

Métis Genealogy: Finding Your Roots

A How-To Book

By Rose Fleury

With Ron Jobin and Tammy Vallee

Acknowledgements

I'd like to thank the Gabriel Dumont Institute (GDI) for publishing this genealogy guide. I hope it will help people trace their ancestry and I know GDI will be able to make it available to a lot of people.

Tammy Vallee graciously shared her genealogical wisdom on the project. Her collaboration was important and her knowledge of genealogy was very helpful.

I also want to thank Ron Jobin, not just for his help and expertise on this project, but for helping me with the genealogical centre at Batoche. He has made many trips at his own expense to meet with me and provide his help. His knowledge of the local area has been invaluable.

Lastly, I want to thank all those interested in Métis genealogy for their support and encouragement. It is your voice that called for this resource to be made and which cheered me on as I completed it. I am most happy to share it with all of you.

Marsii,

Rose Fleury

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Getting Started

The base of any family tree should be the person who is researching it. This means starting with yourself and working your way back generation by generation. One of the most important resources for a genealogist is their family. Family members hold the knowledge of those who came before them and stories that will help you when searching the records. Each member of the family may hold a different version of events and facts. By looking at them as a whole, you can gain great insight into your ancestors.

The basics of a family tree are the names of the people accompanied by the dates and places of the events in their lives. Asking these types of questions for each person in your family tree will help you cover the basics.

The full name of the person, the maiden name of married women, and other names they may have gone by. When and where was the person born, baptized, married, died, and buried?

Who did they marry?

Who were their parents, grandparents, siblings, and children?

Where did they live?

What did they do for an occupation?

What religion were they?

Once you have covered the basic questions, be sure to ask about family stories about the person. The oral history of a person or family is just as important as the documented records. Oral history can give you details and facts that may not be found in historical records and often give more insight to the lives our ancestors lead. Ask if there are any pictures, documents, or family heirlooms that may give you more insight into the person.

Staying Organized

As you record the information it is best to stay organized from the start. Pedigree charts, family group sheets, research logs, and correspondence logs will help you keep the information you find in order. Keep your information together in a way that works for you.

Pedigree Charts are used to record the direct ancestors of an individual. Starting with the first person then recording parents, grandparents, great grandparents, and so on.

Family Group Sheets are used to record information on a family as a whole. Parents, children, and the information relating to births, marriages, and deaths.

Research Logs are used by the researcher to keep track of the methods and sources they have used for researching an individual or family.

Correspondence Logs are used for keeping records of contact the researcher has made with people or places as the search for information on their family.

Other forms are available on the Internet to help record the information extracted from certain records such as a census, as an example.

Recording Your Sources

As you start to document the members of your family, it is important to record the sources of the information you find. Not only will it help you find your original sources down the road, but it allows for others to be able to check your sources. A source should include the type of record, the place of the record, the date, the publisher, the page, and any additional information that may be given to be more precise. Here are samples of sources for different types of records:

1901 Canadian Census of the Northwest Territories; District of Saskatchewan #205; Sub-district of Green Lake – Y; page 1; lines 24 – 29; household #4; LAC microfilm T-6553.

This Local History Book; The Local History Book Group; 1981; Page 123.

Saint Julien Roman Catholic Church; Green Lake, Saskatchewan; FHL microfilm 1033187; 1890 M2; Marriage of Celestin Meraste and Pelagie Morin.

Métis Scrip files; Declaration of Celestin Miraste; LAC microfilm T-12808; File #167693.

Submitting an Application

If you have decided to apply for Métis Citizenship then there are some guidelines to completing your application. You first need to gather all the relevant documents that relate to you and your ancestors. These documents need to show the connection from one family member to the next. The first piece of paper you will need is your long form, or genealogy birth certificate or baptism certificate that shows your parents' names. As you work back through your family tree, you will need to gather the same papers for your parents, grandparents, and so on. Documents that show name changes (marriage, divorce, legal name changes, or adoption papers) need to be included along with death or burial certificates. Census records show families as a whole, their nationality, and the connection to a community. Métis scrip files are another key element to an application. If a claim was approved and a certificate for money or land was issued, copies need to be included.

Hiring a Researcher

This guide will explain the records most people search as they work on their genealogies. Understandably, not everyone has the time to do the research themselves and there is the option of hiring someone who is qualified to do the work for you. If you have chosen to hire a researcher, there are some things to be aware of.

First, a genealogical researcher cannot obtain documents on living people; the client or the living person must do this.

Be straightforward with the researcher. This will save time and money for everyone.

Provide as much information as possible; names, dates, places, and records you have already consulted, and what you have or have not been able to find.

Explain what you are looking for and why. Are you just interested in any information the researcher can find on a family or are you trying to get your application ready, or both.

Ask for references or about their education or training.

Discuss the rates for search and additional charges. Then develop a plan.

Remember, not every search is a successful one!

Church Records

Since church records predate most registrations for birth, marriages, and deaths, they are a key resource for a genealogist. If you know the religion of the family, church records can become a much more cost-effective means of tracing one's family. Some church records are available on microfilm from the Family History Library, while others can be found in local archives. Accessing the information may not be as easy as scrolling through the microfilm, because records from an early time frame may require a translation if they are written in French. Translation guides are available online and from Family History Centres to assist individuals with understanding the records and the basic words found in them.

If the records you seek have not been microfilmed, you will need to contact the church or the diocese office with your request. When making a request be sure to include as much information as you can on the person(s), event, and location. Alternative spellings for names, the date or time frame in which the event occurred and parents' or spouse's names will help the person doing the research narrow down the records they need to check. There is a cost for every search, so make sure to check if there is a set fee or if they accept donations before sending in a request.

Like vital statistics, the information recorded in a church may vary between different churches and time frames. The basic details of the event (what, when, and who) can be found in all records. The additional details related to the event can include parents' and spouse's name, marital status, and age. Churches may also have other records related to the cemetery, confirmations, family histories, school records, or membership books for their parish.

Early churches were established throughout western Canada by the early 1880's. In Saskatchewan, Cumberland House's Roman Catholic Church records begin in 1845, Ile-a-la Crosse was established at the same time, but fire claimed the books recorded prior to 1867. Before the churches were built, traveling ministries would visit the settlements and perform the duties of spreading the word of their religion, and performing marriages, baptisms, and burials. These types of records are harder to locate and may only contain basic information.

Census

The census is one of the few official records that records families as a whole. The first Canadian census was in 1666, and over a couple centuries it has seen many changes to the type of questions that were asked, as well as the frequency in which they were done. Starting in 1851, the census occurred every ten years in the east. Manitoba saw its first official census take place in 1870. Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia started in 1881. Every ten years, the government recorded those living in Canada until 1905. With the flood of immigrants to the prairies, the government began taking a census every five years from 1906 to 1946 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Then in 1956, the census date was changed across Canada to be recorded every five years.

The Library and Archives of Canada (LAC) is the repository for the census once it has been released to the public. In 2008, the 1916 census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta was released and made available only on microfilm. The census for 1901, 1906, and 1911 can be found on LAC's website or indexed on AutomatedGenealogy.com. The 1881 census has been indexed through the Family History Library website. Ancestry.com has also added the census records to their Canadian collection, the newest edition being the 1891 census of Canada, indexed with digital images.

With each census there are small variants in the questions asked. Name, age, and/or birthdate, birthplace, sex, relationship, marital status, occupation, and language spoken are common. Additional information that has appeared at different times over the years included parents' place of birth (1891), skin colour (1901), and year of immigration (started in 1906). Early census may record people with disabilities as deaf, dumb, blind, cripple, or feeble.

** Note: The census taker was usually the person with a horse. The ability to read and write was not always considered. Some names can and information given may not be accurate or readable!*

Those requiring a search of Canadian census not yet released or **1940 National Registration Records** can apply through Statistics Canada. The 1940 National Registration was the compulsory registration of all persons in Canada age of 16 years and older between 1940 and 1946. There is a fee for general genealogical searches. If the applicant requires the information for certain reasons the fee may not apply. The information can be released to the person if the request is made by them or if proof is provided that the individual has been deceased for at least 20 years.

During the last two centuries people outside of the government have taken other censuses. These censuses are harder to locate and may not contain a lot of information. In Saskatchewan, the Hudson's Bay Company took a census in 1871 for Prince Albert and 1871/1872 for the forts in Portage La Loche, Green Lake, Lac du Brochet, Norway House, Rapid River, and Deer Lake. These recorded the heads of house or the employees of the fort. A census of residents was required to be submitted when a community was applying for status as a village or town. These censuses are available through the Saskatchewan Archives Board for places within Saskatchewan. The ages are removed before viewing due to the *Privacy Act*.

Restricted censuses for Indian Reserves can also be found in the Library and Archives of Canada collection. To view these, one must apply through the *Freedom of Information Act*.

Legislation was passed to allow the Canadian census to be released after 92 years to the public. The 2006 census contained a new question that allowed for the individual to decide if they wanted their information released in 92 years. Of the 31.6 million people who were counted on the census only 55.58% (17.5 million people) answered YES to the release of their information in 92 years. When the 2006 census is released in 2098, 14.1 million people will be missing. This has significant ramifications for future genealogists and historians. This form can be sent into Statistics Canada to have your individual answer changed to allow for the release of information in 92 years.

How and Where to Access Canadian Census Documents and Records

The census can be accessed through local libraries, archives, and genealogy societies. Library and Archives of Canada, Automatedgenealogy.com, and Ancestry.com have images, indexes, or microfilm information.

Censuses of Canada 1665 to 1871 – Electronic Version

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/98-187-x/98-187-x2000001-eng.htm>

Census databases

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/Pages/census.aspx>

For the Application and Authorization for a Search of Census and 1940 National Registration Records see Index B.

Cemeteries and Funeral Homes

Cemeteries and funeral homes should be considered sources of genealogical information because of the treasure trove of knowledge that can be learned from their records. Headstones, if they exist for our ancestors, may give limited information such as full names, spouses, children, birth, marriage, and death dates. Locating the cemetery records may give you more insight. Genealogical societies have been recording the information from cemeteries for many decades because of the significance of what can be found. It is also a means of preserving history before time, nature, or people take their toll on the headstones. In more recent years, cemetery information and pictures have begun to appear online to assist genealogists.

Since there is not one depository for cemetery records, one must start by determining the type of cemetery. Cemeteries are generally located on church grounds, within a municipality or a community. For a cemetery located on church grounds, you would contact the church or diocese office for the information. If it is within a municipality, start by contacting the municipality office. If they do not have the records, they should be able to direct you to who does. In Saskatchewan, committees of local area farmers have formed to maintain the small country cemeteries. If a cemetery is part of a community or village, town, or city office will retain the records in their holdings.

There is no legislation in place to protect the records from funeral homes. What happens with the records depends on the owner of the business. Some records may be passed to the new owners or they may be destroyed when the business is sold. Few funeral homes have retained their earlier records; depending on the owner, most only have the records since they took it over. The information found in the records may give name of the deceased, date of death and place, date and place of burial, spouse, parents, next of kin, occupation, age, birthdate and place, or religion. Funeral homes are places of business and can often be too busy to answer requests. Some funeral homes may charge fees to look up information or may refuse to release information under the Privacy Act. Be sure to explain why you are making the request and what you are looking for.

Many cemetery maps available and indexed but you may have to make your own. See the following two pages for examples.

Example of Cemetery with Rows:

Gabriel Lafournaise
B. 25 May 1880
D. 1 June 1880

Caroline Okenekeke
15 Days
D. 21 June 1880
C. of Marie

Smith Emelke
8 Years
D. 21 June 1880
C O André/
Marguerite
Deschamps

Joseph Dumont
B. 3 March 1872
D. 3 March 1872
So Isidore
Judele Parenteau

Mary Jane Thomas
4 Mos
D. 7 July 1872
D O Charles
Thomas

Francis Dumont
2 Mos
D. 9 Aug 1872
So Vital
Velma Ledoux

Priscilla Poitras
2 years
D O Ingnace
Anaslharie Falcon
D. 19 Aug 1872

Seraphine Montour
11 years old
Pascal Montour
D. 19 Aug 1872

Fernie Ferguson
18 Days
D. 29 Nov 1872

Example of Cemetery without Rows:

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Fernie Ferguson
18 Days
D. 29 Nov 1872

Priscilla Poitras
2 years
D O Ingnace
Anaslharie Falcon
D. 19 Aug 1872

Understanding the Internet

With the advancement of technology, the Internet has become an endless stream of information for family historians. Millions of websites with indexes, digitized images, and family trees, are available today aimed at easing the research process and sharing information. Some websites are free while some require you to buy credits to view images or a membership to access their information.

Tips for searching online:

If you find a website you like, be sure to bookmark it so you can come back to it later.

Before buying credits or a membership, can you search their database for hits on the names you are working on? Are there any matches?

Can the information they have on their site be accessed somewhere else for free or less money?

Many websites allow family trees to be uploaded to the site and are open to the public. Others create websites to show and share the information they have gathered on their research. If you find a website that contains information on your family, study it carefully. Does the site list the sources for you to verify the work that has been done? Does the information match up with what you have already found? Can you contact the person? Don't be surprised if you don't find your family tree already online. The Internet is another research tool for family historians, not the quick way to find your completed family tree!

The genealogical community has worked together to learn, to grow, to share, and to gain access to historical records. As a result of the combined efforts of individuals around the world, online networks of communication have developed in the form of message boards and mailing lists. Mailing lists are groups centred around a place or topic where people can subscribe and use email to post messages to the mailing list. Each message that is posted to the list is then sent out to the other members of the list. Message boards have formed on many websites as a means for people to post the families they are working on, new records they have found, or questions they have. Most message boards require the person to register on their website and each post is added to the webpage. It is similar to a mailing list, but email notification is only given if someone replies to your post or if you have subscribed to have emails sent like that of the mailing list.

Using search engines to find information on your family can be challenging. Just typing in someone's name will quite often bring up thousands of websites, and often, the pages that come up first in the site lists will have little to nothing to do with the person you are looking for. For this reason, it is important to use a few tricks to narrow down search results. By adding quotation marks to a name, it will make the search engine look for exactly that name. For example, if you typed in John Doe for your search, the engine will find every page with John in it, and every page with Doe. By adding the quotations around "John Doe", the engine will only find pages with that full name. Genealogy pages often list last names first, so you can also try searching for "Doe, John". If that still doesn't bring up what you're looking for, narrow down your search some more. To do this, try adding the year they were born, or the place of birth outside of the quotations. For example, "Doe, John" 1980, or "Doe, John" 1980, Saskatchewan. If you try variations you will get different results, for example "John Raymond Doe", "Doe, John Raymond", and "Doe, Jack" or "Jack Doe" will each yield different results. (Jack is informally used to replace John in many families). Additionally, you may want to try adding the word "Métis" to your search or the place you suspect the information may have been garnered, such as "Headingly, Manitoba". Keep in mind that you may not find any information at all on the internet and will have to do your research in archives or libraries instead.

A list of helpful websites can be found in Index A.

Definition of Métis

If you are researching your genealogy to confirm your Métis identity, please check with your provincial and federal Métis organizations on their official definitions of who is Métis.

Index A – Genealogy Websites

Just as the places you can visit in person to seek genealogical information change names, locations, and even their existence, so do sources on the internet. In fact, they are likely to change more rapidly than physical spaces. You will find some of the internet links (URLS) provided may not take you to the desired site, however, you can still find the site on your own. For examples, if “www.gdins.org” did not take you to the Gabriel Dumont Institute site, you could use a search engine to find “Gabriel Dumont Institute”. That would take you to the new site, if it exists. In this example, you may only a slight difference in the URL. It may have been decided to change the URL to something similar or with a different ending after the dot. Your success using the internet will improve if you use more refined search techniques and have several alternative strategies when your first attempt fails to get you where you want. We also recommend you record the new URL in this manual so you will have it handy when you come back to it.

Calendar Tool for Years 1800 to 2050

http://3webooks.com/webooks3/cals1800_2050/caldrs1800_2050.html

Canada GenWeb Project

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~canwgv/>

Canadian Genealogy and History Links

<http://www.islandnet.com/~cghl/>

CanGenealogy.com – Metis Genealogy Sources

<http://www.cangenealogy.com/metis.html>

Family Names and Nicknames in Colonial Québec

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~unclefred/DitNames.html>

Genealogy Guide - Getting Started

<http://www.genealogy-guide.org.uk/getting-started.html>

Halfbreed Scrip

<http://www.maquah.net/Historical/HalfbreedScrip/index.html>

Hudson's Bay Company Archives

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/index.html>

Manitoba Genealogical Society

<http://www.mbgenealogy.com/>

Métis Round Prairie Cemetery

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~sksaskat/cemetery/RoundPrairie.html>

Métis Scrip Records – ArchiviaNet – Library and Archives Canada

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/aboriginal-heritage/metis/metis-scrip-records/Pages/introduction.aspx>

New to Genealogy - Help for Beginners
<http://www.olivetreegenealogy.com/beginner>

Saskatchewan Birth Certificate Information
<http://www.ehealthsask.ca/residents/births/Pages/Order-a-Birth-Certificate.aspx>

Saskatchewan Genealogy Certificate Information
http://genealogy.ehealthsask.ca/vsgs_srch.aspx

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
<http://www.saskgenealogy.com/>

Saskatchewan Homestead Index
<http://www.saskhomesteads.com/>

SCAA - Directory of Archives in Saskatchewan
<http://sain.scaa.sk.ca/collections/index.php;/repository/browse>

The Fur Traders
<http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/nwc/history/09.htm>

The Genealogy Forum: Beginners' Center: Beginner Tool Kit
<http://www.genealogyforum.com/gfaol/beginners/Tool.htm>

The Heritage Centre – The Société Historique de Saint-Boniface
<http://shsb.mb.ca/en>

Yukon Genealogy
<http://www.yukongenealogy.com>

Index B – Applications and Worksheets

Métis Nation—Saskatchewan Citizenship Registry Documents

The process and required documents for Métis citizenship will vary from province to province. You are advised to research the requirements in your area. The example below may be subject to change:

Office of the Métis Nation – Saskatchewan Citizenship Registry
104 - 219 Robin Crescent
Saskatoon, SK
S7L 6M8
Ph (306) 343-8391 Toll Free: 1888-203-6959
Fax (306) 343-8398

Métis Nation - Saskatchewan
GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETION OF APPLICATION

The information you provide on this document is collected under the authority of the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Constitution and the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Citizenship Act. Accordingly, this information is collected for the purpose of registration and any information you provided is protected under the provisions of the Citizenship Act.

Any person may apply to register with the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan by completing the Citizenship Application Form, attaching any of the following information as set out in the Citizenship Act as that information that will verify proof of Métis ancestry.

If the Registrar accepts the application, a Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Citizenship Card will be issued. The card remains the property of the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan and must be returned if requested by the Registrar.

Any citizenship appeal may be forwarded in writing to the Citizenship Appeal Board, along with accompanying documentation, for consideration, subject to final appeal to the Métis Nation Legislative Assembly, the process of which is identified in the Métis Nations - Saskatchewan Citizenship Act. The burden of proof of ancestry rests with the applicant.

The MN - S defines "Métis" as follows: "Métis means a person who self-identifies as Métis, is of historic Métis Nation ancestry, is distinct from other Aboriginal peoples and is accepted by the Métis Nation."

Application forms are available for citizenship on the website and also through the MN-S Regions.

In order to demonstrate citizenship, applicants are required to submit an application form and a combination of the following documents:

- ❖ Census Records
- ❖ Church Records
- ❖ Historic Records
- ❖ Government Records
- ❖ Community Records

IMPORTANT! GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION IS MANDATORY FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE APPLICATION.

Please Note: Your application will be returned if not accompanied by the required documents.

Example Page 1/6

Individual Citizenship Application			
Name of Applicant:		First	Middle Last
Address:		Apt# Street	City Postal Code
Home Ph# ()		E-mail Address	
Maiden Name (if Applicable)		Saskatchewan Health Card Number	Other ID
Birth Date (dd/mm/yyyy)		Place of Birth (City and Province)	Country
Métis Veteran? Please Check one Yes _____ No _____		Métis Local Signature	Gender
MN-S Region/Director Signature		Métis Local Number, Name and Address	
Applicant's Father's full name		Applicant's Mother's full name(maiden name)	
Applicant's Father's date of birth(dd/mm/yyyy)		Applicant's Mother's date of birth (dd/mm/yyyy)	
Applicant's Father's place of birth(city and province)		Applicant's Mother's place of birth(city and province)	
Marital Status (Optional) Please Check One Single _____ Married _____ Common Law _____		Name/s of Spouses or Common Law Partner (Optional) 1. _____ 2. _____	
Applicant's Children (First, Middle and Last Name)	Date of Birth(dd/mm/yyyy)	Place of Birth(City and Province)	Gender
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____	4. _____	4. _____
Citizenship Declaration I, _____ make a statutory declaration that I am a Métis within the meaning of the Constitution of the Métis Nation-Saskatchewan. Further, should I be granted citizenship with the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan, I will respect, and will abide by, all the rules and bylaws of the Métis Nation - Saskatchewan. Signature: _____		Signature for Citizenship Card Please use Black ink only and do not sign outside of the box below. Please press firmly for a clear signature on the Citizenship Card.	



Metis Nation-Saskatchewan
Registry Department

Applicant's Name:

b
b,p

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b= date of Birth
b,p= Birth place
m= date of Marriage
m,p= Marriage Place
d= date of Death
d,p= Death place

**Applying for
Métis Nation- Saskatchewan Citizenship**

It is the responsibility of the applicant to provide their genealogical information and documents to verify that information. The MN-S will assist you where possible and can provide direction in researching the vital statistic records, census information as well as diocese and parish records. The documentation provided must clearly show the connection from generation to the next. The sources from which the document originated must be recorded. A connection to ancestor who received Métis (Half-breed) Scrip or who is recognized as Métis (Half-breed) in Census is required.

Please do not send any original documents. They will not be returned to you

1. Obtain a copy of your **Genealogical birth certificate**. (This is a photocopy of the original registration) This is a record that has both your parent's names on it. The centralized registry must have a copy of this as it is your primary identification.

If you do not have your Genealogical birth certificate:

It can be obtained from the Department of Vital Statistics in the province in which you were born.

Or -

An acceptable alternative, if applicable, is your baptismal or christening record, as this is a record that has your parent's names on it. Certificates may be obtained from the church where you were baptized or christened, or from the Archdiocese of the Church.

2. Obtain a copy of the Genealogical birth certificate of the parent whom you are verifying Métis ancestry through. This is a record with their parent's names on it.

If you do not have your parent's Genealogical birth certificate:

It can be obtained from the Department of Vital Statistics in the province in which they were born.

Or -

An acceptable alternative, if applicable, is their baptismal or christening record.

This may be obtained from the church where they were baptized or christened, or from the Archdiocese of the church.

If your parent is deceased:

As the living next of kin, you are eligible to apply for this information from the above agencies.

3. Please send a copy of your genealogy, which must go back to at least the year 1901. Use the 5-generation pedigree chart included with the application package forms. Include as much information as possible, i.e. birth dates, birthplaces, marriage dates and places, death dates and places. Always use maiden names for women when completing the chart.
4. Provide documentation for these events and sources from where the information was found. Without these specific details the office of the registrar may not be able to verify your genealogy.
5. In addition to your Genealogical birth certificate, please send a copy of your current Saskatchewan Health Card and one piece of photo ID.
6. Sign and date the Indian Register Screening form. Every applicant must submit this form. Please note that even though 16 years is considered an adult for the purposes of the MN-S citizenship card, the legal age of consent is 19 years of age in Saskatchewan and if the applicant is under 19 years of age their Indian Register screening form must be signed by their parent or legal guardian.

IMPORTANT! Please note that the Genealogical Information is mandatory for the completion of the application

**MÉTIS NATION - SASKATCHEWAN
("MN-S")
CONSENT TO CONTRIBUTE PERSONAL INFORMATION AND
HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS**

Personal Information

Personal information is information that identifies you as an individual. It includes not only your name and address, age and gender, but birth date and other personal archival records, records concerning your ancestry, present and past residences.

Information That You Consent To Release by Signing This Form

The information referred to in this consent form are those personal archival records and records concerning your ancestry specifically; if you sign this form these records will be contributed to the MN-S Historical Documents Database, and thus made available to authorized researchers, authorized staff, and authorized citizens of the MN-S. This consent form does not relate to contemporary personal records; by signing this form you DO NOT consent to release information about your birth certificate, or current address.

Purpose for the Disclosure of Personal Information

The MN-S will be using and sharing your information, to the extent necessary, towards historical research in relation to contemporary and historical Métis communities, traditions, and customs. The MN-S has developed a database of historical information concerning the Métis people in Saskatchewan. Your information will be added to this database to be used as required for the preparation of one or more historical reports authorized by the MN-S. These reports may or may not specifically identify you and may be distributed to others such as Provincial and Federal government departments, tribunals, courts, administrative bodies, the media, Métis communities, Provincial and Federal Métis organizations, and/or the public at large.

The use of your personal information for these purposes is self-evident and should be clear. However, if you have any questions about the purpose of the personal information and how it will be used, please call the MN-S head office and ask. In addition to the purposes set forth above, your personal information may be used as follows:

- to trace your ancestry.
- to research and record personal information as necessary for the exercise and preservation of cultural practices and tradition.
- for use in a public report concerning contemporary or historical communities and traditional Métis customs and practices for use as necessary in Court proceedings,
- administrative matters and hearings, and such other purposes and uses as may be required and deemed useful in advancing the cause of Métis Citizens, proving and/or;
- upholding Métis rights and entitlement and/or publicizing Métis issues.

Sharing your Personal Information

If you consent to the use of your Personal Information as stated above, it will be shared, to the extent permitted by law, within the MN-S and/or its successors, genealogy research department, and authorized researchers.

Third Party Information

The information that you provide to us may include the Personal Information of third persons. In many cases, the information you provide may be shared with others as stated above. However, information will not be shared with other parties unless the release of that information is consented to by that third person.

Storage of Personal Information

Your Personal Information will be stored in hard copy and as computer data at the MN-S head office and with authorized researchers as designated by the MN-S

Signature: _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 20____

CONSENT TO RELEASE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Date: _____

Name (please print) _____

I understand the contents of my Métis Nation - Saskatchewan. (MN-S) Citizenship application is confidential. All personal information is protected by The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and may not be released to any individual, body or organization without my written consent.

Check the following:

- I hereby authorize the MN-S Registry to store in hard and/or electronic copy the following contents of my MN-S Citizenship application file:
 - Individual Citizenship Application form;
 - Consent to Release Confidential Information form;
 - 5- Generation Pedigree Chart;
 - Supporting genealogical documentation;
 - Photograph;
 - Signature
 - Correspondence pertaining to my application(s);
 - Application Checklist;
 - Source Log.
- I hereby authorize the MN-S Registry to use my 5-Generation Pedigree Chart and supporting genealogical documentation to assist with compiling genealogical charts for other members of my biological family.
- I hereby authorize the MN-S Registry to use the information contained in my MN-S Citizenship necessary in the preparation of Voters Lists:
- I hereby authorize the MN-S to use the supporting genealogical documentation to assist with research and publications documenting the history of the Métis.
- I hereby authorize the MN-S Registry to contact the Local Métis community in the Region I reside in for the purpose for verification of Métis community membership.
- I understand all information in regard to my application for MN-S citizenship will be retained by the MN-S unless I provide written instructions with my signature to destroy and/or return all information I have submitted.
- I hereby authorize the MN-S Registry to contact me for future surveys or questionnaires.

Signature

Witness

Government of Saskatchewan Department of Health Vital Statistics – Application for Certificate



Government of Saskatchewan
Department of Health
Vital Statistics

APPLICATION FOR
CERTIFICATE

1942 Hamilton Street
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7
Telephone: 306-787-3092
Toll Free 1-800-458-1179 (In Sask Only)
Fax: 306-787-2288

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE COMPLETED Note: Please PRINT your name and address.		PAYMENT METHOD (see reverse side for applicable fees)	
M A I L I N G A D D R E S S	Name		<input type="checkbox"/> Cheque <input type="checkbox"/> Money Order <input type="checkbox"/> Visa <input type="checkbox"/> Mastercard
	Address		Credit card # _____
	City, Province/State, Country		Name on credit card _____
	Postal Code		Expiry date _____ Amount Enclosed/Authorized \$ _____
	Home Number Work Number Certificates will be: <input type="checkbox"/> Picked Up <input type="checkbox"/> Mailed		Signature <u>X</u>
Relationship to Person Named on Certificate(s) Signature of Applicant <u>X</u>		For Office Use Only	
Reason Why Certificate(s) is (are) Required			
NOTE: If application is for the birth certificate of a married person, the surname at birth must be Provided, NOT the surname from marriage.			Date Signed _____

B I R T H	Surname (Give MAIDEN name if certificate is for a Married Woman) Given Name(s)		Sex	Quantity	Size
	Date of Birth Month Day Year	Place of Birth	Saskatchewan		Small (\$20 each) 9.5cm x 6.4 cm
	Surname of Father Given Name(s)				Framing size with Parental Information (\$20 each) 21.6 cm x 17.8 cm
	MAIDEN Surname of Mother Given Name(s)				Certified Photocopy Of Registration (\$25 each) (Long Form)
	For Office Use Only				Genealogical Photocopy (\$25 each)
				Reg. No. _____	Date of Reg. _____

M A R R I A G E	Surname of Groom Given Name(s)		Quantity	Size	
	MAIDEN Surname of Bride Given Name(s)			Small (\$20 each) 9.5cm x 6.4 cm	
	Date of Marriage Month Day Year	Place of Marriage	Saskatchewan		Framing Size (\$20 each) 21.6 cm x 17.8 cm
	For Office Use Only				Certified Photocopy Of Registration (\$25 each)
					Genealogical Photocopy (\$25 each)
				Reg. No. _____	Date of Reg. _____

D E A T H	Surname of Deceased Given Name(s)		Quantity	Size	
	Death Month Day Year	Place of Death	Saskatchewan		Framing Size (\$20 each) 21.6 cm x 17.8 cm
	Residence Prior to Death		Age Sex		Certified Photocopy Of Registration (\$25 each)
	Marital Status		Spouse's MAIDEN Name, if Applicable		Genealogical Photocopy (\$25 each)
	Father – Surname and Given Name(s)		Mother – Maiden Surname and Given Name(s)		
For Office Use Only				Reg. No. _____	Date of Reg. _____

See Reverse Side for Instructions and Applicable Fees
Bilingual Forms Available Upon Request

V.S.14

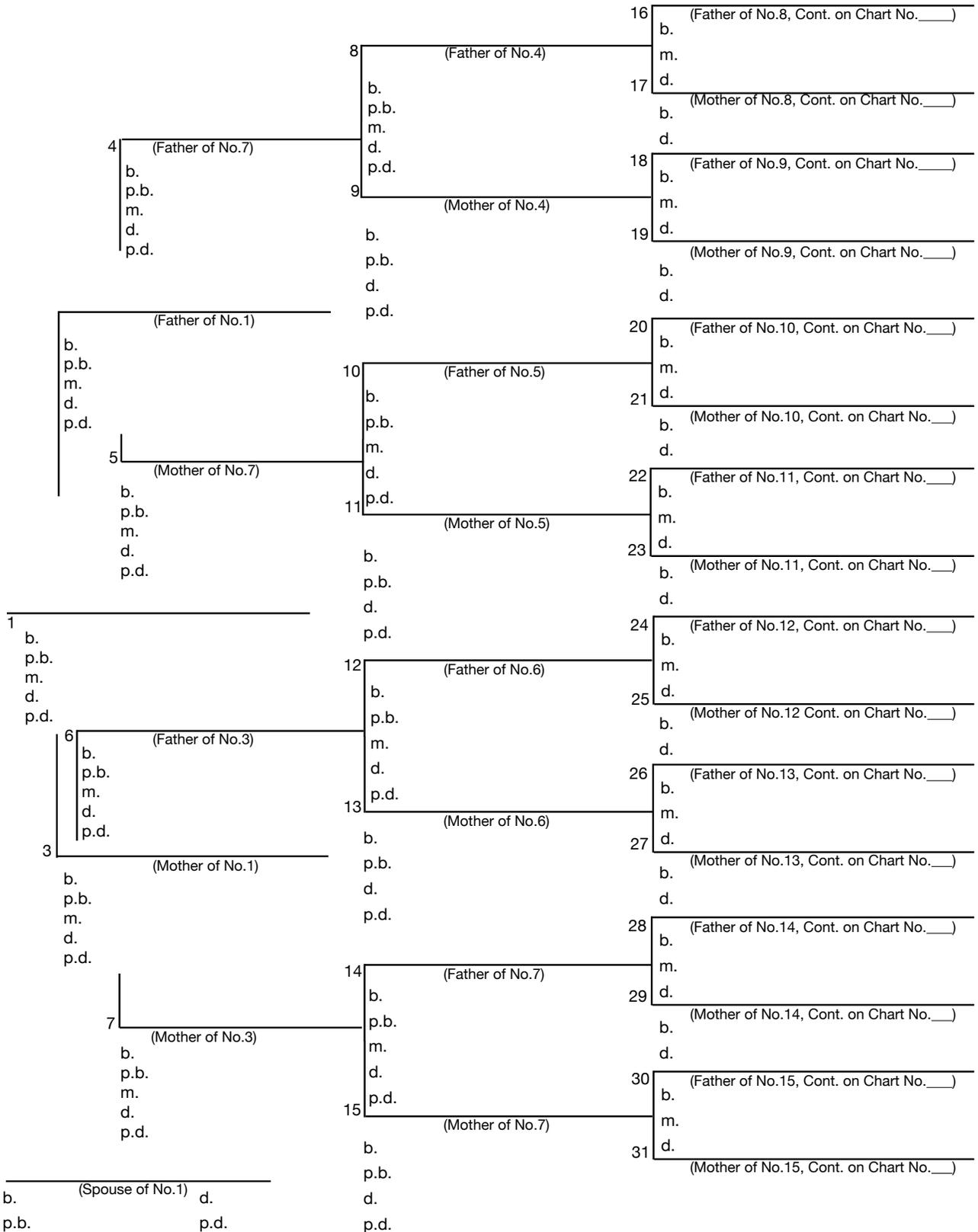
Example

Ancestor Chart Worksheet

Ancestor Chart No. _____

Name of Compiler _____
 Address _____
 City, Province _____
 Date _____

Person No.1 on this chart is the same person as No. ____ on Chart No. ____
 b. Date of Birth p.b. Place of Birth m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death p.d. Place of Death

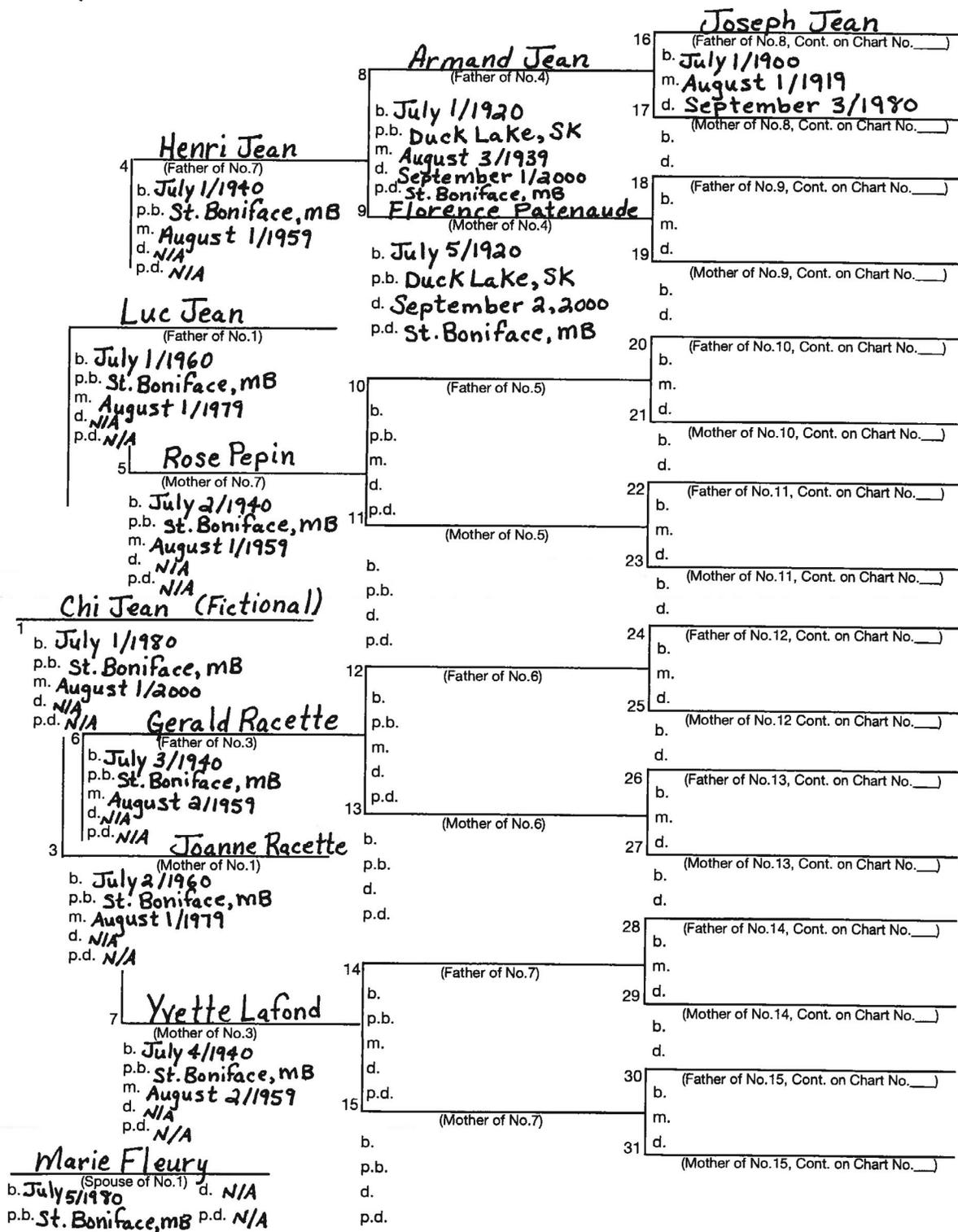


Ancestor Chart Worksheet - Example

Ancestor Chart No. 1

Name of Compiler Chi - Jean
 Address 123 Metis Street
 City, Province Saskatoon, SK
 Date September 1/2009

Person No.1 on this chart is the same person as No. _____ on Chart No. _____
 b. Date of Birth p.b. Place of Birth m. Date of Marriage
 d. Date of Death p.d. Place of Death





**Application and Authorization
for a Search of Census and
1940 National Registration Records**



General Information

The Census Pension Searches Program was set up to provide proof of age or length of residence in Canada from historic census records and the 1940 National Registration Records. Only the person named in the record can have access to the information it contains, or the legal representative of a minor, dependent adult or deceased person, but only to administer or settle the affairs of the estate of that person (see **Search Authorization** below). This application must be completed for authorization to search and release your personal and confidential information as recorded in these records.

Results of a successful search will be furnished in the form of a certified transcript of the information found in the original records. There is no charge for this service. Please note that Statistics Canada does not issue birth certificates; this is the responsibility of registrars of vital statistics in each of the provinces. However, the certified transcript provided is usually acceptable evidence of proof of age and place of birth.

Instructions

The **success** of a search is dependent upon the information provided. Therefore, please be as **accurate** and **complete** as possible when completing this form. Information on specific place of residence is very important.

Search Authorization

In general, the signature should correspond to the name shown on the line "Full name of person whose Census records and/ or 1940 National Registration Records are requested" (page 2 – Search Reference Information). The exceptions are as follows:

Dependent Adults/Minors

Information relating to dependent adults and minors may be obtained upon the written request of their legal representative. In the case of dependent adults, the request must be supported by a certified copy of the court order naming such legal representative.

Deceased Persons

Information regarding deceased persons may be obtained upon the written request of the persons authorized by law to administer the estate of that person, **but only for the purposes of such administration**. A copy of the letters of administration or other proof of estate administration and a certified copy of the death certificate must be provided.

Reason(s) for Requesting Information

This information is required to assist us in determining which records would best suit your needs. Please indicate appropriate requirements.

Proof of age Relationship Proof of residence Citizenship

Please supply a brief explanation of reason(s) for requesting a search:

Privacy Act

The information you provide on this application form is protected by the provisions of the *Privacy Act*. It is stored in Personal Information Bank STC-P-PU-012.

Return Address

Completed application forms or requests for additional copies are to be sent to:

Statistics Canada
Census Microfilm and Pension Search Sub-unit
B1E-34, Jean Talon Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6
Facsimile: (613) 951-4574

Inquiries

For further information on the Census Pension Searches Program, please call this number: (613) 951-9483.

Français au verso

Search Reference Information (Please read all instructions on cover page.)

Full name of person whose Census records and/or 1940 National Registration records are requested (provide any name changes or nicknames)			Date of birth		
Given name	Surname	Maiden name	Day	Month	Year
Place of birth (municipality, province or territory)		Country of birth (other than Canada)		Year of immigration	
Full name of father	Full name of mother	Mother's maiden name	Full name of step-parents or foster parents		
Given names of all brothers and sisters					
First marriage: full name of spouse	Date of marriage Day Month Year		Second marriage: full name of spouse	Date of marriage Day Month Year	
Given names of all your children					

Place of residence (In order to successfully process a request for information, we require detailed address information, e.g. house number with street names.)

Census Year	City, town, village, township range and meridian	Street name and house number (or the names of cross streets)	Province or territory	Full names of persons with whom you were living
June 1, 1911				
June 1, 1921				
June 1, 1931				
June 2, 1941				
June 1, 1951				
June 1, 1956				
June 1, 1961				
June 1, 1966				
June 1, 1971				
June 1, 1976				
June 3, 1981				
June 3, 1986				

Note: Continue only if a resident of the Prairie provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta) in the following years.

June 24, 1906				
June 1, 1916				
June 1, 1926				
June 1, 1936				
June 1, 1946				

1940 National Registration Records

Note: Only persons 16 years of age or older in the period 1940 to 1946 were requested to complete this registration.

National Registration	City, town, village, township range and meridian (1940 address)	Province or territory
1940-1946		

Name and address of applicant

Name	Address	Area code	Telephone No.
City	Province or territory	Postal Code	

Search Authorization (must be signed)

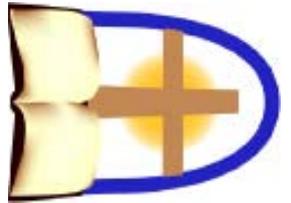
I hereby authorize a search of my census records and 1940 National Registration Records with the results to be forwarded to the address shown below.

Signature _____ Date _____

Name	Address
City	Province or territory
Postal Code	

8-4600-21

Examples of Birth and Marriage Certificates

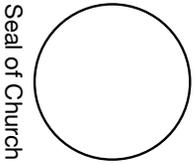


Go, therefore, and make disciples of all the nations. Baptize them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.
 Matt. 28-19

The Holy Sacrament of Baptism

This is to Certify

That _____
 Child of _____
 and _____
 born in _____ on (M/D/Y) _____
 was Baptized on (M/D/Y) _____
 in the church of _____, _____ City _____
 according to the Rite of the Roman Catholic Church
 Prov. _____
 By Rev. _____
 Sponsors were _____
 and _____
 as recorded in the Baptismal Register of this church.



Seal of Church

 Pastor

 Parish

 Address

Date _____ Diocese of _____

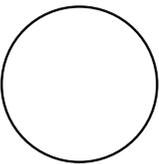


For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh.
 Eph. 5:31

The Holy Sacrament of Matrimony

This is to Certify

That _____
 and _____
 were lawfully united in the Holy Bonds of Matrimony
 on (M/D/Y) _____ according to the Rite of the Roman Catholic
 Church and in conformity with the laws of the Province of _____
 in the Church of _____, _____ City _____
 the Rev. _____ officiating in the
 presence of _____
 and _____
 witnesses as recorded in the Marriage Register of this church.



Seal of Church

 Pastor

 Parish

Date _____ Diocese of _____

Index C – Archives, Libraries, Museums, and Genealogical Societies

Canada

Library and Archives Canada – <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/index-e.html>

Ontario

Archives of Ontario – <http://www.archives.gov.on.ca/>

Ontario Genealogical Society – <http://ogs.on.ca/>

Manitoba

Archives of Manitoba – <http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/>

Hudson's Bay Company Archives – <http://www.gov.mb.ca/chc/archives/hbca/>

The Société historique de Saint-Boniface – <http://shsb.mb.ca/en>

The Manitoba Genealogical Society – <http://www.mbgenealogy.com/>

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan Archives Board – <http://www.saskarchives.com/>

The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society – <http://www.saskgenealogy.com/>

The University of Saskatchewan – <http://www.usask.ca/>

Métis Nation—Saskatchewan Genealogy Resource Centre – <http://metisnation.sk.com/>

Alberta

The Alberta Genealogical Society – <http://abgensoc.ca/>

The Alberta Family History Society – <http://www.afhs.ab.ca/>

Glenbow Museum – <http://www.glenbow.org/collections/search/>

British Columbia

British Columbia Archives – <http://search-bcarchives.royalbcmuseum.bc.ca/>

British Columbia Genealogical Society – <http://www.bcgcs.ca/>

United States of America

National Archives – <http://www.archives.gov/>

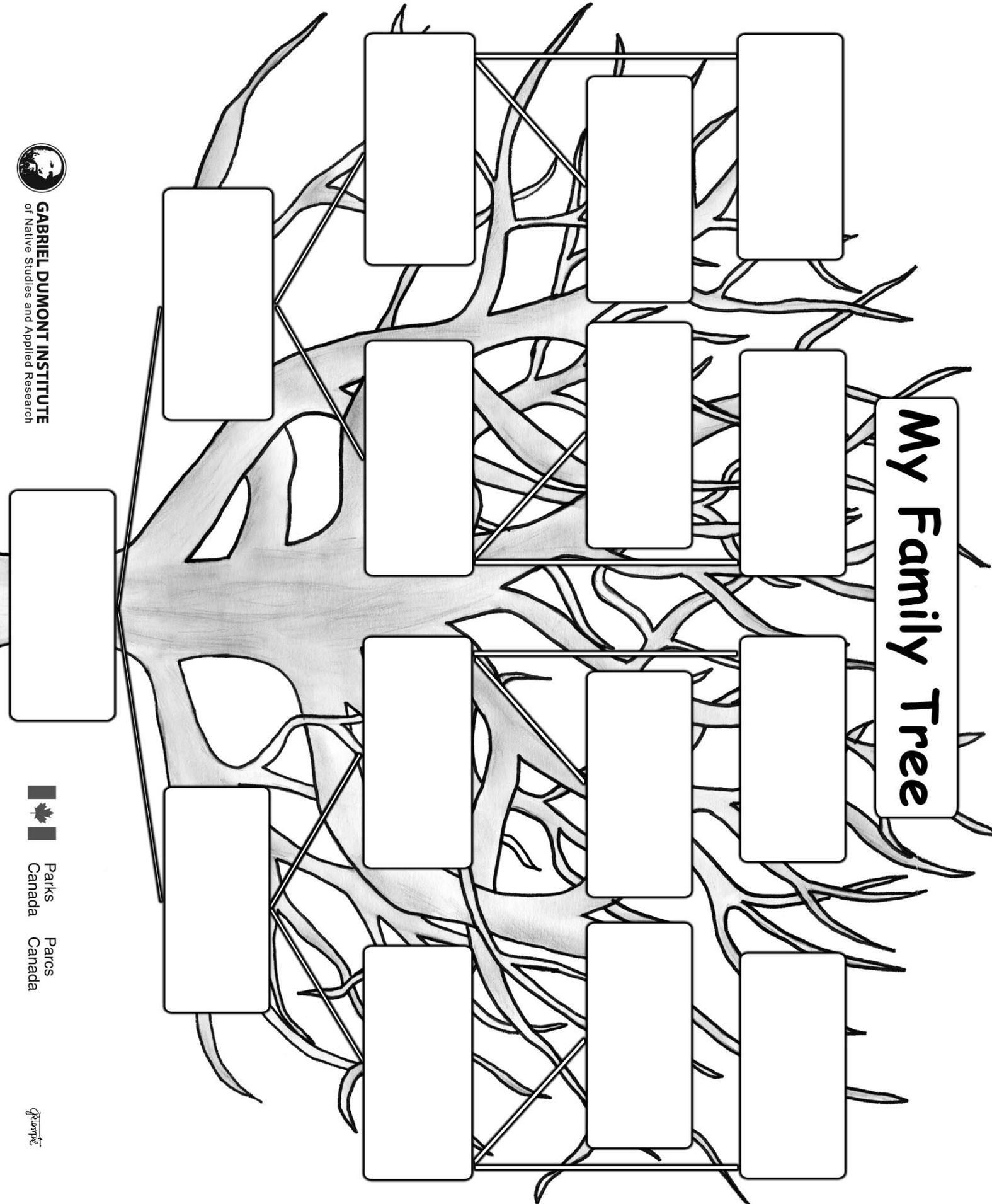
About the Author

Rose Fleury was born Rose Gariepy in the MacDowall area of Saskatchewan on November 26, 1926. She lived on a homestead north of Duck Lake until she was seventeen and attended school in Duck Lake. While in school she learned to read and write and developed a keen interest in history. She received an equally valuable education at home where her Grandmother recounted stories relating to travelling, work and local and extended families. Underpinning her stories was the reminder to “never forget where you come from or who you are. Listen to your Elders.”

“I’ve always heard the heed to work. It is through that work that my own life history was created. I worked a trapline in my youth. I got married at age 21 to Ernest Fleury. I’ve kept track of my life in journals. I have recorded deaths, births and weddings and the current happenings of the day. Unfortunately, my early journals were lost when our house burned in 1960. In 1967 I broke my leg and was confined to a wheel chair. That is when I started my genealogy research, starting with the Gariepy ancestors and then the Fleurys. We are also related to the Parenteau and Lafond families. Some years later, I broke my hip and left leg, and there I was in a wheel chair again for 2 ½ years. So that is when I found the time to put my research together into a family history. Now I am 83 and have a genealogy centre at Batoche National Historic Site. It’s disheartening that a lot of people don’t know who their ancestors are beyond three generations. Some of them are at a loss to find about their ancestors. This is why I am putting my whole heart into this project. It’s important for our people to know where they came from, how we traveled, where our ancestral homes were, what kind of work was done to provide our food, shelter and clothing. This history and our stories and entertainment are the backbone of our culture. I am dedicating my history books to all our lost people who are still in limbo as they research the history of their ancestors and cultural background. I feel grateful that the community has put so much value on my genealogical work. I wish everyone the best as they do their research.”

Rose's latest achievement was being chosen as an Olympic torch bearer during its pass through her home community of Duck Lake. "It was a great honour to be selected as the Olympic Torch Bearer for my community". Her tenacity and commitment is not unlike that of many of the athletes participating in the games that make personal sacrifices and dedicate their time and energy in pursuit of a goal few have the resolve to achieve. Rose's work in compiling statistics on Métis genealogy has created a legacy of Métis history which will enable thousands of Métis to trace their ancestry.

My Family Tree



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