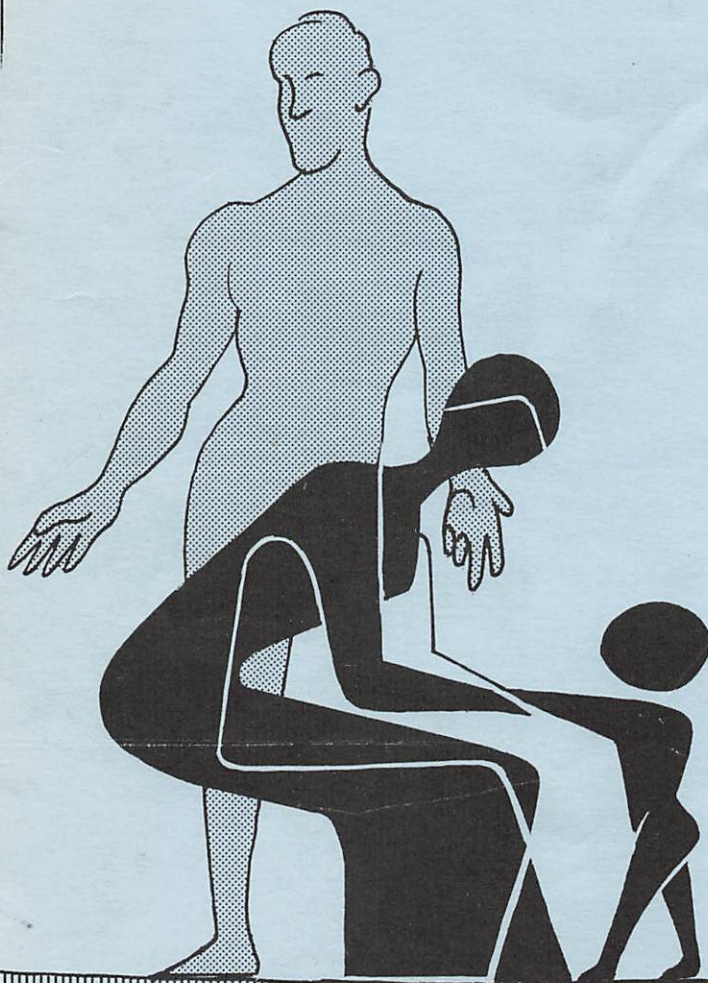


*Saskatchewan*  
**GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY**

1976

**BULLETIN**

VOLUME 7 NO. 1



*CS-GS*



The Saskatchewan Genealogical Society was formed in February of 1969 with the following aims:

- (1) to promote the study of genealogy and genealogical research within the Province of Saskatchewan,
- (2) to build up a library of genealogical guides and handbooks, reference sources, and family and local histories, which would be available to all members,
- (3) to publish a bulletin which would be the official organ of the Society and which would include articles on genealogical research and methodology, results of the members' research, etc., and which would serve as a vehicle for members' queries,
- (4) to establish ties with other genealogical societies for exchange of ideas and information, etc.,
- (5) to establish seminars and workshops on genealogical research and methodology.

The Bulletin will be published quarterly, as close to February, May, August, and November as possible. Deadline for material presented for publication will be 15 December, 15 April, 15 July, and 15 October. All material should be sent to The Editor, Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Bulletin, Box 1894, Regina, Sask. If possible, all manuscripts, queries, and news items should be in a form for immediate use. Manuscripts should be fully referenced and signed.

Material published in the S.G.S. Bulletin may be reprinted freely, except for copyright material reproduced from other sources. A credit line will be appreciated. A copy of the publication containing the material is requested.

Opinions expressed in articles by contributing writers does not necessarily represent the point of view of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society. Authors will be responsible for their statements and errors.

Membership is for the calendar year at \$7.50 per person or family. Subscription to the Bulletin is concurrent with membership.

Each member in good standing shall be entitled to one free query of reasonable length per issue of the Bulletin.

Back issues of the Bulletin are available at \$1.50 per issue to Volume 5, Number 3. Thereafter they are \$2.00 each.



SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

BULLETIN

Vol. 7, No. 1

Editor: R.L. Pittendrigh

Winter, 1976

Published quarterly

Typist: Myrna Morrell

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Notes and News .....	1
Tracing Loyalist Ancestors ..... Ethol Arnot .....	3
Pioneers of Foxleigh ..... Dorothy Pirret .....	8
Searching Saskatchewan Cemeteries St. Mathew's Anglican Church, Foxleigh District ..... Dorothy Pirret .....	12
Genealogical Research in Eastern Europe (conclusion) ..... Larry O. Jensen .....	15
Three Islands, Two Isabella's, One History ..... Harry Coward .....	38
Queries .....	7, 14, 43
Financial Report 1975 .....	45

---

Editors' Note: Subscribers may expect publications at the middle of each quarter: February, May, August, November. The deadline for material for the next issue is 15 April, 1976.



# 1975 - 1976 BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

<u>President</u>	Dirk Hoogeveen	974 McNiven Ave., Regina	584-0232
<u>Past President</u>	Arnold Dales	Box 155, Indian Head	695-3800
<u>Vice President</u>	James Kinsman	2059 Montague, Regina	523-8314
<u>Treasurer</u>	Lucille Dion	#5 - 2133 Smith St., Regina	522-7161
<u>Secretary</u>	Doris Meeres	2840 Grant Road, Regina	586-6966
<u>Membership Secretary</u>	Anne Hall	#20 - 2155 Rose St., Regina	522-7496
<u>Bulletin Distribution</u>	Betty Probe	3812 Grassick Ave., Regina	586-2169
<u>Editor</u>	Robert Pittendrigh	19 Merlin Cres., Regina	543-1435
<u>Assistant Editor</u>	Myrna Morrell	7100 Bowman Ave., Regina	543-5953
<u>Librarian</u>	Judy Thompson	#24, 2915-14th Ave., Regina	527-9353
<u>Directors:</u>			
1978	D'Arcy Hande	2604 C Dufferin Ave., Saskatoon	343-6897
1978	Dorothy Lee	#6 - 1402 College Dr., Saskatoon	
1976	T.V. Beck	1351 Royal St., Regina	545-3283
1976	Ed Parker	81 Bobolink Bay, Regina	584-2402
1977	Delma Bradley	1132 Lorne Ave., Saskatoon	
1977	Doug Dale	Box 386, Craik	743-2751
<u>Branches:</u>			
Saskatoon	Arline Lang	823 - 7 Ave. N., Saskatoon	242-3465
Moose Jaw	Mr. Tom Rogers	948 Normandy Drive, Moose Jaw	692-1425
Repres.	Bey Grieve	965 Henry St., Moose Jaw	693-1887
Regina	Phyllis Zado	288 Hanley Cres., Regina	543-6871
R.M. 3 & 33	Clarence Ching	Oxbow, Sask.	483-5141
	or Michael Bartolf	Box 86, Oxbow	483-5082

\*\*\*\*\*

### Committees:

<u>Research:</u>	Hazel Miller	126 Ottawa St., Regina	543-6090
------------------	--------------	------------------------	----------



## NOTES AND NEWS

In 1973, the Cultural Activities Branch of the Department of Culture and Youth in co-operation with the Saskatchewan Archives Board began a task of retrieving our cultural heritage by collecting personal recollections on tape as well as written sources which will allow a re-interpreting of unique experiences of Saskatchewan's people. The project was called "Towards a New Past" and was divided into three categories. The First People is about the culture, religion, and lifestyle of native people, as well as their response to the white invasion. The Newcomers tells of the experiences of immigrants drawn from every corner of the old world by the promise of free land and a new life stripped of many traditional pressures. Boom and Bust covers the economic and social development of Saskatchewan as the Granary of the World, and the pioneer social reforms. Each tape is an exact copy of an original or a composite of many dealing with a common theme. They are available at a cost of \$2.00 from the Saskatchewan Archives Board, Library Building, University of Regina at Regina. These tapes should offer some very interesting background material even if they are not a source of primary genealogical information. The following titles are available:

Seeskakootch Reserve  
Native History (Muskoday Reserve, James Smith Reserve)  
Projet de Recherche dans les Communautés Francophones  
American Immigration into Southern Saskatchewan, 1896-1914  
A Study of Negro Settlement in the Maidstone Area  
The Hungarian Settlement of Bekevar Kipling  
History of the Italian Community in the Regina-Moose Jaw Area  
Ukrainian Cultural Heritage (Ukrainian language)  
A Study of Scandanavian Settlers in the Outlook District  
History of the Roumanian People in Regina and area  
Study of Early Polish Immigration to Saskatchewan  
Recollections of the Pioneers from India to Saskatoon  
Survey of Chinese Culture in Saskatchewan  
A Survey of East Indian Settlement in Saskatchewan  
The Ku Klux Klan in Saskatchewan  
Social History of the Co-operative Movement in Saskatchewan  
The Beginning of a Saskatchewan Art Form as seen in the Works of Three Immigrants  
A Study of the Role of Ethnic Groups in the Organized Farm and Labour Movements  
Documentation of Industrial Unrest in the Estevan-Bienfait Coalfields in the 1930's  
A History of Saskatchewan Women  
Documentation of the Metis Culture and Heritage  
History of Buffalo Narrows and Turner Lake.

- - - -

A brochure received from R.R. Browker, P.O. Box 1807, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, U.S.A., describes an Encyclopedia of German-American



Genealogical Research now available. The brochure states that the book is "An unprecedented sourcebook containing lists, bibliographies, essays, background data, and information on reference tools that shed a light on circumstances and motivation for immigration." It lists among others, German towns and villages whose archives contain primary source material on emigrants to America; locates German speaking congregations in U.S.A. before the first world war, lists German language newspapers, periodicals, published in the U.S.A. from 18th through to 20th centuries, an explanation of research methods and tools used by German genealogical researchers, lists all known published in German passenger lists and where unpublished lists are to be found. It also discusses German heraldry and its practices, lists villages in southwestern Germany in which Jews were allowed to live in the 18th and 19th centuries. Finally, there is a list of several hundred sovereign territories of the Holy Roman Empire German Nation. It was written by Clifford Neal Smith and Anna Piszczan Smith. 8½ x 11, 273 pages, LC 75-28205, \$35.00.

- - - -

The Genealogical Newsletter of the Nova Scotia Historical Society is an absolute must for anyone doing research in Nova Scotia. It is issued four times a year (approximately January, April, July, and October) by the Genealogical Committee of the Nova Scotia Historical Society with the co-operation of the Nova Scotia Museum. Researchers working on Nova Scotia families who would like to receive the newsletter can send one dollar to Mr. Marshall, Box 865, Middleton, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia. This covers postage for two years. Number 13, October, 1975 contains a checklist of sources for research in Queens and Lunenburg counties. Previous issues contained checklists on Hants, Cumberland, Pictou Colchester, Antigonish, Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond, Cape Breton, Victoria, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, and Shelburne counties. All issues contain queries and answers to queries.

- - - -

Mr. R.L. Fortin, 83 Youville St., Apt. #2, Manchester, N.H. 03102, U.S.A. has forwarded a brochure of the American-Canadian Genealogical Society of New Hampshire. The Society was founded in September of 1973 to serve genealogists interested in ancestries of Canadian origin of all ethnic groups. Among its goals are to house in the library publications concerning persons of Canadian ancestry to which members are asked to contribute; the creation of a card file of vital data drawn from holdings of the members; and methods of obtaining information will be publicized in newspapers and by workshops. Conservation of material of genealogical value will be encouraged whenever possible. Membership is \$5.00 per year from September to September. Apply to Mrs. Therese Pellerin, 145 Oakdale Avenue, Manchester, N.H. 03103, U.S.A.

\* \* \* \* \*



# TRACING LOYALIST ANCESTORS

by

Ethel Arnot

There is a wealth of material on United Empire Loyalists: -- library books, and other publications; copies of talks given at local historical and genealogical societies; and articles in Provincial and Branch Genealogical News Bulletins.

So where do you start? Where do you find the information you need? Mrs. Maureen Hoogenraad, in a paper she presented October 19, 1971 states:

*"A genealogist should be armed with information before he begins. A knowledge of the geography and history of the province, and especially of the particular locality in which he is interested, is a help to him. He must know where his ancestors lived in Canada, and he should have specific persons and approximate dates in mind."*

Dr. Samuel Johnson, noted writer and lexicographer, once wrote: *"Knowledge is of two kinds; we know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information about it."*

So I began some years ago by reading everything I could find about Loyalists, and made notes on material pertinent to my own family. The Saskatchewan Genealogical Library contains a number of brochures and bulletins which I found helpful. These will be listed later. I got some information from "FAMILIES" the official publication of the Ontario Genealogical Society, as well as from the bulletins published by various branches in the areas in Ontario in which I was interested. Many of the Branch News listed Libraries where information could be obtained on Loyalists who had lived in their districts. Granted the best way to make use of the latter information would be by a visit, but a letter to the library may yield some facts.

Where did I start? A distant cousin in Ontario had written a history of the Root family in 1931. I was fortunate enough to obtain a copy. Thus I knew that Henry Rott had married Mary Overholt in 1800. They lived in the Beamsville area of Ontario, and were buried in the Baptist cemetery in Beamsville. (I have copies of their epitaphs).

The United Empire Loyalists were the residents in America before the outbreak of the armed rebellion in 1775 who adhered to the unity of the British Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America. They came to Canada before the Treaty of Separation in 1783. Since Henry Rott had not come to Canada until 1799, he could not have been the Loyalist ancestor. So it was the Overholts for whom I must search. I knew that Mary Overholt was the daughter of Staats Overholt, and that they had come from Pennsylvania about 1778.



My first real clue was an article in the Ontario "Families" of Spring, 1971, entitled "Lincoln Militia Return, 1818" which contained the names of Staats Overholt in Captain Crooks' Company, and Jacob Overhault (possibly a son) in Captain Thomas Butler's company.

About this time the Saskatchewan Genealogical Society purchased a copy of W.D. Reid's book -- "Data on the United Empire Loyalists." I lost no time borrowing it.

It was quite a thrill to find the Overholts listed on pages 240 and 241. There were two -- Abraham and Staats, with their families. It also stated that Staats Overholt's daughter Mary, married to Henry Rott of Clinton, received her grant of land by OC dated 25 May, 1802.

According to the United Empire list created as a result of a proclamation issued 6 April, 1796, by Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, each child of a Loyalist was granted 200 acres of land upon reaching the age of twenty-one. In the case of a daughter her grant was made on marriage or age twenty-one. Mary Overholt was married 3 April, 1800, and applied for her grant on 16 November, 1801.

Now that I had the date of the Order-in-Council, I wrote the Provincial Archives, Toronto, asking for a description of the land, and the date the title was confirmed. The patent for land was issued on 1 February 1803, for Lot 13, Concession 4, King Township, York County, Home District, which contained 200 acres. I could secure a xerox copy of the patent from the Archives for \$1.50, but I would have to write to the Public Archives of Ottawa for a copy of the Petition, for which there is no charge.

The addresses for the Archives --

Ontario

Archives of Ontario  
77 Greenville Street  
Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1C7

Ottawa

Public Archives of Canada  
395 Wellington Street  
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Recently I have had access to the "Annals of the Forty" -- the name being taken from the Forty Mile Creek, which is 40 miles from Niagara. It was published by the Grimsby Historical Society, and is an historical account of the early settlement of the area around the present city of Grimsby.

In Volume I a copy of the marriage register (1796-1822) recorded the marriages performed by Robert Nelles as Justice of Peace and the Rev. William Sampson, first missionary to St. Andrew's Church in Grimsby. The most important one to me was that of Henry Rott and Mary Overholt on 3 April, 1800. Volumes 7 and 8 gave brief histories of both families.



Although I had known that there was an historical society in Grimsby, I was not sufficiently knowledgeable of Ontario geography to realize that any history written by that society could encompass the surrounding areas, and could prove valuable to me in my search. So I would urge you to keep in mind the fact that these historical societies near the area in which your ancestors lived may contain material of value to you.

I am hoping to get more information about the Overholts, but it will entail a search in Pennsylvania. It will also be necessary to search in Pennsylvania for the ancestors of Henry Rott, for he was born at Badminister, in Bucks County. For the sons and daughters of Henry and Mary Rott, who moved to Wellington County in the Erin and Hillsburgh areas about 1826, my research will continue.

#### SOURCES OF MATERIAL:

Since the Public Archives of Canada is the repository of much historical data, I read up on the Archives, and found the following to be of interest and help:

1. Genealogical Sources at the Public Archives of Canada by Mrs. Maureen Hoogenraad, who outlines the various records in some detail.
2. Searching in the Public Archives by John E. Coderre in which he gives specific instructions on how to use the Library in each of the different areas. There is a wealth of information for you, even if you do not expect to visit the Archives in person.
3. The Public Archives and the Genealogist by J.W. Brennan in Saskatchewan's Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1. This is a comprehensive discussion under the headings:
  - a) something of the history and organization of the Archives,
  - b) the major sources in the Archives of interest to the genealogist,
  - c) what the Archives can do for you and what it can not do.
4. How to Trace Your Loyalist Ancestors by Patricia Kennedy. She outlines the use of the Loyalist sources in the Public Archives of Canada. She answers her own question -- how does one identify a Loyalist? She, too, recommends that the searcher acquire background knowledge before embarking on a research; she also recommends several books which are helpful in establishing background. Miss Kennedy is working in the Loyalist records in the Archives.

#### OTHER SOURCES:

1. Loyalist Migrations by Robert Kirk -- an article in the Saskatchewan Bulletin of August 1970, Vol. 1, No. 2; an extensive history of the Loyalists which ends with 'Sources Worth Noting' -- the one of



particular interest to me being W.D. Reid's book -- "Data on the United Empire Loyalists." Most of the sources mentioned pertain to Loyalists in Ontario, but some are about other parts of Canada, and even the West Indies. Possibly some of these source books may be obtained through interlibrary loan.

2. An article by Arnold Dales in the Saskatchewan Bulletin of February 1972, Vol. 3, No. 2 entitled "Helpful Sources in Ontario" describes how a simple letter to a library resulted in obtaining considerable information.

3. Another article of interest is to be found in the Alberta Bulletin "Relatively Speaking", Vol. 2, No. 3, which is entitled "United Empire Loyalists" by D.S. Wright. In addition to a brief history of the Loyalist Migration he outlines the history of the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada, and the qualifications for joining that organization.

4. The Saskatchewan Bulletin of April 1971, Vol. 2, No. 2 lists the names and addresses of branches of the United Empire Loyalist Association, which are mostly in Ontario. If your relatives came from any of these areas, I would suggest you contact the Secretary for their names may be on record in the Branch.

5. The addresses of numerous historical societies are given in the Saskatchewan Genealogical Bulletin of January 1971, Vol. 2, No. 1. A letter to one of these may bring you some information.

6. During Centennial Year the Women's Institutes of Ontario were responsible for the writing of the histories of many regions of Ontario.

7. The Centennial Celebrations of the Settlement of Upper Canada, 1784-1884, contains the "Crown Lands List." Copies of these are available in the Toronto Central Library.

8. Ester Clark's "The Loyalists of New Brunswick" contains lists based on memorials, grants, and maps from the Crown Lands Office and other repositories. The New Brunswick Provincial Archives now houses the Crown Lands, Memorials and grants with an index of some 30,000 names. When dealing with the Loyalist history of this province, write to the Provincial Archives in Fredericton.

9. Marion Gilroy has prepared a listing of Nova Scotia Loyalists for the Provincial Archives of that province. It was published under the title "Loyalists and Land Settlement in Nova Scotia, Publication #4."

To my knowledge there is no master list for Quebec. There may be other books in our Genealogical Library which may be of interest to others who are searching. One I should mention is by E.M. Chadwick entitled "Ontarion Families -- Genealogies of United Empire Loyalists and other Pioneer Families of Upper Canada."



I found "The Trail of the Black Walnut" by G.D. Reaman of interest, but since it is not in our library, one would have to get it through interlibrary loan.

I have listed the books, articles, pamphlets, etc., in the hope you may find them helpful. Copies of the Saskatchewan Genealogical Bulletins, and other genealogical magazines are in our library in the College West Building, University of Regina, and are available to members.

If you contact the area in which your ancestors lived, either through the Library, the Historical Society, or the Loyalist Society, you may be surprised how much information you may receive. In writing, the more details you provide, the better your chances of getting pertinent information.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### INQUIRY

Mrs. J.A. Arnot, 25 Montgomery Road, Regina is interested in seeing copies of The Scottish Genealogist as follows:

June, Sept, Dec., of 1967

March, Sept., of 1966

March, 1968

June, 1969

June, Sept, Dec., 1970

Does anyone who would be willing to loan them for a short period of time have copies of these?

\* \* \* \* \*

#### QUERIES

WILDERMAN WILDERMANN WILDMAN WILDER	Mr. August Wilderman, P.O. Box 263, Young, Sask., S0K 4Y0 would like information on the name Wilderman which is of German origin, and also appears as Wildman and Wilder. Somewhere between 1804 and 1815 two Wildermann families emigrated from the Rhein-Palatinate of Germany to near Odessa in South Russia. A century later some Wildermanns left South Russia to go to the United States and Canada, no doubt to take up homesteads as they did when they moved from Germany to Russia. Any information would be appreciated.
--	---

- - - -

HARTMAN	Mabel Curry, Box 234, Lafleche, Sask., S0H 2K0 would like to hear from anyone with the name Hartman whose ancestors came from the United States, particularly from Ohio and Pennsylvania.
---------	---

\* \* \* \* \*



# Pioneers of Foxleigh

by

Dorothy Pirret\*

The Foxleigh district is one of those typical Saskatchewan rural areas that is defined by a central landmark and not by its borders. Today the landmark is a small white wooden church on the south east corner of a cross road. In former years the "Foxleigh Hall" was diagonally across the road, and directly across the road from the church was Sterling School. Next to the school was the farmstead of Ham Westgate. The school is now gone, the hall has been removed and the stately old house of Mr. Westgate has been replaced with a modern bungalow, now the home of the Walter Gogel family. But the church is still there, old but well cared for, and seemingly free from vandalism, although just a few minutes drive from Regina, six miles north of the Regina Correctional Institute. It is St. Mathew's Anglican Church.

Foxleigh became a place name in the early 1890's. The area had been known as the Sterling District after the school. The school had been built in 1893 and was named by one of the first trustees who came from Sterling, Scotland. When a post office was opened in the farm home of the Mollards on section 13, west  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the postal authorities refused to accept the name Sterling as an address because there was a place by the same name in what is now Manitoba. (It was still the North West Territories then). People by the name of Bole lived in the district who had named their farm Foxborough, a name that was put forward as a postal address. It was rejected, but the name Foxleigh was finally accepted.

I can remember some 65 years ago as a small child seeing a man come from Regina by horse and buggy or sleigh with the mail for the district. His next stop was Fairy Hill just on the other side of the Qu'Appelle Valley directly north of our district. The Mollard home was the post office until the farm was bought by E. Day Wilson, an Englishman who had homesteaded north of Edenwold in the Winetka School district. Mr. Wilson bought the Mollard farm in 1903 and continued as the Post Master until about 1912, when a rural route from Regina was formed. Mail delivery changed from once a week to the post office to thrice a week to postal boxes at the school.

The first Sterling School building was replaced by a newer style in the 1920's. It served its purpose, but was made obsolete by the introduction of larger school units and was finally sold along with the teacher's cottage and barn. The Foxleigh Hall was built in 1915 and we held our first school Christmas concert there. It had been built from proceeds of concerts given in the Ontario style barn of Bouldings, as well as free will donations. A dance was held in February of 1916 when the Regina 68th Battalion members from the district were seen off to war. Just about all of the community activities took

\*#4 - 1212 Retallack Street, Regina.



place there; foul suppers, wedding dances, and many, many old time dancers where all members of the family came. Tired youngsters were bedded down among the coats and their parents danced until the wee hours of the morning. The hall was heated by one of those old cast iron heaters that took cord wood and on the top sat a boiler that heated the water for coffee and the washing of countless coffee cups. The dance hall had been built high enough so that the horses could be housed in the lower area.

The church was built in 1906 by the people of Foxleigh; completely a community effort. I believe the lumber was brought from a lumber yard in Condie owned by Heggie and Peggie. Previous to the building of the church, services were held in the school with laymen and visiting ministers conducting the services. At the time St. Mathew's at Foxleigh was built, there was an Anglican Church (St. James) in the Condie district, and the Rev. Simpson drove from Condie each Sunday to conduct services at Foxleigh.

Several skilled carpenters worked on the erection of the church. Such names as Moss brothers, Young brothers, H. Davis, and George Neisen who along with the less skilled workers gave time and money to the building which has stood with little restoration to date. (1972). The names of families who were members of the first congregation were Wilson, Westgate, Boulding, Cowan, Lowe, Davis, Neisen, Leslie, and Moss.

Mr. E.D. Wilson bought the Mollard farm in 1903 and moved from his previous holding north of Edenwold with his wife and daughter. "Ted" Wilson as he was called was born in the south of England of English and Danish parentage, coming to Canada as a young man. He was born in 1869 and married in Regina to Constance Davis in 1899. He died in 1947 leaving his farm at Foxleigh to his son Maurice. Mrs. Wilson was born in England in 1870 and came to Canada to keep house for her brother Harford Davis after he lost his wife in 1894. Constance was born blind, but in spite of her handicap she kept house, brought up four children and lent her talents as a gifted musician to the district. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were faithful workers of the church and district from 1904. Mrs. Wilson insisted on playing the organ for her husband's funeral. She died in 1952. Their family consisted of Phyllis, Maurice, Elaine, and Leslie.

Mr. Hamilton Westgate homesteaded in Foxleigh about 1900, on the N.W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 6, 19, 18. He later traded this  $\frac{1}{4}$  with F. Leibel who had the S.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 12, 19, 19 and bought the N.E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 12 from Mr. Malcolm and lived in the Malcolm home until 1917. Mr. Westgate married a widow with one child, who came from Ontario. He was a most congenial friend and neighbour, and owned one of the first cars in Foxleigh, an Overland bought about 1915. He continued to drive a car until his death in the 1960's in Victoria, B.C. Mr. Westgate is buried in the cemetery of St. Stephen's Anglican Church near Saanich, Vancouver Island. This church has the distinction of being the oldest church in constant use in British Columbia. Their daughter Marjorie became Mrs. Charles Mollard in 1925. Charles was one of the six Mollard children brought up in the early years at Foxleigh.



Bouldings were one of the first families at Foxleigh. They owned, through homestead pre-emption and purchase, all of section 14 and a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 23. Mr. Boulding, Sr., came from Ontario but it was his son Charles who lived in the Foxleigh area for many years, having moved here from the family farm almost directly north in the Qu'Appelle Valley. Mrs. Charles Boulding died in 1906, and was the first burial at St. Mathews.

The Young family consisting of two brothers, a sister, and brother-in-law (Harford Davis) and Mrs. Young, Sr., came to this part of the North West Territories from Ontario in the late 1880's. They settled on N. $\frac{1}{2}$  of section 22. William and Richard Young were skilled carpenters but were unfortunately affected as they got older by a nervous disease known in those days as St. Vita's Dance. Richard died comparatively young. Mrs. Davis passed away in the early 1890's and is buried in Regina, and Mrs. Young Sr., is buried in Foxleigh cemetery. She died in 1914 and hers was the first funeral that many of the Sterling School children had ever seen and the sight of the hearse drawn by four black horses on a wet May afternoon can be well remembered. Mrs. Young, too, had been of special interest to the children because she was the only really elderly woman they had ever seen -- the west at that time being populated in the main by young vigorous people.

Mr. Robert Cowan was born in Braemar, Scotland and came to Winnipeg about the time the railway came through. He lived on section 17, 18, 19 and also owned a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 8, 18, 19. He married Frances Neisen. He was a hard working farmer and prospered through the years. They had no family of their own, but were second parents to Mrs. Cowan's neice also named Frances Neisen.

William C. Lowe bought a quarter of 19-19-18 in 1897, after he had been in Canada for three years, living and working for his cousin Harford Davis. In 1901 he went back to England and married Henrietta Baines in April 1902, then they came to Canada to "Hill Top Farm" at Foxleigh. William was born in Worcestershire in a small place called Suckley, and lived in Tenburg until he came to Canada at the age of 21. He took me to England when I was a child and we were in Suckley and saw the churchyard where his mother was buried. The picture of the place is very clear in my mind, but when we visited England a few years ago we were unable to find Suckley or anyone who knew about it. My mother was born in Lancaster and lived in Morecombe until her marriage. My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe lived on their farm continuously until 1946, when they moved to Regina and left the farming to their older son Harry. Mrs. Lowe died in 1953 and Mr. Lowe died in 1969 at the age of 96. He was an interested and interesting farmer, keen to the end.

Mr. Harford Davis came out to Canada in the early 1880's. He settled in Ontario at first and met the Young family and married their daughter Alexia. They had a son named Walter. Alexia died after they came west about 1890. Mr. Davis homesteaded the north  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 18-19-18. Wm. Lowe was a cousin and came to the Davis home in 1894. Harford married Mary E. Clarke who had moved to the Foxleigh district in 1893



and settled section 22-19-19 with her father and mother and younger brother and sisters. Mr. and Mrs. Davis had two daughters Joyce and Elsie. There were other children who died at birth and are buried beside the road allowance near the old Davis farm site. Joyce married Lonnie King in 1922, a grandson of Mr. Malcolm. Elsie married Ben Lemon in 1926, a veteran of the 1914-18 war. In 1920 Harford Davis became the secretary of the Municipality of Edenwold, and they moved to Balgonie, where they lived until his death. Mrs. Davis went to live in Regina with her sister-in-law, Mrs. W.E. Wilson. She was a keen local historian and had several articles published on pioneer life.

Mr. and Mrs. Neisen, Sr., came from the state of New York, U.S.A. and homesteaded on section 21-19-18. This was earlier than 1890. They had with them two sons and two daughters. The senior Neisens died in the 1890's and were buried in their garden on the farm near a large tree. There was no church or cemetery nearby at that time. George Neisen took over the land, and his sister Frances married Robert Cowan. Miss Carrie Neisen lived on with her brother who married Florence Moss about 1907. They had four children; Frances who married A. Marshall and lived on the Cowan farm for a few years after the death of Mr. and Mrs. Cowan; George, a veteran of the second war who died in Edmonton; Cyril died as a child and is buried in the Foxleigh cemetery with the parents; and Caroline Neisen. The youngest child, Blanche, married John Semple in 1940 and lived near the valley in the Craven district. Mr. Neisen died in 1946 and Mrs. Neisen in 1971 at the age of 93.

The original settlers in the Foxleigh area were not all Anglicans, but the fact that money was likely available from Britain for mission work was the reason that an Anglican church was built rather than a Baptist, Methodist, or Presbyterian.

St. Mathew's Anglican Church  
Foxleigh, Saskatchewan



Sketch by Jean Hodges



## SEARCHING SASKATCHEWAN CEMETERIES

St. Mathew's Anglican Church, Foxleigh District<sup>1</sup>

This cemetery is situated in the R.M. of Lumsden #189. The rows run north to south, and was read starting at the north east corner. Unmarked sites have been marked by a small cross numbered according to a map of the churchyard. The information in brackets was supplied by E. Day Wilson and W.C. Lowe as well as personal knowledge of the author.

ROW #1

## Plot 1

Annie WARD  
1905-1931  
dau of William & Jean

## Plot 2

+3 Unmarked  
(Jack Carruthers of Scottish descent. Lived in Foxleigh district from 1912 until his death about 1914 when killed by a stallion of Locky Kennedy's.)

## Plot 3

+2 Unmarked  
(Sarah McGosh, born in Scotland, died of cancer ca. 1912-1914; worked at domestic service.)

## Plot 4

George Wm. son of  
Wm. & M.K. Lowe  
died 19 Dec. 1924  
aged 3 years 5 mos.

## Plot 5

+1 Unmarked  
(Vernon George Leslie  
Born May 1924 died 1925.  
Son of Ruby & George Leslie.)

ROW #2

## Plot 6

In loving memory of  
Winnifred A. Lowe  
wife of J. Lowe  
born Dec. 6, 1874  
died Nov. 26, 1917

## Plot 7

+4 Unmarked  
(Alfred Cyril Niesen, born 11 July 1915, died 23 December, 1922. Son of Florence & George Niesen of this parish.)

## Plot 8

+5 Unmarked  
(George Delaware Neison, born 24 June 1858, Atica, New York, died November, 1946.)

## Plot 9

Mother	LESLIE	Father
Bessie		Robert
1872-1937		1858-1941

## +Plot 10 Unmarked

(Mrs. Florence Neison  
died 21 Aug. 1971  
aged 94)

<sup>1</sup> This church and cemetery are listed as "Foxley" in Saskatchewan Cemeteries on Record in the Library of the Genealogical Society of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah. See Vol. 1, No. 3, page 15 of the S.G.S. Bulletin for other Saskatchewan cemeteries on the list.



ROW #3

## Plot 11

In loving memory of  
Minnie Parkins  
beloved wife of Charles  
Boulding who died  
January 22, 1908  
aged 34 years, 2 mos.  
and 27 days.

## Plot 12

In memory of Mother  
Elizabeth Young born  
Dec 29, 1828 died  
Oct 7, 1914

## Plot 13

+8 Unmarked  
(Richard Young, died  
of St. Vita's dance.)

## Plot 14

+7 Unmarked  
(William Young, died  
of St. Vita's dance.  
Came from Ontario.)

## Plot 15

+6 Unmarked  
(Baby Kenneth Pennock.)

## Plot 16

Henrietta Dorothy Lowe  
Sept 20 1874 - March 13 1953

ROW #4

begins on south west side of  
church building.

## Plot 17

+11 Unmarked  
(Caroline Nieson born 1863  
in Atica, New York. Died  
Sept. 1938, unmarried.)

## Plot 18

+10 Unmarked  
(Francis (Neison) Cowan  
born 11 May 1865, Atica, New  
York, died 20 June 1938, wife  
of Robert Cowan.)

## Plot 19

+9 Unmarked  
(Robert Cowan born near  
Braemar, Scotland, about 1860,  
died 20 January, 1938.)

## Plot 20

+12 Unmarked  
(Baby William Keith Rogers,  
born 17 May 1952, died  
19 May 1952, son of Janet (Lowe)  
and Douglas Rogers.)

## Plot 21

One unmarked infant grave in south  
east corner. Name and location  
unknown.

ROW #5

located in south west corner of  
church yard near road.

## Plot 22

In loving memory of  
Olive Mary  
beloved wife of Mr. H. Westgate  
1871-1931

## Plot 23

Wilson	
Father	Mother
E. Day	Constance M.
1869 - 1947	1870 - 1952



Inside the Church:

Plaque reads: In memory of William Hartford Davis  
1867 - 1944  
Mary Elizabeth Davis  
1874 - 1958

Hymnal: In memory of George William Lowe  
born 7 July 1921  
died 19 Dec 1924

Alter: In memory of Benjamin Lemon  
1884 - 1952

<u>Honour Roll:</u>	Stanley Kay	Harry C. Redgrave
	John Horn	James Wier
	Walter H. Davis	John Blake
	R. Baldwin	Fred Mollard
	George Nicholson	Jim Mollard
	George Rolston	William Horn
	James Blythe	G.F. Hiskins
	Edward Smith	Herbert Hutchence
	Charles Mollard	Christophe Edwards
	William White	Forest M. Beauchamp
	Ernest White	W.I. Wesson
	Horace Meaten	

\* \* \* \* \*

QUERIES

HOURLIE  
SETTER

Mrs. M. Anne Carter, Petersfield, Manitoba ROC 2LO writes: "Mr. John Hourie, oldtimer of St. Andrews and Birtle, Manitoba died in June 1918. He married twice, first to Margaret McKenzie who was a descendant of the Setter family. John Hourie left six daughters and two sons. I would like to know if any of these sons and daughters were born to the first wife. I need the information for my Setter lineages."

- - - -

HARTMAN

Mrs. Mabel Curry, Box 234, Lafleche, Saskatchewan SOH 2K0 writes: "I would like to hear from anyone with the name Hartman whose ancestors came from the U.S.A., particularly the states of Ohio and Pennsylvania."

\* \* \* \* \*



# GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN EASTERN EUROPE

by

Larry O. Jensen

(continued)\*

## POLAND

We are going to be talking about the two areas of Poland now. There is the area of Germany that went to Poland after the First World War and after the Second World War, and then there is Poland itself. Poland had a similar background as some of these other Slavic countries. It too was under the Avar rule until Salmo helped them free themselves. They, prior to this time were under the Asiatic Huns also, which continued until about the time of Charlemagne. The first kingdom that was established was called the Piast kingdom and it was founded right around the middle of the 9th century. It was under the rule of Prince Mieszko that the Catholic faith was adopted for the Polish people. They progressed and expanded all through the Middle Ages. The Golden Age of Poland began in 1333 and was characterized by eastward and westward expansion, the establishment of the University at Krakow, the unifying and codifying of the laws of the land, and the organizing of the first element of a centralized government.

The next period was the Jagiellon dynasty. In the year 1410 they stopped the Prussian expansion by defeating the Teutonic knights in the Battle of Tannenberg. The Teutonic knights in Prussia were extending and pushing eastward. About fifty years later they again went to war against the Teutonic knights, and as a result they gained what was called the Royal Prussia and later known as West Prussia. The Teutonic knights were allowed to keep the East Prussia area only in as much as they acknowledged the Polish king and paid homage to him. As a result, Poland began to expand quite a bit during this time period. About twenty years after, Lutheranism began to spread, first of all to the Royal Prussia area, from there into east Prussia, then it started filtering down into Poland. Under the rule of Stephenson the Second (1548-1572) Protestant religions became firmly established in Poland. Up to that time it was just strictly Catholic. Poland became the refuge for the Anabaptist, the Czeck brethren, the Unitarians as well as the Reformed Church. So it really became the centre of Protestantism. In the late 1700's two Acts were passed. The "Consensus Sandomiriensis" Act in 1570 tried to settle the difference between the three major protestant faiths. Then in 1573, the "Confederation of Warsaw" act was passed which tried to bind the estates and the Polish king to the religious toleration and freedom of protection for all religious faiths. In this they were far ahead of their times. When the Catholic Church was first established, a Bishopric was established in the city of Poznan; the Germans call it Posen. Because this Bishopric was placed directly under

---

\* Conclusion of series of three articles.



Rome and not under the European Emperors as most of the Bishops at that time, it made it possible for Poland to throw off the feudal overlordship of the Saxon and Celtic emperors. They were able to get rid of the feudalism far earlier and it also made it possible for the protestantism to come into this area at this time.

The period after the reign of the Jagiellons was the elective period. We have a period where the government became very parliamentary, in fact, protestantism began to decline all through the 17 and 18 hundreds. Poland declined so much that at one point it lost large areas of land to Russia, Austria, and Prussia! This began in 1772 and was called the Partition of Poland. This is the Royal Prussia area.<sup>1</sup> This is the area that the Teutonic knights were allowed to keep. Here's your Pommern area; this is the Kingdom of Poland.

This partitioning of Poland in 1772<sup>2</sup> was favourable in that it united the polish people and brought about a major reform movement in Poland. This major reform movement began in 1791 with the establishment of a new constitution. They did away with the elective hierarchy and established a hereditary hierarchy with a king and a council of state and also with a diet of two chambers. Had this reform movement been allowed to continue, Poland, no doubt, would have become a major, political power in Europe. But it was again partitioned in 1793,<sup>3</sup> and again lost much of its land to Russia and Prussia. In 1795<sup>4</sup> it was removed completely from the map of Europe -- done away with. There was no more Poland. Russia and Austria and Prussia had completely wiped it off the map. It continued this way until 1812<sup>5</sup> when Napoleon came through from conquering Europe. He established Poland as a duchy to the King of Saxony in Germany. Poland still didn't exist but was recognized as a separate entity from Russia which didn't last long. The Congress of Vienna in 1814 restored to Austria that part of Poland it had taken prior to 1793 and it restored to Prussia that which it had taken prior to 1795 and everything else, although it was called the Kingdom of Poland, was nevertheless ruled by Russia. Prussia, at this time, set about trying to Germanize that part of Poland it had acquired. By 1873 both the Church and the education system had come under the German rule. Eventually everything was under the German rule, which lasted until the outbreak of World War One. Because Poland sided with the Allies, at the conclusion of World War One it was made a country again, and received Galizia in the south from Austria, and most of the Posen, West Prussia, and Upper Silesia area from Germany. This is what was called the Polish Corridor to the sea. It also gained quite a bit of the Ukraine area, part of Russia, as well as extending into the area of Lithuania.

<sup>1</sup> See Map 1.

<sup>2</sup> See Map 2.

<sup>3</sup> See Map 3.

<sup>4</sup> See Map 4.

<sup>5</sup> See Map 5.



With the outbreak of the Second World War, Poland was again removed from the face of the European map by Germany and by Russia and then finally after the Second World War we have it today with its modern boundaries. These are the present counties within Poland<sup>6</sup> as they've been set up. The problems that are inherent with the country of Poland are similar to others that we've talked about. We've got a problem with boundary changes and with languages, but there are solutions to every one of these. Part of the handout that I mentioned before is going to be covering the area as far as determining the present names and how to find them. We have at the library quite a few of the secondary source materials too. There is a list of the farmers from the city of Tilsit going back to 1709. There's a book for the city of Heiligenbeil going back to the 1770's. There is a citizen book of the main city of Pozen that's fairly recent, 1907. One thing we have found very valuable are citizen and resident books for particular areas. Most of them give quite a bit of information such as age, occupation, family relationship, residence and property owned. Most of these are excellent. Newspapers can be very valuable in tracing one's ancestors. I don't know how it is in Canada but I would imagine it is probably the same thing as what we find in the U.S.. Wherever a German settlement occurred you will find at least one or maybe more newspapers available for that area. If your ancestors settled in a particular area and you find the newspapers, then you can very often find either a death notice or an obituary concerning your ancestor if he happened to die there. These are excellent as far as tracing one's ancestors over to Europe. I mentioned the Gemeinde Lexikon earlier. This is the gazateer that will show you the exact place where the parish records were kept for all of Prussia. For example, here is one for the province of Posen<sup>7</sup> and at the very back of this is an index<sup>8</sup> of every city. This is even more complete than the Meyer's gazateer that was mentioned before. To find the parish for the Damme for example, you find it in the index and note that it has a heavy dark number and then a lighter number after it. Each Kreis or district pertaining to the province has been given a number. They are the first numbers given after the place and are in the heavy dark print. The number for the district to which the city of Damme belongs is 29. These district numbers are listed at the top of the page all the way through the gazateer. The 2nd is the number assigned to the town (that Kreis) or district. The number for the city of Damme is 11. Now turn back in the book until you find the number and then 29 at the top of the page<sup>9</sup> (p. 133) number 11 down below on the opposite page<sup>10</sup> (p. 132) and you've got your town. Now if you follow this straight across at the top you will have various columns which really aren't too important. They deal with how many people were living in the area and so forth. The most important thing is on the

---

<sup>6</sup> See Map 6.

<sup>7</sup> See Gemeind Lexikon

<sup>8</sup> See Index

<sup>9</sup> Page 133

<sup>10</sup> Page 132



side with a column marked Pfarrkirche -- that's the German word for parish. They have evangelische which is Lutheran and Katholische which is the Catholic. You will note that the number in the far right margin of page 133 correspond with the numbers of the cities in the far left margin on page 132. This is for convenience in matching the places up when you come across them, to determine the parish. For the city of Damme the protestant and catholic records were kept at Nawitsch. This gazateer also gives the name of the Standesamt (civil registrar's office) and also the Polizei district (police district). It's good to know where the police station was. There is a law in Germany where you have to 'Anmeld' and 'Abmeld.' Before you can leave the old town you have to go to the police station and tell them where you're moving to and give the exact address and let them know before you leave. Then as soon as you get into the new town you have to go to the police station and let them know where you had moved in from and where you are living in the city. These are excellent as far as tracing your ancestors as they begin in the 1800's. Once you find your ancestors in one place and they disappear you just go to the police registration to trace them. It's excellent if your ancestors remembered to do it. But a lot of times they didn't.

There is one other problem that is associated with this that I need to explain. To do that let's take another example. The city of Jaglina -- now here you have the index<sup>11</sup> giving the district number 6 and city number 74. You go to the top of the page and find 6<sup>12</sup> and go down the other side to 74<sup>13</sup> and it gives the name of the city of Slanno instead of Jaglina. Okay, what happened?? Down at the bottom of the page are numbers which correspond with the city numbers. Under 74 it lists several towns and here's Jaglina. It was either a suburb to Slanno or was a small farming community. Slanno is the one you would follow until you come across and pick up the parishes. Remember, if the city does not appear where the number is, look at the bottom of the page and find that number down there that says that all that city will be listed under it. Now, this works fine except for one area. We have these gazateers for Prussia from two time periods. One is in 1905 and the other is in the 1930's (1930-33). We do not have all of the ones for 1905. We have it for Pozen but we don't have it for West Prussia and that's serious because in 1930, West Prussia didn't exist. After the First World War most of it and Pozen went to Poland. The only area of West Prussia we have is what we've referred to as the Grenzmark.<sup>14</sup> It's just a little area right along the border here that stayed with Germany; the rest of it went to Poland. We have, however, found a set of maps covering the area of West Prussia and East Prussia.<sup>15</sup> They are very detailed maps on which you will notice

---

<sup>11</sup> Index.

<sup>12</sup> Index.

<sup>13</sup> Index.

<sup>14</sup> See Map 14.

<sup>15</sup> See Map 15.



there are some circles and some squares. These circles and squares are in colour, some of them are black, and some are purple. The Protestant is in black, and the purple is the Catholic. If you find your town and it's got a little circle all you have to do to find the parish is follow the line connecting it to a square. What they have done is connected the towns with the parishes. And so for this area it is still possible to find out where the parish records were kept. There is a disadvantage though. This map was compiled in the late 1700's and since that time they created many new parishes. So the time period between the late 1700's and when your ancestors came over, the village or town where your ancestors were residing may have obtained it's own parish. Very often if you don't find them in the squares connecting them, then all you need to do is check the town itself or start doing an area search. But it is possible to find the records for these areas. Now let me just cover very briefly part of the things that are covered in this hand-out.\*

Let's go into finding the present name of a place. There are three things a person needs to know in doing any type of research. The first thing you've got to know is the name of your ancestor or else it's not going to do any good to look for him. The second is you've got to know the name of the town and kingdom where he came from. The third thing you need to know is whether that town had a parish. Finding the present name of a town: you may know the name of the town where he came from but don't go looking for the present name of that town unless you are sure it had a parish. It won't help you because you may find the German name and when you go check the card catalogue at the Genealogical Society Library it's not going to be there. The only reason it would be in the card catalogue is if the parish records are from that town and if the town didn't have a parish, it's not going to be in our card catalogue. Determine the present name only after you've found out where the parish records were kept.

First of all go to the Meyers Orts und Verkehrs-Lexikon. You have to check to see if your town is listed. You have to know what province or state it is located in and the name of the Kreis (district). Step 2 is to use the following list to find the gazateer that is likely to show the present place name and county and country of the town you are interested in. After you have determined the province or state, locate it on the following chart.<sup>16</sup> Next to this we have put the present country or countries to which that province etc. now belongs. Brandenburg, for example, is divided up between East Germany and Poland. East Prussia is divided up between Poland and Russia. Next then, is a code for the gazateers that will give the present name of the cities and counties. The next illustration is a map<sup>17</sup> identifying the areas of Germany that the code pertains to. Below this is the same code showing which gazateers pertain to each area. There is not a single gazateer that would give all of the information needed. We do have the above gazateers that cover

\* Handout can be borrowed from S.G.S. library. Not reproduced here because of copyright.

<sup>16</sup> See chart.

<sup>17</sup> See Map 17.



various areas and we do have to go by them. One of the gazateers covers the area that went to Poland, Denmark, and France after the First World War. The next gazateer covers the rest of the areas that went to Poland after the Second World War. The third gazateer covers that area, of East Prussia, that went to Russia after the Second World War. Now, I'll just take one of these at a time. The first gazateer is called the Deutsch-Fremdsprachiges Ortsnamen Verzeichnis. This was put together by Hitler for the merchants in Europe, primarily for Germany. It covers just about every country in the world, at that time. It covers only that area of Germany that went to Poland, France, and Denmark after World War I. In Volume One there is an index of the countries, giving the volume and page of each one. Under each country the first half gives from the German to the foreign name and the second part gives from the foreign to the German name.

For that part of Germany that went to Poland after the Second World War there are two gazateers. The first one is the Muellers Grosses Deutsches Ortsbuch. The other one is called Deutsche Ostgebiete unter Fremder Verwaltung Ortsnamenverzeichnis.

The last one is for the part of East Prussia that went to Russia. This is, by far, our most difficult area because of the restrictions Russia has placed on its materials. We have detailed German maps for this area but we don't have detailed Russian maps or detailed Russian Gazateers that would give the present names. We do have a gazateer that the United States has put together. This particular one covers the USSR and is approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names. This gazateer not only lists the names of places with their modern names but also the names of mountains, rivers, lakes, streams, and other geographical features, along with their latitude and longitude coordinates.

Often a person won't know the name of the city but they will remember hearing relatives talk about this 'river' or 'mountain' or about a stream or lake. They know a topographic feature but not the name of the town. If you have nothing else to go by than a topographical feature then this gazateer will give you an exact latitude and longitude with which it can be located on a detailed map.

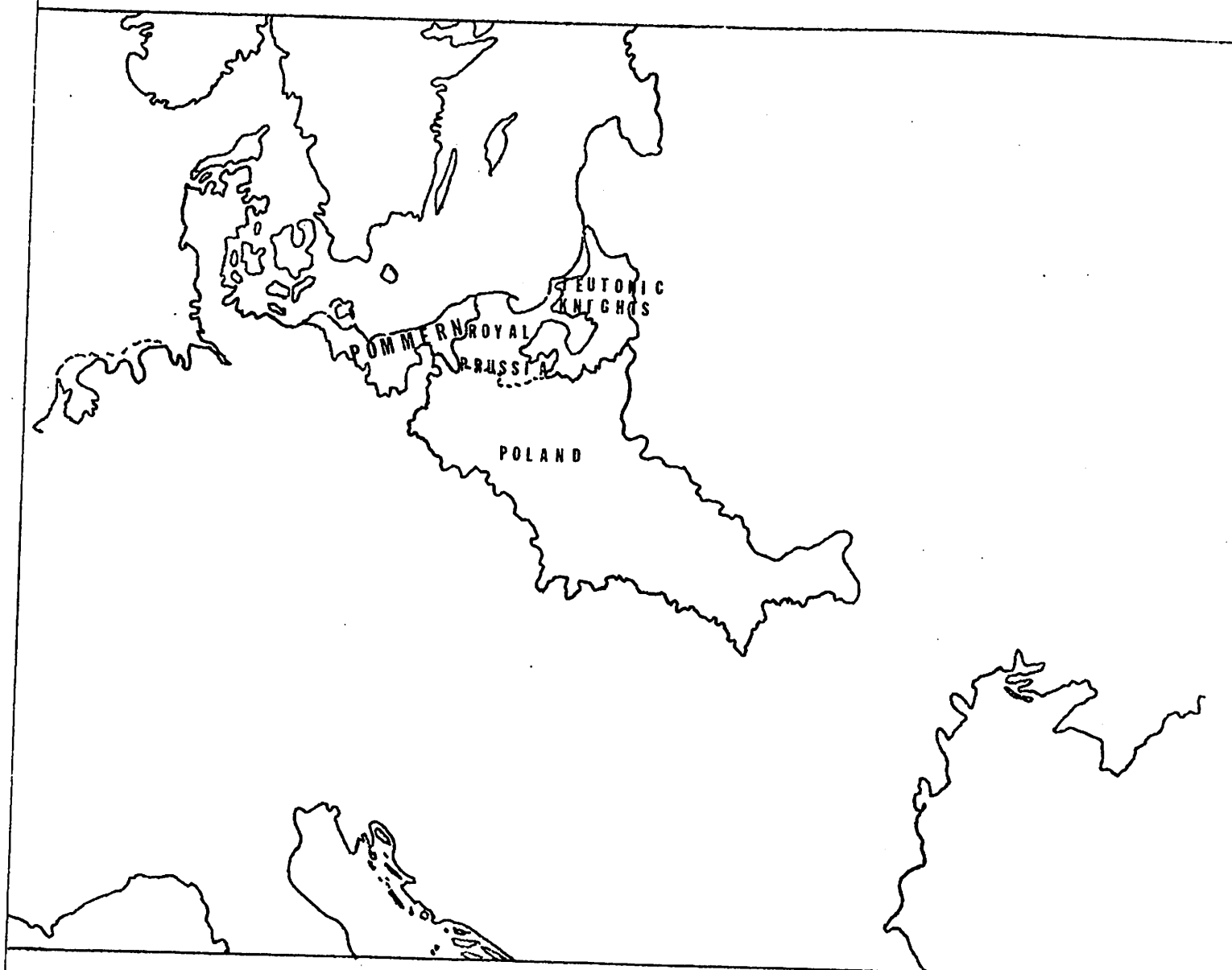
Now we come to another problem in Poland. This is an area that has nearly always belonged to Poland. It has also had its special problems because of the boundary changes that took place. We have a 17 volume gazateer for this area, written all in Polish. It covers all of Poland as well as many of the cities in Russia, Germany, Austria, Roumania, and other areas surrounding it. It is far more detailed for Poland itself but it's still very detailed for some of these other areas. If a town has ever belonged to Germany or Russia etc., it will give the foreign spelling of the town as well as a reference to the Polish spelling.

The Genealogical Society is in the process of microfilming the Polish records. Many of them are in Polish, however, if it was a German area before then it's going to be in German probably. The Catholic areas will probably be in Latin for the most part. In the eastern areas or the southern areas, you'll probably run into some Russian.

\* \* \* \* \*



MAP NO. 1



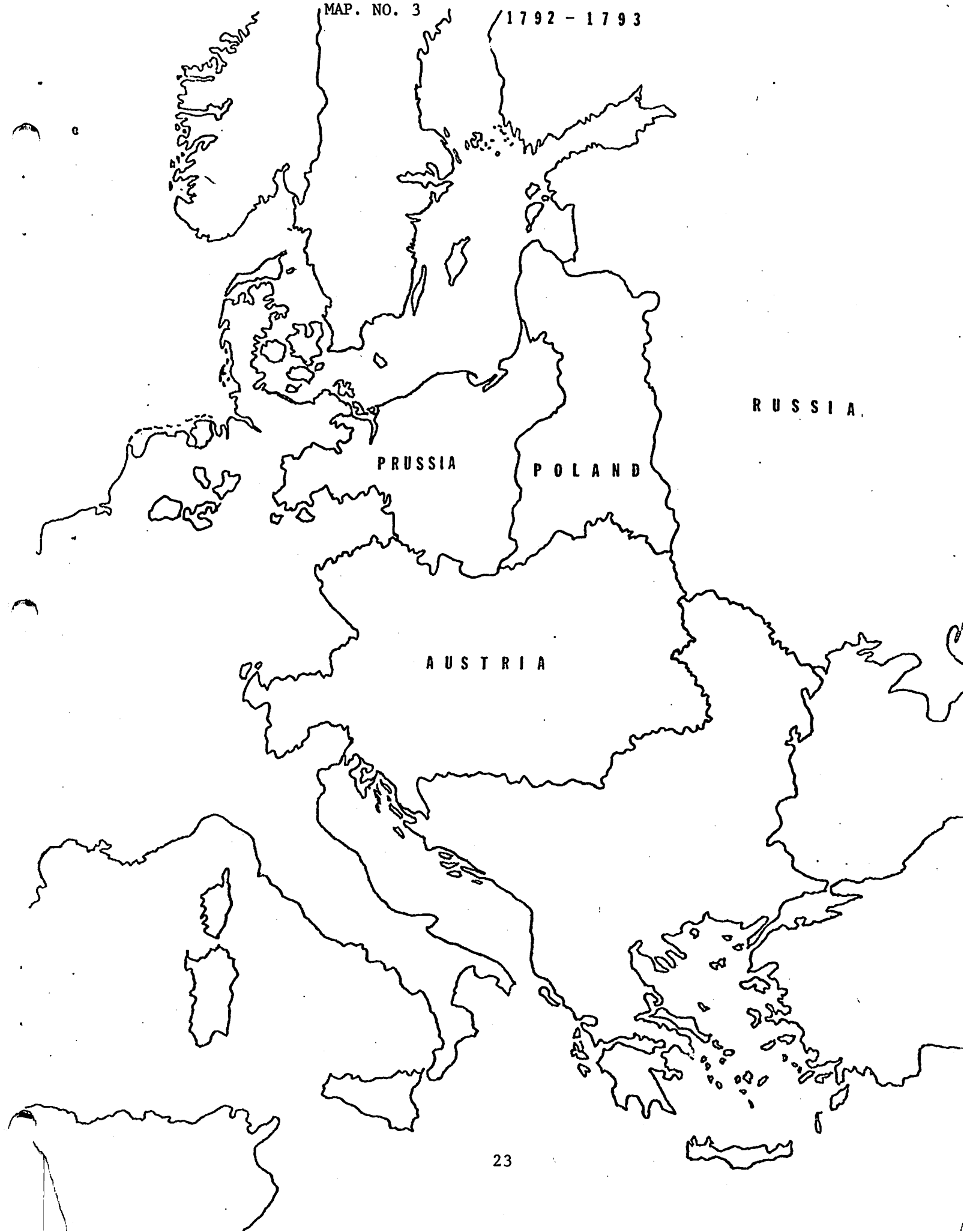






MAP. NO. 3

1792 - 1793



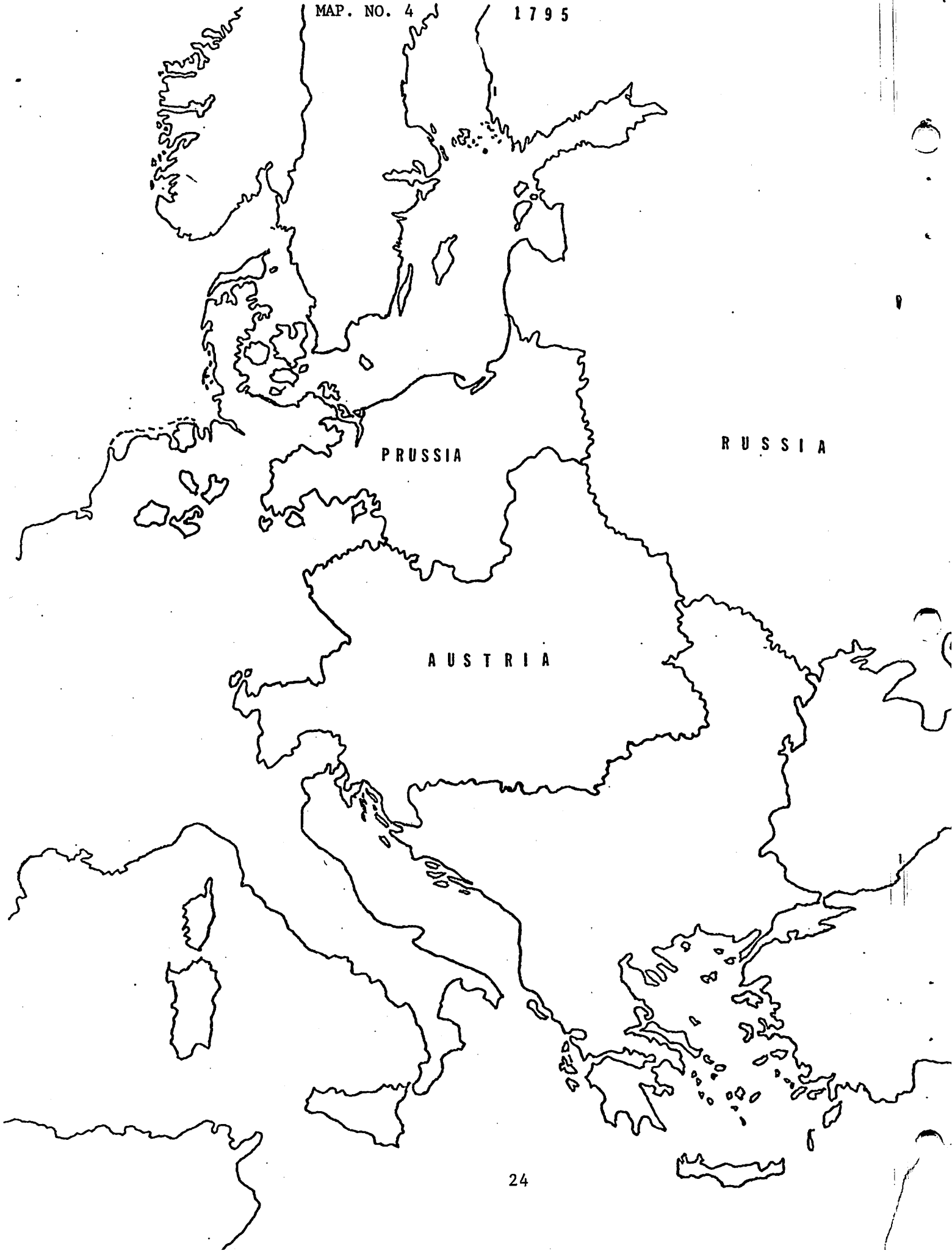
RUSSIA

PRUSSIA

POLAND

AUSTRIA





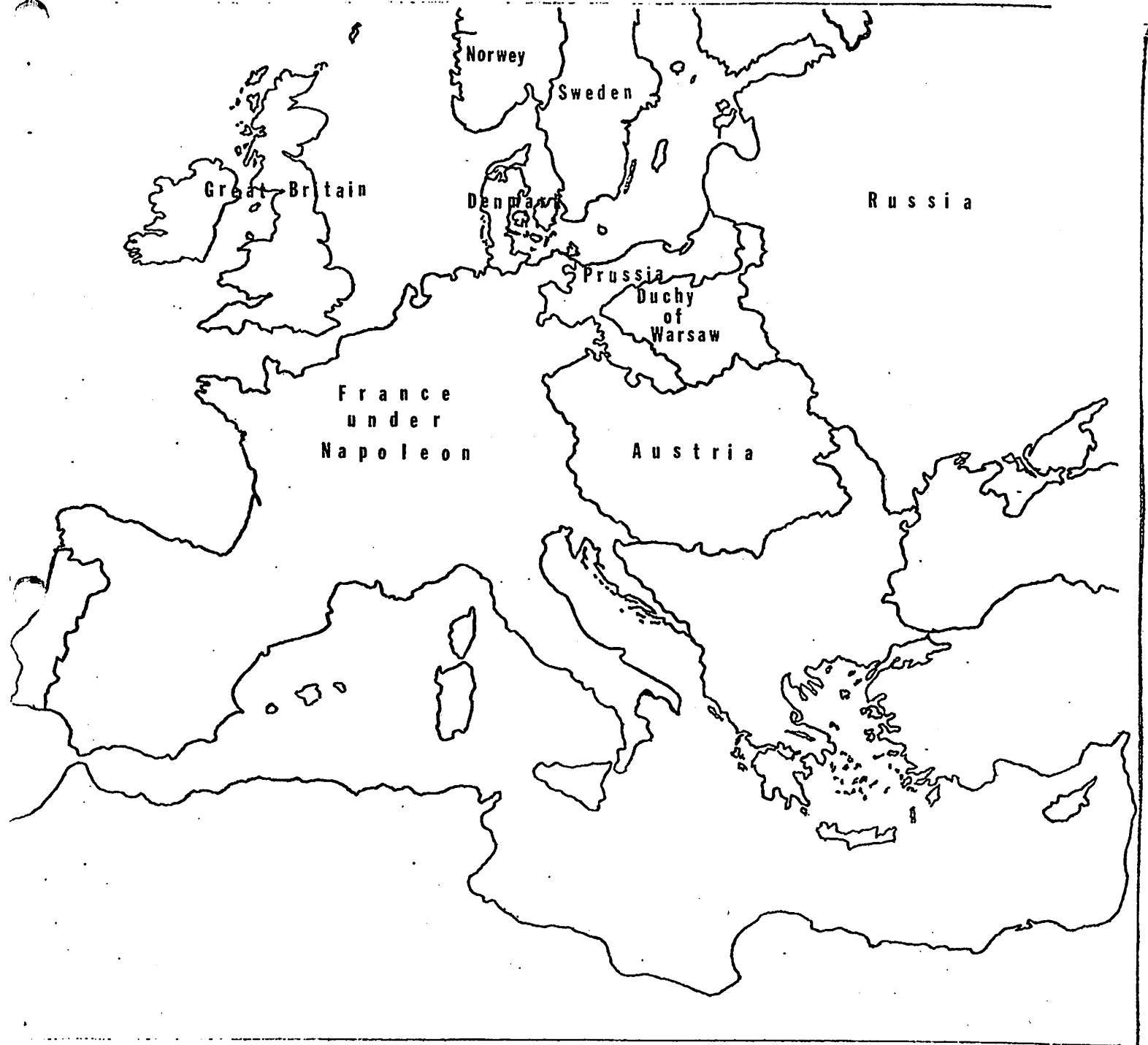
PRUSSIA

RUSSIA

AUSTRIA



1812





1. m. st. Warszawa
2. m. Kraków
3. m. Łódź
4. m. Poznań
5. m. Wrocław
6. Białostockie
7. Bydgoskie
8. Gdańskie
9. Katowickie
10. Kieleckie
11. Koszalińskie
12. Krakowskie
13. Lubelskie
14. Łódzkie
15. Olsztyńskie
16. Opolskie
17. Poznańskie
18. Rzeszowskie
19. Szczecińskie
20. Warszawskie
21. Wrocławskie
22. Zielonogórskie

Województwo





*A<sup>o</sup> 11, 34<sup>2</sup>*

# Gemeindelexikon

*A 43<sup>2</sup>*

für die

*A 11<sup>2</sup>*



Provinz Posen.

Auf Grund der Materialien der Volkszählung vom 1. Dezember 1905

*1. Med 1960*

*ERN-52*

*142*

und anderer amtlicher Quellen

*110,040*

bearbeitet vom

*Heim 1*

*Ref*

*943*

*E 5 kp*

*Vol. 5*

Königlich Preussischen Statistischen Landesamte.

*1. Med 1969*

*Heim 5*

*ERN-2.3*

*366,634*

<b>Bücherei</b>	
der deutschen Landeskunde	
Standort-Nr.	
Erwerbs-Nr.	<i>46/283</i>

*Oc. 3*

*(C. 28)*



Berlin SW.

1908.

27

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST  
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS



Amerik bedien:  $\epsilon_1 = \text{Ladungszustand}$ ,  $\epsilon_2 = \text{Zahl der Ladungen}$ ,  $\epsilon_3 = \text{Kongruenzmodul}$ ,  $\epsilon_4 = \text{Funktionswert}$ ,  $\epsilon_5 = \text{Ergebnis}$ .

[illegible]



29. Kreis Kamisch.

133

Amtsgerichte Kamisch, Jutroichin und Bojanowo.

am 1. Dezember 1905.

Bekanntnis

Katholische					Andere			Kirchspiel		Landesamts- bezirk	Stadtbezirk bezw. Polizeidistrikt	Kaufende Nummer.
davon sprechen (Muttersprache)					Christen	Juden	unbekanntes	evangelisch	katholisch			
überhaupt	deutsch	polnisch	eine andere Sprache	deutsch und eine andere Sprache	überhaupt							
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
352	—	352	—	—	—	—	—	Kolietnice	Cerekwie	Cerekwie	Kolietnice	99
136	1	135	—	—	—	—	—	Kolietnice	Sobota	Plotnit	Kolietnice	100
32	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	Saßenheim	Zutrowo	Schierau	Schlehen	101
219	5	197	—	19	—	—	—	Kolietnice	Cerekwie	Cerekwie	Kolietnice	102
258	10	248	—	—	—	—	—	Huf. Hr. Grap.	Konarzemo	Konarzemo	Dopiewo	103
308	18	290	—	—	—	—	—	Kolietnice	Cerekwie	Cerekwie	Kolietnice	104
210	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	Kolietnice	Indowo	Cerekwie	Kolietnice	105
217	—	217	—	—	—	—	—	Schlehen	Zutrowo	Sadn.	Schlehen	106
114	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	Saßenheim	Zutrowo	Schierau	Schlehen	107
224	5	219	—	—	—	—	—	Huf. Hr. Grap.	Slupia	Sapowice	Schlehen	108
138	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	Saßenheim	Storzewo	Dombrowka	Dopiewo	109
44	—	44	—	—	—	9	—	Saßenheim	Storzewo	Sadn.	Schlehen	110
170	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	Kolietnice	Sobota	Plotnit	Kolietnice	111
243	3	240	—	—	—	—	—	Stenischewo	Kodrze	Kodrze	Stenischewo	112
227	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	Schlehen	Zutrowo	Sadn.	Schlehen	113
288	—	288	—	—	—	—	—	Stenischewo	Sadn.	Stenischewo	Stenischewo	114
110	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	Kolietnice	Ketich	Sadn.	Schlehen	115
226	5	220	1	—	—	—	—	Huf. Hr. Grap.	Konarzemo Hr. Grap.	Schierau	Dopiewo	116
227	—	227	—	—	—	—	—	Bojanowo (Kreuzkirche)	Wiro	Wiro	Bojanowo	117
599	—	599	—	—	—	—	—	Stenischewo	Kodrze	Kodrze	Stenischewo	118
451	12	439	—	—	—	—	—	Bojanowo (Kreuzkirche)	Ketich	Plotnit	Kolietnice	119
247	5	242	—	—	—	—	—	Kolietnice	Indowo	Cerekwie	Kolietnice	120
429	196	177	3	53	1	66	—	Bojanowo	Sarodori	Bojanowo	Bojanowo	a.
1843	92	1741	—	10	—	7	—	Görden	Görden	Görden	Görden	1
1135	57	1072	—	6	—	79	—	Jutroichin	Jutroichin	Jutroichin	Jutroichin	2
3140	1714	1157	7	262	5	128	—	Kamisch	Kamisch	Kamisch	Kamisch	3
718	497	220	1	—	—	10	—	Zarne	Zarne	Zarne	Zarne	4
53	1	52	—	—	—	—	—	Bojanowo	Bunig. Hr. Gollun	Bojanowo	Bojanowo	5
207	42	133	—	32	—	—	—	Bojanowo	Sarodori	Bojanowo	Bojanowo	6
88	4	84	—	—	—	—	—	Jutroichin	Jutroichin	Jutroichin	Jutroichin	7
19	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	Jutroichin	Dubin	Dubin	Jutroichin	8
755	8	747	—	—	—	—	—	Görden	Golciewko	Görden	Görden	9
102	14	88	—	—	—	1	—	Kamisch	Kamisch	Kamisch	Kamisch	10
315	4	311	—	—	—	—	—	Görden	Kamisch	Kamisch	Kamisch	11
407	5	402	—	—	—	—	—	Jutroichin	Dubin	Görden	Görden	12
695	14	681	—	—	—	—	—	Jutroichin	Dubin	Dubin	Jutroichin	13
203	—	203	—	—	—	—	—	Jutroichin	Dubin	Dubin	Jutroichin	14
18	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	Jutroichin	Golciewko	Dubin	Jutroichin	15
223	109	100	—	14	—	—	—	Kamisch	Kamisch	Dubin	Jutroichin	16
37	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	Bojanowo	Kamisch	Kamisch	Kamisch	17
451	8	443	—	—	—	—	—	Kaloslaw	Golciewko	Bojanowo	Bojanowo	18
179	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	Jutroichin	Golciewko	Zarne	Görden	19
115	—	115	—	—	—	—	—	Kaloslaw	Kaloslaw	Dubin	Jutroichin	20
327	1	326	—	—	—	—	—	Görden	Niedert. Hr. Gollun	Dubin	Görden	21
547	5	541	—	1	—	—	—	Kamisch	Grändori	Kamisch	Kamisch	22

(Er. 2 u. 4) des Kreisbezirks Zarn.

Ihre bewohnten Wohnstätten und Einwohner.

11. Klein Straße 4 n. 19, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 21. A. Straßenecke 6 n. 147, Jannelono mit  
 Gollun 2 n. 56.  
 Scherke 2 n. 17, Jannelono 2 n. 12.

29. Kreis Kamisch.

2. Jannelono Görden 1 n. 3, Görden 1 n. 9.  
 4. Scherke 4 n. 61, Scherke 2 n. 124.  
 5. Jannelono 1 n. 7.

Bojanowo

7. Scherke 2 n. 34, Gollun 1 n. 6.  
 9. Scherke 1 n. 4, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 10. Jannelono 1 n. 10, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 11. Jannelono 1 n. 11, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 12. Jannelono 1 n. 12, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 13. Jannelono 1 n. 13, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 14. Jannelono 1 n. 14, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 15. Jannelono 1 n. 15, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 16. Jannelono 1 n. 16, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 17. Jannelono 1 n. 17, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 18. Jannelono 1 n. 18, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 19. Jannelono 1 n. 19, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 20. Jannelono 1 n. 20, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 21. Jannelono 1 n. 21, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 22. Jannelono 1 n. 22, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)  
 23. Jannelono 1 n. 23, Jannelono (Hr. R. n. 1)



Provinz Posen, Regierungsbezirk Posen.

Landwehrbezirk Rawitsch. — Landgericht Sittich.

Kaufende Nummer.	Namen der Gemeindeeinheiten nebst Zahl der Wohnplätze.	Gesamt- flächeninhalt in ha	Durchschnittlicher Grund- besitz-Heimtrag auf 1 ha	Wohnanteile	Andere besessene Realitäten, Quellen, Gärten, Wälder, u. dergl.	Haus- haltungen von 2 und mehr Personen eigene Haushaltungen mit eigener Hauswirtschaft	über- haupt	darunter befinden sich			Religions- davon sprechen (Mutter- sprache)				
								männ- liche Per- sonen	aktive Bili- tär- per- sonen	über- haupt	deutsch	pol- nisch	eine andere Sprache	deutsch und eine andere Sprache	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kreis 28. Kreis Posen Westl.															
Kreis c) Gutsbezirke.															
99	Hamiontkowo	3	1413,4	10,71	30	—	62	—	383	189	—	31	31	—	—
100	Kaulsfelde	1	538,2	12,17	8	—	21	—	149	66	—	13	13	—	—
101	Polzarnica	1	133,1	9,59	2	—	5	—	32	16	—	—	—	—	—
102	Höhrfeld	4	573,6	13,63	17	1	39	—	258	122	—	39	39	—	—
103	Hohrichs	4	677,2	7,63	14	1	55	6	296	147	—	38	38	—	—
104	Hofenice	2	565,0	18,07	28	2	71	7	420	202	—	112	110	—	2
105	Hofmorowo	1	594,8	13,69	10	1	30	—	210	96	—	—	—	—	—
106	Sady	1	554,7	9,02	6	1	23	—	131	59	—	5	5	—	—
107	Schierau	1	1350,7	9,05	33	4	101	5	567	263	—	17	17	—	—
108	Seeborn	3	530,2	13,94	8	—	21	—	144	72	—	6	6	—	—
109	Storowo	1	210,1	13,29	4	—	11	—	73	34	—	20	20	—	—
110	Sobiesierne	1	448,3	8,05	11	—	29	1	170	82	—	89	89	—	—
111	Sobota	1	1074,0	9,06	20	3	53	1	332	150	—	3	3	—	—
112	Strzawo	3	1253,0	11,71	15	1	42	—	230	104	—	15	15	—	—
113	Swadym	3	2099,9	5,89	21	2	47	—	303	137	—	—	—	—	—
114	Trzebam	6	292,9	10,18	8	—	18	—	110	52	—	2	2	—	—
115	Wielkie	1	926,3	9,89	12	—	37	—	228	112	—	—	—	—	—
116	Wienkowie	3	1244,8	6,26	12	—	37	—	227	114	—	—	—	—	—
117	Wiry	2	1417,4	8,99	25	1	106	—	599	280	—	64	64	—	—
118	Wronczyn	4	963,3	6,96	31	3	86	2	515	241	—	—	—	—	—
119	Wotnik	3	741,5	16,02	18	—	38	1	247	111	—	—	—	—	—
120	Yndomo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kreis 29. Kreis Rawitsch.															
a) Städte.															
1	Bojanowo	1	125,9	19,21	289	14	430	104	2106	1090	—	1610	1610	—	—
2	Görden	3	1219,4	16,35	352	5	544	67	2472	1145	—	622	622	—	—
3	Jutroschin	1	1202,1	14,93	240	2	421	72	1896	848	—	682	682	—	—
4	Rawitsch	4	1204,0	15,69	983	15	2147	406	11403	6033	1216	7778	7754	13	3
5	Sarne	2	455,1	11,99	193	3	305	93	1321	564	—	593	593	—	—
b) Landgemeinden.															
6	Alt Guble	1	92,1	13,60	29	—	28	2	105	56	—	52	52	—	—
7	Borsdorf	3	725,9	17,68	110	4	172	19	762	353	—	555	555	—	—
8	Barthelshewitz	1	86,3	14,04	15	1	18	1	107	42	—	19	19	—	—
9	Bismarckseich	4	163,0	11,22	23	1	37	3	170	79	—	151	151	—	—
10	Chojno	2	455,9	16,56	103	—	154	19	757	342	—	2	2	—	—
11	Damm	2	904,9	9,61	114	—	131	25	587	287	—	484	484	—	—
12	Donie	1	221,7	18,40	50	—	70	2	338	158	—	23	23	—	—
13	Domaradz	1	245,6	13,35	59	—	80	9	407	188	—	1	1	—	—
14	Dubin	1	566,0	15,86	92	—	131	13	696	318	—	—	—	—	—
15	Dubino	1	142,4	14,28	26	—	39	3	203	97	—	144	144	—	—
16	Friedrichsdorf	1	336,3	14,63	22	1	30	2	162	75	—	397	397	—	—
17	Friedrichsweiler	2	781,6	12,97	99	1	129	24	620	307	—	31	31	—	—
18	Gerlach	1	40,8	12,77	13	—	14	—	68	28	—	—	—	—	—
19	Golejewo	1	325,8	9,81	75	—	87	13	451	193	—	—	—	—	—
20	Gorchak	1	132,7	12,92	25	—	35	3	179	80	—	—	—	—	—
21	Gory	1	36,8	16,67	19	—	27	1	115	52	—	23	23	—	—
22	Gostkowo	1	226,0	14,22	53	—	68	2	350	138	—	—	—	—	—
23	Gründorf	1	527,5	11,83	90	—	113	21	547	240	—	—	—	—	—

i) Zum Amtsgerichte Jutroschin gehörig. — ii) Zum Amtsgerichte Bojanowo gehörig.  
 \*) Die Angaben der Sp. 1 u. 4 sind beim Gutsbezirke Swadym mitgeteilt. — \*) einschl. Gemeindefläche und durchschnittlichen Grundbesitz-Heimtrag.  
 Anmerkungen zu Spalte 15 u. 20: Taben sprechen tschechisch: \*) 2; \*) sämtliche.  
 Anmerkungen zu Spalte 22, 23 u. 24: Taben sprechen deutsch: \*) 425; \*) sämtliche.

Kreis 28. Kreis Posen Westl.

99. Trzebam 7 u. 105, Jutroschin 5 u. 79.  
 102. Babadof 1 u. 11, Bruchweide 1 u. 5, Trzebam 3 u. 25.

101. Jutroschin 1 u. 12, Jutroschin 1 u. 12, Jutroschin 2 u. 8.  
 104. Babadof 8 u. 8.  
 108. Fichtel 6 u. 128, Fichtel 2 u. 2.  
 112. Gorchak 1 u. 7, Strzawo 1 u. 12.  
 113. Fichtel 2 u. 14, Trzebam 4 u. 31.

Wohnplätze als Teile der Gemeindegemeinheiten

114. Oberweide 1 u. 3, Oberweide 1 u. 3, Oberweide 1 u. 3.  
 115. Oberweide 1 u. 3, Oberweide 1 u. 3, Oberweide 1 u. 3.  
 116. Oberweide 1 u. 3, Oberweide 1 u. 3, Oberweide 1 u. 3.  
 117. Oberweide 1 u. 3, Oberweide 1 u. 3, Oberweide 1 u. 3.



Provinz Posen.

Janow.

Harzabtrag.

Die fettgedruckte Ziffer ist die Nummer des Kreises, die gewöhnliche die Nummer der Gemeindeglieder in diesem Jahre.  
Kreiser bedeuten: St = Stadtgemeinde, St\* = Stadtkreis, L = Landgemeinde, G = Gutsbesitz, H = Wohnplatz.

Harzabtrag . . . 31. 28 St	Herzmannow . . . 13.118 St	Hopienthal . . . 5.163 St	Jablonka . . . 20.118 St	Janowo . . . 5.124 St
Harzab . . . 1. 20 St	Herzmann . . . 42. 35 L	Horlau . . . 29.103 G	Jablonke, Alt . . . 20. 7 L	Janowo . . . 13.138 St
Hafelau . . . 13.120 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Horslrag . . . 3. 43 St	Jablonke, Neu . . . 20. 53 L	Janowo . . . 21. 27 St
Hafenberg . . . 15. — L	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hoymsthal . . . 18. 65 G	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 29. 29 St
(Erlange) . . . 18. 24 L	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hühnerfuk . . . 2. 96 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Haugfeld . . . 2. 39 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hüsersiedl . . . 9.108 G	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hauländerlein . . . 23. 30 L	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hütchen . . . 6. 20 L	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hauland, Groß . . . 23. 80 L	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hütte . . . 23.126 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedde's Villa . . . 3. 7 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hüttenhauand . . . 20. 30 L	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 31. 60 G	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hufen . . . 31. 8 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 13.111 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hummer . . . 34. 1 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 7. 54 G	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hundesdors . . . 30.120 G	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 35.124 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hundesfeld . . . 16. 68 G	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 10.137 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hurny . . . 31. 58 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 30.120 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 6. 63 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 34.137 G	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 1. 1 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 2. 91 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 1. 20 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 30.167 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 1. 49 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 35. 9 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 5.154 G	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 38. 5 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 31 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 38.163 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 23.129 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 23.129 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 1. 49 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 8. 47 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 15. 5 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 23. 33 L	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 19. 72 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 2. 96 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 20.104 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 23.152 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 20. 94 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 20.101 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 3.134 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 34. 32 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 18. 25 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 27. 37 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 27.124 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 38. 43 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 19. 60 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 2. 71 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 20.121 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 27. 38 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 28. 94 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 18. 65 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 36. 46 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 17. 94 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 18. 36 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 32.107 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 31. 58 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 12.192 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 15. 25 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 18. 26 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 18. 62 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 35.135 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 20. 49 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 4. 1 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 2. 42 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 21.112 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 34. 38 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 38. 44 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 42. 35 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 20. 87 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 23. 34 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 30.109 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 36. 11 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 36. 44 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 15. 26 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 18. 63 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 17.104 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St
Hedwigsdorf . . . 28. 95 St	Herzmannsdorf . . . 19. 23 L	Hutla . . . 21. 32 St	Jablonow . . . 15. 87 G	Janowo . . . 31. 36 St



### 7. Kreis Filshne.

27

—gericht Filehne.

= 1. December 1905.

Zusammensetzung					Kirchspiel				Standesamt		Standesgericht		Kaufende Nummer.
Ratholische					Andere Christen	Juden	Andere und unbekannte Eckennamen	evangelisch	katholisch	Standesamt- bezirk	Standes- bezirk	Polizeidistrikt	
davon (Mutter- sprache)													
Haupt	deutsch	polnisch	eine andere Sprache	deutsch und eine andere Sprache									
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
127	3	124	—	—	—	—	—	Althütte	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau, Doby. I	Gjarnitau I	54	
236	195	41	—	—	—	—	—	Gembitz	Gjarnitau	Sarben	Gjarnitau I	55	
53	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	Behle	Behle	Behle	Schönlanke	56	
192	—	192	—	—	—	—	—	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau, Doby. I	Gjarnitau I	57	
166	—	166	—	—	—	—	—	Stanfowo	Zubajch	Bismarckshöhe	Zubajch	58	
312	6	306	—	—	—	—	—	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau, Doby. I	Gjarnitau I	59	
160	7	153	—	—	—	—	—	Koslo, Kr. Nischne	Zubajch	Gjarnitau, Doby. II	Gjarnitau II	60	
163	15	148	—	—	—	—	—	Gjarnitau	Zubajch	Gjarnitau, Doby. II	Gjarnitau II	61	
232	27	205	—	—	—	—	—	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau, Doby. I	Gjarnitau I	62	
94	77	17	—	—	—	—	—	Gembitz	Gjarnitau	Sarben	Gjarnitau I	63	
5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	Hammer	Gjarnitau	Hammer, Kr. Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau II	64	
314	20	294	—	—	—	—	—	Gembitz	Gjarnitau	Sarben	Gjarnitau I	65	
125	3	122	—	—	—	—	—	Romanshof	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau, Doby. I	Gjarnitau I	66	
16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	Koslo, Kr. Nischne	Zubajch	Bismarckshöhe	Zubajch	67	
510	16	494	—	—	—	—	—	Gembitz	Schönlanke	Behle	Schönlanke	68	
158	—	158	—	—	—	—	—	Stanfowo	Zubajch	Bismarckshöhe	Zubajch	69	
93	1	92	—	—	—	—	—	Stanfowo	Zubajch	Bismarckshöhe	Zubajch	70	
25	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	Gembitz	Gjarnitau	Sarben	Gjarnitau I	71	
11	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	Schönlanke	Schönlanke	Schönlanke, Doby.	Schönlanke	72	
354	—	354	—	—	—	—	—	Schönlanke	Schönlanke	Schönlanke, Doby.	Schönlanke	73	
156	6	150	—	—	—	—	—	Stanfowo	Zubajch	Bismarckshöhe	Zubajch	74	
			—	—	—	—	—	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau	Gjarnitau, Doby. I	Gjarnitau II	75	
1466	810	600	2	54	19	378	—	Nischne	Nischne	Nischne	Nischne	2.	
21	5	16	—	—	—	—	—	Altberge	Schneidemühlchen	Waldmühle	Schneidemühlchen	b.	
2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	Nischne	Nischne	Grünfiet	Nischne I	3	
474	—	474	—	—	—	—	—	Koslo	Kronle, Kr. Hammer	Koslo	Nischne II	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Schneidemühlchen	Schneidemühlchen	Waldmühle	Schneidemühlchen	5	
2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	Dragelufay	Nischne	Krenz	Krenz	6	
1931	186	1742	—	3	2	—	—	Dragelufay	Nischne	Dragig	Schneidemühlchen	7	
4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chrhardorf	Nischne	Nischne, Landb. II	Nischne I	8	
16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gischberg	Nischne	Gischberg	Nischne I	9	
22	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	Glashütte	Nischne	Glashütte	Krenz	10	
23	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	Kollhein	Nischne	Nischne, Landb. II	Nischne II	11	
47	40	6	1	—	—	—	—	Glashütte	Nischne	Glashütte	Krenz	12	
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gornitz	Gjarnitau, Kr. Gjarnitau	Groß Drenjen	Nischne I	13	
18	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	Groß Drenjen	Nischne	Groß Drenjen	Nischne I	14	
3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Groß Kotten	Nischne	Groß Drenjen	Nischne I	15	
11	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	Groß Lutz	Nischne	Krenz	Krenz	16	
4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grünfiet	Nischne	Grünfiet	Nischne I	17	
876	14	862	—	—	—	—	—	Koslo	Zubajch, Kr. Gjarnitau	Koslo	Nischne II	18	
10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hansfelde	Nischne	Groß Drenjen	Nischne I	19	
9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gornitz	Schönlanke, Kr. Gjarnitau	Groß Drenjen	Nischne I	20	

ihre bewohnten Wohnstätten und Einwohner.

Elaborado 2 de 46.

2. Forstbäcker: Knecht 1 u. 6, Richter 1 u. 8,  
Knecht 1 u. 6, Richter 3 u. 14, Zimmer-  
(Elm.) Knecht, Fr. Richter 1 u. 8,  
Therese (H. R. R. R. R.) 1 u. 6, Richter  
1 u. 6, Richter 1 u. 7.

3. Forstbäcker: Strey 1 u. 3, Richter 1 u. 7,  
Jaglin 1 u. 9; Knecht: Richter 1 u. 19.

Мамонтова 4 и 74. Сидорова 1 и 72

7. Arcis Filéigne.

1. Brüche 2 n. 26, Jacob 1 n. 6, Rallier 1 n. 25, Wartak' Siegel 2 n. 20, Litrow 7 n. 12, Huber 1 n. 15, Schirmer 1 n. 6, Schelmsche 2 n. 27, Siegelberg 1 n. 6.

2. Exhibit 15 n. 91, Sheet 19 n. 111.

6. *Alt. Ibergumia* 2 n. 17, *Diag. thecifer* (cop.  
Rip. Riv.) 2 n. 11, *Roscheria* 4 n. 28, *Strob.  
mammillata* 2 n. 10, *Strimobolus* 3 n. 16,  
*Stylobasus* 4 n. 28.

7. Gipsgeßner: 4 n. 30, Stein IV 2 n. 7, Bienen  
14 n. 12R

1A. *Chrysomela* 1 n. G.



Laufende Nummer.	Namen der Gemeindeeinheiten nach Zahl der Wohnplätze.	Gesamt- flächeninhalt ha	Durchschnittlicher Grund- steuer-Heinertrag auf 1 ha M	Bewohnte Wohnhäuser	Andere bewohnte Lokalitäten, Gärten, Keller, Schiffe, Wägen u. dergl.	Haus- haltungen von 2 und mehr Personen	Eingeladene mit eigener Hauswirtschaft	Ortsanwesende Bevölkerung							
								darunter befinden sich			Religion:				
								über- haupt	männ- liche Per- sonen	andere Mili- tär- per- sonen	Evangelische				
											über- haupt	deutsch	pol- nisch	eine andere Sprache	sonstige
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<b>Nach: 6. Kreis Gornitz.</b>															
<b>c) Stadtbezirke.</b>															
54	Kirchhütte . . . . .	556,2	8,26	9	1	27	—	151	70	—	24	24	—	—	—
55	Amberg . . . . .	1 183,2	1,17	1	—	2	—	4	3	—	4	4	—	—	—
56	Behle f. . . . .	5 641,2	4,98	35	5	93	6	537	250	—	301	301	—	—	—
57	Belfin . . . . .	381,2	6,86	6	—	13	—	90	50	—	37	37	—	—	—
58	Bismarckshöhe . . . . .	926,2	4,21	10	1	34	—	213	97	—	21	21	—	—	—
59	Brick . . . . .	606,7	13,53	13	—	31	1	173	84	—	7	7	—	—	—
60	Chakowo . . . . .	1 450,2	16,24	18	1	62	1	351	167	—	39	39	—	—	—
61	Dembe . . . . .	784,2	15,33	23	—	48	1	252	117	—	92	92	—	—	—
62	Frederichsdorf . . . . .	300,2	7,22	9	—	26	—	163	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
63	Gembitz . . . . .	1 310,2	3,85	46	—	67	4	354	161	—	120	120	—	—	—
64	Hammer, Kr. Gornitz . . . . .	1 417,7	6,92	12	2	35	1	198	95	1	104	104	—	—	—
65	Hollweg, Oberförsterei . . . . .	2 775,2	1,10	2	1	2	—	12	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
66	Kruszewo . . . . .	1 348,2	8,40	21	1	57	—	323	152	—	9	9	—	—	—
67	Krusch . . . . .	8 032,2	1,91	17	1	36	2	179	77	—	54	54	—	—	—
68	Leunischmühle f. . . . .	204,2	8,22	2	1	5	—	42	21	—	26	26	—	—	—
69	Lubasz . . . . .	2 189,2	8,41	29	1	85	—	521	245	—	11	11	—	—	—
70	Sagen . . . . .	464,2	12,16	12	1	28	2	158	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
71	Sarben . . . . .	1 427,2	4,34	15	1	37	—	244	119	—	151	151	—	—	—
72	Schönlanke, Amt f. . . . .	163,2	11,74	5	—	8	—	56	32	—	31	31	—	—	—
73	Schönlanke, Oberförst. f. . . . .	7 416,7	2,46	12	1	13	—	82	40	—	71	71	—	—	—
74	Slawno . . . . .	1 835,2	9,05	15	2	55	1	354	172	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	Smieszkowo . . . . .	633,2	10,74	10	1	26	1	167	78	—	11	11	—	—	—
<b>7. Kreis Pilschne.</b>															
<b>a) Städte.</b>															
1	Pilschne . . . . .	1 014,2	17,74	405	33	893	112	4 407	2 231	1	2 544	2 543	—	—	1
<b>b) Landgemeinden.</b>															
2	Altforge . . . . .	871,2	2,20	53	—	79	13	338	166	—	317	317	—	—	—
3	Bickelbude . . . . .	1 134,2	6,22	58	—	68	6	366	180	—	356	356	—	—	—
4	Biala . . . . .	536,2	1,47	58	—	93	2	479	237	—	5	5	—	—	—
5	Bronitz . . . . .	159,2	1,69	14	—	21	1	123	56	—	123	123	—	—	—
6	Dragefeld . . . . .	554,2	3,61	17	—	19	—	110	61	—	108	96	—	—	—
7	Dröps . . . . .	1 451,2	10,03	263	2	438	22	2 315	1 074	—	382	375	2	—	—
8	Ehrhardorf . . . . .	566,2	14,37	50	—	58	6	298	149	—	294	294	—	—	—
9	Einberg . . . . .	1 616,2	3,10	63	—	96	11	427	209	—	407	407	—	—	—
10	Einjahn . . . . .	615,2	6,29	47	—	61	3	265	123	—	243	243	—	—	—
11	Flörschen . . . . .	1 520,2	14,47	82	1	104	6	522	247	—	459	459	—	—	—
12	Glashütte . . . . .	1 086,7	8,64	81	—	100	6	508	235	—	461	461	—	—	—
13	Gornitz . . . . .	479,2	3,26	70	1	92	5	459	217	—	448	448	—	—	—
14	Groß Drensen . . . . .	2 555,2	3,66	123	1	183	11	879	409	—	861	861	—	—	—
15	Groß Kottow . . . . .	1 432,2	3,79	67	1	87	5	475	226	—	472	472	—	—	—
16	Groß Lubz . . . . .	620,2	11,97	73	—	80	4	454	216	—	443	443	—	—	—
17	Grünfied . . . . .	1 658,2	4,63	66	2	107	1	486	237	—	477	477	—	—	—
18	Gulzig . . . . .	1 122,2	14,09	129	—	168	8	897	411	—	21	21	—	—	—
19	Hansfelde . . . . .	1 360,2	4,88	49	1	58	3	304	150	—	294	294	—	—	—
20	Jentusch . . . . .	219,2	2,47	63	—	78	—	351	161	—	342	342	—	—	—

f) Zum Amtsgerichte Schneidemühl gehörig.

Anmerkungen zu Spalte 22, 23 u. 24: Davon sprechen deutsch: \*) 18; \*) 377; \*) 144.

## Nach: 6. Kreis Gornitz.

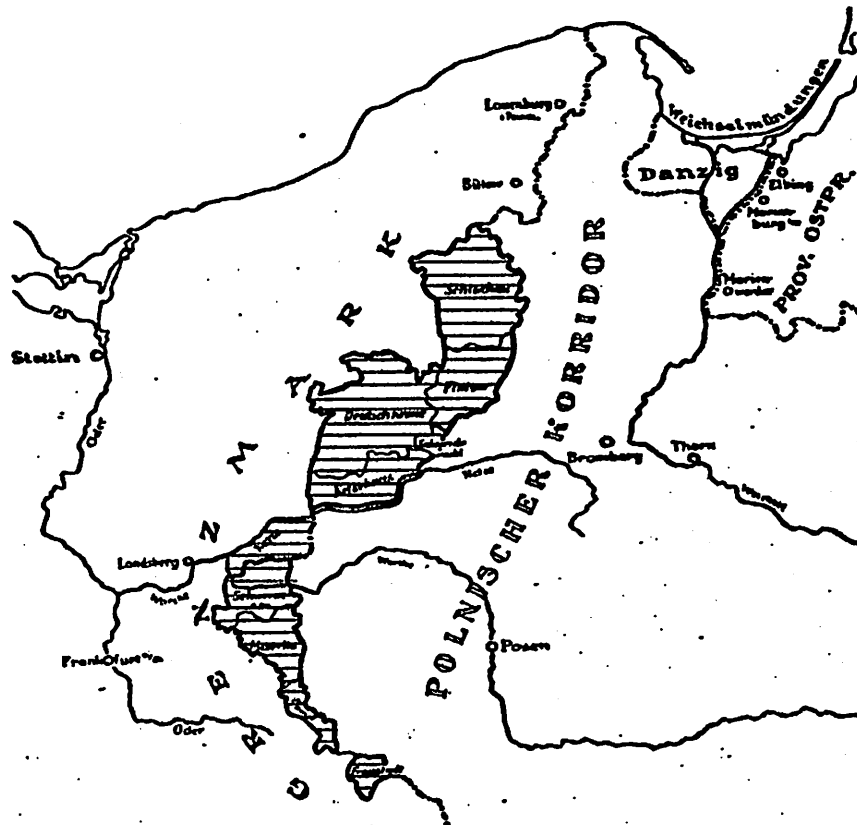
36. Pöhlert Siegel 1 u. 10, Charlottenhof 1 u. 8;  
 Kirchbänke: Karlsberg 1 u. 7, Leunisch 1 u. 7,  
 Spitz (H. G. u. H. R. Gornitz), Kr. R. P.  
 u. St. A. Gornitz, R. T. Gornitz II) 1 u. 8,  
 Papigshausen (H. G. Gornitz), Kr. R. P.  
 u. St. A. Gornitz, R. T. Gornitz II) 1 u. 6,  
 Madolin (R. T. Gornitz II) 1 u. 6, Kottow  
 (Kr. R. P. u. St. A. Gornitz, R. T. Gornitz II)

1 u. 4; Forstorte: Karlsberg 4 u. 75, Leunisch  
 (Kr. R. P. u. St. A. Gornitz, R. T. Gornitz II) 3 u. 48,  
 38. Kirchbänke: Karlsberg 1 u. 3,  
 39. Eichenhof 4 u. 32 — — — — —  
 40. Gornitz (St. A. Gornitz) 5 u. 111, Kottow  
 1 u. 11, Leunisch 1 u. 3,  
 41. Gornitz 6 u. 58, Kottow 1 u. 5, Leunisch 25  
 u. 164,  
 42. Kirchbänke: Karlsberg 1 u. 4, Kottow 3 u. 33,

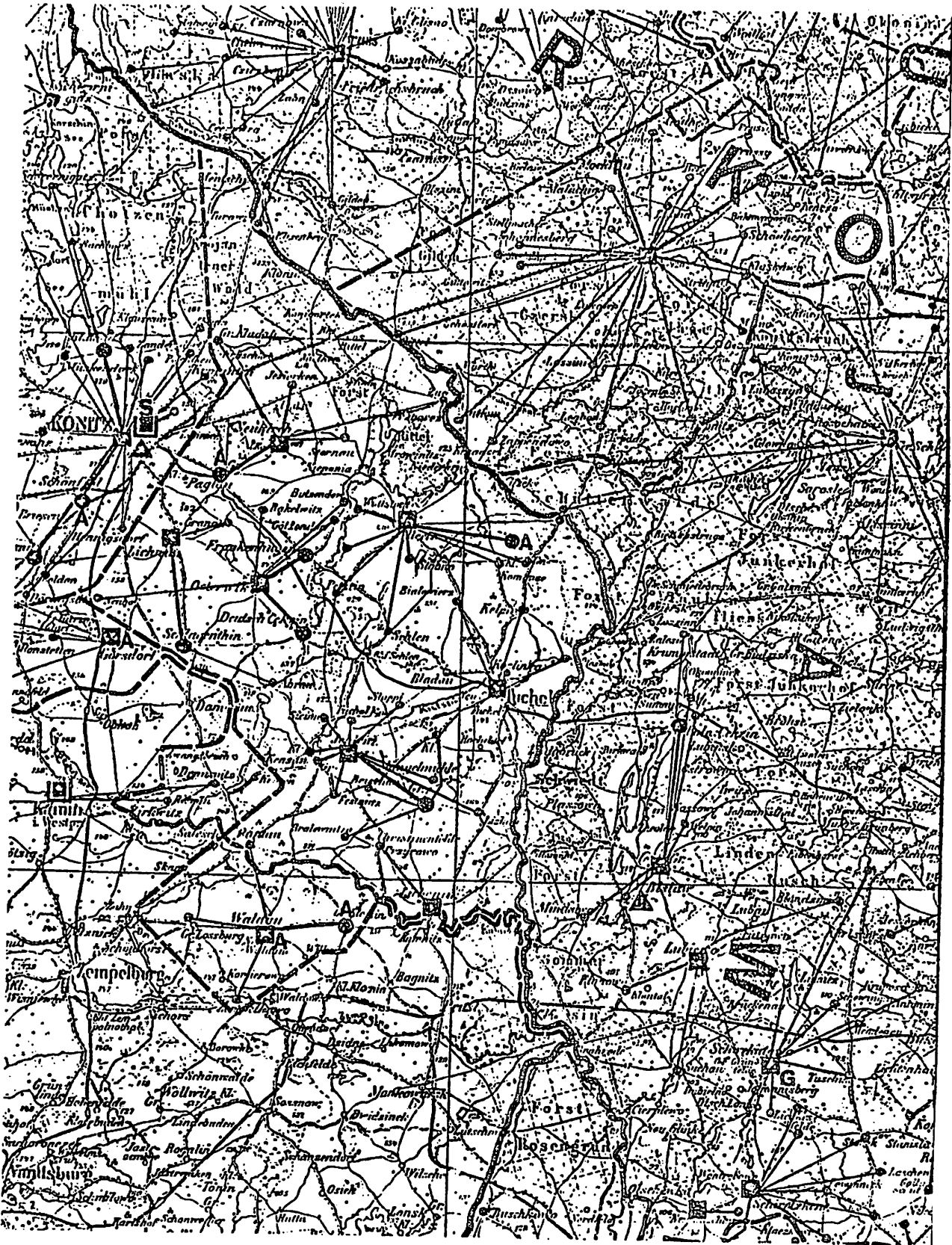
## Wohnplätze als Teile der Gemeindeeinheiten

Kottow 1 u. 8, Leunisch 1 u. 2,  
 43. Kirchbänke: Kottow 2 u. 8, Karlsberg 1 u. 8,  
 44. Kirchbänke: Kottow 1 u. 3, Karlsberg 2 u. 34, Siegel 1 u. 1,  
 45. Kirchbänke: Kottow 2 u. 17, Karlsberg  
 1 u. 3, Kottow 1 u. 3, Kottow 1 u. 3,  
 46. Kirchbänke: Kottow 1 u. 10,  
 47. Kirchbänke: Kottow 2 u. 75, Kottow 1 u. 18,  
 48. Kirchbänke: Kottow 3 u. 47, Kottow 11 u. 18











# CHART

## FORMER PROVINCE OR STATE

Anhalt . . . . .  
 Baden . . . . .  
 Bayern (Bavaria) . . . . .  
 Brandenburg . . . . .  
 Braunschweig (Brunswick) . . . . .  
 Elsass-Lothringen (Alsace-Lorraine).  
 Hannover . . . . .  
 Hessen . . . . .  
 Hessen Nassau . . . . .  
 Hohenzollern . . . . .  
 Lippe-Detmold . . . . .  
 Mecklenburg . . . . .  
 Oldenburg . . . . .  
 Ostpreussen (East Prussia) . . . . .  
 Pommern (Pomerania) . . . . .  
 Posen . . . . .  
 Pfalz (Palatine) . . . . .  
 Rheinland . . . . .  
 Sachsen, Province (Saxony) . . . . .  
 Sachsen, Kingdom (Saxony) . . . . .  
 Schaumburg-Lippe . . . . .  
 Schlesien (Silesia) . . . . .  
 Schleswig-Holstein . . . . .  
 Thüringen . . . . .  
 Waldeck . . . . .  
 Westpreussen (West Prussia) . . . . .  
 Westfalen (Westfalia) . . . . .  
 Württemberg . . . . .

## PRESENT COUNTRY OR COUNTRIES

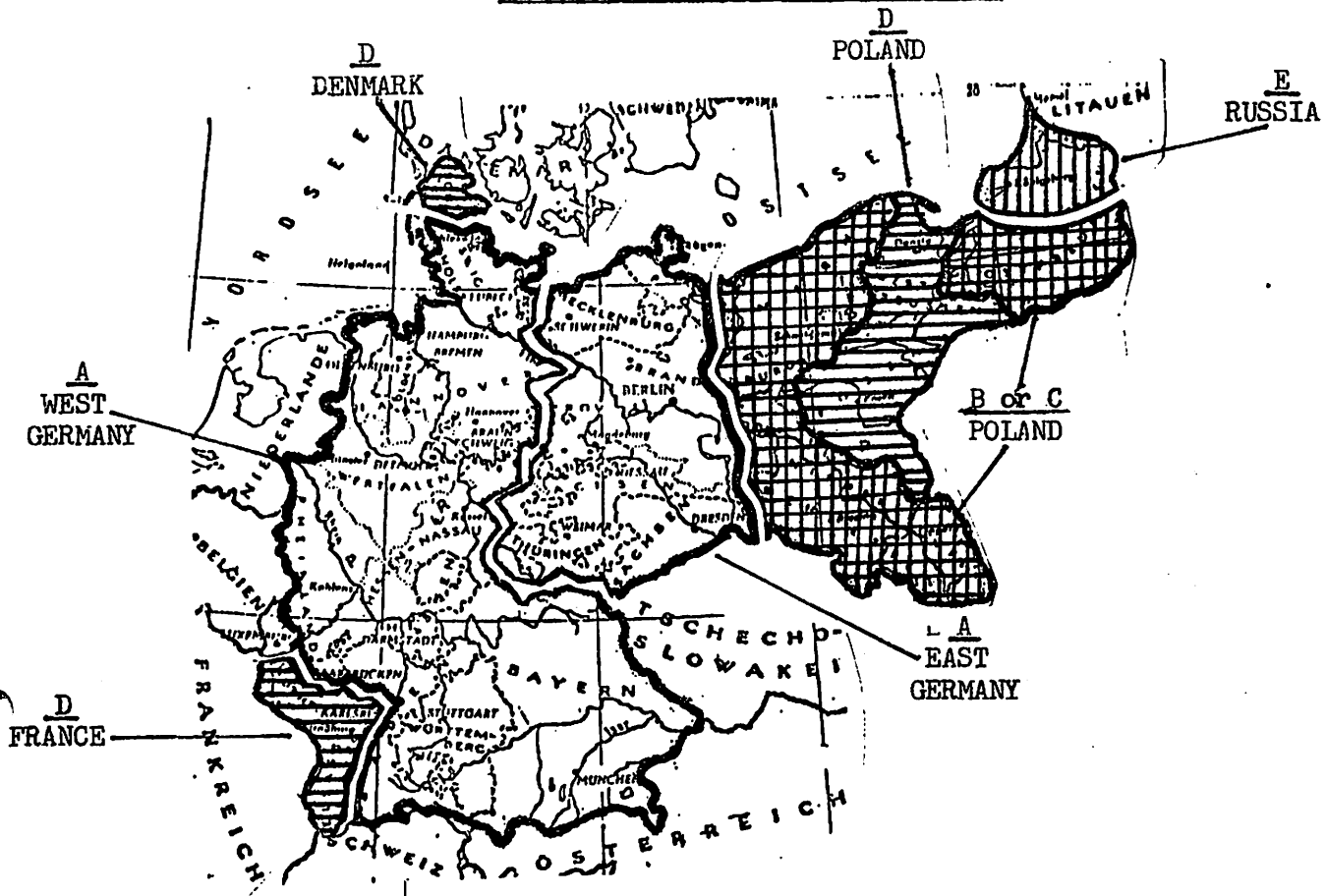
East Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 East Germany & Poland . . . . .  
 East & West Germany . . . . .  
 France . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 East Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 Poland & Russia . . . . .  
 East Germany & Poland . . . . .  
 Poland . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 East Germany . . . . .  
 East Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 Poland . . . . .  
 West Germany & Denmark . . . . .  
 East & West Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 Poland . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .  
 West Germany . . . . .





## GAZETTEERS

A  
 A  
 A  
 A, B or C + F  
 A  
 D  
 A  
 A  
 A  
 A  
 A  
 A  
 A  
 E, B or C + F  
 A, B or C + F  
 D, B or C + F  
 A  
 A  
 A  
 A  
 A  
 B or C + F  
 A or D  
 A  
 A  
 D, B or C + F  
 A  
 A



MAP OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE IN 1871



- A  Area covered by the gazetteer: Müllers Grosses Deutsches Ortsbuch, Part 1.
- B or C  Areas covered by the gazetteers: Müllers Grosses Deutsches Ortsbuch, Part 2; and Deutsche Ostgebiete unter Fremder Verwaltung Ortsnamenverzeichnis, Volume 2.
- D  Areas covered by the gazetteer: Deutsch-Fremdsprachiges Ortsnamen Verzeichnis, Volumes 1-3.
- E  Area covered by the gazetteer: Gazetteer USSR, Volumes 1-7.



## THREE ISLANDS, TWO ISABELLA'S, ONE HISTORY

by

Harry Coward

*The following story is an example of how genealogy can draw a person into unusual avenues of research and personal adventures into history.*

*Though my research on this subject is not yet complete, I would like to share the following story with fellow genealogists. My reason for probing into this story came as a result of a search for a relative of an ancestor who was the wife of one of the characters in the story.*

The first Island is the Isle of Man where early in 1660's at Milltown a man by the name of William Christian was involved in revolutionary actions that ended with his execution and the flight of his family to the mainland. Once on the mainland the family quickly became established and in possession of a large farm "Moorland Close" in Cumberland, where the family remained until history and time took its toll of most of them.

In September 1750, one of the descendants, John Christian, 1719-1767, married his cousin Jane Curwen, of the very wealthy Curwen family who had been very large land owners since the time of the conquest. John and Jane Christian had ten children, six daughters and four sons. One of the sons, John, also married his cousin Isabella Curwen in 1782. Isabella was an only child and therefore her father's heir, inheriting the considerable property that had been in the family for some seven centuries.

With Isabella being the last of the line, it was to be expected, that her husband John would assume the name Curwen along with the family titles. As John Christian Curwen he served as an M.P. for many years. During the year 1782 John C. Curwen purchased a large island in the middle of Windermere Lake. This, our second island, he named Belle Isle after his beautiful Isabella. Proof of the beauty of Isabella remains to this day in a large portrait of her painted by the famous artist George Romney, which still hangs in the large house on Belle Isle which John had built for her.

Meanwhile a couple of their cousins, Edward and Fletcher Christian were also making their way in the world and would, a few years hence, be leaving their names on the pages of history. Edward who was married to a relative of mine, was to study law and become quite prominent though never great. Perhaps his greatest claim to fame was his efforts and appeals made on his beloved brother's behalf. Fletcher, on the other hand, was to follow the natural calling of his island kin and join the Royal Navy serving aboard H.M.S. Cambridge at the battle of Gibraltar as a boy seaman aged 18. He became a midshipman at age 21. On the same



ship was another man who would also play a part in this story. He was Lieutenant William Bligh aged 28. These two men of the sea would sail together again on two further voyages, the last of which would become one of the greatest adventure stories of all time.

This adventure started in 1786 when the British Admiralty purchased for £1950 a 220 ton 90 foot sailing ship which they refit at a cost of £4450 and renamed H.M.S. Bounty. The Bounty sailed from Spithead in 1787 bound for Tahiti on a mission to obtain Breadfruit plants to be transplanted in the West Indies as a means of providing a cheap food for the slave labourers working there. With her figurehead, a woman dressed in full riding habit, Lieutenant William Bligh in command, Fletcher Christian as master's mate and a crew of 44 men the Bounty sailed on a voyage of ten months for Tahiti where our story unfolds.

For the benefit of genealogists I list the names of the Bounty's crew as far as I have been able to trace them.

John Fryer - Sailing master  
David Nelson - Botanist  
William Brown - Gardener (to care for the plants)  
Thomas Huggan - Ship surgeon  
Lawrence Lebogue - Sailmaker  
William Purcell - Ships carpenter  
James Morrison - Bosans mate  
? Elphinstone - Second mate  
? Peckover - Gunner  
? Samuel - Ships Clerk  
Joseph Coleman - Announcer  
Thomas McIntosh - Carpenter-seaman  
Charles Norman - Carpenter-seaman  
Isaac Martin - Seaman (An American seaman)  
? Hallet - Midshipman  
Thomas Burkett - Seaman  
Michael Byrne - Fiddler  
Thomas Ledward - Seaman  
Robert Tinkler - Ships boy  
Peter Heywood - Midshipman  
Edward Young - Midshipman  
John Mills - Seaman  
Matthew Quintal - Seaman  
William McCoy - Seaman  
John Adams - Seaman  
John Williams - Seaman  
John Millward - Seaman  
Tom McIntosh - Seaman  
William Muspratt - Seaman  
Tom Ellison - Seaman  
? Stewart - Seaman  
Charles Churchill - Seaman  
? Bacchus - Seaman  
John Valentine - Seaman (died on outward passage)



A brief portrait of Lieutenant William Bligh: born 9 September, 1754 and died in London 7 December, 1817, the son of a Cornish Inspector of Customs, went to sea at 16 as a midshipman, by age 21 had served on 3 men-o-war. In July 1771 he sailed with Captain Cook on Cook's third voyage to the Pacific aboard the H.M.S. Resolution.

At age 21 Bligh passed with honours his Officer's Exams. He married at Douglas, Isle of Man, one Elizabeth Betham who was to bear him five daughters but no sons. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant for gallantry at the Battle of Doggerbank against the Dutch. He later served with Lord Howe at the Battle of Gibraltar in 1782. As a result of the war coming to an end, Lieutenant Bligh was laid-off from 1782 to 1787 when he took command of the H.M.S. Bounty.

The Bounty mutiny followed and Bligh's miraculous feat of seamanship, sailing some 3,618 miles in 41 days aboard a 23 foot open boat without charts or other forms of navigational aids was recognized.

Bligh was accompanied by 18 loyal men who all survived this terrible voyage. Bligh returned to England and later served with Lord Nelson at the Battle of Copenhagen in 1801 receiving once again, awards for gallantry.

In 1805 at the age of 51 he was appointed Governor of New South Wales where he was to experience yet another mutiny. He returned again to England in 1811 with the rank of Rear Admiral and later Vice Admiral.

The reasons for the mutiny are now history and still open to debate depending where the sympathies of an individual may lie.

On the 28 April, 1789, at a point between the islands of Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga in the South Pacific, Fletcher Christian accompanied by a number of his shipmates forcibly took control of H.M.S. Bounty and forced Lieutenant Bligh and 18 men loyal to him, to leave the Bounty and board a small ships boat which was but 23 feet long and designed for only 10 men. In this 23 foot boat 19 men would complete a fantastic voyage of 3,618 miles to Timour. They suffered the most terrible conditions of discomfort: cold storms, hunger, and the horrors of the sea. However, thanks to the skill and seamanship of Lieutenant Bligh all 19 men survived the voyage.

Meanwhile on the Bounty, under the command of Fletcher Christian, a course was set for Tahiti, where 16 of the 25 men aboard would be put ashore. Of these 16, two were murdered and the remaining 14 were picked up by the H.M.S. Pandora and imprisoned in a cage on the Pandora's deck which came to be known as Pandora's box. The H.M.S. Pandora was wrecked on the Great Barrier Reef and four of the unfortunate prisoners were drowned. Of the ten survivors who were returned to England four were acquitted, six were found guilty and sentenced to hang. Three were later hung from the yardarm of the H.M.S. Brunswick and the other three later received pardons.



Before the Pandora reached Tahiti, Fletcher Christian and 8 mutineers, McCoy, Martin, Mills, Brown, Quintal, Williams, Adams, and Young, as well as 12 Tahitian women and 6 Tahitian men sailed from Tahiti 15 January 1790 and arrived at our third island, Pitcairn, 23 January 1790, where the Bounty was scuttled to block the only harbour permitting access to the island.

The land on Pitcairn was divided into nine sections, one for each of the nine white men and nothing for the Tahitians. This was one cause of the trouble that followed. Each of the white men had a woman but the 6 Tahitian men had but three women between them. This also contributed to the trouble. The following shows the men and the names of the women they had:

Fletcher Christian - Miamiti (he called her Isabella) our second Isabella

Edward Young - Taura	<u>Tahitians:</u> Minari - Moetua
John Adams - Balhardi	Telahiti - Timofanaeu
John Mills - Prudence	Torara - Toofaite (Nancy)
William McCoy - Mary	Nihan - none
Matthew Quintal - Sarah	Hu - none
John Williams - Fasta-Nuti	Norua - none
Isaac Martin - Susannah	
William Brown - Jenny	

A short time after the mutineers settled on Pitcairn Island, the wives of Williams and Adams died. It was not long before these two started to eye the women of the native men. Williams took Nancy, and Adams took Timofanaeu. This was the last straw that sent the Tahitian men on a rampage of slaughter. When it was all over Young, McCoy, Quintal, Adams, (Christian?) were the only men that survived. Four men and ten women were left and it was now April 1794.

Quintal and McCoy had made a still and their drunken orgies and terrorizing of the women eventually drove the women to barricade themselves and their children from the reach of the men. This turmoil continued for some time. In 1795 McCoy committed suicide. Some time later Quintal went mad and acted like a wild animal. As a result he was eventually murdered by Young and Adams. They also destroyed the still and banned liquor from the island forever.

Young died of natural causes in 1805 leaving Adams the lone surviving mutineer to greet Captain Mayhew Folger of the American whaling ship Topaz when she laid-to off Pitcairn on 6 February 1808, almost nineteen years after the mutiny.

Following the court martial in England, Edward Christian briefly returns to the story, when he published a book "Proceedings of Court Martial at Portsmouth" in which he charged that the cruelty of Lieutenant Bligh was the real cause of the mutiny and that his brother Fletcher was the innocent victim. The book caused a great deal of controversy in England with the result that it split public opinion into two camps. Though nothing was ever achieved, it gave



birth to many legends and stories.

One of the legends states that Fletcher Christian somehow managed to leave Pitcairn with the gold ducats taken from the Bounty and was able to obtain passage to England. Another legend is the documented claim that he was seen on a London street by Peter Heywood, one of the pardoned crew members of the Bounty. When Christian was approached by Heywood, he fled, and was not seen again. Yet one other is that he reached Belle Isle where he was hidden by his cousins, John and Isabella for some time, before a passage to America was secured. Fletcher sailed to America and settled in the new world.

Among the diaries of the Curwen family at Belle Isle there are hints (but no conclusive proof) that he was there. Local legend firmly believes in his having returned. Still another legend and the time fits, was that Edward mortgaged Mother Christians farm "Moorland Close" to raise money for Fletcher's passage to America.

To dispute the above legends there is only the sketchy story of the lone surviving mutineer John Adams when he was interrogated in 1814 by the officers of the H.M.S. Briton and the H.M.S. Tagus. The Tahitian woman Jenny was interrogated at Tahiti in 1830.

Their corroborating testimony referred to the grisly practice of Tahitian women carrying around with them the severed heads of their white husbands. The testimony stated that there were five such heads. As there were still four white men surviving, then the head of Fletcher Christian had to be one of the five. All searches to date have failed to find any trace of where the original settlers were buried so no proof can be found there. Here is one other curious fact. William and Dorothy Wordsworth (the poets) were great friends of John and Isabella Curwen and of Edward and Fletcher Christian. Dorothy's journal bears several references to the matters concerning the Bounty mutiny. But, the section of the journal that covers the period when Fletcher would have had to be at Belle Isle, bears absolutely no reference whatsoever to the whole affair.

Perhaps because of the spirit of adventure, or perhaps because I prefer it that way, I believe that Fletcher Christian did reach Belle Isle and did not die on Pitcairn.

Meanwhile back on the lonely island in the south Pacific, life went on and the population increased reaching a high of 220 and dropping to the present day population of 86. Of these 86, 32 are Christians, and 23 are Youngs. The names Christian, Young, and McCoy still survive on Pitcairn but the McCoy name will end this generation with the death of Violet McCoy. On Norfolk Island where some of the Islanders went in 1831 the names of Adams, Quintal, and Mills still exist.

The following is a sketch pedigree of the descendants of Fletcher Christian, as compiled to date by my research. (See pedigree chart page ).



For a moment we will return to Belle Isle and the present owner Lieutenant Commander Edward Stanley Chance Curwen, R.N. who at this time, is the last of the line. Unless he has children, the property of the Curwen's, including Belle Isle, where Mary, Queen of Scots once found refuge, will pass out of an unbroken blood line after almost 900 years. Yet I believe that bonefide claimants still live without knowledge of their birthright, on a lonely little island way down in the South Pacific.

Present day people of Pitcairn at least have received education in New Zealand and are intellectually equipped to pursue their lives anywhere they wish. Not the least of these is 21 year old Brenda Christian, Fletchers great-great-great-great granddaughter who was educated in New Zealand and returned to Pitcairn. She is engaged to a member of the Royal Air Force who was stationed at Pitcairn. He was there to observe the atomic tests off Tahiti, set by the French, in 1970.

Brenda's fiance is from Wales. Should they marry and return to Wales, Brenda will be within sight of the first of our islands, the Isle of Man where it all began some 375 years ago. She will be within one hundred miles of our second island, Belle Isle, to which she could very possibly have the strongest claim of inheritance.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### QUERIES

BOURGET Richard L. Fortin, 83 Youville Street, Apt. #2, Manchester,  
BURGESS New Hampshire, 03102, U.S.A. is attempting to find out when and where his grandfather Edouard Theophile Bourget died in Canada. He was born on 20 August, 1870 in Coaticook, Quebec, son of Pierre Alfred Bourget and Marie Eleanore Roy, and was baptized at St. Thomas D'Aquin in Compton on 14 Sept. 1870. He emigrated with his family to the U.S.A. ca. 1885-1887 and settled in Lowell or Lawrence Massachusetts where he married Louisa Paradis on 7 Nov. 1892 in Lowell. Ca. 1911-1912 he returned to Canada and settled at Meota, Sask., with his brothers Peter, Alfred and Augustus. He joined the Canadian Army and served in Europe in World War I. In 1919 he has discharged and visited the U.S.A., returning to Canada where he again became a Canadian citizen and was never heard from again. My mother recalls that he spent the summer months at Meota and the winter months in Regina. Any information would be appreciated.

- - - -

VIZINA Andre Vesina, 202 Avenue Gouin, Apt. 2, Amos Abitibi,  
GRENIER Quebec J9T 1B1 is working on the genealogy of a large French-Canadian family of the name Vesina, and would like to hear from anyone who would know something of their past. He is also interested in the family of Grenier.

\* \* \* \* \*



1764 - (1794) Fletcher - MiMittie (Isabella)  
Christian

1789 Thursday - Sussanah 1773 Charles - Sarah Mary Edward  
October Tiopite (formerly 2nd Huffer Sally McCoy  
wife of mutineer Young)

1807 1808 1809 1810 1811 1812 1815  
Charles Joseph Polly Peggy Mary Thursday Mary Charles Fletcher Mary Margaret Isaac Mariah Edward  
October II Young

Albert Elias Agnes Alphonso Julie Haywood Daniel Francis William Harriet Sadley Charles -  
Edgar - Carol

1874  
Fred -

1896 1900 1915 1908  
John Fran - Dobrey Warren - Millie  
Young

1936  
Tom Betty  
Christian - Christian

1954  
Ruth Brenda Steven

1970  
Jacqueline



950 Garnet St.,  
Regina, Saskatchewan,  
February 16, 1975

Mr. Dirk Hoogeveen, President,  
Saskatchewan Genealogical Society,  
974 McNiven Avenue,  
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Mr. Hoogeveen:

I have examined the records of your Society for the year ended December 31, 1975. All explanations and information requested by me have been obtained.


Membership in your Society now stands at 197. In addition, 13 new members have taken out membership effective January 1, 1976.

The accompanying Statement of Receipts and Disbursements is drawn up so as to show the financial results of your activities over the past year according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of your Society. There were no disbursements recorded during the month of December. Any expenses incurred during December and not paid are therefore not reflected in the disbursements for the year.

Since your accounts are maintained on a cash basis the accompanying Statement of Assets and Liabilities do not show any accrued asset or liabilities. The item "Deferred Credits", representing 1976 memberships paid during 1975, arises from receipt of cash and is, therefore, not an accrual.

Cash in Bank has been verified as at December 22, 1975. No receipts were issued nor cheques cashed after that date.

I wish to draw your attention to a cheque in the amount of \$16.10 issued in June of 1974 and remaining outstanding. This is the only cheque outstanding as at December 22, 1975 according to your records. The cash in Bank figure shown on both Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and Statement of Assets and Liabilities reflects the amount of this outstanding cheque.

  
L. G. Emery,  
Auditor.



SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

As at December 31, 1975

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	\$ 787.21
--------------	-----------

LIABILITIES

Deferred Credits	\$ 150.00
------------------	-----------

Surplus	637.21
	<u>\$ 787.21</u>



# SASKATCHEWAN GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For the Year Ended December 31, 1975

### RECEIPTS

#### Membership Fees:

1975	\$ 1,174.25	
1976	<u>150.00</u>	\$ 1,324.25
Sale of Bulletins		510.50
Sale of Genealogical Forms		204.31
Donations		3.00
Silver Collections		3.75
Province of Saskatchewan:		
Cemetery Project	\$ 350.00	
Family Tree Instruction Course	<u>155.00</u>	505.00
Repayment of Advance to Saskatoon Branch		100.00
Miscellaneous		.36
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		\$ 2,651.17
Cash in Bank January 1, 1975		<u>727.37</u>
		<hr/>
		\$ 3,378.54

### DISBURSEMENTS

#### Bulletins and Newsletters:

Duplicating Services	\$ 855.46	
Postage	144.07	
Personal Services	92.75	
Supplies and Equipment	73.36	
Copyright Fees	15.57	
Long Distance Telephone Tolls	<u>5.21</u>	\$ 1,186.42
Library:		
Supplies	\$ 55.39	
Books, Periodicals etc.	49.16	
Personal Services	7.50	
Postage	<u>3.64</u>	115.69
Cemetery Project:		
Supplies	\$ 156.42	
Postage	28.56	
Travel Expense	<u>28.00</u>	212.98



DISBURSEMENTS (cent.)

**Exhibition Project:**

Brochures	\$ 208.97	
Space Rental	75.00	
Postage	44.79	
Personal Services	29.50	
Customs Duties	16.59	
Duplicating Services	12.23	
Business Meeting Rental	10.00	
Miscellaneous Supplies	<u>46.89</u>	\$ 443.97

**Administration:**

Office Supplies	\$ 44.83	
Postage	57.92	
Travel Expense	27.00	
Audit	25.00	
Long Distance Telephone Tells	5.34	
Post Office Box Rental	10.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>2.43</u>	172.52

**Miscellaneous:**

Seminar-Travel Expense of Guest Speaker	\$ 221.00	
Genealogical Forms	120.00	
Instructional Class Expense	18.75	
Advance to Saskatoon Branch	<u>100.00</u>	459.75

**Total Disbursements**

\$ 2,591.33

Cash in Bank December 31, 1975

787.21

\$ 3,378.54







