

## Chat with a Genealogist - 5 March 2021 – 10am

### How to Find Saskatchewan Genealogy Records

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Before you are ready to search the records the best plan is to have a research plan. This will enable you to determine which records will be of the most help to you, where to find them and how to use them.

Genealogists use the 5 W approach.

#### Who – are you looking for?

- who you are looking for may not be who you are looking for!
- you know how the name is spelt – did the person themselves, the person who wrote it down or the person who did the indexing?
- has the name been translated into English from the original language
- is a pet name used instead of the given name – Peggy for Margaret
- **Keep a list of each spelling you encounter**

#### When – are you looking?

- date or a time frame
- date may tell you whether a record existed or if it is public or private
- date will determine the order records could be checked
- **biology is still important**

#### Where – are you looking?

- record the name of the location **when** the event took place (NWT, District, Saskatchewan)
- Saskatchewan was surveyed in 1880s the land location is still used in census records
  - grid map – page 96
  - section map – page 97
  - RM – Rural Municipality
- many places have disappeared so one may need to check a gazetteer, Atlas of Saskatchewan 1969, LAC Post offices & Post Masters for names & locations, Bill Barry's books

#### What – are you looking for?

- names, events such as birth, marriage, divorce or death
- proof of a relationship
- a particular resource – land, immigration, census, civil or church record

#### Why – are you searching?

- personal, membership in an organization
- **put the source on each document, as well as the date & location where you found it**

## Use the same strategies for the Records you use

### Who – created the record?

- government – federal, provincial, urban or rural
- religious organization, school, newspaper
- family historian – were sources provided

### When – was the record created?

- original date event took place or months or years later
- original or copy
- extraction

### Where – was the record created?

- at or near where the event took place
- where is it found today
- where did you find it

### Why – was the record created? why is it important to my research?

- example: census records created to help government plan for future development  
genealogists use them to determine family groups, age ranges, immigration date,  
land location, religion, occupation, literacy, racial origin

### What – is the record called?

- **record the title on each page you copy along with where and when you found it in case you need to find the original again.**