

generations

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COVER: 1980 is the centennial year of the Association of Manitoba Land Surveyors, the first society of its kind in Canada. It is often said that the laying of the familiar grid system of land surveys led, in part, to the rapid settlement of Western Canada that followed its completion. This monument to surveying in the future stands in Memorial Park, Winnipeg. Photograph courtesy of Eric Jonasson.

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Tiny Problems: Genealogical Sources in Liechtenstein

by Stefan Jonasson (325)

Above the Rhine River, sandwiched between Switzerland and Austria, lies the tiny Principality of Liechtenstein. Liechtenstein became a formal entity in 1719 when it became a fief within the Holy Roman Empire through a union of the County of Vaduz and the Barony of Schellenberg. Liechtenstein was briefly occupied by Napoleon's forces in 1815, shortly before his defeat. After regaining its independence, Liechtenstein joined the German Confederation, remaining a member until its dissolution in 1866. Switzerland assumed control of Liechtenstein's external affairs in 1919, followed by a postal union in 1921. In 1923, Liechtenstein was incorporated into the Swiss Customs Union.

This long history of independence has resulted in the 25,000 citizens of this 61 square mile nation to fiercely defend their heritage and their written records. However, the Liechtensteiner in North America attempting to trace his genealogy often throws his hands up in the air due to the lack of directories containing information about Liechtenstein.

After one overcomes the obstacle of finding out what types of records exist, and more importantly, where they are, one needs only to locate a dictionary of Alemannish, a German dialect that is the official language of Liechtenstein. Overcome these two major obstacles, and the doors to genealogical wealth open wide.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

The Liechtensteinisches Landesarchiv contains a vast collection of documents when one considers that Liechtenstein has fewer residents than Brandon, Manitoba. A unique feature of the Landesarchiv is that it has no regular hours of operation, one may gain access whenever one can get the National Archivist out of bed. There are no conditions of access to the search room for Liechtensteiners, and foreigners who have not been found wanting by the Landesarchiv in the past need only present an identification card or passport.

The Landesarchiv occupies 1550 metres (5040 feet) of shelf space. Primary groups of documents include those from the County of Vaduz and Barony of Schellenberg from the 14th to 17th centuries, various parchmentssince the 13th century, documents of the principality from 1699 to 1712, documents of the Supreme Princely Administration to 1848, and of the Princely Government from 1848 until 1862. Modern documents include all non-current records of the government and the legislature since 1862, as well as the collective statutes of the principality. Miraculously, the Landesarchiv has sustained no major losses since the Napoleonic War of 1799.

The repository is open to receive transfers and accessions, and will accept written genealogies relating to Liechtenstein.

A printed guide to the archive groups in the repository is in preparation, however, there is no printed list of finding aids. Photocopying services are available to both in-person and corresponding researchers.

There are few restricted documents in the Landesarchiv. The only major group in this category are recent government and legislative documents, although such documents can be obtained with special permission from the legislature.

The Landesarchiv can be contacted by addressing correspondence to:

Liechtensteinisches Landesarchiv
FL-9490, Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

CHURCH AND CIVIL RECORDS

Most people in Liechtenstein adhere to the Roman Catholic faith. The Catholic parishes have maintained records since about 1640. Moreover, when civil registration was introduced in 1878, responsibility for the collection and preservation of records was vested in the Catholic clergy. Certificates for both church and civil records can be obtained from the pfarramt or parsonage of each parish. Generally speaking, church records include baptism, confirmation, marriage and death, whereas the civil records cover birth, marriage, divorce (though this is rare), death and a regular census. Information on the parishes can be obtained by writing:

The Bishopric of Chur
Hof 19
7000 Chur, Switzerland

A Calvinist minority, comprising about eight percent of the population, primarily of Swiss background, adhere to the parish of Vaduz. Information regarding protestants can be obtained by contacting:

The Calvinist Parish of Vaduz
9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

The national government maintains all court records including wills and probate records. Moreover, the national government maintains military records (though its army was disbanded in 1868), taxation records, and census records. Taxation and some land records are also maintained by Liechtenstein's eleven communes which comprise the municipal wing of government. The Chancellery of the Government of Liechtenstein can provide information on the abovementioned records as well as provide access to records held by the Historical Museum of Liechtenstein, located in the Royal Palace in Vaduz. The address of the Chancellery is:

Kanzlei der Regierung des Fürstentums Liechtenstein
9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

EMBASSY IN CANADA

The foreign affairs of Liechtenstein have been handled by Switzerland since 1919. For those unfamiliar with Alemannish, it might be easier to begin research in Liechtenstein through its Canadian embassy, located in Ottawa:

The Embassy of Switzerland and Liechtenstein
5 Marlborough Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 8E6

PRINTED SOURCES

Liechtenstein has two national newspapers and one weekly magazine that can provide for the genealogist such items as short biographies and obituaries. These publications and the addresses at which to reach them are:

1. Liechtensteiner Vaterland, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein
2. Liechtensteiner Volksblatt, 9494 Schaan, Liechtenstein
3. Liechtensteiner Wochenspiegel (weekly newsmagazine),
9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

Among the many publishing companies in Liechtenstein, two stand out as being important to the genealogist. These are:

1. Kraus-Thomson Organization, 9491 Nendeln, Liechtenstein.
2. Topos Verlag A.G., Acultrasse 74, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein.

Both publishing companies handle various scholarly magazines, historical works and general periodicals, and Kraus-Thomson specializes in historical reprints and microfilming various documents and publications.

INFORMATION AGENCY

The Government of Liechtenstein maintains a Press and Information Office which publishes general informational works such as a handbook entitled The Principality of Liechtenstein. It also handles press bulletins and general information inquiries. The agency can be contacted by writing:

Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung
Government Building
9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

INSURANCE RECORDS

It has been compulsory, since before the Second World War, for Liechtensteiners to be covered by social insurance to provide for themselves in their latter years and to insure that their dependents are taken care of in the event of an untimely demise. With this in mind, the Liechtenstein government created the Old Age and Dependents Insurance Corporation to oversee the administration of social and other types of insurance. The corporation maintains many records relating to insurance and can be contacted by writing:

Alters- und Hinterlassenen-Versicherung (AHV)
9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

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An Early Franco-Manitoban Story

by John DeGroot (384)

On an old envelope there was written "Jean-Baptiste Lagimodiere came west in about 1801. In the winter of 1806 he returned to his native land and in the month of April of that year, married Marie Anne Gaboury, born at Trois Rivières, 6 Nov. 1872, of the marriage of Charles Gaboury and Marie Anne Tessier." This statement was written by my wife's grandfather, Joseph Nault, sometime before his death at Regina, Saskatchewan, in 1963, and was found among his papers. (1) Why had he recorded this? Was there a connection or relationship between the Nault and Lagimodiere families?

At this point the search began in earnest. First came a visit to the southern Manitoba community of Saint-Pierre, which resulted in the gathering of some valuable information from relatives. This was the place where Joseph Nault was born on Christmas Day of 1884, and where he subsequently married Rose Anne Perreault, the daughter of Jochim Perreault and Mathilde Carriere.

The Saint-Pierre area originally opened up for settlement in 1872, at which time eight families settled there. (2) Great grandfather Romain Perreault, his wife Philomene Landry, and their children, arrived at Saint-Pierre from Saint-Boniface around 1874. His homestead, number 872, was located at SE 1/4-9-5, range 4 east, the entry date being 29 July 1873, with the patent issued 8 October 1877. (3)

The Catholic church in Saint-Pierre was established around 1876, and, in the cemetery around it, the headstone marking the grave of Romain Nault was located, though nothing was found to indicate the grave of his wife, Philomene. According to the church records, Philomene died in Saint-Pierre and was buried in this cemetery, but the church did not maintain a record of burial plots. As well, a number of certificates confirming dates of birth, marriage and death were obtained, for a nominal fee, from the church authorities.

Next came a visit to Saint-Boniface, founded around 1818, and named after the patron saint of the Germans. Contact with the staff of the Saint-Boniface Cathedral proved to be a mixture of good and bad news. The bad news was that the majority of church records from before 1860 were destroyed by fire. The good news was that a manuscript pertaining to the Nault family (4) had recently been published and was available in a bookstore a few blocks away. This manuscript contained a descending genealogy of my wife's great-great-grandfather, Amable Nault, who had married Josephine Lagimodiere, the daughter of Jean-Baptiste Lagimodiere and Marie Anne Gaboury, in about 1824.

The loss of church records for the periods covering 1818 to 1825 and 1835 to 1860 is unfortunate. However, this is partly compensated for by the 1870 Manitoba Census, which lists all members of each family, their age and their father's name. Further compensation is provided by the various Red River Censuses of 1831 to 1847, which give the name of the head of household only, with the remainder of the family statistically divided according to age, sex and marital status. (5)

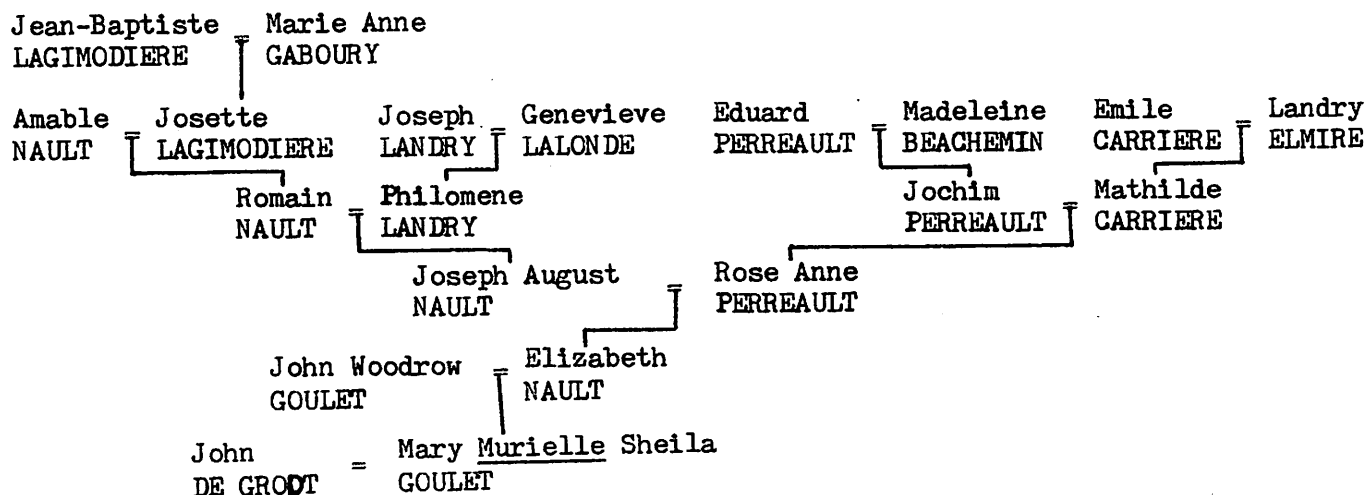
In addition, a copy of "Pioneers of Western Canada" (6) was found in the holdings of the Societe Historique de Saint-Boniface, located at Saint-Boniface College. This proved invaluable. Russel Vien of the Historical Society also allowed us to view the files of individual families such as the Lagimodieres, the Perreaults, the Landrys and the Carrieres. The contents of these files appear to be the work of many researchers, though the majority of the work seems to have been the labour of a priest, Father Picton. These files were a tremendous help in constructing pedigree lines back to the early French traders, settlers and voyageurs in the Red River area. In many cases, these files contained information extending back to Quebec. At the present time, these pedigree lines are being verified by the use of microfilmed church records available from the Public Archives of Canada through inter-library loan.

Yes, that statement on the envelope was correct. There is indeed a connection between the Lagimodiere and Nault families. Marie Anne Gaboury did come to Red River with her voyageur husband during the winter of 1806-07 and gave birth to the first child of European background in the west, Reine, on 7 January 1807.

Marie Anne is said to be the first white woman in the west, though this may be erroneous. The first may have been an Orkney girl, disguised as a man, who was in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, her arrival being at least a year before Marie Anne's. (8) The Orkney girl found herself to be pregnant (someone seemingly knew of her masquerade) and, after the birth of her child on 29 December 1807, was dispatched home to Britain. Marie Anne remained here for the rest of her life, and is therefore at least the first white woman to settle in the west.

Jean-Baptiste and Marie Anne travelled throughout the prairies for many years, during which time the younger Jean-Baptiste was born, in 1808, and Joseph was born, in the Cypress Hills, around 1810. They finally settled in the Selkirk Colony, where Jean-Baptiste was employed by Hudson's Bay Company Governor Miles Macdonell in 1813.

PARTIAL LINEAGE OF MURIELLE DE GROOT:



NOTES

1. From the collection of Mrs. Elizabeth Goulet (nee Nault)
2. J.M. Jolys and J.H. Cote. Pages de Souvenirs et d histoire St. Pierre-Joly. 1974.
3. From records at the Crown Lands Office, Lands Branch, Winnipeg.
4. Eugene Voyer. La Famille Nault. St. Anne des Chenes, Manitoba.
5. 1870 Manitoba Census and Red River Census (various dates) from the microfilm holdings of the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa.
6. "Pioneers of Western Canada", Winnipeg Free Press, May 1911.
7. From the microfilm holdings of the Public Archives of Canada in Ottawa.
8. Champagne, d Eschambeault, Picton. La Petite Histoire du Voyageur. La Societe Historique de Saint-Boniface, 1971.
9. A.S. Morton. History of the Canadian West to 1870-71.

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BOOK REVIEW: From Catherine to Khrushchev

Adam Giesinger. From Catherine to Krushchev; the story of Russia's Germans. Winnipeg: Adam Giesinger, 1974. 443 pp. Bibliography, notes, index.

This history deals with an ethnic group which exists in a great variety of guises, as well as in large numbers, throughout the American middle west and in Canada's western provinces. Drawing on a number of sources not easily available to Canadians, the author follows the migrations of various groups from Germany to France, from France to Russia, from Russia to the United States, and from the United States to Canada.

Political decisions such as the Manifesto of Catherine II in 1763, and the Russian government's later repudiation of the promises of that manifesto, greatly affected the movements and settlements of these German-speaking groups during the last three centuries. The author's comprehensive account of the history of that period provides fascinating background material for Volga Germans in Nebraska and Colorado, Mennonites in Manitoba and Kansas, Black Sea Germans in the Dakotas and Saskatchewan, Hutterites in Alberta and Manitoba, Volynian Germans in Manitoba and Michigan, as well as Moravian Brethren in Alberta.

The text provides such factual details as the names of German settlements in several areas of the Russian plains, the relationships among those settlements, the names of Catholic parishes with their locations, and, in many instances, the names of leaders and pioneers. Also included are clear maps, census figures, and innumerable dates of milestones in the history of these migrations. The bibliography for further reading supplies references to both German and English sources.

All in all, Giesinger's From Catherine to Krushchev is a valuable reference tool.

--- A.L. "Nan" Florence

The Cemetery As a Research Resource

by A. Jean Tucker (064)

The word cemetery is taken from the Latin ceometerium and the Greek koimeterim meaning to put to sleep or lay to rest. The Brittanica World Language Dictionary defines cemetery as "a place for the burial of the dead; formerly a church yard or a catacomb; now, usually a large, parklike enclosure laid out and kept for purposes of internment."

The location can, in some cases, reveal the religious persuasion of the persons buried there. The centre of early settlements was the church, so the churchyard was one of the earliest locations for a cemetery. There were exceptions to this, of course. Early explorers and fur traders were usually buried where death occurred, markers often being a pile of stones or simple wooden cross. Also, many earlier settlers were buried on their farms where a simple sandstone or wooden marker would be erected, or perhaps a tree planted, to mark the place. Some wealthier persons were transported back to their place of origin for burial. Murderers and suicides often were segregated from other burials. In some locations these people were buried in an unmarked grave beside a busy crossroad or outside the churchyard fence.

The landscape and physical features of the cemetery often portray its general age. In older cemeteries, trees, shrubs and flowers were the general rule. Each family cared for its own plot, and would often plant perennial flowers and shrubs or flowering trees. Unfortunately, when families moved away or there was no one left to care for the plot, it would become overgrown with weeds or moss. This led to a move toward grass only, as communities and churches tried to maintain their burial grounds in as simple and economical a manner as possible. In one cemetery it was observed that a wife's grave was covered with a layer of cement, thus preventing the weeds and grass from overgrowing the plot. A friend, in commenting on this practice, suggested it looked as if the gentleman was trying to keep his wife from returning to haunt him! More recently, cemeteries have become a community or municipal responsibility or are owned and operated by individual funeral directors. Thus, many cemeteries have taken on the appearance of well-grassed lawns with very low grave markers which enable power equipment to mow the lawn with ease.

The names on gravestones can tell us the ethnic make-up of the community, and also show the ethnic changes that take place over the period of time that the cemetery is in use, from the earliest pioneers to later immigrants.

The number of deaths within a given time period can tell us something of the size of the community it served, or indicate epidemics where there was a high incidence of child deaths. If one studies a cemetery over periods of a generation in length (about 20 to 25 years) and count the number of deaths in each period, it is possible to get an idea in the increase in size of the population of a community, or improvement in health care facilities and a resultant decrease in the death rate. Some years show an unusually high death rate and with further checking one will likely find that there was an epidemic of diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid fever, or some such ailment during that time.

The style of gravestone and location of burial plot can be an indication of a person's material wealth and status in the community. During the Victorian era, the simplicity of unadorned sandstone and granite gave way to larger, more ornate styles in gravestones. Also, plots in certain sections of Victorian cemeteries were higher priced, such as those plots on a nole or by the gate or main driveway. The prime example, of course, is the plot that is located immediately beside a church building. Since the end of the Victorian era, gravestones have, once again, tended to take on simpler forms. As mentioned before, this is partly due to economics and ease of maintaining burial grounds. But it is also due, in part, to the changing attitudes of people. The Victorian fashion of displaying wealth through the use of ostentatious stones simply went out of style.

The inscription on the stone may tell us the date and place of birth and death as well as the names of the person's parents and spouse. Sometimes the cause of death is shown, such as drowned or died accidentally. Occasionally, an epitaph tells something about a person's life.

Thus, by strolling through any cemetery, you can make a number of observations about the people who are buried there. The location may tell if this is a community cemetery or if it is restricted to a particular religious or ethnic group. The landscape may portray the various attitudes to death and the deceased. Many modern cemeteries, with their monotonous rows of low or flat stones, bespeak an attitude of impersonality, if not indifference. Older cemeteries, with trees and shrubs along with a variety of gravestones, impart the feeling of families caring about departed loved ones and a feeling of individuality. Cultural changes are often reflected in style and size of gravestones used. I've read of studies made which show how the height and style of gravestones have changed over the years, just as have architectural styles and clothing fashions, and that certain types were fashionable during certain periods.

Take a walk through any cemetery and see what you can learn about the people there. It can be a fascinating and enjoyable experience, especially in spring, when the robins are building their nests in the old trees along the driveway and wrens are making use of the crevices in the aging stones. The cemetery is alive with new life as the departed take their rest having completed their earthly tasks.

Genealogists often find that their only source of dates and information about former generations will be on gravestones. Since these stones are so vulnerable to the elements and to vandals, it is essential that all such data be recorded while it is still available. Thus, cemetery transcribing becomes a necessary project.

The cemetery is one of the genealogist's most important resources. The onus is accordingly on all genealogists to ensure that this vast historical resource is well studied, appreciated, and preserved.

SELECT LIST OF FURTHER CEMETERY RESOURCES

1. The Manitoba Genealogical Society, through its Special Projects Committee, is attempting to co-ordinate a cemetery transcription program for the province of Manitoba. The committee has published *A Short Guide to Cemetery Transcribing*, an extract from "Gone But Not Forgotten: Genealogical Research in the Cemetery" by Eric Jonasson (*Generations*, Vol.2, No. 4, Winter, 1977). Moreover, *Generations* has been publishing a series, by Eric Jonasson, "Manitoba Cemetery Index", which has appeared in Volume 3, Number 3 (Fall 1978) and Volume 4, Number 2 (Summer 1979). This is a listing of cemeteries in Manitoba indexed to the National Topographic Series maps for ease of pinpointing. This series, which has already covered

Winnipeg and the surrounding area, will be continued and further expanded in the future.

2. Cemeteries as Living Landscapes by Professor David B. Knight is available from the Ottawa Branch, Ontario Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 8346, Ottawa, Ontario, K1G 3H8.
3. The Ottawa Branch, O.G.S., also published Cemetery Recording, a pamphlet listing cemetery recordings which are presently available. The Ottawa Branch also offers a collection of articles on cemeteries.
4. Information regarding cemeteries which have been transcribed in Ontario is available from the Co-ordinator of Cemetery Transcribing, Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 2L7.
5. The Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, 77 Grenville Street, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2R9, has a continually growing collection of cemetery transcriptions.
6. A listing of cemeteries in the Kingston area is published in a booklet Gleenings, available from the Kingston Branch, O.G.S., P.O. Box 1394, Kingston, Ontario K7L 5C3. Letter of Sources is also available from the Kingston Branch.
7. Information regarding the availability of transcriptions of parish registers in England and Wales may be obtained by writing the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W.7, U.K. It is advisable to include a self-addressed envelope and an international reply coupon.
8. The Scottish Genealogical Society has published volumes of pre-1855 inscriptions. For information contact Mr. J.F. Mitchell, 7 Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh E63 7T2, U.K. Include a self-addressed envelope and international reply coupon.
9. The Ulster Historical Foundation, 66 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast BT9 6N4, U.K., specializes in publication of source material for the genealogist. A number of volumes of gravestone inscriptions of County Down have been published, and are available from the foundation.

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Some Microfilm Sources for the Ukrainian Genealogist

by Mabel St. Angelo (188)

Many Manitobans trace their family origins back to Eastern Europe, and in particular to the Ukraine. As with the records of many other nations, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints has engaged in an extensive microfilming program with regards to the records existing in the Ukraine.

Once one has located a reel to pursue, one may be surprised to learn that many parish registers are written in Latin rather than Ukrainian. One difficulty that arises from this is that many Ukrainian names do not translate well into Latin, and the resultant names do not necessarily flatter the owner.

The Ukrainian marriage registers that I have come across in my research are indeed a genealogist's delight. In such registers, the groom's parents are listed including father's surname and mother's maiden name. The bride's parents are similarly listed, with the matrilineal line extended one further generation. For example, my own entry might read:

Joseph Carl, son of Joseph Rocco St. Angelo and Alice Oleksiuk,
married 06 March 1966, house 4185, Mabel, daughter of Peter Kamfolly
and Anna Harapiak who is the daughter of Harry Harapiak and
Anastasia Shewchuk.

That house number mentioned in the above entry is an example of what seems to be a bonus for Ukrainian genealogists. It seems that house numbers are always included in all parish records: births, marriages, deaths, and so on. This can be a great benefit in cross-reference and in verifying data. Moreover, it is easier to read house numbers than Ukrainian names that have been Latinized!

The following microfilm reels are available through your local LDS Branch Library. The cost of the film provides two weeks of viewing, and should you desire, the reel can be purchased on indefinite loan, whereby the reel becomes the property of the Branch Library, rather than the individual.

A good example of the value of indefinite loan can be seen in the experience of a Hamilton gentleman who had been searching through Hungarian records with little or no results. He never gave up, and, after those thirty years in which he had devoted his time to searching, he ordered a reel which turned out to contain the records of his family's village of origin over a period of three centuries. Over eighty per cent of those listed on the reel were his relatives. Now, through the use of indefinite loan, he sits, reads, and compiles group sheets.

FILM NO.

CONTENTS

CHERNOVTS Y, Ukraine - Evangelical Lutheran, Kiche, Kirchenbuck
1778 - 1938 - filmed in 1949.

FILM NOCONTENTS

Parish records of Czernowitz, Bukowina, Chernovtsy and surrounding district:

038 937 Births: 1788 - 1793, 1797 - 1817, 1870 - 1900.
Marriages, deaths and confirmations: 1797 - 1817.

038 938 Marriages: 1901 - 1926.
Banns: 1789 - 1892.

038 939 Banns: 1898 - 1908

038 940 Banns: 1909 - 1920, 1927 - 1932.

038 941 Banns 1933 - 1939.
Deaths: 1778 - 1893, 1901 - 1923.

German CHERNOVTSY, Ukraine, Kirche Kirchenbuch 1871- 1883, 1908 - 1918 - filmed in 1964, 3 reels.

477 807 Index to baptisms 1871 - 1883, 3d item.

477 808 Index to baptisms 1908 - 1915, 2d item.

477 311 Index to baptisms 1784 - 1928, 5th item.

Evangelical Lutheran church records of CZERNOWITZ, BUKOVINA, Ukraine, from 1778 - 1938, - filmed 1949.

8479 PART I. Births: 1778 - 1793, 1797 - 1817, 1870 - 1900.
Marriages, deaths and confirmations: 1797 - 1817.

PART II. Marriages: 1901 - 1926.
Banns: 1789 - 1892.

PART III. Banns: 1898 - 1908.

PART IV. Banns: 1909 - 1920, 1927, 1932.

IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine, Alph Namenrigister Uber Geburten, Traungen and Slerbefale 1840 - 1939 - filmed 1960.

492 911 Index to births, marriages and deaths of Stanislau, Galizen, (now Ivano-Frankovsk, Ukraine, and surrounding district) 1840 - 1939.

AUGUSTDORF, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukrain, Kirchenbuch 1843 - 1869 - filmed in 1972.

905 269 Births, marriages and deaths: 1843 - 1845, 1st item.

904 875 Births, marriages and deaths: 1847 - 1869, 1st item.

OBERTIN - IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine, parish register at Obertyn, now Obertin, and the surrounding area in Tlumach District.

904 844 Births: 1784 - 1842.
Marriages and deaths: 1784 - 1869.

<u>FILM NO.</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
	CHERNELITSA, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine, Parafja Rzym Katol Ksiegy metrykalne 1784 - 1870 Warszawa, filmed in 1972.
902 626	Baptisms, 1832 - 1865. Marriages and deaths: 1784 - 1870.
	DOLINA, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine. Parish register for Dolina (Stanislawou).
905 261	Births: 1848 - 1870. Deaths: 1837 - 1873.
904 872	Births: 1806 - 1846. Marriages: 1804 - 1845. Deaths: 1804 - 1847.
	LUDVIKUVKA, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine. Parish register for Ludwikowka, now Ludvikuvka, and surrounding area.
904 827	Births: 1786 - 1858. Marriages and deaths: 1786 - 1845.
	SNYATYN, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine. Parish register for Sniatyn, now Snyatyn, and the surrounding area in Gorodenka District.
904 861	Deaths: 1819 - 1846.
	ZALESCHIKI, TERNAPOL, Ukraine, Evangelical Kirche Kirchenbuch 1767 - 1859. Filmed in 1972.
905 266	Births, marriages and deaths: 1767 - 1859.
	ROSOKHACH, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine. Baptisms of Rosochacz and Dzurkow (Horodenko), now Rosokhach and Dzurkiv.
902 632	Baptisms: 1784 - 1831, 2d item.
	STANISLAWOW, IVANO-FRANKOVSK. Parish register, 1859 - 1874.
905 257	Births: 1859 - 1867. Deaths: 1859 - 1874.
	UGARTSTGAL (Kalush), IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine. Parish Register.
905 258	Births: 1784 - 1870. Marriages: 1790 - 1863. Deaths: 1790 - 1850.
905 259	Births: 1849 - 1865. Deaths: 1849 - 1870.
905 260	Births: 1814 - 1851. Marriages: 1838 - 1870. Deaths: 1838 - 1851.

FILM NO.CONTENTS

KOLOMYYA, Ukraine. Parish register for Miaczykowka post orat Czernrowce, now suburb of the City of Kolomyja, Ivano-Frankovsk. Filmed in 1972.

904 884 Births, marriages and deaths: 1846 - 1870.

905 255 Births, marriages and deaths: 1842 - 1869.

905 270 Births, marriages and deaths: 1839 - 1841, 3d item.

KOLOMYYA, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine. Parish register of Kolomyja.

902 640 Births: 1776 - 1835.
Marriages: 1776 - 1819.
Deaths: 1776 - 1784.

902 641 Marriages: 1819 - 1870.
Deaths: 1784 - 1828.

902 642 Deaths: 1784 - 1840.

902 643 Births and deaths: 1838 - 1870.

KONSTANTINUVKA, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine. Parish register at Stanislawow and surrounding district.

904 885 Births and deaths: 1838 - 1870.

905 270 Births, marriages and deaths: 1839 - 1844, 1st item.
Births, marriages and deaths: 1846, 1850 - 1851.

MARINOPOL, IVANO-FRANKOVSK, Ukraine. Parish register.

904 832 Births: 1811 -, 1860.
Marriages: 1786 - 1849.

NADWORNA (Nadvornaya), Ukraine. Parish Register.

904 839 Births: 1835 - 1858.
Marriages: 1753 - 1821.
Deaths: 1784 - 1839.

IZMAEL, BEREZINO, ODESSA, Ukraine. Vital records and Evangelical Lutheran records for parish of Biresina, Borodino. Filmed in 1949.

038 885 Family group records: 1834 - 1938.

038 886 Family group records: 1940.

038 887 Family group records: 1940.

477 311 Baptisms: 1849 - 1851.

IZMAEL, Ukraine. Artsyz Church records, records of the Evangelical

<u>FILM NO.</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
	Lutheran Church of Arcis, Bessarabin.
8444	Family group records: 1841 - 1880.
	BERESINA, BORODINO, KLOSTITZ, HOFFNUNGSTAHL, BESSORABIA.
038 885	Parish records, 1834 - 1938.
	15th REGIMENT, PEREYSASLAW, KIEV, Ukraine.
689 343	Parish and military records.
	BOGUMILOW - OKORSK (Lutsk), Ukraine.
493 263	Baptisms: 1899 - 1925. Burials: 1899 - 1921.
	LVOV (formerly Lemberg), Ukraine. Parish and vital records.
905 251	Births: 1778 - 1826, 1840 - 1849. Marriages: 1778 - 1847. Deaths: 1778 - 1839.
905 252	Births: 1850 - 1860. Deaths: 1840 - 1860.
905 253	Births: 1807 - 1821, 1829, 1849 - 1870. Marriages: 1814 - 1821. Deaths: 1807 -.1824, 1831.
905 274	Civil Registration of Jewich congregation at Lemberg, Galicia, now Lvov, Ukraine, 1814 - 1837.90
904 849	Lvov, Brody (Rayon). Vital records and parish register for Podgoste, 1821 - 1870.
904 848	Lvov, Podkamen. Parish register of Podkamen and surrounding area of Brody District. Births: 1825 - 1847. Marriages: 1785 - 1870. Deaths: 1825 - 1836.
	LVOV, BRYGIDYN, Ukraine. Vital records and parish register.
904 876	Births: 1786 - 1813, 1832 - 1854. Deaths: 1786 - 1813.
905 269	Births, deaths and marriages: 1842 - 1846, 3d item.
	LVOV, BUSK. Parish register of Koslov and surrounding area in Busk District.
904 824	Births: 1784 - 1813, 1831 - 1852. Deaths: 1787 - 1853.

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BIALOGURA, LVOV, Ukraine, formerly Weissenberg, Galizien Austria.
Roman Catholic parish register.

902 619

Births, marriages and deaths: 1838 - 1865.

DROGOBYCH, LVOV, Ukraine. Parish register.

902 627

Births and baptisms: 1784 - 1812, 1836 - 1847.

Marriages: 1829 - 1862.

Deaths: 1822 - 1836.

902 628

Births and baptisms: 1844 - 1862.

Death: 1855 - 1868.

RYKHNTSITSE Parish, DROGOBYCH, LVOV, Ukraine. Parish register.

904 850

Births and marriages: 1785 - 1845.

Deaths: 1785 - 1860.

904 851

Births, marriages and deaths: 1784 - 1870.

904 873

Deaths: 1785 - 1865, 2d item.

NAGORZANY, LVOV, Ukraine, formerly Nazorzany, Galicia.

904 837

Births, marriages and deaths: 1786 - 1868, 5th item.

TERNOPOLYE, LVOV, Ukraine, formerly Dornfeld, and surrounding area
in Pristomyty District.

904 877

Births, marriages and deaths: 1788 - 1870.

904 878

Births, marriages and deaths: 1788 - 1870.

LITIATYN, TERNOPOL, Ukraine. Parish register.

904 825

Births: 1784 - 1866.

Deaths: 1784 - 1859.

AZERYANY, BORSHCHEW, Ukraine, formerly Jezierzany.

902 639

Births, marriages and deaths: 1784 - 1870.

BORSHCHEV, TERNOPOL, Ukraine.

902 625

Baptisms: 1818 - 1869.

Marriages: 1847 - 1870.

SHUPARKA, TERNOPOL, Ukraine.

904 860

Baptisms: 1848 - 1861.

SLOBODKA - MUSHKATOVKA, TERNOPOL, Ukraine.

904 859

Births, marriages and deaths: 1784 - 1869.

<u>FILM NO.</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>
	SKALA PODOLSKAYA, TERNOPOL, Ukraine.
904 848	Births, marriages and deaths: 1784 - 1870.
	MILNO, TERNOPOL, Ukraine, formerly Milno, Galicia.
904 833	Births, marriages and deaths: 1826 - 1870.
	NESTEROVTSY, TERNOPOL, Ukraine.
904 836	Births, marriages and deaths: 1784 - 1884.
	TERNOPOL, Ukraine.
904 860	Miscellaneous vital records: 1848 - 1861.
	UKRAINIAN RECORDS IN AUSTRIA
849 066	Passport records of Austrian citizens and subjects, from 1831 to 1845.
934 402	Microfilm index to 793 available reels for civil registrations at Vienna, Austria.
897 214	Holdings of the Austrian Archives.
038 866	Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints records in Austria, 1909 - 1953.
897 093	Postal Directory to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, 1910.

A SPECIAL NOTE RESPECTING UKRAINIAN LOCALITIES

Throughout its history, the Ukrainian nation has often been subject to foreign rule, particularly in the frontier regions. Some of the above localities which have been involved in such changes of sovereignty are noted below:

- a) LVOV, also known in German as Lemberg, became the capital city of Austrian Galicia in 1772. Austria lost, and then regained, control of Lvov during the First World War. Lvov was annexed by Poland in 1919, and confirmed Polish by treaty in 1921. Lvov was later unilaterally declared Russian in 1939, and was formally ceded to Russia in 1945.
- b) Ternopol, originally Polish, was ceded to Austria in 1772, regained by Poland in 1919, and then acquired by the Soviet Union in 1945.
- c) Chernovtsy, the seat of government for Bukovina, was formerly the capital city of old Moldavia. Chernovtsy was ceded, by Turkey, to Austria in 1775 and later acquired by Romania in 1919. Following the outbreak of World War II, the Chernovtsy district was divided into northern and southern sectors. The southern sector remained Romanian. However, the northern sector was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940, returned to the Romanians in 1941, and finally ceded to the Soviet Union in 1947.

Generation Gaps

generation gaps is the query section of generations, where researchers may seek the help of others who may be researching the same family. Members may place up to two free queries per year. Additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted for a fee of \$2.50 for each time the query is printed.

- BAXTER Information regarding Stephen Baxter, farmer, Lorneville, Cumberland Co., N.S. Born 19 April 1794, died 27 April 1877. Buried in Lorneville Cemetery, N.S. Married in Sackville, N.B., in 1821, to Annie Goodwin, daughter of Jonathon Goodwin and Elizabeth Chappell. Who were his parents, where was he born? Reply: Mrs. Gwen P. King, 85 Heritage Rd., Be Beaconsfield, P.Q., H9W 2V2.
- BRAUN Johann Braun. Born 11 August 1836, Died 29 June 1911. Wife, Anna Janzen, born 4 June 1841, died 8 October 1890. Seeking marriage date, names of parents, brothers and sisters, places of birth and residences in Russia and Canada. Reply: Mrs. Eva Dyck, 704 Broadway Ave. E., Redcliff, Alberta, T0J 2P0.
- CLARK Any information regarding William Clark. Born December 1843(?), Perthshire, Scotland. Married 1 August 1865 to Margaret Sinclair, 6 children. A grain merchant. Editor, North-West Farmer. Captain, "F" Company, Riel Rebellion (wounded at Fish Creek). Died July 1902. Reply: Mrs. P. Clark, 11 Calford St., Naughton, Ont.
- COOK, JOHNSTON, Rev. James Settee, Anglican missionary, William Sinclair, SINCLAIR, TODD, William Hennings Cook, Dr. William Todd, George Johnstone. SETTEE All employees of Hudson's Bay Co. Would be happy to hear from their descendants. Reply: Mrs. Pat Thomas, 37 Bibeau Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R2J 2A6.
- DIVALL Interested in obtaining passenger list for Lake Champlain voyage in 1905. Passengers included C.J. Divall, his wife, and daughter Clara. Reply: Mrs. Eunice Robinson, 7637 - 114th St., Delta, B.C., V4C 5H5.
- DYCK (Duck, Dueck . Phillip Dyck. Born and lived in southern Russia. Married or Dick) Elizabeth Peters, 4 January 1847. Died 8 March 1905. One son, Jacob, born November 1848. Married to Anna Froese and immigrated to southern Manitoba. Request any information regarding these people or their families. Reply: Mrs. Eva Dyck, 704 Broadway Ave. S.E. (Box 1306), Redcliff, Alberta, T0J 2P0.
- EYEMOTO Mankichi "Mark" Eyemoto. Born 1 January 1882, Iwakuni, Japan. Came to Canada circa 1900. Died 17 August 1947 at Iwakuni. A fruit grower in Pitt Meadows, B.C. Husband of Haruyo Muramoto. Any and all information appreciated. Reply: Mr. Stefan Jonasson, 160 Riverbend Cresc., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3J 1K3.

- GOODWIN Wanted: birth date and place, death date and place, and name of the wife of Thomas Goodwin, who settled at Lorneville, Cumberland Co., N.S. He was the son of David Goodwin (born 19 July 1764) and a Widow Woodward, who supposedly settled in Colchester Co., N.S. Thomas was likely born in the 1790s. Reply: Mrs. Gwen P. King, 85 Heritage Rd., Beaconsfield, P.Q., H9W 2V2.
- HARDWICK Seeking descendants of William Hardwick who died in Southwark, London, before the 1851 census. His wife Mary died, at age 102, in February 1887 in Southwark. Son Samuel born about 1840. Daughter Elizabeth born about 1819, died after 1887. She was married to Francis Purdy, a greengrocer, who died in January 1871 in Southwark. Lived at 17 Noel Court, Kent Road, Southwark. Reply: Margaret Zaruk, 17 Red Maples Cresc., Ottawa, Ontario, K1B 3Z4.
- MARIN Josette Marin, wife of Baptiste Comtois dit Marin. This was her second marriage. Her first husband was Joseph Lagimodiere. Any and all information requested. Reply: G. Costello, 621 - 3rd Avenue S., Kenora, Ontario, P9N 1Y4.
- McVETIE/McVETY Henry McVety. Married 11 March 1856 to Eliza Owens. Moved from Bluevale, Ontario, to High Bluff, Manitoba, in 1882, then to Baggot, Manitoba, in 1893 where he died 29 April 1908. Their children: Mary Jane, John H., Sara Evelyn, Robert W., Mrs. T.J. Pentland, Mrs. J. Geddes, Mrs. W.G. Wark/Ward. Any info on these children? Reply: Mrs. Nancy Cutway, 506 Johnson St., Kingston, Ontario, K7L 1Z8.
- NAGAMORI Masajiro Nagamori. Born 5 August 1888 in Toyama-ken, Japan. Died 25 October 1960 in Winnipeg. Formerly resident of Strawberry Hill, B.C. Husband of Tsuya Yoshikawa. Any and all information appreciated. Reply: Ms. Cindy Nagamori, 160 Riverbend Cresc., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3J 1K3.
- PETERS Isbrand Peters. Born 26 January 1838, died 20 August 1920. Married 23 August 1862 to Anna Quiring, born 26 January 1840, died 11 May 1879. Seeking parents, brothers, sisters, birthplaces and residences in Russia and Canada. Reply: Mrs. Eva Dyck, 704 Broadway Ave. E., Redcliff, Alberta, T0J 2P0.
- PURDY Seeking descendants of Elizabeth and Francis Purdy. Children: Mary, born 1836; George, born 1838, married Maria; Elizabeth, born 1841; Francis Jacob, born 1844, died 1926, married Harriet Harris; Susan, born 1846(?); Ann, born 1849; Francis, born 1851, a leather dresser; Samuel, born 1853, a fishmonger; Francis, born 1859; Martha, born 1856; Sophia, born 1861, died 1922; Jane, married Bemmish or Bevis. All born in Southwark, London, U.K. Reply: Margaret Zaruk, 17 Red Maples Cresc., Ottawa, Ontario, K1B 3Z4.
- PURITY MILK SUPPLY Purity Milk Supply, a dairy located somewhere in Rosser Municipality between 1924 and 1931. J.P. Otto Jonasson, proprietor. Would like to know exact location and hear from former customers and neighbours. Reply: Mr. Stefan Jonasson, 160 Riverbend Cresc., Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3J 1K3.

- RAINE Charles Raine, a missionary, and his son, Harrold, whose last known address was Bender Hamlet, Chatfield, Manitoba. Also, Ernest Raine, last known address, 381 Union St., Winnipeg, and Hubert Raine, last known address, 369 Merton Ave., Elmwood. Reply: Mr. R.J. Shrimpton, 5 Lexham Gardens, Amersham, Bucks, HP6 5JP, U.K.
- ROOM Interested in any and all references to this surname in England. Hope to compile card index. Reply: Mrs. Eunice Robinson, 7637 - 114th St., Delta, B.C., V4C 5H5.
- SHANTZ Simon Shantz, born 28 April 1871, died 29 October 1926. Married Lydia Ann Knorr, living in Winnipeg for some years. Also, info on Simon s children and his parents, SamuelShantz and Rebecca Rudy, and his brothers and sisters. Reply: Mrs. Mildred Hahn, 12 Dundana Ave., Dundas, Ontario, L9H 4E6.
- TODD Dr. William Todd (1784 - 1851), a surgeon and trader with the Hudson s Bay Co. Married first to Elizabeth Dennet in 1839, and secondly to Jane Johnstone in 1849. William fathered 11 children, among them James Todd, who is probably my great-grandfather. Reply: G. Costello, 621 - 3rd Ave., S., Kenora, ontario, P9N 1Y4.

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