

Saskatchewan **GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

VOLUME 43 NUMBER 1

MARCH 2012

BULLETIN



Documenting Grandfather's Life

Somewhere in Saskatchewan

Getting to Know Great Aunt Marianna

Helping you research your family history around the world.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

SGS Library & Office
PO Box 1894
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3E1

110 - 1514 11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 0H2
Telephone: (306) 780-9207
Fax: (306) 780-3615

Library & Research Room Hours
Monday to Saturday from 10:00 am - 4:30 pm

SGS Web Site: <http://www.saskgenealogy.com>

E-mail: saskgenealogy@sasktel.net

Correspondence should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope.

2011/2012 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E-mail: sgs.board@sasktel.net

PRESIDENT: Verna Thompson, Eston

PAST PRESIDENT: Charles Alton,
Briercrest

DIRECTORS

Joyce Carlson, Ceylon
Barb Tait, Regina
Beverley Gutenberg, Saskatoon
Rene Stock, Saskatoon
Dolores Ast, Regina

SGS STAFF

Executive Director: Linda
Dunsmore-Porter
Librarian: Megan Ashcroft
Executive Assistant: Lisa Warren
Office Assistant: Vacant

SGS VOLUNTEER CO-ORDINATORS

Cemetery: Vacant
SRI: Vacant
SHRD Coord. Vacant
Newspaper Coord. Bev Weston
Education Coordinator Chris Krismer
Volunteer Coordinator: Diane Anderson
Education Coordinator Chris Krismer

Mission Statement: The SGS is a volunteer provincial heritage organization whose purpose is to promote and develop the study, research, and preservation of Genealogy and Family History.

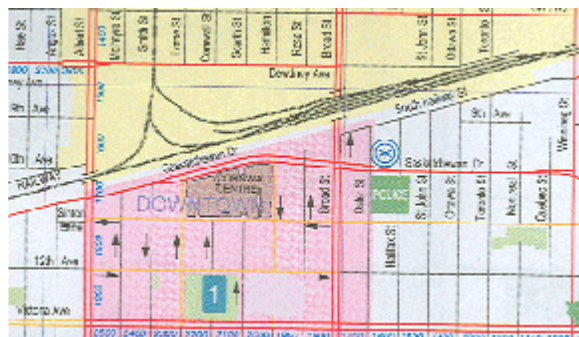
The objectives and goals of Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Inc. (SGS) shall be as outlined in the Society Bylaws (1997).

1. Education - Provide encouragement and instruction in scientific and ethical research methods.
2. Preservation, Conservation and Collection - Preserve, conserve and collect materials relevant to the study of genealogy and family history.
3. Resources - Develop and maintain SGS's human and financial resources.
4. Promotion - Promote and foster the study of genealogy and family history.

Membership for the current calendar year are \$40.00 Regular family, \$50.00 Value-Added, \$25.00 Regular Student (up to age 22), \$30.00 Value-Added Student (up to age 22).

Donations to the SGS may be used
as a charitable tax deduction.

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



(NW corner of 11th Avenue and St. John Street)





Journal of the
Saskatchewan
Genealogical Society Inc.

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
PO Box 1894
Regina SK S4P 3E1

ISSN 0048 9182

Volume 43 Number 1
March 2012

The **BULLETIN** is published quarterly. All submitted material will be considered for publication; however the Editor has the option of editing, reserving or rejecting any submission. Manuscripts must be fully referenced and carry the writers signature. Please advise the Editor if the material has previously appeared in another publication.

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

Neither the Editor nor SGS are responsible for errors of fact, nor the opinions expressed by the contributors to the *Bulletin*.

Queries of reasonable length are published gratis. Non-members may submit queries up to 60 words in length. There is a fee of five (\$5.00) dollars to receive a copy of the entry.

Articles published in the *Bulletin* may be reprinted freely, except for copyright material from another source. A credit line and a copy of the publication containing the material are requested. Disk copy of article is greatly appreciated, and will be returned after publishing.

Membership is for the current calendar year at \$40.00 Regular family, \$50.00 Value-Added, \$25.00 Regular Student (up to age 22), \$30.00 Value-Added Student (up to age 22) or \$12 per issue.

Contents

President's Letter	2
Editor's Notes	3
Documenting Grandfather's Life	4
Somewhere in Saskatchewan	9
The Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe	11
The Log House & Home Life From the Journal of Hubert Porter	12
SGS News	
From the Office	i
SGS Library Hours	ii
Library Closures	ii
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society 2011 Raffle Winners	iv
Saskatchewan Archives Evening Hours	iv
SGS Annual General Meeting	vi
SGS Volunteer Opportunities	vii
News & Notes	viii
SGS Library	xii
Zichydorf Village Association	xiv
Cemetery Program.....	xvi
SGS Branches: Contacts & Meetings	xvii
SGS Research Policies	xix
Getting to Know Great Aunt Marianna	13
Birth, Marriage and Death Records in Saskatchewan	15
From the Archives ... The Odessa Files	17
The Golden Bistritz:	23

*Deadline for the next issue of the
Bulletin is April 15, 2012.
Materials received after this date
will be held over until the next issue.*

President's Letter

BY: VERNA THOMPSON



There's a proverb that says "Life happens when you're making other plans."

That was certainly the case around our house last year.

I had a very busy time from March to the end of August as a census crew leader, then had a major consulting project to complete which took till the end of October, then a major fund raising event for our museum in mid-November. As Christmas approached, I had one more item on my list, the Christmas dinner theatre which I have directed for the past several years. Get through that and I'll be clear, I thought.

Then, on the 22nd of November we had a call from our daughter in Edmonton: she had fallen on the ice and broken her leg in three places. This just before our major weekend when we have a guest director have a look at our play. There was a lot of delegating and phone calls to find cat sitters, and we were off to Alberta.

To make a long story short, the play happened and was a success, the daughter was with us for six weeks alternating between using a wheelchair and hobbling with a walker, and is now back home and at work, albeit with a walking cast and I was reminded that sometimes powers outside of ourselves take over and we have to ride with it and make the best of it.

With my daughter home and needing my help I wasn't out and about as much as I usually am. I took the opportunity to tackle the huge backlog of filing of family history papers and certificates. I found letters I meant to answer, certificates to order and look-ups I'd forgotten I'd made. The file basket is now empty – well, almost to be truthful – and so far I've kept to my resolution to spend at least half an hour a day working on family history.

Some days it may be filing, some days reading a genealogy magazine, some days trying out new websites or putting names to faces in photos. I've even found time to document my grandfather's life and write an article about it. There are more articles on the list.

Every year in December and January I succumb to the lure of magazines with articles about getting organized. The reality is, however much you may read about it, the only way to get organized is to knuckle down and do it.

It feels good to have the almost empty file basket. If I have a wish for other genealogists in 2012 it is that they have the same satisfaction.

Annual meeting/Mini conference

Part of the satisfaction of genealogy and family history is having the opportunity to share our findings with others of like mind.

On April 28, the SGS will be holding its annual meeting and mini conference in Regina. I would urge as many as possible to attend the event to interact with other members and to support your organization, the board and the executive director and central office staff.

One item on the agenda will be the election of new board members. Bev Gutenberg of Saskatoon is the nominations chair and I know would be delighted to hear from you if you would like to serve on the board.

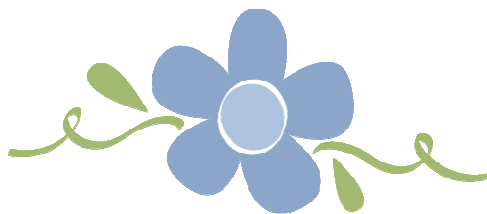
The SGS operates under the Carver model of governance in which there is strict separation of powers. The board is a policy board, setting policies and directions for the organization while the executive director is in charge of operations.

For those of us used to being hands-on board members as we are in many organizations, particularly in our smaller communities, this can be a bit daunting at first. As with anything new there is a learning curve, but the thing to remember is, the system works.

The SGS is facing the challenge of serving a large community of genealogists, some of whom want to be members, others who want only access to the research services and resources the

organization can provide. As we enter 2012 and beyond, we need a strong board with innovative ideas. I hope members will seriously consider putting their names forward to serve the SGS and the wider genealogy community, and to take satisfaction from doing so.

* * *



Editor's Notes

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE- PORTER
Executive Director



Welcome to spring and our first issue of 2012. I find that this time of year I begin to get out the “seed” books, purchase gardening magazine and also begin planning my genealogy adventures for the summer. After spending the winter organizing and analyzing last summer’s research...it’s time to regroup and head out again this summer. I hope you will all have a fun and successful summer.

You will find many new resources at the SGS Library and Research Room, as well as new issues of your favourite journals. We hope you will take the opportunity to pop around and see what’s new.

Sometime ago we introduced “From the Archives...” which is a re-publication of some of the most interesting and still relevant articles from earlier *Bulletins*. We have decided to make this a permanent feature which we hope you will enjoy.

We continue to look for contributions to the *Bulletin*. We are looking for in-depth features on research, stories of personal research and serendipitous discoveries. We are looking for snippets of information on research successes, useful websites, and new resource discoveries. We consider all contributions for inclusion in the *Bulletin*. We hope you will join us in making our journal an outstanding genealogical resource.

Wishing you all a great spring and look forward to hearing about your genealogical adventures.

* * *

Documenting Grandfather's Life

BY: VERNA MURRAY THOMPSON

*Even when you know the details of a person's life,
finding him in the official record is often not easy.*

I was in my 20s when my maternal grandfather died, and I well knew the salient points about his life.

Vernon Herschell Jones was born in Caergwrle, North Wales, on 11 March 1882, to the Rev. John Morgan Jones, a Congregational minister, and his wife, Laura Philipps of the Philipps family of Carmarthen.

He attended Caterham School in Surrey near London which was founded in 1811 at Lewisham by the Rev. John Townsend to provide a boarding education for the sons of Congregational ministers. It was moved to its present site in 1890, three years before Vernon Herschell became a boarder.

Following his time at Caterham, he went up to the University of London to study Latin and Greek but this education was cut short when the lawyer handling the family funds absconded leaving only enough money to educate one of the three sons in the family; Grandfather deemed that his oldest brother, David Morgan Jones, who was studying to be a doctor, should continue his education and he set off for Canada, persuading his younger brother, Sydney, who had been sent to bring him home, to accompany him on the Canadian adventure.

Grandfather eventually settled in Fort William, Ont. (now Thunder Bay). He returned to Wales for a visit where he met the sister of his brother David's wife and persuaded her (Mai Ethel Tyler of London, England, daughter of James Tyler, wholesale meat salesman and Jean Anderson Brown) to follow him to Canada and marry him, which she did, against the wishes of her family.

They were married in Montreal when she got off the ship, and lived in Fort William (Thunder Bay) all of their married life, raising five children. He died there on 13 September 1970 of stomach cancer at the age of 88.

Family Stories

According to family stories, Grandfather was born in a castle in Wales. He heard my mother telling this story one time and corrected her, saying that he played in a castle as a boy.

He came to Canada in 1905 and joined a harvest train, working in Saskatchewan for a time, possibly in the Moosomin area.

He returned to Caergwrle in 1910 where he met my grandmother and persuaded her to follow him back to Canada. They were married in Montreal when she got off the ship.

Birth, Marriage, Death

While I had these facts, I did not have any paper trail to document Grandfather's life. My search for a paper trail began in the 1970s when I acquired his birth certificate which confirmed that he was indeed born on 11 March 1882, at Lakefield House in Caergwrle, the family home and was indeed the son of John Morgan Jones, Congregational Minister and Laura Jones, formerly Philipps.

I also had details of his death as provided by the Office of the Registrar General for Ontario confirming the 13 September 1970 date at Thunder Bay. I also have a copy of the Physician's Statement submitted to The Prudential Insurance Company of America certifying his death from "carcinoma of stomach, 6 month (sic).

At the time I was gathering these certificates, I did not find a marriage certificate but I did have first hand information from Grandfather that, when Grandmother landed in Montreal on the morning of 30 July 1910, they tramped the streets until about 6:00 in the evening looking for someone to marry them. They finally found a retired Presbyterian minister who performed the ceremony. There the matter would lie for some years.

Grandfather's Castle

In the 1970s, I took my first trip to Britain and Caergwrle was one of the places on my list to visit. I wanted to see Grandfather's castle as I had come to think of it. Caergwrle is a village in the Welsh county of Flintshire about seven miles from Wrexham which is the largest town in North Wales. I drove down the main street, took a sharp turn and up the hill to the castle. Or what was left of it.

This was a good example of a family story with a grain of truth. The actual castle is known to have been in ruins in 1307 and was also so described in the late 16th century. So, what grandfather actually played in were the ruins of a castle. No matter, the ruins are in themselves spectacular, particularly to someone from the "colonies" on her first trip to Britain, and the broken battlements provide a view right down into the village.

On that trip I also confirmed Grandfather's attendance at Caterham School where he was a pupil from 1893-1898. Although I have a certificate from London University, I have yet to find documentation about his time there.

And, the family in Britain verified the story about the solicitor absconding with the family funds.

Census Searches

Busy with other things, the documentation of Grandfather's life was put on hold until late last year when I returned to the task. The advent of so many on-line records would, I thought, make my task easy.

I began with census searches, As he was born in 1882, the first British census he would appear on would be that for 1891. I logged into Ancestry.com and put in his details. Nothing. The rest of the family – father, mother, younger brother, sister and (surprise) maternal grandmother, were where they should have been at Lakefield House. Alas, Vernon was nowhere to be found. I tried various search methods, always coming up blank.

For my birthday, my family gave me a membership in find my past and the first name I entered was Grandfather's. And there he was, Vernon H. Jones, aged 8, a boarder at the Holt Academy (Holt is another town near Wrexham).

I took down the coordinates and entered them in Ancestry.com and lo and behold there was grandfather – Vernon Hjoaes!

I have yet to find Grandfather in the 1901 census. I have no idea under what name he may be hiding this time.

I know he was in Fort William, Ont. In 1911, along with his wife, Mai and daughter Doreen, my mother. Until this past week, I was unable to find him, however. After trying other sources, I did an extensive search on Ancestry.ca and found – Varnon James with his wife May James and daughter Darien James living at 348 North Marks Street in Fort William. At last.

Marriage Record

The next step was to find a record of marriage and here, using information from an SGS seminar of a couple of years ago, I turned to the Drouin Collection which is indexed on Ancestry.ca.

The Drouin Collection is, according to the Ancestry website, “the most comprehensive collection of French-Canadian and Quebec historical records in existence, spanning 346 years from 1621 to 1967.” Joseph Drouin founded the Drouin Genealogical Institute in 1899 and began a publishing project based on vital records he had collected. “The collection includes 17 million baptism, marriage and burial records and also a compilation of church records from all denominations in Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and various New England states.” A majority of the collection is in the French language though some records are in English.

The first record of interest I came across was for a Jones-Taylor marriage which looked promising but was not the correct one. The second I looked at was a Jones-Oyler entry. This was a eureka moment – there were my grandparents – Weenow Heeschell Jones and Mai Oyler, married 30 July 1910 by one David Lang at the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, Quebec. Poor Grandfather, if he only knew how many ways his name has been misspelled in data bases not to mention certain official records.

Passenger Lists

I have been unable to find Grandfather on the 1905 passenger lists as family stories said I should. His 1911 census entry gives 1902 as his date of coming to Canada but I have not been able to find him on any existing lists for that year. However, his 1940 National Registration entry gives a 1903 date and I have indeed found a V. Jones born “about 1882” who arrived in Halifax on 28 March 1903 having sailed from Liverpool, England on the Bavarian, a ship belonging to the Allan Line. Is this Grandfather? Possibly. The entry is difficult to read and for the moment I am cautiously taking it as being him.

I found a further entry which I am sure is him, Vernon Jones arriving in Quebec from Liverpool on 10 September 1909 on the ship Victoria. He is listed as a returning Canadian bound for Fort William. This means that Grandmother Mai did not follow him for 10 months. This raises more questions: did she agree to marry him when they were together in Wales; did it take him months of correspondence to convince her, or for her to overcome the objections of her family? There must have been correspondence

which alas no longer exists, and this aspect of their relationship was never discussed, at least not in my hearing.

Other Records

In my search to document Grandfather's life, I came across other useful sources such as his 1940 National Registration entry and a 1917 form requesting a permit to leave Canada for one week to travel to the U.S.A. on business. This document, completed in his own handwriting, states that he had been resident in Fort William for 10 years, i.e. from 1907.

I used a copy of his father's obituary, obtained from the National Library of Wales, to determine that family story to the contrary; the meeting of Grandfather with his future wife did not take place in Caergwrle. Indeed, I doubt that my grandmother was ever in Caergwrle. According to the obituary of the Rev. John Morgan Jones, he retired from the Caergwrle Chapel in 1899 and from 1905 to 1912 "laboured successfully" at the English church at Blackwood, Monmouthshire in south Wales. This is where the meeting would have taken place.

I conducted a search through Fort William (Thunder Bay) directories from 1911, the first one available, tracing his employment history and places of residence to 1947. This is a task to be completed on my next trip to Thunder Bay. This search confirmed the 1911 census Marks Street address.

I have also collected a number of photos of Grandfather and Grandmother as well as Fort William and area post cards from the appropriate time periods.

Things to be done

1. Finish directory research in Thunder Bay.
2. Check Fort William (Thunder Bay) newspapers for items of interest for background.
3. Check relevant Welsh paper(s) to see if there is anything relating to the absconding lawyer.
4. Find Grandfather on the 1901 census and also the 1906 census of Western Canada, based on the harvest excursion story.

Conclusions

1. In documenting a person's life, it is necessary to use a number of different sources. This allows for cross-checking and verification (or not) of facts.
2. Remember the adage about family stories: don't take them at face value though there may be a basis in fact they have likely been embellished with the telling.
3. Be creative. If you can't find your relative under the name you think he should be listed, try variations and wild cards, although I doubt this would have helped me with my 1891 Hjoaes entry.
4. Sometimes you just have to take a chance, i.e. my Jones-Oyler marriage and the 1911 census Varnon James entries.
5. Try alternate sources. If one source, e.g. Ancestry, doesn't give you what you need, try another, e.g. find my past.
6. Be persistent. Information is being added to the internet all the time. If what you need isn't there today it might be tomorrow or a week or month from now. Keep trying.

7. Don't stop at an index entry. Always go to the original as it will very likely have more information that will confirm (or not) your find.
8. Keep a record of your searches and their results, positive and negative so you'll know where you've been and where you need to go.
9. Realize that sometimes, no matter how badly you may want to know something, the information will not be available.

ADDENDUM

More lessons learned: think outside the box and share your findings.

I recently shared this article with a cousin in England. Within a day, I heard back: it took an hour, but Grandfather was found. On the find my past 1901 census index he was listed as Jones Vernon H. And sure, enough, there he is on the transcript: Pernon H. Jones a visitor, student, living at Chingford, Essex, now considered part of east London. I'm glad I shared but I'm still kicking myself that I didn't search by last name instead of just first.

* * *

Cover Photo

Sturdy log house of Editor's grandfather and grandmother
located at 12 -12 -1 W2 in south eastern Saskatchewan.

See page...12

From the personal collection of the Editor.

Somewhere in Saskatchewan...

BY: BEVERLEY GUTENBERG

There are whole communities that are interested in preserving the history of their community. One such community is Craik, Saskatchewan located almost halfway between Saskatoon and Regina on Highway #2. Lucky the individual who had family in Craik and area, especially if the family members were active participants in the local community! Craik has actively been collecting and preserving the local history of Craik and the neighbouring community of Alyesbury plus rural settlements between and around the two and saving them for posterity.



When I worked as program coordinator in Davidson between 1995 and 2001, I had many work-related occasions to visit the community of Craik. I was amazed to discover what treasures they have preserved. Two organizations were especially involved: the Craik Branch of SGS and the Craik Oral History Society. The Craik Branch of SGS disbanded recently because lack of members but the Oral History Society carries on. The latter organization has preserved all the recorded data from local organizations as well as videotaping all potentially historic events such as the archaeological “digs” in which the high school students participate and 50th+ wedding anniversaries . They also interviewed on videotape the pioneers of the community, to mention a few projects.



The old town office was donated to the society and it is there where they store all the treasures in archival safe materials. This information has been all indexed and coded so if your relative happens to have attended a meeting or function where the names were recorded, they would have the information. Because my parents had lived in Craik for a short time in the 1960's, I asked for a demonstration. My mother's name was located on the index and the code given directed us to the local Homemaker's meeting book which was safely preserved. I know now my mother had attended a Homemakers'

meeting and I even have the minutes as they were recorded and that my father was at the United Grain Growers annual meeting, with minutes, of course. The names were found on an index and the source was stored in another coded area in archival boxes. At that time the archival collection of local history society included 600 hours of audio cassette tapes, 500 photographs, 2,000 slides, video library, assorted documents and record books. Now the number of materials has expanded to over 7000.

I was also given a crash course in revitalizing paper that was brittle with age and properly storing materials. These movers and the shakers are knowledgeable folks. They are also instructing high school students on archival storage and by extension the value of local history.

The Oral History Society is sometimes referred to as Craik Community Archives & Oral History Society Inc.

Operations: Year Round • By Appointment

July and August - student employment

December - 'light up Main Street'

Open: 1) Regular business hours through the summer.

2) Upon request and appointment at any other time.

Closed:

open on request, phone 306-734-2737

Admission: Free

Donations are accepted at any time.

Admission is charged for special events

Craik and Alyesbury are also is also unique in other aspects. They have created what they call a sustainable community, an ecovillage. They gave lots free of charge to individuals who wish to start their own business in Craik. Planning for a new sustainable housing development or ecovillage, consisting of 10 to 12 families living sustainably, was initiated during the summer of 2004. Participants in the ecovillage will build energy efficient housing and have access to small parcels of land, part of a 127 acre-plot donated by the Rural Municipality of Craik No. 222 to the project. They can use this land to generate part or all of their income in a sustainable way. This aspect of the project will be modeled after other successful "ecovillages" that exist around the world. Visit these websites for more information <http://www.craikecovillage.com> or <http://www.craik.ca/towncraik.html>.

I wish other communities would take a page out of Craik's book and embark on similar ventures before it is too late either for our history or for sustaining our environment.

Let me introduce myself. I retired from an education career in 2008. I have my BEd and B of SW degrees. I have been researching my ancestors since the mid 1990's. I have my Instructor of Basic Saskatchewan Genealogy and Saskatchewan Researcher Certificates from SGS. I am serving the first year of my second term on the Board of Directors for SGS. My idea for a column like this came from a trip I took to North Dakota several years ago where I noted that even the smallest of communities advertised their famous sons and daughters but we in Saskatchewan and perhaps Canada tend to be a bit

too humble to show off our prized possessions. I think we need to tell the world what we have in our province. In this endeavour, I would appreciate your assistance. If your community has a unique treasure, preferably of the genealogical nature, please email me at beverleygutenberg@sasktel.net and perhaps we could collaborate on a story. Much of my knowledge and experience has been in the northern half of the province so the South needs to stand up and be recognized.

* * *

The Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe (SGGEE)

Convention in Regina, Saskatchewan

August 10-12, 2012

A convention for people of German origin interested in the genealogy, culture and history of their ancestors who migrated through Russian Poland, Volhynia, and surrounding areas.

At the Travelodge Hotel and Convention Centre

4177 Albert St., Regina SK

FEATURES

There will be an extensive library and research area at the convention with the following:

- Wireless Internet access with your laptop to our various databases.
- Access to hundreds of thousands of names from Poland and Volhynia, many of which were extracted from Polish church books and which are not available in any other database and with more detail than available on the SGGEE website.
- Eastern Volhynian records-1941 to 44 for Marriages and confirmations and birth records with some birth records back to 1920.
- Photocopies of St. Petersburg Vohynian church records from 1847-1885.
- Gazetteers and maps to locate the village of an ancestor.
- Complete Kartei Quassowki collections (list of names in various old records)
- Karl Stump village 1942 village record lists for some Eastern Volhynian villages.
- Various published references containing lists of settlers.
- Back issues of the SGGEE Journal.

Help will be available to assist in translation of documents and helping get past dead ends as well as offering general information on further research. The Research Room will be open during most of the convention.

We invite you to join us for a weekend packed with genealogy sessions and networking. Browse the tables and look at maps.

For further information contact SGGEE at sggee@convention.org

The Log House and Home Life

From the Journal of Hubert Porter

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Originally the log house, built in 1897, was 22 feet by 22 feet, with a small kitchen on the north side. Later the kitchen was extended to a large room 14 feet by 24 feet. The house was sort of a split level because the kitchen floor was about 10 inches higher than the main floor of what became the “parlor”, one bedroom and a pantry sharing a stair way along the wall and a sharp “L” turn with three more steps to the upstairs level.

This part of the house had a cottage roof with a sharp peak and a “gothic window” facing south, which was the front of the house.

A sturdy wood burning heater sat in the “parlor” with a direct stove pipe going through the upstairs floor, then a double elbow taking the stove pipe on and up through the peak of the roof. The reason for the elbows in the pipe was to retard the draft and retain some of the heat that always escaped through the chimney. It was a common thing to see the chimney stove pipe red hot from the top of the heater to the upstairs floor. There was a “thimble” (as it was called) around the pipe keeping the pipe at least two inches from the wood in the upstairs floor.

There was always a risk of a fire for the heat was so great that it charred the floor boards around the “thimble” more times than one could count. Snow had to be put on the fire in the stove to cool it down.

Wood was stacked behind the heater in the parlor every night for so that one could throw two or three blocks in the stove without making a trek out to the huge wood box close to the kitchen range which usually burned out early in the evening and by morning the water in its reservoir frozen over so it had to be broken with a hammer or block of wood. The “slop” paid, which was the sewage system for the kitchen and other sewage disposal, usually rocked back and forth on its bottom. The pail frozen during the night would cause the bottom to bulge.

When the kitchen range, the old “Malleable” was fired up with prepared kindling, the slop paid was hoisted upon the range to sizzle and rock till it melted free from the pail, then it was hurried outside and dumped out in a pail shaped form onto the “slop pile”.

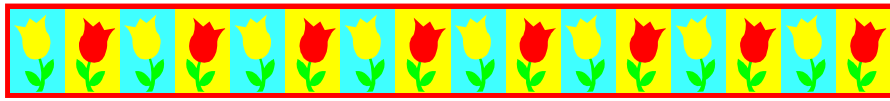
Before the stoves would function efficiently, the ashes from the night had to be removed. With papers on the floor and an “ash rake” we drew out the ash pan and proceeded to scrape ashes out of the “ash hole” of the stove with smoke from unburned embers and dust from well burned wood. The house looked like “a Mount St. Helen’s” had blown its top right in the parlor.

Oh yes, sometimes a can with “coal oil” (kerosene) was used to get a quick start if the fire was out. One time (the only time) brother Tommy threw in a tiny tin full of gasoline and in the explosion dropped the can on the floor and almost instantly the room was full of flames. Blankets, rugs and coats, scoops of snow thrown through the front room door brought the flames to a halt. There were a lot of scared people, and that was a lesson we learned about the new kind of fuel called gasoline.

* * *



SGS NEWS



From the Office ...

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Executive Director

SGS E-Library

SGS is pleased to advise that it will begin the digitization of its Library immediately. We have rented a book scanner and will be looking for volunteers to help with the project. Please see the list of Volunteers Needed.

This project will take approximately two years to complete

We are working in partnership with the Ontario Genealogical Society who will be hosting our digital library.

Databases

We will soon be in the position to enter data directly into all the online databases. No more entering into spreadsheets, converting to SQL and uploading. Volunteers will be able to work from home to enter the data and to upload images if appropriate. Please see the Volunteers Needed list for more information.

Also, staff will be available to come to central points in the province to instruct volunteers on the database entry and to help them set up. The database entry is very user friendly.

SGS Raffle

We wish to thank all those who participated in our recent raffle. The names of the winners can be found on Page iv. The monies are being used to upgrade the Library stacks and equipment.

SGS will be holding another raffle this year. We are working on exciting prizes. Stay tuned!

Other things we are working on...

We are upgrading our Library Catalogue. This catalogue will be similar to those you find in public libraries. The members will be able to request and reserve books online. There are many other useful tools which we will explain once the new system is up and running. Again, check the Volunteer List for opportunities to participate in this project.

Conference and Annual General Meeting

As indicated in the President's Report SGS will be holding its conference every second year beginning immediately. Therefore there will be no SGS conference in 2012. The 2013 conference will be hosted by SGS Moose Jaw Branch in October of 2013. We wish to thank Moose Jaw for hosting the conference.

Annual General Meetings will continue to be held in April of each year. The venue of the AGM will change from year to year. There will be a full day of presentations. See page vii for details.

The Board also wishes to get a general view of the membership preference for conference time – spring or fall. SGS would be grateful if you would indicate your preference on your membership renewal. If you have already renewed please e-mail SGS at saskgenealogy@sasktel.net indicating your choice. Your input is very valuable to the Society's long-term planning.

* * *

SGS Library Hours

Effective January 3, 2012 – May 12, 2012

We will be open Monday through Saturday from 10:00 am – 4:30 pm

WE ARE NO LONGER OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.

Last Saturday Open is May 12

Library Closures

April 6, 7 & 9 – Good Friday/Easter

May 21 - Victoria Day

July 2 - Canada Day

August 6 - Saskatchewan Day

Certified Saskatchewan Instructors Course

Offered in Regina and is a two part course. Part 1 is Saturday, May 5, 2012 and Part 2 is October 20, 2012. Information on this course is available on our website

<http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/certsaskinstructor.html>

Certified Saskatchewan Record Searcher Course

This course is offered by E-course. Information on the course is available on our website at

<http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/saskrecordsearcher.html>

Certified Aboriginal Researcher Course

This course is offered by E-course. Information on the course is available on our website at

<http://www.saskgenealogy.ca/aboriginalresearchcourse.html>

SGS Introduces New Service:

SGS SCANNING SERVICE – A Safeguard Against Loss

If you've been watching the Weather Network and following the news you know the hazards of flooding, tornados and hurricanes. These weather "events" can be devastating to families. The loss of property including family genealogical documents and photos can be a devastating consequence.

So what have you done to ensure that your family genealogical documents, photos and other important papers are secure from wind, water, fire and other losses?

The SGS is offering a new service to help you ensure you have secure copies of your genealogical papers and photos. The SGS will provide a scanning service to anyone who is interested in digitizing their material. An individual can use our self-serve scanning service at the Library and Research Room or SGS will scan the documents and photos for the individual.

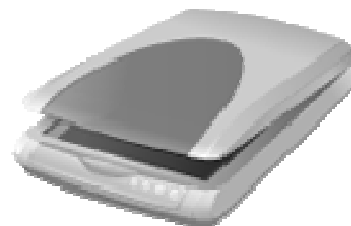
The following describes the programs service and fees:

Self-serve Scanning - \$10.00 per hour

- Self-serve scanning is at the SGS Library and Research Room in Regina using professional grade scanners; by appointment.
- Individual must provide their own device to save the files, eg. External hard-drive, thumb drive, or CD/DVD.

SGS Scanning Service - .15¢ per image.

- Individual will provide the materials to the SGS Library and Research Room, as well as the device to save the files; professional grade scanners will be used. A Volunteer will be assigned to scan the material.



If the individual wishes to save their files to the "Cloud", SGS staff will assist them in uploading to "Dropbox" which is a reputable online storage site. If you wish the SGS will maintain a copy of the scanned material in the Library and Research Room. These materials can be designated Restricted (not available to the public) or Non-Restricted (available to the public).

For more information please contact Linda Dunsmore-Porter at ed.sgs@sasktel.net or 780-9207.

In Memory Of:

The following members of SGS have passed away:

- Irene Stevens – Regina , SK – December 3, 2011
- Tom Walker – Fort Saskatchewan, AB – January 9, 2012

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society 2011 Raffle Winners

The winners to our 2011 Fall fundraiser were:

1st Prize – \$1,000 cash - Jenny Speir, Regina

2nd Prize – Laptop Computer and Case - Shirley Nicklen, Carrot River

3rd Prize – Flip-Pal Mobile Scanner - Joyce McLachlan, Melfort

Rolling Briefcase - Joan Meyer, Regina

Seagate Expansion Portable Drive - James K. Wood, Saskatoon

Magnabrite Magnifying Balls - Carole Schappert, Regina; Brian Johnson, Regina Beach;
Gloria Onstad, Weyburn; Tatiana Moya, Regina

Lexar 16 gb Memory Stick - Evelyn Dreher, Oxbow; Peggy Fitzgerald, Regina; Darrell & Marg
Ward, Regina; Elizabeth Susa, Regina; SGS Swift Current Branch

Portable Hub - Dolores Ast, Regina; Alice Gaveronski, Regina; Debra Needham Moshurchak,
Regina; Gordon Minken, Yorkton

Saskatchewan Archives Evening Hours: Change in Hours Effective February 16, 2012

Saskatchewan Archives is continuing to offer evening hours once a week at our reading room locations in both Regina and Saskatoon. However, after monitoring user statistics, and in an ongoing effort to meet the needs of both patrons and staff, we have decided to make a small change to the hours of service on Thursday evenings.

Effective February 16, 2012, our reading rooms will be open from 1 pm to 7 pm every Thursday; retrieval services will be offered from 1 pm to 4:30 pm, and again from 5:30 to 6:30 pm. Retrieval request slips may also be completed and submitted by researchers in advance of a research visit.

As of February 16, 2012, the hours of operation of the Saskatchewan Archives reading rooms in Regina and Saskatoon will be:

Monday, 10 am to 4 pm, no retrievals from 12-1 pm or after 3:45 pm

Tuesday, 10 am to 4 pm, no retrievals from 12-1 pm or after 3:45 pm

Wednesday, 10 am to 4 pm, no retrievals from 12-1 pm or after 3:45 pm

Thursday, 1 pm to 7 pm, no retrievals from 4:30-5:30 pm or after 6:30 pm

Friday, 10 am to 4 pm, no retrievals from 12-1 pm or after 3:45 pm

Questions regarding these changes may be directed to Nadine Charabin, Manager, Reference Services, at ncharabin@archives.gov.sk.ca, or at 306-933-5832.

The Quebec Family History Society Launches New Website

MONTREAL, January 15, 2012 - The Quebec Family History Society (QFHS) is proud to announce the launch of its new website at www.qfhs.ca. Located at the same address as the genealogical society's original site, the website features several new sections, such as Gary's Genealogical Picks, research tips, surname interests, and a bulletin board.

QFHS members researching their ancestors in Quebec will benefit from the new Jacques Gagné Church Compilations in the members' section. Long-time member Jacques Gagné has compiled historical information and the location of records for more than 1,000 English and French Protestant churches across the province, from 1759 to 1899.

Borders & Bridges: 1812-2012, OGS Conference 2012

Online registration is now open for Conference 2012 of the Ontario Genealogical Society, to be held 1 - 3 June, 2012 in Kingston, Ontario, hosted by the three branches of Region VIII of OGS: Kingston, Leeds & Grenville, Ottawa.

Visit our website www.ogs.on.ca/conference for full program details. You may register via our secure web form, or if you prefer to mail or fax your registration, you can download a PDF brochure that includes a registration form – just print off the form and complete it.

All registrations received by March 31st will be entered into an Early Bird draw for a weekend package courtesy of Tourism Kingston.

Come to Kingston to build bridges to other genealogists!



Yorkshire Family History Fair

Saturday, June 30, 2012 at the York Racecourse, Knavesmire Exhibition Centre from 10:00 am to 4:30 pm. All the usual stalls with such a major event, free car parking, admission £4.50 and cafeteria facilities. Visit www.yorkshirefamilyhistoryfair.com.

Ulster History & Genealogy Summer School 2012

If you are interested in finding out more about your Ulster ancestors or wish to explore the history of Ireland's northern province this is the perfect opportunity in which to do so. No previous knowledge of research techniques or genealogical resources is necessary. For more information, program, fees etc. visit www.ancestryireland.com/summerschool.

National Genealogical Society 2012 Family History Conference

The Ohio River Gateway to the Western Frontier takes place in Cincinnati, Ohio on 9-12 May 2012. Conference is hosted by Ohio Genealogical Society and Hamilton County Chapter of the Ohio Genealogical Society. Visit <http://www.ngsgenealogy.org> for more information.

American Historical Society of Germans from Russia (AHSGR)

43rd Annual International Convention *Living and Researching Your Heritage through Concordia* on 14-17 June 2012 at the Concordia University Campus in Portland, Oregon. Hosted by AHSGR Oregon Chapter and the Center for Volga German Studies at Concordia University. Tentative Convention Program at <http://ahsgr.org> or <http://cvgs.cu-portland.edu/conf2012>.

SGS Annual General Meeting

April 28, 2012

Conference Room, Ramada Inn, Regina, SK

9:00 – 9:45 am	Registration
10:00 – 10:15 am	Greetings/Welcome -Verna Thompson, President, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
10:15 – 10:30 am	<i>Where is SGS going?</i> – Verna Thompson, President, SGS
11:00 am – 11:30am	<i>Launch of SGS Databases and demonstration</i> – Linda Dunsmore-Porter <i>How to use Remote Access demonstration</i> – Megan Ashcroft
11:35 am – Noon	<i>FREE Genealogy Software – introduction to MyHeritage</i> – Linda Dunsmore- Porter
12:00 pm – 12:30 pm	LUNCH
12:30 pm – 1:30 pm	AGM
1:40 pm – 2:30 pm	<i>Researching Women</i> – Celeste Rider
2:40 pm – 3:10 pm	Expert Panel – CCSG Members
3:20 pm – 4:30 pm	<i>Protecting your valuable documents</i> – Saskatchewan Archives - TBA

**There will be no silent auction ... BUT there will be a huge sale on used books.
All items will be sold cheap and all proceeds will go to the Silent Auction.**

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING REGISTRATION

Name: _____

Address: _____

City/Prov: _____ Code: _____

E-mail: _____

Payment: **\$25.00 (includes lunch)**

Cash _____ Cheque _____ Visa _____ Master Card _____

Credit Card #: _____ Expiration: _____

Signature: _____

SGS Volunteer Opportunities

We have the following openings for Volunteers:

E-Library Digitization Project:

- opportunity located at SGS Library and Research Room, Regina, SK
- Monday – Friday, 10:00 am – 4:30 pm
- one – two hour sessions (or longer if volunteer wishes)
- scan books, save images and copy to computer (one, two or all tasks)

Obituary Digitization Project:

- opportunity located at SGS Library and Research Room, Regina, SK
- Monday – Friday, 10:00 am – 4:30 pm
- one – two hour sessions (or longer if volunteer wishes)
- scan obituary, save images

Library Cataloguing (to new Library system)

- opportunity located at SGS Library and Research Room, Regina, SK
- Monday – Friday, 10:00 am – 4:30 pm
- one – two hour sessions (or longer if volunteer wishes)
- transfer information from old catalogue to new

Computer Corner

- contributor to the *SGS Bulletin* “Computer Corner”
- provide information on new websites of interest to genealogists
- provide information on new technology of interest to genealogists
- answer simple technical queries
- test and recommend site and software
- other information as deemed useful to genealogist

SRI Indexing and Proofing

- index SGS resources as determined by the SRI Co-ordinator
- work from home
- data entry, proofing and correcting

Obituary Database Entry

- work from home and minimal training required
- enter data directly into SGS online databases – very user friendly
- extract information from obituary images provided by SGS

Burial Database Entry

- work from home and minimal training required
- enter data directly into SGS online databases – very user friendly
- extract information from obituary images provided by SGS

For more information on these and other volunteer opportunities, please contact Lisa Warren at saskgenealogy@sasktel.net or call 306-780-9207.

WITHOUT YOUR HELP THESE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS CANNOT BE SUSTAINED

News & Notes

BY: ALICE ACHTER, RAE CHAMBERLAIN AND LUCETTE NOISEUX

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

Canada

L'Ancêtre - Société de généalogie de Québec, Vol.38, No.297, Hiver 2012

- J.-E. GARNEAU: peintre hors du commun. Photos - p.85
- Morandeu Devenu Maranda (1^{re} partie) - p.95
- Les débuts du peuplement - p.105
- Jacques Fortin: un pionnier de Petite Rivière Saint-François - p.111
- Violation du droit d'auteur - p.119

Anglo-Celtic Roots - British Isles FHS of Greater Ottawa, Vol.17, No.4, Winter 2011.

- Genealogical Clues - Know Your Sources - p.69
- What Happened to the Hodge Home Children? - p.74

The British Columbia Genealogist, Vol.40, No.3, September 2011.

- Postcards and Genealogy Part 1 - p.105
- Genealogy Webinars - p.127

Cariboo Notes - Quesnel Branch BCGS, Vol.28, No.3, Winter 2011.

- Top Ten Most Popular Online Genealogy Magazines - p.6

Chinook - Alberta Family Histories Society, Vol.32, No.2, January 2012.

- My (Dutch) Genealogical Journey - p.5

- Patterns of Immigration and Ethnic Settlement in Canada: Part 2 - p.12

L'Estuaire Généalogique - Société de généalogie et d'histoire de Rimouski (SGHR), No.120, Hiver 2011.

- John Bolio de Syracuse, New-York, patriote méconnu de 1837... - p.101
- Eugénie Ouellet, souvenirs de ma vie - p.109
- Louis-Jacques Lepage - p.121

Families - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.50, No.4, November 2011.

- The War of 1812: Were My Ancestors Involved? - p.3
- Finding Family in the Upper Canada Militia Documents from the War of 1812 - p.8
- Indian Warriors in the War of 1812 - p.11

Family Chronicle, Vol.16, No.2, Nov/Dec 2011.

- Irish Naming Conventions: An Introduction - p.8
- Ten Tips For Reading German Parish Registers - p.13
- Researching Ontario Land Records: An Introduction - p.24

Family Chronicle, Vol.16, No.3, February 2012.

- The War of 1812: An Introduction - p.13
- Tartan Tangles: Unraveling Scots With The Same Names - p.31

Folklore - Saskatchewan History & Folklore Society Inc., Vol.33, No.1, Winter 2012.

- Campbell Innes - p.4
- Palliser and the Peacemaker - p.20

Generations - Manitoba Genealogical Society, Vol.36, No.4, December 2011.

- Discovering Voters' Lists - p.17

Generations - New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.33, No.3, Fall 2011.

- An Index For Use with Lillian M.B. Maxwell's Edition of The Old Grave-Yard, Fredericton, NB - p.9
- Prime Minister Harper's Tantramar Roots - p.27
- The History of the United Baptist Church in Penobscus, Kings, Co. NB - p.39
- New Brunswick Land Registry Records - p.47

Halton-Peel KINnections - Halton-Peel Branch of OGS, Vol.36, No.4, Fall 2011.

- Cemetery Corner: Switzers's Corners/Lisgar - p.33
- Non-Existent Hamlets of Caledon Today - p.36

Internet Genealogy, Vol. 6, No.4, Oct/Nov 2011.

- Web-based Software: What You Need to Know - p.7
- British and Irish Parish History - p.22

Internet Genealogy, Vol.6, No.5, Dec/Jan 2012.

- Looking for Genealogical Journals Online - p.18
- Places to Find Your Ancestor's Religious Records - p.22

Journal - Victoria Genealogical Society, Vol.34, No.4, December 2011.

- Does a Coat of Arms Really Mean Anything? - p.65
- VGS Launches New Youth Program! - p.69

Newfoundland Ancestor - FHS of Newfoundland & Labrador, Inc., Vol.27,3, 2011.

- Roman Catholic Burial Rights, St. John's, 1810-1812 - p.99
- Searching for My Irish Ancestry - p.106

Newsleaf - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.41, No.4, November 2011.

- The National Institute for Genealogical Studies - p.70

Nipissing Voyageur - Nipissing District Branch OGS, Vol.32, No.2, December 2011.

- The Nipissing district - Views of a French Canadian Settler - p.6

The Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol.XXIX/3, Fall 2011.

- The Braines of Queens County, Nova Scotia - p.123

Ottawa Genealogist - Ottawa Branch OGS, Vol.45, No.1, March 2012.

- Gabriel Foubert Fur Trader and Entrepreneur Early Settler Along the Grand (Ottawa) River - p.16
- The Tech Side - Let's Play Tag! - p.29

L'Outaouais généalogique - Société de généalogie de l'Outaouais, Vol.XXXIII. No.2, Automne - Hiver 2011.

- Une ressource méconnue des généalogistes: la collection du Centre de recherche en civilisation canadienne-française - p.75
- Les membres de l'Ordre de Jacques Cartier en Outaouais 1927-1943 - p.83
- Cinq générations vivantes en 1901! Le hullois Thomas Sauvé et sa descendance. - p.91
- La famille paternelle du peintre Jean Dallaire - p.102

Perth County Profiles - Perth County Branch OGS, Vol.29, No.4, November 2011.

- Finding and Using Wills - p.51
- Do You Know These Early Occupations? - p.56

Qualicum Beach FHS Journal, Vol.8, No.4, December 2011.

- Love Among The Horrors of World War II - p.4
- How To Use The Family Search Wiki - p.6

The Quinte Searchlight - Quinte Branch OGS, Vol.6, Issue 4, December 2011.

- Care of Family Papers and Photographs - p.1
- My Path to a Successful U.E. Certificate Application as a descendant of Hazelton Spencer U.E. - p.7

Relatively Speaking - Alberta Genealogical Society, Vol.39, No.4, November 2011.

- The Nanton Lancaster Air Museum – Canada's Bomber Command Memorial - p.137
- Canada Remembers Those Who Served - p.150

Revue Historique - Société historique de la Saskatchewan, Vol.22, No.1, Automne 2011.

- Les Français en Saskatchewan et la Première Guerre mondiale - p.6
- La guerre des Boers et la colonisation de la Saskatchewan. Les scrips sud-africains - p.12
- Le lieutenant-colonel Roger Beaugard et la guerre de Corée - p.17
- L'Europe entre les deux grandes guerres - p.20
- Hervé Millette et les missions de paix: L'histoire d'un Casque bleu - p.28

Roots Around The World - Abbotsford Genealogical Society, Vol.16, Issue 2.

- The Maclure Homestead Called Hazelbrae - p.7
- Are you Researching in Ireland? - p.16
- St. Matthew's Anglican Church Register Book #3 1916-1946 - p.26

Roots Around the World - Abbotsford Genealogical Society, Vol.16, Issue 4, Winter 2011.

- In His Own Words, Grandpa Nemo Reveals Life's Trials and Tribulations - p.9

Roots - Branches and Twigs, Kent Branch OGS, Vol.34, Issue 4, 2011.

- McDougall Cemetery, Water Street, Wallaceburg, Ontario - p.60
- Ayres of Wallaceburg - p.63

Saskatchewan History - Saskatchewan Archives Board, Vol.63, No.2, Fall 2011.

- The Amazing Adventures of Christina and Nan: Christina Henry's trip diary, "Northern

- Saskatchewan Holiday.” - p.14
- For Patriotic Reasons: The I.O.D.E. and Post-War Art in Saskatchewan Schools - p.38

SCAN - Simcoe County Branch OGS, Vol.29, No.4, November 2011.

- Half-Way Stopping Place: A Pioneer Ontario Community, Bond Head - p.4
- Bond Head Presbyterian Church Communion Roll, 1822 - p.6

Timberline - Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group, Vol.XXII, December 2011.

- Memories of a Rural Christmas - Circa 1947 - p.1
- How to Find Land Register Information for Pontiac County - Part 2: Searching for Instrument Numbers and Accessing Instruments - p.5

Toronto Tree - Toronto Branch OGS, Vol.42, Issue 6, December 2011.

- The Canada Gazette - p.4
- Discovering Untold Stories: Slavery in the Town of York and Beyond - p.5

The Tracer - Oxford County Branch OGS, November 2011.

- Zorra Pioneers - p.6

Trails - Essex County Branch OGS, Vol.33, No.4, Fall 2011.

- Finding Private Lemon - p.52
- Diarrheas of Children - p.57
- War of 1812 Tidbits - p.60

The Treehouse - Campbell River Genealogy Society, Vol.24, No.3, September 2011.

- Using “Surname Interests” For Doing Genealogy Research - p.11

Tree Tracer - Prince George Genealogical Society, Vol.33, No.4, December 2011.

- Our Members Tell Their Military Stories - p.4

Yesterday’s Footprints - Lethbridge & District Branch AGS, Vol.28, No.3, November 2011.

- Patronymic Paranoia - p.3
- Military Websites - p.7
- “Read All About It” Newspapers Online - p.10

United States

American Ancestors - New England Historic Genealogical Society, Vol.12, No.4, Fall 2011.

- Strategies for Tracing Union Civil War Veterans - p.19
- Navigating New York Probate - p.54

American-Canadian Genealogist - American-Canadian Genealogical Society, Vol.37, No.4, 2011.

- Teton County, Montana: A History 1988 - p.126

Bukovina Society of the Americas Newsletter, Vol.21, No.4, December 2011.

- Straja: A Community and Earlier Large Estate - p.5

Colorado Genealogist - Colorado Genealogical Society, Vol.72, No.4, November 2011.

- Vermont Civil War Veterans Who Were Members of the GAR in Colorado and Wyoming - p. 84

Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter - Bismarck-Mandan Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc., Vol.40, No.4, December 2011.

- Outline for Biographies - p.9

- Morton County Naturalization Records Index: La to Lo - p.15

Galizien German Descendants - GGD #69, January 2012.

- The German Settlement Kaltwasser near Lemberg - p.1
- Black Sea Germans – Subject of Free Website - p.10
- Tips for Finding Females Who Matter to You - p.11
- Recording Longitudes and Latitudes - p.19

Je Me Souviens - American-French Genealogical Society, Vol.34, No.2, Autumn 2011.

- Notarial Records - A Marriage Contract Examined - p.6

Journal - American Historical Society of Germans from Russia, Vol.34, No.4, Winter 2011.

- A Memorial Essay. This article deals with the deportation of German Russians to Siberia and Kazakhstan - p.1

NGS Magazine - National Genealogical Society, Vol.37, No.3, July-September 2011.

- Genealogy in the Classroom - p.18
- Breaking Through the Scholarly Divide: Open Access for Family Historians - p.22
- Protecting Precious Photographic Memories - p.26
- How Typical Were Your Ancestors? New York City’s “Little Germany” - p.29

NGS Magazine - National Genealogical Society, Vol.37, No.4, October/December 2011.

- Using Video to Better Understand a Family’s Past - p.16
- Ten Top Tips for Concluding a Genealogical Project - p.22

- Using Obituaries and City Directories with the Census as Your Guide - p.25
- Digital Camera Technologies: A Genealogist's Guide - p.58

Rodziny - Journal of the Polish Genealogical Society of America, Vol.XXXIV, No.4, Fall 2011.

- A Proposed Rating Scale of Source Quality - p.12
- Poles and the Titanic - p.18
- Dealing With Sound Equivalents in the Polish Language - p.20
- Słownik Geograficzny: Lubiszewo, Malzewo, Postolowo and Sierakowice — p.25

The Septs - Irish Genealogical Society International, Vol.32, No.4, October 2011.

- Not By Records Alone - p.150
- Strategies for Starting Your Irish Research - p.152
- Launch of findmypast.ie - p.168
- Images of Old Ireland: The Digitization of the Linen Hall Library's Historic Postcard Collection - p.172

Overseas

Aberdeen & North-East Scotland FHS, No.121, November 2011.

- Publication List Update - p.10
- War Memorials, Kincardine O'Neil Parish - p.37
- Feature Parish: Kincardine O'Neil - p.40

Ancestor - Genealogy Society of Victoria Inc, Vol.30, No.8, February 2012.

- Mid-19th Century Irish Emigration to Australia - p.7
- Mapping for Family Histories - p.41

Cleveland FHS - S. Durham/N. Yorks, Vol.11, No.8, October 2011.

- Findmypast Offers Marriage Match - p.20
- Wives For Sale - p.29

Family Tree, Vol.28, No.1, November 2011.

- Use the Census Online for Free - p.12
- Finding Your WWI Heroes - p.16
- The Jewel in the Crown - Discover the resources of the families in British India Society - p.24

Family Tree, Vol.28, No.1, December 2011.

- Visiting The National Archives - Touching The Past - p.10
- Tracing WWII Far East POWs - p.20
- Tracing Family History in Ireland - Going Into Detail - p.28
- Graves Project - Lost Souls - p.40

Journal of the Bristol & Avon FHS, No.146, December 2011.

- My Parish Banwell - p.20
- Where Do I Go From Here? - p.54

Lancashire, Vol.33, No.4, November 2011.

- Yahoo Forum Topics - p.20

The Norfolk Ancestor, Vol.8, Part Four, December 2011.

- William Bunting South Africa and A Family Tragedy - p.240
- The Mystery of Elizabeth Covell - p.242

North West Kent FHS, Vol.12, No.8, December 2011.

- Terra Cotta Gravestones Revisited - p.339
- Kemsing Women's Institute -

Mother Institute of the County - p.346

- A Treasure Trove - Bromley Area Miscellaneous MIs and Indexes CD - p.354

Oxfordshire Family Historian, Vol.25, No.3, December 2011.

- Who Lived Where? The Minster Lovell Challenge - p.165
- The Science Museum Library & Archives - p.187

Progenitor - Genealogical Society of the Northern Territory Inc., Vol.30, No.4, December 2011.

- Northern Territory: A Postal History 1824-1975 - p.86
- The Benefits of Reading Blogs and Why I Blog - p.91

Queensland Family Historian, Vol.32, No.4, November 2011.

- Updates to Findmypast - p.134
- Taking Your Research to the Next Level - p.154

The Scottish Genealogist, Vol.LVIII, No.4, December 2011.

- Andrew Meikle - Civil Engineer and Millwright - p.163
- The Danielstouns of Linlithgow and Edinburgh - p.178

Western Ancestor - Western Australian Genealogical Society, Vol.11, No.12, December 2011.

- Forgotten Graves Among the Palm Trees Irish Burials in Panama Central America 1858-1973 - p.466

West Middlesex FHS Journal, Vol.29, No.4, December 2011.

- Beginning Your Family History Part VI - p.17
- Visit to Guildhall Library - p.24
- The War Graves Photographic Project - p.26

* * *

SGS Library



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

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

Genealogy/Instructional

- *Genealogy at a Glance: Immigration Research.* By Sharon DeBartolo Carmack, CG, MFA.
- *Genealogy at a Glance: English Genealogy Research.* By Paul Milner.

Canada: Alberta

- *Land of Promise.* 1970. By John H. Blackburn. Published by Macmillan of Canada: Toronto. Donated by Frieda Fiege.

Canada: Ontario - Kenora County

- *Tracks beside the Water: Sioux Lookout and Area.* 2002. Published by the Sioux Lookout Historical Society. Donated by Verna Thompson.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- *Stories From the Road: Memories of Home Economics Extension at the University of Saskatchewan 1913-1980.* 2010. By Gwenda Moss. Donated by Christina Krismer.
- *The Church Messenger For the Dioces of Qu'Appelle.* 1896. Published by the Spectator Company, Moosmin. Donated by Trevor Powell.
- *History of a Prairie Church.* 1979. By St. Stephen, the Martyr, Anglican Church. Donated by Trevor Powell.
- *St. Alban's Church Moosomin: The First Hundred Years.* 1985. Donated by Trevor Powell.
- *Holy Trinity Anglican Church Centennial 1893 - 1993.* 1993. by Shelia Harris (eds.). Donated by Trevor Powell.

Europe: Banat

- *Our German Ancestry, A Proud Heritage.* 2006. By Joanne Hayhurst. Donated by Joanne Hayhurst.
- *Sammelwerk donauschwabischer Kolonisten Teil VII Sche - Sz.* 2011. by Stefan Stader. Donated by the ZVA.
- *My Journey from the Banat to Canada.* 2011. By Nick Tullius. Donated by Glen Schwartz.
- *Famlienbuch der katholischen Pfarrgemeinde Rudolfsnad im Banat ungarisch: Rezohaza - servisch: Knicanin.* 2011. By Philipp Lung and Elisabeth Annau.

* * *

Boxes & Bubble Envelopes Needed

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society is looking for donations of used or new boxes and bubble envelopes

The boxes and bags are used to mail library books and stock orders

Bubble Envelopes – all sizes required

Boxes – nothing smaller than 13”length x 10” width
The depth of boxes can vary due to the size of orders being sent

Items can be delivered to our office at
110 – 1514 11th Avenue
during the hours of operation



SGS Library Hours

Effective January 3 to May 12, 2012

**Monday to Saturday
10:00 am – 4:30 pm**

Zichydorf Village Association

BY: GLENN SCHWARTZ, President, ZVA



ÜRMENTHAZA, GROSS GAJ & ZICHYDORF

ZVA member Helmut Kaiser has compiled a Familienbuch of the German families in Ümenyhaza (374 families/1048 people). During this exercise, he also found many events of Zichydorf and Gross Gaj families that may have temporarily resided there or been recorded there for some other reason. He has added the new information to the respective villages on his web site. People continue to send him new information and publish new Familienbuchs that contribute to the database. At some point, he expects to produce a "final" CD, but, in the meantime, he will just keep updating his web site. You can find the new Ürmenyhaza FB and the updated Zichydorf and Gross Gaj FB at www.zichydorf.h-kaiser.de.

BORROWING CDs FROM SGS LIBRARY

We had initially set a "Reference only" policy for our CDs in the Saskatchewan Genealogy Society library because they seemed too easy to lose or damage and too hard to replace. Over time, they have become easy to replace. In fact, they are now much cheaper and easier to replace than books, some of which are irreplaceable because they are out of print. In fact, many of the CDs we have purchased are of out of print books.

For some time I have been listing our library holdings of CDs as "Borrow" on our web site. However, I did not communicate this to SGS until recently. SGS's own CDs are still "Reference only" because they are so easily damaged. CDs do not benefit from the special "book rate" for libraries, so there are some postage costs involved. Contact Megan at sgslibrary@sasktel.net for borrowing and mailing details.

NEW IN THE LIBRARY

The long awaited Volume VII of Stefan Stader's series *Sammelwerk donauschwäbischer Kolonisten* [Collection of Danube Swabian Colonists] (Sche-Sz) has finally been published and received in the library! This series combines the immigration records from Vienna with church records and other records. In many cases, there is nothing new in these records, but in some cases, Stader is able to make links in the records that an individual would have a hard time duplicating. Stader died two or three years ago and genealogists have been waiting anxiously while a team of volunteers worked through his papers to complete this volume. We can only hope that they are able to complete the final volume or two in reasonable time.

My Journey from the Banat to Canada by Nick Tullius. Nick grew up in the village of Alexanderhausen near Temesvar in the 1940s and 1950s. His book describes his childhood and youth during and after World War II. While Germans in Romania did not experience the same brutality as in Yugoslavia, they nevertheless dealt with great hardship. Nick's US-born mother was taken to forced labour in Russia and never returned. His father ended up in Canada. Nick completed high school in Temesvar, supported by his grandmother, and eventually immigrated to Canada.

Our German Ancestry, A Proud Heritage by Joanne Hayhurst is primarily about the Schneider family descendants in Canada, but there are also connections to Kaufmann, Wagner, Borno, Wingert, Gajo, Prunkl, Rampold, Nieszner, Roszlein, Rist, Amon, Bartole, and several others. In addition to the family trees, there are numerous insights into history and culture.

NEW ON THE WEB SITE

Over the years, ZVA has acquired a fairly extensive collection of digital images of church records. We have not advertised these widely, but have now added a comprehensive list to our web site. From the Main Menu, click on Banat - Genealogy - Church Records Digital Images.

We recently obtained a translation of some sections of the Werschetz local history book in our library. Those translated pages have now been posted on our site. From the Main Menu, click on Banat - History - Werschetz. This is a members only page.

OSTERN BLOG

Find information about Ostern, pictures from Hatzfeld and Timisoara, and information of general interest at <http://comlosumic.blogspot.com/>.

2012 BANAT TOUR

This tour is officially cancelled. Several of the people who were pretty keen had things come up that forced them to cancel. There just weren't enough people left to make it work. I looked into a slightly smaller bus, but there was not that much of a saving. I will try to do another one in 2013 or 2014.

One
Province,
Countless
Stories

FRIENDS OF THE ARCHIVES?

- Would you be interested in participating in a Friends Group of volunteers?
- Do you have ideas to support and promote the Saskatchewan Archives?
- Do you know someone who would enjoy taking part in activities and events? Please ask them to contact us.

If a Friends Group appeals to you, please contact:

Frank Korvemaker

Telephone: (306) 787-7230

Email: fkorvemaker@archives.gov.sk.ca

Cemetery Program

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

Enniskillen RM#3	Estevan RM#5
Old Post RM#43	Waverley RM#44
Key West RM#70	Wellington RM#97
Gravelbourg RM#104	Spy Hill RM#152
Edenwold RM#158	Pense RM #160
Chaplin RM #164	Saskatchewan Landing RM#167
Riverside RM#168	Dufferin RM#190
Enfield RM#194	Stanley RM#215
Maplebush RM#224	Canaan RM#225
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
Barrier Valley RM#397	Voodoo RM#401
Bjorkdale RM #426	Invergordon RM#430
Meeting Lake RM#466	

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



244.008

Springside Cemetery (Springside)

* * *

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Branch Contacts & Meetings

Battlefords	RR 3, North Battleford SK S9A 2X4 Contact: Janice Walker at (306) 445-5425 Meet 3rd Wed. (except May to Aug. & Dec.) 7:00 pm at North Battleford Library
Biggar	PO Box 1143, Biggar SK S0K 0M0 Contact: Rae W. Chamberlain at (306) 948 -3638 E-mail: rwcambe@sasktel.net Website: http://www.biggartgenealogy.wetpaint.com Meet 2nd Wed. (except July & Aug.) May to Dec. 7:30 pm & Jan. to April 2:00 pm at Biggar Branch Resource Center, Canada Post Bldg
Central Butte	PO Box 298, Central Butte SK S0H 0T0 Contact: Joanne Berg at (306) 796-2148 E-mail: barry.berg@sasktel.net Meet 4th Wed. (except July and Aug.) 7:30 pm at various locations
Grasslands	PO Box 272, Mankota SK S0H 2W0 Contact: Linda Calvin at (306) 478-2314 E-mail: Della Sanders at jsanders@xplornet.com Meet 3rd Tues. (except July, Aug. & Dec.) 7:30 pm at Mankota RM Office
Grenfell	PO Box 537, Grenfell SK S0G 2B0 Contact: Sandra Karlunchuk at (306) 697-3234 E-mail: countrylife@yourlink.ca Meet 3rd Tues. 2:00 pm at Grenfell Regional Library
Moose Jaw	PO Box 154, Briercrest SK S0H 0K0 Contact: Merge Cleave at (306) 799-2004 E-mail: grcleave@sasktel.net Website: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~skmjbsgs/index.htm Meet 4th Tues. (except July, Aug. & Dec.) 7:00 pm at Moose Jaw Public Library (Herb Taylor Room)
North-East	PO Box 100, Melfort SK S0E 1A0 Contact: Ron Unger at (306)752-4080 E-mail: r.a.unger@sasktel.net Meet 1st Tues. (except June to Sept.) 1:30 pm at Kerry Vickar Centre (Day Craft Room)
Pangman	PO Box 159, Ceylon, SK S0C 0T0 Contact: Joyce Carleton at (306) 454-2400 E-mail: jlcarlson@sasktel.net Meet 4th Wed. (May, June, Sept. & Oct.) 7:30 pm / 4th Sat. (Feb. & March) 1:30 pm at Pangman Regional Library
Pipestone	PO Box 331, Maryfield SK S0G 3K0 Contact: Gerald Adair at (306) 646-4952 E-mail: gerry.pat@sasktel.net Meet 3rd Wed (except July, Aug. & Dec.) 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public library
Prince Albert	102-1050 First Street E, Prince Albert SK S6V 0C4 Contact: Barbara Beck at (306) 763-8262 E-mail: barbbeck@sasktel.net OR Jim Wilm at (306) 764-3632 / E-mail: jameswilm@sasktel.net Meet 2nd Tuesday (except July and Aug.) 7:30 pm at the Lions Club Room in the Optimist Center, Exhibition Grounds

Quill Plains	PO Box 68, Kelvington SK S0A 1W0 Contact: Dianne Gradin (306) 327-5379
Meet 1st Wed. (except Aug. & Sept.)	
Regina	PO Box 1894, Regina SK S4P 3E1 Contact: Gale Shawcross at (306) 789-5949 E-mail: sgsregina@gmail.com Website: http://www.rootsweb.com/~canrbsgs/
Meet 4th Tues (except June to Aug. & Dec.) 7:00 pm at SGS Library, 1514 11th Avenue	
Saskatoon	PO Box 21028, Saskatoon SK S7H 5N0 Contact: Rene Stock (306) 374-8507 E-mail: rene@stockfamily.ca Website: http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~sksgs/
Meet 3rd Thurs. (except July and Aug.) 7:00 pm at Albert Community Centre, 610 Clarence Avenue S., 3rd floor	
South-East	PO Box 795, Carnduff, SK S0C 0S0 Contact: Lynette Lang at (306) 482-3378 E-mail: cl.lang@sasktel.net OR Evelyn Dreher at (306) 483-2865 / E-mail: medreher@sasktel.net
Meet 4th Mon. (except June to Aug. & Dec.) 7:30 pm alternating at Oxbow & Carnduff Public Library	
Swift Current	321 North Railway Street East, Swift Current SK S9H 1C6 Contact: Joanne Jensen at (306) 773-0280 E-mail: jensen@sasktel.net
Meet 4th Mon. (except June to Aug. & Dec.) 7:00 pm at the above address (basement)	
West Central	PO Box 472, Eston SK S0L 1A0 Contact: Gail Milton at (306) 962-3382 E-mail Verna Thompson: tomgra@sasktel.net
Meet 3rd Tues. (April to June & Sept. to Nov.) 9:30 am at Wheatland Regional Library	
Weyburn	PO Box 66, Griffin SK S0C 1G0 Contact: Lorna Bossenberry at (306) 861-1816 E-mail: bossenberry@sasktel.net OR Ilene Johnston at (306) 848-0941 / E-mail: ilenel@accesscomm.ca Website: http://www.weyburnbrsgs.com/
Meet 3rd Tues. (except July & Aug.) 6:30 pm at Weyburn Public Library (Meeting Room)	
Yorkton	30 Pinkerton Bay, Yorkton SK S3N 3C9 Contact: Dawn Peturson at (306) 783-0182 E-mail: ammadawn@sasktel.net OR Glenn Wiseman at (306) 782-7969 / E-mail: gwiseman@accesscomm.ca Website: http://www.parkland.lib.sk.ca/search.htm
Meet 2nd Tues. (except July & Aug.) 7:00 pm at Yorkton Public Library	
SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP	
Zichydorf Village Association	2274 Baldwin Bay, Regina SK S4V 1H2 Contact: Glenn Schwartz at (306) 789-4481 E-mail: gschwartz@myaccess.ca Website: http://www.zichydorfonline.org/

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

No Refund for entries not found.

All Research Policies Are Subject to Change Should Costs Increase.

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

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

Researches - some are not detailed in full and some are not listed below. A complete list is available on 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 immediately. All Research Results will be e-mailed. Provide a valid e-mail address. Paper copies will be sent on request only. An additional fee of \$7.00 will be charged for processing and postage.

Basic Search of Saskatchewan Records

\$50 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).

Saskatchewan Obituary Search

Specific Search - \$5 per individual. General Search - \$10 per surname.

Obituaries not in the collection: SGS will check to see if a newspaper is available for the location and time period - \$20 per obituary.

Saskatchewan Cemetery Search

\$5 per name if the name of the cemetery is given. \$10 per surname if the name of the cemetery is given. \$20 per name if all cemeteries in a Rural Municipality need to be checked.

SGS Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI)

General Search - \$10 per surname - all entries for a particular surname. Includes up to 5 pages of printouts, quote for entries beyond this number.

Particular Search - \$5 for one name. Includes up to 3 pages of printouts.

Index to Births, Marriages & Deaths

3 year search - \$15 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 1869-1912; Marriages 1869-1927; Deaths 1869-1937

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: July 1, 2011

REMEMBER to include a SASE for the above

searches.

Other Indexes:

\$15 per surname.

- 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 - \$65 per family
- Henderson Directory - \$15 per name for a search of five directories - you must specify the time frame.
- Books in the SGS Library (such as Saskatchewan Local Histories) - \$5 per look-up
- 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.
- 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/Find My Past - \$10 per name per record & location.

Board Member Opportunities

We have openings for
enthusiastic committed individuals
to join the board of the SGS

Must have been a member of SGS for two years
and in good standing

Anyone wishing more information,
please contact

Beverley Gutenberg
(306) 384-7509

E-mail: beverleygutenberg@sasktel.net

Getting to Know Great Aunt Marianna

BY: BEVERLEY GUTENBERG

My great aunt, Marianna Gutenberg, has been an enigma. I know very little about her. She was my grandfather's youngest sister, born the 19th of May, 1892 in Strassburg, Russia. She arrived at Ellis Island on 20th of July 1909 from Bremen, Germany with her sister, Maria Eva Lauinger, brother-in-law, Joseph and their four children. The family made its way west to join Marianna and Maria Eva's brother, Andreas, in Balfour, North Dakota. The plan was for the family to continue on to Tramping Lake, Saskatchewan but perhaps make a little money in Balfour before the Lauingers took up their homestead on the Saskatchewan prairies. Marianna got a job as a servant for James and Elizabeth Manning in the Balfour area. Joseph did odd jobs for the farmers of the area; however, a freak accident occurred in which Joseph broke both his ankles that necessitated the family staying longer in North Dakota than anticipated. Marianna was enumerated in the 1910 US census at the home of James and Elizabeth Manning. The family made their way to Saskatchewan and Tramping Lake before the 1911 Canadian Census. There Marianna was enumerated twice, once at the home of her mother and the second time at the rectory where she was the housekeeper for the priest, Father Guth. She is in a family picture taken at my grandparents' wedding in 1912. There were two more occasions where I can place Marianna. The first was in 1917 when a family picture was taken on the occasion of Andreas' visit to Saskatchewan and the second was a newspaper listing of those people who had donated to the World War effort in 1918. Marianna was reported as donating \$2.00.

The next mention of Marianna is the tombstone in the cemetery near Tramping Lake. She died on 28th of November 1918 of the influenza which was at epidemic proportions at that time. Her tombstone is a lot more extravagant than those of the rest of the family. She was buried on the 14th of December 1918. The rumour was that the priest wouldn't let the family bury her before that and that he paid for the tombstone. That is all I knew of Marianna until very recently.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was in Saskatchewan filming the Saskatchewan Probate files between 1887 and 1931 a couple of years ago. When the files were finally indexed this year, I keyed in Gutenberg and there was Marianna's Probate file. The information I gleaned from these pages was extremely interesting to say the least.

On the 16th of November 1918, 12 days before her death, Marianna wrote her will in the usual and accepted form, it was typewritten and witnessed by her brother, Anton, and her brother-in-law, Joseph Lauinger. She asked that all her medical and funeral expenses be paid and appointed Felix Bauman as executor, then made her bequeaths. What was extremely interesting was that Marianna at 26 years of age, a housekeeper/servant for all her working life had saved \$1,637.41 which is equivalent to \$26,198.56 in 2011 dollars. Her estate included 2 Victory Bonds of \$500 and a balance of \$637.41.

The first item on her will instructed her executor to erect an iron cross on her grave – the design and cost was as he saw 'fit'. Here, finally is the explanation for her elaborate cross on her grave.

Her next bequest was for \$200 to be set aside for masses to be said for 'the repose of her soul.' She also bequeathed \$100 for mass intentions for relatives and departed 'poor souls'.

She left \$300 to St. Patrick's orphanage in Prince Albert and \$200 to St. John's Juniorate of Strathcona (Alberta) 'for the education of needy young men for the Priesthood'.

Marianna remembered her deceased brother, Michael's three children in Russia, when she earmarked \$100 to be sent to their mother after peace was made so it could safely be sent. It was to be used at her sister-in-laws' discretion in the rearing of her children. Michael and his family had attempted to immigrate to Canada in 1910 but were barred in Montreal because the oldest son was 'cripple' and were forced to return to Russia. Michael died there in 1913.

In addition she left \$100 and her personal property including clothes and books to her mother, Catherine Gutenberg. In addition to the \$100 she requested that the amount of money above \$100 be used to defray medical expenses of her mother's 'just' past illnesses.

Marianna specified that any money left over after the expenses were paid should be given to St. Michael's parish in Tramping Lake and left in a fund for the erection of a new church in Tramping Lake. She repeated that it should ONLY be used for the new church or equipment thereof.

I feel I know Marianna a little bit better than I did before the will was discovered. She was a thrifty woman who despite her career as a housekeeper appeared to be educated. She mentioned in particular her books in her legacy. She supported the war against the Germans even though she was German by origin albeit Russian by birth. Her salary as a housekeeper was \$60 per month and in order to save \$1637 in the six years she worked as a housekeeper she would have had to save \$278 per year or \$26 per month. I was pleased to see she and probably the rest of the family remembered and kept in contact with the widow of her brother, Michael. Marianna appeared to be a deeply religious woman who left the bulk of her money to the Church, a school for priests and an orphanage in Prince Albert. Rest in peace, Marianna! Rest in peace, Marianna!



(... continued on page 18)

Birth, Marriage and Death Records in Saskatchewan

Content of Marriage, Birth and Death Registration Forms.

The questions asked on the various forms for the registration forms of marriages, births and deaths used from the beginning up to the present day varied somewhat from time to time due to the adding of further questions.

Marriages

1. The following questions appear on all marriage registrations from the beginning up to the present date:

- a) For both bridegroom and bride
 - i) Name in full
 - ii) Marital status
 - iii) Age in years
 - iv) Residence
 - v) Place of birth
- b) Place of Marriage
- c) Date of Marriage
- d) By license or banns
- e) Names of two witnesses
- f) Name of clergyman
- g) Date of registration

2. Beginning in approximately 1889, the following questions were added to marriage registrations:

- a) Religion of both bridegroom and bride
- b) Name of father of both bridegroom and bride
- c) Name of parents
(Note: This question did not specify maiden surname of mother and consequently it was quite often answered by giving her maiden surname and continued in this manner until 1916-see paragraph a)

3. Beginning in 1900, the following question was added to marriage registrations:

- a) Religion of clergyman

4. Beginning in 1916, the question asking for names of parents was clarified by specifying maiden name of mother.

5. Beginning in 1930, the following questions were added to marriage registrations:

- a) Birthplace of father of groom
- b) Birthplace of father of bride

6. Beginning in 1947, the following questions were added to marriage registrations:

- a) Birthplace of mother of groom
- b) Birthplace of mother of bride

Births

1. The following questions appear on all birth registrations from the beginning up to the present date:

- a) Name of child
- b) Date of birth
- c) Place of birth of child
- d) Sex of child
- e) Name of father in full
- f) Maiden name of mother in full
- g) Date of registration

2. Beginning in 1898, the following questions were added to birth registrations;

- a) Birthplace of father
- b) Birthplace of mother
(Note: In most cases these questions are only answered by giving the name of the country or the province of birth.)
- c) Residence of parents

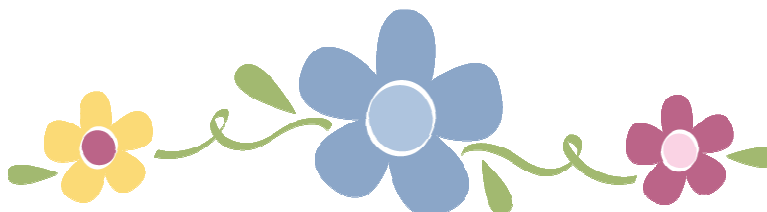
3. Beginning in 1916, the following questions were added:

- a) Age of father in years
- b) Age of mother in years
- c) Type of birth, whether single, twins, etc.
- d) Number of children born to mother and still living.
- e) Date and place of marriage

Deaths

1. The following questions appear on all death registrations from the beginning up to the present date:
 - a) Name of deceased
 - b) Date of death of deceased
 - c) Place of death of deceased
 - d) Sex
 - e) Birthplace of deceased
 - f) Age of deceased
 - g) Occupation of deceased
 - h) Date of registration
2. Beginning in 1898, the following questions were added to the death registration:
 - a) Marital status of deceased
3. Beginning in 1916, the following questions were added to death registrations
 - a) Residence of deceased
 - b) Name of father
 - c) Birthplace of father
 - d) Maiden name of mother
 - e) Birthplace of mother
4. Beginning in 1920, the following question was added to death registration:
 - a) Date of birth of deceased
5. Beginning in 1947, the following question was added to death registration:
 - a) If married, widowed or divorced, given name of husband or maiden name of wife of deceased.

* * *



(... Getting to Know Great Aunt Marianna continued from page 16)

Gutenberg family picture taken in front of the church near Tramping Lake, Saskatchewan in 1917. Marianna is circled. She is standing in front of her mother and beside my grandmother, Katherine Reiter Gutenberg, who is holding my aunt, Teresa. My grandfather, Joseph Gutenberg is behind the baby.

* * *

From the Archives ... The Odessa Files

BY: DAVID TODD

Reprinted from the University of Toronto Magazine Spring Issue, 1994 with the kind permission of the University of Toronto. The article was originally printed in the September 1995 SGS Bulletin. Note from Editor: The paper by Harvey Dyck can be found at the following link. This article includes the index of the "Odessa Files." <http://www.mennonitechurch.ca/programs/archives/holdings/papers/pdfs/PJBRussMennArchiveFA2.pdf>

Nothing could stop Harvey Dyck when he discovered the missing Mennonite records. Svetlana Vishtalenko couldn't understand why her Canadian friend seemed so agitated. Harvey Dyck had arrived in such a state that he could barely speak, and the suspicious-minded guard at the front door of the radio station was a first reluctant to let him enter. When Vishtalenko came out to the reception area to greet him, she noted with some surprise that his lips were trembling. Eventually, he managed to blurt out what was on his mind. "Svetlana," he said "I have found my Rosetta stone."

They had met a few weeks earlier, not long after the U of T historian's arrival in the Ukrainian port city of Odessa. He was there for the summer, doing research at the Odessa Regional State Archives. Vishtalenko, a broadcast journalist, had interviewed him for her radio program and later took it upon herself to help smooth his relations with the archives' staff, who were frankly distrustful of the foreigner methodically plowing his way through stacks of files.

His research dealt mainly with the agricultural history of southern Ukraine: a significant matter, to be sure, but hardly the stuff to make one's heart race. So what was all the fuss about? As he calmed himself, he began to pour out a remarkable tale – quite by accident he had found a long-forgotten cache of files documenting the history of what was once the foremost Mennonite community of Imperial Russia, the Molochna settlement in southern Ukraine. A scholar of Russian and East European history and himself a Mennonite, he knew he had made an important discovery. Yet it presented a dilemma. This was the summer of 1990 and the political situation in the Soviet Union seemed to grow more uncertain every day. Who could say what the fate of these and other materials in the archives might be, or whether western scholars would still be able to gain access to them in a year's time? To Dyck, the solution was clear: have the entire 140,000 page Molochna collection microfilmed and take the copy back with him to Canada. Vishtalenko quickly agreed to help him in this ambitious rescue mission.

They succeeded in working out an arrangement with officials at the Odessa archives and in August the following year, just days before the abortive coup that helped precipitate the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Dyck flew home to Toronto with the last of the precious reels of microfilm jammed into his suitcase. Both U of T and Conrad Grebel College at the University of Waterloo, collaborators in a joint program of Russian Mennonite studies, now have copies of the collection, as does the Winnipeg-based Mennonite Heritage Centre, which joined with the other two institutions in funding the archive project.

For Harvey Dyck, the recovery of the Molochna archive has been an exhilarating experience. His parents were Russian Mennonites who emigrated in the 1920s to build a new life in Canada; his mother, in fact, was born Molochna. Thus all of this work has some personal significance. In a larger sense it also represents an opportunity to salvage the history of a community that, to all intents and purposes, has ceased to exist. The emigration of Mennonites from Russia began in the 1870s and has continued in

wave after wave ever since. Today as many as half a million people around the world share this ancestry.

Their historical legacy is, in many ways, one of tragedy. The Mennonites of 19th-century Imperial Russia were masters of their own destiny: an autonomous religious community with an impressive array of political, economic and cultural institutions. All of that, however, was swept away in the decades following the Russian revolution. Under the Communist regime, they were brutalized and exiled, reduced from makers of history to mere victims.

A majority of the more than 100,000 Mennonites living in Canada today come from this background. Like any immigrant community, they are a diverse group – some entirely secularized, others still deeply immersed in the traditions of their faith. Nevertheless, a great many share a common desire to preserve continuity with the past. The trouble is, so little archival material survived the devastation visited upon the community in Russia that history has become entwined with mythology. Dyck is hopeful that the collection discovered in Odessa will help to disentangle the two. “For many people of this background,” he says, “it is essential to know something authentic about the world from which they emerged. In order to understand themselves, they really have to be immersed in this history. So there’s a lot of self-knowledge to be found here.”

The Mennonites, a Protestant sect descended from the Anabaptist movement, trace their origins back to 16th-century northern Europe. Their faith, historically, is both a system of belief and a way of life; within Mennonite communities it forms the basis of a social doctrine that emphasizes democratic equality, non-resistance – followers are not supposed to take part in any institution that operates on the basis of force – and freedom of conscience in matters of religion.

Persecuted as heretics in their native lands, they spread gradually eastward from Germany and the Netherlands, settling first in Poland and, by the end of the 18th century, in Russia as well. The Molochna settlement was founded early in the 19th century and grew rapidly until it represented the largest foreign community in Imperial Russia. With more than 60 member villages spread across 500 square miles north of the Sea of Azov, the settlement became an engine of agricultural and industrial development for the entire southern Ukraine.

By the 1870s, however, the policies of the Russian government had begun to make life uncomfortable for the communities and the first waves of emigration began. The introduction of compulsory military service that conflicted directly with the Mennonite doctrine of non-resistance resulted in an exodus of nearly 18,000 community members, more than a third of whom would eventually settle in southern Manitoba.

During the First World War German-speaking communities in Russia, including the Mennonites, found themselves the target of a bitter campaign by Russian nationalists, who accused them of disloyalty. The public use of German was banned and the German-language press stifled. Threatened with the seizure of their lands, Mennonite leaders agreed upon the need for some form of central archive to help them demonstrate their long record of loyalty and so preserve their heritage. In June 1917 Peter Jacovlevich Braun, a shy, soft-spoken teacher, school administrator and amateur historian, was appointed archivist.

Within months came the Russian revolution, plunging the country into bloody civil war. Though battling tuberculosis, Braun spent much of his time over the next three years journeying from village to village in the midst of the chaos to persuade local authorities to assist him in gathering up institutional

records, private and official letters, diaries, contracts, even wedding invitations – anything with a bearing on the history of Mennonites in Russia. A single room of his house in the village of Neu Halbstadt became the storehouse for a mountain of papers.

By 1924 Braun had decided to join the wave of Mennonites then fleeing Soviet rule. Before departing for Germany he arranged for the archive to be moved to the attic rooms of the Deaf and Mute School in the village of Tiege – a safe place, he thought, since few strangers ever visited. However, the teachers at the school apparently had second thoughts and decided soon after to have the collection transferred to an estate belonging to the Comies, a prominent family in nearby Orlow. Unfortunately in 1929 the family was one of many driven from their homes during the campaign to collectivize agriculture and the archive fell into the hands of the Soviet government. Eye-witnesses later described seeing three wagons trundling away, loaded down with documents.

Braun died in 1933 at the age of 53. In a personal letter written during his final years in Germany, he said that the loss of the “irreplaceable” collection had left him near tears. An article that he published during the same period summed up the story with grim finality: “I have been unable to establish what finally happened to this rich archive that had been assembled with such diligence,” he wrote. “It would seem ... that it is lost to the Mennonites.”

The fate of the Molochna collection was largely forgotten in the years that followed. Only scholars and others interested in Mennonite history remained familiar with the story. “Among people in the known,” says Dyck, “there was this feeling that something had been lost, something terribly precious.” He was one of those in the known but thoughts of the collection were far from his mind when he travelled to Odessa in 1990 to spend the summer working in the state archives.

One day a staff member plopped a nondescript index book onto the table where he was working in the reading room and said casually: “This may be of interest.” Dyck’s heart leapt when he opened it a saw the title inside: Mennonite Society in the County of Berdiansk, Tauride Guberniia 1803-1920. As he paged through the lengthy listing of files, more than 3,600 in all, he found it almost impossible to believe what he was seeing. Somehow, it seemed, the records of the Molochna Mennonites had survived in the Odessa archives for six decades. About 17 per cent of the files as well as an assortment of books and manuscripts were missing, but the material was otherwise relatively unscathed. There was no evidence that any scholar had ever made use of it.

It would not be easy, he knew, to persuade the administrators at the archives to arrange the microfilming of the collection. “This was at the tail end of the life of the Soviet Union” he says, “and officials everywhere were anxious and insecure. The last thing they wanted was to face a reprimand for taking initiatives.” Dyck, who served as president of the U of T Faculty Association in the early 1980s, considered himself an old hand at negotiations. But he quickly realized that his expertise wasn’t adequate to the task of stickhandling the project through a disintegrating Soviet bureaucracy, so he turned to his journalist friend Vishtalenko for assistance.

Cash seemed the best approach, until the archives officials realized that they couldn’t make the necessary bank arrangements to accept hard currency. The alternative was barter: a new microfilm system to replace the old one that was prone to almost daily breakdowns was desperately needed at the archives. Dyck readily agreed to provide new microfilming and photocopying equipment in exchange for a complete copy of the Molochna records. The arrangement, concluded in September, proved possible only because the director, who realized the necessary approvals from the authorities in Kiev and

Moscow might take years to negotiate, was willing to sidestep official channels. “We were actually dealing quite illegally,” laughs Vishtalenko, who now lives in Canada.

The work of microfilming the collection began. It moved with painful slowness at first; until Dyck could deliver the new equipment, staff members at the archives were stuck using the antiquated machinery. Many were also reluctant to exert themselves overmuch for the benefit of a foreigner, who for all they knew might well be taking advantage of them. Dyck, meanwhile, had to deal with a further complication. Another academic, George Epp, president of Menno Simons College in Winnipeg had also stumbled across the Molochna collection that summer and had contacted the authorities in Kiev to see about its recovery. Fearful that this might derail the arrangements that had already been made, he hurriedly convinced Epp to drop his inquiries.

In December Dyck flew back to Odessa, bringing with him an enormous crate that contained the new microfilm system for the archives. The director greeted him at the airport and together they bundled the equipment into the back of a small van. The streetlights had been extinguished to save electricity, and Dyck recalls the eerie drive through darkened, mist-shrouded streets to the old synagogue where the archives are housed. It seemed an inauspicious moment to arrive; the political climate in the country by then was almost unbearably tense, with rumours of impending military action to be heard everywhere. But Dyck’s return with shiny new equipment in tow inspired the staff at the archives to attack the project with new vigour. “Professor Dyck has a huge amount of energy,” explains Vishtalenko, “and he charges others with it. The people there saw his interest in the work, they saw the significance, and their attitudes changed. They began to feel a personal involvement – his devotion to it gave meaning to what they were doing.”

Dyck returned to Toronto a few days before Christmas, taking with him all the microfilm that had so far been completed. By the summer when he went back to Odessa to collect the rest, the political situation had turned from tense to chaotic. A few days before the August 1991 coup, Dyck found himself at the airport in Moscow carrying a suitcase full of microfilm, bedlam all around. He had all the necessary papers, but who could predict what horrors nervous officials at customs might choose to inflict? He needn’t have worried. “In the end,” he says, “I was swept along with this mob that just pushed its way through. I never even declared the microfilm leaving the Soviet Union.”

News of the discovery electrified scholars of Mennonite history. “There was an initial sense of disbelief that a collection so large could be found,” says Leonard Friesen, an assistant professor of history at Conrad Grebel and co-chair of the joint research program with U of T. “It’s like finding the Dead Sea scrolls.” The range of archival materials available on Russian Mennonites has, until now, been fairly limited: while researchers have had access to private papers and memoirs, as well as to Russian government records, materials on the many institutions of the Mennonite community have been in short supply. Historians, for example, know virtually nothing about education, a subject on which the archive will now shed light. Those interested in the role that Mennonite communities played in agriculture and industry – they accounted for a major share of the industrial output of the empire by the turn of the century – will also find a wealth of essential material. It is, in short, an unprecedented opportunity to peer into the everyday social and economic life of the settlement. “There’s nothing that really compares to the Odessa collection in terms of size and the insight that it gives into the community itself,” says Friesen.

Perhaps the most compelling research that the archive will make possible is in the area of social history. Ingrid Epp, a retired U of T librarian who has prepared an inventory of the archive, foresees particular

interest in the papers of Johann Comies, a leader of the 1830s and 1840s. Ambitious and enterprising, Comies was given enormous power by the Russian government to carry through a series of sweeping agricultural and educational reforms in the Molochna settlement. His autocratic tendencies, however, ran counter to some of the most strongly held principles of the community and rendered him wildly unpopular among many of his fellow Mennonites. “Some,” says Epp, “considered him almost the devil incarnate.”

The Comies papers aren't the only prize of the collection. To some scholars, the jewel may be a copy of an 1835 census that provides a detailed village-by-village listing of every person in the settlement – a marvellous resource for demographic studies. To others, it may be the records of the forestry service organized in the 1870s as an alternative to compulsory military service.

The Mennonite Heritage Centre in Winnipeg acquired the first part of its copy of the collection early last year, and immediately received a flood of calls from people eager to see the material. Peter Rempel, acting archivist at the time, says that much of the initial interest came from genealogists wishing to research family histories. School registries turned out to be particularly valuable for this purpose – Rempel himself was delighted to find the school attendance reports for the village where his parents lived. “The information in the documents is only partial, but it's far more than we've ever had before.”

During the Stalinist purges of the late 1930s the leaders of many ethnic communities in the Soviet Union, including the Mennonites, were arrested and executed. Later, during the Second World War, nearly two-thirds of the Molochna Mennonites were deported to Central Asia and Siberia. Some of the others eventually made their way to Canada and South America. Friesen says that the loss of community records coupled with the trauma of departure left Russian Mennonite immigrants in the West feeling cut off from their history, neither willing nor able to delve into the past. As a child of Russian Mennonite parents growing up in Canada, Friesen heard few stories of life in the Soviet Union – and those that he did were little more than fables of good and evil with Communists cast as villainous ogres. The recovery of the Molochna collection, he says presents an opportunity for children today to examine their history in a way that their parents could not. “I'm delighted for my kids. If they're ever interested in asking about where they came from, this will make it a lot easier to tell them.”

The material may hold even greater meaning, however, for the 80,000 people of Russian Mennonite background who have emigrated to Germany from the former Soviet Union in the last 15 years. From the Stalin era onwards, Dyck explains, the Soviet authorities worked hard to deny minorities any knowledge of their history. The extent to which they succeeded became evident to him last year, on a visit to Russia where he met one of his wife's cousins – a woman whose father was among the Mennonite villagers murdered by the Stalinists in 1937 and 1938. “We were driving through the countryside, when she looked at me and asked: ‘Who are Mennonites, anyway?’ She really had no sense of it at all. There were vague family memories, but nothing authentic on which she could hang an identity.”

This is also common among the Russian Mennonite immigrants who are now struggling to establish themselves in German society. For that reason Dyck is eager to see a copy of the Molochna collection eventually find its way to an archive in Germany to help them begin to understand their past. It is important, he insists, for them to see the record of an era when they were more than victims so they can draw some strength and inspiration from that. “The study of history can be very therapeutic,” he says. “It's far better than the couch.”

While busily dredging up the past, Dyck has kept a foot firmly planted in the present. He is working on a book about political, cultural and economic life in contemporary Odessa based on interviews conducted both before and after the August 1991 coup. He hopes to publish it some time this year to mark the bicentennial of the founding of the city. Svetlana Vishtalenko, whose help proved so invaluable in recovering the Molochna collection, is the co-author. Following the coup, she fled the Soviet Union with her daughter and arrived in Canada carrying just six dollars and a bag full of manuscripts and photographs. She has recently completed her master's degree in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at U of T.

Dyck is also working on a research project based upon the census of 1835 and will serve as general editor of a new series on Russian Mennonite history to be published by the University of Toronto Press. Another spin-off project may be an international scholarly conference in 1996 or 1997. In addition he has been venturing out on a regular basis to tell the story of the collection to community groups and historical associations in various parts of the country – including Toronto, which has a number of Mennonite churches.

It has, he says, been gratifying to see the interest and excitement inspired by this window onto a lost world. The archive really is going to be an enormous resource as people actually begin to use it. That's the story that still remains to be told."

* * *

SGS Library Hours

Effective January 3 to May 12, 2012

Monday to Saturday

10:00 am – 4:30 pm

THE GOLDEN BISTRITZ: THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN POPULATION GROUPS IN BUKOVINA (I)

BY: CLAUS STEPHANI (Baldham/Munich, Germany)

Original publication: “*Über die Goldene Bistritz: Zur Ansiedlung deutscher Bevölkerungsgruppen im Buchenland (I)*,” *Neuer Weg* (Bukarest), Vol 30, July 29, 1978, p. 3. Trans. and ed. by Sophie A. Welisch.

Bukovina, the easternmost province of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, was annexed by Austria on May 7, 1775 as “compensation” for its negotiations at the peace conference following the Russo-Turkish War.

That same year, 1775, the Austrian authorities began to formulate an immigration plan for this territory, inhabited from earliest times by Romanians and in isolated regions by Ukrainians (Little Russians, Hutsules, Ruthenians). Within a century people of many nationalities from all parts of the Monarchy settled in the principal towns of Czernowitz, Radautz, Sereth, Suczawa, and Wiznitz adding to the Romanian autochthonous population of north and south Bukovina. Aside from German-speaking officials, miners, craftsmen and farmers from Transylvania, Galicia, Bohemia, etc., there were immigrants from the Rhine-Main area and Baden-Württemberg in Germany, as well as Armenians, Bulgarians, Czechs, Gypsies, Italians, Lippovanians, Poles, Slovaks, Serbo-Croatians, and Tatars,.

Centuries earlier Germans from Transylvania, including craftsmen, merchants, doctors, pharmacists and others, had already migrated to Moldavia where they had taken up residence in Baia, (Moldenmarkt), Klein-Saska, Kotnersberg, Neamtz, Rommesmarkt, Jassy, Husch, Sassa, Bacău (Backau), Trotesch, Berlad; others went to south Bukovina, settling in Suczawa, Sächsisch-Horn, Saskaberg, Sereth, etc. Some settlements were unsuccessful as, for example, the south Bukovina village of Philippen, founded in 1760 but abandoned at the beginning of the Austrian era with the old German homes sold in 1790. The same fate befell the village of Sadagora founded in 1771 by German cloth manufacturers from Silesia but disbanded about fifteen years later.

The Bukovina Germans, therefore, immigrated to Bukovina only after the occupation of the province by Austria. Initially, under Empress Maria Theresa, there came primarily civilian and military personnel in an official capacity, who, in most cases, remained in the province. Soon thereafter craftsmen and merchants were called to the region and were guaranteed considerable incentives, as for example, exemption from tax and military service. After these German-speaking professional groups, who were for the most part settled in the cities, the Austrian military administration suggested to the central bureaus in Vienna that German workers and farmers also be brought to the province. These German immigrants came to Bukovina in stages: Zipser Saxons from what was then called Zips and from the Gründler Land (now in Slovakia), so-called Swabians from Baden-Württemberg and the Rhine-Main region, and German-Bohemians from the Bohemian Forest.

Between 1780 and 1781 veins of manganese, copper and iron ore were discovered in the southern region of the province, ownership of which soon passed to Karl Manz, Knight of Mariensee; this triggered the recruitment of German miners in several Zipser communities.

In 1783 masons and carpenters from Transylvanian regiments started construction of a foundry in Jakobeny; after completion of the project in 1784, the first Zipser miners were brought in, giving rise to the communities of Eisenthal on the Eisenbach, a tributary of the Golden Bistritz. With the aid of the Zipsers, the Manz iron works, the first installation of its type in south Bukovina, was made operational. These first Zipser settlers probably came to Bukovina from the region around Altwasser, Gollnitz, Schmöllnitz, Stoss and Untermetzenseifen.

In 1782 the first two pioneer families arrived in Czernowitz from the Banat; they were accommodated in Rosch, a suburb of Czernowitz. The same year an additional twelve families, likewise from the Banat, appeared in Czernowitz and were settled in half-collapsed wooden homes in Molodia, Zuczka, Mitoka and Lippowen and in the villages of the Putna monasteries including Dragomirna and Barnovschi (Barnowsky).

In 1783 the Austrian Mining Commission and the Salt Assay Office in Solka had already established installations for the mining of salt in the foothills of Solka –as well as on Plesch Mountain northwest of Jakobeny; in the 9th decade of the last century they extended their operations southward to a Kaczika, where German-Bohemian workers had already been settled between 1790 and 1795. The names of the first Zipser and Austrian craftsmen and officials who opened the salt mines in Solka are known to us through extant documents: Johann Wamser (master machinist and cabinetmaker), Leopold Eissert (controller), Melchior Theiss (overseer), Golz and Krone (both official security guards), Dominik Aystetten, Johann Boberitz, Barthel Brettner, Josef Fleckhammer, Franz Steiger, Georg Sturm (all installation overseers) and Johann Wamsiedel (miner).

In 1786 a new wave of immigrants arrived in Jakobeny and Eisenthal, which included twenty-five men and five women from various communities in the Gründler Land (Zips). A year later, in 1787, there followed eighty families from the Rhineland, from Franconia and Baden-Württemberg and probably again from the Zips, who were settled in extant Romanian communities. Thus there arose the villages of Alfratautz, Neufratautz, Satulmare, Deutsch-Milleschoutz, Ober-Milleschoutz), Badeutz, Sankt Onufry, Arbora, Neu-Itzkany, Illischestie, Tereblesti, Waschkoutz besides Bainze, Falken, Dornești (Kriegsdorf-Hadikfalva-Hadik) and Țibeni (Helfgott-Istensegics), where Hungarian farmers had also previously settled, as well as Floceni (Ostrau), Unterhorodnik, Oberhorodnik, Unterwikow, Oberwikow and the villages of Molodia, Jungheim, Rosch, Seletin and Sereth, where aside from Romanians, there also lived Ukrainian-speaking Hutsules .

In the period from 1782 –1787 farmers and craftsmen from Franconia and Swabia, and a few from Austria and from the communities of Kimpolung and Suczawa, were settled in Balatschana , Bosance (Bossantsche), Braschka, Bukschoja, Dorna-Candreni, Dorna Watra, Gemine (Dschemine), Glitt, Gurahumora, Kapukodrului, Altkimpolung, Korlata, Masanaiești, Putna, Putnei Putnathal, Stulpikany and Stupka; in the last decade of the last century German farmers also took up residence in the northern Bukovina towns of Unterstanesti, Zadowa, Kotzmann, Wiznitz and Hliboka.

Today one can with difficulty ascertain from which regions the Swabians or Franconians immigrated, since a number of them entered Bukovina via Banat; thus it must be concluded that the great population group, which would later be termed “Swabian,” consisted of immigrants whose forebears came from Baden-Württemberg or also from other parts of Germany and the [Habsburg] Monarchy.

Some of these Swabian families were part of the great Swabian migration, which followed the downward course of the Danube through the Banat of that time; but there they found no free land. And when they heard that they could still settle in Bukovina, they traveled on. A similar situation developed with a number of the German immigrants who had been settled by Emperor Joseph II in Galicia, where they received too little land; they also continued on to Bukovina. There they got twelve hectares of farmland, a wooden house, farm equipments, seeds and cattle. In a short time they were able to become economically well-established in their new communities.

In the second half of the 18th century there were also some settlements founded on the initiative of various noblemen and landowners, as for example in northern Bukovina, in the vicinity of Wiznitz: Alexanderdorf, Eichenau, Katharinendorf, Nikolausdorf along the Little Sereth River. The settlers, for the most part German-Bohemians, had to commit themselves to clearing the extensive forests and to cultivating the fields and meadows.

* * *

Family History and the Internet

Hosted by: Northeast and Prince Albert Branch
of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
Presented by: Pat Ryan - MCCSC

Saturday, May 5, 2012

9:00 am - 4:00 pm

at Kerry Vickar Centre, 206 Bemister, Ave. E., Melfort, SK

Sessions include:

- Where to Begin?
- What Am I Missing?
- How Do I Find It?
- Why Can't I Find Them?

Registration \$50.00 - required by April 15.

Contact Lorne Kish or Lois Neighbour for a registration form or further information.

Lorne @ e-mail: lorne.kish@gmail.com / phone: (306) 752-3035

Lois Neighbour @ e-mail: l.neighbour@sasktel.net / phone: (306) 752-3136

