was in my 30s and they were willing to consult with me more on important matters. I am proud to reveal my age of 47 years and I have never kept my age a secret.

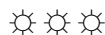
More women than men seem to want to hide their age. I was raised never to ask someone older than myself how old they are, as this was considered rude. As a child I thought what is the big deal anyway as growing up was so exciting. Look at all the wonderful things adults get to do and kids have it hard as they have to listen to their parents. Most children are in a hurry to be at an age where they can make their own decisions without mom or dad hanging over their shoulders. Little do they know that even as adults many of us still like our parents hanging around.

Women for centuries have been telling little white lies about their ages depending what suited them at the time. Census records show ages of everyone in the household, which is very helpful when you are trying to find birth or baptismal certificates. However, when you compare one census to the next for a given household, you may find that a woman's age does not match up mathematically. Her age could be off as much as ten years. Now this could be explained by the fact that the enumerator got it wrong or that a child or neighbour who is not too familiar with the woman's age supplied the wrong information, however there are plain and simple cases where the woman stated that she was older to get a pension sooner or that she was younger for vanity reasons. Beware that the 1841 census for England rounded ages up or down by five-year intervals. Thus a person who was 16 years would likely be marked down as 20 years. If you are unsure of any person's age mentioned on a census, look for other records such as a birth or baptismal/christening record, as it is hardly likely the newborn could lie about his or her age.

Knowing someone's age can be very helpful in locating family records. Tombstones are a good place to look. Most mention year of death and with a simple calculation a rough birth date can be calculated if you have the person's age at death. This age can be either listed on the tombstone or on a death certificate if available. Beware of such calculations though, as computing days and months to get an exact date of birth can be tricky if the person's age is not provided down to the number of days they are as well. Other records that record a person's age are marriage records, wills, passenger's lists, social security records, military records, bibles, funeral cards, birthday cards just to name a few. Another thing to watch for is a record that mentions a person's age as major, majority, consenting age or full age. This age can mean 16 years for boys and 14 years for girls in some countries and timeframes but mean 21 years for both sexes in other countries. In Canada 18 years is consenting and 21 in the USA. Our job as genealogists, professional or amateur, is to ferret out the most likely age of the person that will lead to the closest birth date possible. Do you know how old your ancestors really were?

Happy Hunting!!

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



SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

No Refund for entries not found.

All Research Policies Are Subject to Change Should Costs Increase.

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

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

Researches - some are not detailed in full and some are not listed below. For a complete list, see our web site <http://www.saskgenealogy.com> or contact us for a brochure. Researches paid by cheque will be processed when the cheque has cleared through the bank. Basic searches can take up to 4 to 6 weeks from this time. Researches paid by cash, money order, Visa or MasterCard will be processed and started immediately.

Basic Search of Saskatchewan Records

\$41 CDN / \$41 US / £23 per person/couple. The SGS will do a basic search of Saskatchewan sources. We require a given name and surname AND if possible, a Saskatchewan location. Sources searched: Homestead index & file / Obituary index / Cemetery index & file / Local histories / Newspaper index / SRI / Census Index (1891, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916) / Family Histories (SGS Library Catalogue). Up to \$2 worth of copying plus postage is included. Beyond that copying charges will be quoted.

Saskatchewan Obituary Search

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

Saskatchewan Cemetery Search

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

SGS Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI)

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

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

Index to Births, Marriages & Deaths

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

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

Saskatchewan Homestead Search

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

EFFECTIVE: June 1, 2009

REMEMBER to include a SASE for the above searches.

Other Indexes:

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

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

Other research services available:

- Indian and Metis Sources - \$55 per family
- Henderson Directory - \$15 per name for a search of five directories - you must specify the time frame. *Includes up to \$2.00 of copying.*
- Books in the SGS Library (such as Saskatchewan Local Histories) - \$5 per look-up plus .30¢ per page for copies
- National Burial Index - \$10 per name per location
- Pre-1869 Marriage Records for Ontario - \$10 per couple per district
- Repertoires for RC Parishes of Quebec 1700-1765 - \$25 per hour; minimum charge \$12 per ½ hour
- New Brunswick Newspapers - Vital Statistics (1784-1881) - \$7 per name (3 year search)
- Household Index for Griffith Valuations in Ireland 1845-1867 - \$25 per hour; minimum charge \$12 per ½ hour
- Germans to America: Lists of Passengers Arriving at U.S. Ports, Volumes 1-67 - \$12 per person or family searched per year. *Ask for brochure.*
- International Genealogical Index (IGI) - \$10 per name, per location. ie. John Smith, England, Kent Co. *Includes up to 4 pages of print outs.*
- Analysis & Research Plan - \$50 per family of origin. Will provide a professional analysis of the information given and will develop a plan for further research.
- Godfrey Memorial Library - \$5 per name per record & location.
- Ancestry - \$10 per name per record & location.
- Find My Past.com - \$10 per name per record & location.
- WorldVitalRecords.com - \$10 per name per record & location.

