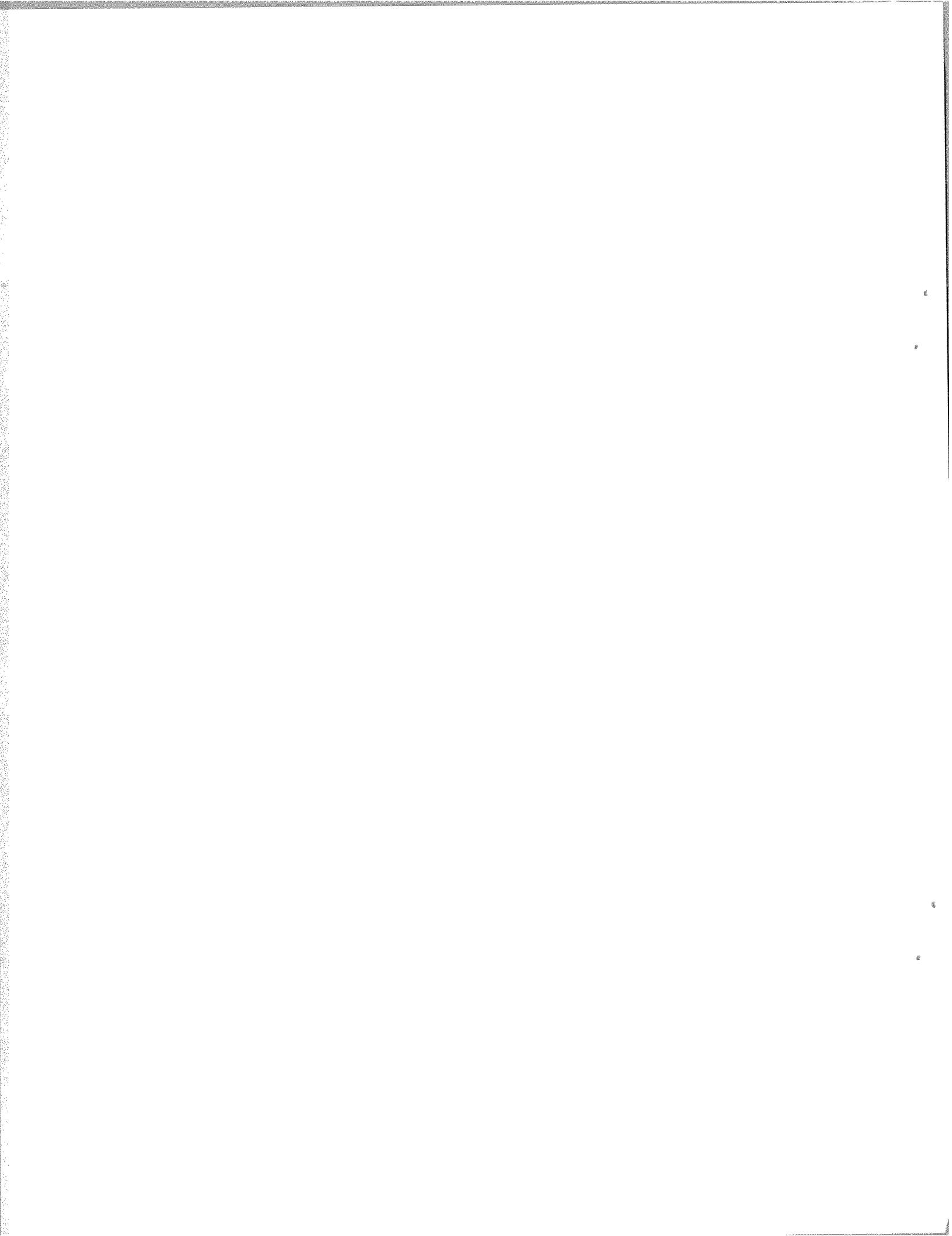


generations

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

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Volume 4

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COVER: When the Icelandic settlers first arrived in Winnipeg to build a permanent settlement, they occupied the Hudson Bay Flats, near the present-day East Yard of the Canadian National Railway. This small "ghetto" was dubbed "Shantytown" by the residents of Winnipeg. Hudson Bay House, illustrated on the cover, now stands where the Icelanders began their journey as citizens of Winnipeg.

generations is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R4. The Editor invites members of the society and from anyone else with a serious interest in genealogy to submit articles and news items of interest. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins and addressed to: The Editor, generations.

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in the next issue of generations.

EDITOR'S REMARKS

The journal is out again, with not much thanks to the membership of MGS being due. As usual, despite all pleas and calls for help, a small and dedicated group of members have produced this journal.

Yet the complaints come in. "Where's my journal?", "Why don't you guys do something for a change?", "I pay for my journal and it's always late!" Well, I have news for the membership -- your dues are not a subscription fee for a commercial magazine, they are dues to belong to a society. Along with the rights and privelages of membership are also duties and responsibilities. One of those responsibilities is the production of this journal.

The fact of the matter is that those dedicated members who, each issue, turn out the journal are fed up with doing the work themselves. Unless the membership of this society gets off its proverbial ass and stops taking the journal for granted, in the future there may not be a generations.

Stefan Jonasson,
Editor.



GENEALOGICAL SOURCES IN POLAND

compiled by Eric Jonasson

Poland has suffered a turbulent history. Once a great European power, it became so weakened by its internal politics and policies that it was eventually swallowed up by its more powerful neighbours. Re-emerging at the end of the First World War after having served as a battlefield between Germany and Russia, it was again dismembered during the Second World War. At the close of that conflict, the Poland we recognize today was finally established. This period of war, division and repetitive changing of national boundaries has had a profound effect on the genealogical records which were created and preserved, causing considerable problems for the present day genealogist.

Poland began to figure in European history towards the close of the 10th century when its king, Mieszko (962-992) led the Poles into Christianity. His son, Boleslav I (992-1025), further strengthened the church and considerably expanded Polish dominions until, at his death, Poland extended beyond the Carpathian Mountains and the Oder and Dniester rivers.

During the 11th century, various parts of the kingdom were seized by the Danes, the Hungarians and the Russians. The territorial decline of Poland was further accelerated by the death of Boleslav III (1102-1138) at which time the kingdom was divided among his sons. With the Mongol invasion of 1240-41, Poland disintegrated into a number of independent principalities. During this period of disunity, the Teutonic Knights subjected the Prussians on the Baltic coast and German colonists began to occupy parts of Poland.

Poland was finally reunited under Ladislas I Lokietek (1260-1333) of the Piast dynasty, who was crowned king of Poland in 1320. Defeats were inflicted on the Teutonic Knights and important administrative, judicial and legislative reforms were inaugurated. The power of the kingdom was greatly increased under his son, Casimir III (1333-1370).

Following the death of Casimir, a period of dynastic uncertainty prevailed for a number of years. Finally, in 1386, Jadwiga, a grand-daughter of Casimir, married Jagello, Grand Duke of Lithuania (1350-1434) who ascended the Polish throne as Ladislas II Jagello, establishing Poland's second and last dynasty, the Jagellon. Ladislas introduced Christianity to Lithuania, until then a pagan country. In 1410, Polish and Lithuanian armies won a decisive victory at Tannenberg over the Teutonic Knights and thereby raised Poland to a leading position among European nations.

Under the Jagellon dynasty, Poland attained its greatest heights of power, prosperity and cultural achievement. In 1569, Sigismund II Augustus (1520-72) united Poland and Lithuania into one country, known as the Lublin Union. However, upon his death, the Jagellon dynasty ended and the decline of the kingdom began.

In 1572, the Polish nobility successfully concluded a campaign for complete control of the kingdom. A policy of elected kings was established with the power of election vested in the Sejm (the parliament of Poland, founded in 1467). Among other things, the constitution adopted by the nobles provided for "liberum veto" whereby any individual member of the Sejm could veto or postpone any proposal placed before the parliamentary assembly. This legislative weakness would prove disasterous in the future.

The two centuries following these developments are ones of decline and decay for Poland. Successive wars with neighbouring states led to the loss of important territories. Political corruption among the Polish nobility assisted the internal disintegration of the kingdom, and the placement of foreigners on the Polish throne only served to accelerate the decline. As well, early in the 18th century, Russia opened a systematic offensive against declining Poland and through intrigue and bribery gradually reduced the kingdom to impotence.

In 1764, Russian troops entered Poland and forced the enthronement of Stanislas II Augustus, a paramour of Catherine II of Russia. At this, Austria and Prussia, fearful of a European conflict and covetous of Polish territory themselves, proposed a three way partition of Poland between themselves and Russia. The Russians agreed and the first partition took place in 1772, with Poland losing about one-quarter of its territories. The Sejm began making changes in the political and educational systems in the kingdom, culminating in 1791 with the adoption of a new constitution which established a hereditary monarchy. Disgruntled nobles, fearing for their waning power, formed an alliance with the Russians and launched a civil war which eventually resulted in the seizure of Polish territory by Russia in 1792 and by Prussia in 1793. These takeovers were formally sanctioned by a treaty in 1793. The following year, the Poles embarked on a revolutionary war to recover their lost territories. After early victories, however, they were overwhelmed by the superior forces of Russia, Austria and Prussia and the final partitioning of the country was concluded by treaties in 1795 and 1796. Poland ceased to exist as a political entity.

In 1807, Napoleon, Emperor of France and sympathetic to the Polish people, established the Duchy of Warsaw from territory originally taken by Prussia in 1793 and 1795. Further territories were conceded to the Duchy by Austria two years later. After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, the Congress of Vienna abolished the Duchy and, in its place, established a "Kingdom of Poland" (known as the "Congress Kingdom") with the Russian czar as king. The Congress Kingdom was granted a liberal constitution in 1815, but revolution in 1830-31 resulted in its abolition. Other abortive insurrections occurred in 1846, 1848, 1861 and 1863.

Poland remained divided between Austria, Russia and Germany for more than 100 years after Napoleon's fall, although the Polish regions of Austria and Prussia received more liberal treatment than those of Russia. In 1917, after the fall of Russia, the Germans, who were then in complete control of Poland, established a regency council of the so-called Polish kingdom. Realizing that Germany's defeat was imminent, the regency council assumed complete control in 1918 and declared the Republic of Poland on 3 November, after which it resigned in favour of Jozef Pilsudski, a prominent political and military leader. Pilsudski was elected president of Poland in 1919. He would later head the military government in Poland from 1926 until 1935.

Poland received considerable territorial grants by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, but did not obtain their desired eastern boundary. The Polish government, after unsuccessful negotiations with Russia, declared war on that country in 1920. After the conflict, Poland received a major portion of its eastern territorial claims. In 1939, Poland was again the scene of conflict when Germany and Russia divided the country between themselves. This is commonly known as the "Fourth Partition". In 1945, when the country was re-established, its boundaries had changed dramatically, losing a large part of its eastern territory to Russia and acquiring portions of northern and eastern Germany. In 1947, a Communist government gained control and, since then, Poland has been tied more closely with Russia than with western Europe.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

Over the past 75 to 100 years, Poland has undergone considerable changes in both its national and internal boundaries. These changes can create difficulties for genealogists who are attempting to determine the appropriate internal district for an ancestor who lived in or left Poland at a particular point in time. The various maps included with this article should assist in making such a determination somewhat easier (1).

Boundaries have changed twice since the end of the Second World War. Prior to 1975, Poland was divided into provinces (*wojewodztwo*, sometimes anglicized as *vovoidships*) and counties (*powiats*), as well as cities, towns, urban settlements and rural communes. However, the boundaries of the counties have been in a state of constant change throughout this early period. Since the early 1950s, however, the number of provinces remained the same - at seventeen. As well, throughout this period, the five largest cities (Warszawa, Krakow, Lodz, Poznan, and Wroclaw) were also given the administrative status of provinces.

In 1975, a large re-organization of the administrative districts of Poland took place. The 392 *powiats* in existence at that time were abolished and the number of provinces increased from 22 (17 provinces, 5 cities) to 49. However, most references to records and archives still refer to the pre-1975 provincial boundaries rather than to the new system.

FINDING SPECIFIC TOWNS IN POLAND

Due to the changes of the past 200 years, cities and towns in Poland have gone through numerous name changes as they have been passed from Polish administration to German or Russian administration and back again. One example of the changes which have occurred and which the researcher must contend with is the city of Olecko (2). Founded in 1560 as Marggrabowa, the city passed to Prussia in 1795, to Russia in 1807 and finally was returned to Poland in 1921. During the period of foreign rule, the name was changed to Oletzko. Between the two world wars and since the Second World War, it has been known as Olecko. However, between 1938 and 1945, it was absorbed into Germany where it was known as Friedberg. As can easily be seen, in its 400 year history, Olecko has been known by four completely difference names.

Unfortunately, no one book has all the information necessary to trace the various boundary and name changes that Polish towns and cities have experienced. However, there are a number of gazeteers which, when used in conjunction with one another, can be used to document some of these changes and thereby help to reduce some of the problems of the genealogist. Some of the more widely used gazeteers are:

- * Spis Miejscowsci Polskiej Rzeczypospolite Ludowej (Gazeteer of Poland) - used to determine the present location, by county and province, of towns in Poland when the present Polish name of the town is known.
- * Deutsche Ostgebiete unter Fremder Verwaltung Ortsnamenverzeichnis - used to determine the names and locations of towns in parts of former German territories of Posen and West Prussia. Towns are listed first by their former German names, following which the present Polish names are given.
- * Mullers Grosses Deutsches Ortsbuch - used to determine the names and location of former German towns now under Polish and Soviet administration. Towns are listed by their former German names, followed by their Polish or Russian current names.

- * Deutsch-Fremdsprachiges Ortsnamen Verzeichnis - used to determine the present names and locations of towns in the former German territories of Posen and West Prussia. Towns are listed by their former German names, followed by their present Polish names.

Of course, there are other gazeteers which researchers may find equally as useful as those cited above. Assistance in locating additional gazeteers can generally be obtained from local Polish organizations and from larger local libraries.

SPECIAL REPOSITORIES IN POLAND (3)

Poland has more than 170 major historical archives in which are housed a multitude of diverse records useful to genealogical researchers. The Director General of State Archives (Naczelnia Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych, ul. Długa 6, skr. poczt. 1005, 00-950 Warszawa) is directly responsible for the central archives in Warsaw and for the provincial and district archives throughout Poland. A general directory of archives, entitled Archiwa państowowe Informator (Warszawa 1968) is also available to help researchers locate specific archives of interest.

Apparently, access for foreigners to conduct searches in any of the state archives requires the recommendation and approval of either the Polish Scientific Institute or the Director General of State Archives, and foreigners are restricted from using any post 1939 records unless special permission is granted. If researchers require professional assistance for researching genealogical problems, they may obtain the services of an attorney by contacting Zespol Adwokacki, nr. 40, ul. Hiberna 13, Warszawa. However, researchers are best advised to contact either the Embassy of Canada (Ulica Matejki 1/5, 00-481 Warszawa) or the Embassy of the United States (33 Al. Ujazdowskie, Warszawa) for further guidance before attempting to write directly to the repositories listed below.

CENTRAL ARCHIVES

There are, in fact, two central or national archives for Poland, each of which deals with a particular period in the country's history.

- * ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNE AKT DAWNYCH (Central Archives for Ancient Records), Długa 7, Warszawa. This archive contains the historic records of Poland for the period prior to 1918. The earliest records date from the 12th century and include the archival collections of local administrations (land courts, municipalities, etc.), the royal archives, maps and charts, as well as various family archives, to name but a few. During the Second World War, some of the collections in this archive were destroyed, notably most of the administrative archives from the 19th century. There is a published guide to the records housed in this archive entitled Przewodnik po zasobie staropolskim Archiwum, Archiwu dawnej Rzeczypospolitej, published under the direction of J. Karwasinska in 1958.

- * ARCHIWUM AKT NOWYCH (Central Archives for Modern Records), Al. Niepodleglosci 162, Warszawa. This archive contains the post-1918 records for Poland and is continually being added to. Unfortunately, during World War II, an estimated 80% of the documents for the period 1918-39 were destroyed. A guide to the collections entitled Archiwum Akt Nowych w Warszawie. Przewodnik po zasobie archiwalnym was published under the direction of M. Motas in 1973.



POLAND c. 1900

— INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES
 — LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
 - - - - "CONGRESS POLAND"
 - - - - POLAND TODAY

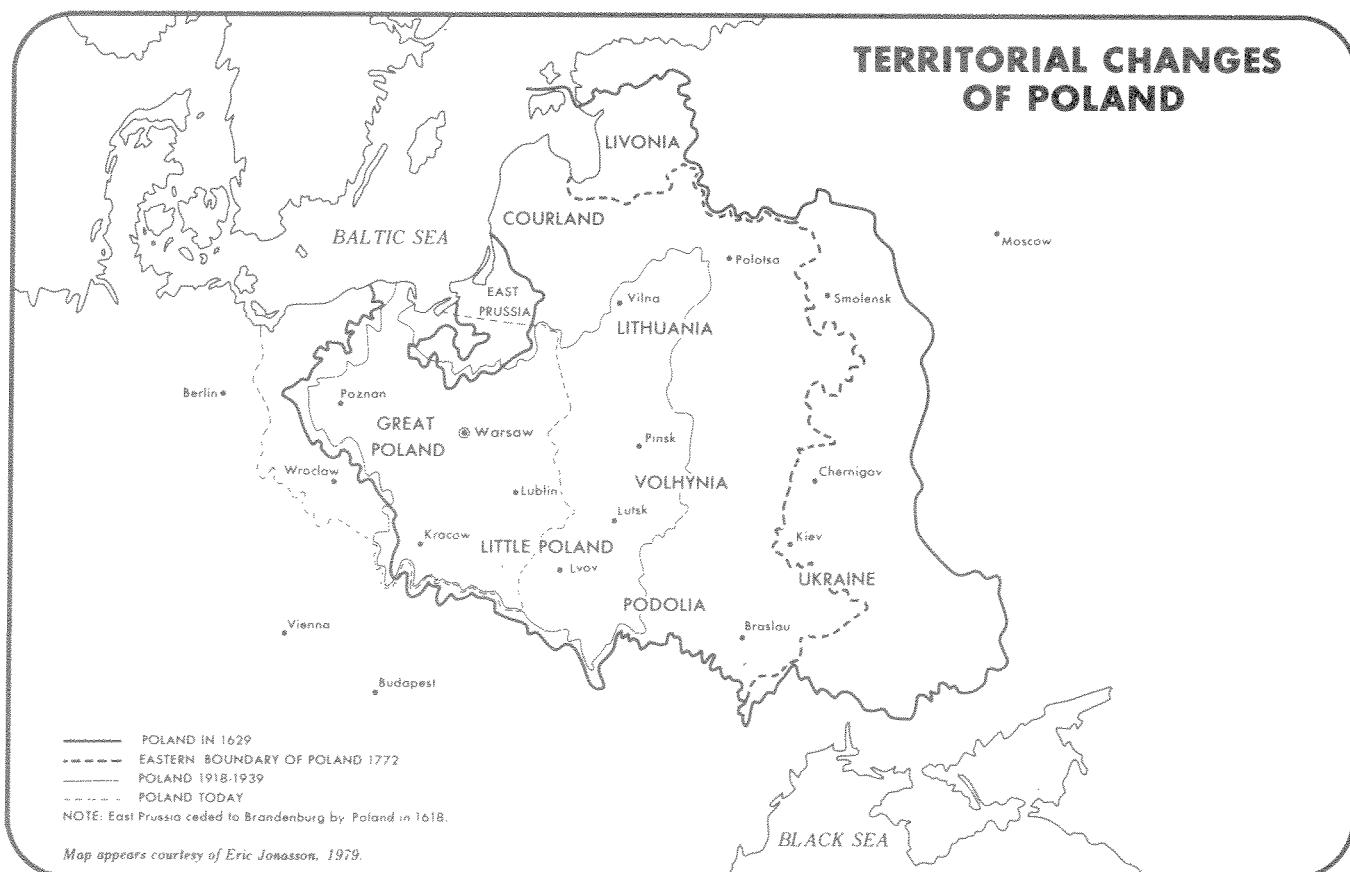
Map appears courtesy of Eric Jonasson, 1979.



POLAND 1918-39

— BOUNDARY OF POLAND 1939
 — ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
 - - - - POLAND TODAY

Map appears courtesy Eric Jonasson, 1979.



TERRITORIAL CHANGES OF POLAND

— POLAND IN 1629
 - - - - EASTERN BOUNDARY OF POLAND 1772
 - - - - POLAND 1918-1939
 - - - - POLAND TODAY

NOTE: East Prussia ceded to Brandenburg by Poland in 1618.

Map appears courtesy of Eric Jonasson, 1979.



PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES

Provincial archives possibly contain a greater number of the documents sought after by genealogists. The following list is based on the provincial divisions before the 1975 reorganization, however. Information on the archives of the new provinces should be obtained from the Director General of State Archives or the embassies.

- * Bialystock Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Białymstoku, Rynek Kościuszki 4, Białystok
- * Bydgoszcz Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Bydgoszczy, Dworcowa 65, Bydgoszcz
- * Gdansk Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Gdańsku, Waly Piastowskie 5, Gdańsk
- * Katowice Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Katowicach, Jagiellonska 25, Katowice
- * Kielce Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Kielcach, Rewolucji Październikowej 17, Kielce
- * Koszalin Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Koszalinie, Związku Walki Młodych 16, Koszalin
- * Krakow Province: Archiwum Panstwowe Miasta Krakowa i Województwa Krakowskiego, Kanonicza 1, Kraków
- * Lublin Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Lublinie, Trybunalska 13, Lublin
- * Lodz Province: Archiwum Panstwowe Miasta Łodzi i Województwa Łódzkiego, Plac Wolności 1, Łódź
- * Olsztyn Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Olsztynie, Zamkowa 2, Olsztyn
- * Opole Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Opolu, Zamkowa 2, Opole
- * Poznan Province: Archiwum Panstwowe Miasta Poznania i Województwa Poznańskiego, 23 Lutego 41/43, Poznań
- * Rzeszow Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Rzeszowie, Bożnicza 4, Rzeszów
- * Szczecin Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Szczecinie, sw. Wojciecha 10, Szczecin
- * Warszawa Province: Archiwum Panstwowe Miasta Warszawy i Województwa Warszawskiego, Krzywe Koło 7, Warszawa.
- * Wroclaw Province: Archiwum Panstwowe Miasta Wrocławia i Województwa Wrocławskiego, Pomorska 2, Wrocław
- * Zielona Gora Province: Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe w Zielonej Górze, Stary Kisielin 31, Zielona Góra

According to a 1977 letter from the Consulate General of the Polish People's Republic in New York, most of these provincial state archives will conduct searches in their records for genealogical information. A fee is charged for this service and researchers should obtain information from each archives on their fee structure before authorizing any work to proceed. To contact the post-1975 provincial state archives whose addresses are not given in the above list, researchers should address their letters to "Wojewodzkie Archiwum Panstwowe" at the appropriate new provincial capital cities.

Although researchers can write directly to these archives, it is still strongly stressed that they should contact either the Director General of State Archives or the Canadian or American embassies in Warsaw for further direction before attempting to contact any of the archives in Poland.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS IN POLAND (4)

The following section is devoted to discussing some of the major records available to the researcher seeking a Polish genealogy. Although by no means an exhaustive list of sources, it should prove comprehensive enough to enable most researchers to begin and continue their ancestral searches in that country.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Systematic and uniform civil registration of the entire population of Poland only began in 1946 and, unless a member of the family was born, married or died there after that date, will not be of much use to most family historians. However, prior to that time, several systems of civil registration prevailed throughout the country, most based on the church registers. These systems existed concurrent with one another and were the result of the differing registration requirements of the countries which controlled Poland before 1918 (5).

In the areas of the former Congress Kingdom of Poland (controlled by Russia), the civil code called for civil registration by the clergy except for persons who were non-Christians or were Christians whose denominations were not registered by the state, in which case registration was made by the municipal or communal organizations or by the police. This system was in conformance with an 1830 decree of the Administrative Council of the old kingdom.

In the areas of Poland controlled by Austria, civil registration was conducted by the clergy according to an Austrian law of 1874. Non-Christian and atheists were registered by municipal and communal organizations.

Prussian (German) controlled areas had a civil registration system which began in 1875, with records kept by special civil registrars in each of the large towns and villages.

Registration is quite complete for the German controlled areas of the country, but are less satisfactory in those areas controlled by Austria and Russia, with the Russian areas possibly being the worst. Following independence in 1918, the registrations were quite inadequate for several years even in the former German areas due to external and internal conflicts. Until 1946, civil registration continued to be based on the policies of the former countries of dominations in the areas they had formerly controlled.

Unlike western nations which centralize their civil registration by state or province (Canada and U.S.A.) or nationally (England), records in Poland are still located at the local town or community level, making it necessary to know the exact place of origin (or birthplace, etc.) of an ancestor in order to know where to write for records. Most civil registrations (as well as church records) after 1850 are located at the local level and are in the possession of the Civil Registration office which operates under the direction of the Presidium of the local People's Council. Requests for copies should be sent to the "Urzad Stanu" (Vital Statistics Office) at the town where the event occurred or may possibly be obtained with the assistance of the Canadian or American embassies in Warsaw.

Some earlier records may also have been deposited in the various state archives throughout the country. Further information on these records may be obtained from the Director General of State Archives.

CHURCH RECORDS

Although most Slavic countries tend to follow the Orthodox rites, Poland is a Roman Catholic country. In fact, virtually all Poles belong to the Roman Church (80%), while only a small number are or were members of other denominations.

Roman Catholic records predate all others, beginning in the third quarter of the 16th century. Records of the evangelical (protestant) parishes and the Greek Orthodox parish begin at the end of the 16th century, while records for the Eastern Orthodox Church don't start until the 17th century. Most early registers can still be found in the local parishes, although some have now been placed in the national and state archives as well as the various church archives in the country. Records after 1850 may also be found in the Civil Registration offices throughout Poland.

Some of the records from the former eastern territories of Poland which were incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in 1945 have been deposited with the Central Archives for Ancient Documents in Warsaw, although more recent ones (post-1850) are located in their respective Civil Registration offices or at the Presidency of the Workers National Council (so-called "Archiwum zabuzanskie"), Nowy Swiat 18/20, Warszawa Srodmiescie. As well, many of the registers of evangelical parishes, especially from East Prussia, Pommern and the Polish west territories (formerly controlled by Germany) can be found at Standesamt 1, Berlin West, Lentzealle 107, West Germany.

Generally speaking, the following information can be found in the parish registers, irrespective of denomination, although the Eastern and Greek Orthodox registers tend to be less accurate at times:

Births: name of child, parents, godparents, date of birth, parents' ages, place of residence, sometimes parents' and godparents' occupations.

Marriages: names of bride and groom, parents' names and witnesses, date of marriage, ages of bride and groom, places of origin and residences, sometimes occupations and, in cases of repeated marriages, information on previous spouses.

Deaths: name of deceased, parents' and spouse's names, date and place of birth, date of death, place of residence, sometimes cause of death and names of living children.

In addition to the records of birth, marriage and death found in the parish registers, collections of records relating to church government and institutions (dating as early as the 15th century) can be found in the various church archives in Poland. These records contain such diverse documents as biographies of clergy, wills, legacies, annulments of marriages, separations, and suspensions of promise of marriage.

OTHER "VITAL" RECORDS

There are a number of other sources available which supplement or surplant the birth, marriage and death records kept by the secular and ecclesiastical authorities. Some of the more prevalent of these are:

- * Necrologies (obituaries): Obituary notices were often published in the form of a printed handbill, in newspapers or in periodicals, and often contain considerable information on the deceased. Most of these records are quite recent (beginning in the 20th century) and can be found in various library collections today.

- * Printed eulogies, etc.: These pieces were often printed for various occasions such as weddings, funerals, etc., and often expound upon the virtues and accomplishments of those honored. Although much of the information contained in them is generally greatly exaggerated, they may be able to shed light on family relationships. These pieces generally exist for the period between the 17th and 19th centuries and are found today in the larger libraries in Poland.
- * Tombstone inscriptions: These often contain information on the functions and offices of the deceased, family coats of arms and sometimes the names of the deceased's parents. Although tombstones exist from the 14th century, until the end of the 18th century they only appear in churchyards. Most have not been transcribed and a visit to the appropriate cemetery is necessary in order to obtain the information contained on them.
- * Hospital records: These records often contain considerable information on patients, including date and place of birth, place of residence, information on his family, medical history, date of admission and discharge, and certificates of birth and death (if applicable). Dating from the 19th century, these records can be found in either the state archives or the files of the individual hospitals.
- * Records of nobility legitimization: These records exist from the end of the 18th century to the second half of the 19th century and concern the legitimizations done in the Russian-controlled areas of Poland. A considerable amount of genealogical information can be found in these records and are now located in the Central Archives for Ancient Documents in Warsaw and in the state archives in Kielce and Lublin.
- * Documents of the extermination camps: These records contain the names of prisoners, date and place of birth, parents' names, residence, occupation, physical description, remarks concerning entering and leaving the camp or about death; and cover the period from 1940 until 1945. As these records are located in a variety of places, researchers should obtain further information from Zydowski Instytut Historyczny (Jewish Historical Institute), ul. Swienczynska 170, tel. 5-6000.

CENSUS RECORDS

There are few available census returns for Poland, and most of these are of fairly recent origin. Various statistical and reference publications on the country indicate that census enumerations were taken in 1921, 1931, 1946 and, after that, at 10 year intervals beginning in 1950. However, because of the extensive losses to the 1918-1939 records during the Second World War (6), the census returns for 1921 and 1931 may no longer be in existence.

Census records for the areas of Poland which were part of Germany prior to 1945, where they exist, will likely be found in the various state archives and city archives in both East and West Germany (7). For information on existing Austrian census records, researchers should contact Österreichisches Staatsarchiv, Generaldirektion, 1010 Wien I, Minoritenplatz 1, Austria.

For the areas of Poland formerly controlled by Russia, the only known census is that of 1897 (8). Information recorded by this census included name, sex, age, relationship to head of family, civil status, occupation, religion, native language, literacy, nationality, place of residence and information on disabilities. Although

it is not definately known where the returns of this census are now located, it is believed that they are housed with the Central Historical Archive of the U.S.S.R. (Tsentral'nyi Istoricheskii Arkhiv SSSR) in Moscow. Further information should be obtained from either the Canadian or American embassies in Moscow.

To compensate for the lack of census records, researchers may find the following sources useful:

- * City records: These records, which date from the 14th century, contain lists of residents of the larger cities in Poland and can be found today in the various state archives. They generally do not contain more than the name of the head of the household and the address in the city.
- * Voters lists: These records are found in the various state archives and only exist for the 20th century. They generally contain the name of the voter, his father's name, date and place of birth, and place of residence.

LAND RECORDS

Land records in Poland will primarily be found in the various state archives throughout the country. Most of those which still exist, however, deal mainly with the territories formerly under the control of Austria and Prussia. Information found in these records rarely provides more than a few particulars about the estate owners, the value of property, and sometimes a few relationships.

Mortgage records supplement other land records, often providing more information than the records of ownership. Some of the information included in these documents include: name of mortgagee, father's name, place of residence, other property titles, and family and property relationships. Most of these records can be found in the various state archives throughout Poland, although more recent ones are located in the State Notary Offices.

Few of the above records extend back further than the end of the 18th century. Therefore, in order to find property once owned by an ancestor before this time, it is necessary to consult other sources. Two excellent sources are the city and county documents and the registers of cadastral surveys, which date from the 14th century and often contain considerable information regarding the ownership of property. These records can be found in the various state archives.

WILLS

Unlike many other European countries, wills in Poland have always remained private property and, as such, the church has never played a major role in the proving of wills (in ecclesiastical courts) or in their preservation.

Wills can be found in a variety of repositories. Older records are located in the various state archives, often appearing in the collections of city and county documents. Other records can be found in notarial collections at the state archives, or in the numerous State Notary offices. Still others, may be deposited with other local courts. Researchers should gain the assistance of the various state archives when attempting to find a will of an ancestor.

OTHER COURT RECORDS

Records relating to civil and criminal court cases can be found in a variety of places, including local court offices and the numerous archives throughout Poland. Researchers should gain the assistance of the Central Archives in Warsaw before attempting to locate these records.

MILITARY RECORDS

Most military records in Poland relate primarily to officers or to military administration, and date back to the end of the 15th century.

Records include the accounts of the military treasury, letters of deportment, lists containing the names of troop commanders and soldiers, draft commissions and military orders with personal documents (from the 19th century), as well as others.

Personal information (primarily for officers) in the various military records include name, date and place of birth, father's name, place of residence, physical description, information about family, and service record. Printed officer registers for 1815-30 and 1920-39 also exist.

Military records can be found in the Central Archives for Ancient Documents, the state provincial archives, and (records after 1918) the Central Military Archives in Warsaw.

SCHOOL RECORDS

Registers of university students in Polish universities (as well as those in foreign universities frequented by Polish students) exist from the beginning of the 15th century. Information includes: name of student, place of origin and father's name in the early registers; and name of student, date and place of birth, place of residence, parents' names and copies of scholastic documents in the more recent registers. These registers are still located in the various university archives, although some for the university in Krakow (for 1400-62, 1720-80) have been printed.

Records of scholars and teachers from the end of the 18th century to 1950 can be found in the various state archives (under school documents). These include such information as name, birthdate, place of residence, parents' names and copies of certificates and documents. Records created after 1950 are still located in the local school offices. Published inventories of scholars, primarily for the areas controlled by Austria, are also available.

GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS

A number of genealogical collections also exist which may be helpful to the family historian. Covering the period since the end of the 18th century, these collections often include family trees, pedigrees, lists of family documents, family histories, diaries, copies of various documents, honorary titles, and private genealogical notes. These are also some printed pedigrees and family monographs which date from the 15th century to the present.

These collections can be found in a number of repositories both inside and outside of Poland, including the Central Archives for Ancient Documents, the state provincial archives, various libraries and private collections and libraries (the largest private collection of genealogies is Szymon Konarski, Paris IXe, 25 rue Taitbout, FRANCE). Researchers are also advised to contact the various state and provincial archives in Canada and the United States to determine the extent of their holdings of Polish genealogies. Canadian researchers should also contact the National Ethnic Archives, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3 to learn of potential sources available there.

RECORDS OF THE NOBILITY AND THE GENTRY

Records of royalty and the nobility in Europe tend to be the most complete when compared to those relating to ordinary individuals, and Poland is no exception to the rule. In addition to information on the nobility, these records often contain references and information on the gentry who often filled important posts in the royal administrations, as well as references to the serfs located on the estates of the rich.

Some of the records (or record groups) which refer primarily to the upper classes of Polish society include:

- * Documents from the Pre-Partition period: Located in the Central Archives for Ancient Records as well as most other state archives in the country, these collections contain numerous references to the ennobled families of Poland, and include informations such as class status, family relationships, inheritance of property, personal characteristics, etc. These records date from as early as the 12th century.
- * Books of Royal Offices: Covering the period 1447-1794, these contain copies of documents published through the royal offices and often provide information on place of origin, residence, class status, family relationships, value of property, granting of offices, etc. They are located in the Central Archives for Ancient Documents, although those records predating 1572 have been abstracted and printed.
- * Records granting nobility, titles and naturalization: Found in the Central Archives for Ancient Documents and various other archives, these records cover the period from the 16th to 19th centuries, and contain such information as the names of the recipients, information about the family, pedigree, class status, nationality and origin, and merits.
- * Registers and inventories of notable people: These records contain name, place of residence, particulars about family, and inventory of property and possessions. Originally, they were compiled for tax purposes. They are found in various state archives, as well as the Central Archives for Ancient Documents, and begin in the 16th century.
- * Pedigrees and genealogies: These were discussed earlier under the heading "Genealogical Collections".
- * Records of nobility legitimization: These were discussed earlier under the heading "Other "Vital" Records".
- * Records of the Gentry: Covering the period from the middle to the end of the 19th century, these include lists of persons who received gentry titles in individual territorial seizures. Information contained in the records include: name, father's name, coat of arms, sometimes place of residence, and children (if the title included descendants). These records are available in print.
- * Personal records of estate employees: Located primarily in the various state archives, these records give personal particulars about employees together with copies of various documents relating to them. These records begin in the first half of the 19th century.

Researchers who suspect or are aware of noble ancestors should also contact the Polish Nobility Association, 529 Dunkirk Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21212 to see what assistance they may be able to offer in locating further information about these ancestors.

OTHER RECORDS

Researchers will often find that there is a variety of other records which, although not so easily categorized under a simple heading, are at the same time very valuable as genealogical documents. Some of the records in Poland which can be grouped under this classification include:

- * City documents: Dating from the 14th century, these documents include lists of citizens, wills and inventories, legal records, etc. and can be found in the various state archives.
- * County documents: These contain the records of matrimonial and county courts, biographical information on residents, wills, inventories, etc. Beginning later than city documents (15th century), a small number of them have been preserved in the various state archives.
- * Guild records: Found in local archives, these records begin in the 15th century and contain personal information about guild members, including family relationships and value of property.
- * Passport records: Containing information such as name, date and place of birth, parents' names, place of residence, particulars about family and physical description, these records begin in the middle of the 19th century and are found today in the Central Archives in Warsaw.
- * Police and Prison records: Beginning in the 19th century, these records contain the names, ages, residences of people being investigated by the police and in prison, as well as some particulars on their families. They are located primarily in the two Central Archives in Warsaw.
- * Welfare records: Also beginning in the 19th century, these records are housed in various state archives and contain personal information on persons on welfare.
- * Inventories of officials: These records consist of printed lists of local and central administration officials from the first half of the 19th century to the beginning of the 20th century.

HERALDRY IN POLAND (9)

There is considerable literature available on Polish heraldry, including numerous armorials. However, most of these are in Polish. One book on Polish heraldry which has been recommended as a good introduction is M. Gumowski's Handbuch der Polnischen Heraldik (Akademische Druck-u. Verlagsanstalt, Gratz, Austria 1969).

Some information on heraldry and coats of arms may also be obtained from the Polish Nobility Association, 529 Dunkirk Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21212, which also has prepared a bibliography of Polish heraldry.

Unlike Great Britain, there is no special heraldic archive in Poland. Certain information on notable families can be found in the various state archives and the Central Archives for Ancient Documents, although it has been reported that the records of the heraldry of the Polish kingdom were destroyed during the Second World War (10). However, considerable information should be available in the various armorials to help offset this loss. As well, researchers will also find information on coats of arms contained throughout the genealogical collection mentioned earlier in this article.

FURTHER ASSISTANCE

Researchers may find that they can obtain some assistance from Polish organizations in their area and should make an effort to contact them at the start of their research. Often these organizations maintain a good library relating to various aspects of Polish history, as well as knowing of members of the local Polish community who have specialized in genealogical research.

It may also be possible to locate other researchers who are working on the same family by having the surname you are researching listed with Mr. Thaddeus J. Odal (739 Hillsdale Ave., Hillsdale, New Jersey 07642). Mr. Odal gathers and publishes these surnames in a newsletter that goes out to Polish researchers throughout North America.

Since 1968, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has been microfilm-ing the records in Poland. These records are now available to researchers at the Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City (50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150) or through the church's branch library system. Contact the Genealogical Library for more information on their services and on the branch library near you.

PUBLICATIONS

Unfortunately, there are only a few guidebooks on Polish genealogy and almost all of these devote most of their pages to the records in the United States, barely touching upon the records in Poland. The best summary of the records in Poland is the research paper produced by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (see below), which is one publication which all researchers should acquire early in their research. The following list of books and articles should provide some guideline on the publications that are available:

Ames, Mary Ann Boczon: How to Research Your Personal Polish Family History (New Carrollton, Maryland 1976, 30pp)

Klec-Pilewski, B.: "Some Sources for Polish Genealogy" in The Genealogist's Magazine Vol 16, No 4 (1969) pp 150-159; published by the Society of Genealogists, London, England.

Konrad, J.: Polish Family History (Munroe Falls, Ohio 1977, 52 pp)

Major Genealogical Record Sources in Poland (Research Paper: Series C No 31, 1978) published by the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Zamiara, Steven: "Polish-American Genealogical Research" in Michigan Family Trails, Vol 4, No 1 (Summer 1972); published by the Michigan Department of Education.

FOOTNOTES

- (1) Maps contained in this article are based primarily on information contained in Naradowy Atlas Polski (Warsaw? 1973?), supplemented for the period 1918-1939 from Edward Szturm de Sztreml: Statistical Atlas of Poland (London, c. 1945). Other historical data and administrative information pertaining to the former eastern territories of Poland are derived from various other historical and contemporary atlases.

- (2) Example is taken from J. Konrad: Polish Family Research (Munroe Falls, Ohio 1977), p. 40.
- (3) Addresses of archives are derived mainly from "Annuaire International des Archives/International Directory of Archives" (Paris 1975).
- (4) Much of the information in this section has been derived from Major Genealogical Record Sources in Poland (Research Paper: Series C No 31, 1978); published by the Genealogical Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and supplemented from a variety of other diverse publications.
- (5) Discussion of the pre-1946 civil registration systems in Poland has been abstracted from Robert R. Kuczynski: The Balance of Births and Deaths: Volume II, Eastern and Southern Europe (Brookings Institution, Washington DC, 1931)
- (6) "Annuaire International des Archives/International Directory of Archives" (Paris 1975), p. 341.
- (7) For a list of state and city archives in East and West Germany see Eric Jonasson: "Genealogical Sources in Germany" in generations Vol 2, No 1 (1977), pp 25-27.
- (8) Information on the 1897 census of Russia is derived from Kahlie Mehr: "Genealogical Sources in Soviet Archives" in Genealogical Journal (journal of the Utah Genealogical Association), Vol 7, No 2 (1978) pp 70-71.
- (9) Most of the information on Polish heraldry is based on material published in the "Eastern European Genealogist" No. 1 (1977), p. 14; published by the Hartwell Company, Harbor City, California.
- (10) Pine, Leslie G.: American Origins (1960; reprinted Baltimore, Maryland 1977) p. 318.

THE ICELANDIC COLLECTION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA:
A SOURCE FOR GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH

by Sigrid Johnson

"There was a man called Ulf Bjalfason. His mother was Hallbera, daughter of Ulf the Fearless, and she was the sister of Hallbjorn Half-Troll of Hrafnistra, father of Ketil Trout" 1

Throughout their nation's history, the people of Iceland have maintained excellent genealogical records. This has been fortunate for the people of Icelandic origin here in Canada, because like Canadians of other backgrounds, they have taken up the popular pastime of searching for their roots - and many have been successful in tracing their family tree back to saga times. In their search, many have made their way to the Icelandic Collection in the Elizabeth Dafoe Library at the University of Manitoba.

The Icelandic Collection is unique amongst special collections in Canadian libraries. It contains 20,500 volumes. Its size makes it the largest collection of Icelandic materials in Canada.

The Icelandic Collection has been in existence for over forty years. The core of the collection was presented to the University by the Icelandic-Canadian community in 1936. In 1939, the Government of Iceland designated the Icelandic Collection as an official depository of all Icelandic publications. This designation however, has since changed. In 1978, the Collection was redesignated as a selective depository and now it receives only the most important publications to come out of Iceland each year.

Included in the Collection are books, periodicals, newspapers and materials of an audio-visual, archival and microformal nature.

Nowhere else in Canada will a person wishing to trace his Icelandic family tree find a more complete array of information. The holdings of the Collection include nearly all the published works on the history of the Icelandic nation, and on the history of the Icelandic people in North America. These are in the form of books, periodicals and newspapers; and the subject matter ranges from history and biography to census records.

The archival material is comprised largely of gifts and bequeathals made to the Collection by present and past members of the Icelandic-Canadian community. This material contains the otherwise undocumented history of the Icelanders in Canada and the United States; a history which is recorded in letters, diaries, manuscripts, newspapers and photographs. One notable acquisition is a handwritten manuscript covering the genealogy of approximately forty families from 1761 to 1842, a manuscript better known as Snæksdalinn. It is one of two copies of that manuscript which are known to be in existence.

Materials of a microformal nature include most of the Icelandic-Canadian church records, and an attempt is being made to obtain the remaining existing records. The staff of the Collection is also about to implement a program to acquire from the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Salt Lake City, Utah) copies of their microfilm which were obtained from original records in Iceland.

Despite his knowledge of this wealth of material, the typical genealogical researcher has often been reluctant to use the Icelandic Collection. This reluctance stems not only from the fact that the materials are primarily in Icelandic, but also from the fact that few of the essential works are indexed. However, this reluctance may be allayed if the researcher is aware that the staff of the Collection is fluent in Icelandic, and that they are available for assistance. This assistance includes pointing out the organization of materials which are difficult to interpret.

Plans for the future development of the Icelandic Collection include making genealogical information on Icelanders more easily accessible. One of several improvements being made in this direction includes the indexing of Icelandic-Canadian newspapers and periodicals for biographical information on Icelanders in North America.

The Icelandic Collection is located on the top floor of the Elizabeth Dafoe Library at the University of Manitoba. It is open to the public from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm, Monday to Friday, and from 6:00 pm to 9:00 pm on Wednesday during the academic year.

Happy hunting!!

NOTES:

1. Hermann Pálsson and Paul Edwards (tr.), Egil's saga, (Harmondsworth/New York: Penguin, 1976), p. 21.

AROUND AND ABOUT

MANITOBA

FRANCO-MANITOBA GENEALOGY

On 21 October 1978, the Section Genalogie of La Societe Historique de Saint-Boniface was organized to assist Franco-Manitobans in their quest for their ancestors. Guest speaker was Pere Julien Deziel, o.f.m., President of La Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise.

Membership in La Societe Historique de Saint-Boniface (CP 125, Saint-Boniface, Manitoba R3H 3B4) is \$10.00 per year, which entitles members to use their 5000 volume library and their archival collection.

LOCAL HISTORIES WORKSHOPS

The Rural Community Resource Centre (Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9) has published the "Proceedings of the Local Histories Workshops", which brings together in print the information provided at the Local History Workshops sponsored by the Rural Archives in Brandon. The publication is 143 pages in length 8½" x 11" in size and available for \$5.00 from the Rural Community Resource Centre.

LAND TITLES REGISTER MISSING (Reprinted from Winnipeg Tribune - 28 March 1978)

The disappearance from the land titles office last month of a register containing about 80 land titles has led to hurried second reading in the Legislature of a bill to remedy the loss.

Attorney-General Gerry Mercier told the Legislature Tuesday that police had been called in to investigate the disappearance of the bulky register, but without success.

The bill to amend the Real Property Act makes legal the substitute land titles which will have to be produced using microfilm records. Any loss to citizens that might arise from deficiencies in the substitute records would be compensated from an insurance fund backed by the government.

New Democrat Bill C-111 allows the bill to pass second reading and proceed immediately to law amendments committee, after Mr. Mercier said two property deals are being held up by the missing titles.

ICELANDIC PUBLICATIONS ADDRESSES

Some members have inquired about the addresses of several Icelandic-Canadian publications. "Logberg-Heimskringla" is a weekly newspaper published in Icelandic and English and is available for \$15.00 per year from Logberg-Heimskringla Publishing Co. Ltd., 1400 Union Tower Building, 191 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0X1 - Telephone 943-9945. "The Icelandic Canadian" is an English language quarterly containing articles on historical and current topics and is available for \$8.00 from Harold Johnson, 1033 Clifton Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 2Y7.

CANADA

CUMMING CHANGES NAME

Cumming Atlas Reprints (Box 23, Stratford, Ontario N5A 6S8) has changed its' name to Cumming Publishers. Their address remains the same. With the change in name, comes a change in their general publishing direction. In addition to the Ontario County Atlases they currently publish, they will be publishing other works of a historical nature, beginning with a new history called "The Canada Company" by Thelma Coleman and James Anderson (cost \$20.00).

GENEALOGY BIBLIOGRAPHY

The North York Public Library has published a general list of its' genealogical holdings entitled "The Genealogy and Family History Catalogue", containing over 500 entries and available from the library (120 Martin Ross Ave., Downsview, Ont., M3J 2L4), for \$8.50 postpaid.

QUEBEC: NEW MARRIAGE LAW TO "COMPLICATE" GENEALOGY?

(Reprinted from The Winnipeg Tribune - 28 March 1978)

QUEBEC (CP) - Should children in Quebec retain their father's surname, their mother's surname, or both? Should parents be able to decide which surname to give their children, or should the law decide for them?

These are some of the questions being tangled with by a legislative committee studying new family law legislation, part of a revision of the Quebec Civil Code.

Judging by a series of position papers presented to the commission by civil rights groups, law groups and academics, Quebec is in for some heated debate over the issue of family names.

In one paper, the Quebec Council on the Status of Women says it disagrees with a government proposal that children retain the family name of the father, arguing that this would perpetuate a form of discrimination.

The council says the habit of giving a child the father's family name comes from the principle of paternal authority that dominates many laws and institutions. At the same time, the group argues it would be just as discriminatory to have children retain only the mother's family name.

The answer: Have children carry the surnames of both parents, with the mother's family name preceding the father's. Girls would transmit the mother's name to future generations, and boys the father's name.

"By having the names of both parents, children would be saved from unnecessary trauma in cases of separation or divorce when they live with one parent or the other" the council says.

The Quebec Bar disagrees with this and says children should be given a single surname with parents having the right to choose the name.

The bar association's brief says that in all western countries except Spain, it is common practice to transmit the father's name. "We find it difficult to see how we can get out of this system."

But the brief admits that in divorce or separation cases, whichever name has been chosen, "one of the parties could end up having children with them who do not share their surname."

In cases where parents cannot agree on which surname to give their children, the bar says the father's name should be imposed.

Michel-Guy Huot, a biology professor who says he has studied the problem of surnames for a long time, says it would be unacceptable to allow children to choose their own surnames.

This system, he told the commission, would force them to make numerous changes in official documents.

Huot proposes a compromise whereby a child would be given a surname composed of the first part of the mother's name and the second part of the father's name. Thus, a child born of a woman named Trembay and a man named Dubois, would have the surname Trem-Bois.

The Judicial Service Commission, for its' part, told the committee that children should retain the surname of their mother only.

It says this proposal would solve difficult cases such as that of a woman who has three children by three different men.

GUIDE TO ONTARIO RECORDS

The first volume of "Ontario's Heritage: a Guide to Archival Resources", edited by Robert Taylor-Vaisey, has been published. Volume I deals with the Peterborough Region (including Haliburton, Peterborough and Victoria Counties). The cost is \$6.95, plus 25¢ handling. Order your copy from: Boston Mills Press, R.R.1, Cheltenham, Ont. This work is to be completed in 15 volumes, and is a project of the Toronto Archivists Group. It lists resources by repository, government, church, private and other records that are available to researchers.

GENERAL

10% DISCOUNT ON GENEALOGY BOOKS

M.G.S. Members will receive a 10% discount on reprints of 1,100 hard-to-find family chronicles and genealogies from all areas of the U.S.A. and Canada, plus local records, biographies, and accounts of military units from the American Revolution, to World War II. All books are facsimile reproductions of rare, out-of-print volumes printed on durable acid-free paper. Discount offer expires December 31, 1979. To request a catalog, send \$1.00 to Dept. HS, University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Rd., Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. When ordering publications, to receive your 10% discount, simply state that you are a member of the Manitoba Genealogical Society.

L.D.S. GUIDE

An article in "Journal of Genealogy", (P.O. Box 31097, Omaha, NE 68131), Vol. 3, No. 11 (1978), pages 15 to 20, by Kip Sperry, entitled, "World's Largest: L.D.S. Genealogical Library", offers a very complete short guide to the resources of the L.D.S. Library in Salt Lake City. Also included is information on the Research Papers published by the Genealogical Dept. of the L.D.S. Church, and information on their Accreditation Program. Copies can be obtained from the "Journal", for \$2.50 ppd.

OTHER COUNTRIES

SOUTH AFRICA

An article entitled, "Genealogical Research in South Africa", by R.T.J. Lombard is printed in "Genealogists' Magazine", Volume 19, No. 8 (1978), pages 274-276. A copy may be found in the M.G.S. Library, or write to the Society of Genealogists, 37 Harrington Gardens, London SW7 4JX, England.

SHETLAND BOOK

A Booklet by Alexander Sandison, entitled, "Tracing Ancestors in Shetland", (London 1978, 2nd. Ed., 51 pp), can be obtained from the author at 93 Ridgemount Gardens, London, WC1E 7A2, England, for \$3.00 ppd.

BLACK SOCIETY

A new society for Black Americans has just been formed: Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society Inc., P.O. Box 13006, T Street Station, Washington, D.C., 20009.

POLISH SOCIETY

A genealogical society for those with Polish Ancestry, Polish Genealogical Society, c/o, Edward A. Peckwas, 6640 W. Archer Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, 60638, has been organized.

THE PIONEERS OF NEW ICELAND -- 1875

reprinted from Logberg - Heimskringla

WITH AN ILLUSTRATION BY STEFAN JONASSON

During the nineteenth century, a series of economic and physical disasters in Iceland as well as a strong desire for independence and freedom from Danish rule led to the emigration of Icelanders to Canada. After trying to establish settlements in Nova Scotia and Ontario, the Icelanders arrived in Manitoba.

In Manitoba, the Icelanders established a colony centred around Gimli and Lundi (Riverton). In a fond remembrance of the home they had to leave, they named their new settlement Nyja Island, or New Iceland, and began to attract many of those people emigrating from Iceland.

In 1974, the Icelandic language weekly Logberg - Heimskringla printed a list of the original settlers in New Iceland. This article represents a fine example of the wealth of genealogical sources available within the pages of Canada's ethnic press. With no fewer than 154 ethnic publications in Canada, there is a vast resource available to the ethnic genealogist.

The following is reprinted from Logberg - Heimskringla, 17 June 1974, pp. 4 and 5. Logberg - Heimskringla, published weekly and containing articles in both Icelandic and English, is available from Logberg - Heimskringla Publishing Company Limited, 1400 - 191 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0X1. Subscriptions are \$15.00 annually, payable in advance.

The Pioneers of New Iceland — 1875

Albert Gíslason úr Dalasýslu.

Arni Jónsson frá Úlfstaðakoti í Skagafirði.

Bjarni Jónsson frá Heiðarseli í Skagafirði.

Bjarni Sigurðsson bóndi að Hlíð á Vatnsnesi í Húnnavatnssýslu, bú-stýra hans, Kristín Jóhanneshsdóttir og börn hans, Samson, Friðrik og Sigurbjörg.

Benedikt Arason, kona hans Sigurveig Jónsdóttir. Fóru frá Hamri í Laxárdal ásamt Vigfúsi syni sínum.

Benedikt Jónasson frá Krossi í Ljósavatnsskarði, k.h. Anna Una Torfadóttir.

Benedikt Ólafsson, fyrri k.h. Hólmfríður Bjarnadóttir, fluttu frá Breiðagerði í Skagafirði.

Björn Jósua Björnsson frá Bæ í Miðdolum.

Brynjólfur Brynjólfsson, síðast bóndi að Skeggstöðum í Svartárdal í Húnaþingi, k.h. Þórunn Ólafsdóttir frá Sellandi í Blöndudal. Móðir hennar Sigriður Hinrikasdóttir fór með þeim vestur.

Egill Guðbrandsson ættaður af Vesturlandi.

Einar Jónsson Hnappadal, k.h. Halla hin hagorða Jónsdóttir frá Háhóli í Mýrasýslu. Þau fluttu frá Svarfhóli ásamt börnum sínum Sigurði, Jóni og Guðjóni.

Einar (læknir) Jónasson frá Harrastöðum í Miðdolum.

Erlendur Ólafsson frá Ytri Brekkum í Blönduhlíð.

Flóvent Jónsson, k.h. Bergrós Jónsdóttir og synir þeirra, frá Skriðulandi í Eyjafirði.

Friðjón og Arni Friðrikssynir frá Harðbak á Melrakkasléttu.

Friðrik Jónsson Bergmann frá Laugalandi í Eyjafirði.

Gísli Jóhannsson frá Vigdísarstöðum í Húnnavatnssýslu.

Guðlaugur Magnússon frá Arnarbæli, albroðir Jóhannesar, flutti vestur frá Hafurstöðum á Fellströnd.

Guðmundur Gíslason, k.h. Sigriður Símonardóttir. Fluttu frá Hrauni í Tungusveit í Skagafirði.

Guðmundur Ólafsson frá Ósi á Vatnsnesi.

Guðmundur Sveinsson úr Fljótsdalshélaði.

Guðmundur Sigurðsson úr Eyjafirði.

Hjálmar Hjálmarsson síðast að Hofstöðum í Helga

fellssveit.

Hans Niels Nielsen, k.h. Hólmfríður Guðmundsdóttir, fluttu frá Baugsstöðum í Kelduhverfi.

Hans Niels Nielsen, k.h. Hólmfríður Guðmundsdóttir, fluttu frá Baugsstöðum í Kelduhverfi.

Hannes Jónsson frá Kolbernumýri í Vesturhópi, k.h. Sigriður Hannesdóttir og börn þeirra, Björg, Hannes, og Ingibjörg Sigurðardóttir dóttir Sigriðar.

Helgi Sigurðsson frá Vatnsenda í Eyjafirði.

Helga Jónsdóttir ekkja Guðmundar Björnssonar bónda að Bæ í Miðdolum.

Indriði Indriðason frá Laxamýri í Þingeyjarsýslu.

Jakob Espólín, k.h. Rannveig Skúladóttir, börn þeirra tvö, annað Sigriður, flutti frá Stærrabúrfelli í Húnaþingi.

Jakob Sigurðsson Eyfjörð, k.h. Guðlaug Benediktsdóttir. Fluttu frá Kristnesi í Eyjafirði.

Jakob Július Jónsson og Jón Jónsson hálfbroðir hans frá Munkapverá í Eyjafirði.

Jason Þórðarson frá Sigriðarstöðum í Vesturhópi, k.h. Anna Jóhannesdóttir, börn þeirra, Ingibjörg, Björg, Jóhannes og Steinunn.

Jóhannes Sigurðsson, k.h. Guðlaug, börn þeirra, Gunnlaugur, Pétur og Petrea frá Hrísum á Árskógsströnd.

Jóhannes Magnússon frá Arnarbæli á Fellsströnd í Dalasýslu. Flutti vestur frá Stykkishólmi.

Jóhann (læknir) Straumfjörð frá Straumfjarðartungu í Miklaholtshreppi.

Jóhann Jónsson, k.h. Jóhanna Þorbergsdóttir og börn þeirra frá Sæmundarstöðum í Húnnavatnssýslu.

Jónas Miðdal frá Bæ í Dalasýslu og Jósef Miðdal bróðir hans.

Jónas Stefánsson, k.h. Steinunn Grímsdóttir. — Fluttu líklega frá Hróarsdal í Hegranesi.

Jón Gíslason frá Hundadal í Dalasýslu.

Jón Gottvill Pál'mason. Flutti frá Efra-Nesi á Skaga í Skagafirði.

Jón (Goodman) Guðmundsson frá Nesi í Aðaldal. Jón Guðmundsson frá Hjalhúsum í Þingeyjarsýslu.

Jón Gunnar Gíslason frá Merkigili í Eyjafirði.

Jón Guttormsson, k.h. Pálína Ketilsdóttir. Jón var frá Arnheiðarstöðum í Fljótsdal og Pálína

frá Bakkagerði í Borgarfirði eystra. Vigfús (Jónsson) Guttormsson sonur þeirra.

Jónas Jónsson, k.h. Helga Hallgrímsdóttir. Jónas var frá Bakka í Öxnadal, albroðir Sigtryggs Jónssonar. Fluttu frá Akureyri.

Jón Jóhannesson, k.h. Bergþóra Sigurbardóttir. Synir þeirra, Sigurgeir, Sigurður, Jón, Jóhann Vilhjálmur og Bergþóra fóru með þeim frá Nýja Bæ í Austurdal í Skagafirði til Nýja Íslands 1875. Kona Jóhanns Vilhjálms, Sigriður Ólafsdóttir var einnig með í förinni.

Jón Hjálmarsson frá Sandvík í Bárðardal.

Jón Hallgrímsson úr Eyjafirði.

Július Pálsson frá Kjarna í Eyjafirði.

Jónatan Haldórsson og k.h. Elín Magnúsdóttir. — Börn þeirra, Hölmfríður, Jóhannes, Sigriður, Sigurrós Guðrún og Halldór, frá Svarðholi í Miðfirði.

Jósef Schram, flutti frá Ríp í Hegranei. — Systir hans Ragnheiður Schram varð honum samferða vestur.

Jósef Guðmundsson úr Húnavatnssýslu.

Kristmundur Benjamínsson frá Másstöðum í Vatnsdal, k.h. Sigurlaug Björnsdóttir. — Börn þeirra, Björn, Jóhannes og Jónina.

Kristján Jónsson frá Héðinshöfða á Tjörnesi.

Kristjón Sigurðsson Bakkman frá Akureyri, kona hans og þrjú börn.

Lárus Björnsson Frímann frá Harastöðum í Dölum og k.h. Sigríður Eyyvindsdóttir bóna að Gerðubergi í Hnappadalssýslu. Tveir synir og dóttir hennar af fyrra hjónabandi fóru vestur með þeim, Jón Jónsson Frímann, Guðmundur Jónsson Frímann og Björg.

Magnús Stefánsson frá Fjöllum í Kelduhverfi. — Fór frá Akureyri.

Magnús Hallgrímsson, k.h. Sesilia Danielsdóttir og börn þeirra. Fóru frá Akureyri.

Magnús Hallgrímsson, k.h. Sesilia Danielsdóttir og börn þeirra. Fóru frá Akureyri.

Magnús Brynjólfsson frá Bólstaðarhlíð í Húnabingi. K.h. Elízabet Sigríður Klemensdóttir frá Bólstaðarhlíð. Börn þeirra, Ingibjörg Klementína, Klemens Brynjólfur, Sigríður og sonur Magnúsar, Jósúa. Auk þess, Ingibjörg Klemensdóttir, Kristjana Guðmundsdóttir og Jónas Steinn Guðmundsson.

Olafur Ólafsson frá Espihóli í Eyjafirði og k.h. Ólöf Jónsdóttir. Fóstursonur hans, Friðrik Sveinsson og Ólafur bróðursonur hans voru einnig með þeim í förinni.

Oddleifur Sigurðsson bóndi að Bæ í Strandasýslu,

k.h. Una Stefánsdóttir bóna að Árnastöðum í Vatnsnesi og synir þeirra, Gestur Oddleifsson og Stefán Oddleifsson.

Pálmi Hjálmarsson og fyrri k.h. Helga Jónsdóttir og börn þeirra, Hjálmar, Pétur, Helga, Björg og Jón Þorsteinn.

Páll Jóhannesson, fór frá Húsavík, og k.h. (1875). Guðleif Jónsdóttir frá Reykjavík.

Pétur Metúalem Bjarnason frá Stóra-Sandfell í Skriðdal og k.h. Sigþrúður Þorkelsdóttir Scheving.

Rafn Jónsson fór frá Kirkjuhvammi í Húnavatnssýslu og k.h. 1874 Rósa Jónsdóttir f. í Kirkjuhvammi.

Sigurbjörn Hallgrímsson, kona hans Anna Sigfúsdóttir og dóttir þeirra hjóna, Kristín. Fluttu frá Hesjuvöllum í Kræklingahlið.

Sigurbjörn Jóhannesson og k.h. Guðný Aradóttir. Fluttu frá Hringveri á Tjörnesi.

Sigurður Jósua Björnsson frá Bæ í Miðdolum og fyrri k.h. Elín Guðmundsdóttir.

Sigurður Jakobsson úr Dalasýslu.

Sigurður Jónsson frá Draflastöðum í Saurbæjarhreppi og k.h. Þóra Hannesdóttir.

Sigurður Hallgrímsson frá Löggmannshlíð við Akureyri.

Sigurður Kristófersson, Fór frá Garði við Mývatn.

Sigurður Nordal frá Hvammi í Laxárdal Guðmundsson, k.h. Valgerður Jónsdóttir. — Börn þeirra, Guðmundur, Björg, Jón, Margrét, Sigurður.

Sigurður Guðlaugsson, k.h. María, fluttu frá Ásbúðum á Skagaströnd í Húnavatnssýslu.

Sigurður Sigurbjörnsson frá Sjóaralandi í Svalbarðshreppi í Þistilsfirði.

Símon Símonarson, k.h. Valdís Guðmundsdóttir og sonur þeirra Guðmundur. Fluttu frá Heiðarseli í Göguskörfum.

Skafti Arason frá Hamri í Laxárdal í Þingeyjarsýslu. Flutti frá Hringveri á Tjörnesi.

Stefán Brynjólfsson frá Botnsstöðum í Svartárdal og fyrri k.h. Guðrún Guðmundsdóttir og Sigríður dóttir þeirra.

Stefán Eyjólfsson frá Unaði í Hjaltastaðapิงhá.

Þorlákur Björnsson og k.h. Þórdís Árnadóttir. — Börn þeirra, Arni, Björn, Guðrún, Sigurbjörg, Margrét.

Vigfús Sigurðsson og k.h. Guðrún Jónsdóttir. Börn þeirra, Guðrún, Sigurður og Guðjón. Fóru frá Granastöðum í Kinn.

Vigfús Sigurðsson úr Eyjafirði.

