

Saskatchewan GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME 40 NUMBER 4

DECEMBER 2009

BULLETIN



Remembering Elisabeth

Eureka!

The Bukovinian Village of Satulmare: The Early Years

Helping you research your family history around the world.

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

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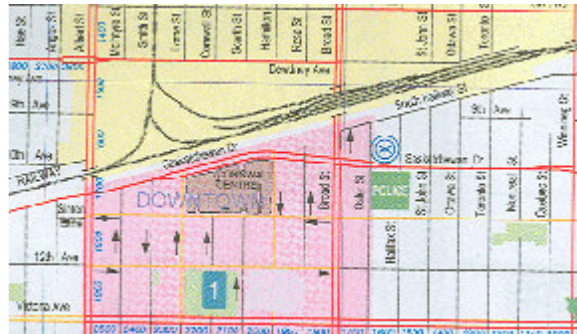
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Journal of the
Saskatchewan
Genealogical Society Inc.

Return undeliverable Canadian addresses to:

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society
PO Box 1894
Regina SK S4P 3E1

ISSN 0048 9182

Volume 40 Number 4
December 2009

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.

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

President's Letter

BY: CHUCK ALTON



As President of SGS I was invited to and attended the SaskCulture Leadership 101 Conference and AGM in Regina the weekend of October 23-25. Our Executive Director, Linda Dunsmore-Porter, and 2 other directors were also able to attend. It was a very interesting and full weekend. I learned much from the presentations, and most of all I learned how much more we need to learn to fulfill our responsibilities as a Board of Directors of a Non-Profit Organization. During the next year or so I expect we will dedicate a portion of each Board meeting to a learning experience to help the Board of Directors better understand and do their work. I am deeply appreciative of the members of the Board, all of whom inspire me with confidence that together we can carry out our responsibilities.

As we approach the holiday season some, who like myself seek to follow the Way of Christ, celebrate the birth of Jesus of Nazareth, whom we believe came to guide all people into a healthy relationship with the Creator and with each other. For those of other religious faiths each has its own particular way to celebrate this holiday season.

For all of us it is a time to notice the ever shorter days and even longer nights until about December 21. Then we welcome the change to gradually lengthening days and shorter nights. In some ways it is like our genealogical research. We have periods when we are having little success and we feel like we are wandering around in the dark. Then a new piece of information comes to light and we are filled with new energy. The theme of the December issue of the SGS Bulletin focuses on ethnic research. Many of us trace our ancestry to more than one nation or culture. This means that we are faced with the challenge of understanding these various cultures and histories and how our ancestors integrated them into our family unit. It is our hope that the articles in this edition of the Bulletin will help you discover new insights into who you are and how you came to be where you are today.

May your holidays include some special times with family and friends and may your research be filled with renewed light and insights into your family history.



Editor's Notes

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Executive Director



The theme of this issue of the SGS *Bulletin* is researching various ethnic groups. There are excellent articles with valuable information to help you with your research.

There has also been a change to the format of the *Bulletin*. The centre section now includes the "SGS News" newsletter. The newsletter has pulled together all the miscellaneous information in the *Bulletin* into a self-contained section. There will no longer be a need to search through the *Bulletin* to find announcements, queries, library information, cemetery news and News and Notes. The remainder of the journal consists of articles only. I hope you enjoy the new format.

The theme for the next issue of the *Bulletin* (March 2010) is Photograph Identification. Contributions to this issue are required by January 15, 2010.

Remembering Elisabeth

BY: DENISE DAUBERT



The angel statue is decorated with silk lavender-coloured flowers. The statue sits at the edge of a rockpile on a farm near Eston, in the Eatonia-Snipe Lake area of Saskatchewan. On it, an oval engraved plaque reads: *Elisabeth Vogel, 1909 to 1913.*

The memorial for this little 4-year-old girl was placed by me in early August of 2009 at the Vogel farm. It was at this farm where Elisabeth lived most of her short life. The angel statue is meant as a visual remembrance to honor this baby who had been born one hundred years earlier.

Had Elisabeth lived into adulthood, she would have been my husband's paternal great aunt.

I had first heard about little Elisabeth from my husband's paternal grandmother, Caroline (Vogel) Daubert. The facts I knew were that Elisabeth was the first Vogel child born on Canadian soil, that she was born on New Year's Day of 1909, and that she had died sometime in 1913 of appendicitis. Grandma Daubert (as a tear rolled down her cheek) had also told me the story that her little sister Elisabeth had been buried in the rockpile at the Vogel farm.

How could I learn more about this special little girl?

This is Elisabeth's story.



It is 1908. With unrest in Russia, many German families were immigrating to Canada. Immigrants could apply for a homestead comprising of 160 acres on the Canadian prairie. The German peoples of Russia were excellent farmers and could bring their skills and knowledge with them. The ethnic group of the Germans from Russia were indeed a very large part of the immigration wave to Western Canada - particularly Saskatchewan - in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

My husband's paternal great-grandparents, Peter and Karolina (Gunther) Vogel and their children, were one of these families.



Arrival in Canada

A decision was made by Peter and Karolina to leave Odessa and immigrate to Canada trusting they could provide a better life for their five children: Peter (age 8), Christian (age 7), Adam (age 5), Karolina (age 3) and Rosine (18 months). For the passage, they boarded The Kensington as third class passengers on October 22, 1908 at the seaport of Liverpool, England. They landed at Montreal on November 3, 1908. I had found their ship passenger records on a trip to the Salt Lake Family History Centre. Father Peter, mother Karolina and the five children were listed on this passenger record. As well, Karolina was seven months pregnant with their sixth child.

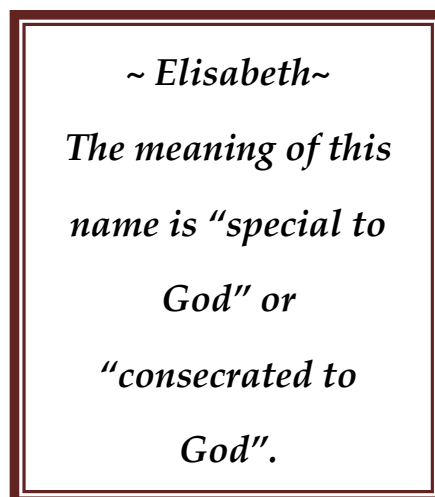
I can only imagine what a hardship it was crossing over the ocean with five children under nine years of age ... and Karoline “with child.” But living in a free country was worth this effort for these ancestors.

The Vogels hardly had time to catch their breath. Within four hours after the mandatory medical inspection upon arrival at the port in Montreal, they were on a CPR special colonist car, heading west to Winnipeg, Manitoba. From there they disembarked and travelled further westward to Rosthern, Saskatchewan ... another fact I knew from Grandma Daubert’s stories.

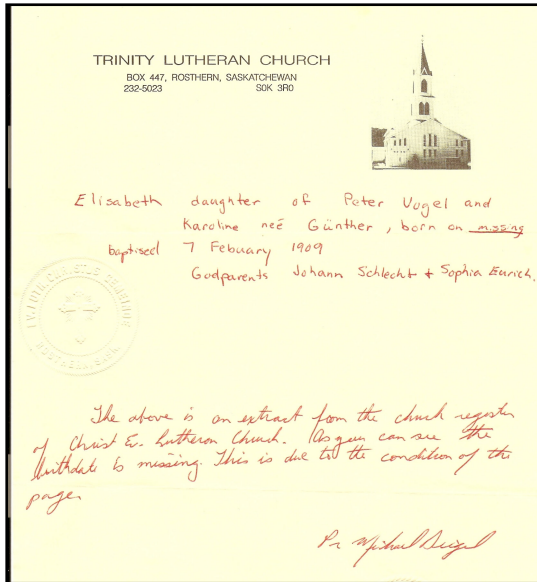
Time in Rosthern

With their arrival in Canada in early November of 1908, I knew that my husband’s great-grandmother Karolina was not far from giving birth. Armed with this knowledge, I applied to Saskatchewan Vital Statistics (Information Services Corporation - ISC) to obtain Elisabeth’s birth certificate. An envelope mailed back to me from ISC contained a letter indicating they had searched the files for the years 1908 to 1913 inclusive for this child’s birth but were unable to locate this event.

The letter explained that in such cases of not being able to locate a birth registration in the files, it was due to one of four reasons: “the event was not registered at the time it occurred; the event occurred in a year other than those we searched; the event occurred under particulars other than those provided by you or the event did not occur in Saskatchewan”. It seemed I had hit a genealogy brick wall with the birth registration. Of the explanations provided, I sensed that perhaps because Peter and Karolina were immigrants to Canada, they did not know or did not understand that they needed to register the birth of a child.



Was there another way to learn more about the birth of Elisabeth? At the same time I ordered the birth registration, I also ordered the death registration. The bottom of the death registration indicated that Elisabeth was indeed born in Rosthern. Knowing that the Vogels were strong in their Lutheran faith, they would have had their daughter baptised. Research revealed that there was a Trinity Lutheran Church still in existence in Rosthern ... with roots dating back to the early 1900s. I wrote to the pastor of the church, enclosing a self-addressed and stamped envelope and a monetary donation, asking that the register of the church be checked for a baptism of an Elisabeth Vogel, child of Peter and Karolina (Gunter) Vogel, some time in early 1909.



I was fortunate to receive a letter from the pastor who had taken the time to write out the entry word-for-word from the register for me. He even stamped the letter with the seal of the church! Yes ... there was a baby girl - a daughter of Peter and Karolina Vogel baptised in 1909 - our Elisabeth - on the 7th of February 1909 --- at just five weeks of age. The register was so old it was difficult to read and the birth date handwritten entry faded. Because of information Grandma Karolina Daubert had shared, I was confident that Elisabeth had been born on New Year's Day, 1909. The transcription from the register also provided the names of the godparents chosen for baby Elisabeth. The godfather's name (Johann Schlecht) was recognizable as a relative of Peter Vogel.

As was common in those days, Elisabeth's birth would have been a home birth ... so she was born at the Vogel's temporary home in Rosthern. Research has not yet revealed if the family boarded with family or friends from the old country in Rosthern, or if they rented a farmhouse. I can imagine how excited the Vogel children were to welcome their new baby sister! Baby Elisabeth's parents would have rejoiced at the blessing of their healthy new child.

Peter Vogel worked at a nearby mill that and the next winter, saving up for stock and readying to apply for his homestead.

Homestead bound

When I applied for and received the homestead records for Peter Vogel, I knew I was holding a true treasure in my hands. Nothing had been recorded within the family about the homestead experience in applying for the SE16-27-21-W3rd and now I was able to fill in some blanks. The homestead was in the Snipe Lake area where many Germans who immigrated from Russia settled when they made their new homes in Saskatchewan.

The application had been made in Saskatoon just a year after the Vogels had arrived in Canada (November 12, 1909). Elisabeth would have been just eleven months old at that time and too young to know that her parents had applied for a homestead, or that her father had applied for – and received - his naturalization papers.

illness and death alone ... this represents a dimension in human tragedy, a refinement of sorrow, that few people of this present time can even imagine.” How well this passage mirrored the death of little Elisabeth.

There are no stories or written details within the family about Elisabeth’s death and burial. Perhaps, as was customary in pioneer days and also in the German tradition, it is likely that her father crafted a tiny wooden casket and that her mother lined it with soft flannelette. Neighbours would have come to the farmhouse to grieve with the family while Elisabeth was lying in wait. Her little hands would have been folded in a praying position and a wreath of paper flowers would have adorned her head.

Referencing a perpetual calendar⁴ told me that Elisabeth died on a Wednesday and after lying in wait would probably have been buried on that Saturday. I do not know if a Lutheran pastor was in attendance to conduct the funeral. I imagine that it was a cold prairie November day as prayers were said when the little casket was buried in the rockpile and this little girl was laid to rest. In those days there was no money for a headstone or marker, but perhaps her final resting place was marked with a wooden home-made cross. I can imagine the deep grief felt that day and envision the tears on the cheeks of her family. The Vogel’s stone house was on a slight hill and overlooked this rockpile ... they were able to watch over little Elisabeth in her death.

There are no known photographs of little Elisabeth during her short lifetime and very few of the other Vogel children in their childhood years. So I have created a picture of her in my mind. I think little Elisabeth was a happy chubby little girl with dark eyes and dark hair. This little girl was much loved by her family ... that I know to be true.

Life after 1913

Had Elisabeth lived, she would have become an older sister to another baby brother (Friedrich, born in 1915) and another sister. “Elisabeth” was the name bestowed on the last-born daughter in 1922, some nine years after the first Elisabeth’s death. It was a customary ethnic tradition to name the next girl or boy (whatever the case may be) by the name of the child who had died within the family.

The first little Elisabeth didn’t live on into childhood or into her young adult years to have seen the Vogel farm prosper. She didn’t see her brothers and sisters grow up. She never saw the grain elevators that were built in nearby Eston. She wasn’t alive when Eston was designated a town in the year 1928. And if Elisabeth had lived into adulthood, perhaps she would have fallen in love, married and become a wife and mother. She would have been an aunt to many nieces and nephews and a great aunt to many of her parents’ descendants (including my husband).

In closing ...

Cemetery records from across Canada’s prairie provinces from the early 1900s contain many entries of infant burials. A number of children - like Elisabeth Vogel - were lovingly buried on family farms.

*Der Friede des Herrn sei
mit euch, Elisabeth.*

**The Peace of God be
with you, Elisabeth.**

Do you have a Saskatchewan ancestor that died during their infancy or childhood? Make the time to visit the cemetery they are buried in or pay a visit to the farm they are buried on. Ancestors are to be remembered by those of us who live on. The following poem (author unknown) is so fitting:

*Dear ancestor, the place you filled
Some hundred years ago
Spreads out amongst the ones you left
Who would have loved you so.
I wonder how you lived and loved
I wonder if you knew
That someday I would find this place
And come and visit you.*

Biographical Information

Denise (Juchli) Daubert was born and raised in Edmonton. She and her husband (parents of three) reside on an acreage in Ardrossan, Alberta. With a genealogical journey that began some nine years ago, she is researching all her lines and recently has focused on her husband's paternal line with roots in Saskatchewan. A writer by profession, Denise authors a monthly family history column in *The Edmonton Senior Newspaper*. She is a member of SGS, AGS, the Edmonton Branch of the Germans from Russia Ancestry Group and The Friends of the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

Footnote

- ¹ Saskatchewan One Room School Project - an online history for current generations to enjoy, preserve and experience our historical educational, architectural and cultural heritage (search "Saskatchewan One Room School Project")
- ² *A Past to Cherish: A History of Pioneers and Homesteaders from 1906 to 1940 - Volume 1* (Eatonia History Book Committee; 1980). Community history books can provide great information about life in a community - its people, churches, businesses, schools and doctors etcetera. This book is available in the SGS Library.
- ³ *A Wheatland Heritage*, by E. Vernet Armstrong, 1956. This book is available in the SGS Library.
- ⁴ Perpetual calendars are good resources that can help you learn the actual day of the week a child was born, or a couple was married on. Access www.whitey.net and under Other Links access "calendar" and this link will generate a yearly calendar from any year. You can print out the calendar for your family history files.

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Eureka!

BY: GLENN SCHWARTZ

Little known resources in the Banat section of the SGS Library and Research Room.

The Zichydorf Village Association (ZVA) sponsors a collection in the SGS library focused on ethnic Germans in the Banat area of Eastern Europe. While many of the items in this collection are narrowly focused on the Banat and/or its villages, many others cover broader areas of history and geography. If you have an interest in Eastern Europe, particularly Hungary, Romania, or Yugoslavia, you may well find items in this collection that will be useful to you.

The Zichydorf Village Association is focused on a small group of ethnic German villages surrounding Zichydorf and several other villages that were the sources for its pioneers. Zichydorf was founded in 1787 in the southern Hungarian portion of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Today it lies in Serbia and is known as Plandiste. The ZVA paid membership stands at about 80, but we have more than 100 additional contacts that have a passing interest without being active researchers. Our membership is mostly split between the USA and Canada, but we also have a few Europeans.

ZVA encourages new members to make a one time donation of \$25 to our library fund. We, in turn, contribute these donations to the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society which purchases items we specify. Canadians receive a tax receipt from the SGS for their charitable contributions.

Although it certainly is not convenient for every ZVA member to personally visit the library in Saskatchewan, most of these materials are available via interlibrary loan or by asking someone local to do a lookup. Also, we feel that it is important to have a repository in North America for many of the German resources that are otherwise even more difficult to access. We also display additional information on our web site at Zichydorfonline.org.

Although most of the items described here are in a special section of the SGS library devoted to Banat research, some items, family histories for example, are in other sections of the library. Also, charts, microfilms, videos, and CDs are in separate sections. The library staff is happy to assist patrons to find the resources. The items in the Banat section are listed on the SGS web site at saskgenealogy.com.

A list of the Banat related materials in the SGS library follows below, grouped into several broad categories. Items are listed by title or subject matter, whichever is most descriptive. Many German titles are converted to an English description. If you find something of interest, please refer to the SGS online catalogue for Banat.

<u>Donauschwaben</u>		
Specific information about the individuals who migrated to Banat and general information regarding the Germans of the Danube region.		
The Banat Germans	AKdFF Handbook	Quellen zur Deutschen...
The Danube-Swabians in the Pannonian Basin	Donauschwaben colonist lits (Sammelwerk...)	Jäger, Stefan
Newsletter of the study group of Danube Swabian Family Researchers	Emigration from German Settlements in Eastern Europe	

<u>Ethnic Cleansing</u>		
Historical analysis and personal stories of the post WW II persecution of ethnic Germans in Eastern Europe		
Barefoot in the Rubble	The Innocent Must Pay	A People on the Danube
Between Hitler and Tito	The Last Generation	A Terrible Revenge
Claws of the Red Dragon	Nemesis at Potsdam	The Whip My Homecoming
Genocide of the Ethnic Germans in Yugoslavia	Lists of Germans killed in Yugoslavia (Leidensweg...)	

<u>Historical Fiction</u>		
Using historical facts, people and events to imagine how individuals felt about their lives during settlement and development of the Banat.		
Es War Einmal	The Pioneers	Strangers and Sojourners
Children of the Danube		

<u>Localities</u>		
Individual towns (other than Zichydorf), counties, or countries		
Alsace/Lorraine	Hatzfeld	Ostern
Boglar (Hungary)	Heufeld/Mastort	Rudolfsgnad
Canada - The German Canadians	Gazetteer of Hungary	St. Hubert
Charleville	Józseffalva (Bukovina)	Sigmundfeld
Deutsch Elemir	Környe (Hungary)	Soltur
Deutsch-Etschka	Kozma (Hungary)	St. Paul, Minnesota
Deutsch-Stamora	Lazarfeld	Regina - St. Mary's
Elisenheim-Josefsdorf	Liebling	Setschan
Fejer-Weissenberg	North American Banaters	Saar (Hungary)
Georgshausen	Banat to North Dakota	1828 Land Census of Temes County, Hungary
Grabatz	North Dakota Pioneers from the Banat	1828 Land Census of Torontal County, Hungary
Grabatz/Kathreinfeld	Banat German Hungarians to Southwestern N. Dakota	Werschetz

<u>Military</u>	
Austrian military records and a history of the Prinz Eugen Division in WW II	
Banaters in Austrian Military Records	History of the 7 SS-Mountain Division "Prinz Eugen"

<u>Zichydorf</u>		
Items relating particularly to Zichydorf and its families		
Amon family	Kainer/Keiner family	Zichydorf family groups
Arnusch family	Kesselring/Kesslering	Zichydorf history
Bartole family	Klemenz family	Zichydorf Church Records
Fertich family	Lang family	Zichydorf video
Hasenfratz family	Rist family	

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The Bukovinian Village of Satulmare: The Early Years

The historic background of Satulmare's early period is excerpted from Christian Armbrüster. *German-Satulmare: History of a Bukovinian Palatine Village* [*Deutsch-Satulmare: Geschichte eines buchenländischen Pfälzerdorfes*]. Translated by Sophie A. Welisch (Karlsruhe/Baden: By the author, 1962), pp. 1-14.

Departure from the German Homeland. The storms of the Thirty Years' War raged oppressively over the Palatinate and the Nahe District. Between 1626-1628 General Spinola occupied this area with 25,000 Spanish and Walloon soldiers. Wherever these white hordes appeared, shocking scenes of desolation followed. Later this homeland area stood open to the Imperial troops. Frenchman, Spaniards, Austrians, Croats and Swedes alternately wreaked havoc in a brutal way. The entries in the church registries of Herrstein/Mörschied, the original homeland of the immigrant families of Nunweiler and Weber who settled in Satulmare, still today testify to the violence; similarly we are reminded of the intense misery near Breithenthal and the Kreschwies (Kreischwiese) below Mörschied during these times of trouble. The worst companions of the fury of war were the plague, small pox and other horrendous illnesses brought by the troops.

If the inhabitants had one year of peace, then they could assuredly expect the next harvest to belong to the enemy. There came the unusually hard winter of 1708/1709, during which agriculture sustained endless losses. Deep despair gripped the freezing and hungry population in city and countryside. The fields remained untended, the farm animals lacked fodder, the soil had no fertilizer, and that which had been cultivated with difficulty sustained damage by the excessive wildlife under the protection of the princes. Nonetheless, the tithe was ruthlessly exacted. This was reality in the Rhine Palatinate, which from early times had been the playground of foreign armies and had to submit to much suffering.

To this critical situation we must also add political oppression and religious intolerance; this was a time when, if the territorial prince changed his religion, his subjects had to do so also; now one was Catholic, then Lutheran, then Reformed. Forceful measures were even used to effect conversion, so that it should be no surprise if the townsmen and farmers eventually became alienated from their homeland. A precarious existence in constant flight from plundering enemies had evoked the feeling of alienation from the homeland and stifled the attachment to the soil inherited from their fathers.

For years immigration had taken place to North America, later to the Volga, and under Empress Maria Theresa people found a new homeland in southern Hungary, in Banat and in Batchka. Letters from there were passed from hand to hand. When one read how they established firmer roots from year to year, how as free farmers with hard work on their own land they steadily made economic progress, many indigenous Palatines succumbed to a desire to travel. Family passes from the hometown parishes repeatedly attest that it was usually hard times, less frequently lust for adventure, which drove them to leave their homeland.

In 1782 in southwestern Germany (which belonged to the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation as did the imperial city of Vienna) sent out Imperial agents in uniform and by trumpeters assembled crowds around them with news which evoked feverish activity and excitement in the oppressed population: "The Emperor calls you to a new homeland. His solicitude has extended to the most recent crown land of Galicia. He wishes to settle German colonists there." Thereupon the contents of both binding Imperial patents from the year 1781 about settlement and religious freedom were made public:

- Exemption from corvée labor
- 40 *Joch* of free land
- Religious freedom for the Protestants
- Exemption from military service for a decade

Generous contributions for travel

How often the families must have gathered by torchlight to discuss the Emperor's message. The imperial messenger had noted the exact address where to report: Johannes Lem at Breybergergasse 202, Frankfurt will show everyone "the enclosed originals" and give everyone the desired information.

Soon colonial agencies in the form of enlistment bureaus were established in Kaiserslautern, Worms, Zweibrücken and other cities in southwestern Germany. Among the inhabitants of several regions competition nearly broke out for the documents necessary for drawing up the emigration pass.

Thinking at first that the immigration issue would easily be carried out, Imperial Ambassador von Roethlein in Frankfurt/Main began processing the proposed travel permits. But in the individual principalities a confused and unequal race for freedom began to take place. All the running around, pleading as well as lamenting and crying were in many cases to no avail in that emigration was not permitted. So with clenched teeth they had to drudge on as they bitterly and perplexedly gazed at the luckier people departing in freedom.

But the gravity of the departees can be gleaned from the farewell letter which J.M., who latter settled in F, wrote on the eve of his departure and closed with the following words:

"Herewith my family and I greet you all with heartfelt love and consign ourselves and you to the protection of God the Almighty. May God be with us on this trip . . . and if we have offended anyone, may he forgive us for the sake of Christ, since we will never again see each other in this world."

Everything was prepared for the departure. They attended the local church for the last religious service one last time. The entire community convened in the overfilled house of worship. Departing families were blessed at the altar and received Holy Communion with the entire community before leaving for the distant land.

The Trip. Many a sorrowful glance was cast upon the suffering, desolate homeland, and toward the East, far, far in the distance while anxious, questioning thoughts went out to a foreign unknown land!

People always encountered migrating groups on the same street, joined them, and together they continued on foot. Many pushed wheelbarrows with selected possessions. Almost no one lacked a Bible, the hymnal. In Deutsch-Satulmare old prayer books brought from the homeland still attest to that which was dear to the hearts of our forebears. Women went along who, in a two-fold sense, were in high expectation and who, while still en route, anticipated their difficult hour [i.e., childbirth]. Fathers and mothers carried their small children. Then we see in fantastic form the elderly Georg Ludwig Hubich from Völklingen/Saar (Deutsch-Satulmare house number 69), the elderly Johann Adam Nunweiler from Mörschied/Birkenfeld (Deutsch-Satulmare house number 72) and the elderly Johann Staudt from Siesbach/Birkenfeld (Deutsch-Satulmare number 73) who undertook the long trip into an uncertain future. Many an infant languished under the hardships; many a young mother reached the end of her strength. What a relief, yes, the worst is now behind them, or so it appeared to most when they arrived in Ulm or in Regensburg to board the Danube ships.

But now their patience was sorely tried. The ship naturally waited until sufficient emigrants had gathered nor were they the fastest ships, which took them the 200 kilometers to Regensburg, another 200 kilometers to Linz and still another 200 kilometers to Vienna. Their patience had reached the limits of endurance. As we have heard, the exhausted seekers for a homeland were close to despair and thought seriously of returning home rather than continuing toward a strange uncertain future.

After a week's delay and rest their difficult wandering began anew, after the travel permit had been exchanged for a new one in Regensburg or Vienna. Although every emigrant received ten kreuzers [farthings] for each day en route, they still always had to take from their own savings in order to survive. In Vienna everyone got an additional three florins as extra travel money, in Olmütz one florin each, and at the border crossing to Galicia in

Biala an additional one - four florins.

We have heard that the 1000 - 1500 kilometers took from 50 - 70 travel days and cost the state 148 florins per settler. From Vienna they went through Marchtal, then along the northern edge of the West Beskids Mountains through Teschen to the first Galician city, the German Biala. Here there was an extended rest stop. The continuing trip took place in large processions. The roads became increasingly poor as the level of energy sank. How unappetizing everything seemed which the travelers bought in the miserable huts in the villages they traversed. They sensed that all foodstuffs were becoming cheaper and cheaper the further eastward they traveled.

But in their travels through smaller and larger cities they must have noticed what a strange world they were entering as they saw Jews with their kaftans and Ukrainians in their traditional dress. With these first encounters they must already have sensed a danger in this land, which threatened their economic advancement and their German character.

A strange world enveloped them, strange people, strange demeanor, the most primitive culture, and worse poverty than they had known at home. What conflicting thoughts must have resonated in the subconsciousness of their dreams when for the first time in their temporary quarters - assuredly sleeping only on straw, and certainly not always on clean straw - they laid down for their night's rest.

Will this land become a new homeland? God must help here!

Galicia as Interim Station. With Galicia/Lodomeria and Bukovina Austria gained two provinces, which found themselves in equally wretched conditions. Both were underpopulated with cities far and near in deplorable ruin, trade and commerce reduced to insignificance, and agriculture at a deplorably low level, not to speak of the low level of spiritual culture and popular education.

While recruitment for Galicia was carried out on a wide scale, it is significant that Bukovina, lying off the beaten track of the large prospective urban settlements, could be opened up at any time. Yet the plans, according to which conditions in both provinces were to be improved, were varied so that one can only speak of a settlement plan for Galicia.

Bukovina: A Quiet Reserve. Bukovina had been under military occupation and the governors - generals by profession - had their own opinions about the settlement of the land. While the first, General von Spleny, supported the recruitment of German farmers, his successor, General Enzenberg did not want to hear anything about an agricultural settlement but only about the recruitment of merchants, specialists and for the cities. The flat lands on the other hand, should be opened for the settlement of Moldavians and Ruthenians [Ukrainians].

In the meantime the settlement example in Galicia showed that absorption had almost reached capacity and the situation of the settlement applicants in their quarters was always becoming bleaker. One then looked to Bukovina, which had been held in quiet reserve, and directed a portion of the immigrants there.

General Enzenberg understood well how to promote his ideas in Vienna without openly alienating the people from there and obstructing the instructions coming from the Emperor.

His view that after the return of order in the land the mobile Moldavian regional population would stream into Bukovina in droves and settle there proved correct. He knew how convincingly to put across his point that it would much cheaper to settle the Moldavians rather than the Germans, who were used to an entirely different life style.

Nonetheless, the Emperor, after his 1783 travels to Bukovina, came to the conclusion that many Galician immigrants could be settled in Bukovina and issued a decree accordingly. But Enzenberg and his administration used delaying tactics so that years passed without it becoming clear how many settlers could be accommodated.

This prolonged opposition dissuaded the Emperor, so desirous of results. Annoyed, he decreed in 1786 on the occasion of his second visit to Bukovina that colonization be discontinued. Only a limited number of immigrants from Galicia were to be settled in Bukovina on land set aside for this purpose.

One cannot say how the situation might have developed had they remained in Enzenberg's hands. Nonetheless, after Bukovina was administratively linked with Galicia, the enforcement of directives now lay with the State Estate Administration in Lemberg, whose director was Privy Councilor Ainsler. Although we will credit him with the best of intentions, it still took a year until the first families were dispatched from their quarters in Galicia and en route to Bukovina via military transport.

The New Homeland of Bukovina. As numerous stone artifacts prove, Bukovina was settled in the Stone Age, especially in the area of Schipenitz. In later times the territory served as transit station for the many tribes. There came the Scythians and the Dacians, who were then conquered by the Romans; Goths traversed the land, followed by the Gepedae, Huns, Avars, Magyars, Pechengs and Cumans, then by many Slavic people who stayed on for longer periods of time. Ultimately Mongolian hordes left bloody tracks of the presence here until finally Romanian tribes, from Marmara, established themselves in this strip of land and drove them out.

In about 1352 the administrator Dragosch established the principality of Moldavia. It lay on the dividing line between two cultures: the Roman-Germanic in the West and the Byzantine-Slavic in the East. The Roman-Germanic cultural orientation could not establish itself since every strong power factor, which the Oriental church represented and was known to belong to the Moldavian population in their totality, gravitated exclusively to the East. This ecclesiastical orientation proved so strong that the Moldavians turned totally to the Byzantine-Slavic cultural tradition.

Satulmare under Moldavian Rule. In this principality the Greek Orthodox Church had an especially great influence radiating primarily from the numerous monasteries, which to a great extent had been endowed by the Moldavian princes. In the northern section alone, in the territory later called Bukovina, there were sixteen monasteries, which owned a large portion of the arable land and the forests. One of these monasteries, St. Ilie, founded in 1546 by the Prince Peter Raresch was, through a pious endowment of Prince Jancu Sas, owner of the village of Satulmare in the proximity of the old Episcopal seat of Radautz, which belonged to the Okol Badeutz. A princely *Chrisov* (letter of endowment) of February 24, 1582 in Church Slavonic says the following in translation:

We, Prince Jancu, by grace of God master of the Moldavian land, with this our writing make known to all and sundry who can read or will hear about it, that we willingly and with pure heart and God's help have decided to lay out a village on the Suczawa River and namely Satu-Mare, in the Okol Badeutz, with mills on the river, which was our inheritance from the time of Administrator Stefan from long ago and to bestow it for eternity with all its income to the worshipers of the holy monastery of St. Ilie and the chief administrator of the Athanasian monastery.

The boundaries of this village begin at Badeutz starting from the waters of the Suczawa, across the shrubbery and a field through the middle of the meadow, from there upwards to the source of the Stefan, from there to the lower spring, then up to the Walchowetz Stream, from here further to the border of Radautz, then to the Runciu Stream (?) up to Plob, across the Pozin Stream to a boundary marker, from there to the border of Macicauti, then to the bed of the Suczawa, right of Draganesti, from there along the river bed to Draganesti; this is the entire boundary, which Prince Stefan the Old had established and which also Moga, the *Wornik* of Badeutz confirmed. To assure that this is the will of His Highness, Administrator Jancu will sign and with him his dear sons, Alexander and Bodgan in the presence of our boyars. (There followed the names of the boyars.) The one whom God will designate as Lord of our land, be he from the ranks of our children or another from the ranks of our people, he who is chosen as prince is not to overturn our gift and

dedication but rather must also continue to support the holy monastery of St. Ilie and must defend it and support it and to continue to confirm this, but he who will try to invalidate our donation, he will be cursed by the God of Heaven, by the four Evangelists, by the twelve apostles, by the 300,000 saints of Nicaea, he should share the fate of Judas and Arie and blood should be shed over him and over his children always and into eternity. And to the greatest confirmation and authenticity of the above we have ordered our chief administrator Stroici to record this and place our seal on this document. This was written by Carste Milhaiescu, Suczawa, February 24, 1582.

The village of Satulmare remained throughout the centuries under the ownership of the Monastery of St. Ilie, to which all inhabitants were subject. In the course of time it was once again mentioned in a princely charter and this on the occasion of the demarcation of the village of Wollowetz on September 18, 1744.

Also mentioned as boundaries of Satulmare in the above charter were two villages, Macicauti and Draganesti, which latter disappeared entirely, without any evidence or any trace of them to be confirmed with the exception of this reference in the charter, as Nibio and Balan in their publications about disappeared villages in Bukovina also confirm.

At the time of the occupation of Bukovina by Austria (1774) the village of Satulmare, according to the Werenka's assertions in his work, *Topographie der Bukowina*, numbered only twenty-four families. In 1776 there were twenty-seven, i.e., two priests and twenty-five farming families, while in 1779 the number of resident families almost doubled, having reached fifty-two. Before the beginning of the German settlement in 1784, sixty families lived in Satulmare. The village only then experienced a greater upswing with the German colonization and after many Moldavian families settled here. According to August Nibio in *Studien und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte des Radautzer Bistums, Radautz 1913-14* [Studies and Research on the History of the Bishopric of Radautz, Radautz 1913-14] the village of Satulmare in 1784 was leased by the Monastery of St. Ilie to the episcopal Wataw in Radautz by the name of Nikol and for a fee of 460 guildens annually.

Nothing is known about the founding of the settlement. The name Satulmare [= *Grossdorf* (big village)] points without question to a Roman colony.

Laid out along one of the old crossings over the Suczawa River there were good prospects here for an early colonization by primitive nomadic populations. The place was favorable for trade while the meadows and forests offered excellent pasturage with water available in abundance. In times of danger the meadows and shrubbery served as an almost impenetrable entrance to the swampy Bahna and the two ditches a first safe refuge before one could flee to the nearby hills. Geographically Satulmare lies 26⁰ degrees longitude and 47/48⁰ latitude. The village is 336 meters above sea level and is cut off from the Radautz plains on the southwest by the Suczawa River. The size of the village was approximately 18 square kilometers, thereby constituting 1/7 of the total surface of 123 square kilometers of the Radautz plain. Romanian farming families of Satulmare were—as already mentioned—bound to the St. Ilie Monastery for difficult corvée labor such as we can hardly imagine.

Imperial Reform. When Joseph II ascended the Austrian Imperial throne in 1780, a change soon set in. The majority of the monasteries were dissolved—among them St. Ilie—and their wealthy properties were consolidated into the “Bukovina Greek-Eastern Religious Foundation.” The state itself took over the running of the greatest portion of the Foundation properties based on a contract and on them there arose the large estates run by the state with their exemplary dairy farms and the large stud stables. To simply administration some dairy farms were always being added to the so-called “*Herrschaft*” [Sovereign Domain], whereby the Satulmare dairy farm, together with the ones in Arbora, Milleschoutz and St. Onufry as well as in Fratautz, were incorporated into the “*Herrschaft Fratautz*” [Sovereign Domain Fratautz]. Only after the entire Radautz and Putna territories had been placed under the army in 1792, which henceforth established the stud farm in this region and carried on the world-famous breeding of cavalry horses, did the Fratautz Economic Office lose its importance; the main administration of the stud farm took up its seat in traffic-accessible Radautz, which soon developed into a city.

Preparations for the German Colony. After it became evident that the colonists would not be accommodated in vacant houses in already existing communities as the Emperor had wished, it was decided to settle them on public lands in newly constructed homes. The Sovereign Domain Fratautz played a very significant roll in this settlement plan, since on their properties five of the eight Palatine settlements would be established, including Arbora, Fratautz, Milleschoutz, Satulmare and St. Onufry.

The construction of the buildings was the responsibility of the regional administration. They received their instructions from the Estates Administration in Czernowitz, which in turn answered to the State Estates Administration in Lemberg.

The year 1786 passed without anything of significance taking place. But as Lemberg became increasingly impatient the following year, Czernowitz showed more haste and advised the administration to undertake everything in order that "as many houses as only possible" be built before the winter. But the situation was not completely in tow until Aisner traveled to Bukovina in 1787 and apprized the matter on the spot.

In order that the settlement project have unified leadership and good progress, a special settlement commissar in the person of Ferdinand Dans was summoned, who has assigned to the Fratautz Office.

In the meantime contracts were negotiated with craftsmen who were to carry out construction on the eight properties. Accordingly, as many colonial homes as time and circumstances permitted were to be built for 40 guldens per house based on the model of a one 3-*Klafter*-long sitting room (=1,896 meters), a 2-*Klafter*-long antechamber and kitchen, a 2-*klafter*-long pantry, a 3-*Klafter*-long stable with all to be 4-*Klafter* wide and 8 *Schuh* [foot] high. (See ground plan sketch in picture appendix.)

Double-sided plastered wooden walls served as building materials, shingles (*Dranitzen*) covered the roof, strong flooring as well as doors and windows were set in. The houses got fireproof walls, stove, oven and chimney installed over the ridge of the roof.

The stables, entirely of wood, had large folding doors in front and a small door in the rear in order to have a draft to "aerate" the manually threshed grain, and wooden partitions covered the walls. The colonists had to absorb "the costs from their own enterprises" for certain tasks such as the completion of the stables as well as the digging of the wells and other remaining construction work.

Arrival and Endowment of the Colonists. The houses had not yet been completed when the first eight colonial families destined for Satulmare arrived from Galicia in the fall of 1787. Here they had waited days and years in wretched living quarters for a change in their fate and had become unnerved and apathetic.

A "return" was no longer possible, and so the struggle for the future began anew. All Imperial intentions would have come to naught had the Emperor had not found a rugged group of settlers prepared for difficult circumstances and ready to expend their last efforts to create a new existence in a new homeland.

There were a total of twenty-seven people (sixteen males and eleven females), all Protestants, who arrived in Satulmare for settlement. One family came from Württemberg, while the other seven were from the Rhine/Palatinate. Aside from the profession of farmer, three among them also had a craft, namely: Ludwig Schneider (mason), Karl Weber (linen weaver) and Johann Heinrich Mang (cooper).

The fields assigned to the eight colonists lay in two different pasture areas, designated as the "German field" under the pasture names of "*Schotrie*" and "*Wiese* [meadow]." In both directions there was a distance of 2.8 kilometers from the main farmstead. Every colonist received 13.7 *Hektar* [1 *Hektar* = 2.5 acres] of farm and pasture land inclusive of a garden plot.

... Continued on page 137



SGS NEWS



From the Office ...

BY: LINDA DUNSMORE-PORTER

Executive Director

Another busy year is drawing to an end. Usually during the year there is a short period of downtime, however, not this year. From the spring Conference to the fall Agribition, the staff and volunteers of SGS have been working full out.

To review everything that has transpired during 2009 would take more room than I am allowed to have.

The highlight of the year, of course, was the 40th Anniversary Showcase Conference held at the Ramada Inn in Regina last April. I would like to say it went off without a hitch, but with any conference there will be a few unfortunate happenings, ie. technology, etc. However, from the evaluation and comments received it was an outstanding success.

The SGS recently had their interview with the Cultural Advisory Committee which approves our funding from Saskatchewan Lotteries. We have been advised that SGS has received the full funding we requested for the next two years. This will allow us to complete many of the digitizing projects we have undertaken, to ensure new resources are available at the Library and Research Room and to add necessary staff to assist with the completion of projects.

The SGS online databases are presently being converted to similar formats. Hopefully this will be completed soon.

The SGS website has been redesigned and should now be compatible with all browsers. Part of this project will include a member page which will allow members to access the *Bulletin* online; this will alleviate the need to e-mail and to avoid being caught in any spam filter. The December issue will be e-mailed.

The increase in membership for 2010 has increased to help offset the cost of internet space for the many images we are uploading. Those images include archived *Bulletins* and Cummins Maps at present, and in the future, headstone photos and obituary images.

I had the opportunity to speak at the Restore and Respect Conference on Aboriginal Cemeteries. There were many questions from the floor regarding our own cemetery program as well as ideas of ways we could work cooperatively to protect abandoned and neglected cemeteries and burial sites. This conference will be held annually and will allow us a wonderful opportunity to work side-by-side with the aboriginal communities.

The Ministry of Justice approached SGS regarding the ground swell of interest in the care and maintenance of cemeteries and burial sites. The Ministry sees SGS as a major player in this endeavor and we look forward to working on a committee should it be formed. Presently the former Registrar of Cemeteries, Al Dwyer, has been assigned to study the issue and hear the concerns of the various individuals and groups around the province. He should have a final evaluation completed by March 31, 2010 and we are looking forward to his assessment.

We would like to thank all those who donated to our 2009 Annual Appeal. There was an overwhelming response.

Another success this year has been the response to our call for stories for our 40th Anniversary project - *Women Pioneers of Saskatchewan*. SGS received over 400 stories of the women who helped to settle the province. I hope you have ordered your copy. We are considering the publication of a second volume. Please watch the *Bulletin* for details.

A bus trip to Salt Lake City is being contemplated - depending on interest. We are looking at early summer May/June. If you might be interested let the SGS office know. Estimated cost is \$1500 for travel and accommodation - that, of course, is subject to number participating and accommodation cost. Meals would be extra.

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SGS Library and Research Room Closures

December 24, 2009 - January 1, 2010 - Christmas

February 15, 2010 - Family Day

April 2 & 5, 2010 - Easter

Annual General Meeting

SGS Conference will be taking place on September 17-19, 2010 in Yorkton, so SGS will be having an Annual General Meeting sometime in April 2010 in Regina. Information will be available in the March *Bulletin* and on the website.

Open House

(Celebrating Heritage Day)

Saturday, February 20, 2010

at

SGS Library and Research Room

110 - 1514 11th Avenue

Regina SK

10:00 am - 4:00 pm

Queries

CAMPBELL: James Henry **Campbell** was enumerated in the 1891 Census of Canada, Assiniboia East, District 198, Sub-district 32, p. 8, with his wife, Susan Jane, and children, Martha Jane [born 7 March 1884] and James Henry [born 20 Aug. 1886 Both were born at Cheboygan, MI]. Susan Jane (**Harken**) **Campbell** died 6 June 1897 at Saltcoats and is buried in Saltcoats Cemetery. I have been unable to find the rest of the family in census after 1891. Any help would be appreciated. Contact: Alan Campbell e-mail campbeal@sympatico.ca or 1044 Guthrie Drive E., Sarnia ON N7S 1Y2.

News & Notes

BY: ALICE ACHTER, RAE CHAMBERLAIN AND LUCETTE NOISEUX

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

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AncesTree - Nanaimo FHS, Vol.30-3, Fall 2009.

- Ancestry.com in Arbitration over the Drouin Collection - p.1

L'Ancêtre - Société de Généalogie de Québec, Vol.36, No.288, Automne 2009.

- Étienne-Alexis Gagne dit Bellavance, fils d'un seigneur-habitant dans la tourmente – p.23
- L'immigration portugaise au Québec de 1608 à 1900 – p.37
- Les Archives vous parlent du ... Portail de bibliothèque et archives nationales du Québec - p.57

The British Columbia Genealogist, Vol.38, No.3, September 2009.

- Girls at Boeing Aircraft, Sea Island 1941-1943 - p.106

Bruce & Grey Branch OGS, Vol.39, No.3, August 2009.

- A Fascinating Census Substitute for Belfast 1852 - p.39
- Early Life in Elderslie Township - p.42
- Library and Archives Canada Connects Canadians to their Irish Roots - p.44

L'Estuaire Généalogique - Société de Généalogie et d'Archives de Rimouski (SGAR), No.111, Automne 2009.

- La vie de nos pères - La vie agricole - p.70

- Ascendances et descendances - p.90

Families - Ontario Genealogical Society, Vol.48, No.3, August 2009.

- Lost and Found: The Identification of a Canadian "Missing After Action" WWI Soldier - p.11
- The Baker-Cober Cemetery, Vaughan Township - p.26

Family Footsteps - Kamloops FHS, Vol. 25, No.1, May 2009.

- The Hudson's Bay Store in Kamloops - p.12

Folklore - Saskatchewan History & Folklore Society Inc., Vol.30, No.4, Autumn 2009.

- The Remittance Man - p.4
- Lost in the Red Ochre Hills - p.12

Generations - Manitoba Genealogical Society, Inc., Vol.34, No.3, September 2009.

- A Look at a Rural School Through Its Attendance Registers - p.6
- Searching Forward Through time - p.9

Generations - New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Vol.31, No.3, Fall 2009.

- Anglican Baptismal Records - Bathurst, NB, 1864-1872 - p.2
- The Early Baptists of Queens Co., NB, Part 1 - p.20

Grapevines - South Okanagan Genealogical Society, Vol.17, Issue 4, September 2009.

- The Power of Teamwork - How Joining a Local Genealogy Society Can Be of Great Benefit - p.5

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley - Trent Valley Archives, Vol.14, No.2, August 2009.

- Peterborough Miscellaneous Directory 1906 - p.7
- A Short History of Lakefield College School - p.17
- The First Nations of the Trent Valley 1831 - p.40

Heritage Quarterly Saskatchewan - Architectural Heritage Saskatchewan, Vol.21, Issue 2, Summer 2009.

- Interior/Exterior Conservation - Christ Anglican Church Wapella - p.10
- How Radville Saved Our Canadian Northern Railway Station - p.14

Heritage Seekers - Grande Prairie and District Branch AGS, Vol.31, No.3, September 2009.

- On The Road Again - Tips for Research Trippers - p.6
- Old Newspapers - p.9

The Journal - Society for German Genealogy in Eastern Europe, Vol.11, No.2, June 2009.

- The German Baptist Movement in Volhynia - p.4

- List of Separated German Refugee Families in Russia During WW1: Part 2 - p.30
- Life in the German Villages Around Shitomir - p.37

Journal - Victoria Genealogical Society, Vol.32, No.3, September 2009.

- A Stage Coach Story - p.57

Kingston Relations - Kingston Branch OGS, Vol.36, No.4, September/October 2009.

- Kingston and Area Churches: St. George's Cathedral, Kingston - p.36
- Beware of the Death Notice - p.37

London Leaf - London & Middlesex County Branch OGS, Vol.36, No.3, August 2009.

- London and Area's Maltese-Canadian Community - p.27

Mennonite Historian – Mennonite Heritage Centre, Vol.XXXV, No.3, September 2009.

- Reconciliation, and a call to practice justice - p.1
- Theological Resources Now Online - p.7

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- Slade Arrivals and Departures, Part 2 - p.51
- Summerford - Moretons Harbour United Church Burials 1874-1891 - p.90

The New Leaf - SW Branch MGS, September 2009.

- Every Picture Has a Story - p.3

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- United Church Archives databases are online! - p.4

The Nova Scotia Genealogist - Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia, Vol.XXVII/2, Summer 2009.

- Going to Kew - p.53
- To Be or Not to Be.. Subscribed to Mail Lists That Is - p.55
- His Majesty's Nova Scotia Regiment of Fencible Infantry, Part 1 - p.72

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- Ancestry.ca Announces World First Online Launch of the Historical Canadian Censuses, 1851-1916 - 32 M Names - p.176
- Research at the Archives of Ontario - p.195

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- List of Special Jurors in the Huron District for the Year 1849-1850 - p.36
- List of Constables for the County of Perth - p.38
- Lets Write Our Own Obituary - p.42

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- A Wealth of Photographs in Archives - p.99
- Family Reunions - p.103

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- La petite histoire de la famille Bourret et de leur maison dans la région des Battlefords – p.5

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- Le district et la ville de Duck Lake – p.13
- Les Foires du patrimoine – p.19

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- Newspapers Online for Genealogists - p.7

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- Fire Insurance Plans - p.9

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- Patterson, Pearce, Storey, Backus - Families Who Made Early History - p.7

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- The French Line in Alice Township - A Lost Community - p.8

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- When, Why and Whatever Else: Dating Photographs from Fashions, Mounts, Documents and Ephemera - p.44
- Early Australian Records Reveal a Family Secret - p.48
- Web Page Not in Your Language? You Will Need Help for Your Research to Continue - p.51

The Tracer - Oxford County Branch OGS, August 2009.

- Brick Wall? Have You Checked Out All These Records? - p.6

Trails - Essex County Branch OGS, Vol.31, No.3, Summer 2009.

- A Genealogical Tour of an Old Church - p.6

The Treehouse - Campbell River Genealogy Society, Vol.22, No.3, September 2009.

- Ships Passenger Lists to Canada After 1865 - p.9

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- Google Help: Cheat Sheet - p. 9

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- York Region - Disappearing Hamlets of Whitchurch-Stouffville - p.3
- Eight Hundred and Froze to Death - The Summer of 1816 - p.4
- Markham Economist Index - January 1865 to July 1867 - p.5

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- Franco-American Notable: Leo-Albert Levesque 1900-1974 aka Rosaire Dion-Levesque - p. 96
- The Acadian Newsletter - Why Go Back? Part III - p.105

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- Capsule Bios - p.77
- Pioneer Obituary Clipping File - p.82

The Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter -

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- Honor List of Dead or Missing, continued - p.8
- 1924 Bismarck-Mandan Telephone Directory - p.15
- Morton County Naturalization Records Index, continued - p.16

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- Researching Ancestors: North Carolina and Beyond - p.8
- Family Doctor: Physicians and Genealogy - p.12
- Finding Clues in Death Certificates - p.17
- Finding Your Francophone Ancestors - p.49

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- Read it Right: Handwriting From the Past - p.8
- Five Steps to Finding Your Civil War Ancestors - p.12
- Great White North: Civil Registration Records - p.31
- What's in a Name? Understanding Norwegian Names - p.45

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- Bremen and Hamburg: The Ports, Shipping Companies, and Agents - p.7

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- Burghthal, a German Colony in Galicia - p.5
- Canadian Naturalization Database Online - p.22
- What is "Second Cousin Once Removed?" - p. 25

- Learn the ropes to mine the Court House deed records - p.28

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- Immigrant Hardship - p.22

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- Indian Census Records and Name Rolls - p.9
- The US Census: More Than Meets the Eye! - p.18
- Searching For Ancestors in the Netherlands - p.33
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NGS Magazine - National Genealogical Magazine, Vol.35, No.3, July-September 2009.

- Cross Country 1850: Tracing your ancestors' westward journey - p.22
- African American Veterans in the Grand Army of the Republic - p.28
- Child of No One: Researching Illegitimate Ancestors - p.42
- Where in the World? Technology tools for locating a place - p.59

NGS Magazine - National Genealogical Magazine, Vol.35, No.3, July-September 2009.

- Cross Country 1850: Tracing Your Ancestors' Westward Journey - p.22
- Child of No One: Researching Illegitimate Ancestors - p.42

New England Ancestors - New England Historic Genealogical Society, Vol.10, No.3, Summer 2009.

- The Records of the Holland Land Company in Western New York - p.25
- Genesee Fever: The Lure of Land on the New York Frontier - p.28

Quarterly - Association of Professional Genealogists, Vol.XXIV, No.2, June 2009.

- "Whatever Happened To...?" A Brief History of the Records of the National Archives - p.77
- The Organized Genealogist: Using Technology to Stay Ahead of the Curve - p.89
- Staying Connected: Mobile Tools for Your Business - p.97

Rodziny - Polish Genealogical Society of America, Vol.XXXII, No.3, Summer 2009.

- How to Deal with Priests - p.3
- The 1864 Liquidation Tables in the Russian Partition - p.7
- From the Slownik Geograficzny, continued - p.23

The Septs - Irish Genealogical Society International, Vol.30, No.3, July 2009.

- Mining Family Treasures for Genealogy - p.102
- Treasures in the Attic - p.104
- Use of DNA in Irish Genealogical Research - p.116
- David Stewart and Henry B. Swanzy Collections - p.124
- Introducing the Friends of Saint Patrick - p.127

Overseas

Ancestor, Vol.29, Issue 7, September 2009.

- Wills and Probate Records - Australia - p.4
- UK Farm Labourers - 1874 - p.7

Anglo-Celtic Roots - British Isles FHS of Greater Ottawa, Vol.15, No.3, Fall 2009.

- Bert Morris's War - p.45
- Push, Pull and Opportunity: Why Scots Emigrated to Canada - p.56
- The Printed Page - p.65

Australian Family Tree Connections, Vol.17, No.7, July 2009.

- Ashburton District Family History Group - p.35

Australian Family Tree Connections, Vol.17, Issue 10, October 2009.

- The Birth of Our Community - Find Stories of NSW between 1794 and 1824 on a new DVD *Old Register One to Nine* - p.30

The Essex Family Historian, No.133, September 2009.

- The County's Fallen of The Great War - p.35

The Greenwood Tree - Somerset & Dorset FHS, Vol.34, No.3, August 2009.

- Spotlight on Piddleshinton - p.78
- Somerset Snapshot South Brent/Brent Knoll - p.82

Journal of the Bristol & Avon FHS, No.137, September 2009.

- Arnos Vale Cemetery - Restoration 2009 - p.27
- The London Gazette - Treasure Trove of Historical Information - p.33
- My Parish - Bathwick - p.43

Lancashire, Vol. 31, No.2, May 2009.

- Wounded, Missing Presumed Dead - p.8

Lancashire, Vol.31, No.3, August 2009.

- Irish Ancestry: Directories For Irish Research - p.24

The Norfolk Ancestor - Norfolk FHS, Vol.6, Part 3, September 2009.

- Projects - p.146
- South Walsham National School Log Book - p.199

North West Kent FHS, Vol.11, No.10, September 2009.

- The NWKFHS Library Opens - p.479
- Private Railways in North West Kent - p.489

Oxfordshire Family Historian - Oxfordshire FHS, Vol.23, No.2, August 2009.

- Memorial Inscriptions at St. Peter-le-Bailey Churchyard - p.68
- Where There's a Will - The Wiltshire & Swindon History Centre - p.86
- Vale Wills Unveiled Using Wiltshire's Online Search Facility - p.89

Queensland Family Historian - Queensland FHS, Vol.30, No.3, August 2009.

- Boer War 1899-1902 - p.115

West Middlesex FHS Journal, Vol. 27, No.3, September 2009.

- Monthly Talks: The Great Exhibition of 1851 - p.14
- West Middlesex FHS Website: An Update - p.20

Western Ancestor - Western Australian Genealogical Society Inc., Vol.11, No.3, September 2009.

- Metropolitan Repositories - p.118

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Write for the *SGS Bulletin*

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

Issue	Theme	Deadline
March 2010	Photograph Identification	15 January 2010
June 2010	Aboriginal and Métis Genealogy **	15 April 2010
September 2010	Obscure & Unusual Sources	15 July 2010
December 2010	Holiday / Family Customs	15 October 2010
March 2011	Researching Women Ancestors	15 January 2011

** 21 June is Aboriginal Heritage Day.

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



CAN-UK FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCH



Brian Brodie PhD

Phone: (306) 586-3368
 Email: brodbr@sasktel.net
 Website:
www.khammond.netfirms.com

Pay for British research in Canadian dollars

Announcements

Alberta Genealogical Society Gen-Fair

Takes place in Medicine Hat, Alberta from 23-24 April 2010.

National Genealogical Society 2010 Family History Conference

The theme is *Follow Your Ancestral Trail* which takes place in Salt Lake City, Utah at Salt Palace on 28 April - 1 May, 2010. Visit www.ngsgenealogy.org for more information.

Ontario Genealogical Society Conference 2010

Ontario Genealogical Society's conference is the largest gathering of family historians in Canada that will take place on 14-16 May 2010 in Toronto, Ontario. Join them for a content-rich event that will be both relentlessly practical and inspiring. **John Philip Colletta**, PhD, will be a mainstay at the conference. He is entertaining, knowledgeable and experienced, one of America's most popular genealogical lecturers. Visit OGS website for further details <http://www.ogs.on.ca/conference2010>.

7th Victorian Family History State Conference

The conference is jointly hosted by VAFHO and Yarrowonga Family History Group. The theme is *The Border and Beyond* which takes place in Yarrowonga, Victoria on 28-30 May 2010. E-mail: mullum36@blgpond.com for more information.

Roots Heritage 2010

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

MISCELLANEOUS

New Version of the Canadian Naturalization 1915-1932 Database - Library and Archives Canada, Genealogy Centre is pleased to announce the release of a new version of the Canadian Naturalization 1915-1932 online database. It now includes the names of 206,731 individuals who applied for and received status as naturalized Canadians from 1915 to 1932.

This database is one of the few Canadian genealogical resources specifically designed to benefit those researchers with roots outside of the British Commonwealth. References located in the database can be used to request copies of the actual naturalization records, which are held by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

The database is available at:

www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/naturalization-1915-1932/index-e.html.

The following pages of the Canadian Genealogy Centre web site have been recently updated: Abbreviations used in French records, Bibliography, Canadian Forces after 1918 (including Second World War), Criminal Records, Divorce, Events, First World War, Genealogical Societies, Irish, Jewish, Newspapers, North West Mounted Police, Notarial Records, Provincial and territorial Archives, Provincial land records, Reference Sites.

Also, the **search help** page for the CEF database has been updated regarding the instructions on how to order a copy of a complete file.

Library and Archives Canada is also pleased to announce that the guide **Researching Your Aboriginal Ancestry at Library and Archives Canada** has been entirely revised and is now available in html and pdf format. Updates include a section about records for the French Regime, revised web links and more book titles in the bibliography.

OGS Oxford Branch

As of November 2nd we are now reopened to the public at 12 Vine Street, Beachville. We look forward to all visits. Please remember that there are no coffee shops or restaurants in Beachville. You will need to take that in to account when coming. Also it is advisable with the unpredictable winter weather that you call ahead to make sure the volunteers have been able to open on schedule. The Resource Centre will be CLOSED for Christmas Holidays December 11th at 1:00 and reopen January 4, 2010.

Ancestors in the Attic Season IV

Premieres January 7, 2010. *Ancestors In the Attic*, host Jeff Douglas, and a crack team of genealogical sleuths, return to History Television Thursday nights at 6pm and 9pm to help Canadians find lost relatives and discover the truth behind their unsolved family mysteries.

Over ten extraordinary stories *Ancestors In the Attic* will travel to Belarus to help a Canadian woman search for her sister lost during the Russian Revolution, to Ukraine to discover how Stalin's Reign of Terror split one family and to China to try and uncover the secret a father would never tell his daughter. We will also journey to Switzerland, Denmark, German, France and Italy in search of a black market baby, the life and death story of a Canadian soldier and the secret that nearly destroyed a Manitoba family.

Using remarkable resources available to anyone *Ancestors In the Attic* will again provide unexpected, emotional and often life-changing answers to the genealogical questions that haunt many Canadians.

Hathi Trust Book Search

The following web address is one that you will want to save in your bookmark or favorites list. The site is called the Hathi Trust and it contains books and documents from 25 universities and libraries including Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and much more. There are 4 million volumes with 1.5 billion pages that can be searched.

You should start with the catalog search box, then in the upper right hand corner you will see a box that says TRY OUR EXPERIMENTAL FULL-TEXT SEARCH. That is the best place to search from.

If you get a result that says FULL TEXT you can search and read the entire book on line. Some books are still under copyright and in those cases you will be given the page numbers where your text word appears along with a few lines of text. You will also be given a location where the book is located.

Direct link to the web page <http://www.hathitrust.org>.
Link to a page that details instructions for searching <http://freegenealogytools.blogspot.com/2009/10/hathi-trust-new-and-important-genealogy.html>.

Irmtraud Schaper Book

“. . ., das war doch alles ganz normal!?”: Dokumentation des Schicksals der deutschböhmisches Dorfgemeinschaft Pojana Mikuli im historischen Kontext im Verlaufe von 200 Jahren “ (yet everything was entirely normal: Documentation on the Fate of the German Bohemian Village Community of Pojana Mikuli in Historic Context in the Course of 200 Years) by Irmtraud Schaper (Bad Lippspringe, Germany: Adolf and Irmtraud Schaper, 2009). Contact for information and cost of book: Adolf and Irmtraud Schaper, Fliederstrasse 21, 33173 Bad Lippspringe, Germany. E-Mail: adolf.schaper@t-online.de.

TLSARL Website and Blog

Just in case you haven't been following TLSARL website and blog, I thought I would let you know of a new development that might interest you as either a Red River Colony (Selkirk Settler or otherwise) descendant or were connected somehow to someone who is. A forum has been set up on *GenealogyWise* for people interested in discussing or asking questions about their Red River heritage:

<http://www.genealogywise.com/group/redriversettlementrupertslandcanada>.

To use it, you must become a member of *GenealogyWise*, but that is free and easily accomplished. The forum is open to the public, so it is wise to be careful in what you post in the way of personal information. I hope you will also visit today's entry on the Blog at the TLSARL site for more information: <http://www.lordselkirk.ca/?p=265>.

The Brian W. Hutchison Genealogical Scholarship

The Brian W. Hutchison Genealogical Scholarship is to be awarded annually to a Canadian resident to study the field of genealogy and family history in a recognized educational or accreditation program. Deadline for application: 31 December 2009. Scholarship will be awarded in Spring of 2010. For information write to Alberta Family Histories Society, Attention: Scholarship Committee, 712 16 Avenue NW, Calgary AB T2M 0J8 or web site: <http://www.afhs.ab.ca/scholarship/>.

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SGS Library



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

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

Genealogy/Instructional

- Family Tree Maker's Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s, 2005 Edition. Compact Disc. REFERENCE ONLY. Donated by Ian Brace.

Canada

- The Lands, Brands & Hands of the 76 Ranch by Dave Spencer. Donated by Linda Neely.
- Wolf Willow: A History, a Story and a Memory of the Last Prairie frontier by Wallace Stegner. Donated by Mrs. Hazel Juchli.

Canada: Manitoba

- Cemetery Transcription: MacGregor Cemetery (North Norfolk Municipality) transcribed by Isabel Cathcart. Manitoba Genealogical Society, 1993. Donated by Irene Stevens.
- Hamiota Municipality, Manitoba Cemetery Transcriptions: Hamiota Cemetery, Kinsmore Cemetery, Scotia Cemetery transcribed by James W. Routledge, A.P. McMannis, L.V. Westwood. Manitoba Genealogical Society, 1997, 1998. Soft cover. 94 pages combined. Donated by Robert L. Pittendrigh.

Canada: Ontario

- CORRECTION (June 2009 Bulletin): Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West, Volume 3: Part 1 Gore District 1825 - 1869 compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai. 2005. Should have read - Vital Records of Upper Canada/Canada West, Volume 3: Part 1 Dalhousie District 1825 - 1869 compiled by Dan Walker and Fawne Stratford-Devai.
- Index to Births & Stillbirths (1912). MS 931, Reel 25. Microfilm. REFERENCE ONLY.
- Indexes to Deaths (1937). MS 937, Reel 25 and Reel 26. Microfilm. REFERENCE ONLY.
- Indexes to Marriages (1927). MS 934, Reel 25. Microfilm. REFERENCE ONLY.

Canada: Ontario - Huron County

- 1861 Census for Howick Township, Huron County by Huron County Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society. 2003. Donated by Marlene Strudwick.
- 1861 Census for Village of Clinton, Huron County by Huron County Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society. 2002. Donated by Marlene Strudwick.
- Early Wesleyan Methodist Baptismal Register: Extractions for Huron County, Volume Three - Grey, Howick, Turnberry. 1993. Donated by Marlene Strudwick.
- Huron Cemeteries: Wingham Cemetery, Con 9, Lot 26, Turnberry Tp., Huron County recorded and checked by Lionel Gerrie, Donna Johnston, Debbie Virkutis, Helen Dale, Elaine McKinnon, Anne Clark. 1986. Donated by Marlene Strudwick.

Canada: Ontario - Lambton County

- Our Lady of Mercy: A Centennial History, 1878-1978 by Victor J. Dudek. 1977. Donated by Charmaine Hartt.

Canada: Saskatchewan

- 75 Years 1924-1999: Pictorial History of Foam Lake. c1999. Donated by Ian Brace.
- Archbishop M.C. O'Neill High School: Planet Flair, 2003 (yearbook) (Regina). Donated by Charmaine Hartt.
- Argyle Road Baptist Church Telephone Directory, Spring, 1995 (Regina). Donated by Charmaine Hartt.
- Bienfait: The Saskatchewan Miners' Struggle of '31 by Stephen Lyon Endicott. 2002. Donated by Sharon McKenzie.
- Buckland's Heritage compiled by Buckland History Book Committee. 1980. Donated by Bernice Lawrence.
- Directory of Archives in Saskatchewan, 2009 Edition by the Saskatchewan Council of Archives and Archivists, 2009.
- Grass to Grain, Volume Two: Town of Eston and the R.M. of Snipe Lake District History. 2009. Donated by Eston Branch, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society.
- History of Moosomin United (Methodist) Church 1889-1929 by Gilbert McKay. Donated by John C. Meen.
- Just Between Us, Carlton 1995 (Years of Carlton: Keyanow 1995, Volume 20) (Prince Albert). Donated by Charmaine Hartt.
- Memories: 1974-75; 1975-76; 1976-77; 1977-78 - Lakeview School Yearbooks (Regina). Donated by Charmaine Hartt.
- Millennium Memories: St. Angela Merici School 2000 Yearbook (Regina). Donated by Charmaine Hartt.
- Moosomin and Its Pioneers, including Humorous incidents and up-to-date sketches by James N. MacKinnon. Moosomin, The World Spectator, 1937. (photocopy of original). Donated by Grace Porter.
- St. Peter School Family Directory, 1996. Donated by Charmaine Hartt.
- The Aurora, Provincial Normal School, Regina, 1928. (copy of original). Donated by Linda Dunsmore-Porter.
- These Too Were Pioneers: The Story of the Key Indian Reserve No. 65 and the Centennial of the Church 1884-1984 (With a special chapter on Fort Pelly and other Forts of the Upper Assiniboine River) compiled and authored by Harry B. Miller. 1984. Donated by Garth Ulrich.

Europe: Banat

- Deutsch-Ungarischer Kalender List 1934 - 1940 - 1952 compiled by David Dreyer and Karen Dalton Preston. Compact Disc. REFERENCE ONLY. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- Rudolfsnad: Chronicle of a German-Banater Boundary Community 1866-1966 by Dr. Anton Lehman. Translated by Wilhelm (Bill) Dornstauder. Additional translation by Frank Dornstauder. Edited by Frank Dornstauder and Glenn Schwartz. Donated by Frank Dornstauder in memory of his brother, Wilhelm (Bill) Dornstauder and by the Zichydorf Village Association.
- Snapshots of a Nightmare: Recollections of Aged Danube Swabian Survivors of Post-WWII Genocide by Dr. Brian Landry. Doctor of Philosophy dissertation, 2008. Compact Disc. (364 pages) REFERENCE ONLY. Donated by the Zichydorf Village Association.

Great Britain

- Policemen in Manchester: An Index to Officers Enrolled in Manchester's Police 1858-1918 compiled by Manchester & Lancashire FHS in partnership with Greater Manchester Police Museum, 2003. Compact Disc. REFERENCE ONLY. Donated by Margaret Weaver, c/o Ian Brace.

Ireland

- Index to Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland Series: People and Places by Patrick McWilliams. 2002. Donated by Linda Neely.

Family History

- Adolph Family Reunion: 1996 Family Reports by the Adolph family reunion committee. 1996. Donated by Lynda Newson.

- Ancestry of Karl Duczec (1913-2006) and Katherine "Katie" (Stepan) Duczec (1914-2005) by Lorne Duczec. 2009. Donated by Lorne Duczec.
- Branscombe Family History: Canadian Branch plus misc. others by Louisa J. Shermerhorn. 2009. Compact Disc. REFERENCE ONLY. Donated by Louisa J. Shermerhorn.
- Descendants of Thomas Harris 1780-1862 and Elizabeth Grey 1786-1862 with some allied families: Rann/Bath/Newman/Oram, 2nd edition by Louisa Dobie-Shermerhorn. Winnipeg, c2009. Compact Disc. REFERENCE ONLY. Donated by Louisa J. Shermerhorn.
- Elliot family papers. Mr. Donn Bergsveinson of Simpson SK. No date. Donated by Lynda Newson.
- Murray and Related Families 1750-2005 by Carole Murray Williams (with Database on Compact Disc). 2005. Donated by Carol Murray Williams.
- Scattered Seeds: Zabinski - Hrabarchuk Family History edited by Donna Krochak. Published in August 2008. Donated by the family of Emily (nee Zabinsky) and Alex Krochak.
- Schermerhorn Family: Netherlands - North America compiled by Louisa Dobie Shermerhorn. 2009. Compact Disc. REFERENCE ONLY. Donated by Louisa J. Shermerhorn.

Saskatchewan Pioneer Certificate Files (2009)

Pioneer Name	Applicant	Certificate # (File #)
James McGilvary Adair	Blair Arthur Schafer	21
James McGilvary Adair	Gerald William Adair	19
James McGilvary Adair	Jennifer Ann Schafer	20
Ernest W. Anderson	David Ira Walfred Anderson	79
Aron Anderson	David Ira Walfred Anderson	80
William Harvey Arnold	Joy Aldridge	26
James Arnott	Audrey Dorene Mary Ross	42
James Arnott	Gregory Russell Arnott	43
Johannes (Johann) Bast & Anna Marie (Ell)	Christina (Bast) Krismer	77
James Henry Benson	Michael Frederick Benson	70
Samuel Henry Blair	"Donald George Ralph Blair, U.E."	25
Frank Joseph Boudy	Anne Heather Irwin	75
Frank Joseph Boudy	Dianne Shirley Boudy	72
Frank Joseph Boudy	Dustin Charles Sloman	76
Frank Joseph Boudy	Franklin E. Boudy	73
Frank Joseph Boudy	Lisa Marie Sloman	74
William John Cave	Fay M. Bitter	40
Frank Cedergren	Arthur Oscar Cedergren	28
Frank Cedergren	Ivy Linnea Closs	29
Theodore Daneliuk & Elizabeth Rospitneac	Elizabeth Lilja	67
Lillian Gladys Morgan Dixon Darby	Rosalyn Josephine Richardson	33
Gurney T. Debenham	Larry Thomas Debenham	47
Sophia Evensson (Flaa/Berg)	Robert Lilja	68
Francesco Attilio Galbiati	Emery Arthur Galbiati	56
Francesco Attilio Galbiati	Harold Francesco Galbiati	55
Francesco Attilio Galbiati	June Josephine Mary Galbiati	54
Francesco Attilio Galbiati	Margaret Edith Galbiati	53
Thomas Edward Gallagher	Gordon Timothy Gallagher	35
Thomas Edward Gallagher	Judith Marilyn Gallagher	34
Thomas Edward Gallagher	Thomas John Gallagher	36
Edwin David Gardiner	Peggy J. Cole	22
Mervyn Philipson Goodwin	Irene Emily Young	24
Mervyn Philipson Goodwin	Llewellyn (Lew) Vaughn Young	23

John & Pauline Greenwald	Constantin Greenwald	63
Charles Wallace Gregson	Charles Wallace Gregson	46
Edith Emily & George Herbert Hall	Georgiaday Eunice Hall	71
Adam George Hebig	Elaine Parker	27
Mons K. Hesjedal	Fay M. Bitter	41
Daniel Webster Howell	Glenna Stephens	45
Edwin Lowman	Howard Clark Sim	37
William J.A. McCalmon	Patti Louise Turner	32
William J.A. McCalmon	Wallace Verne Turner	31
William McDermid	Hazel Elborne	52
Boyd McMullen & Lena McMullen	Neil McMullin	64
George Milne Meek	Hazel Elborne	51
William Perry Peterson	Howard Clark Sim	38
Alfred Edward Poole	Alfred Brian Poole	60
Alfred Edward Poole	Alfred Earl Poole	59
Alfred Edward Poole	Mary Winfred Poole	58
Alfred Edward Poole	Patricia Elizabeth Poole	61
Alfred Edward Poole	Sybil Vickie Freestone	62
Alfred Edward Poole	William George Poole	57
Frederick Kempster Robertson	Lorne Frederick Robertson	66
Simon & Mary Fraser Royan	Emily Crombie Royan Lanigan	48
Simon & Mary Fraser Royan	Hugh Thomas Royan	49
Simon & Mary Fraser Royan	Sandra Lynn Royan	50
James Wood Sim	Howard Clark Sim	39
William Tait	Jessie Ann Tait	69
Franklin White Turnbull	David Reed	65
Lillian Gertrude Westcott	Thelma Elvene Turner	30
David Harlow & Mable Inez (Howell) Wheeler	Carol Wheeler	44
Jacob Geis & Elizabeth Wormsbecker	Christina (Bast) Krismer	78

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Cover Photo

Residents of Zichydorf Colony, 2 miles south of Regina, gathered around their artesian well. The colony was founded by about a dozen families in 1897. They wanted to farm their land from a central village as they had in Europe, but they found that distance made this impractical. The village began to disintegrate about 1904 and had disbanded by 1910. The picture is courtesy of the Saskatchewan Archives.

Photo submitted by Glenn Schwartz, Regina, Saskatchewan

Cemetery Program

BY: LINDA NEELY
SGS Cemetery Coordinator

The summer of 2009 was very good for the cemetery files. We had lots of cemetery recordings done by volunteers and several new ones were found. A big thank you to everyone who contributes to the evergrowing collection in the SGS library.

Over the winter we'll be working to get more names into the SRI and up on the SGS website. If anyone would like to help with SRI entry, we would sure appreciate the help.

Well, I'm all packed and ready to go. I'm an aged agnostic; unafraid of death and undeluded with thoughts of a life hereafter.

- Greg Clarke newspaperman, then 82, quoted by Frank Rusky in the Toronto Star 7 June 1975

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

Tecumseh RM#65	Gravelbourg RM#104
Redburn RM#130	Spy Hill RM#152
Pense RM #160	Chaplin RM #164
Riverside RM #168	Lumsden RM#189
Touchwood RM #248	Arm River RM #252
Keys RM #303	Buchanan #304
Elfros RM #307	Bjorkdale RM #426

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

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334.02 Preeceville United Cemetery (Preeceville)

2010 / 2011 Membership

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

RENEWALS - please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

PAY ALL BRANCH MEMBERSHIP FEES DIRECTLY TO THE BRANCH.

Please *circle* the appropriate type of membership:

Regular	Value-Added	Student	Institution
Regular Family	\$40.00	<i>2010 Membership</i>	\$ _____
Value-Added	\$50.00	<i>2011 Membership</i>	\$ _____
Regular Student (up to age 22)	\$25.00	Donation to Society	\$ _____
Value-Added Student (up to age 22)	\$30.00	Postal Donation	\$ _____
Institution / Corporation	\$40.00	TOTAL	\$ _____

Early Bird Membership for 2010/2011 (paid before December 31, 2009 at 2009 rates)

Please indicate type of membership you wish

Regular (donation receipt) Value-Added (no donation receipt)

Please indicate how you wish to receive the Bulletin:

Hard Copy or Electronic

(please print e-mail address legibly on form below)

(United States and Oversea are payable in US funds only)

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City/Prov/State: _____ Postal Code/Zip Code: _____

Phone: (Residence) _____ (Business) _____

E-mail Address: _____

Occupation: _____

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

If so, please provide family name(s) & Geographical area(s). (www.saskgenealogy.com/researchtools/Members_List.htm)

Geographical area(s) you are researching: _____

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 26-45
 46-54
 55-64
 65+

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 Intermediate
 Experienced

Are you interested in volunteering?
 Yes
 No

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 Signature: _____

SGS Branches: Contacts & Meetings

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

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

BORDER BRANCH: RR 5, Lloydminster, AB T9V 3A1. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except June, July & December) 7:00 pm at Lloydminster Public Library (Ken Burke Meeting Room, lower level). Contact: Lynne Smith # (780)875-8698. E-mail: vl_smith@telusplanet.net

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

CRAIK BRANCH: Box 478, Craik, SK S0G 0V0. Meetings: 3rd Mon. 2:00 pm at Craik Library. Contact: Pauline Dixon #(306)734-2249

GRASSLANDS BRANCH: Box 272, Mankota, SK S0H 2W0. Meetings: 3rd Tues (except July & August) at 7:30 pm at Mankota RM Office. Contact: Linda Calvin #(306)478-2314 or e-mail: Della Sanders at jsanders@xplornet.com

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

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

NORTH-EAST BRANCH: Box 1988, Melfort, SK S0E 1A0. Meetings: 1st Tues. (except June to September) 1:30 pm at Old Broadway School Building. Contact: Blair Gordon #(306)752-2168. E-mail: gordbl@sasktel.net

PANGMAN BRANCH: Box 23, Pangman, SK S0C 2C0. Meetings: 4th Wed. (April to June & August to October) at 7:00 pm (4th Sat. from January to March) at 1:30 pm at Pangman Regional Library. Contact: Edith Merritt #(306)442-4206. E-mail: emerritt@sasktel.net

PIPESTONE BRANCH: Box 331, Maryfield, SK S0G 3K0. Meetings: 3rd Wed (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm at Moosomin Public Library. Contact: Gerald Adair #(306)646-4952. E-mail: gerry.pat@sasktel.net

PRINCE ALBERT BRANCH: PO Box 9, Prince Albert, SK S6V 5R4. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except June, July, August & Dec.) 7:30 pm at Optimist Bldg under Grandstand in Exhibition Grounds (Lion's Club Room). Contact: James Wilm #(306)764-3632. E-mail: jameswilm@sasktel.net

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

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

SASKATOON BRANCH: Box # 32004, #3 - 402 Ludlow Street, Saskatoon, SK S7S 1M7. Meetings: 3rd Thurs. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Albert Community Centre, 610 Clarence Avenue S., 3rd floor. Contact: Eleanor Ritchie #(306)653-1285. E-mail: eritchie@sasktel.net

SOUTHEAST BRANCH: Box 795, Carnduff, SK S0C 0S0. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except July, August & December) 7:30 pm alternating at Oxbow Public Library or Carnduff Public Library. Contact: Lynette Lang #(306)482-3378. E-mail: cl.lang@sasktel.net or Evelyn Dreher #(306)483-2865. E-mail: medreher@sasktel.net.

SWIFT CURRENT BRANCH: 321 North Railway Street E., Swift Current, SK S9H 1C6. Meetings: 4th Mon. (except June, July, August & December) 7:30 pm at the above address (basement). Contact: Bob and Joanne Jensen #(306)773-0280. E-mail: jensen@sasktel.net

WEST CENTRAL BRANCH: Box 472, Eston, SK S0L 1A0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. (April to June & Sept to Nov) 9:30 am at Wheatland Regional Library. Contact: Gail Milton #(306)962-3382.

WEYBURN BRANCH: PO Box 66, Griffin, SK S0C 1G0. Meetings: 3rd Tues. (except July & August) 6:30 pm at Weyburn Public Library - Meeting Room Contact: Blanche Fleming #(306)842-2593. E-mail: bl.fleming@sasktel.net or Lorna Bossenberry #(306)842-6217. E-mail: bossenberry@sasktel.net

YORKTON BRANCH: 30 Pinkerton Bay, Yorkton, SK S3N 3C9. Meetings: 2nd Tues. (except July & August) 7:00 pm at Yorkton Public Library. Contact: Dawn Peturson #(306)783-0182. E-mail: ammadawn@sasktel.net



... Continued from page 136

Regarding farm animals, every settler got two draft oxen, one cow with a female calf and two pigs with an average value of seventy-two guldens, then the essential farm implements in the value of sixty-one guldens. The community was given sufficient seed-corn for seven *Joch* 1472 square *Klafter* or twelve *Korez* from the harvest of which they were to maintain the priest and teacher as well as to feed their animals.

To the above-named endowment expenses there were then added the cost to the state of the trip, the accommodations and medical care of the colonial families to which obligations each settler committed himself according to the Patent of Settlement.

The colonists' rights and obligations came into effect on the day of their endowment. They received the houses and lands with hereditary ownership and were designated as leaseholders (*Emphiteuten*). But he who did not fulfill his obligations could lose his endowment, i.e., another applicant would receive his property. In his report about tax collection on July 18, 1811, Master Tax Collector Burghart Eisenhauer of Radautz noted the following:

“ . . . b) in Satulmare there are only eight German colonists. Each was endowed with 23 *Joch* 1216 square *Klafter* or 36 *Korez* of land and along with the common lands seed-corn for 7 *Joch* 1472 square *Klafter* or 12 *Korez* for which they render to the Sovereign Domain 16 florins [florin = gulden] 18 kreuzers [1 kreuzer = 1/100 of a florin] as well as 1 florin house tax and 1 florin toward the mayor's income, for a total of 18 florins 18 kreuzers and with inclusion of the taxes for the common lands 6 florins 48 kreuzers each, totaling 153 florins 12 kreuzers.”

Who Were the Colonists? The colonists named in 1-8 below reported as emigrants in Vienna or in Lemberg on the dates indicated. They were endowed in Satulmare in November 1787 and registered on July 10, 1788. Numbers in parentheses indicate house numbers of the occupied properties.

1. (68) **Schneider** Ludwig, farmer and mason, Lutheran, married to Rosina Lutz. Emigrated with one child from Remmingsheim, District of Tübingen. Registered and billeted in Lemberg on September 6, 1786.
2. (69) **Hubich** Johann Sebastian, farmer, Lutheran, born April 28, 1769 in Völklingen/Saar, died on January 1, 1829 in Terebestie, son of Georg Ludwig Hubich and Maria Barbara Renkel, married Catholic in Radautz on February 7, 1789 to Eva Katharina Deutscher, born February 7, 1771 in Hagsfeld near Karlsruhe, died September 24, 1843 in Tereblestie. Vienna June 28, 1784. Registered in Satulmare on July 10, 1788. The Hubich family relocated to Tereblestie before 1796 and there took over a colonial farmstead.
3. (70) **Weber** Karl, farmer and linen weaver, born October 28, 1762 in Mörscheid, District of Birkenfeld, married Maria Elisabeth Nunweiler, born 1762, married on December 9, 1784 in Mörscheid. Registered and billeted in Lemberg on September 6, 1786. On July 10, 1788 registered with one child in Satulmare.
4. (71) **Schmidt** Christoph, farmer, Reformed [Calvinist], born in Mühlheim an the Eis, District of Frankenthal, Emigrated from Weiler im Laischen (presumably Weiler, District of Kreuznach) with one son and one daughter. Vienna July 4, 1784, billeted in Lemberg and registered in Satulmare on July 10, 1788.
5. (72) **Nunweiler** Johann Adam, farmer, Lutheran, both September 30, 1734 in Mörschied, District of Birkenfeld, died in Satulmare on April 2, 1801. Was married since August 22, 1758 to Maria Angelika Engelmann, born in Weitersborn, District of Kreuznach in 1733, died in Satulmare on January 20, 1798. Emigrated from Mörschied with sons and daughters. Registered and billeted in Lemberg on September 6, 1786. Registered in Satulmare on July 10, 1788.
Children: Johann Adam, born November 23, 1765, married in Lemberg to Anna Elisabeth Schneeberger Johann Karl, born September 19, 1767; Johann Nikolaus born January 5, 1770; Franz Karl born December 19, 1771, married (1) Elisabeth Margareta Staudt, (2) Maria Luise Silzer.
6. (73) **Staudt** Johann, farmer, Lutheran, emigrated with one son and two daughters from Siesbach, District of Birkenfeld. Registered in Vienna on July 7, 1784 and then billeted in Lemberg.
Children: Philipp, Maria Elisabeth and Elisabeth Margareta.

7. (74) **Mang** Johann Heinrich, farmer and cooper, Lutheran, born on July 19, 1737 in Trippstadt, District of Kaiserslautern, son of Georg and Anna Elisabeth, married (1) on April 24, 1759 in Mittelbrunn/Kaiserslautern to Maria Margareta Müller, born January 17, 1732 in Linden, District of Kaiserslautern. Emigrated from Linden with two sons and one daughter. Registered in Vienna on August 23, 1784. Billeted in Lemberg.
Children from first marriage: Johann Heinrich, born October 10, 1769 in Linden, married to Anna Margareta Köhl, died in Satulmare January 14, 1811.
Children from second marriage: Philipp, Anna, died March 11, 1785 in Lemberg, and Anna Maria.
8. (75) **Schmidt** Peter, farmer, Lutheran, nephew of 4. (71) above. Emigrated from Birkenfeld - Durlach, (possibly from Mühlheim and the Eis, District of Frankenthal) for whom more specific information is lacking. Registered and billeted in Lemberg on September 6, 1786.

Toward the end of 1788 construction had advanced so far that even the last families were able to occupy their homes.

But before the fields would be surveyed, the first planting took place. The administration of the Sovereign Domain provided the seed-corn while local Romanians readied the fields for planting by corvée labor.

During the summer of 1788 the fields were measured and distributed by lot, so that after the harvesting of the first crop the official endowment of the immigrants could take place.

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A Guide to Norwegian Parish Registers

BY: GARTH ULRICH

Many, or most, of the church registers of Norway have been scanned and can be found online at <http://digitalarkivet.uib.no/>. (Click on *English* in the left hand column, and then on *Digitised Parish Registers* at the top, then *Read the digitised parish registers*. From here you select your fylke (county of interest) and then a list of corresponding available church registers will appear, sorted by parish).

In North America the Norwegian language continued to be used by the Norwegian Lutheran churches, in both services and record keeping, often well into the mid 1900s. Even after the language use eventually switched to English and there were a series of mergers in the Lutheran church resulting in many of these congregations being no longer Norwegian Lutheran, the old record books with Norwegian headings continued to be used for sometime after. Therefore anyone researching their Norwegian ancestry, whether in Norway or North America, may find the following translations useful. (Note: The spelling found in the church register that you are viewing might be slightly different than found below. Norwegian language changed over the years and the same word can often be found to be spelled in slightly different ways because of Danish and Swedish influence, local dialect and time frame.)

Aar=year	Fødselssted=place of birth
Alder=age	Født=born
Amerkninger=remarks	Hjemmedøbt=home-baptised
Barnets navn=child's name	Hustru=wife
Begravede-see <i>Begravet</i>	Innflytede=moved in (to parish)
Begravet=buried	Jordfæstede=funeral service
Bopæl=residence	Konfirmerede=confirmation
Brud=bride	Menighet=congregation
Bridgom=bridegroom	Menighetslemmer=congregation members (i.e. membership list)
Daabsdato=date of baptism	Nadvergiester= communion guests
Dato=date	Prest=minister
Datum=date	Prestegjeld=parish
Døbte=see <i>Døpte</i>	Nadvergiester=communion guests
Dødfødte=stillborn	Sogn=see <i>Sokn</i>
Dødsdato=date of death	Sokn=sub-parish
Dødsted=place of death	Stand=social position
Døpte=baptism	Sted=place, location
Ekteviede=marriage	Stilling=status, position, occupation
Etternavn=surname, last name	Utenfor egteskap=out of wedlock
Faddere=godparents	Utflytvedde=moved out (of parish)
Forældrenes navne=parents' names	Vaksinerte=vaccination
Forlovere=marriage witnesses	Viede=married
Fremmede=stranger	
Fødseldato=date of birth	

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Index of Doukhobor Settlements in the 1901, 1906 and 1916 Census¹

BY: JONATHAN J. KALMAKOFF

The following geographic finding aid may be used to locate Doukhobors in the 1901 Canada Census and the 1906 and 1916 Census of the Northwest Provinces. Search by province, district, sub-district and page number to find a comprehensive listing of Doukhobor settlements (villages, work camps, homesteads, households, etc.). Then consult the Library and Archives Canada microfilm copies or online images of the original census to find specific Doukhobor entries.

1901 Canada Census

Manitoba

District No. and Name		Sub-District No. and Name		Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
6	Brandon	b-1	Brandon	Independent households	15.	T-6431
6	Brandon	b-4	Brandon	Independent household	5.	T-6431
6	Brandon	b-6	Brandon	Independent household	5.	T-6431
7	Lisgar	f-7	Rhineland	Individual	9.	T-6432
7	Lisgar	h-10	Stanley	Individual	16.	T-6432
9	Marquette	q-3	Russell	Individual	2.	T-6434

The Territories

District No. and Name		Sub-District No. and Name		Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
203	Assiniboia East	c-2	Insinger	Novo-Goreloye	13, 14, 15.	T-6552
203	Assiniboia East	e(2)-1	Kamsack	Truzhdeniye	1, 2.	T-6552
				Petrovo	2, 3, 4, 5.	
				Novo-Petrovo (partial)	5, 6, 12.	
				Kamenka (partial)	6, 7, 8, 9.	
				Nikolayevka (partial)	9, 10, 11, 12.	
				Rodionovka (not enumerated)	12.	
				Smirenovka (S) (not enumerated)	12.	
				Voskreseniye (not enumerated)	12.	
				Vossianiye (not enumerated)	12.	
				Efremovka (not enumerated)	13.	
				Tambovka (S) (not enumerated)	13.	
Terpeniye (S) (not enumerated)	13.					
203	Assiniboia East	e(2)-2	Kamsack	Pozirayevka (S)	1, 2, 3.	T-6552
				Slavyanka Company No. 1	3, 4.	
				Slavyanka Company No. 2	4, 5.	
				Verovka	5, 6, 7.	
				Verovka No. 2	7, 8, 9.	
				Blagodarnoye (not enumerated)	17.	
203	Assiniboia East	e-4	Yorkton	Independent homesteads	12, 14.	T-6553
203	Assiniboia East	t-3	Wapella	Individual	16.	T-6553
203	Assiniboia East	x(2)-1	Pelly	Terpeniye (Kars) (S)	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	T-6552

				Smirenovka (Kars) (S)	6, 7, 8, 9, 10.	
				Poterpevshiy	10, 11, 12, 13, 14.	
				Slavyanka (S)	14, 15.	
				Pokrovka (S)	15, 16, 17, 18.	
				Sovetovka (not enumerated)	20.	
				Spasovka (S) (not enumerated)	20.	
203	Assiniboia East	x(2)-2	Pelly	Novo-Troitskoye (N) (partial)	1, 4.	T-6552
				Vera (partial)	1, 2, 4.	
				Lubomirnoye (partial)	2, 4.	
				Bogdanovka (N) (not enumerated)	4.	
				Mikhailovka (not enumerated)	4.	
				Osvobozhdeniye (not enumerated)	4.	
				Pokrovka (N) (not enumerated)	4.	
				Spasovka (N) (not enumerated)	4.	
				Stradeyevka (not enumerated)	4.	
				Tikhomirnoye (not enumerated)	4.	
203	Assiniboia East	y	Devils Lake	Besedovka	1, 2, 3.	T-6552
				Blagovishcheniye	3, 4, 5, 6.	
				Individuals	6, 11.	
				Kirilovka (GS)	7, 8.	
				Moiseyev	8, 9, 10, 11.	
				Blagosklonnoye	13, 14, 15, 16.	
				Goreloye	16, 17.	
				Novo-Spasskoye	17, 18, 19.	
				Utesheniye	19, 20, 21, 22, 23.	
				Novo-Troitskoye (GS)	23, 24, 25, 26, 27.	
205	Saskatchewan	s-1	Prince Albert East	Work party	25.	T-6553
205	Saskatchewan	z	Hague	Individual	24.	T-6553
205	Saskatchewan	m-1	Muskeg Lake	Spasovka (SA)	4, 5, 6, 7.	T-6553
				Pozirayevka (SA)	7, 8.	
				Uspeniye (SA)	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.	
				Terpeniye (SA)	13, 14, 15, 16.	
				Petrovka	16, 17, 18, 19.	
				Tambovka (SA)	19, 20.	
				Troitskoye	20, 21, 22, 23.	
				Gorelovka	23, 24, 25, 26, 27.	
205	Saskatchewan	n-2	Tiefengrund	Uspeniye (SA)	3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	T-6554
				Pozirayevka (SA)	7, 8.	
				Troitskoye	9, 10, 11, 12.	
				Gorelovka	12, 13, 14, 15, 16.	
				Tambovka (SA)	16, 17.	
205	Saskatchewan	n-1	Nut Lake	Troitskoye (N)	3, 4, 5.	T-6553

				Uspeniye (N)	5, 6.	
205	Saskatchewan	o-2	Waldheim	Petrovka (SA)	10, 11, 12, 13.	T-6554
205	Saskatchewan	p-1	Osler	Kirilovka (SA)	6, 7, 8.	T-6553
				Bogdanovka (SA)	9, 10.	
				Pokrovka (SA)	11, 12, 13.	
205	Saskatchewan	t	Ebenfeld	Terpeniye (SA)	9, 10, 11, 12.	T-6553

Notes

Where two or more villages share the same place name, it is denoted by the first letter of the reserve in which it is located: North Reserve (N); South Reserve (S); Good Spirit Annex (GS); and Saskatchewan Reserve (SA); and within the reserves by numbers (No. 1 or No. 2).

The 1901 Canada Census is incomplete as 2,811 Doukhobors in 23 villages refused to be enumerated by census takers. These include the villages of Novo-Petrovo, Kamenka, Nikolayevka, Rodionovka, Smirenovka, Voskreseniye, Vossianiye, Efremovka, Tambovka (S) and Terpeniye (S) in Kamsack Sub-District No. e(2)-1; Blagodarnoye in Kamsack Sub-District No. e(2)-2; Sovetovka and Spasovka (S) in Pelly Sub-District No. x(2)-1; and Novo-Troitskoye (N), Vera, Lyubomirnoye, Bogdanovka (S), Mikhailovka, Osvobozhdeniye, Pokrovka (N), Spasovka (N), Stradeyevka and Tikhomirnoye in Pelly Sub-District No. x(2)-2.

Also, the 1901 Canada Census contains duplicate entries as 1,021 Doukhobors in 7 villages were enumerated twice. These include the villages of Pozirayevka (SA), Uspeniye (SA), Troitskoye (SA), Gorelovka and Tambovka (SA) in Muskeg Lake Sub-District No. m-1 and Tiefengrund Sub-District No. n-1; Petrovka in Muskeg Lake Sub-District No. m-1 and Waldheim Sub-District No. o-2; and Terpeniye (SA) in Muskeg Lake Sub-District No. m-1 and Ebenfeld Sub-District No. t.

The handwritten village names listed in the original census records for Muskeg Lake Sub-District No. m-1 are disordered and incorrect, and consequently potentially quite confusing. Please refer to the above index for the correct listing of villages in this sub-district.

1906 Census of the Northwest Provinces

Manitoba

District No. and Name	Sub-District No. and Description	Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm		
1	Brandon	19A	City of Brandon	Independent households	58, 72.	T-18354
1	Brandon	19B	City of Brandon	Independent households	29, 32, 44.	T-18354
1	Brandon	19E	City of Brandon	Independent households	8, 37.	T-18354

Saskatchewan

District No. and Name	Sub-District No. and Description	Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm		
14	Mackenzie	11	Townships 27, 28 in range 32, fractional Townships 27, 28 in range 33 all west of the 1st M, and Townships 27, 28 in range 1 west of the 2nd M	Petrovo	14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.	T-18359
				Independent homesteads	20, 21.	
14	Mackenzie	12	Townships 27, 28, 29 in ranges	Trudolyubovoye	12, 13, 14,	T-18359

			30, 31 west of the 1st M, excepting that part of the Indian Reserve numbered 64 in Townships 29, range 31		15, 16.	
				Tambovka	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.	
				Vossianiye	21, 22, 23, 24, 25.	
14	Mackenzie	13	Townships 29, 30, 31 in range 32 lying west of the Indian Reserves Nos. 64 and 66, fractional Townships 29, 30, 31 in range 33 all west of the 1st M, and Townships 29, 30, 31 in range 1 west of the 2nd M	Vernoie	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	T-18359
				Blagodarnoye	6, 7, 8, 9, 10.	
				Voskriseniye	11, 12, 13, 14.	
				Truzhdeniye	14, 15, 16.	
				Staro-Voskriseniye	16, 17.	
				Efremovka	17, 18, 19, 20.	
				Lyubovnoye	20, 21, 22, 23, 24.	
				Spasovka	24, 25, 26, 27, 28.	
				Nadezhda	28, 29, 30, 31, 32.	
				Smireniye	32, 33, 34, 35, 36.	
				Prokuratovo	36, 37, 38, 39, 40.	
				Village of Veregin	40.	
				Otradnoye	40, 41, 42, 43, 44.	
14	Mackenzie	14	Townships 29, 30, 31 in range 2 west of the 2nd M	Blagoveshcheniye	1, 2, 3, 4.	T-18359
				Sovetnoye	4, 5, 6, 7, 8.	
				Kapustino	9, 10, 11, 12.	
				Rodionovka	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.	
				Terpeniye	17, 18, 19, 20, 21.	
14	Mackenzie	15	Townships 29, 30, 31 in ranges 4, 5 west of the 2nd M	Besednoye	19, 20, 21, 22.	T-18359
				Novoye	22, 23, 24, 25.	
14	Mackenzie	16	Townships 29, 30, 31 in ranges 4, 5 west of the 2nd M	Staro-Goreloye	1.	T-18359
				Utesheniye	2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	
				Kalmakovo	6, 7, 8, 9, 10.	
				Blagosklonnoye	10, 11, 12, 13, 14.	
				Town of Canora	18, 19, 20.	
14	Mackenzie	17	Townships 29, 30, 31 in ranges 6, 7, 8 west of the 2nd M	Novo-Troitskoye	1, 2, 3, 4.	T-18359
				Village of Buchanan	4, 5.	
				Moiseyevoye	7, 8.	
14	Mackenzie	22	Townships 32 to 37 inclusive in ranges 6, 7, 8 west of the 2nd M	Kirilovo	3, 4, 5, 6.	T-18359
				Novo-Goreloye	6, 7, 8.	
14	Mackenzie	24	Those parts of Townships 32, 33 in ranges 32 lying west of the Indian Reserve, fractional Townships 32, 33 in range 33 all west of the 1st M, and Townships 32, 33 in ranges 1, 2	Slavnoye	12, 13, 14, 15, 16.	T-18359

			west of the 2nd M, excepting the Indian Reserve No. 65			
14	Mackenzie	25	Townships 30, 31, 32, 33 in range 30, Townships 32, 33 in range 31 and those parts of Townships 30, 31, 32 in ranges 31, 32 lying east of the Indian Reserves Nos. 64 and 66, all west of the 1st M	Staro-Lebedevo Lebedevo Independent homesteads Kamenka Tikhomirnoye	1, 2. 2, 3, 4, 5. 5. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.	T-18359
14	Mackenzie	26	Townships 34, 35, 36, 37 in ranges 30, 31, 32, fractional township 34 in range 33, all west of the 1st M, and Townships 34, 35, 36, 37 in range 1 west of the 2nd M	Lyubomirnoye Semenovo Vera Vozneseniye Mikhailovo Bogomdannoye Uspeniye Troitskoye Pokrovskoye Khlebodarnoye Osvobozhdeniye Gromovoye Pavlovo Arkhangelskoye Perekhodnoye Independent homesteads	1, 2, 3, 4. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. 9, 10, 11, 12. 13, 14, 15, 16. 17, 18, 19, 20. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41. 41, 42, 43, 44, 45. 45, 46, 47. 48, 49, 50, 51. 51, 52, 53, 54. 54, 55, 56. 57.	T-18359
14	Mackenzie	27	Townships 34, 35, 36, 37 in ranges 2, 3, 4, 5 west of the 2nd M	Vozvysheniye	1, 2.	T-18359
14	Mackenzie	37	Town of Yorkton	Individuals	1, 29.	T-18359
16	Saskatchewan	2	Townships 35, 36, 37 and 38 inclusive in ranges 7, 8, 9 and that part of township 39 in range 9 south of North Saskatchewan river, all west of the 3rd M	Pokrovka (not enumerated)	46.	
16	Saskatchewan	11	Townships 40 to 43 inclusive in ranges 9 and 10, and parts of Townships 39 in ranges 9 and 10, north of the North Saskatchewan river, all west of the 3rd M	Tambovka	29, 30.	T-18360
16	Saskatchewan	12	Townships 39, 40 in ranges 6, 7, 8 west of the 3rd M	Kirilovka Bogdanovka	18, 19, 20, 21. 21, 22, 23.	T-18360
16	Saskatchewan	17	Townships 41, 42, 43 in ranges 6, 7, 8 west of the 3rd M	Petrovka	13, 14, 15, 16, 17.	T-18360

				Terpeniye	19, 20, 21, 22, 23.	
16	Saskatchewan	19	Townships 44, 45 and part of township 46 not included in Muskeg Indian Reserve in range 7, Townships 44, 45, 46 in range 8, all west of the 3rd M	Bolshaya Gorelovka	3, 4, 5, 6.	T-18360
				Malaya Gorelovka	7, 8.	
				Troitskoye	9, 10, 11, 12.	
16	Saskatchewan	20	Townships 44, 45, 46 in ranges 4 and 5, Townships 44, 45 in range 5 and that part of township 44 in range 3 not included in Duck Lake Indian Reserve, all west of the 3rd M	Spasovka	24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.	T-18360
				Pozirayevka	30, 31, 32.	
				Uspeniye	33, 34, 35.	
				Slavyanka	36, 37, 38.	

1916 Census of the Northwest Provinces

Alberta

District No. and Name	Sub-District No. and Description	Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
32 Battle River	1 Township 35, Range 4, West of 4	Independent Doukhobor homestead	33.	T-21946
32 Battle River	9 Village of Provost	Doukhobor workers	9.	T-21947
38 Lethbridge	11 Town of Raymond	Doukhobor work party	15, 18.	T-21951
38 Lethbridge	13 Village of Warner	Doukhobor work party	8, 10, 11.	T-21951
38 Lethbridge	20f City of Lethbridge	Doukhobor worker	31.	T-21952
39 Macleod	7 Village of Lundbreck	Communal Doukhobor settlement	14.	T-21952
39 Macleod	8 Village of Cowley	Communal Doukhobor settlement	5, 7, 14.	T-21952
40 Medicine Hat	19 Village of Bow Island	Doukhobor work party	11-12.	T-21953

Manitoba

District No. and Name	Sub-District No. and Description	Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
1 Brandon	3 City of Brandon	Independent Doukhobor households	17, 20, 24, 25, 30.	T-21925
1 Brandon	12 City of Brandon	Doukhobor workers	6.	T-21925
1 Brandon	13 City of Brandon	Doukhobor worker	24.	T-21925
5 Marquette	20 Russell RM	Doukhobor worker	10.	T-21927
7 Nelson	3 Swan River RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads; Doukhobor workers	9, 12, 18, 22.	T-21928
7 Nelson	4 Swan River RM	Independent Doukhobor homestead; Doukhobor workers	5, 10, 14.	T-21928

Saskatchewan

District No. and Name		Sub-District No. and Description		Doukhobor Entries	Pages	Microfilm
21	Mackenzie	02A	City of Yorkton	Independent Doukhobor households	24.	T-21938
21	Mackenzie	02B	City of Yorkton	Independent Doukhobor households	3, 9.	T-21938
21	Mackenzie	08	Wallace RM; Sliding Hills RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1.	T-21938
				Communal Doukhobor farm	19.	
21	Mackenzie	09	Cote RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.	T-21938
				Vossianiye	17.	
				Petrovo	21, 22.	
21	Mackenzie	10	Cote RM; Town of Kamsack	Town of Kamsack	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24.	T-21938
				Independent Doukhobor homesteads	25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.	
				Efremovka	26, 27.	
				Lyubovnoye	27.	
				Voskriseniye	34, 35.	
21	Mackenzie	11	Cote RM; St. Phillips RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22.	T-21938
				Trudolyubovoye	2, 3, 4.	
				Tambovka	9, 10.	
21	Mackenzie	12	St. Phillips RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18, 23, 24.	T-21938
21	Mackenzie	13	Livingston RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20.	T-21938
21	Mackenzie	14	Livingston RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16.	T-21938
				"Crazy" village (Khlebodarnoye)	2, 3, 4.	
21	Mackenzie	15	Livingston RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.	T-21938
21	Mackenzie	18	Keys RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15.	T-21938
				Nadezhda	16, 17.	
				Smireniye	17, 18.	

				Otradnoye	18, 19.	
				Blagoveshcheniye	20.	
				Kapustino	21, 22.	
21	Mackenzie	19	Sliding Hills RM; Village of Veregin	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.	T-21938
				Blagodarnoye	9, 10.	
				Lyubovnoye	13.	
				Village of Veregin	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.	
21	Mackenzie	20	Sliding Hills RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	1, 10, 21, 22.	T-21938
				Rodionovo	5, 6.	
				Sovetnoye	8, 9.	
				Terpeniye	18, 19, 20, 21.	
21	Mackenzie	21	Sliding Hills RM; Keys RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	13, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25.	T-21940
				Novoye	22, 23.	
21	Mackenzie	22	Keys RM; Village of Hvas	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	9, 10.	T-21940
21	Mackenzie	24	Good Lake RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.	T-21940
21	Mackenzie	25	Good Lake RM; Town of Canora	Town of Canora	2, 3, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.	T-21940
				Independent Doukhobor homestead	24.	
21	Mackenzie	28	Insinger RM	Communal Doukhobor farm	20.	T-21940
21	Mackenzie	29	Buchanan RM; Village of Buchanan	Village of Buchanan	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	T-21940
				Independent Doukhobor homesteads	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.	
21	Mackenzie	30	Invermay RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads.	27, 30.	T-21940
24	North Battleford	01	Great Bend RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	20, 21, 25.	T-21941
24	North Battleford	03	Mayfield RM	Doukhobor worker	10.	T-21941
24	North Battleford	04	North Battleford RM	Saskatchewan Provincial Asylum	13, 14, 15, 16, 20, 23.	T-21941
24	North Battleford	07	Redberry RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	12, 13, 14, 15.	T-21941
24	North Battleford	09	Blaine Lake RM; Town of Blaine Lake	Town of Blaine Lake	1, 2, 4, 5.	T-21941
				Independent Doukhobor homesteads	7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29,	

					32, 33.	
				Petrovka	30, 31.	
24	North Battleford	10	Blaine Lake RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	28, 29, 30, 31, 32.	T-21941
29	Saskatoon	11	Eagle Creek RM	Doukhobor worker	16.	T-21944
29	Saskatoon	12	Park RM	Independent Doukhobor homesteads	2, 3, 4, 13, 19, 24, 27.	T-21944
				Pokrovka	19, 20, 21.	
				Kirilovka	22, 23, 24.	
				Bogdanovka	25, 26.	
29	Saskatoon	14	Park RM; Town of Langham	Doukhobor worker	5.	T-21945
				Town of Langham	21.	

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Note: The 1901 and 1916 census reels for Saskatchewan are in the SGS Library.

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Wisconsin Research

This is an invitation to dive into the Society's newest online collection, Wisconsin County Histories, at <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/wch/>. It gives free access to more than 80 standard county histories totaling more than 55,000 pages. You can browse by county, jump to specific accounts of nearly 500 cities and towns, or discover facts about people, events, and topics with a keyword search. Every book can be downloaded for free to your own computer as a PDF for easy copying and printing. Scott Jennings did the programming, Jonathan Cooper and Omar Poler created the metadata, and a variety of staff did the scanning.

Wisconsin County Histories joins these other basic research collections on our states heritage:

- Wisconsin Magazine of History (more than 2,000 feature articles, 1917 through 2008)
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/wmh/archives/>
- Wisconsin Local History & Biography Articles (15,000 historical articles)
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/wlhb/>
- Wisconsin Historical Images (40,000 pictures)
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/whi>
- Wisconsin Historical Collections (10,000 pages of early primary sources)
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/whc>
- Turning Points in Wisconsin History (more than 1,000 original documents on pivotal events)
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/turningpoints>
- The Dictionary of Wisconsin History answers your questions about nearly 10,000 topics
<http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/dictionary>

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Introductory Family DNA Studies

BY: EUGENE A. CORNELIUS, MD, PhD

Two recent excellent textbooks (1, 2), inexpensive and readily understood, should be read first, to understand the basics. Appendix B in the first book lists testing companies. Second, start with simple objectives, like mine, viz., by Y chromosomal tests, confirm paper genealogy findings, extend genealogical knowledge of your family further back in time, and look for a genetic link to others with the same name. The ultimate complexity of your research, up to your own surname project, depends on you. Testing costs are fairly high: at Family Tree DNA, for 37 markers \$189.00 (US). Tests for fewer markers are cheaper, but you could miss a mutation in a marker (allele) you did not test. Whom do you test? Males in a continuous male family line. This can be a problem, since families are now small.

Y-chromosomal DNA tests were carried out for me by Family Tree DNA, Houston, Texas, on inner cheek scrapings. The report is called a haplotype report, which defines an individual, and which consists of a group of numbers, each applying to a specific DYS or DNA on the Y chromosome Segment. These are the number of short tandem repeats of the nucleotides in that segment of the silent area of the Y chromosome. One compares these 37 numbers to those obtained, in this project, in 37 DYS's of another male with whom a genetic comparison is desired. If all 37 agree, there is genetic identity. If there is a difference in one this indicates one mutation in either of the 2 subjects, and so on. Mutations occur spontaneously at a constant average rate of 1/500 copyings, which fortuitously, is useful, timewise, in the genetic comparison of 2 males. Thus, the more mutations, the further back in time they had a common ancestor. We wish to obtain the minimum number of generations back to when they had common ancestor, therefore defined as the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA). Proprietary highly accurate genetic research by Family Tree DNA has been analysed by their expert statisticians to produce curves of probability of the MRCA with generations back from the present, for varying numbers of mismatches. For each curve, the further back, the greater the probability.

Results

Maternal Ancestor Group:

Two comparisons were made:

1. Among My Becker maternal ancestors known to be relatives from paper records: R₁B and DB, Canadian Becker's, and R₂B, a Becker in Germany. Their MRCA is Jacob Becker II, Born 1805 in Galicia, Austria. DB and R₂B are his great-great-grandsons, R₁B is his great grandson, R₁B and R₂B matched at 37 of 37 loci. DB differed from them at one allele, DYS 570, with a value of 16, compared to their 17 (Figure).
2. Between R₁B and R₂B, and NB, brother of a female Becker who married my brother, and who was assumed to be unrelated to my Becker's. There was a mismatch at 16 of 37 DNA loci (16 mutations). The probability of a MRCA was 0.0% within 24 generations back from the present. (This is the maximal time limit of accuracy of this DNA test.) This is 24 x 34.8 years (mean Becker generation time) = 835.2 years ago. (Figure).

Paternal Ancestor Group:

1. My DNA (EC) to that of R₁C. I am a great grandson of Conrad Cornelius, born 1806 in Unterellen, Germany; R₁C. is American, a great-great-grandson. There was a 1/37 mismatch, at DYS 389-2, 30 versus 29 (Figure). Paper genealogical records of a recent MRCA, that is, within 200 years, are thereby confirmed.
2. My DNA (EC) to that of R₂C. The ancestors of R₂C lived only 10.8 km west of my ancestors, who lived in Unterellen, Thuringia, in central Germany. Both families emigrated completely, independently, and unknown to each other, to the USA in the late 19th century. In the European church records, there was no evidence of contact between these families. There was a 4/37 mismatch at DYS loci 389-2, 464a, YCA11b and CDYa (Figure). The last 3 have high mutation rates (2,p69), which are included in the Family Tree DNA calculations. For a probability P of 50% of a MRCA, the commonly used median designation, the time back from the present is almost 11 generations; at 34.4 years per generation (mean Cornelius generation time) this is 1629.6 A.D. This time point is during the Thirty Year's War at its most horrific in that region. My ancestors arrived at Unterellen shortly after the war, about 1664-9, but their origin is unknown. At 24 generations back, the maximal for accuracy, P is 97.1% at 1182.4 A.D. This is a fairly distant relationship. A distant relationship is defined as a 50% chance of MRCA in the last 500 years (2, p77).

A noted historian, Hajo Holburn, has stated that after that war, people immigrated to the Eisenach (and Unterellen) central German area, from northwestern Germany, which the war had spared (4). So our relationship, i.e., a MRCA, could have preceded that war in northwest Germany. Indeed, Cornelius is a rare German name but commonest there (5). Both the R₁C, R₂C families live widely in the USA.

Interestingly, in both the first-cited Becker and Cornelius genealogies, the MRCA from church records was the same distance in the past, with the same number of generations since, and both had a single DNA mismatch.

My future family comparisons could reveal other marker differences. Such tests in Germany could extend knowledge of the ancestry of both families back to before extant church records, this is already slightly evident in the Cornelius surname projects now in progress.

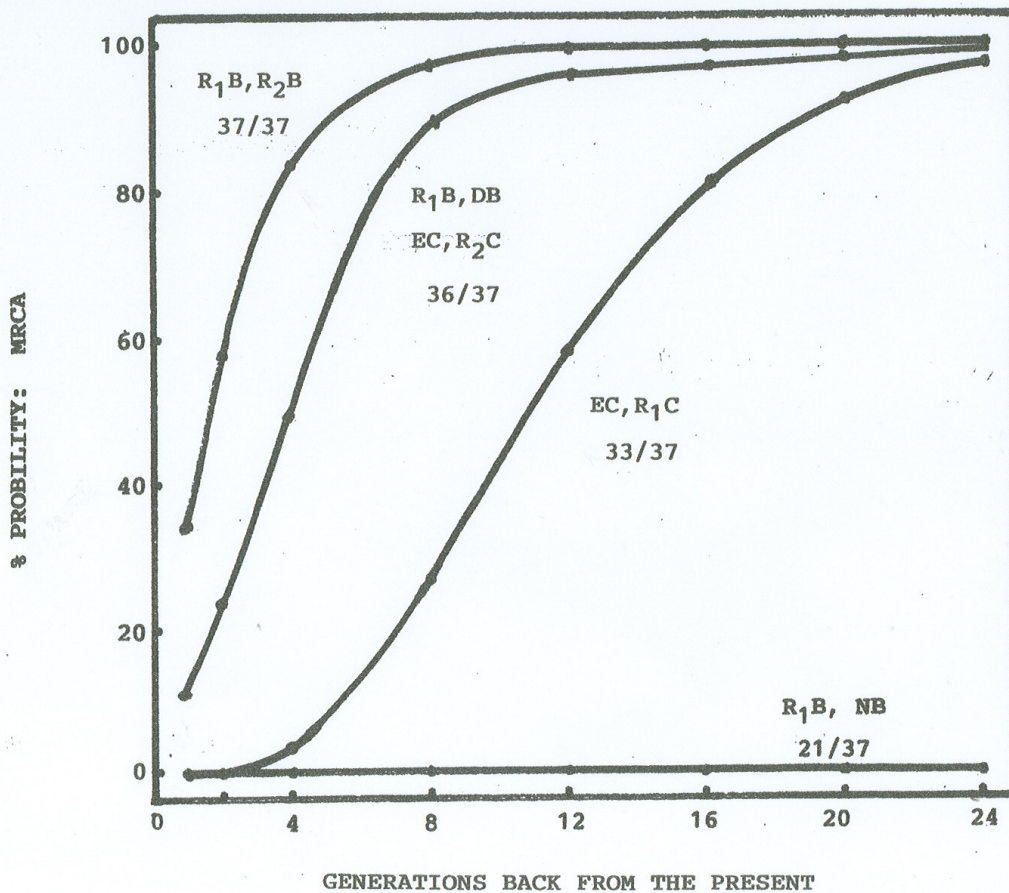
Further studies, beyond this introductory paper, could also involve graphical portrayal in a haplogram, fully outlined in (2). Such graphics provide easier conceptualization of family relationships than do tables. Such a diagram can readily indicate the relative ages of different branches of a family.

The Y chromosome silent DNA is also subject to a much rarer type of mutation, which can therefore define groups of people, called haplogroups (1,2). On this basis, Homo sapiens has been shown to have originated in East Africa, then to the Near East, then widely.

The Becker haplogroup, R₁b, originated in western Asia, then spread westward into Europe after the last glacial maximum 10 to 12 thousand years ago (1,p83). It is the commonest European haplogroup. The Cornelius haplogroup J2 originated 10 thousand years ago in the northern part of the Fertile Crescent, then spread westward on both sides of the Mediterranean (1, p83). This group introduced farming to Europe (6).

References

1. Smolenyak, Megan, and Turner, Ann. Trace Your Roots With DNA. Holtzbrinck Publishers ISBN 1-59486-006-08, c 2004. Price: \$16.95 USA.
2. Fitzpatrick, Colleen, and Yeiser, Andrew. DNA and Genealogy. Rice Book Press. ISBN 0-9767160-1-1, c 2005, from Yeiser and Associates, 302 Cleveland Ave., Huntington Beach, CA 92648-2410.
3. Family Tree DNA, Houston, TX.
4. Holborn, Hajo. A History of Modern Germany 1648-1840, p24. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, C 1964.
5. Research by R₂B.
6. Sistalla, Michele. The New York Times, October 25, 2007, pD2.



Legend For Figure

Comparison of selected male Beckers with each other, and selected Cornelius's with each other. The Beckers and Cornelius's are completely unrelated but are plotted on the same graph merely for curve illustration. (Curves courtesy of FTDNATiP Calculator, a patent-pending time predictor. (3).)

Togo, Saskatchewan

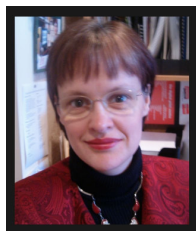


I am currently researching and writing about my mother's family history. For a period of about 21 years, the Low family lived in Togo, Saskatchewan. I have very little information about this time in our family history. Recently, however, a cousin showed me these two photographs of Togo. The two photos with the words Togo, Saskatchewan at the bottom fit together side by side, so are the same date. Someone wrote 1907 on the top of one of them. The third photo (top) appears to be more recent than the other two. The family of Alex and Helen Low lived in Togo from 1905 -1926. Alex farmed nearby but was also a blacksmith in town. I presume the photos were taken during this time period but would like confirmation if possible. Contact Dennis Horwood at dbhorwood@uniserve.com.



Murder In The Family?

BY: TAMMY LYNN TIPLER-PRIOLO, BAsC, PLCGS © 27 July 2009



Most of us will find in our genealogical journey, a string of law-abiding ancestors that worked as farmers, labourers and such. We might even find the occasional death by a disease such as tuberculosis or diphtheria or accident. My Great-Great-Grandmother Angelique was killed by a train in her late 40s in 1884. My Great Aunt Georgina died at the age of twelve from diphtheria and my Great Aunt Margaret died of an epileptic seizure at fourteen years of age. My Great Uncle Claude died at 27 years old when the dam he was working in was filled with water; his body was never recovered. My Great Uncle Alfred died of meningitis at the age of 30 and my Great-Great Uncle Charles died when a tree he was chopping down fell on him.

Murder was suspected when my grandmother's cousin and his wife disappeared from their cottage in the late 1950s. It was only recently discovered that they had drowned with their bodies preserved in the cold depths of the lake. However, murder did happen in my family tree. This murder took place in the cold month of February in 1952. An ongoing feud between my Great Uncle Arthur and a reclusive neighbour ended in the shooting of this uncle. The story hit the local newspaper and covered in great detail the events that had occurred that cold and wintry day. The neighbour was quickly taken into custody in a peaceful manner.

With curiosity in my veins, I wanted to know more about the man who had killed my uncle. The paper had said he was a veteran from both great wars. He altered his age by 18 years and dyed his hair dark as to gain entry into WWII. He was born in England and immigrated to Canada as a young man. He had been married and had two children. He lived on his own for several years and was quiet according to the neighbours.

On further investigation, I found that he had two daughters. His wife had died in the 1920s. He was born in Scarborough, Yorkshire, England and his father was a Confectioner, Bookseller, Publisher and Insurance agent. His father had been married twice and he was the son of the second wife. His maternal grandfather had been a Surgeon and had also been

married twice to two sisters, the first being his maternal grandmother. Whatever possessed him to fire those fatal shots at my uncle, one can only conclude that he was not in the right frame of mind.

Assumptions arise as to how the murder trial had gone, but what truly happened still needs answers. Now a search through the local papers would be a good start, but not knowing when the court case appeared, that would be several months of searching. I turned to a google search on this murder case and after 30 minutes of searching, I came upon what I needed, but did not know that it had existed until that moment. I had located the inventory of case files in the fonds of the Department of Justice for persons sentenced to death in Canada 1867-1976. Note that the death penalty had been abolished in Canada in 1976. Check it out for yourselves at <http://data2.archives.ca/pdf/pdf001/p000001052.pdf>.

In this document, you will find a list of reference numbers that apply to each person sentenced to death for murder. A description of the convicted is also given such as racial origin, age, birthplace, occupation and marital status. The trial dates are also included; ah, the newspaper search will be much easier now. You will also find a list of the victims of these murders as well as details on how they were killed and the result of the trial. Reference to various items in the file such as correspondence, petitions, transcript of evidence, fingerprints, photos, maps, coroner's inquests, etc. are also mentioned. These files are apparently kept at the Library and Archives of Canada, but not all files are open for public viewing and are under the Access to Information and Privacy Act. I am still in the process of trying to piece together the life of my uncle's murderer, as I still have some unanswered questions that have arisen during my quest. Finding out "who dun it" was easy, understanding how a person makes such a decision to take another's life may never be revealed.

Happy Hunting!!

SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY RESEARCH POLICIES

No Refund for entries not found.

All Research Policies Are Subject to Change Should Costs Increase.

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

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

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

Basic Search of Saskatchewan Records

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

Saskatchewan Obituary Search

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

Saskatchewan Cemetery Search

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

SGS Saskatchewan Residents Index (SRI)

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

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

Index to Births, Marriages & Deaths

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

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

Saskatchewan Homestead Search

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

EFFECTIVE: June 1, 2009

REMEMBER to include a SASE for the above searches.

Other Indexes:

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

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

Other research services available:

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