

GENERATIONS

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MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

OFFICE & LIBRARY

(Grain Exchange Building)

420 - 167 Lombard Avenue

WINNIPEG, Manitoba R3B 0T6

Administrator: Mavis Menzies, Phone (204) 944-1153

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Sunday: 1:00-4:00pm

The MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY is a non-profit organization, formed in 1976, and incorporated in 1982. The Society promotes and encourages interest in genealogy and family history in Manitoba.

Membership Fees: \$25.00 for Individuals; \$10.00 for an Associate at the same address; \$25.00 for Institutions; and \$250.00 for Life. Full members receive four issues of Generations and general mailings and are also entitled to one free Query per year. Branch Fees : \$5.00 - Dauphin Branch / \$10.00 - East European Branch \$5.00 - Inawendiwin Branch; \$5.00 - Southwest Branch; \$5.00 - Swan Valley Branch; \$5.00 - Winnipeg Branch.

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

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Generation Gaps Editor.....	Carolyn Lumsden, Winnipeg 888-5927
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Manitoba Heritage Federation.....	Kathy Stokes, Winnipeg 269-2733

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Dauphin.....	Janet McIver, 411 Wellington Cresc., Dauphin, MB R7W 0M4 638-6543
East European.....	Brian Lenius, Box 18, Group 4, R.R. #1, Anola, MB R0E 0A0 866-3428
Inawendiwin.....	Kim Milne, 205 Hatcher Road, Winnipeg, MB R2C 3W6 661-8717
Southwest.....	Jim Wall, 53 Almond Cres., Brandon, MB R7B1A2 728-2857
Swan Valley.....	Glen McKenzie, Box 479, Swan River, MB R0L 1Z0 734-2059
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GENERATIONS

Volume 16 Number 1 March 1991

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Editor : Joyce Stevenson Ellas

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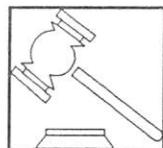
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Cover: Provincial Archives of Manitoba, N7568, Collection: Military 8,
Subject: Canadians with the Nile Exhibition, 1884, Artist: Melton Prior.

Generations is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc., 420 - 167 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6. Printed by Industrial Art and Printing, Winnipeg. Back issues available at \$7.00 each, while quantities last. Members and anyone else having an interest in genealogy are all welcome to submit articles or news items to the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, and with adequate margins or they could be submitted in "WordPerfect" format, on 5 1/4" discs. Those reprinting excerpts from this journal - please give appropriate credit. Deadlines: March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1.

Second Class Mail Registration No. 7468

PRESIDENT'S REPORT



Don Hyde, MGS #1757

Most of you will be surprised to see my name here and not that of Thelma Findlay. Unfortunately, Thelma has resigned as President of MGS. Elsewhere in this issue you will find Thelma's letter of resignation. Thelma will be sorely missed by the Executive Committee. Her energy, experience and capacity for work will be very difficult to replace. All is not lost however, as she will continue her indexing of the five generation charts sent in by MGS members and she is serving as the Chairperson for Seminar 91.

Kim Milne, another familiar name to many of you, has also stepped down from her position as Treasurer. She will continue as President of the Inawendiwin Branch of the Society.

At an Executive Meeting held on January 3, 1991, I was named from among the Vice Presidents to succeed Thelma. This created a vacancy in the membership area which we are looking to fill. Anyone out there willing to lend a hand? Experience using a personal computer and some knowledge of DBase would be an asset. Adele Smith, the Membership Committee Chairperson, does all of the really difficult work [as I've seen in my short tenure as Membership VP], but we always appreciate more help.

Carolyn Lumsden will continue as Past President; Louisa Shermerhorn is VP Resource Management; Maureen Corkal is VP Finance and working closely with new Treasurer Virginia Braun; Joyce Elias continues as Recording Secretary and Editor of Generations, and Howard Mathleson has just joined us as VP Communication.

By the time this issue goes to press, the MGS video entitled "Your Time Machine to the Past" should be complete. We are all very anxious to see the finished product as it should be valuable at displays, etc. Hopefully, a short version can be adapted for television. Speaking of videos, did you know that there are several video tapes in the Resource Centre that can be borrowed for home use? Primarily, they are primarily taped sessions from past seminars and are very interesting. And speaking of television, Glen McKenzie from Swan Valley Branch, was featured on Public Access TV along with Kathy Stokes, in mid February. The program centred on cemetery transcription.

The Resource Centre has been reorganized to make more efficient use of our limited space and if you haven't dropped in recently I would encourage you to do so. Our library collection continues to grow, as does our

microfiche, newspaper extractions, cemetery listings etc. etc. If your research is stalled, or your enthusiasm is waning, attend one of the Branch meetings or drop into the Resource Centre. You will find that associating with other Family Historians will quickly get you going again.

Finally, it doesn't seem possible but we are well into the second half of the present fiscal year and that means we are looking for nominations for members on the Executive Committee and for Committee Chairs. Remember that this organization doesn't run itself and will only be as successful as you make it.

RESIGNATION

Louisa Shermerhorn
Don Hyde
Virginia Braun
Maureen Corkal
Joyce Elias
Carolyn Lumsden



December 27, 1990

This short note will serve as my letter of resignation as President of the Manitoba Genealogical Society, effective immediately, for personal reasons. I would like to take this opportunity to THANK all of those who serve on the Executive and Council and throughout all of the Branches for their concerted efforts respecting genealogy and this Society. As a Life Member of the Society, I will continue to be involved via the journal - by reading all about the many strides the Society continues to achieve in Manitoba. And, when the occasion arises, I will likely visit with folk at the M.G.S. Office!

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to be a part of the 'administrative' side of things and for your support in the past.

Genealogically,

DAUPHIN BRANCH REPORT

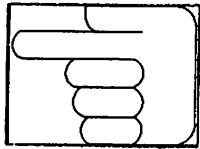
Shirle McGimpsey, Recording Secretary, MGS #473

At our January meeting, we installed our new slate of officers. [see below.] Each member was asked to bring a book[s] that he felt had been most helpful with his research. Use of the book was explained.

Our new President, Jan McIver, brought maps and spoke about ways to use them, also their importance in furthering research.

1991 Executive

President : Janet McIver
1st V.P. : Donna Strang
2nd V.P. : Marylin Wells
Recording
Secretary : Shirle McGimpsey
Treasurer : Neil Bell
Membership
Secretary : Mona McLean
Library : Jean Tucker
Cemetery : Evelyn Ayers
Microfiche : Margaret Scrase
Queries : Sharon Baker
Publicity : Shirle McGimpsey
Obituaries : Eleanor Anderson



No G. S. T.

G. S. T. is not applicable to our membership fees. Those who remitted same and request a refund will have it returned. If no request has been received within 3 months, the money will be added to our general revenue.

EAST EUROPEAN BRANCH REPORT

Brian J. Lenius, President, MGS #1303

DECEMBER MEETING - On December 12, 1990 an informal Social Gathering was held at Sandra Zuk's [MGS #1639] residence. Research experiences and plans for family history "tactics" in the new year were discussed. Members brought holiday treats to celebrate the Christmas season. We would like to thank Sandra for opening her home to us and for her hospitality.

JANUARY MEETING - The January meeting was held on January 15, 1991 and included a "question and answer period" for members to share their research findings and problems. Gloria Hersak [MGS #2034] requested information on the location of Galicia military records [Imperial Army] for years 1850-1912. The War Archives in Vienna

informed her that these records were given to succeeding governments but did not supply her with any specific addresses. Gloria found a book in the MGS Library entitled Genealogy in Austria [c. 1985] by M. A. Wellauer [MGS Library# 943.6 Wei] which states that these documents would be held at the Interior Ministry in Vienna.

Gloria also passed on information about obtaining naturalization records. These records can be searched, free of charge, by completing a Record of Search form obtained from any local citizenship court. The information required on the form includes correct surname spelling plus possible variations, reason for search, birth year, place of birth [location listed near town or river is acceptable], and date of entry to Canada. The completed form should then be mailed directly to the **Head Records Control, Citizenship Registration Branch, Secretary of State, P.O. Box 7000, Sydney, NS B1P 6G5**. A source at the Winnipeg Citizenship Court stated that the researcher will receive information swifter if the request is sent via your local citizenship court. Even though the information received is similar to that requested on the form, the search may clarify the exact birth date and birthplace. These records start in 1917. Earlier records have been destroyed but an index exists for "heads of household". British Commonwealth immigrants were not required to be naturalized until 1947.

Linda McIntrye [MGS #1952] was unable to attend the January meeting but passed on a warning concerning research at the Archives Dept. of Ministry of the Soviet Union, 24 Solomenskaya, Kiev 110, USSR 252601. Linda sent \$60.00 in her first letter on the assumption she would receive information sooner, she now realizes this was a mistake. After nine months she received a letter stating that there were no records available for the villages of Kudrynytz and Panivtsi [Borshiu, Trenopol] from 1860-1902 at their Archives. They did not acknowledge the receipt of the money or give her suggestions where she could write for the records. She has contacted them again but has not received a reply to date. In some cases she has written directly to the villages addressing the letter as Post Master, Village of _____, To the Family of _____ and had success. It is best to write your letter in Ukrainian [cyrillic].

FEBRUARY MEETING - The February meeting was held on February 19, 1991 at the Manitoba Heritage Federation Board Room at Room 444, 167 Lombard Ave. Dave Olinyk [MGS # 2138] and Rudolph Schlick [MGS #103] gave "mini" presentations about the Ukrainian and old German scripts. Dave gave a short presentation with handouts of tables showing the Ukrainian and Russian alphabets with the Polish, German equivalents and the English sounds. He also handed out a table which included a sampling of place names in Galicia printed in Ukrainian and Russian cyrillic with transliterations and the Polish and German equivalents. Rudolph Schlick handed out a table showing the old German script including the printed and written forms of both the upper and lower case

characters. Rudolph pointed out some of the common mistakes made because of the close similarity in some letters and then "walked" those present at the meeting through interpretation of the script, and translation of a small sample paragraph from German. Both sets of hand-outs will be included in the resource binder which has been started for East European materials. They are also available to East European Branch members by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope.

UPCOMING MEETINGS - The March meeting will be held on Wednesday, March 20, 1991 at 7:00 pm in the Slavic Collections section of the Elizabeth Dafoe Library at the University of Manitoba. Nevanka West will give a talk and tour on the collections housed there. Members will have a chance to investigate these resources after the presentation.

The April meeting will be held at 7:00 pm on Tuesday, April 16, 1991 at "Autumn House". This is the facility of Mennonite Genealogy Inc., 790 Wellington Ave. [not Crescent] at the corner of Arlington Street. A presentation and tour of the library, research, and archive resources including family history books, maps and card indexes will be given by Margaret Kroeker.

The May meeting will be held at 7:00 pm on Tuesday, May 21, 1991 at the Elizabeth Dafoe Library in the atlas area. A tour and presentation of the Map Collection will be given by Hugh Larimer.

Directions for March and May meetings at Dafoe Library at the University of Manitoba will be posted at the only entrance and will also be available at the reception desk.

UKRAINIAN BOOKS IN AUSTRALIA - Thelma Findlay [MGS #820] has passed on to the branch a list of 16 books by S. Radion, most of which are available for sale in Australia. Some of these books are written in Ukrainian and others in English and Ukrainian. Included are topics such as bibliographies, dictionaries of Ukrainian surnames in Australia, and stories in Ukrainian. East European Branch members can receive the list and address by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to the branch.

CALGARY AND ALBERTA FIRST UKRAINIAN GENEALOGY SEMINAR - The Ukrainian Genealogical and Historical Society of Canada is holding a **Ukrainian seminar on March 23, 1991** from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm. The guest lecturer will be Dr. John Paul Himka, a University of Alberta professor/author talking about "Available Records in Ukraine - Emigration and Immigration, Canadian Ukrainian Settlements". The event also features a video and displays. The cost is \$30.00 which also includes a Ukrainian luncheon. Anyone interested should

contact the U.G.H.S. at P.O. Box 902, Station "G", Calgary, Alberta, T3A 3G2 or phone [403] 932-6811.

GERMANS FROM THE PALATINES - The following account might be of interest to those who are tracing the descendants of German ancestors who immigrated to east Europe in the 1700's. While thousands of Germans immigrated east to Russia and the old Austrian Empire [now parts of Poland and the U.S.S.R.], other branches of the same families may have immigrated to the United States at or around the same time. Mavis Menzies [MGS #718] recently discovered ancestors who immigrated to the United States from the Palatine area of Germany in August 1739. Johann Friedrich Gable and his brother Johann Philip Gable immigrated from Offenbach-am-Glan, Germany. Mavis has managed to obtain pedigree information back to the 1690's from the book The Gobble Family Genealogy by James Sargeant Gobble. There were a very large number of Germans who immigrated to the United States from the Palatines and there are organizations in the states and books for this area of interest. So if you are tracing the descendants of your German ancestor to east Europe, you may want to also investigate the possibility of tracing other early branches of the family to the United States.

SUCCESS IN EAST EUROPE - This issue of Generations includes two more East European success stories which show how success can be found by utilizing different sources of research materials.

Les Recksiedler [MGS #2139] has had success with his Recksiedler-Jabusch Lutheran family history. The Jabusch family [grandmother's side] begins in Saxony, Germany in 1670 and is traced through various areas of Poland including Poznan [then Prussia], Konin, Lodz and finally Volhynia [now in the Ukraine] before immigrating to Canada in 1891. The Recksiedler family [grandfather's side] begins with the birth of Anna Marya Reckziegler [note spelling] in 1758 in Wielklem Xlestwa, Poznan, Poland and is traced to the Kalish, Lodz, and finally the Volhynia areas of Poland. Les' success with this research has come basically from two sources. The information for Canada and Volhynia is found in the family's own records and all the information for Poland has been found in various microfilms at the L.D.S. Family History Center. There has only been a small amount of microfilming done for Volhynia in the U.S.S.R. so it was important to get back through Volhynia to Poland using family records in order to then utilize the microfilms. Les also gives credit to members of the branch who have taken the time to tell him of new information for his family which they have inadvertently discovered in the microfilms.

The second success story has come about by utilizing a very different source of information. Phil Klassen [MGS #2217] has, in a very short period of time, discovered ancestors and filled in his pedigree back as much as

eleven generations to 1635, with five generations fully completed. Phil's Mennonite family history begins in Prussia with the families migrating to southern Russia and finally to Canada. His information has been extracted and compiled from at least seven different family history books most of which are available at Mennonite Genealogy Inc. in Winnipeg.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH REPORT

Margaret Goodman, Secretary, MGS #1413



At our January meeting, President Jim Wall gave each of us one million dollars to spend on genealogy and asked us to share with the group what we would do with the windfall. A good many would take a trip to visit the ancestral birthplace or final resting place; others would go back to local record offices and archives to search for new information. Others would search for living descendants of their forebears. Some would publish the results of their research to date.

Unfortunately, the millions disappeared at the end of the meeting but the discussion gave some new ideas and crystallized some dreams and goals.

Our February meeting took the form of our annual Heritage Dinner. It also happened to be Past President Tom Stacey's birthday so we had a cake for him. Diane Head, Curator at Daly House Museum in Brandon, was our speaker. She told about the holdings of the Museum which includes a wealth of material on early Brandon residents. We discovered that the Museum is collecting Birth, Marriage and Death notices from the Brandon Sun. This led to a discussion on the need for coordination and communication among all organizations concerned, with preserving our heritage.

The fun aspect of the evening was the challenge to match the infant, adolescent and adult pictures brought by members. Amazing how some people remain recognizable while others change so much!

THOUGHT

"Having the world's best idea will do you no good unless you act on it. People who want milk shouldn't sit on a stool in the middle of a field in hopes that a cow will back up to them." [Readers' Digest, 1990]

SWAN RIVER BRANCH REPORT

Donna Fox, Secretary, MGS #1738

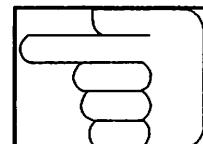
Branch meetings are held in our office in the basement of the Town Office, every second Monday of the month at 7:30p.m. Glen McKenzie is President - Hugh Hornbeck is Treasurer - Donna Fox is Secretary.

In December it was decided to structure a series of workshops in the new year. Several of our members picked topics of interest or expertise and volunteered to do a presentation. Our first presentation, in January, by Glen McKenzie, was on the use of the computer program, Personal Ancestral File [PAF]. In February, we were pleased to hear Marian Wells speak on the use of the International Genealogical Index [IGI]. In March, we are anticipating Rita Chernoff's presentation on the use of "Microfilmed Records". Donna Fox will give "Barnardo or Home Children" in April, and our meeting in May will be a group session on "How to Fill Out Various Forms"; each member will bring any form which stumps him.

We have several ongoing projects, including the indexing of the Star & Times for births, marriages, and obituaries, etc. We have completed our 1990 index and put it on the computer. We have been setting up a database for any isolated and unmarked burial sites in the Swan Valley. Also, we continue with our newspaper column in the Star & Times, thanks to Rita Chernoff.

We have completed the transcription of Harlington Cemetery and have made a computer printout. We have also transcribed Crandall Cemetery, [Birch River]: however, it is not yet on computer.

Within the next few months we hope to publish a branch newsletter and this summer, we hope to transcribe the Bowsman Cemetery.



CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The MGS welcomes nominations of members for the Executive positions of the Society, [see * Executive members on inside front cover], along with suggestions for Committee Chairs. The Nominations Committee will contact each nominee before his/her name is printed on the ballot. **DEADLINE: May 31, 1991.**

Nominations should be directed to:

Carolyn Lumsden / MGS Nominations Committee
420 - 167 Lombard Ave.
Winnipeg, MB R3B 0T6

Please mark envelope **NOMINATIONS**.

WINNIPEG BRANCH REPORT

Daryl Dumanski, President, MGS #1031



Our meeting location may fluctuate in the next few months as we are still looking for an inexpensive alternative to the Museum of Man and Nature which raised its rental cost. Please call the Resource Centre for location/information if you have not received a phone call from our Phoning Committee.

The Winnipeg Branch Nominating Committee [Past President Beryl Robbins and two other members] are starting to look for some new people to take over some of the Executive positions. Please consider putting in your name for one of these offices. I would like to assist a new Branch President over the three summer months. All our guest speakers and topics have been planned up till 1992 by this year's Executive.

Upcoming meetings include:

March 21 : Publishing Your Family History by Jack & Yvonne Mavins at the Chown Building, Room 106, 753 McDermot Avenue, Wpg.

April 18 : Computer Programs for Genealogy by Gayle Mann, Jim Bracken & other knowledgeable members of Winnipeg Branch. Location to be determined.

May 16 : MGS Resource Centre Services & Update by Mavis Menzies, Administrator. Location to be determined.

June -- : We may have two tours arranged for this month. One will be at University of Manitoba's Elizabeth Dafoe Library covering the resources available to us. The other will be at D.W. Friesen Printers in Altona, Manitoba. I'd like to hear from interested parties and a date will be set.

A **thank you** goes out to all members who gave me suggestions for our meetings. It makes it considerably easier.

A very big **THANK YOU** goes to Cam Connell, a Winnipeg Branch member, who borrowed our photographic lighting equipment and returned it in a homemade carrying case. It houses all the parts and has drawers built in for small storage as well. It is wonderful for someone to offer their time and labour without even being asked. At our meeting in January, we moved that he receive an honorarium from the Branch for his generosity. And remember, any Branch member can borrow this equipment.

May 12th is Mother's Day and an important day for MGS at The Forks. Please read the report from the Education Committee [following] for all the details.

We're looking for someone to house our growing collection of books. We will be willing to find a shelving unit and perhaps a filing cabinet if someone is willing to store it. Basically, you will become our librarian, with many helpers.

I hope to put out another Winnipeg Branch newsletter in the spring which will include a current listing of our holdings.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

REPORT

Daryl Dumanski, Chair, MGS #1031



We went to at least 23 locations last year and are already planning a few events for this year. We look forward to all the volunteers coming out for Folklorama and the Hobby Show, which are booked.

This year Manitoba celebrates the 75th anniversary of the Women's Vote [Suffrage]. I'm currently attending planning meetings on behalf of MGS for the **Manitoba Day Heritage Display** Committee. This is being organized by the Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, Historic Resources division, and is chaired by Garry Enns, who is Projects Officer. This event will take place on **Mother's Day, May 12, 1991** at the Forks Market. Many groups and organizations are involved; it should be very exciting to be a part of this event.

I'm planning to put up a **photographic display**, as, with the amount of traffic anticipated, this would be the most visible and easiest way to show to the public. I'm looking for anyone who has photographs in his/her collection, or someone you know who would give us permission to have a copy made for this display. In keeping with the theme, the photo should have a **woman, or women in it, and date from 1916 to the present**. All donations will be welcome, as a file of these photographs will be kept at MGS for further use at displays. Please try to include the source, the names of the people in the photo if possible, the date, and the name of the owner of the photo, if it is a private collection. I'd like to get this together, ready for mounting by the **end of March**. I look forward to seeing some of the photographs out there. Florence Cox, our Volunteer Co-ordinator, will be looking for volunteers to man our display that day. It runs from 10.00a.m. - 4.00p.m.

The **Beginners Guide** is available for purchase [\$2.00] at the MGS Resource Centre. A format sheet for the "Getting Started" slide presentation is available to any member wishing to use this show. Anyone who is interested in coming out as a helper, to a presentation or workshop can give me a call [668-9366] or leave me a note at the office.

Also, our MGS Public Relations Committee Chairman, Debra Yerex, is planning a **display** at the St. Vital Shopping Centre for one day. If you are interested in that, let us know. The date has not yet been booked.

Many thanks to all members who gave time last year; usually they had more fun than they expected!

PRAIRIE CONNECTIONS

Historical Research Consultants

- Experienced researchers in Prairie history and Manitoba genealogical sources
- Free initial consultation
- Minimum deposit, hourly rate

When writing please quote "C87"

PRAIRIE CONNECTIONS
125 CHESTNUT ST.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
R3G 1R4

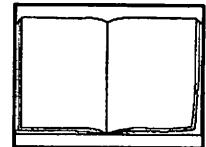
From one of our members

A Sacred Trust

A genealogist must
Take his ancestors on trust.
Priest or pauper, sinner or saint --
Don't portray them as they ain't.

.....D. K. Marshall, MGS #751

RESOURCE CENTRE



MISSING BOOKS

971.27 Min **Minnedosa Memories**
971.27 Pla **Place of Our Own** [Fisher Branch]

If you have inadvertently taken one of these books, or any other, without signing it out, **please return it to the Resource Centre. Thank you.**

Editor: Book drop may be used at any hour.

NOTE

We have removed the following book from our collection:

REF 971.06 M **Canadian Immigration Records of Entry in Genealogical Research**, by Bennett McCardle. However, this article may be found in the OGS publication: **Ontario Genealogical Society Seminar, 1985, Toronto**, catalogued 929 Ont.

HELP

To complete our collection, the Resource Centre Library needs:

Canadian Genealogist : 1984, Vol. 6, No.s 1, 2, & 4.

BORROWING BY MAIL

Some books in the Resource Centre Library are designated **Ref or Reference**. These do not circulate; please do not ask to have them sent by mail.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Please leave some space around each clipping and note the name and date of the respective newspaper for proper identification and/or reference.



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Each year the MGS Executive asks members for nominations for the Certificate of Merit. Please send a brief outline of the accomplishments/activities of your nominee, relating his/her contribution to the growth and/or holdings of MGS, for the benefit of genealogists at large. Last year's recipient was Gordon Breckman.

Send nominations to:

Don Hyde / Certificate of Merit
420 - 167 Lombard Ave.
Winnipeg, MB R3B 0T6

MANITO BANS ON THE NILE EXPEDITION

Kathy Stokes, MGS #125

Editor: Note sketch on front cover of this issue.

The current conflict in the Persian Gulf is not the first time that Canadians have responded to the request of world powers to serve in that region. One little known conflict occurred in 1884-85 and a number of Manitobans took part.

The British had been involved in the Middle East for many years, but through a series of political and military decisions, found it necessary in mid 1884 to mount an expedition to relieve General Charles Gordon who was besieged in the city of Khartoum. The commander of the relief forces was described by Winston Churchill as "the foremost Imperial soldier of the age, Lord Wolseley", the same man who had raced across the Canadian Shield about fifteen years previously to bolster the troops at Fort Garry during the first Riel uprising.

In his Canadian experiences, Wolseley had been most impressed with the voyageurs who had skilfully paddled him across the Canadian wilderness. He reasoned that such boatmen would be of great assistance in his eight hundred mile advance up the Nile River to Khartoum. Although the British hierarchy was understandably sceptical, Wolseley finally convinced them of the soundness of his plan and orders were issued to recruit Canadian voyageurs. In late August 1884, the Manitoba Free Press noted:

"Preparations in progress for some weeks for the expedition up the Nile resemble to a great degree those adopted in 1870 in the Red River expedition, which gave Wolseley experience which no other officer possesses."

On August 30, 1884, Lt. Col. W.N. Kennedy, in Winnipeg, received a telegram from the secretary to the Governor General. It read:

"Lord Wolseley telegraphs me to engage 300 [later 400] voyageurs to accompany expedition in Egypt to take charge of small boats on rapids of the Nile. He would like men who were in the Red River Expedition. Get fifty good men to accompany party. Wages from \$30 to \$40 per month. Men are required to leave Quebec for Liverpool, September 13. Only really good boatmen will be taken. Be very particular regarding qualifications."

Although the original plan was to recruit fifty experienced boatmen from the Manitoba area, in fact, in the end, about one hundred entrained for the expedition and

not all were the "really good boatmen" mentioned in the telegram.

The Winnipeg newspapers of the day, the Free Press and the Daily Times carried detailed reports of the recruitment. It became evident that not only experienced Indian and Metis voyageurs were hired. A number of adventurous young men, many of them lawyers from well-connected Winnipeg families, managed to gain acceptance by Col. Kennedy, even though they clearly lacked the qualifications laid out by Wolseley. The really good boatmen came mostly from the St. Peter's Reserve, north of Winnipeg, from Rat Portage, [Kenora], and from Fort Frances.

A list compiled from the newspapers indicates that more than one hundred men left Winnipeg on September 6, 1884. They were:

William Cook Baldwin, James McDonald, J. Gromes, William H. Snyder, R.H.M. Pratt, M.P. Pratt, Donald McDonald, P. Cadorette, James R. Smith, J.W. Nourse, H.D. Wooton, Charles Kirton, John Drinnan, Samuel Francis, John Plumpton, A.B. Mackeand, Thomas G. Mutters, A. Scott, E. McKay, Isaac Evans, H.J. Watson, Gustave Gervais, R.R. Hardisty, B. Oswald, D.P. Regan, L. Smith, L. Salter, D. McLean, E.B. White, John Taylor, John Pratt, Albert Bunnell, H. Chapman, Harry Pulford, Charles L. Shaw, J.J. McGinnis, G.A. Bouchette, George Settie, James R. Delong, A.M. Armstrong, Samuel McCulloch, M. Mackeand, James C.W. McKay, C.P. Braithwaite, Charles Akers, J.S. Simmons, Campbell Oswald, William Southern, Charles Blanchard, H.D. Morton, T.H. Atkinson, George Fletcher, Herbert G. Wilson, Martin Frederickson, F. Collins, H.A.H. Dunsford, Lawrence J. Clarke, Archibald Thompson, C.W.H. Page, John Turnbull, H.C. Mark, John or William Doyle, D.G. McLennan, James McBurney, C.F. Daly, George Johnston, W. Winters, Frank Duchesne, Thomas Pierce, Isaac Poppin, N. McCallum, Thomas Grobestin, F. Richie, William McDonald, W.A. Galligher, Henry Hodgson, F.A. Munson, John Windham, Albert Connolly, Harry Henderson, W.A. McDonald, Alex Kennedy, Alex McDonald, Adam Cochrane, J.T. Rutledge, Jerry Johnston, J.M. Jones, Alex Cochrane, D. McLean, W.J. Hope, George Menzies, Richard Henderson, A.B. Haight, John McDonald, W.E. Sharwood, John Stevens, Alex Morrison, George Little, J. Regan, William Prince, Patrick Leonard, R. Stevenson, Alex Munson, R. Cochrane, D. Corrigan, T. Corrigan, Michael Brennan.

The volunteers and the citizens of Winnipeg appeared to treat this expedition as a lark, an adventure. The legal community hosted a banquet for its young lawyers who were off to Egypt. The Free Press reported on the scene of the departure at the C.P.R. depot on September 6:

"The depot platform was packed from end to end with men, women and children anxious to get a farewell look at the

departing voyageurs. The latter appeared to be in the very best of mood and sang and cheered to their hearts' content. The scene reminded one of a jolly excursion party rather than the departure of a body of men to do service for their mother country at such a critical period...At 6.30, the engine whistled and the train pulled out from the depot amid great cheering."

Each voyageur was issued a kit containing blanket, jersey, undershirt, drawers, two pairs of socks, beef moccasins, smock, trousers, flannel belt, tump lines, canvas bag, towel and hat. The train took the Manitobans to Quebec City from whence the entire Wolseley contingent sailed aboard the Ocean King on September 16, arriving in Gibraltar on September 29, and Assen in Egypt on October 9. They proceeded to the front forthwith. A press report on October 12 noted that the Canadians thought nothing of the rapids on the Nile.

In spite of their best efforts, the boatmen were unable to move the British troops up the Nile in time to save General Gordon. Reports from the men at the front indicated that although the Nile was not as difficult a river to navigate as the Ottawa or the Gatineau rivers in Canada, there were problems with the boats provided. Instead of flat bottomed boats, they were given whale boats with keels which would turn broadside to the currents and become unmanageable. The materials used to build the boats was too light also.

A lighthearted note from the Nile concerned members of a Winnipeg social and athletic club who were part of the expedition. The Free Press of January 1885 reported that members of the St. George Snow Shoe Club in Winnipeg met on the banks of the Nile and forwarded minutes of their meeting back home. Present at this meeting were C. Blanchard, L. Clarke, C.P. Braithwaite, R. Hardisty, W.L. Nourse and M. Mackeand.

Although the Canadians did not engage in battles, there were a total of twelve deaths from their numbers nonetheless. From the Manitoba contingent, Michael Brennan of Winnipeg died of dysentery in November; George Fletcher, of Kildonan, about twenty one years old, drowned in December; Alex. M. Armstrong C.E., of Winnipeg, [brother of Charles] died of enteric fever in January. Richard Hardisty of Winnipeg returned safely from the Nile Expedition but was killed a few months later in the North West Rebellion. William Doyle and George Fletcher of Winnipeg, who had stayed on the Nile after many others had left, lost their lives in an accident on Ambigole, a shallow cataract.

The voyage home appeared to be more difficult than the one to the Sudan, especially the stage from Alexandria to Queenston. Accommodations on board ship were limited. The air of authority of the commanders was especially annoying and the free-spirited Canadians refused

an order by the ship's captain to "scrub up." There were reports that the voyageurs liberated two British soldier prisoners who had been sentenced to seven years penitentiary service for insubordination. The voyageurs apparently felt the sentence to be excessive, rushed the guards and freed the prisoners, whom they dressed in Canadian clothing and allowed them the protection of the group. From Queenston to Halifax the weather was severe, with high winds sweeping the deck.

The returning voyageurs were cheered at every city they stopped in - Point Levis, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto. However, when the first group of Manitobans arrived home, there was almost no one to meet them, due to a lack of communication about their arrival time. The city voted two hundred dollars for a welcoming demonstration and later paid the fare home for the veterans, almost all of whom came from St. Peter's Reserve. A number of the other local voyageurs elected to stay in the Sudan for a further tour of duty. Ultimately all participants received the Sudan medal.

Two tombstones in the graveyard at Dynevor St. Peter's Cemetery bear witness to the service of the men buried there;

Boatman Adam Cochrane / 1849-1935 / Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1884-85

Boatman Alex Cochrane / 1845-1927 / Egyptian Expeditionary Force 1884-85

Sources:

Winnipeg Daily Sun and Manitoba Free Press

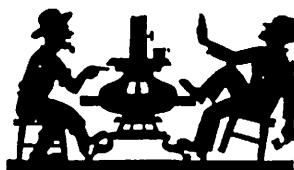
Reference books on the Nile Expedition:

The Nile Voyageurs - C.P. Stacey 1959 for the Champlain Society

Canadians on the Nile 1882-1898 - Roy MacClaren



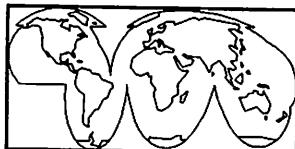
What do genealogists call
births, marriages and deaths?



Hatching, matching and dispatching.

[Timberline, August 1990
Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group]

GENEALOGICAL HELPERS



478-485	Iowa
486-500	Missouri
501-502	North Dakota
503-504	South Dakota
505-508	Nebraska
509-515	Kansas
516-517	Montana
518-519	Idaho
520	Wyoming
521-524	Colorado
525 & 585	New Mexico
526-527	Arizona
528-529	Utah
530	Nevada
531-539	Washington
540-544	Oregon
545-573	California
574	Alaska
575-576	Hawaii
577-579	District of Columbia
580	Virgin Islands
581-585	Puerto Rico & Guam & American Samoa, & Philippine Islands
700-729	Railroad Employees

Invalid Numbers

Those beginning with three or more zeros

Numbers beginning with 73-79

Numbers beginning with 6 or 8

Numbers beginning with 9 [some were issued but not very many]

Numbers beginning with four zeros

National Registration of 1940:

[Roots, Branches & Twigs, Vol. 13, #3, 1990 ,Kent County Branch OGS.]

In August of 1940, under the Dominion of Canada's National Registration Regulations, all persons age 16 years and over were required to register in their specific electoral district to assist Canada in the planning of the defence of the country. Some of the answers provided may be very helpful to a genealogist, e.g.: if you have not yet determined where a parent, a grandparent or a great grandparent was born; or if you wanted to know what military unit an ancestor belonged to; or if you have been trying to ascertain what year the person entered Canada as an immigrant.

To obtain this information, get an "Access to Information Request Form" TBC 350-57 from your local library. Under the 'Description of Records' section of the form -

1. State that you want the 1940 National Registration Record for [full name and place of residence in 1940 of the person whose record is sought].

2. State that the information is required for family genealogical purposes. [You might mention your relationship to the person.]

3. State birth date and death date of the person.

4. State that you have enclosed a copy of the person's death certificate or obituary showing date of death. The person whose record is sought must have been dead for 20 years or more.

001-003	New Hampshire
004-007	Maine
008-009	Vermont
010-034	Massachusetts
035-039	Rhode Island
040-049	Connecticut
050-134	New York
135-158	New Jersey
159-211	Pennsylvania
212-220	Maryland
221-222	Delaware
223-231	Virginia
232-236	West Virginia
237-246	North Carolina
247-251	South Carolina
252-260	Georgia
261-267	Florida
268-302	Ohio
303-317	Indiana
318-361	Illinois
362-386	Michigan
387-399	Wisconsin
400-407	Kentucky
408-415	Tennessee
416-424	Alabama
425-428	Mississippi
429-432	Arkansas
433-439	Louisiana
440-448	Oklahoma
449-467	Texas
468-477	Minnesota

5. State that you have enclosed the fee of \$45 [cheque or money order].

Note: If they cannot find the record you are requesting [perhaps because that person was not in his or her own electoral district on August 19, 20 or 21 of 1940] they will refund your \$45.

Mail your data to: Supervisor, Census Pension Searches. Census Operations Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Changes in Statutory Fees Charged by The GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE [Scotland] from 1 April, 1990: Registration of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces. [The Scottish Genealogist, Vol.37, No.4, December 1990.]

Examples:

1. 1st or only extract of entry following particular search where application made: a) in person: now £7.00, b) by post: now £9.00.

2. 2nd or any subsequent extract of the same entry applied for at the same time: now £4.00.

3. Extract of entry following general search: now £4.00.

4. 1st or only abbreviated certificate of birth following particular search where application made: a) in person: now £6.00, b) by post £8.00.

5. 2nd or any subsequent abbreviated certificate of the same entry applied for at the same time: now £3.00.

Editor: There are many other categories listed. Please consult the list in The Scottish Genealogist at the Resource Centre.

A reader in Vernon, B.C. noted the following death notice in the Vernon News, 12 June 1913. GREEN, Miss Mary Eleanor, drowned at Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, B.C., 6th April, 1913. Her body was not found. She was born approx. 1895 in Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. She came to B.C. with her family in 1904. She lived in Vernon, B.C. and two years ago [1911] went to live in North Vancouver.

Editor: The reader has offered to photocopy the relevant information for return postage. Contact me c/o MGS for her address.

Musty Smelling Books?

[The Leaf of the Branch, Southwest Branch MGS, Vol. II, No. 4, December 1990]

Try putting one at a time in your microwave for one minute at low setting. Repeat if necessary.

United Grain Growers Corporate Archives: [The Bulletin, University of Manitoba, November 29, 1990]

Minutes, company publications, photographs, reports, Royal Commission submissions, agency register, and other records of the first 40 years of UGG have been officially transferred to the University's Archives and Special Collections, Dafoe Library, U of M. The rest of the company's archives will be transferred on a continuing basis. It also includes approximately 300 local histories written about most towns and communities throughout western Canada where the company built a grain elevator.

Postcards, Maps and Original Geographical Names:

Miscellaneous information from our librarian, Louisa Shermerhorn:

Postcards: of Churches. Send SAE with details to Whlman & Wood, 21 Woodview Park, Curdridge, Hampshire, SO3 2DN England. [Family Tree, January 1991.]

Maps & Pictures: Ordnance survey and other maps of European countries [primarily the British Isles, but some on Continental Europe] are available from various suppliers. Some of them also have pictures of old buildings, churches, etc. which they can supply. e.g. one catalogue lists: 'As it was - in old photographs': Dover - 7.95; Guildford - 4.20. Information on these will be stored in the Resource Centre's Vertical File in a file marked "Maps, Pictures, Ordering Information".

Geographical Names

Armstrong's Point in Winnipeg was originally Point-a-Peltier. [Winnipeg Free Press, April 1, 1990, City Streets feature.]

St. Andrew's on the Red was originally called Rapids Church. [Winnipeg Free Press, May 7, 1990, City Streets feature]

Kingsley was called Grenfell. [Pembina-Manitou 100th Anniversary, p.173.] MGS Library # 971.27 Pem.

Manitou was called both Archibald and Manitoba City at different times. [Actually Manitoba City was across from Manitou, but they became one and took the name of MAnitou.] [from the book above.]

In the Township of Snowflake there was a Hamilton on the Old Mission Trail in 1881. A newspaper started in August 1881 called the Hamilton Advisor. [from the book above.]

Emerson was originally called West Lynn. [from the book above.]

La Salle River was called Stinking River. [from ??]

Morris used to be Scratching River. [from ??]

Goodlands was called Lennox. [from ??]

Lichtenau is in RM of DeSalaberry.

Cayer is in the LGD of Alonsa.

Family Tree Stamp Exchange:

has a CHANGE OF ADDRESS: As of December 1990, their address is:

15/16 Highlode Industrial Estate,

Stocking Fen Road,

Ramsey, Huntingdon,

Cambridgeshire PE 17 1RB England.

Note: Family Tree now accepts a Money order in Canadian funds [or send Canadian stamps].

Stamps:

MGS Resource Centre sells British airmail stamps [37p] for .85¢ and U.S. airmail stamps [now 40¢] for .45¢.

Dugald Costume Museum: [Dugald, MB]

Upcoming costume display "...And Wedding Bells Ring" opens April 3, 1991. It will be a romantic trip into the past, focusing on bridal and other fashions for men, women and children from the collection, c1860 to the

present. Features of the exhibit are wedding gowns of two prominent Manitoban women; Nellie McClung, author, suffragette, and Muriel Richardson, successful businesswoman.

FREE Offer of Help:

If your SCOTTISH ANCESTOR is reputed to have come to America in the period 1757-63 and was born before 1741, he may have been a soldier with Col. Simon Fraser's 78th Highlander Regt. which was recruited in the Inverness area, and came over to fight the French in Canada at that time, at Louisbourg, Quebec, Montreal, etc., and REMAINED IN AMERICA AFTER DISCHARGE in 1763. Walter H. McIntosh, Box 214, Topsfield, Massachusetts 01983, has regimental rosters listing all officers and private soldiers in the 14 companies of the Regt. and a separate list of the 170 men who remained in N.A. at their own choice following discharge. A number remained in Canada and married French-Canadian women; others trickled down into New England and New York state. If you suspect this might be the solution to your own ancestor's arrival, please give full name and Mr. McIntosh will check these records to see if the name appears. Please send legal size envelope plus IRC or U.S. [40¢] postage stamp for reply.

An All American Conference: August 15-17, 1991.

Sponsored by The Federation of Genealogical Societies and the Allen County Public Library Historical Genealogy Department. Contact: 1991 FGS Conference, Attn. Curt Witcher, Conference Chair, 900 Webster Street, P.O. Box 2270, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801-2270, USA.

Family History in Wales - August 1991 / Second Stages in Researching Welsh Ancestry - September 1991: One week residential courses. Details from: The Conference Officer, University College of Wales, Penglais, Aberystwyth SY23 3BY, Wales.

Genealogical Tours to Ireland/London:

4 tours escorted by Frank T. Hankins, Chairman of Toronto Branch OGS. Tour #1 "Irish Family and Local History Conference", Belfast, June 20-28, 1991. Tour #2 "Genealogical Tour to England", London, September 11-25. Tour #3 "1st Irish Genealogical Congress", Dublin, September 18-28. Tour #4 - Combination of Tours #2 & 3, September 11-28. Information posted on Resource Centre's bulletin board. Agency telephone: [416] 482-6311, 9:00a.m.-5:00p.m. or call Mr. Hankins after 6:00p.m., [416] 895-8438 or write him at: 509 Morning Road, R.R.#2, Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 4V9.

Spring Creek History Book, 1882-1990:

250 printed. \$35.00 deposit. Contact: Spring Creek History Book, c/o George Roy, Box 486, Moosomin, Saskatchewan S0G 3N0.

The Hodgson Legion Branch #158 History Book:

Is now available. 300p, local military history personnel history book. \$36.00 plus \$3.50 per book, for postage,

insurance and wrapping. Write the Legion : c/o Mrs. Drew Lambert, Box 58, Fisher Branch, MB R0C 0Z0.

Tay Valley People in North America:

Will be published in early 1991. Expected price is £3.50 sterling, payable to Tay Valley Family History Society. For details, write AFTER March 31, 1991 to: Miss Doris Henderson, Tay Valley Family History Society, [TVP in NA], 3 Lammerton Terrace, Dundee, Scotland DD4 7BP.

R.M. of Glenella History Book Committee:

Some copies of Tracks of Time still available. It centres on the railroad, the transportation mode most used during the early days of settlement in the community. Write to: P.O. Box 88, Glenella, Manitoba R0J 0V0. No price given.

West Yorkshire Ancestry Services:

Dave S. Bradley, 6 Woolgreaves Croft, Sandal, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF2 6DU, England will search records in the archives of the old West Riding of Yorkshire, i.e. archives at Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Doncaster, and Sheffield. He provides a report and is willing to photograph memorials, churches, family homes, other. £6 per hour.

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Thomas Chan

Ph: 489-5390

RELATIVELY SPEAKING

The following, "[page 244] is reprinted with written permission from the author of GENEALOGY: A PRACTICAL RESEARCH GUIDE, Shirley B. Goerlich. The book may be purchased from RSG PUBLISHING, P.O. Box 441, Sidney, New York, USA 13838-0441, and is still in print." It is \$20. + \$6. shipping to Canada [U.S. funds].

Much confusion arises over terminology when it comes to classifying cousins. Perhaps some of the definitions below will help children [and adults as well] understand that relationship.

...A first cousin is your aunt's or uncle's child. However, a first cousin's child is not your second cousin, but your first cousin once removed.

...A second cousin is your mother's or father's first cousin's child. That second cousin's child is your second cousin once removed.

...A third cousin is your great-grandparent's brother's (or sister's) great grandchild. The third cousin's child is your third cousin once removed, his child your third cousin twice removed.

...Siblings are your brothers and sisters; having parents in common.

...Great-aunt (or great-uncle) is the sister or brother of your grandparent.

...Great-grandauant (or great-granduncle) is the sister or brother of your great-grandparents.

...Stepfather or stepmother is the husband of your mother or the wife of your father by a subsequent marriage.

...Stepsister or stepbrother is the child of your step-father or stepmother.

...In-laws are your lawful connections by marriage (your husband's or wife's relatives) as distinguished from relatives by blood.

...Half-sister or half-brother is the child of either your mother or father by a former marriage.

...Descendant is the name for any person who descends "directly" from you, such as a grandson or your great-grandson.

...Lineal relatives are ancestors and descendants.

...Relatives with common ancestors are said to be collateral relations. (Genealogists love this term.)

Editor: The above-mentioned book can also be found in the Winnipeg Public Library system.

THE EUROPEAN CONNECTION

Debra Yerex, MGS #1349

More extractions from Sandy Lake Centennial District Book, MGS library #971.27 His, pages as noted.

YAKOWENKO, Wasyl p. 469

In 1903, at the age of 18, Wasyl came to Canada & settled at Mountain Road. There, in 1906, he m. Mary Zahodniak, sister to Mattie Zahodniak. In 1908 they homesteaded on SW 33-18-20 at Sandy Lake. Wasyl d. in July, 1962 at age 81 & Mary d. 1970. Both are buried in the Sandy Lake Cemetery.

YARCH, Peter p. 470

Peter was b. July 12, 1890. He came to Winnipeg from the Ukraine in 1904 at the age of 14. In 1917 he m. Anne Boss in Winnipeg. They operated a corner grocery store on Barber Street. In 1918, they moved to Sandy Lake. They had 8 children: Carrie, Ollie, Steve, Bill, Muriel, Sadley, Hazel & Eugenia. Peter d. Dec. 16, 1963.

YAWORSKI, Anton p. 471

Anton was b. in the Ukraine in 1871. He came to Sandy Lake in 1914, with his wife, Helen. Helen was b. in 1882. They had 5 children: Bill, Harry, Anne, Ross & Jean. Anton d. in 1938 and Helen d. 1950.

ZACHARY, Hilliar p. 473

Hilliar was b. 1855 in the village of Kudrynce, Borschiv district of W. Ukraine. There he m. Lena. Their children were John, Charlie, Alex, Jack & Mary. In the late 1890s, he moved to Canada and first homesteaded near Winnipeg Beach. They later moved to Sandy Lake & settled on NW 3-18-20. Hilliar d. 1932 & Lena in 1942. Both are buried at Sandy Lake Municipal Cemetery.

ZARIWNY, Onufrey p. 484-5

Onufrey was b. June, 1880, in Senakiwtski, Ukraine. In June, 1902, he m. Tekla Cupczyshn. Tekla was b. 1885, in the village of Rudoduby, district of Chortkiw, Ukraine. They came to Canada in April, 1905 with one child, Annie. They arrived at Sifton, Manitoba and stayed with Tekla's cousin, John Chupka. They later homesteaded on SW 2-18-19 in the Erickson district. Their children were Annie, Nick, Pearl, Pete, Mary, Steve, Fred, PAul, Christine. Tekla d. Jan. 8, 1855 & Onufrey d. May 5, 1959.

Note from Debra Yerex:

I have now completed the European index for the Sandy Lake District. If anyone would like research done, please contact me at:

54 Aldgate Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2N 2X6.
I also have about 2000 European names from various places in Manitoba that I can check also. For a reply, please provide a self-addressed envelope with postage.

The revised
Handbook to
Canadian Trees and French Roots
is available now. \$8.00 Limited quantity. App. 60 p.



MGS RESOURCE CENTRE 1991 HOURS & CLOSINGS

HOURS

WEEKDAYS

Monday + Friday:	9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.	
	12:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	
Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday
	12:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	

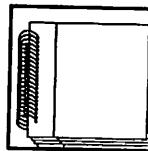
WEEKENDS

Sundays	1:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.
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CLOSINGS

The Resource Centre will be closed SUNDAYS, commencing May 19 and reopening after the long weekend in September.

<u>EASTER WEEKEND</u>	Good Friday	March 29
	Sunday	March 31
	Monday	April 1
<u>MOTHER'S DAY</u>	Sunday	May 12
<u>VICTORIA DAY</u>	Monday	May 20
<u>CANADA DAY</u>	Monday	July 1
<u>CIVIC HOLIDAY</u>	Monday	August 5
<u>LABOUR DAY</u>	Monday	September 2
<u>THANKSGIVING</u>	Sunday	October 13
	Monday	October 14
<u>REMEMBRANCE DAY</u>	Sunday	November 10
	Monday	November 11
<u>GREY CUP DAY</u>	Sunday	November 24
<u>CHRISTMAS</u>	Tuesday	December 24
	Wednesday	December 25
	Thursday	December 26
<u>NEW YEAR'S DAY</u>	Wednesday,	January 1, /92



PERIODICAL POTPOURRI

Lori Walker, MGS #1145

French reviews by Roger André, MGS #1304.

War Office Musters :
Manchester Genealogist Vol. 26, #2

Review of sources :
Search, Journal of Jewish Genealogy Vol. 10, #3

Scottish Guilds and their history :
Toronto Tree Vol. 21, issue 6

Rev. George Hallen marriage register 1835-1878 :
Simcoe Co. Branch OGS Vol. 8, #4

History of childhood / Police occupation :
Family Tree Magazine Vol. 6, #12

Courtship & marriage in 19th c. Ontario / Early Irish in Ottawa Valley / British emigrants from New York 1817 :
Families Vol. 29, #4

Canadian architecture / Immigration records :
The Archivist Vol. 17, #5

Marriages 1902-09 continued / Tax roll 1891 :
Whatcom GS Bulletin Vol. 20, #3.

Marriages 1902-09 continued / Tax roll continued :
Vol. 20, #4. List of voters 1890 in Whatcom Co. :
Vol. 21, #1

DAR Centennial :
Genealogical Helper Sept/Oct. 1990

Archives of Ontario :
Bruce & Grey Branch OGS Vol. 20, #4

Elphinstone genealogy :
Scottish Genealogist Vol. 37, #2

Orders & medals / Royalty stories / Native Americans /
Blossom family :
Augustan Society Omnibus Book 12

King family :
Midland Ancestor Vol. 9, #3

Christmas in Volyhnia / Moravian brethren in Alberta /
Radomysl parish :
Wandering Volyhnians Vol. 3, #4

- Wiltse family :
Leeds & Grenville Branch OGS Vol. 16, #10
- Chinese descent in Australia / Suggate family :
Ancestor, Journal of Victoria Vol. 20, #3
- Basic sources in Scotland / Glover occupation / Rare Christian names :
Family Tree Magazine Vol. 7, #1.
- Brickmaking Occupation / Childhood history : Vol. 7 #2. Proctor Occuparion / Burial Registers / Godbold Name / Tracing Ancestors in India : Vol. 7, # 3
- Some inhabitants of Newcastle & Uppercross 1650 / Everard family / Dublin Roll of Quakers / Gray family / Some extracts of 1769 "Leinster Journal" / Mls of St. Matthews, Irishtown / Bolton family / Emigrants to Canada 1832-46 :
Irish Genealogist Vol. 7, #4
- Mt. Vernon Cemetery Mls :
Oregon Gen. Soc. Vol. 29, #3
- Tracing free blacks in the South / German family :
National GS Quarterly Vol. 78, #4
- Acadians of Belle-Ile-En-Mer / The ancestor of several Chouinards :
The Genealogist Vol. 16, #4
- A common name, the problems in 19th c. Lancaster / Macfarlane family :
Manchester Genealogist Vol. 26, #3
- Justin & Grace families :
Bristol & Avon FHS #62
- List of Jacobite prisoners / Riddell family / Australian strays :
Aberdeen & N.E. Scotland FHS #35.
- Gamrie baptisms / NZ strays : #36.
- George Horne family / McGregor 1851 Census : #37.
- Emergence of the Netherlands / Patriot ancestors :
De Bonte Koe Vol. 8, #2
- John Pearson / Electric company records / Prison reports 1884 / Irish land records :
B.C. Genealogist Vol. 19, #4
- Probate records :
English Researcher Issue 16
- Lobb brothers / Naming practices by the Church :
Genealogists Magazine Vol. 23, #8
- Ministers of Church of Scotland in Canada, part 6 / Immigrants from Liverpool to Nova Scotia 1864 :
Lost in Canada? Vol. 15, #4
- Black Loyalists / James Peters ancestry / Thomas Edison ancestors / Robinson ladies :
Loyalist Gazette Vol. 28, #1
- Origin of former old country congregations / Geddes family :
Saskatchewan GS Vol. 21, #4
- Records of Index. Washington 1884-1912 / Fort Nisqually index, part 3 :
Seattle GS Bulletin Vol. 40, #2
- Research in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union :
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PIONEER PROFILE

DISTINGUISHED PIONEER OF MANITOBA

E.H.G.G.HAY, 1840 - 1918

Doyle, Robert

Manitoba Culture, Heritage & Citizenship

Historic Resources Branch

Unpublished Report, September 1978

Author's Note: "I am especially indebted to Mrs. Anne F. Bayer, granddaughter of E.H.G.G.Hay; Miss Mary Elizabeth Bayer, great-granddaughter of E.H.G.G.Hay; and Mrs. A.C. Cook, Registrar of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, Anglican Church of Canada, for their kind assistance in the preparation of this paper". [1978]

Editor: Mary Elizabeth Bayer, of Victoria, B.C., has been elected Chair of Heritage Canada, the national organization dedicated to Canada's heritage. She is the first woman to hold this office. [Alumni Journal, U of M, Vol.51, No.1, Winter 1991.]

In The Story of Manitoba, Frank Howard Schofield declared, "By all standards of modern times E.H.G.G. Hay may be pronounced a distinctly successful man. He has been one of the great forces in the business development of many parts of Manitoba, has been prominent and active in the public life of the province and has aided the Dominion of Canada in her wars."¹ Similar assessments of E.H.G.G. Hay's career have been expressed. The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Manitoba, in a unanimous resolution, praised Hay, remarking "We are quite sure that you are...proud of the marvellous progress which has been made by the Province. A progress to which you have the conscientious motives and constant energy devoted your ability."² The Old Timers' Association of Manitoba in 1914, declared, "Your long residence in the Canadian West -- from 1861 to 1914, and the prominent part you have played in its public affairs...have made you a figure of historic prominence."³

Edward Henry George Gunter HAY was born on March 11, 1840 in Lincolnshire, England, the son of William and Susanna [Gunson] Hay.⁴ He received a common school education in England, and at the age of 13, became an apprentice in the locomotive industry.⁵ After working in this field for four years, he was forced by poor health to leave.⁶ Looking for new opportunity, he left England and journeyed across the Atlantic to the United States. Arriving in New York in 1858, he soon found employment in the railway shops in Jersey City.⁷ Hay remained here only for a short period, preferring to move on and explore the opportunities offered in the more

southern part of the United States. When Fort Sumpter fell in April 1861, he was living in Memphis, Tennessee.⁸ Now wishing to become embroiled in the Internecine confrontation that he knew was about to unfold, he moved northward following the Mississippi up to the city of St. Paul, Minnesota.

At the time, the Burbank Company was employing men to work on the construction of a steamer -- the International -- which was being built on the Red River at Georgetown [which was near the present town of Moorhead, Minnesota]. Hay obtained employment on this project as a machinist.⁹ Soon after completion, Hay entered upon a career of steamboating on 'The Burbanks'.¹⁰ This venture was of very short duration for when the Hudson's Bay Company took over the ownership of the vessel in 1862, Hay moved on in search of greater opportunity.¹¹

In the winter of 1862 - 63 'The Great Sioux Massacre' occurred in North Dakota, involving untold atrocities and loss of life. Hay was at the centre of the trouble area, living in St. Joseph, North Dakota.¹² [now Walhalla]. After the hostilities climaxed he gained fame by playing an active role with Father Andre and Governor McTavish in encouraging the Sioux to return personal property and several hostages to the settlers.¹³ He did not remain in North Dakota for long for the venturesome Mr. Hay soon decided that greater opportunities existed further north.

In the spring of 1863, he settled at Fort Garry. Soon after, on January 14, 1864, in St. Andrew's Church, he married Frances Gibson, the daughter of two of the earliest settlers at Red River, Hugh and Angelique [Chalifoux] Gibson.¹⁴ On December 5, 1864, Edward and Elizabeth Hay were born -- the first children in a family that was to include five children.

By 1865, they had completed the construction of a steam grist mill on the west bank of the Red River, a few hundred yards north of St. Andrew's Church.¹⁵ The completion of this venture during this pioneer era was most significant. One commentator has written, 'There were water-mills and hand-gristing back in the '60's and much earlier, but Hay's steam mill was one of the very few modern institutions of its kind between the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean.'¹⁶ Hay operated this mill until it was destroyed by fire on October 4, 1879.¹⁸ During these years E.H.G.G. Hay became well known as the Miller at Red River.

When Hay had moved from the United States in 1863, he had hoped to find greater opportunities in a more tranquil environment further north. However tranquillity was not long a feature of his life at the Red River settlement. In 1869 - 70 the Riel Insurrection attracted the attention of all Canadians. Riel and his followers desired to win terms from the Canadian Government so that the Red River settlement would enter the Dominion as a separate province with guarantees for Metis land and protection of French rights. Hay appreciated the position

of the Metis, who feared that their free life on the plains, their Catholic religion, and their French culture, would be destroyed by the new union. Yet he passionately disliked violence. He knew well of the carnage caused by the hostilities of the American Civil War. He had seen the horrible Sioux Massacre in North Dakota in 1863 - 63. He did not wish to see similar atrocities occur at Red River. Thus he opposed Riel and his comrades, who were willing to use force to achieve their ends. Hay believed satisfactory arrangements could be made without recourse to violence. Consequently, throughout the months of confrontation, he was identified by all as a strong loyalist.¹⁹

While he would not engage in the tactics advocated by Riel and his followers, E.H.G.G. Hay did play a prominent role during the Insurrection. On obtaining temporary control at Red River, Riel instituted a democratic form of government -- his 'Provisional Government'. Donald A. Smith, the Hudson's Bay Company officer who had come to Red River as the representative of the Canadian government pleaded with Hay to represent the English-speaking people at St. Andrew's in this government.²⁰ Upon being persuaded that by becoming a member of the government he could help to stabilize the highly charged environment, he allowed his name to stand in the election of representatives. On February 19, 1870, he was elected as a delegate for St. Andrew's to the Provisional Government.²¹

Hay did attempt to diffuse the situation. Yet he was unable to prevent the explosion that shook the embryonic Dominion of Canada -- the shooting of Thomas Scott. The life of Riel's government, by its very nature as a provisional government, was a short one. Yet it was long enough to whet E.H.G.G. Hay's appetite for Canadian politics. In December, 1870, Hay stood as a candidate in the constituency of St. Andrew's South in the first Provincial election held in the newly constituted Province of Manitoba. Moreover, he was successful in being elected to the province's first Legislative Assembly.²² Hay was to play a highly significant role in that first Legislative Assembly, for he acted as the Leader of the Opposition.

The first Legislative Assembly of Manitoba operated much differently than at present. The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, Sir Adams George Archibald, acted as his own Premier, and selected the cabinet ministers personally. Furthermore, there was a de-emphasis of party politics, which Hay enjoyed. In moving an amendment to the government's Ecclesiastical Incorporation Bill during the first session of the first Legislative Assembly, Hay stressed,

As to any desire to defeat the policy of the government by this motion, he disclaimed it and hoped Hon. members would not look at their votes in the light of whether they would defeat the Government or not. Members were not in that House as representatives of a particular

party, and there had been, he thought, a great deal too much talk about party feeling. There ought to be more regard paid to sound common sense and honest principle, for if any members were not possessed of these, the sooner they returned home, the better.²³

Hay's role as Leader of the Opposition was of his own choosing for he was among those who were invited by Archibald to form Manitoba's first Cabinet. However he refused this invitation for the Lieutenant Governor would not make a commitment that there would be an investigation into the shooting of Thomas Scott.²⁴ Without such a guarantee, Hay would not enter the Cabinet. Throughout his early legislative career, Hay loudly advocated that there be a thorough investigation into the shooting of Thomas Scott. Once the first session of the first Legislature of Manitoba had opened, He introduced a resolution "...that a humble address...be presented to His Excellency [the Governor-General] praying His Excellency to take such steps as may seem to him wise, as will lead to a thorough investigation of the troubles of 1869 - 70 -- the arrest, trial and punishment of the guilty parties, and further, that those who suffered losses...be indemnified according to their losses.²⁵ In presenting this motion he stated:

"I know that it will be said by some that I am ripping up old sores, and reviving events which should be forgotten. But with me, it is a principle that public crimes merit public punishment and until that punishment is meted out, the offence will not be forgotten. Beyond question, the sooner justice is satisfied, the] letter...Our duty, as to the First Parliament of Manitoba is, I believe, to condemn the action taken during the winter of 1869 - 70."²⁶

Hay further advocated that the government offer a reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Thomas Scott and the recovery of his body. He considered that if this were done the excitement and the animosities felt by many citizens would be relieved. He continually chastised the government, declaring:

"...since our existence as a Province, we have done nothing in relation to this Scott murder, than cut off the investigation from time to time. It is well known that many of Her Majesty's subjects were imprisoned, lost considerable property, and that one was shot; but still such is the lamentable case -- we have done nothing whatever to recover the body or find out the murderers...A large reward is not needed. \$2,000 or \$3,000 would be sufficient."²⁷



The Hay Family

Front: E.H.G.G., Angelica, Elizabeth, Helen and Frances

Rear: the two sons, William and Edward

Photo courtesy of Rudi Isbach

E.H.G.G. Hay was known locally as "Alphabet Hay"!

Hay refused to let the matter drop. When this motion was about to be dismissed by the government, Hay stated, "...it may as well be understood now, that I do not intend to let this matter drop. If this motion is defeated, I will repeat it. Justice will, at last, be done, and it will be shown that influence, power, and money cannot always weigh on conscience, as to make the people's representatives vote in any way they are dictated to."²⁸

These actions did not promote harmony between English-speaking and French-speaking people in Canada or in the new province of Manitoba. In Ontario, most English-speaking people, and especially the Orangemen, were demanding that Louis Riel be hung as a traitor and a murderer. French Canadians in Quebec, on the other hand, considered that Riel was a hero and should most certainly not be punished. Hay's actions could not help but arouse the fears of all French Canadians. Yet his efforts were not directed against the French. He wished simply that the injustices associated with the Insurrection be remedied. He stated his purpose simply, "...I have thought it my duty to myself, to my country, to England, and to her colonies, that some steps should be taken to bring to justice the murderers, and to find the body of the murdered man."²⁹ Moreover, he affirmed, "I am satisfied myself, as has been said, that when an investigation takes place, it will show that Riel, Lepine, and others were not to blame, but that men outside the province must bear a large proportion of the responsibility."³⁰

During his first term as a legislator Hay also argued that the government of Manitoba should be adamant in obtaining more rights for the province from the Dominion of Canada. Manitoba did not have control over public lands in the province. Hay thought that it should.³¹ Manitoba had only four representatives in the Canadian parliament. He considered that woefully inadequate.³²

E.H.G.G.Hay was an articulate spokesman for the English-speaking people of the province. From 1871 to 1874 the only immigration into the province came from the British Isles, the Maritime, the eastern townships of Quebec, and especially from Ontario.³³ This had the effect that the English-speaking people in the province clearly outnumbered the French-speaking people. In 1870, when the English and French elements in the province were approximately equal, the Legislative Assembly consisted of twelve English and twelve French members. Hay argued that the changed composition of the province be reflected in the representation in the assembly. In debate Hay declared, "...a large number of English-speaking people have been added to our population, and yet we do not get one more member than we had. The English have the most wealth, the most population, and the most enterprise, and they are only demanding their just rights, - when they demand to be placed upon a footing of representation by population."³⁴ Leaders amongst the French-speaking people virulently opposed this proposition. In their view, if representation by population were

instituted, their rights under the Manitoba Act would be jeopardized.

For a brief period Hay stepped back from controversy and became a member of the government of Manitoba. In 1874, from July 8th to December 2nd, he acted as Minister of Public Works and Agriculture in the Girard administration.³⁵ This was to be the only period in E.H.G.G. Hay's long life in which he was part of a provincial government.

From 1870 - 1874 Hay was a vocal spokesman for the English-speaking people in the Manitoba Legislative Assembly. Yet he was also active in Federal Politics. In the federal elections of 1872 and 1874 E.H.G.G. Hay sought to represent the electors in the constituency of Lisgar. In both campaigns he faced a most formidable opponent -- Dr. John Christian Schultz. These two confrontations appear to many to be classic struggles between the powers of good and the powers of evil. In the 1872 campaign it was widely known that Schultz distributed rum amongst the Indians to garner votes.³⁶ In 1874 his tactics were more blatant. The Manitoban expressed outrage at Schultz's tactics. In its February 21, 1874 issue, it declared:

"That this Simon Pure has bought and bribed his way through every election is patent to all. His knavery as a political campaigner has only been surpassed by his trickery as a political hanger on...Is it not a fact undeniable that on Friday week, he drove thirty Indians up to the poll, men whose names were not in any list, and in the face of the laws and in defiance of common decency, compelled the Returning Officer to accept their names as bona fide voters."³⁷

On the other hand, in each federal contest, Hay won respect for his gentlemanly conduct. In the 1872 campaign, one voter declared, "Let us send a man to Parliament whose honesty and integrity will do something to remove the blot which Schultz has left on our country."³⁸ The Manitoban fully supported Hay's candidacy. In an editorial published on September 14, 1872 it declared, "...every qualified voter who may at the present moment entertain doubts as to the respective merits of Mr. Hay and Dr. Schultz should set such doubts at rest and give his vote, his influence and his encouragement to Mr. Hay."³⁹ In 1874 the testimonials praising Hay's qualities continued. One elector asserted, "Mr. Hay will get my support because he is an honest man. He did not tell me that if I voted I wouldn't have to pay taxes, and that if I gave him my vote, he would pay them for me; but Dr. Schultz told me so."⁴⁰ It was observed during this campaign, in The Manitoban Free Press, that Hay was "becoming very popular with the Indians for his candour and honesty, and

is very much respected by the electors of the parish for his contempt of bribery."⁴¹

During the campaigns Hay forcefully expressed his opinions on the major issues of the day. He stated his political philosophy simply, "...the one great object to be kept in view is 'Manitoba First'"⁴² One key issue centred upon the control of Manitoba's public lands. At the time, the Dominion government controlled the province's lands. Hay stressed in both campaigns the need for the province to gain control. He stated,

"The control of our Public lands, I believe to be the question that most deeply concerns the people of Manitoba. I have always maintained, and still do, that as a Province, we ought to enjoy all the rights and privileges of a Province in accordance with the British North America Act. These lands would not only be a source of revenue to our Province, but would have saved the ill-feeling that has been caused through the negligence and ignorance of the Ottawa government, as to the requirements of the people of Manitoba."⁴³

He also articulately expressed himself on another fundamental issue that then concerned the settlers at Red River – the "hay privilege". This privilege allowed settlers in the river lot survey system the right to cut hay on a two mile extension of their river lots. This was a valuable right which had long endured in the Red River economy. However it was not recognized in the Manitoba Act. Thus many settlers were anxious that this long-held right would be abolished. Hay was especially angered that "...the Government [the Macdonald government] have allowed encroachments, and in many cases sold portions of these privileged lots, and this after protest from the Local House."⁴⁴ In the 1874 campaign he stressed, "I should urge the settlement of the two-mile hay question, which at present is a vexed and serious question, and one that can either lead to peace and harmony between old and new settlers, or quite the reverse."⁴⁵

Hay also firmly advocated the construction of a railway connecting Manitoba to the rest of Canada.

"For this Province to attain the position of wealth and prosperity nature intended, it is of the utmost importance that we should have direct railroad communication with our sister Provinces, and I would advocate the early completion of the Canadian Pacific. Meanwhile a branch line from Lake Winnipeg to Pembina, in connection with the American lines, knowing that to railroads and immigration we must look for the rapid development of

Manitoba and the Northwest."⁴⁶

He also favoured the extension of the boundaries of the province. In 1870 the 'Postage Stamp Province' had been established. Yet Hay considered this to be far too small a political unit. The province must be enlarged -- "I believe it would add to the advancement of the Province, were the limits extended to at least double that at present under local institution."⁴⁷

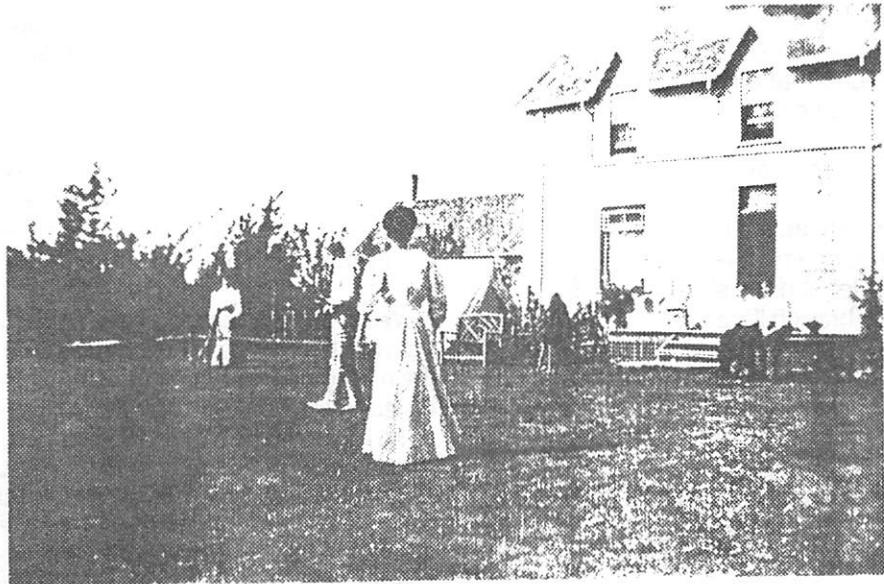
During these campaigns, Hay gained respect for his integrity and for the clear positions he took on the issues of the day. However on each occasion, Dr. Schultz managed to snatch victory away from him. Hay suffered further electoral disappointment in the 1870's. He was defeated in the 1874 provincial election in the constituency of St. Andrew's South by John Norquay,⁴⁸ and in 1878 he was defeated by John Gunn.⁴⁹

In the legislature, Hay continued to express his views on the issues that dominated the era. He was convinced the Dominion Government should have given Manitoba control over its Crown lands. His expressions of discontent which were adamant during the election campaigns of the 1870's became even more emphatic in the Provincial Legislature.

Why should this Province be placed in such a position that it had not an acre of land to offer immigrants and scarcely an acre on which to erect provincial buildings without the sanction of the Dominion Government? Ontario had control of her lands and timber limits and so with other provinces. British Columbia received \$100,000 a year in return for a tract of land which had been reserved. But Manitoba had not received a single dollar with respect to her land, and had not a single acre which she could call her own.⁵⁰

Problems relating to transportation and communications dominated the period. Hay continued to press for the development of a railway between Manitoba and the eastern Canadian provinces and the United States. He was convinced that only railways could alleviate the isolation of the province and allow Manitoba to enter an era of prosperity. However he virulently opposed the Canadian Pacific Railway contract the Macdonald government concluded with George Stephen's investment syndicate on October 21, 1880. He considered the terms of placing the C.P.R. in a monopolistic position clearly repugnant. He was infuriated that the railway's land would be free from taxation forever.

He found from the terms offered by the Dominion Government to the Syndicate that one of the hugest of monopolies was about to be created. If it were not already



Family games on the Hay house lawn.

A barn or stable is visible in the top photograph [on the left].
Photo courtesy of Rudi Isbach.

done, and that it was one that would forever be a lasting disgrace to the country in which we live. The contract with Sir Hugh Allen a few years ago was an outrageous one, but this one was far worse if its details were considered. The more he read it and tried to understand it, the more he found that he did not understand it. No doubt everybody desired the railway but not at the sacrifice of the whole country and the interest of the dominion, and not by building up American institutions to the detriment of our own...Every acre employed for the location of shops for the railroad or branch lines was to be free from taxation, not only for 25 years, but forever. The people of this province were not even asked, whether they would accept the conditions or not.⁵³

The failure of the Macdonald government to consult provincial leaders further incensed E.H.G.G.Hay. He blasted the federal Conservatives claiming,

"The Government treated this country as chattels to be bought and sold and the syndicate arrangement showed what value they placed upon Manitoba and the northwest. They are willing to hand over our lands, making them free from taxation forever, and we were asked to swallow this, as it were without any qualms of conscience, just because the Dominion Government said, it was to be so...The troubles, mishaps, and misunderstandings of 10 years ago would never have happened. If the people of the Northwest had been consulted.⁵⁴

While it was without the same national dimensions as the building of a transcontinental railway, the development of the Red River as a navigable waterway was another important transportation issue in Manitoba in the late nineteenth century. Hay was a firm advocate that this waterway should be improved by constructing locks at the St. Andrew's Rapids. He argued, "If there were a lock at the St. Andrew's Rapids, lake steamers, instead of discharging their cargo at Lower Fort Garry, could come directly up to Winnipeg, and this would be of material advantage not only to the people of the City, but also to the people at large in the Province, and to the west of it, who now had to pay extra charges for transshipment."⁵⁵

Macdonald's agreement with George Stephen's syndicate to construct a transcontinental railway was not the only Dominion policy which Hay opposed. E.H.G.G.Hay was intensely opposed to Macdonald's National Policy. He considered the plan did not serve Manitoba's best

interests. Manufacturing would be developed in eastern Canada -- not in Manitoba. Manitoba's role was to simply provide a ready market for Eastern manufactured goods. In his view,

The time had arrived when people of the Province needed more than ever to unite in demanding their rights. They needed united action against any policy such as the National Policy which was inimical to their best interests. That policy as has been well said was a policy under which nearly everything was taken from us with nothing being given in return.⁵⁶

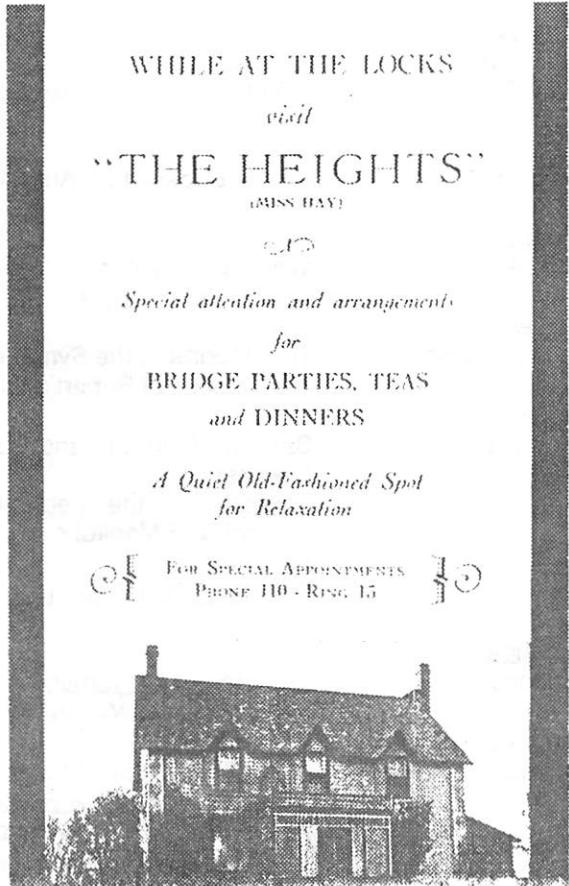
While participating in politics E.H.G.G.Hay remained active in the business life of the province. He continued in the milling business at St. Andrew's until 1881.⁵⁷ However his energies were not devoted solely to milling. Interested as he was in rail transportation, in 1872 he and seven other gentlemen⁵⁸ petitioned the Manitoba Legislative Assembly to incorporate the Manitoba Central Railway Company -- a company that would build a railway from Fort Garry to Lake Manitoba and to Lake Winnipeg. In 1881, ever in search of new opportunities, Hay moved to Portage La Prairie. There, he opened a foundry which he operated for twelve years.⁵⁹ Hay also became active in the judicial life of the town. In 1889 he was appointed Police Magistrate at Portage La Prairie, a position he responsibly filled until 1900.⁶⁰

In 1900 E.H.G.G.Hay was appointed Clerk of Works at the St. Andrew's Locks by the Laurier government.⁶¹ It was appropriate that Hay should play an active role in the operation of the locks, which he had strongly advocated be constructed nearly twenty years earlier. To accept this position, he and his family returned to St. Andrew's. He purchased as his home, "**The Heights**" -- a stone house built in 1861 by Thomas Firth of the Hudson's Bay Company.⁶² Situated on the "hill" at Lockport, this home soon became a centre of community activity.

Hay retired from his position of Clerk of Works in 1911.⁶³ After his retirement, he continued to be involved in the community. Hay remained an active member of the Old Timers Association, an organization in which he had acted for two years as President.⁶⁴ However his greatest efforts were directed toward furthering the interests of St. Andrew's [Anglican] Church. Hay had always been active at St. Andrew's. Each year, from 1903 to 1911, he had been elected by the members of the parish to the vestry.⁶⁵ At Easter, 1905, he had been elected Peoples Warden, a position he filled until October 17, 1905.⁶⁶ During the mid and late 1870's and from 1903 to 1911, he had been appointed a lay delegate for St. Andrew's to the synod meetings of the Diocese of Rupert's Land.⁶⁷ He continued this involvement after his retirement. In 1912, 1913, and 1914, he was again elected to sit on the vestry.⁶⁸ In 1915 he was appointed an Auditor.⁶⁹ In 1912, 1913, and 1918, he once again represented the parish at the Diocesan

Synod meetings.⁷⁰ Until his death, he played an active role in the affairs of St. Andrew's Church.

In November 23, 1918, E.H.G.G. Hay died, a victim of heart failure.⁷¹ Three days later,⁷² this early Manitoba pioneer, who had contributed greatly to the political, business, and religious life of the Province, was buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery. Manitoba had truly lost a distinguished and dedicated citizen.



An invitation printed for Miss Helen Hay's tea garden.

Miss Hay served luncheons and dinners at "The Heights".

Photo courtesy of Rudi Isbach.

¹ F.H.Schofield, The Story of Manitoba [Winnipeg: S.J.Clark Pub. Co. 1913], Vol. II, p.483.

² Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, Presentation Book given to Hon. E.H.G.G.Hay on his Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

³ Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, Letter addressed to Hon. E.H.G.G.Hay, dated January, 1914.

⁴ F.H.Schofield, op. cit., p.483; Diocese of Rupert's Land Archives, St. Andrew's Register No. 9.

⁵ Mary Elizabeth Bayer Private Papers, "Family Scrapbook", p.52.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ F.H.Schofield, op cit, p.483.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ P.A.M. Rupert's Land Collection, St. Andrew's Parish Records, Register of Marriages, Marriage No. 345, p.120.

¹⁵ Mrs. Anne F. Payer Private Papers. One more son and two more daughters were born in the Hay family. William was born on August 20, 1866, Helen Herriot on June 29, 1871, and Frances Ann on April 23, 1877.

¹⁶ Mary Elizabeth Bayer Private Papers, "Family Scrapbook", p.139.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. I, P.1, which contains newsclippings from The Winnipeg Free Press's column "Looking Backward".

¹⁹ Mary Elizabeth Bayer Private Papers, "Family Scrapbook", p.50, p.52.

²⁰ Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. I, First Parliament, Third Session, February 18, 1873.

²¹ P.A.M., E.H.G.G.Hay, "Elected delegate to Provisional Government from St. Andrew's".

²² The results were E.H.G.G.Hay 38, T. Sinclair 28, J. Gunn 20 [from Canadian Parliamentary Companion 1872] [Montreal: John Lovell 1872] p.444.

²³ Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. I, April 17, 1871.

²⁴ Mary Elizabeth Bayer Private Papers, "Family Scrapbook", p.51.

²⁵ Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. I, First Parliament, First Session, April 24, 1871.

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. I, First Parliament, Second Session, P.7.

²⁸ Ibid., p.8.

²⁹ Ibid., p.7.

³⁰ Ibid., p.5.

³¹ Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. I, First Parliament, Third Session, February 18, 1873.

³² Ibid.

³³ W.L.Morton, Manitoba: A History [Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1957] p.154.

³⁴ Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. I, First Parliament, Third Session, February 21, 1873.

³⁵ Mary Elizabeth Bayer Private Papers, "Family Scrapbook", p.139.

³⁶ The Manitoban, February 21, 1874, p.2.

- 37 *Ibid.*
- 38 The Manitoban, September 7, 1872, p.2.
- 39 The Manitoban, September 14, 1872, p.2.
- 40 The Manitoba Free Press, January 31, 1874, p.5.
- 41 *Ibid.*, p.4.
- 42 The Manitoba Free Press, January 24, 1874, p.6.
- 43 The Manitoban, August 17, 1872, p.3.
- 44 *Ibid.*
- 45 The Manitoban Free Press, January 24, 1874, p.6.
- 46 The Manitoban, August 17, 1872, p.3.
- 47 *Ibid.*
- 48 Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba: A Dictionary of Manitoba Biography [Winnipeg: Peguis Printers, n.d.] p.7.
- 49 Mary Elizabeth Payer Private Papers, "Family Scrapbook", p.139.
- 50 Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba: A Dictionary of Manitoba Biography, p.97.
- 51 Mary Elizabeth Bayer Private Papers, "Family Scrapbook", p.51.
- 52 Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. II, Fourth Parliament, Second Session, pp.5-6.
- 53 *Ibid.*, pp. 10-11.
- 54 *Ibid.*, p.5.
- 55 *Ibid.*, p.9.
- 56 Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, "Parliamentary Record" Vol. II, Fourth Legislature, Fourth Session, p.3.
- 57 Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba: A Dictionary of Manitoba Biography, p.97; Mary Elizabeth Bayer Private Papers, "Family Scrapbook", p.33.
- 58 The seven others were Henry J. Clarke, Thomas Howard, Molyneux St. John, John Norquay, J. Royal, A. Boyd, and Curtis J. Bird [Journal of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, 1872, Appendix 21, p.xxvi]
- 59 F.H.Schofield, op. cit., p.484.
- 60 *Ibid.*
- 61 *Ibid.*
- 62 Lombard North Group Ltd., River Road - St. Andrew's A Scenic Historic River Route [Winnipeg: Province of Manitoba Department of Highways 1974.], p.38; Lillian Gibbons, Early Red River Homes, H.S.S.M. Series VV 1945 - 46, p.31.
- 63 Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba A Dictionary of Manitoba Biography, p.97.
- 64 Mrs. Anne F. Bayer Private Papers, Letter to E.H.G.G.Hay from the Old Timers Association dated January, 1914.
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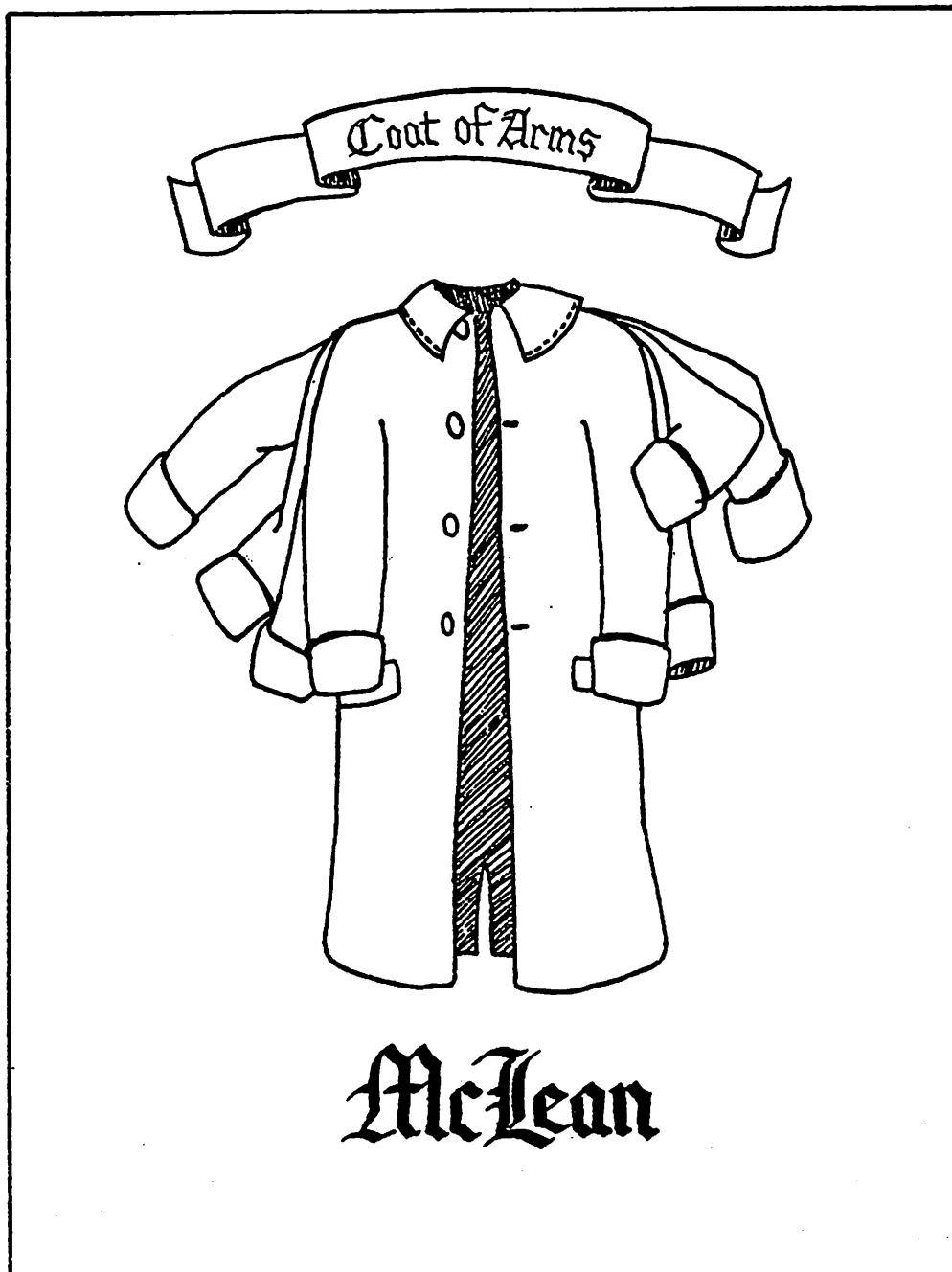
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"In Scotland, some Presbyterian clergymen declared that since the potato was not mentioned in the Bible, it could not be fit for human consumption!"

[Seen in Grand Forks, N.D. community newspaper.]

COAT OF ARMS



"COAT OF ARMS" was provided the author of GENEALOGY: A PRACTICAL RESEARCH GUIDE, Shirley B Goerlich, by Mr. Kenneth McLean, from the Smithville [New York] Historical Society's collections. The artist behind the "Coat" is Mrs. Martha Rogers, Smithville's Historian. This page is reprinted with permission of: RSG PUBLISHING, P.O. Box 441, Sidney, New York, 13838-0441, USA

REUNIONS

Moosomin School Reunion, Saskatchewan, the weekend starting Friday, July 24, 1992.

HOPKINS 2nd Family Reunion: June 28-30, 1991 at Ken Hopkins' farm, Iroquois Falls, Ontario. Descendants of Richard and Martha Hopkins (Grey County c1845 from Wicklow County, Ireland). T-shirts and calendars may be ordered. Contact Donna Graham, Box 836, Iroquois Falls, Ontario. P0K 1E0, 705/232-4885.

Dundee, Scotland: City of Dundee will celebrate its 800th anniversary in 1991: the patron church, St. Mary's will play a major part; historic pageant (City history); historic re-creations at some of the Castles are possible; "Images of Dundee" at McManus Galleries; exhibition "Time and Tide in Dundee"; libraries department display of early books printed in Dundee. Dundee 800 Office, Nethergate Centre, Dundee, Scotland DD1 4QD.

NELLES Family Association Annual Reunion: August 10, 1991, near the site of Major Henry William Nelles' grave on the Grand River, Ontario. Contact: Wm. B. Jackson, Secretary/Treasurer of the Association, 124 Wilson Ave., Simcoe, Ontario N3Y 2E7.

O'MAHONY/MAHONY/MAHONEY Clan Rally: 39th annual world gathering, June 22-24, 1991 in Kinsale, Co. Cork, Ireland. Contact: Merrill Gribbons, 202 Cardigan St., Guelph, Ontario N1H 3Z9.



CLENCH

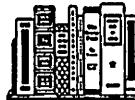
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BOOK REVIEWS

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Louisa Shermerhorn MGS # 567



All reviews are for complimentary copies of books received by MGS' Resource Centre.

MPC Flashbacks

ed. by Anne C. Yanchyshyn, c1989.
MPC Reunion Committee, Winnipeg. Available from the author at 112 Glenlawn Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2M 0X8, for \$9.25.

A souvenir book done for the School Districts of Meleb, Park and Cumming in the LGD of Armstrong, in Manitoba's Interlake District. In the foreword, the Rt. Hon. Edward Schreyer (whose parents lived in the area in the early 1920's) reflects upon the need for recollection and publication of the memories of our pioneers because they "form part of the larger picture of the complete history of our country". The recollections gathered together in this book provide a good insight into the lives of the settlers of this area, many of whom were from the Eastern European countries. The author knows most of the people personally and she brings a warmth to the retelling of the stories. Students, teachers, caretakers; all are listed. There are maps of early settlers, also the burials in Park and Meleb cemeteries.

MGS Library 971.27 Yan.

Early New Brunswick Probate Records 1785-1835

by R. Wallace Hale, c1989.

Heritage Books, 1540-E Pointer RidgePlace, Suite 300, Bowie, Maryland 20716. Available for \$35.00 (US) + \$3.00 postage.

This new contribution to the history and genealogy of the Maritime Provinces contains detailed abstracts of all the extant probate records of New Brunswick from the time it was set off from Nova Scotia as a separate province, until 1835. The abstracts give residence, occupation, relationships and sometimes other items of genealogical interest. The entries are arranged alphabetically by name of the deceased. There is a cross-index to other names. Very useful.

MGS Library 929.3 Hal.

Hardanger Dalen II

by Dot From, c1990.

Write the author at 38 Pawnee Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba R2J 2C9 for more information.

This family history was written to mark the Thorpe Reunion held at Spy Hill, Saskatchewan, Canada, July 27-29, 1990. Mrs. From acknowledges that *Hardanger Dalen*, a book written by Dr. Syvert Johnson in 1941, has

been used as a basis of Hardanger Dalen II. The first book is, for the most part, an eye-witness account of pioneer days for these Norwegian settlers. The second book carries that history forward to the present generation of the Johnson-Kleve-Thorpe connection. In doing so, it becomes more than the usual family history as it weaves the story of the family into the social and historical context of the times. Another unusual feature is the fold-out family tree chart. At the reunion, family members who were there, were asked to initial their names on the chart. This confirmed their attendance but they were also asked to check the accuracy of the information given. A very interesting book to read.

MGS Library 929.2 Tho.

Widdicombe of Canada, Samuel Branch 1857-1990.

by Florence Widdicombe

Available from the author at Box 68, Foxwarren, Manitoba R0J 0R0, \$49.00 (Cdn.) + \$3.00 postage.

Another of our MGS members has compiled and donated her husband's family history to our Library. These family histories are a welcome addition to our resources and are a source of inspiration to all of us. The Widdicombe history is a well organized book, outlining the paternal and maternal families of Samuel Widdicombe and Sarah Diamond Clements, before presenting a more detailed account of Samuel and Sarah's descendants. Following the text history there are genealogical tables and charts and an annotated bibliography. An added touch is a page covering the background of the author - Florence Wilhelmina Peterson, born in Erickson, Manitoba. Mrs. Widdicombe was also closely involved in the writing of The Fox's Tale, which she donated to MGS last year. This is the local history book on Foxwarren, Manitoba, where both the author and her husband have spent many years. [The Fox's Tale is available from Foxwarren & District History Book Committee, Foxwarren, Manitoba R0J 0R0 for \$50.00 + \$3.00 postage.]

Widdicombe of Canada, MGS Library #929.2 Wid.
The Fox's Tale is 971.27 Fox.

Family History

Audition tape of the LDS Radio News and Feature Service (Salt Lake City, Utah). From the "Times and Seasons Public Affairs Program". Transcripts of the tape may be obtained by calling 1-800-453-3860. No price quoted.

This tape is an interesting and well organized account of how and why people take up the hobby of genealogy and family history. According to the American Library Association, it is the second most popular hobby in the USA (stamp collecting is first). The narrator speaks clearly and distinctly, although I found some of the other speakers not quite so precise. In the space of a half hour, the tape also covers professional researchers, building

blocks of research, medical reasons for research, keeping records, Family History Centres and the LDS Library at Salt Lake, and the difference between genealogy and family history. Well worth listening to for beginner and the more advanced researcher as well.

MGS Library CT 929 Fam.

Elliott Family

Compiled by Roberta Emma Jean Halhead, Islington, Ontario, 1990.

A 5 page descendants' chart of William Hall 1778-1843 and Christian Tate 1779-1830, through their granddaughter Jessie Scott 1826-1879 (dau. of Agnes Hall and George Robert Scott) who married John Elliott 1818-1905. Elliotts lived in Bright, Ontario. Their son, William Addison Elliott moved to Winnipeg where he married Maggie Lucy Rowland and raised their family.

MGS Library 929.2 Hal.

Reflections From Little Muddy Water

Winnipegosis History Book Committee, c1990.

Available from the History Book Committee, Winnipegosis, Manitoba R0L 2G0 for \$50.00 (Cdn.) + \$5.00 postage.

This history of Winnipegosis, Little Muddy Water, covers an area surrounding the village which is situated at the mouth of the Mossey River and Lake Winnipegosis. In 1897 when the railway was extended north and west, it ran through the small settlement of Gruber, about a mile and a half south of the present village of Winnipegosis. By 1900, Winnipegosis had become the main rail settlement in the area, as well as a lake port. Besides early French-Canadian traders and missionaries, the original settlers in the area were Anglo-Saxon, Jewish, Icelandic, and Ukrainian. Following the sections on industries (fishing, lumbering and agriculture), schools, etc., there are over 300 pages of family histories. On the prairies we may forget that the lakes have played an important role in the development of the country. This book devotes a section to the Lake Boats on Lake Winnipegosis and they are also listed in the index. Persons with an interest in the area will find it a good purchase.

MGS Library 971.27 Ref.

When Trains Stopped in Dinorwic

by Haxel Fulford, c1990.

Available from Elinor Barr, Singing Shield Productions, 104 Ray Blvd., Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 4C4, Canada, \$13.95 (Cdn.) + \$2.00 postage in Canada. \$4.00 other.

The sub-title of the book is "The Story of Eric Rhind". The author, Haxel Fulford, is the daughter of Eric's sister, Daisy Wright. With the help of other family members and friends, she has given us a firsthand account of the Rhind's family emigration in 1914 from Hereford, England

friends, she has given us a firsthand account of the Rhind's family emigration in 1914 from Hereford, England to northwestern Ontario; first to Port Arthur and then to Dinorwic, a hamlet just east of Dryden. How they overcame the cultural shock of living in such a different environment makes very interesting reading. Truly a heartwarming account of one family's life in pioneer days. Many other names are scattered throughout the pages and there is an index. Well worth purchasing if you have interests in that area of NW Ontario.

MGS Library 921 Rhi.

Generations: A Family History

by Jeff Picknicki

Edited by Stella Hryniuk

ISBN 0-9694835-0-3, 196p., 67 photographs, maps, illustrated, soft cover, \$40.00 Cdn., available from the author, 62 Pontiac Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0S7, including \$2.00 postage and also from the Ukrainian Cultural & Educational Centre.

Jeff Picknicki has contributed several articles to Generations in the past. This review covers his latest project.

The handsome cover, a watercolour by Tania Misijuk, Crestwood, N.Y., 1989, leads the reader right into the 14 chapters. They are preceded by Jeff's explanation of how his book came to be a reality.

Each chapter encompasses one couple. Reminiscences of the couple by various family members provide many interesting stories and Jeff has inserted details of family relationships/locations, plus appropriate photos, to augment these. Following each chapter, he has included a section entitled "Explanatory Notes", in which he includes other information such as Ukrainian history with maps, origins of surnames, and other details which help complete the picture. A "Who's Who" section at the end of the book gives the couples' names with their respective children.

The many photos are excellent in their reproduction, and sketches, both watercolour and pen/ink, add much. Readers who enjoy FAMILY history and details will surely enjoy this book.

Well done Jeff!

MGS Library #929.2 Pic 1

Poll Books c1696 - 1872 A Directory to Holdings in Great Britain

by Jeremy Gibson and Colin Rogers, 2nd edition, 1990, 60pp.

For genealogists, the interest in Poll Books lies in the additional information one may glean from the manuscripts including occupations, addresses, and occasionally, the voters' father's name. This information may

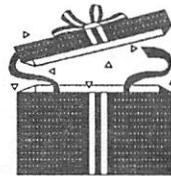
help in locating forebears on census returns, as specifics about an address may be given. Gibson and Rogers have attempted to show, by county in England, Scotland, and Wales, all holdings of Poll Books which are available to the public, and manuscript Poll Books. They state that they have excluded Ireland as there is a published list in existence for that country.

In the introduction, they give a brief explanation about the information in the poll books, distinguishing them from the poll tax books. A worthwhile reference for yet another source of often sought information.

MGS Library #324.42 Gib

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GENERATION GAPS

Editor: Carolyn Lumsden, MGS #201

BRONSON / ARNOLD

Orlando Bronson b.c1820 (U.S./Canada?), m.#1 (1840, Torbolton, Ontario) **Elizabeth Arnold**, b.1823, d.1853 (Clarendon Twp., Pontiac Co., Quebec). Chn.: Marie (Clarendon or Bristol Twp.), b.1843, m. George **Monroe** (Munro), lived Westmeath Twp., Renfrew Co., Ontario 1867; Sarah Ann, b.1845 (Onslow Twp., Pontiac Co.) m. Mathew **Stevenson**, lived Westmeath Twp. & moved to Morris, Manitoba 1883, d.1905 Morris; Nathan, b.1850, m. Ann Jane **Thompson**, lived Pontiac Co., d.1932. Orlando m.#2 Felicity Trudeau. Which mother for Stephen, b.c1852, m. Emily **Frazeau**, lived Arnprior, Ontario area? Orlando died when? Where? O.& E's parents?

Contact: Joyce Stevenson Elias

R.R.#1, Gr.2, Box 10
St. Norbert, Manitoba R3V 1L2

BURNS

Alexander, b. Scotland. Last lived in Winnipeg in 1960's. Father Robert, mother Jeannie.

Contact: Mrs. L.B. Ferrie

20853 Newlands Drive
Langley, British Columbia V3A 4M3

CHARTERS / YEATS

Edward, d. Mar. 1945, Sidney, Vancouver Island, left 2 sons, Edward and John **Charters**; and 2 grandsons. **Yeats**, Oliver b. c1908 England. emigrated alone to Canada. Whereabouts unknown, occupation unknown, but **Yeats** were Quakers and farmer.

Contact: Dorothy K. Marshall

653 Patricia Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 3A8

CHOUINARD / DEASE

Elizabeth Chouinard m. Peter Warren **Dease**, Fort Garry, 3 Aug. 1840. Retired to Montreal. After his death, she disappeared from records, not in burial records. Did she return to Red River? When and where did she die?.

Contact: Mrs. Ellen Norberg

2203 Cameron St.
Regina, Saskatchewan S4T 2V9

DAIX

Theresa, Mary. Spouse - Zacharie **Goffart** m. c1867 in USA. Wisconsin - Depere and Green Bay. Chn: Hortense, Leo, Marie, Amalia, Marie, Christine. Any info wanted.

Contact: Martin J. Goffard

121 Gables Court
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 4H2

DONEY

Samuel, m. Elizabeth **Gumb** Apr. 30, 1836, Linkenhorne Cornwall. Elizabeth chr. 15 Nov, 1795. Parents John and Winnefred **Gumb**. John Samuel **Doney** b 10 June 1837. Chr. St. Mabyn Cornwall 25 June 1837. Samuel, Elizabeth and son John Samuel emigrated to Orono, Ontario, Canada in 1837. Samuel d. 14 Oct. 1873, Orono, but have been unable to obtain a birth date or place.

Contact: F. H. Doney

Box 600
Morden, Manitoba R0G 1J0

DAROU / DEROU / DEREW / DERUE

Edward, w. Tillie. Children: Florence and Edward. Wpg. city directory shows him living at 371 Home St. in 1911 & 1912 and then 235 Lenore St. 1913 -1923. He had a silver fox farm. When did he die? Florence worked as steno for Toronto General Trust in Winnipeg in 1925. Son died?? Any info wanted.

Contact: Gail Wiebe

Box 430
Carberry, Manitoba R0K 0H0

FOWLER

Seeking info on Sam **Fowler** who may lived in Winnipeg, 1880s, m. **Polly Sparkes**; had a dau. Mary Emily. Sam worked at brick kiln in Kildonan, later ran the Government weigh scales c1918. Sam and Polly died in North Vancouver, B.C. c1920-30.

Contact: Sally Smaha

R.R.#3, Merkley Rd.
Terrace, British Columbia V8G 4R6

GREEN

Charlotte, b.1861 near Wingham ON, d. 1932, bur. Newdale Cem. m. George **Coutts** 1880. Arr in Manitoba Apr 1881. Resided on farm in Newdate area. Charlotte's parents: John **Green**, and Jean **Lawson**; grandparents: John **Green** Sr. (d. Ireland), and Margaret **Wallace**. Charlotte's siblings: Maggie m. John **Fortune**; Agnes m. John **Coutts**; Jean m. John **Hall** (1889); Jessie m. Dave **Innis**; John Lawson **Green** m. Isabelle Maitland **Coutts**; Bob; Hugh; Walter m. Jessie **Coutts**; Annie and Eliza died as children. Would be interested if anyone else is researching this family, and to find the missing dates for Charlotte's siblings. If anyone is a descendant of a member of any of this family, I would be interested in getting in touch.

Contact: Margaret Heese

P.O. Box 40
Isabella, Manitoba R0M 0Y0

HAMILTON

Bruce Brooks Hamilton, b.15 Nov. 1925 at Mair, SK., d. c1960 at Winnipeg(?), son of Charles Hamilton (1892-1981) and Margaret Arabelle Rice (1901-1950). (Brother Alvin b.1927 m. Elsie Irene Cheadle). Margaret bur. Whitewood, SK., Charles at Brookside Cem, Wpg. Wife, Jean _____, two children, son and dau. Robin. Trying to locate any family as well as death date of Bruce.

Contact: Phyllis Carlson,
Box 99
Darlingford, Manitoba, R0G 0L0

HANCOCK

Fredrick, s/o Wm. Henry Hancock and Catherine Hill, b.c1895, Arden, Manitoba, moved to Victoria Harbour, Ontario, was married & had children. I require birth, marriage & death dates, also name of wife & children.

Contact: Wesley S. Hancock
10 Shaneen Blvd.
Scarborough, Ontario M1R 1B5

JACKSON

George, (farmer) s/o John and Mary Jackson b. c1847 Reach Twp., Ontario Co. m. Elizabeth Weir 24 May, 1870. Children: John (1871), Mary (1873), Walter (1877), Joseph (1880), Archie (1886), and William L. (1888). Family moved to Manitoba late 1990's, early 1900's. Any information on this family would be appreciated.

Contact: G. W. Jackson
4 Blairwood Terrace
Scarborough, Ontario M1W 1W8

KENNEDY

John Alexander Woodside (July 1878, Nassagaweya Twp., Halton Co., Ontario, - Dec. 1955), s/o John Kennedy and Elizabeth Bell, m. Anne _____. Children? Lived Teulon, Manitoba. Any information wanted.

Contact: Catherine Polci Anderson
18 Southwood Cres.
London, Ontario N6J 1S9

LAVALLEE

Jean Baptiste (1858-1916) s/o Antoine (1815-1876) & Catherine Paul dit Hus (1817-?). Need mother's date of death. Jean Baptiste m. Agglae St. Godard (1866-1913) d/o Maxime Ouatte dit St. Godard (1826-?) & Marie Dellard (1825-1895). Need father's date of death. Will share information.

Contact: Rick Beltrame
Box 90
Waterdown, Ontario L0R 2H0

MEAR

Any info. Rev. Lewis Tomlinson Mear, a Baptist minister from England, and his family. Son of William Mear and his wife Mary Tomlinson, was living 1940-1945. Province of residence is unknown.

Contact: Donald W. Tomlinson
26 Doncaster Drive
Bramalea, Ontario L6T 1S7

LEPPER

Emma b. 1870 St. Catharines, Ontario, d/o Arthur Lepper (merchant) and Julie Emmett, m.#1 before 1890 Wallens (d. before 1891), m.#2 before 1905 Peter Duncan (1858 Owen Sound, Ontario - before 1932, St. Catharines, Ontario), d.St. Catharine's, ON. Chn: William Wallens, b. 1890; Julie Ruth Duncan, b. 1905 Birtle, Manitoba. Any info wanted.

Contact: Michael More
8055 Jeanne d'Arc
Orleans, Ontario K1E 1W7

McKAY

James Albert McKay, b.1882, Kinosota, Man., s/o Charles McKay and Margaret Campbell, m. Laura Folster, b.1885, d/o George Folster and Nancy Sinclair. Said to have died Kenora, Ont. c1930 in pulp mill accident. Are there descendants in Kenora/Dryden area? Family info wanted.

Contact: T.R. (Pat) McCloy
No. 29, 5019 - 46th Ave. S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T3E 6R1

MCALRTY

Will the member who was interested in this name please contact me?

Contact: Louisa Shermerhorn (204/832-5061)
270 Sansome Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0P6

MOULTON

Information wanted re a Moulton girl from Parry Sound, Ontario, b.1844-1870. Have no first name; brother Nickolas, Mount Pleasant, Michigan, wanted to visit her before he died. Nick's sisters were: Mary Ann "Polly" Moulton Gould; Miranda, m.Isaac Brickman & lived Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Martha Moulton Hayes (h. Martin) of Parry Sound (1905), Ontario; Carrie Moulton Bushey of Parry Sound (1905, may have moved to Manitoba). Planning to publish the Moulton Family of Grey County, Ontario this spring.

Contact: Arnold Irvine
R.R.#2
Emo, Ontario P0W 1E0

MUMFORD

First name unknown, thought to have marr. Catherine Asson, b. 31 Aug. 1855 poss West Bromich, England. Know of 3 children: Nellie who may have marr a Boyer, Hattie and Alice. Mumford family may have settled in McCreary area. Catherine Asson may have had a second marr. Descendants please correspond.

Contact: Zelia M. Chevalier
214-11510 225 St.
Maple Ridge, British Columbia V2X 9Y3

NORDAL

Gudmundur. Margret. Sons Hermann, Saemundur (Mundi), Fridrik (Fred). Dau Jonina, Gudlaug Gudrun, Steinunn. Lived at 564 McGee St., Winnipeg. Gudlaug

Gudrun, 1866-1906, was bur. from First Lutheran Church, Victor St. Do not know which cemetery.

Contact: Leo Nordal
Box 535
Moosomin, Saskatchewan S0G 3N0

POGUE / POUGE / POLLOCK

Information is requested on descendants of any **Pouge, Pollock** families which moved to western Canada from Victoria or Haliburton Counties in Ontario. Any information welcome.

Contact: Mrs. Alice M. Burke
R.R.#1
Reaboro, Ontario K0L 2X0

SPINNING / ASHLEY / RAMAGE

Edwin A. Spinning, widower, b 1831 Wolfe Island, Ont. & chn. moved to Emerson MB., c1880. His dau Olivia M. **Imagine Spinning**, b. 1864 m. **Stephen Ramage** of Emerson, b. 1855 Eden Mills, ON. **Edwin Spinning** m. **Rachel 'Ann' Ashley**, b. 1837, Kingston, ON. If you can be of assistance in the 'digging up of my family tree', please write.

Contact: Ann Ramage Miron
P.O. Box 152
Two Hills, Alberta T0B 4K0

STEPHENSON / STEVENSON

William (c1840 Upper Canada - ?) m. **Jane (Ann?) Anderson**. Chn: **Clara** (1862-1862); **Charles E.**; **James R.**; **John A. W.** Methodist, m. 1860 Nassagaweya Twp., Halton Co., Ontario. Manager of Lowe Farm (Manitoba), c1887. Died? Where buried? Same **William Stevenson (Stephenson)** mentioned in Dec. 1990 *Generations*, p12, column 2, and in *Furrows In the Valley*. Note: **William Stevenson** is related to **Robert Coates** through his wife, **Ann Anderson**. Would like any info.

Contact: Catherine Polci Anderson
18 Southwood Cres.
London, Ontario N6J 1S9

TOWN

Charles Sydney Town, b.1865, m. 1889 **Catherine Naismith**, b.1869. Chn. **Hilton, Lorne, Charles, Marshall, Viva and Mary**. Interested in corresponding with anyone researching **Town** family in Manitoba.

Contact: Elodie Town
2 No. 45th Ave.
Yakima, Washington 98908 USA

TURNER / TURNOR / UMPHERVILLE

Joseph Turner b. c1816 m. 1 Apr 1838 to **Sarah Umpherville** c1822-1882. Lived in Cumberland House and Fort la Corne areas. Chn: **Philip, Emma, Sarah, John, Peter, Nancy, Mary, Hannah, Fanny and Harriet**. Also researching Joseph Turner's father, **Joseph Turner Sr.** and grandfather, **Phillip Turnor**.

Contact: Mrs. Pearl Weston
620 8th Ave., N.E.
Swift Current, Saskatchewan S9H 2R3

CEMETERY RECORDING

Kathy Stokes, MGS #125

ONCE YOU HAVE DECIDED ON THE CEMETERY YOU WISH TO RECORD, CHECK WITH MGS OFFICE OR YOUR LOCAL BRANCH TO MAKE SURE THAT THE RECORDING HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN DONE.

The Manitoba Genealogical Society, Inc. [MGS], after its formation in 1976, saw the recording of data on tombstones within the province as one of its first tasks.

It was not until 1882 that the provincial government began to collect vital statistics. Prior to that time, church records were the source of information about births, marriages, and deaths. Some of these records have been lost or burned. Tombstone inscriptions are often the only source to indicate that someone lived or died in a certain area. They sometimes explain family relationships and give clues about birthplaces and occupations.

Even tombstones deteriorate, so an immediate and concerted effort to record the information contained on stones is necessary if MGS is to preserve this part of our cultural heritage, much of which is not otherwise recorded.

A tombstone inscription is sometimes the only source of information about a person or family, so careful recording is essential.

Take a stroll through the cemetery you plan to transcribe. Make sure that you can cope with the difficulties which may be presented in that particular graveyard. Perhaps it is very old and the stones are eroded beyond what you think you can decipher or maybe there are many stones lying face down and you cannot move them. Select the season for transcription. Abandoned and overgrown cemeteries are usually easier to record in the spring. Consider the amount of time you can devote to the project in relation to the size of the cemetery. Include travel time to and from the cemetery in your calculations. Transcribing nearly always takes longer than you think.

Where possible, contact the owners or managers of the cemetery [church, town, etc.] to explain what you want to do. Burial plans of the cemetery are usually available from this source. The owners may also be willing to let you see written records which could help in deciphering worn areas. If you cannot obtain a burial plan, make your own map of the cemetery, noting its boundaries and prominent features, such as gates, and paths. Indicate how you have numbered the rows and stones.

If you take the time to dress for the weather, you will find your excursions more enjoyable. Slacks are most appropriate for this task - loose, comfortable old ones that you won't mind getting muddy or grass-stained. Take along a hat. Comfortable, sturdy shoes make the job

easier. Work gloves are advised if there is an undergrowth to be removed or stones to be dug out. Don't forget suntan lotion, mosquito repellent and facial tissue. Bring along a lunch and a large thermos of some beverage if you plan to stay out for the day. When you have finished your picnic, be sure to dispose of the garbage so that it does not blow around the graveyard.

Most people prefer to transcribe using lined paper on a clipboard. A hard-covered stenographer's notebook can also be used. Recording may be done with either pen or pencil - take along several of each. Pencils are better in damp or rainy weather. Use elastics to hold the paper to the clipboard in a wind. Worn tombstones need special treatment to make them readable. Chalk [white or yellow] can be rubbed over faded inscriptions to bring them up and the next rain will wash away its traces. A stiff brush can be used to clean a stone covered with moss. Sometimes stones have sunk into the ground. A metal probe or crowbar pushed down gently will tell you how far down the stone extends. The crowbar can also be used to turn over stones which have fallen on their faces. A putty knife or metal scraper is useful for digging out grass which has grown over footstones.

Keep in mind that the record you are making will be referred to by many people who are unable to visit the cemetery and therefore accuracy is essential.

- Write and print legibly.
- Always print proper names.
- Write on one side of the paper only and number the pages.
- Use one line of paper for each line on the stone OR use a slash [/] symbol to indicate the end of a line on the stone, eg.

CALFORD EDMONDS

WILLIAM ALFRED CALFORD / born Aug. 10, 1892 / Leicester, Eng. / died Sept. 25, 1963 / also his wife / JANE EDMONDS / born Jan. 13, 1896 / England / died Mar. 3, 1943

RECORD EVERYTHING that is on the stone [even if there is an obvious error]. Check all sides of each stone and also the top of the smaller stones to make sure you have recorded everything. If the writing is in a foreign language, copy it exactly as written. MGS will have the inscription translated.

Don't guess. If you are unsure about something, indicate with a question mark beside the word or date, eg. 1892[?]. Carefully check numbers, brushing chalk over them if necessary. Such numbers as 3,8 and 9,5 and 6 can be confused. So can the letters C and G. If you have difficulty, check the entire inscription to see if the number or letter in question appears elsewhere, where its identity can be confirmed. Compare it with the one in doubt.

Where you are able to fill in a missing word or part of a word, put it in brackets to show that it is not legible on the stone, eg. "born Leeds, En[gland]".

DO NOT abbreviate dates. Write them exactly as they appear on the stone. Watch spelling. Some surnames are similar but spelled differently, eg. Hutchison and Hutchi~~s~~-son.

If there are several stones on a plot, indicate this. Often there will be a large or head stone [h.s.] with the family name on it and several small or foot stones [f.s.] containing information about several individuals buried there. Indicate if there is a picture of the deceased on the stone thus - [photo]. Note funeral home markers [FHM] on graves. Copy what is on the marker and also the name of the funeral home. Mention if this is the only identifying marker on the grave.

CHECK EVERYTHING THAT HAS BEEN TRANSCRIBED. It is preferable for someone else to check your work while you check his/hers.

If you belong to a seniors' club, a church group or the like, you might want to consider transcribing a local cemetery as a project to contribute to your community's heritage. Choose a cemetery which can be transcribed by the group in the amount of time that the group is willing to devote to the project. Appoint one member of the group to be the convenor. He or she will be responsible for organizing the project, assigning sections for recording by the individual members, collecting and checking the transcriptions and forwarding the completed recording to MGS.

Even though the transcribing and checking in the cemetery have been completed, there are still some things to do. An introductory page should be prepared, including the name [or names] of the cemetery and its location. In a city, the location would be a street. Rural cemeteries should be described by municipality, section, township, and range. A small hand-drawn map relating the cemetery to streets, highways, and nearest towns should be included. Historical information about the cemetery is helpful. Names of those who worked on the recording and dates of the project should be noted. Photos of the cemetery add a nice touch.

Send the entire package to MGS which will type the transcription and return the original handwritten pages.

The revised



Cemetery Transcription Listing

is available now. \$4.00.

Gives the [revised] current selling prices for the transcriptions of the almost 600 cemeteries MGS has transcribed. No update is planned before next fall.



CONDOLENCES

to Brian Lenius, MGS #1303, and his family, on the death of his mother, Mary Jean [nee Stocks], Jan. 9, Wpg.

to Gwen Compayre, MGS #590, on the death of her sister, Kathy Compayre, December 23, 1990, Winnipeg.

to Audrey Horn's family: her daughter Brenda, husband Paul, and children, and sons David and Robert, on her death February 9, in Winnipeg. Audrey, MGS #655, spent many hours volunteering at the office.

to Jim Johnson, MGS #2109, and his family, whose father, Arthur Johnson, died February 6, in Winnipeg.

ADVERTISING RATES

	1 ISSUE	4 ISSUES
Full Page, 7" x 9 1/2"	\$100.00	\$300.00
Half Page, 7" x 4 1/2" or 3 1/4 x 7 1/2"	\$60.00	\$180.00
Quarter Page 3 1/4" x 4 1/2" or 7" x 2 1/4"	\$30.00	\$90.00

Above ads must be camera ready and of proper size. Photos extra. Reduction or enlargement extra.

Classified Ads: Maximum of 3 lines x 7" - \$10.00 per issue, \$32.00 per year. Must be typewritten or printed clearly. Extra lines \$3.00 each.

Changes will be allowed in advertising copy at the yearly rate.

Copy Deadlines: March 1, June 1, September 1, December 1. Send copy or inquiries to Editor, MGS Generations.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

TRACE YOUR IRISH ANCESTORS, Joan Phillipson, B.A. (Hons) AUGRA & Jennifer Irwin, B.A. (Hons) AUGRA - **Historical Research Associates**: Glen Cottage, Glenmachan Road, Belfast BT4 2NP, N. Ireland, or 7 Lancasterian Street, Carrickfergus BT38 7AB, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland. For an initial evaluation, please enclose \$5.00.

A PICTURE'S WORTH 1000 WORDS. Reroute your Family History with a photo restored & hand painted by Connie Bart. **Photo Retouching Services**, 604 Cathedral Ave., Wpg. R2W 0Y5. Ph. (204) 589-0041. Free estimates.



GENEALOGY GEM

The following was spotted by Mavis Menzies, MGS #718, in *The Genealogist*, Volume 16, Number 4 - Issue Number 46/Fall 1990. They had no source for it. Does any reader know the author?

LAWS OF GENEALOGY

The document containing evidence of the missing link in your research invariably will be lost due to fire, flood, or war.

The keeper of the vital records you need will just have been insulted by another genealogist.

Your great, great grandfather's obituary states that he died, leaving no issue of record.

The town clerk you wrote to in desperation, and finally convinced to give you the information you need, can't write legibly, and doesn't have a copying machine.

The will you need is in the safe on board the "Titanic".

The spelling of your European ancestor's name bears no relationship to its current spelling or pronunciation.

That ancient photograph of four relatives, one of whom is your progenitor, carries the names of the other three.

Copies of old newspapers have holes which occur only on last names.

No one in your family tree ever did anything noteworthy, always rented property, was never sued, and was never named in wills.

You learned that great Aunt Matilda's executor just sold her life's collection of family genealogical materials to a flea market dealer "somewhere in New York City".

Yours is the Only last name not found among the 3 billion in the world-famous Mormon Archives in Salt Lake City.

Ink fades and paper deteriorates at a rate inversely proportional to the value of the data recorded.

The 37-volume, sixteen-thousand-page history of your county of origin isn't indexed.

The critical link in your family tree is named "Smith".

•HELP!

Did you forget to hand in your cemetery transcription?

Special Projects has a list of names of more than twenty cemeteries which members have said that they planned to transcribe. Some of the names on the list are three or four years old. If you have your transcription sitting among the papers on your desk, or in the glove compartment of your car, please forward it to the MGS office or to your local Branch for processing. If you are unable to fulfill your commitment, please let us know. It is important that our list is up-to-date and accurate in order to avoid duplication of effort.

Do you have some spare time?

Special Projects needs volunteers to read old rural newspapers on microfilm at the Legislative Library in Winnipeg. If you are interested, please call:

Kathy Stokes
269-2733.



EDITOR'S COLUMN

Joyce Stevenson Elias, MGS #1519

Eric Burt, MGS #1810, writes: "... have received ... letter and ... advertising from Marcel Demas of Sunspring Telecomputer Services in Raymond, Alberta, ... INkeeper of the SUZY Family Tree Information Network. I'm wondering if other members have ... knowledge of it."

Readers: have any of you had experience with this network? What have you learned? Recommend it? Let's hear from you. I'll print any conclusions reached.

September GENERATIONS will be dedicated to the Ukrainian Centennial. Please send articles, pictures, etc.

MGS has begun transcribing records at the United Church Archives [at the U of W]. Those interested in volunteering can call me at 269-1774 or leave a message at the office, 944-1153.

Genealogical coincidence?

This winter, while scanning the United Church Wesleyan Methodist [primarily Ontario, but includes some Quebec] B.M.D. registers at the Resource Centre, I found the birthdate [Feb. 5, 1845] of a great grandmother -- the date of my discovery was February 5!

Enjoy spring...

SEMINAR '91

OCTOBER 18, 19 & 20

- mark this date down &
join us at the Society's
Annual Seminar -

KANADA - A New Beginning

focussing on European
Research (Ukraine,
Germany, Czechoslovakia,
Poland, etc.)
and much, much more!

where? St. John's College
400 Dysart Rd.
U. of M.
Winnipeg, Man.

Full details/registration
information will be
available in the June
issue of "Generations."

(THIRD CLASS)

Identification Card for Government Officer at Port of Arrival in Canada

Name of Passenger: *John J. Stevenson*

Name of Ship: *S.S. ROTTERDAM*

Date of arrival: *20 Oct 1845*

Name of person on Manifest, if any: *John J. Stevenson*

43 2

Post of Medical Examiner: *Dr. R. T. G. Stevenson*

Medical Examination: *Passed*

Port of Entry: *Montreal*

VACCINATION PROTECTED

Ship Surgeon & Dispenser: *John J. Stevenson*