

GENERATIONS

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MANITOBA
GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY

Oct 31/89

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The Manitoba Genealogical Society is a non-profit organization formed in 1976 and incorporated in 1982. The Society promotes and encourages interests in genealogy and family history in Manitoba.

Membership Fees: \$25.00 for Individuals; \$10.00 for Associate at the same address; \$25.00 for Institutions; and \$250.00 for Life. Full members receive 4 issues of 'Generations' and general mailings and are entitled to 1 free Query per year. Branch Fees: \$5.00 - Dauphin Branch; \$5.00 - Inawendiwin; \$5.00 - Southwest Branch; \$5.00 - Swan Valley Branch; \$5.00 Winnipeg Branch.

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Editor: Thelma F. (Wasyluk/Weslak) Findlay

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
About The Cover	2
Certificate of Merit	
Volunteers Required	
President's Message	3
The Cross [Rev. Richard Sand]	5
Jewish Farm Colonies & Settlements on the Prairies [Edith Hewson]	8
Annual General Meeting	10
Periodical Reviews [Lori Walker, et al]	11
Classified Advertising	13
Polish Microfilm	14
Norway House Hudson's Bay Cemetery & Norway House Rossville United Church Cemetery [Kathy Stokes]	21
Beltrame - Reynolds Family Tree	22
The Spy Hill Archives [Roy McLeod]	24
Genealogical Helpers	25
Crumbling Tombstone Award	26
Branch Reports	
Bill C-60 - Copyright	
Ukrainians in Brazil [Jeff Picknicki]	27
Are These Your Ancestors?	37
John McKenzie And Anne MacDonald [Glen McKenzie]	38
Frederic Family Tree	40
Book Reviews [Louisa Shermerhorn, Bill Olmstead, Kathy Stokes]	41
Our Condolences	44
New Leaves on the Family Trees	
Generation Gaps [Carolyn Lumsden]	45

GENERATIONS is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Inc. Printed by Industrial Art and Printing, Winnipeg. Back issues are available at \$5.00 each. Members and anyone else having an interest in genealogy are all welcome to submit articles or new items to the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins. Those reprinting excerpts from this journal - please give appropriate credit.

SECOND CLASS MAIL REGISTRATION NO. 7468

ABOUT THE COVER

"These are my gr-gr-grandparents Vasyl MORSKI, born 1850 in village Khmelynska, district Skalat, East Galicia, and Tatiana MORSKA (nee: HLADKA), born 1851 also in Khmelynska, and three of their 23 children - Motra, Danylo and Anna. This photograph was taken in 1899 in P. Pechter Studios in the City of Ternopil (Ukraine). In 1909, at the age of 16, my gr-gr-grandparents' son Danylo MORSKI (third from right) left Europe for Brazil where he settled and later married. He was one of tens of thousands of Ukrainian immigrants who left East Galicia in search of a better life in South America. Recently, and as the result of an exhaustive search, I have been able to locate his descendants in Brazil -now proud third-generation Ukrainian-Brazilians." Jeff Picknicki - M.G.S. #1378

"Ukrainians in Brazil" is a feature article in this edition of "Generations" which provides an insight into Ukrainian genealogy in Brazil and also a look at the life and experiences of Jeff's young immigrant mentioned here.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

Each year, the Executive of the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Inc. reviews nominations for Certificate of Merit. Your nominations may be directed, as follows: Certificate of Merit Nomination, c/o Carolyn Lumsden, President - M.G.S., 420 - 167 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3B 0T6. In submitting a nomination for this award, please enclose a brief outline of the accomplishments and/or activities of the individual, respecting their contribution to the growth of M.G.S. and/or its holdings for the benefit of genealogists at large.

COMPUTER VOLUNTEER REQUIRED

Louisa Shermerhorn, Librarian of the Society's Resource Centre, would be pleased to receive word from volunteers who would be willing to enter the Library Holdings on to the computer - approximately 3 to 4 hours a week. Time arrangements could be worked out with Louisa. It is hoped to have all the holdings input in order to have one concise up-to-date listing of the holdings.

THE OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED ...

The Manitoba Genealogical Society Resource Centre will be closed on December 25 & 26, 1989, as well as January 1, 1990.

SPECIAL PROJECTS COMPUTER VOLUNTEERS

Special Projects needs you! We have several projects that require data input on IBM compatible computers. Work could be done in your home. Can you help? Call M.G.S. Office at 944-1153 and leave a message for Kathy Stokes.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE - Carolyn Lumsden

Since the last issue of Generations, I have received a copy of the original letter sent to the Rural Municipalities 6 February 1989, from Marjorie Kreton, Director, Vital Statistics. This letter refers to an earlier letter in which the Rural Municipalities were given an option of sending their vital records in to the office, or to destroy them locally. On the second page, she states, "... destruction of these important original records is no longer an option ...". Unfortunately, the person who brought this item to Council did not check the second page and I did not ask to see the letter which I should have done. However, the response in respect to this issue has proved positive progress. Firstly, many of you have written to Charlotte Oleson, and your M.L.A.'s on this matter and I thank you very much.

Secondly, I met with Marjorie Kreton, who agreed that although her letter of 6 February 1989 said that there was to be no further destruction of Vital Records by the municipalities, some R.M.'s had misread the letter as had our executive member. Therefore, on July 28, 1989, she sent another letter to the Secretary-Treasurers of the municipal and local government district offices, assuring them that the records will not be destroyed, but will be held in perpetuity along with the other Vital Records.

In the meeting with Marjorie Kreton, she indicated that she felt her office and the M.G.S. had many of the same interests at heart, one of the main ones being the indexing of the Vital Records. We discussed several things relating to this idea. She offered to speak at the Council meeting in Dauphin, September 23 regarding the plans which she hoped we can work on together to have the Vital Records indexed in order to be used by the general public. Unfortunately, a member of her office corresponded with myself sending regrets for Marjorie's absence from this meeting due to a lengthy illness.

One of the outcomes of the meeting between Marjorie and myself is that Marjorie enquired which items on the Vital Statistics Search Application were necessary to meet a genealogist's need. For most, I felt only name and possible date were required. After some discussion, I believe she understood that we are occasionally receiving the wrong person's data. She indicated that if you request the cause of death, it will not be inked out, unless it was a recent death which might cause some embarrassment to living family. In that event, you would receive a letter suggesting you discuss the cause of death with the family. When applying for certificate of death, request the cause of death for genealogical purposes.

On another matter, I would also like the members to note the plan the Executive has developed and took forward to the Council meeting held in Dauphin. This is the structural re-organization of how M.G.S. works. The rationale is simple. This is a volunteer organization and it is a very large organization for one person to handle. Under the present system, everything is channelled through the President. A President's term is a maximum of two years which I agree with, however, it would take more than two years to get a handle on it all. Also under the present system, we elect two councillors a year with a total of six on the Council. The ongoing problem with that is that many individuals give extensive input into their positions while others do not participate. Several recommendations have been made over the years to make this a more viable position, but none have been considered workable, therefore the problem still remains.

The recommendation is that the Executive be made up of President, and several Vice-Presidents. At the moment, we are suggesting four - each being responsible for a specific area which has some continuity. Therefore, the V-P could call meetings among their people to keep their specific area working smoothly. Some discussion centred around positions of 1st and 2nd V-P, but designating them doesn't appear to be necessary as the last two 1st V-P's declined the office of President in any election. What seemed to be more important was who would be in charge in the event that the President was unavailable. It appears that the V-P in charge of Resource Management would be the logical choice as they would be most aware of what was taking place in the office.

Please look this plan over and let us know YOUR thoughts on it. Please let YOUR comments be constructive. We have undertaken to give of our time to work for the M.G.S. and it is very disheartening to have people put down attempts to make the load more workable while refusing to make any effort to be rational in their opposition, nor to be willing to take on any of the load.

Prior to this, a need to change some of the Committee Chairs existed. Most are simply encompassing more work than most people are able to take on. For example, the position called Ways and Means was broken into Grants & Applications Committee and Funding Raising Committee. With this committee change, Debbie Kessler has taken on Grants and Sheila Spooner has taken on Fund Raising.

While this means we will need more people, we feel it would be easier to get several people to help a chairperson, than it is to get a person to do a very time-consuming role by themselves. At the moment, we need people willing to help with these committees.

People are needed to chair and serve on the committees for Education, Publications, and one person to serve as Archivist. If you feel you have an interest in any of the positions, would you please contact the M.G.S. Office. Our organization is growing and we need more members to take part in some small way rather than a few doing everything. ALL members want time to do their genealogy and if everyone would undertake to give a little of their time, we'll all benefit.

We need people to help run this organization - if you have not have done your share yet, please consider it now.



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THE CROSS

The Cross is a common sight in churches and cemeteries world-wide, however, we often do not consider the many variations of the cross that can be seen. The information for this article was prepared by the Rev. Richard SAND of the First Presbyterian Church, Brandon, Manitoba, following the presentation of a Celtic Cross to that Church. It is hoped that this will aid genealogists as they trace their family roots.

Forms of the Cross - the central furnishing of an altar symbolizing Christ's atonement and man's redemption.

Uses of the Cross - on the altar in the church, symbolical of Christ's atonement. As a pectoral cross, from the Latin "pectoralis", of the heart. It is worn on a chain around the neck and rests on the chest over the heart. Originally worn only by bishops, it is now commonly used by the regular clergy. Pendant - suspended in the sanctuary of a church. Processional - attached to a staff and carried by a crucifer at the head of an ecclesiastical procession. Rood - at the centre of the Rood Beam, indicating that the entrance to heaven must be by way of the cross. See Rood Beam. Spire - proclaiming to all the surrounding community that Jesus is the highest of the high.

Variations of Crosses:

Anchor - the top part of the anchor is shaped like a cross, showing Christ, our anchor, our hope. Hebrews: 6:19.

Budded - a Latin or Greek Cross with trefoil ends representing the Holy Trinity. This type is often found at the top of the staff of a Christian flag.

Celtic - similar to the Latin cross, but with a circle surrounding the centre.

Egyptian - a cross with a loop at the top like a handle appeared in hieroglyphics meaning "life". It was adopted by the Coptic Christians because Christ is the "Tree of Life".

Graded - a Latin cross with three steps at the base representing faith, hope, and charity. I Corinthians 13:13.

Greek - four equal arms like a " + " sign.

Iona - has a circle signifying eternity, like the Celtic cross.

Jerusalem - also called a five-fold or Crusader's cross. It has four Tau crosses which meet in the centre. It is generally shown with four small Greek crosses in the four corners.

Latin or Passion - an upright cross with the lower portion of the vertical twice as long as the upper part above the cross-arm. This was the form of the true cross.

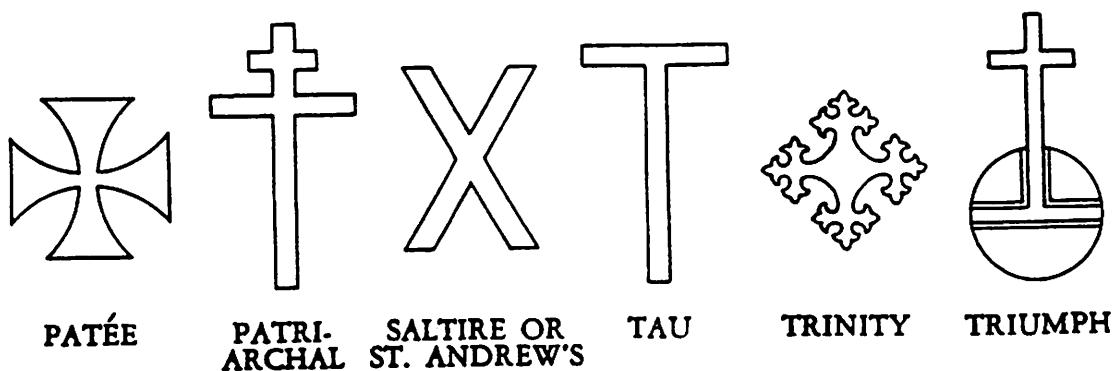
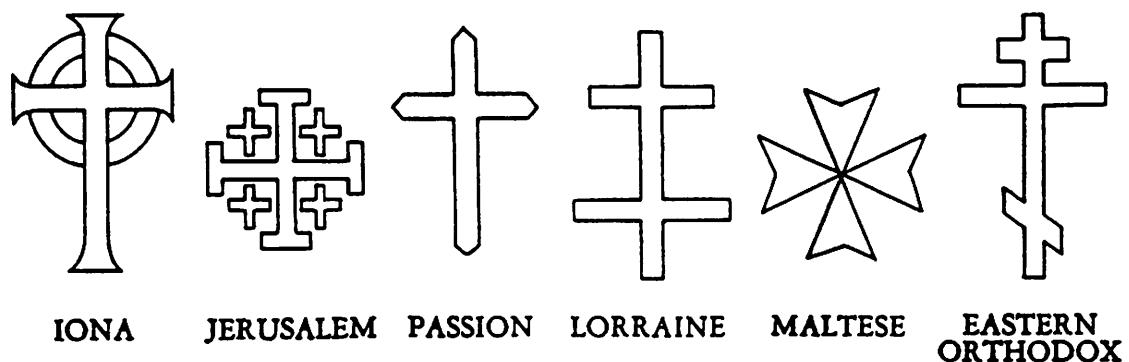
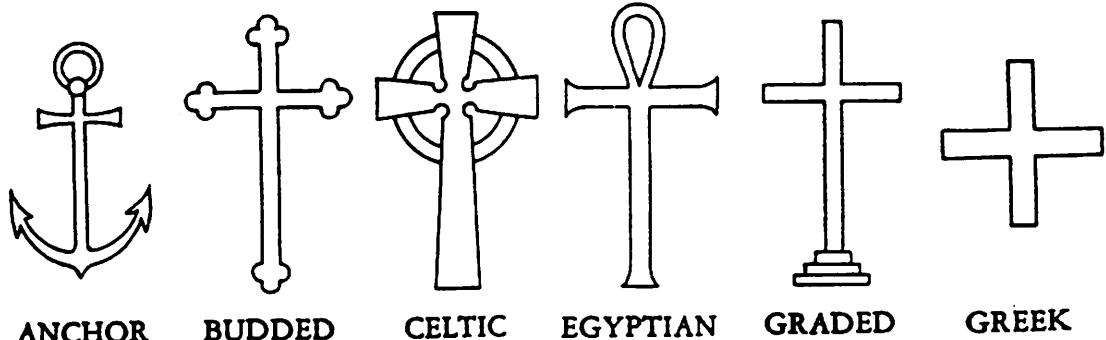
Lorraine - similar to the Latin cross, but with two horizontal arms, the longer one being near the base.

Maltese - all parts are equal and the arms are broadened at the ends to make two points each or a total of eight. It is the emblem of John the Baptist and the Knights of St. John. Its eight points represent the eight Beatitudes. Matthew 5: 3-10.

Eastern Orthodox - similar to the Latin cross, but with three crossarms. The lowest one is slanted because the Russians believed that Jesus' legs were of unequal length.

Patee - similar to Maltese cross, but with curved arms.

Patriarchal - two horizontal arms on one vertical with the top arm shorter than the second.



St. Andrew - a leaning cross like an "X". This is the national cross of Scotland.

Saltire - same as St. Andrew.

Tau - like the capital letter "T".

Trinity - equal arms with three fleurs-de-lis at each end.

Triumphant - also called the Cross of Victory and the Cross of Conquest. It is a Latin cross surmounting a globe.

Further uses of the cross in religion are: the Crossing - the place at the

front of the church where the transept and nave intersect. The Crucifix a cross with a carved representation of the body of Christ attached. The Cruciform cross-shaped churches which have a nave, transept, and chancel. When looking down on this formation from above, it would appear to be in the shape of a Latin cross.

Perhaps this information adds a little interest to your genealogical studies and searches as you look back over your 'ancestral trail'.

[Thanks are extended to Beth Wall for submitting this article.]

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Copy Deadlines: March 15, June 15, September 15, November 30. Send copy or enquiries to Thelma Findlay, M.G.S., Publications.

JEWISH FARM COLONIES & SETTLEMENTS ON THE PRAIRIES

Reprinted here with permission from the author Edith Hewson - appeared in 'Western People' July 28, 1988.

Three miles east of Langbank, Saskatchewan, we often passed two round indentations ringed with stones at the top of a hill on our way to a neighbor's. As children, we always imagined they were buffalo wallows where the big animals had rolled years before. Later we learned the stones were crude foundations of buildings dug into the hill by Jewish settlers.

As I grew older it was a surprise to learn that the spot was a piece of world history. As a school subject, history was always about other places. Yet our farm was situated in the northwest corner of the first Jewish settlement attempted in North America, where pioneer Soloman NOROVLANSKY first homesteaded.

In 1881, the Czar of Russia was assassinated by revolutionaries and the Jewish people became the scapegoats. Expelled from cities and villages, 100,000 were left without homes or a way of making a living. They poured into England to an already impoverished part of London.

Canada at the time was building a railroad linking the east with the west coast. An expensive project, the needed settlers on the prairies to make it pay.

In 1882, Sir Alexander GALT, Canadian High Commissioner to Great Britain, and a group of Jews formed a British based Russo-Jewish Committee. Settlement in the Canadian west was decided upon in February and by June 350 Jews arrived in Winnipeg. The land grants had not been processed however and it took two years for the 27 families to get to the new settlement later named New Jerusalem, 26 miles southwest of Moosomin.

The colony was 9000 acres and was divided into quarter sections (160 acre tracts). The government required a certain amount of land broken each year and shelters built for home and animals.

Picture: Simon Narovlansky, pioneer Jewish settler and later a general merchant.



JEWISH FARM COLONIES and SETTLEMENTS on the PRAIRIES



[1] MOOSOMIN, Sask.	Founded 1882	[8] ALSASK/MONTEFIORE, Sask.	Founded 1910
[2] WAPELLA, Sask.	Founded 1888	[9] NARCISSE/BENDER, Man.	Founded 1903
[3] HIRSCH, Sask.	Founded 1892	[10] CAMPER, Man.	Founded 1911
[4] LIPTON, Sask.	Founded 1901	[11] BIRDS HILL	
[5] SONNENFELD, Sask.	Founded 1906	[12] PINE RIDGE	
[6] EDENBRIDGE, Sask.	Founded 1906	[13] WEST KILDONAN	
[7] RUMSEY/TROCHU, Alta.	Founded 1906	[14] ROSENFELD	
		[15] ROSSER	

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Manitoba farm
settlements
founded during
and after the
first World War.

National Museum of Civilization



Rebecca and Peretz LECHTZIER came to New Jerusalem from Portland, Oregon, via North Dakota.

By the next summer, a Hebrew school and synagogue were built on land on the edge of a mile-long alkaline slough. The slough, when full, surrounded the communal centre and made it an island. Trees were planted which remain to this day.

Shortly after the buildings were erected, the rabbi was caught in a blizzard and lost both his feet from frostbite. The Jewish settlers, predominantly business oriented with little experience in farming, were not accustomed to the harsh prairie climate. Their tools and equipment were inadequate and support and encouragement first received from the Canadian government turned to criticism. The government settlement inspectors wrote negative reports on their efforts, labelling them "vagabonds" because they travelled the countryside selling wares to supplement their sparse living.

By 1889, they had been frozen out, dried out, hailed out, and burned out; the latter tragedy was a mysterious fire that destroyed a year's supply of hay.

The settlement was doomed. Solomon Norovlansky moved to Moosomin where he operated a business for some years and others also moved away.

M.G.S. 'Generations' Editor: 'Avotaynu' - The International Review of Jewish Genealogy is published by Avotaynu, Inc., 1485 Teaneck Road, Teaneck, New Jersey 07666. For those readers pursuing their Jewish genealogical ancestry, you may wish to contact this organization to guide you in your trek.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Inc. - will be held on March 17, 1990. Watch for further details in the December edition of "Generations".

By the time our farm was established in 1913, few signs of the early settlement remained. Some trees planted on the island in the slough towered over the prairie poplars there. Our farm home was moved to a well site from the early settlement.

Other Jewish farming colonies were started later at Hirsch and Wapella and were more successful than New Jerusalem, which lasted only six years. After the settlement disbanded, most of its residents moved to Winnipeg, where much of that city's early cultural development can be traced to this group of people. Many of them became successful business people and supported and encouraged the beginnings of music and the arts there.

Settlement artifacts, such as a settee, clothes hanger and iron pot, are now housed in a Jewish museum in Vancouver.

The indentations of old foundations near the lake have been silted over with time. The early struggles and tragedies of the first Jewish settlement in North America are now only a few lines in a history book.

PERIODICAL REVIEWS

[by Lori Walker, et al]

National Gen. Society Newsletter Vol. 15 #3 - estate papers as a source.

Seattle GS Bulletin Vol. 38 #3 - Chamberlin family; Beard family of Kentucky; several family biblers.

Wiltshire FHS Issue 33 - Atworth village.

Relatively Speaking Alberta GS Vol. 17 #2 - 'Hector' passenger list; research in Brazil.

Family Tree Magazine Vol. 5 #6 - pottery occupation; Tracy family; German sources; care of documents. Vol. 5 #7 - Guild of One-Name Studies; Tollgate keeper occupation; Bodfish family.

Ancestor Journal of GS of Victoria Vol. 19 #5 - British army Muster Rolls; Pennyweight Flat cemetery MI's.

Nor-West News Vol. 3 #1 - first owners of parcels of land in Temple Township; death notices from Dryden Observor 1919-1922.

'Familee' Lee Newsletter - now available; news of the Lee family descended from Jonathon Lee.

Augustan Society Omnibus Book 10 - Bertie family; story on knighthood; Balgonie Castle; Pennsylvania Archives; Mauser family; Brim family; Sir Oliver Cromwell bio; German passenger lists; S.S. 'Mosei' list of 1876; Machado family.

Bulletin of the Whatcom GS Vol. 19 #4 - marriage records of 1903 continued.

Ancestral Searcher Canberera GS Vol. 12 #1 - Poor Law Records.

Family Tree Magazine Vol. 5 #8 - Register Offices.

Genealogists Magazine Vol. 23 #2 - Lancashire sources.

Huron County OGS Vol. 10 #2 - Bruce County marriage register 1858-69; also Wentworth, Peel and Wellington Counties.

Greenwood Tree Vol. 14 #2 - Locke family.

Glamorgan FHS #17 - a Thomas family. #18 - christian names in 18th century Glamorgan; Mariners Records; Thomas family.

National Genealogical Society Quarterly Vol. 77 #2 - Aderstone-Rogers families; research in Colorado.

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Northumberland & Durham FHS Vol. 12 #1 - Felton Parish. Vol. 13 #1 - Hindmarsh family; Whittingham Parish. #2 - Crosby family; Newcastle transportation sentences 1836-55; Catholic records. #3 - Ponteland Parish; Newcastle Keelman. #4 - Kirkhale Parish.

St. Louis GS Vol. 21 #2 - baptisms 1885 Trinity Lutheran Church; 1880 newspaper extracts.

Cumbria FHS #44 - Richardson family; Morton family; some Liverpool apprentices; Settlebeck estate; Greenop family. #46 - Fleming family. #47 - Casson family.

Saskatchewan GS Vol. 20 #2 - a Mayflower descent; history of St. Martin's Parish (RC); updated addresses for Scottish Family History Societies.

Ottawa Branch OGS Vol. 22 #4 - Irish Tithe Appointment Books; Goulbourn Township baptisms 1851-60.

Queensland Family Historian Vol. 10 #2 - Godschall and Beeston families; history of Murphy's Creek.

Bristol & Avon FHS June 1989 - Ralph Green story.

Lincolnshire Family Historian Vol. 7 #1 - Nicholson family.

B.C. Genealogist Vol. 18 #2 - history of Simon Fraser.

Quinte Branch OGS Vol. 9 #2 - Hungerford Township, Hastings County.

Genealogical Computing Vol. 9 #1 Genealogical software Directory 1989.

Scottish Genealogist Vol. 36 #2 - Robert Brown story; Duncan McCaig bio; Gullen family.

Newfoundland Ancestor Vol. 5 #3 - Collingham family.

Oregon Genealogical Society Vol. 27 #2 & #3 - several pedigree charts and family bibles; MI's for Owyhee Cemetery, Malheur Co.

Essex County Branch OGS Vol. 11 #3 - Bermuda research.

Lost in Canada? Vol. 15 #2 - ministers of the Church of Scotland in Canada, cont.; Nova Scotia; ship passengers to Quebec 1815; St. Andrews Presbyterian, Ottawa, marriages and baptisms continued.

International Society for British Genealogy & Family History Vol. 10 #2 New Zealand ancestry.

Minnesota Genealogist Vol. 20 #2 - research sources in Pipestone County; naturalization records 1879-1954.

NGS Newsletter Vol. 15 #2 - editing a Society journal; widespread interest in copyright issue; NGS Youth Award (18 yrs. or younger); genealogical miscellanea including: Ukrainian Genealogical & Historical Society of Canada which is currently gathering information of the descendants of Ukrainian pioneers who settled in Canada beginning in 1891. Vol. 15 #4 - Estate papers as a research tool.

Memoires de la Societe Genealogique Canadienne-Francaise Vol. 40 No. 2 - In French.
Searching Scottish ancestors in Quebec; Jean Prou 1640-1703 and Catherine Pinel 1658-?; Francois Ravary dit Francoeur, ancestor of the Ravary's in Canada; family of Corgnol; library holdings; queries.

Contact - Acadie No. 13 - archival and genealogical sources; Folklore collection; library holdings. In French (from the Centre of Acadian Studies, U. of Moncton, NB).

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from
Margaret SCOTT
October 15th 1924

A bible containing the inscription
to the right has been found and it
is hoped to return it to descendants
- contact M.G.S.

John 3.16
Numbers 6.24 to 26

POLISH MICROFILM

The following list of microfilm numbers found in the Family History Library (Mormon) of the Luteran Churches in Poland was gathered by Ewald WUSCHKE, Vancouver, BC. The list does not include Prussia, Pommerania, Poznan, Silesia or Galicia. Printed here with the permission of Mr. Wuschke (Extracted from: Volhynian Newsletter 88-3 Dec. 30, 1988).

PETRIKAU - founded 1976. No records found by 1981. Southeast of Dabie.

WIELUN - founded 1820. South of Dabie.

1825 - 1840 #753118
1841 - 1855 #753119
1856 - 1865 #753120

KLECZCOW (KUCOW) - founded 1847. Far southeast of Dabie.

1853 - 1857 #767119

RADOMSKO, FELIKSEN & DZIEPOLIC - founded 1841.

1841 - 1857 bap. #702383
1854 - 1865 #702384
1866 - 1870 #767075

ZELOW - Reformed Church.

1826 - #753222
#753223
#753224
1864 #753224

BELCHATOW - founded 1837. These are civil records only. Not known if Lutheran records are included. Due south of Dabie.

1809 - 1818 #681031	1838 - 1853 #681035
1819 - 1835 #681032	1851 - 1861 #681036
1837 - 1844 #681033	1859 - 1866 #681037
1841 - 1851 #681034	1866 - 1870 #766354

LASK - founded 1809. Due south of Dabie.

1809 - #808468
#808649
1870 #808670

POZDZENICEW (part of LASK parish, listed above).

1851 - #715828
1870 #768053

KAMICIN - founded 1870. No records found by 1981.

STA WISCHYN - founded 1777. West of Turek.

1823 - 1839 #764030	1851 - 1859 #764033
1840 - 1850 #764031	1860 - 1865 #764033

KALISH - founded 1795. Southwest of Turek.

1808 - 1810	#743128	1826 - 1836	#743134
1810 - 1812	#743129	1839 - 1842	#743136
1812 - 1813	#743130	1843 - 1848	#743137
1814 - 1816	#743131	1849 - 1854	#743138
1817 - 1822	#743132	1855 - 1861	#743139
1822 - 1825	#743133	1862 - 1865	#743140

PRAZUCHY - founded 1808. Southwest of Turek.

1826 - 1835	#752731	
1836 - 1844	#752730	
1845 - 1856	#752733	1845, 1847, 1849 - 1851 & 1853 - 1856
1857 - 1865	#752734	

SOBIESKI - founded 1808. Southwest of Turek.

1820 - 1838	#758329	1854 - 1859	#758332
1839 - 1844	#758330	1860 - 1865	#758333
1845 - 1853	#758331		

ZDUNSKA WOLA - founded 1829. South of Turek.

1831 - 1836	#753214	#753218
	#753214	1865 #753219
	#753216	1866 - 1865 #758333
	#753217	

JOZEFOW - founded 1843. West of Turek.

1907 - 1940 #185037

TUREK - founded 1837.

1837 - 1848	#764408	1855 - 1860	#764410
1849 - 1854	#764409	1861 - 1865	#764411

LODZ - founded 1826.

1828 - 1832	#809109	1858	#415120
1833 - 1836	#809110		#809421
1837 - 1840	#809111		#809422
1841 - 1843	#809112		#809423
1844 - 1845	#809113		#809424
1846 - 1847	#809114	1863 - 1864	#809425
1850 - 1851	#415416		#809426
1852 - 1853	#809117		#767141
1854 - 1855	#415118		#767142
1856 - 1857	#415119		

ALEXANDROW (Bryzycy) - founded 1801. Just south of Dabie.

1826 - 1832	#680997	1853 - 1855	#681003
1833 - 1838	#680998	1856 - 1861	#681004
1839 - 1842	#680999	1862 - 1865	#681005
1843 - 1846	#681000	1866 - 1870	#766345
1846 - 1849	#681001	1870	#665345
1850 - 1852	#681002	1873	#1189024
		1874 - 1876	1189025

OZORKOW - founded 1814. Just south of Kiki.

1826 - 1831	#715752	1849 - 1851	#715756
1832 - 1838	#715753	1852 - 1858	#715757
1839 - 1844	#715754	1859 - 1862	#715758
1845 - 1848	#715755	1863 - 1865	#715759

ZGIERZ - founded 1824. South of Ozorkow (above).

1828 - 1830	#753234	1850 - 1853	#753240
1831 - 1832	#753235	1854 - 1858	#753241
1832 - 1835	#753236	1859 - 1862	#753242
1837 - 1840	#753237	1863	#753243
1841 - 1844	#753238	1864	#753244
1845 - 1849	#753239	1865	#753245

KONSTANTYNOW - founded 1826. West of Lodz.

1826	#730165	#730168
	#730166	#730169
	#730167	- 1865 #730170

PABIANICE - founded 1818. Southwest of Lodz.

1827 - 1831	#715774	1850 - 1855	#714494
1832 - 1836	#715775	1856 - 1863	#714495
1837 - 1843	#715776	1862 - 1865	#714496
1844 - 1849	#715777	1866 - 1869	#714497

HUTA BARDZINSKA - founded 1838.

1849 - 1864	#723514	1865 - 1869	#767094
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NOWA SOLNA (Neu Zulzfeld) - founded 1838.

1838 - 1845	#558554	1860 - 1865	#558557
1846 - 1853	#558555	1866 - 1870	#768004
1854 - 1859	#558556		

WLADYSLAWOW - founded 1776. Area just north of Dabie.

1776 - 1807	#764480	1852 - 1870	marr. #764484
Births 1835 - 1854	#764481	1794 - 1847	deaths #764485
Births 1855 - 1868	#764482	1848 - 1865	deaths #764486
Marr. 1795 - 1857	#764483		

The "Volhynian Newsletter" is published three times a year at a cost of \$8.00/year (quarterly effective 1990)- enquiries may be directed to:

Ron Neuman
9504 Austin O'Brien Road
Edmonton, AB
T6B 2C3

GRODZIEC - founded in 1796 and includes Bialabloto (Warsaw Province). West of Dabie.
These records are all Catholic.

1808 - 1825 #0689376	1855 - 1865 #0689379
1826 - 1838 #0689377	1866 - 1876 #1191217 Item 344
1839 - 1854 #0689378	

BABIAK - founded in 1796 (also called Kolo or Lodz). North of Dabie.

1780 - 1818 #810111	1849 - 1855 #810115
1817 - 1830 #810112	1855 - 1860 #810116
1831 - 1840 #810113	1861 - 1865 #810117
1841 - 1848 #810114	

CHODECZ - founded 1800. North of Dabie.

1809 - 1818 #813109	1851 - 1858 #813113
1818 - 1827 #813110	1859 - 1864 #813114
1828 - 1840 #813111	1865
1841 - 1850 #813112	

DOMBIE - founded 1807 (also referred to as Dabie). The first group are civil records which includes some Lutheran records. The second group are Lutheran Church records.

1809 - 1815 #810538	1809 - 1829 #810545
1814 - 1818 #810539	1828 - 1833 #810546
1818 - 1825 #810540	1834 - 1841 #810547
1826 - 1836 #810541	1842 - 1845 #810548
1837 - 1847 #810542	1846 - 1849 #810549
1848 - 1856 #810543	1850 - 1853 #810550
1857 - 1865 #810554	1853 - 1856 #810551
	1857 - 1860 #810672
	1861 - 1863 #810673
	1863 - 1865 #810674

PRZEDECZ - founded in 1827. North of Dabie.

1828 - 1837 #715286	1857 - 1863 #715289
1838 - 1848 #715287	1864 - 1865 #715290
1849 - 1856 #715288	

SOMPOLNO - founded in 1840. Northwest of Dabie.

1840 - 1848 #758347	1859 - 1862 #758350
1849 - 1854 #753348	1863 - 1865 #758351
1855 - 1858 #758349	

ZAGOROW - founded in 1843. Just west of Dabie.

1843 - 1851 Births #765776	
1851 - 1860 Births #765777 includes Marr. 1843 - 1859	
1843 - 1854 Deaths #765778 includes Births 1859 - 1864	

PEISERN - founded in 1842. Check the Family History Library Catalogue for possible new-found film on this area.

WITKOWO 1818 - 1829 #764467

KOLO - founded in 1843. North of Dabie about 150 kms.

1843 - 1848 #741976	1849 - 1857 #741977
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ZYCHLIN - Reformed Church founded in the 1700's.

1795 - 1844 #765806 Births	1837 - 1860 #765808 Marr.
1844 - 1865 #765807 Births	1795 - 1870 #765808 Deaths

WOLA LIPNO 1864 #719562

RIPPIN - founded 1784. These are civil records which could include the Lutheran Church.

1808 - 1812 #715050	1827 - 1833 #715056
1811 - 1815 #715051	1834 - 1844 #715057
1813 - 1819 #715052	1845 - 1854 #715058
1819 - 1822 #715053	1856 - 1859 #715059
1822 - 1825 #715054	1860 - 1865 #715060
1826 - 1831 #715055	

OSSOWKA - founded in 1838. Film may now be available. Check the FHLC referred to above.

LIPNO - founded in 1793.

1808 - 1824 #71606	#714858
1824 - 1830 #714854	#714859
1831 - 1839 #714855	#714860
1840 - 1844 #714856	#714861
1845 #714857	1863 - 1865 #714862

LESLAU 9 Wloclawek) - founded in 1821.

1796 - 1806 #492709	This is the German military book when Prussia occupied Leslau.
1829 - 1830 #719554	2nd item
1831 - 1842 #719555	1843 - 1849 #719556
	1850 - 1859 #719557

NIESAWA - founded in 1838. Film may now be available. Check FHLC.

SIERPC - founded in 1837 (Warsaw Archives). Northeast of Dabie, 150 kms.

1837 - 1846 #730153	1855 - 1862 #730155
1847 - 1854 #730154	1862 - 1865 #730156

THORN - Extreme north of Dabie. The records of Thorn go back to 1605 beginning with the film #812370.

KUTNO - first founded in 1795 and later became an adjunct of Gostynin and Lowicz. Northwest of Dabie.

1835 - 1854 #730037
1855 - 1865 #730038
1866 - 1869 #767122

PLOCK - founded in 1804. Northeast of Dabie.

1808 - 1817 #729450	#729454
1818 - 1829 #729451	#729455
1830 #729452	1856 - 1861 #729456
#729453	1862 - 1865 #729457

GOSTYNIN - founded in 1825. West of Plock.

1826 - 1829	#729303	1848 - 1850	#729309
1830 - 1834	#729304	1851 - 1853	#709310
1835 - 1840	#729305	1854 - 1855	#709311
1839 - 1840	#729306	1856 - 1858	#730198
1841 - 1843	#729307	1859 - 1862	#730188
1844 - 1847	#729308	1863 - 1865	#730200

GOMBIN - founded in 1829.

1832 - 1837	#729294	1851 - 1855	#729296
1838 - 1843	#729293	1856 - 1859	#729297
1844 - 1847	#729294	1860 - 1864	#729298
1848 - 1850	#729295	1865	#729299

LOWICZ - founded in 1836. East of Dabie. Check the FHLC.

SANNICKI

1808 - 1822	#723717	1823 - 1825	#723718
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PLONSK - East of Plock.

1832 - 1850	#689463	1851 - 1863	#689464
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RADZIKOWO (Near Plonsk). East of Dabie.

1817 - 1825	#689469
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ZYRARDOW _ founded in 1805. South of Secymin.

1834 - 1852	#723431
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ILOW _ founded in 1775. West of Secymin.

1834 - 1852	#723431	Births
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NEUHOF (Nowy Dwor) - founded in 1782. West of Wegrow (Wengrow).

1833 - 1844	#689459	1853 - 1865	#689461
1843 - 1852	#689460		

SECYMIN 9 Sochachew) - founded in 1846. Half way between Dabie and Wegrow.

1857 - 1863	#689406
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NEUDORF (Nowa Wies) - founded in 1843

1849 - 1852	#747334	3rd item	1853 - 1860	#729301
1843 - 1852	#729300		1861 - 1865	#729302

DOBRZYN - founded in 1838. North and a little east of Dabie. Check the FHLC.

PULTUSK - founded in 1842. Northwest of Wegrow. Check the FHLC.

NASIELSK - founded in 1849. Northwest of Wegrow. Check the FHLC.

LIPINY WOLA (mlawa) - founded in 1837. Northwest of Wegrow. Check the FHLC.

PRASNYSZ - founded in 1835. North of Warsaw.

1835 - 1842	#702530	#702535
1843 - 1845	#702531	#702536
	#702532	#702537
	#702533	1861 - 1873 #702538
	#702534	

Przaznycz Military church records:

1802 - 1806 #492750 6th item.

PAPROC DUZA (konigsschuld) - founded in 1837. North of Wegrow.

1837 - 1849	#808436	1849 - 1856 #808437
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LOMZA - founded in 1838. North of Wegrow. Check the FHLC.

SZCZYCZYN - founded in 1840. North of Lomza. Check the FHLC.

DUCZYMIN

1808 - 1825	#723619	1826 - 1834 #723620
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GROJEC

1808 - 1825 #702765

LATOWITZ

1810 - 1814	#689676	#689681
	#689677	#689682
	#689678	#689683
	#689679	1854- 1857 #689684
	#689680	

WENGROW (Wegrow) - founded in 1650. Northeast of Warsaw. The Lutheran Church is said to have burned with no records available. Catholic records follow:

1810 - 1817	#811264	#811269
	#811265	#811270
	#811266	#811271
	#811267	1864 - 1865 #811272
	#811268	

ALT ILVESHEIM (Stara Iwiczna) - founded in 1842. South of Warsaw. Check FHLC.

BLEDOW - founded in 1839. South of Alt Ilvesheim. Check FHLC.

WARSAW - first founded in 1650.

1827 - 1828	#680990	#689503
	#680991	1854 - 1856 #689504
	#680992	1843 - 1852 #689505
1834	#680993	1858 #689506
1835	#689-497	#689507
	#689498	#689508
	#689499	1862 #689509
	#689500	1796 - 1806 #492753 Warsaw
	#689501	Military Parish during occupation.
	#689502	

PIECZYSKA (Grojec, Warsaw) - see Grojec mentioned earlier.

WISZOWNA

1810 - 1825 #689690

1821 - 1831 #689691

RADZYMIN (Wolonin) - founded in 1844.

1846 - 1849 #689465

SADOLES PLATKOWNICA - founded in 1842.

1845 - 1852 #811254

PILICA - founded in 1837. South of Warsaw.

1839 - 1852 #723680

WARSAW EVANGELICAL REFORMED

1823 - 1852 #689336

1853 - 1862 #689337

STANISLAWOW (Minsk, Mazowiecka, Warsaw)

1810 - 1817 #689685

1838 - 1850 #689688

1818 - 1825 #689686

1851 - 1857 #689689

1826 - 1850 #689687

KAZUN MENNONITE PARISH

1832 - 1843 #689466

1839 - 1844 #723709

1844 - 1853 #689467

1845 - 1849 #723110

1854 - 1859 #689468

1850 - 1856 #723111

1832 - 1838 #723708

1857 - 1865 #723112

MCZYNZOW CATHOLIC CHURCH (Early Lutheran settlers in entries).

1808 - 1817 #723705

1839 - 1844 #723709

1818 - 1825 #723706

1845 - 1849 #723110

1826 - 1831 #723707

1850 - 1856 #723111

1832 - 1838 #723708

1857 - 1865 #723112

NORWAY HOUSE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY CEMETERY
& NORWAY HOUSE ROSSVILLE UNITED CHURCH CEMETERY

[By: Kathy Stokes]

These are two of the most northerly cemeteries in M.G.S.'s records. Death dates reach back almost 150 years, with the earliest being 1846. Some of the stones in the Hudson's Bay Company Cemetery contain much detail about family relationships. Surnames in the cemeteries are often spelled in several different ways.

ALBERT, ANDERSON, APETAGON, BALFOUR, BEGG, BELANGER, BELL, BENSON, BOLSTER, BOULETTE, BRADBURN, BUDD, CHASTELLAINE, CHAPIN, CHUBB, CLOUSTON, COLIN, CRATE, CROMARTY, DAY, DEASE, DENT, DUNCAN, EVENS, FLETT, FOLSTER, FORTESCUE, GERMAN, GUNN, HALCRO(W), HALL, H(E)ART, HOULE, ISBISTER, KEEPER, KIRKNESS, LAUGHER, LEARY, LITTLE, MASON, MEHTA, MENOW, MIGHALL, MILLER, MONIAS, MORRISON, MOWAT, MUCHEKWANAPE, MUMINAWATUM, MUSKEGO, MUSWAGON, McDONALD, McIVOR, McKAY, NECKAWAO, NELSON, NORTH, OMAND, OSBORNE, PAUPANAKIS, QUESKEKAPOW, ROBERTSON, ROBINSON, ROSS, SAUNDERS, SCRIBE, SEMMENS, SETTEE, SIMPSON, SINCLAIR, SMITH, SOULIER, STEPHENSON, STRATH, TOWERS, TROUT, VERMEULEN, WALKER, WILSON, WOOD, YORK.



ELTRAME

Richard Umberto BELTRAME
b. 03 Jan. 1858 Toronto, ON
m. 13 Nov. 1982 Waterdown, ON
m/to
Mary Patricia REYNOLDS
b. 02 July 1959 Hamilton, ON

Richard BELTRAME
[M.O.S. # 1455]
Box 90
Waterdown, ON
LDR 2H0

Giuseppe BELTRAME
b. 30 Mar. 1931 Italy
d. 29 Oct. 1985 Hamilton, ON
m. 25 June 1955 Toronto, ON
m/to
Marlene Alice BRIGNALL
b. 19 Feb. 1934 Dryden, ON

Giacinto Umberto BELTRAME
b. 30 Oct. 1898 Italy
d. 04 Apr. 1987 Italy
m. 15 Feb. 1930 Italy
m/to
Angela Cesira FRACCARO
b. 23 Sept. 1906 Italy
d. 15 Mar. 1963 Italy

Giuseppe BELTRAME
b. 12 Nov. 1869 Italy
d. 15 Jan. 1952 Italy
m/to
Veronica GAETAN
b. 29 Dec. 1869 Italy
d. 17 Feb. 1951 Italy

Guerrino FRACCARO
m/to
Giuditta MARTINELLO

Giacinto BELTRAME
m/to
Luigia CUSINATO

Giacomo GAETON
m/to
Rachele BATTISTON

Celeste FRACCARO
m/to ?

Fortunato MARTINELLO
m/to ?

Benjamin BRIGNALL
b. 21 May 1846 Yorkshire, Eng.
d. 27 Nov. 1931 Oxdrift, ON
m. 16 Nov. 1870 Pickering, ON
m/to Mary McCRAE
b. PQ [Metis]
d. 16 Mar. 1911 Oxdrift, ON

Frederick BRIGNALL
b. 23 May 1870 Greenwood, ON
d. 06 Apr. 1952 Oxdrift, ON
m. 02 Oct. 1901 Oxdrift, ON
m/to
Margaret ORVIS
b. 28 Dec. 1878 Audley, ON
d. 07 Dec. 1947 Oxdrift, ON

Selah ORVIS
b. 04 Feb. 1826 Pickering, ON
d. 18 June 1911 Whitby, ON
m. (2nd marr.) 19 June 1877 Pickering
m/to Mary RANKIN
b. 10 Feb. 1846 Glasgow, Scot.
d. 18 July 1930 Oxdrift, ON

David PINKERTON
b. 23 Mar. 1849 Lloydtown, ON
d. 31 Dec. 1925 Holmfeld, MB
m. 30 Sept. 1875 Lloydtown, ON
m/to Hannah SMITH
b. 02 June 1849 Lloydtown, ON
d. 04 Feb. 1877 Lloydtown, ON

Frederick PINKERTON
b. 01 Feb. 1875 Lloydtown, ON
d. 25 Mar. 1950 Winnipeg, MB
m. 27 Oct. 1902 Portage la Prairie
m/to
Marie Alicia LAVALLEE
b. 27 Dec. 1885 St. Jean, MB
d. 23 Dec. 1954 London, ON

Jean Baptiste LAVALLEE
b. 27 Sept. 1858 Sorel, PQ
d. 13 Sept. 1918 Portage la Prairie, MB
m. 08 Sept. 1884 St. Jean, MB
m/to
Aggalee ST. GODDARD
b. 12 Sept. 1866 Sorel, PQ
d. 22 Jan. 1922 Portage la Prairie, MB



REYNOLDS

Robert Douglas REYNOLDS
b. 05 Feb. 1932 Selkirk, ON
m. [1] 15 Aug. 1953 Caledonia, ON

Edna Margaret BURTON
b. 03 Jan. 1934 Hamilton, ON
(marr. 2nd - William E. HIND
12 June 1970 Hamilton, ON)
(2) 12 Dec. 1968 Jerseyville, ON
Vera L. VANSICKLE

Edgar Francis REYNOLDS
b. 20 June 1908 Guelph, ON
d. 27 July 1977 Orillia, ON
m. [1] 21 Jan. 1930 Selkirk, ON
Margaret Elizabeth WOOD
b. 26 Apr. 1911 Walpole, ON
(Margaret married twice
thereafter)
[2] ____?

Joseph Benson REYNOLDS (Dr.)
b. 25 Dec. 1867 Solina, ON
d. 13 Nov. 1948 Port Hope, ON
m. 23 Dec. 1887 Guelph, ON
m/to
Margaret Herod GOWDY
b. 02 Mar. 1876 Guelph, ON
d. 25 Oct. 1948 Port Hope, ON

Joseph REYNOLDS
b. 06 Dec. 1820 Pelynt CON Eng
m. (2nd marr.) 1854 ON
m/to Anne COONE
b. 15 Oct. 1829 St. Austell CON Eng
d. 22 Jan. 1878 Solina, ON

Thomas GOWDY
b. 10 Oct. 1831 Toronto, ON
d. 03 Dec. 1913 Guelph, ON
m. 03 May 1864 Acton, ON
m/to Margaret MOORE
b. 10 Feb. 1845 Nichol Twp., ON
d. 07 Mar. 1925 Guelph, ON

George Hedges WOOD
b. 27 Jan. 1881 Walpole Twp., ON
d. 08 Aug. 1962 Walpole Twp., ON
m. 25 Sept. 1908 Nenticoke, ON
m/to
Catherine Jackson WARD
b. 11 Jan. 1885 Walpole Twp., ON
d. 11 Feb. 1960 Walpole, ON

Robert Ford WOOD
b. 16 Dec. 1841 Walpole Twp., ON
d. 28 Apr. 1899 Walpole Twp., ON
m. 14 Jan. 1874 Walpole Twp., ON
m/to Elizabeth WALKER
b. 28 Apr. 1855 Yorkshire, Eng.
d. 02 Apr. 1923 Walpole, ON

Horace Frederick BURTON
b. 05 Mar. 1903 Worcester, Eng.
d. 10 Mar. 1977 Hamilton, ON
m. 15 May 1923 Caledonia, ON
m/to
Mary Loretta SHEA
b. 10 Aug. 1900 Dundas, ON
d. 15 Sept. 1978 Caledonia, ON

Joseph BURTON
m/to
Amy STOKES
b. 02 Dec. 1858 Eng.
d. 28 Oct. 1947 Caledonia, ON

James STOKES
m/to Elizabeth MARSHALL

Charles SHEA
b. 23 Apr. 1868 Beverly Twp., ON
d. 28 Nov. 1948 Dundas, ON
m. 24 Oct. 1894 Dundas, ON
m/to
Bridget GRAHAM
b. 08 Mar. 1867 W. Flamborough, ON
d. 10 May 1948 Hamilton, ON

Thomas SHEA
b. 11 Nov. 1837 Oswego NY USA
d. 25 Aug. 1921 Bayonne NJ USA
m. 07 May 1864 Beverly Twp., ON
m/to Lora SICKLES
b. 09 May 1843 NY USA
d. 09 May 1918 Hamilton, ON

Philip GRAHAM
b. 1828 ON
m/to Mary CAIN
b. 1831 Ireland

THE SPY HILL ARCHIVES

[By: Roy McLeod]

As I have stated in the past, museums are sometimes an unexpected and interesting place to find genealogical information. In 1987, I visited the Spy Hill community museum operated by the Wolverine Hobby and Historical Society.

The museum consists of two buildings, one being the former Dongola School built by Robert GREER in 1900. The second, the old BROWNSTEIN Brothers Store. Although there is no end to Historical Artifacts, the genealogist eye will catch the following items:

- 1) Tantallon School Division 949 - Daily Register 1922 - looking through the register, a typical page reads:

August 22

McRAE - Everett
PALMER - Wellington
TACHACHE - Rosy
MOLMAN - Louis

MAGNUSSON - Freeman
SZUCH - Steven
RATHBONE - Dorothy
VALE - Brian

- 2) Daily register for Deer Horn School: 1926-1927 / 1933-1934 / 1939-1940
- 3) Daily register for Dongola School: 1932-1934 / 1935-1936 / 1937-1939
- 4) Daily register for Willowdale School: 1919
- 5) Cash book for Spy Hill School: 1908-1927 / 1927-1937
- 6) Minutes of Spy Hill School Division: 1902-1928 / 1929-1944
- 7) Assessment Roll Spy Hill: 1911-1915 Tax Roll (names & amounts)
In the early years, the school secretary collected school tax.
- 8) Bavelan School Division Minutes: 1902-1919 / 1919-1940
- 9) Vallan School Division 1020 Minutes: 1904-1920 / 1920-1943 / 1943-1966
- 10) Vallan School Division 1020 Cashbook: 1904-1915 / 1916-1948

Besides this random selection of records, we also find the following:

- 1) Family papers of the SMITH family about 1915: Stanley SMITH / Mary SMITH (dgtr.) / Moses SMITH / Ela CLARK (niece) / Mrs. Moses SMITH
- 2) R. D. MCNAUGHTON - correspondence
- 3) Old telephone records
- 4) R. M. of Spy Hill records
- 5) Spy Hill Mission Church records
- 6) Bavelan Church records
- 7) Clippings of the Spy Hill New - dating back many years
- 8) Noel MEYRICK ancestral records

Besides all these records which are out on display, there is a boxed Archives section with records dating back to 1902. In time, it is the intention of the museum to allow the Provincial Archives Board of Saskatchewan to microfilm these records. Also, if caution is practiced, the public are allowed to research the contents of the small Archives.

A good genealogical source for those people coming from Spy Hill, Bavelan and other communities near the Manitoba - Saskatchewan boundary.

GENEALOGICAL HELPERS

ENGLISH ROOTS ?

Did your ancestors emigrate from England to Canada in the 1800's? Why did they leave? What happened to those they left behind?

BACKTRACKS specialises in tracing the ancestors of emigrants as well as locating their families who stayed in England. Extensive local knowledge of Mid-Anglia (Cambs/Beds/Herts/Hunts/Northants) as well as access to records in all London repositories. Original Manorial Records, Wills pre & post 1857 - all available Birth, Marriage, Death Certificates supplied. Full Family History Service offered. 4.00 per hour (or \$Can equivalent). Day Rates: London 40; Local 30. For free details, contact **LIZ CARTER, BACKTRACKS, 11 Church Lane, UPWOOD, Huntingdonshire, Cambs, U.K. PE17 1QF**

Wightman Genealogical Research Foundation of North America is a monthly newsletter which includes WIGHTMAN/WHITE-MAN/WHITMAN ancestors/descendants. Address: 268 Indian Creek Road W., Chatham, ON N7M 2E2

Clerkenwell Settlement Examinations

1777-1851 and St. Mary, Islington Rate Books 1729-1960 are currently being computer indexed by the North Middlesex Family History Society, Islington Branch. Family historians and researchers wishing to learn about their Islington ancestors may write for costs, etc.: James Sanderson, 16 Fountains Cres., Southgate, London N14 6BE.

Angusville/Rossburn/Ruthenia areas - a history book/slide presentation is being prepared for a family reunion to be held August long-weekend 1990. Contact: Evelyn Keele, 95 Bryn Mawr Road, Winnipeg, MB R3T 3K8

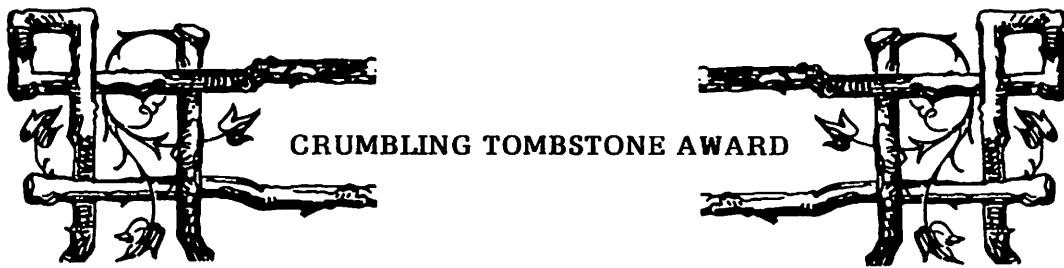
Patriarchal Heraldry Office provides the following services: petitions for new grants of Arms; registration of new and existing arms, flags and badges; registration of pedigrees; birthbrieves; assistance with the acquisition of titles of nobility; genealogical research for rehabilitation of titles; and will sponsor periodic sales of feudal baronies. Contact: Heraldry Office, Patriarchate of Antioch, BM 3254, 27a Old Gloucester St., London WC1N 3XX, UK

Women School Teachers of Alberta: A Century of Service - an exhibit to profile the contributions of women teachers in Alberta is being developed which will feature outstanding female teachers who served in schools throughout the Province of Alberta during the past century. Submissions with photographs and short biographies may be directed to: Edmonton Public Schools ArchivesMuseum, 10425 - 99 Avenue, Edmonton, AB T5K 0E5

Italian Surnames - POINT is a computerized data base of almost 5,000 Italian surnames which originated from 725 Italian cities and towns also surnames which originated in France (Corsica), Gibraltar, Greece, Spain and Switzerland before arriving in Italy. Contact: Dr. Thomas E. Militello, M.D., 6932 Crest Road, Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274 [Source: FGS - Summer 1989]

Swabians in Bavaria - Since 1986, the West German Government is sponsoring a pioneer project to locate the records of all Swabians in Bavaria who emigrated between 1800 adn 1914. All information gathered by the project will be made available to the public free of charge - contact: Dr. Wolfgang Knabe, Schwabische Forschungsgemeinschaft, Universitat Augsburg, Universitatsstrasse 10, D-8900 Augsburg, West Germany

Forum from the Federation of Genealogical Societies (U.S.) Vol I Nos. 1 & 2, 1989 the Federation functions as a clearinghouse for genealogical societies and historical organizations, most in the United States but also some Canadian societies. Individual members of the Manitoba Genealogical Society are eligible to receive Forum "at no cost" to themselves if they wish. Contact the M.G.S. Resource Centre.



On the mile road, one mile south of the Husavick Road, and between the railroad tracks and Hwy. 9 and in the R.M. of Gimli, lies a small cemetery. It is in a residential area and is fenced and surrounded by trees. But the cemetery itself is in poor repair. Wooden crosses lie on the ground. There is almost no grass. Several of the ten or so tombstones bear the surname ISFELD. Someone needs to organize a community work party to clean up this potentially attractive burial site.

BRANCH REPORTS

Southwest Branch - during the summer, workshops have been held at the Ag Centre and the L.D.S. Library. Members are transcribing cemeteries and assisting the public on an ongoing basis. The Branch has acquired a photocopier which is mainly used for copying genealogical records (mainly on site); an international typewriter which is used primarily to type out the cemetery transcripts in whatever language it appears on the stone; and a V.H.S. Monitor which will be used in outreach workshops and general genealogical promotion.

Swan Valley Branch - Cemetery transcriptions recently completed include Durban, Dunkinville, Fairdale, Alpine, Harlington and Renwer. Hugh Hornbeck completed the Fairdale, Harlington and Renwere cemeteries. Plans are under way for a computer session that would give any members interested a chance to dabble with teh Personal Ancestral File or Roots III programs for storage and retrieval of family history data. As well, a family history consultation - open house is being planned to be held on a Saturday in October whereby members could assist the general public with genealogy. The Branch is in search of a home to provide a focal point for members to access holdings, the computer, etc.

Winnipeg Branch - Meetings for the fall will continue to be held at the Classroom at the Museum of Man and Nature. Lee Bullinger spoke at the September meeting (of Niel Bardal Inc.) and he outlined funeral records and their accessibility. The October meeting will feature Sigrid Johnson from the University of Manitoba who will speak on Icelandic records. Plans are under way to have an individual come and speak on Mennonite records at the November meeting. The election of officers will be held at the December meeting, to be following by a Christmas social - this meeting will be held on December 14 at 444 Lombard. The Branch welcomes nominations for officers of the executive for 1990 - contact Heather Hobbs at 474-0509.

BILL C-60 - COPYRIGHT

Some photocopies of (copyrighted) books have been received from members for the library. Under the present law (Bill C-60), we are unable to place these books in the library unless we receive permission from the original copyright owner. Rather than spending money photocopying, why not just send the cost of teh photocopying to the library as a donation (and receive a tax receipt) and send an accompanying letter requesting that the library purchase the book you wish. This eliminates any controversy arising respecting Bill C-60.

UKRAINIANS IN BRAZIL

[By: Jeff Picknicki M.G.S. #1378]

Though a little known fact, there are over a half-million Ukrainians living in South America today - and of these, almost half (about 250,000) are located in Brazil. During the late 1800's and early 1900's, Ukrainians arrived in Brazil settling mainly in the frontier regions of the Brazilian South - most notably in the states of Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul. As in Canada, they were a founding settler people. In the state of Parana, for example, Ukrainian settlement was extremely large and for many years, especially in the south-eastern part of the state, Ukrainians constituted a clear majority. Today, after almost 100 years of Ukrainian settlement in Brazil, the Ukrainian-Brazilian communities represent a significant and interesting group - and while Ukrainian life in Brazil has not been easy, the Ukrainians have had, nonetheless, a profound effect on many aspects of Southern Brazilian life.

Ukrainian Emigration and Settlement in Brazil

Like Canada, Brazil has been called one of the greatest melting pots of peoples of the world. This is especially true for Southern Brazil which was settled predominantly by immigrant peoples of many different nationalities. Settlement here dates, in the main, from 1822 - the year of Brazilian independence. During the 19th century, European immigration and colonization was encouraged and large numbers of Germans, Italians, Poles - and later Ukrainians - arrived in Southern Brazil. However, it was in the latter part of the 19th century - especially around 1880 - that Brazil began to take an increased and more serious interest in European immigration. In addition to wanting to settle its sparsely-populated frontier regions, Brazil was also in need of a new source of cheap labour. With the impending abolition of Afro-Brazilian slavery¹, the Brazilian government decided that it was necessary to adopt alternative economic strategies in order to maintain the country's export of coffee and rubber. (Until the late 1880's, Brazilian coffee and rubber plantations were staffed mainly by indentured slaves.) When slavery finally disappeared in 1888, the subsequent growth of a wage economy and the continual expansion of coffee exports demanded the acquisition of extra manpower. As a result, the Brazilian government promoted an ambitious program of immigration in order to recruit European whites as a new source of cheap labour.

Beginning in the later 1880's, government and also privately-sponsored agents were dispatched across Central and Eastern Europe in order to bring immigrants to Brazil. They told of high wages, free lands, and even "streets paved with emeralds" in order to entice the Europeans. Many agents also offered paid-passage for entire families or other incentives as a means of recruiting immigrants. Although these campaigns were initially aimed towards the Poles, the news of immigration to Brazil also reached the Ukrainian peasantry. This is especially true for East Galicia where the recruitment was particularly strong. For many Ukrainians, the decision to leave Europe was an easy one. With the over-population, poor wages and extreme social, political and economic oppression in East Galicia - South America offered hope and the chance to settle in Brazil was - or so they thought - an opportunity for a better life.

Ukrainian emigration to Brazil coincided with the emigration to Canada. Traditionally, the first Ukrainian settler in Brazil is regarded as Mykol MOROZOVYCH who arrived in Brazil with his family in 1872 from the district of Zolochiv, East Galicia. The actual mass emigration to Brazil, however, began some 20 years later in 1891 and occurred in three distinct waves: 1) the first-wave of immigrants from 1891 to the beginning of World War I in 1914; 2) the second-wave in the inter-war period from 1920 to 1934; and 3) the third-wave in the post-World War II period from 1947 to 1950.^{2 3}

The first-wave of Ukrainian emigration to Brazil began in 1891 with the arrival of a group of eight Galician-Ukrainian families who settled in the colony of Santa Barbara. Five years later, by 1896, over 20,000 more Ukrainians had arrived and settled almost exclusively in the province of Parana. They founded new colonies or settled in old ones as Antonio Olinto, Santa Andrada, Rio Claro, Dorizon, Marachal Malet, Prudentopolis, Iracema and the city of Curitiba. Between 1907 and 1914, another 15,000 Ukrainians arrived - partly in response to the government's intensified campaign to attract European immigrants to help construct the railroad between Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul. The settlements grew and new colonies continued to be formed including Ivahy, Iraty, Itapara, Vera Guarani, Cruz Machada, and Nova Galicia among others. Almost all of the first-wave immigrants - between 40,000 and 45,000 by 1914 - came from East Galicia.⁴

The second-wave of emigration was considerably smaller and brought no more than 9,000 Ukrainians to Brazil in the period between the two World Wars. In addition to those immigrants from Galicia, there were also Ukrainian settlers from the regions of Volynia and Polissia. The third-wave of emigration, in the post-World War II years from 1947 to about 1951, brought some 7,000 Ukrainians from displaced persons camps in Germany and Austria. A significant number of Ukrainians from this group belonged to the intelligentsia and almost all settled in the cities.

The First Immigrants, 1891 - 1914

Upon arrival in Brazil, the Ukrainian immigrants, and also other immigrants from Eastern Europe, were first accommodated in transient barracks on the island of Ilha des Flores near Sao Paulo. As in the immigration halls in Canada, the people were temporarily sheltered and received food and lodgings until they were ready to depart to their destination. Immigrant officials were expected to ask the people where they wanted to settle, but in many cases, this was not always done. Since the Ukrainian immigrants did not understand Portuguese and were unfamiliar with the legal procedures and the settlement process, they were often easy prey for unscrupulous agents who sometimes sent them into salve-labour on the Brazilian "fazendas"⁵ (plantations). Though their stay was usually only temporary, many Ukrainians were treated as badly as the former Negro slaves. There is evidence, for example, that the plantation owners - the "fazendeiros" - had the Ukrainians committed nightly to the old slave lock-ups - often shackled and tethered - in order to prevent their escape.

According to Brazilian colonization laws, the European settlers were supposed to receive temporary government support and protection in order to help them settle and adjust. They were promised a *fazenda* - a land allotment of about 25 - 30 hectares in deforested areas - and some provisions. In actual fact, most of the Ukrainian immigrants were sent into the jungles of southern Parana where they were abandoned and left to fend for themselves. This lack of assistance proved to be fatal for many of the early settlers. Many were susceptible to disease, especially malaria, while numerous others died from starvation or exposure because of a lack of food and shelter. In the beginning, houses consisted only of primitive huts made from branches and palm leaves which offered no protection from the tropical storms and insects. Food was what they could find in the jungle, usually wild fruit and nuts, and on rare occasions also black beans or cassava. A staple for many of the early settlers were the pine-cones from the "pinheiro" (Parana pine) which they would roast and grind into flour. Still others were caught in violent confrontations with the Brazilian-Indians who resented the newcomers on their territory. The death toll for the first settlers was extremely high. In 1897, records indicate that the death rate was 15 per day over several months - and later that same year - the local cemetery in the town of Prudentopolis had as many as 3,000 graves.

Many Ukrainian immigrants, who felt cheated and betrayed, and others, who were so overwhelmed by their problems, left Brazil and returned home to Europe. Many more, however, remained and became pioneer settlers and colonists in Southern Brazil. Gradually, with the arrival of more Ukrainian immigrants, block settlements developed and the Ukrainians began to form a compact group - especially in the southeastern part of the state of Parana. This area is often referred to as "Brazilian Ukraine"⁶ and in many colonies and counties, even today, there is a clear Ukrainian majority. In the county of Prudentopolis, for example, Ukrainians constitute three-quarters of the total population. In fact, the Ukrainian influence in Prudentopolis is so dominant that for several years the German and Polish settlers, and even many of the native Brazilians, spoke Ukrainian as a second language. Ukrainians also form majorities in other colonies as Mallet, Senador Correira, Lapa, Guarapuava, Uniao da Vitoria, Sao Joao do Triunfo, Palmeira, Irati and Paulo Frontin.

Settlement Patterns

Settlement and colonization in Southern Brazil - more specifically in the state of Parana - has a number of characteristic features. Beginning slowly in the early 1860's with the arrival of groups of German, Polish and Italian immigrants, the active colonization of Parana actually began some 20 years later with the mass European immigration to Brazil at the end of the 19th century. As a favorable means of settling the sparsely populated frontier regions and developing unproductive lands, the immigrants were directed to specific pioneering zones. For the Ukrainians, this was the Parana planalto - a plateau region of grassland and forest in the vicinity of the city of Curitiba.⁷

The vast majority of Ukrainians settled in these rural frontier areas (even now, 80% of Ukrainians still live in rural settlements). However, as the result of a lack of government intervention and planning in the settlement process, the Ukrainians, and also other immigrant groups, tended to settle in clusters amongst their own people. These immigrant clusters or "quistos" are a characteristic feature of European settlement in Parana. On one hand, they were beneficial to the immigrants in that they provided a sense of unity and security for the people in their new home. On the other hand, however, they resulted in settlements which were segregated and often isolated from the Brazilian population and also from other immigrant groups.

Initially, these immigrant settlements were of no real concern to the Brazilian government. As long as the land was put to productive use, it did not matter where the people settled or if the colonies grew and developed. Moreover, the Ukrainian settlements were basically self-sufficient and required no government support - the people usually built schools, churches and arranged for other amenities all at their own expense. It was not until the late 1930's that the attitude of the government toward the immigrant colonies began to change. Due to suspicions about increasing agitation and secessionist movements among some German and Polish colonies, the government decided that the immigrants had become threats to Brazilian national security. In 1938, Brazilian president Getulio Vargas implemented a law that banned most foreign organizations and associations, foreign language newspapers and non-Portuguese language church services. It also prohibited the teaching in any language but Portuguese and stated that no colony could be composed of more foreigners than native-born Brazilians. As a result, the cultural and educational growth of all immigrant colonies, not only the Ukrainians, was severely hampered.

Life in Brazil was extremely difficult for the Ukrainian immigrants and considerable adjustments had to be made in order to adapt to the new environment. Coming from densely-populated Eastern Europe, the Ukrainians found themselves in sparsely-inhabited territory and extreme isolation in Brazil. Because the settlements were located mainly in heavily-forested or jungle areas, neighboring colonies were usually a great distance

apart. A sub-tropical climate with its extreme summer heat, the absence of snow and a reversal of seasons also required further adjustment. As well, changes also had to be made in crops. Fruits and vegetables which grew well in Europe did very poorly in Brazil. In summer, the incredible heat and drought would scorch the fields during the day only to have them freeze at night from the heavy frosts. There were also other problems: ants (the size and number of which the people had never seen in Europe) could destroy entire fields and gardens. Grain or corn ready for harvest was often eaten by worms or locusts and birds, especially parrots, could destroy an entire orchard, poisonous snakes and spider (like the boa and the tarantula) were another serious problem since antidotes and medicines were not always readily available. As well, the early settlers were also deprived of both religious and spiritual comforts. The lack of priests and churches in the early years was a tremendous hardship for the people - and although the first Ukrainian priest arrived in Brazil in 1896, it was not until several years later that the Ukrainian clergy grew and could begin to service the religious and spiritual needs of the people.

* * * * *

My gr-gr-uncle Danylo MORSKI (see cover photo) was one of the many thousands of Ukrainians who emigrated to Brazil. He left Europe in March 1909 through the port of Genoa, Italy, and arrived in Brazil some six weeks later in mid-April. Earlier the same year, a cousin of his, Luka MORSKI and his wife Maria, had also emigrated to Brazil and settled in a small Ukrainian colony near the town of Prudentopolis.

After arriving in Brazil, my gr-gr-uncle Danylo settled briefly in Sao Paulo where he worked in a factory. As he would later write in his diary, because of the unbearable conditions, the long hours and meagre wages for immigrant workers, he left the city after a few months and began to make his way towards his cousin's home in Parana.

Between September 1909 and January 1910, my gr-gr-uncle travelled by foot from Sao Paulo to Parana - stopping periodically to work and earn some money along the way. In Parana, one of his jobs was on a coffee plantation near the colony of Pitanga - and it was here, according to the family, that he met his future wife. As the story goes, he was helping the other tenant workers to clear some heavy forest when he came upon a young Brazilian-Indian girl. Alone and frightened, as he would later learn, she was lost and was unable to find her way back to her village. According to some of the locals, she was from the Tupi tribe and was so primitive that she spoke only her native Indian dialect. It was nightfall by this time and since she did not know how to return home, my gr-gr-uncle built a shelter from palm branches where she could spend the night. He brought her some food and explained through an Indian friend that he would be back to see her the next day. He did return as promised and, for the next several days, he continued to visit. By the end of the week, they were married and they left the plantation for the home of my gr-gr-uncle's cousin in Prudentopolis.

In the months that followed, my gr-gr-uncle began to teach his Indian wife the ways of civilization. Settling on a small farm near Prudentopolis, he taught her how to keep house, to cook, to plant a garden and to sew. He also taught her to speak Ukrainian and to read and write. Though her real Indian name is not known, my gr-gr-uncle gave his wife the Christian name Anna, after his father's mother and she was later baptized into the Ukrainian Catholic faith.

My gr-gr-uncle Danylo MORSKI and his wife Anna had three children: Stefan, Jan and Antoshka.⁸ Adopting the Ukrainian culture and traditions as her own, Anna taught the children the Ukrainian language, the rites and rituals, and the customs and celebrations. She later also taught Ukrainian at the local church and was one of the founding members of a small Ukrainian reading society. The children grew up and married and now have children of their own - my Brazilian cousins number over 100 and continue to be active members in the Ukrainian communities in Prudentopolis, Curitiba and Sao Paulo.

* * * * *

Ukrainian Colonies in Brazil

As was discussed earlier, a characteristic feature of European settlement in Southern Brazil was the formation of immigrant clusters or colonies. This is true not only for the Ukrainian settlers but also for the Germans, Poles, Italians and Japanese who, with each wave of immigration, reinforced existing colonies or founded new ones nearby.

The following is a list and brief description of some of the major points of Ukrainian settlement in Southern Brazil as described by Fr. Dorotey SHYMCHIY of Prudentopolis, Brazil, in Pershyj mij rik u Brazylyji (My First Year in Brazil) and by Petro KARMANSKY in Mizh ridnymy v Pivdennij Amerytsi (Among Ukrainians in South America).

I. PARANA

Agua de Boi - small Ukrainian colony located about 6 miles from the town of Laranjeiras. Founding settlers include Petro MARTYN, Dmytro HOLYJ, Ivan MARCHYLO, Sevastian OLLJNYK, Franko HARMATIUK, and Mykola BARTOSHEK.

Antonio Candido - small Ukrainian colony founded in 1896; together with adjacent settlements, it had a population of over 80 Ukrainian families by the early 1920's. In addition to Ukrainians, a large number of Poles also settled in Antonio Candido.

Antonio Olinto - founded in 1896, it is one of the oldest Ukrainian colonies in Brazil. By 1923, records indicate a settlement of 320 Ukrainian families and 84 Polish families. The settlers were mainly farmers - hierba matte (Brazilian tea) and wheat were the principle crops. Adjacent to Antonio Olinto is the colony of Santos Andrade, also settled in 1896, with 84 founding families.

Barrerinho - small Ukrainian colony located near the town of Pitanga. Adjacent colonies include Bom Petiro, Rio Keto and Aroio Grande. By the early 1920's, most of the area had been deforested and the settlers earned their livelihood by farming. Founding settlers in Barrerinho included the following families: KACHANOVSKYJ, ORZA, BORSUK, MALOVANYJ, KOZAK, SHYDLOVSKYJ, DUMA, HORODYNSKYJ, SVYNAR, FILIAKA, HRYTSYK, DITKUN, DENEKA, IVANYSHYN and others.

Boa Ventura - one of the older Ukrainian colonies; founding settlers included the following families: SHKVYRA, KRAVCHUK, VASYLYK, ORLIVSKYJ, FORYKEVYCH, SAS, MYSKIV, KOVALCHUK, FELYSHYN, HRYTSAJ, KUTIANSKYJ, KOPAK, KUCHKUR and others.

Cachoeira - one of the first Ukrainian colonies in the county of Candoi; by 1923 it had a population of 200 Ukrainians. Founding settlers in this colony included the following families: KLYMVOPUS, SAVKA, BRUTKOVSKYJ, NAHIRNYJ, SYDORKO, SMOLIAK, SMUCHOK, LESKO, SKOROPAD and others.

Campo Morao - one of the new Ukrainian colonies; founding settlers included the following families: HODNIUK, SHARAN, SHEVCHUK, MYCHKO, KULCHYTSKYJ, KVASYNTSIA, BOREJKO and others.

Cantagalo - small Ukrainian colony; founding settlers included the following families: HAMULIAK, DAVCHUK, SEKUNDA, PETRYSHYN, VOLOSHYN, SLOBODIAN, SABATOVYCH, HORBATYJ and others.

Cruz Machada - one of the newer Ukrainian colonies, it was settled in about 1910 by Ukrainian immigrants who relocated from other smaller and poorer colonies. By 1923, it had a population of about 200 Ukrainian families. Settlers in this colony were mainly from the districts of Berezhany, Buchach, Borshchiv, Zalishchyky, and Zolochiv, East Galicia.

Curitiba - the capital city of the state of Parana, Curitiba was not a major collecting point for Ukrainian immigrants. By 1923, however, there were about 60 Ukrainian families living in Curitiba - mainly tradesmen, merchants and labourers - who settled in a particular area of the city called Campo da Galicia. By 1925, Curitiba had a Ukrainian church, school and "Narodniy Dim" ("National Home").

Dorizon - founded in 1895, it is one of the first Ukrainian colonies in Parana. Some 25 years later (by 1920), it had a population of over 850 Ukrainian families. As one of the most organized of all the Ukrainian colonies, Dorizon had four Ukrainian schools, two churches, a Ukrainian National Home, 20 stores, a Basilian monastery and a residence of the "Sestry Sluzhebnytsi" (Sisters Servants) by 1923. At present, Dorizon remains one of the most progressive areas of Ukrainian settlement in Parana.

Itapara - founded in 1909, Itapara is located about 7½ miles from the town of Prudentopolis. Together with a few smaller adjacent colonies, the population numbers over 250 Ukrainian families by 1920.

Ivai - founded in 1907, Ivai is located about 20 miles from Prudentopolis. By the early 1920's, Ivai had a population of over 3,000 settlers - 2,057 Ukrainians and 1,058 Poles. The majority of the Ukrainians were from the districts of Ternopil, Zolochiv, Sokal and Brody, East Galicia. The settlers were mainly farmers and principle crops included corn, black beans and hierba matte. By the mid-1920's, Ivai had a Ukrainian church and school, and by 1928 the residents had begun work on a hospital and a larger school house. While the Ukrainians were poor, especially those who settled on the farms, some were able to prosper in business. These were the settlers who operated the "vendas" (general stores) and also those who were engaged in trades as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters and blacksmiths.

Marcelina - founded in 1896, it is located about 6 miles from the city of Curitiba. By 1920, the Ukrainians in Marcelina had built a Ukrainian church and school and had established a cultural society. Adjacent to Marcelina are the colonies of Conteda and Paso Amarelho.

Marachal Mallet - one of the oldest Ukrainian colonies in Parana, Marachal Mallet had a population of over 500 Ukrainian families by the mid-1920's. Located along the railway to Rio Grande do Sul, many of the settlers worked at the nearby station. By 1923, the colony had eight Ukrainian stores, a Ukrainian school and two cultural organizations: the Societies of Taras Shevchenko and St. Volodymyr.

Pinhalon - located in the jungle west of the colony of Campo Morao, this is one of the smallest and poorest areas of Ukrainian settlement. As late as 1950, the residents were still living in primitive huts of leaves and branches. The three founding families in Pinhalon are SEMIGEN, SMAK and MELNYTSKYJ.

Pitanga - small Ukrainian settlement with numerous smaller neighboring colonies (Limeira, Pitanga Baso, Barboleta de Cima, Barboleta Baso and Barra do Espirito Santo). Early settlers in Pitanga and the surrounding area include the following families: LUPYPSA, ZAZULIA, MAZUR, MALKO, PECHYFIST, YASKIV, RAVLYK, SEMENOVYCH, NAUMETS, HUZYK, DATSKO, KERNYTSKYJ, KRAJCHYJ and others.

Prudentopolis - "*Tse misto z ukrainskym sertsem ... Nash ostriv v brazyliyskim mori.*" "This is a city with a Ukrainian heart ... Our island in the Brazilian sea."

So wrote the Ukrainian-Brazilian poet and national leader Pavlo YEVETUSHENKO about the city of Prudentopolis. As the oldest and largest Ukrainian settlement, its beginnings date back to 1895 when it became the centre for Ukrainian immigrants in Brazil. By 1920, there were over 9,000 Ukrainians living in the town and its surrounding colonies (Sao Pedro, Vitoria, Manduri, Abril, Ponte Novo, Rio Preto, Marcondes, Noviembro, Diciembre, Visconde Guarapuava, Barra Grande, Vicente Machado and others). By 1923, the county of Prudentopolis had 23 Ukrainian schools, 9 Ukrainian churches, a Ukrainian National Home, 10 affiliates of the Ukrainian organization "Ukrainian Sojuz", several Ukrainian stores, a Basilian monastery and a residence of the "Sestry Sluzhebnytsi" (Sisters Servants).

Ribeiro - small Ukrainian colony; early settlers included the following families: KRYHCKIVSKYJ, STAKHIV, RAJBIDA, NADOROZHNYJ, MYSKIV, ONYSKIV, SMAHA, OLEKSYN, BILETSKYJ, DUDYCH and others.

Rio Bonito - small Ukrainian colony located 8 miles west of the town of Laranjeiras. Early settlers in this colony included the following families: HUPALO, PANAS, MEDYNSKYJ, AKSENYN, CHAJKA, DYBA, KARPINSKYJ, SOPCHAK and others.

Rio das Pedras - small Ukrainian colony; early settlers included the following families: KOLISNYK, VAKH, VYVIRKA, MAZURYK, MACHULA, REZNYK, BILYK and others.

Rio Novo - small Ukrainian colony; founding settlers included Mykhailo MAZUREK, Andriy PALIUKH, Vasyl NAHIRNYJ, Mykhailo MARTYN, Volodymyr IVATIUK, Petro STEFANSKYJ and Hryntko ZINKO.

Roxo Roiz - one of the newer Ukrainian colonies, it was founded in 1910 by a small group of Ukrainians from Galicia. By the mid-1920's, Roxo Roiz had a population of about 100 Ukrainian families.

Santa Maria - also one of the newer Ukrainian colonies, it is located about 15 miles from Pitanga. Early settlers included the following families: YATSKO, NEZNAJ, KORDIAK, SENIV, DOROSH, KIT and others.

Vera Guarany - founded in 1911, the colony of Vera Guarany had a population of over 400 Ukrainian families by 1920.

II. SANTA CATARINA

There are also several Ukrainian colonies in the state of Santa Catarina. The main concentration of settlement is in the area of Iracema which had a population of over 400 Ukrainian families by 1930. Other colonies in Santa Catarina include: Tres Barras, Porto Uniao, Tocos, Jangada, Lugru and Nova Galicia.

III. RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The number of Ukrainian colonies in the state of Rio Grande do Sul is very small. Some Ukrainian immigrants settled in the colony of Erechima, a small number in Ijuhy and about 20 families from the Brody district, East Galicia, settled in the colony of Jaguary. There were also 80 Galician-Ukrainian families who settled in the colony of Guarani Pampinas.

The Ukrainian immigration in Brazil - in its majority an agricultural immigration - constitutes a fairly compact ethnic group, both territorially and linguistically. Ukrainians who live in the rural colonies remain extremely conservative in their outlook, traditions and language and continue to be resistant to assimilation. Those living in large cities and industrial centres quickly integrate and accept Brazilian culture and the Portuguese language.

Today, after almost a century of Ukrainian settlement in Brazil, life in the colonies remains difficult. Although they are by no means the poorest of Brazilians, the Ukrainians have evolved as one of the least prosperous immigrant groups in the South - even now, over 80 % of Ukrainians continue to live in the rural areas. In spite of the difficulties, however, the Ukrainians have played an important role in Southern Brazil - and as true pioneer settlers, the immigrants and their descendants can be proud of their many accomplishments.

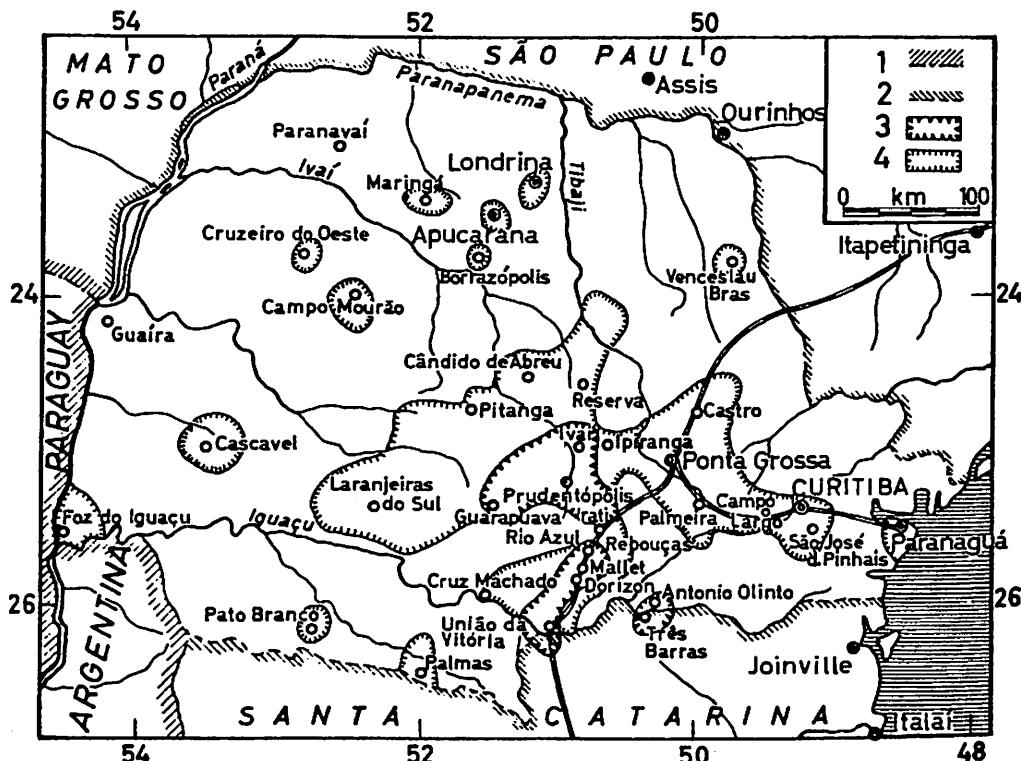


FIGURE 681. UKRAINIANS IN BRAZIL

1. Borders of the country; 2. borders of the State of Paraná; 3. areas of Ukrainian settlement where they constitute a majority of the population; 4. areas where Ukrainians are in a minority.

NOTES

1. Afro-Brazilian slavery was widely practised during the mid-1800's. Initially, the Portuguese brought Negro slaves to Brazil to work in the early mines; later they were forced into slave-labour on the Brazilian plantations. In addition, the Portuguese were also involved in Indian slavery and were known to scour the Brazilian plateau regions for Indians whom they wanted for work on the plantations.
2. There are several periodizations for Ukrainian emigration to Brazil. This survey uses a modified version which is based on the periodizations of Dr. Oksana BORUSZENKO in "Ukrainians Abroad: In Brazil", (Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia); Serhiy CIPKO in "The Legacy of the 'Brazilian Fever': The Ukrainian Colonization of Parana", (Journal of Ukrainian Studies - Winter 1986); and Kazimierz GLUCHOWSKI in Materiały do problemy osadnictwa polskiego w Brazyliji.
3. Though 1891 is regarded as the actual beginning of Ukrainian emigration to Brazil, there is evidence of some earlier Ukrainian emigration and settlement. According to Brazilian archival sources, for example, a small group of Ukrainians from Bukovyna settled in the city of Curitiba in 1876. Another group of Ukrainians, this time from Kholm (Chełm), arrived in Parana in 1884. This emigration, however, did not constitute any significant numbers. Rather, it was small and sporadic and consisted usually of individual persons or small family groups.
4. It is difficult to determine the exact number of Ukrainians in Brazil during the first-wave of emigration. Though historians and researchers have investigated Brazilian government records, they do not provide an accurate number. Up to 1914, Brazilian immigration officials would register Ukrainians from Galicia as *Austriacos* (Austrians) while those who came with Polish passports were registered as *Polacos* (Poles). It was only after World War II that Ukrainians came to be identified as such. More accurate, rather, are the records which were kept by the Ukrainian Basilian priests in Brazil. According to their census taken in 1913-1914, (which did not include all areas of Ukrainian settlement), there was a total of 43,751 Ukrainian immigrants in Brazil. Of these, 33,529 settled in the state of Parana, 2,245 in Rio Grande do Sul, 211 in the state of Sao Paulo, 160 in Santa Catarina and 70 in Espírito Santo.
5. A *fazenda* is basically an estate or plantation where a landlord ("*fazendeiro*") has contracts with tenant colonists who would work the land and grow coffee, rubber or cotton. These contracts were on a short-term basis - usually only a year or two. A typical Brazilian fazenda is about six square miles in size - half of which is usually cleared for cultivation and the other half in its forested state.
6. According to Brazilian historian Dr. Oksana BORUSZENKO, the area of "Brazilian Ukraine" is approximately 50,000 km² and encompasses the south-eastern part of the state of Parana. Along with the Ukrainians there are also Poles, Italians, and Germans, in addition to the Brazilian population.
7. Some very detailed maps of this area can be found in Materiały do problemy osadnictwa polskiego w Brazyliji by Kazimierz GLUCHOWSKI (Warsaw, 1927).
8. As in the case of my gr-gr-uncle and his wife (an European white and a Brazilian-Indian), the concept of a racially-mixed marriage in Brazil is not at all uncommon.

From the earliest days of European control and influence in Brazil, three components in the Brazilian population have existed: the Brazilian aboriginal Indians, the European immigrants and the imported Negroes. Miscegenation has occurred since the Portuguese and Spaniards first arrived in South America - the early adventurers came without their women-folk and therefore took Indian wives or mistresses which led to the beginnings of a mixed race. In fact, anthropologically speaking, the most interesting aspect of the Brazilian population is the amount of racial inter-mixture which has occurred. According to H. ROBINSON, Ph.D., in his book Latin America, this miscegenation has been widely carried on for such a prolonged period of time that more than half of the total Brazilian population is of mixed stock. As a result, this inter-breeding among the three main racial groups has given rise to certain hybrid types as *mestizos* who are of mixed white European and Brazilian-Indian blood; *mulattos* who are of mixed white European and Negro blood; and *zambos* who are of Brazilian-Indian and Negro blood.



FIG. 90.—Brazil: administrative divisions.

AN INVITATION

Come join the Manitoba Genealogical Society
on October 20, 1989

7:45 p.m.

at the Auditorium, Norquay Building
(401 York, Winnipeg, MB)

for a presentation on heraldry respecting genealogical research
by Robert Watt, Canadian Heraldic Authority
Chief Herald of Canada

ARE THESE YOUR ANCESTORS?

Descendant of Lord Selkirk Settlers and Pioneer Bride
Celebrate Diamond Wedding - Winnipeg Free Press 26 Jan. 1937

Mr. and Mrs. James FRASER, 342 Redwood Avenue, pioneer couple of Winnipeg district, celebrated the sixtieth milestone of their marital happiness, Monday, at their home. It was not only the occasion of the celebration of their diamond wedding, but also Mr. Fraser's 87th birthday. The son of an Old Kildonan family, Mr. Fraser is a descendant of Lord Selkirk's settlers, for his grandfathers and grandmothers on both sides came to Kildonan with the second party of Lord Selkirk settlers, in 1815. His parents were the first couple born after the arrival of the settlers in Manitoba to marry in the settlement, and the marriage ceremony was celebrated in 1839 with great festivity.

Mrs. Fraser was formerly Rachel McARTHUR, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter McARTHUR, pioneers of the Stonewall district, who came to Winnipeg in 1874 from their former home in Orillia, Ont., travelling by the Great Lakes to Prince Arthur Landing, now Port Arthur, and on to Winnipeg, the year of its incorporation, over the Dawson trail.

Mr. Fraser met his bride in Stonewall, in the locality of which he farmed. The wedding took place in Stonewall area, January 25, 1877, on Mr. Fraser's 27th birthday. They are among the few old-timers who have lived sixty years of married life in Winnipeg district.

Cheerful and philosophic, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser have watched the changes in Winnipeg from a rambling village to a city, and when asked recently by a Free Press reporter for an interview, Mr. Fraser's answer was, "Well, we have had quite a lot of publicity in our time. All our friends know we are celebrating our jubilee, and the others we don't care about anyway." They have been in fine health and all they "ask of life is more of it with happiness and health". All of their family live near them, and they are: Mr. J. Russell FRASER; Mrs. Catherine MILLER, formerly of Morden, widow of Dr. Miller; Mrs. R.C. GRISDALE, Margaret A., Mrs. J.S. MOWAT, and Dr. Roy H. FRASER of East Kildonan. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are prominent member of St. Giles' church.

Winnipeg Free Press 05 July 1884, page 4

The members of the BRYDON family, all of whom are widely known and much respected in this locality, had a reunion last week, the first time they had all been together for fifteen years. They came into Portage and were photographed in a group by J.F. ROWE, the local knight of the camera, who succeeded in making splendid picture. The family consists of Mrs. BRYDON, seven sons and one daughter. Frank, the eldest is six feet and weighs 183 pounds; Rob, next, is six feet one inch and 164 pounds; Jack, third, five feet eleven and a half inches and 214 pounds; Jim, fourth, six feet one inch and 810 pounds; Ellen comes in here with her five feet four inches and 134 pounds; Will, sixth and 190 pounds; Wat, seventh and nothing lower than six feet four inches will allow him to pass under, with 205 pounds to the good; George, the youngest, is six feet and a quarter inch and 195 pounds. Mrs. BRYDON has turned her 71st year and is still hale and hearty, and lives with her two youngest children near Neepawa. Mrs. HUNTER, the daughter also lives there. They have been in the country seven years. Frank, Jacj and Jim live three miles west of Portage and have been here thirteen years. Bob lives at Wellwood, Big Plains and has been there three years. Will, who is a Toronto bird, is spending a short holiday with his brothers. All are married except the youngest three.

JOHN MCKENZIE AND ANNE MacDONALD

... From Scotland to Glengarry County, Ontario
[Submitted By: M.G.S. #667 - Glen McKenzie
- gr-grandson of Roderick "Rory" McKenzie -
Box 1767, Swan River, MB R0L 1Z0]

John MCKENZIE, an Architect and Plasterer, was born in the year 1775 at Brahan, Rossire, Scotland. Tradition has him being a "MacKenzie of Redcastle", but this has never been proven. Nothing is known about his parents, but if Scottish naming patterns were followed, his father would have been named Alexander.

His wife Anne MacDONALD was born in 1777 on the Isle of Skye to Margaret MACLEOD of Ballemeanoch and her husband James MacDONALD of Kingsburgh, Castle Camus and brother-in-law of the illustrious Flora MacDONALD who sheltered Bonnie Prince Charlie.

An old family picture has the following written on the back of it "John McKenzie Architect and Plasterer met his future wife Anne MacDonald while she was visiting her uncle the Chief of the Clan MacLeod". They were likely married sometime in 1803 as their first child was born in 1804. Six other children were born to John McKenzie and Anne MacDonald:

Margaret - born April 28, 1804 at Bracadale, Isle of Skye and married to Donald MacDONALD, a Free Church catechist and Teacher on July 7, 1828 at Snizort on the Isle of Skye. With issue: (a) Joseph - born 1829 and died Nov. 9, 1901 at Lewisham, N.S.W., Australia; (b) Donald Monroe - born 1831 and died Oct. 5, 1905 at Salt City, Utah after being involved in mining in California and Nevada. Two sons buried in Battle Mountain, Nevada, USA; (c) Anne born 1833 and married to Duncan MacDONALD June 13, 1853. Family members lived in and around Glasgow, Scotland. Margaret McKenzie did not emigrate to Canada with the rest of her brothers and sisters probably because she had been married for two years when the rest of the family emigrated in 1830.

Mary - born April 25, 1806 at Bracadale, Isle of Skye and died 1897 in Glengarry County, Ontario. She was married to John J. KELLIE of Martintown, Ontario who had been a Saddler. No issue.

Alexander - born Dec. 10, 1809 at Bracadale, Isle of Skye and died in 1881 at Kenyon Township, Glengarry County, Ontario. Alexander married Anne MacAllister MURRAY, with issue: (a) John Alexander - born July 10, 1844 at Kenyon Township, Glengarry County, Ontario. Died July 16, 1924 at Kenyon Township. Married to Sarah McRAE with issue; (b) Norman McQueen - born 1846, Kenyon Township, died Dec. 14, 1864 at Kenyon Township. No issue; (c) Donald William - born Jan. 10, 1848 at Kenyon Township, Glengarry County. Died Dec. 20, 1921 at Greenville, California. Donald married Alice FORBES of Dominionville, Ontario with issue; (d) Roderick - "Rory" was born in 1849 and died in 1924 at Plenty, Saskatchewan. Farmed Lot 22-9th Kenyon and moved to Plenty in 1915 because his children lived there. Rory married Emma McLEAN (Rory is Glen McKenzie's gr-grandfather); (e) Alexander Archibald - born in 1850 at Kenyon Township and died in 1937 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. He married twice, first to Martha BEACROFT in Greenville, California and later to Marion BLYTHE of Glengarry County. Two sons from first marriage - both died in W.W.I at Battle of Ypres in 1915 serving in Queens Own Cameron Highlanders and 90th Winnipeg Rifles; (f) John Johnson - born 1851 in Kenyon Township and died Feb. 18, 1918 at Oakland, California. Operated a brewery and bar in Bodie, California. Married to Catherine HOLLAND with issue; (g) Anne MacAllister - born 1853 in Kenyon Township, died in 1941 at Muskegon, Michigan. Married to William SMITH with issue; (h) Donald Alexander - born 1856 at Kenyon Township, death date unknown. "Dan" was married to Cassie BELL in Greenville, California; (i)

Normanda - born 1858 at Kenyon Township, died in 1927 at Los Angeles, California. Married to Elizabeth FORGAY of Greenville, California. No issue.

Isabella - born Feb. 17, 1811, Portree, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Died at Glengarry County, Ontario. Married to Robert DOUGLAS of Prescott County, Ontario with issue: (a) Hector - born 1837; (b) John; (c) Catherine - married to an URQUHART of Glengarry County.

Flora - born Dec. 18, 1813 at Portree, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Died June 4, 1893 at Toronto, Ontario. Flora was the second wife of Donald CATTANACH known as the "Squire of Laggan" in Glengarry County, Ontario with issue: (a) Anna Jane - born 1840 in Glengarry County. Married name PERRY; (b) Jessie Flora - born 1845 at Dalhousie Mills, Ontario. Married Alexander Wellington ROSS, formerly of Glengarry and later of Winnipeg, Manitoba. A.W. Ross was, for a time, Member of Parliament for Lisgar, Manitoba and owner of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway land speculator and entrepreneur in Manitoba. With issue: Hugo who died on the Titanic, and John; (c) Margaret - born 1847 at Dalhousie Mills, Ontario. Married to Malcom MCLEAN, who was the first Mayor of Vancouver, British Columbia. With issue; (d) Mary J.D. - born 1850 at Dalhousie Mills, Ontario. Married to Dr. LAC Panton, a Professor at Guelph Agricultural College.

William Kenneth - born Dec. 15, 1815 at Portree, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Died April 19, 1865 at Vankleek Hill, Ontario. William Kenneth was a Barrister and Judge of the Surrogate Court of Prescott County, Ontario. Married to Marcellle DAOUST with issue: (a) Henry William - born 1849, a watchmaker in Montreal, Quebec; (b) Anne M - born 1853 West Hawksbury Township, Prescott County, Ontario; (c) Josephine - born 1860 at VanKleek Hill, Ontario.

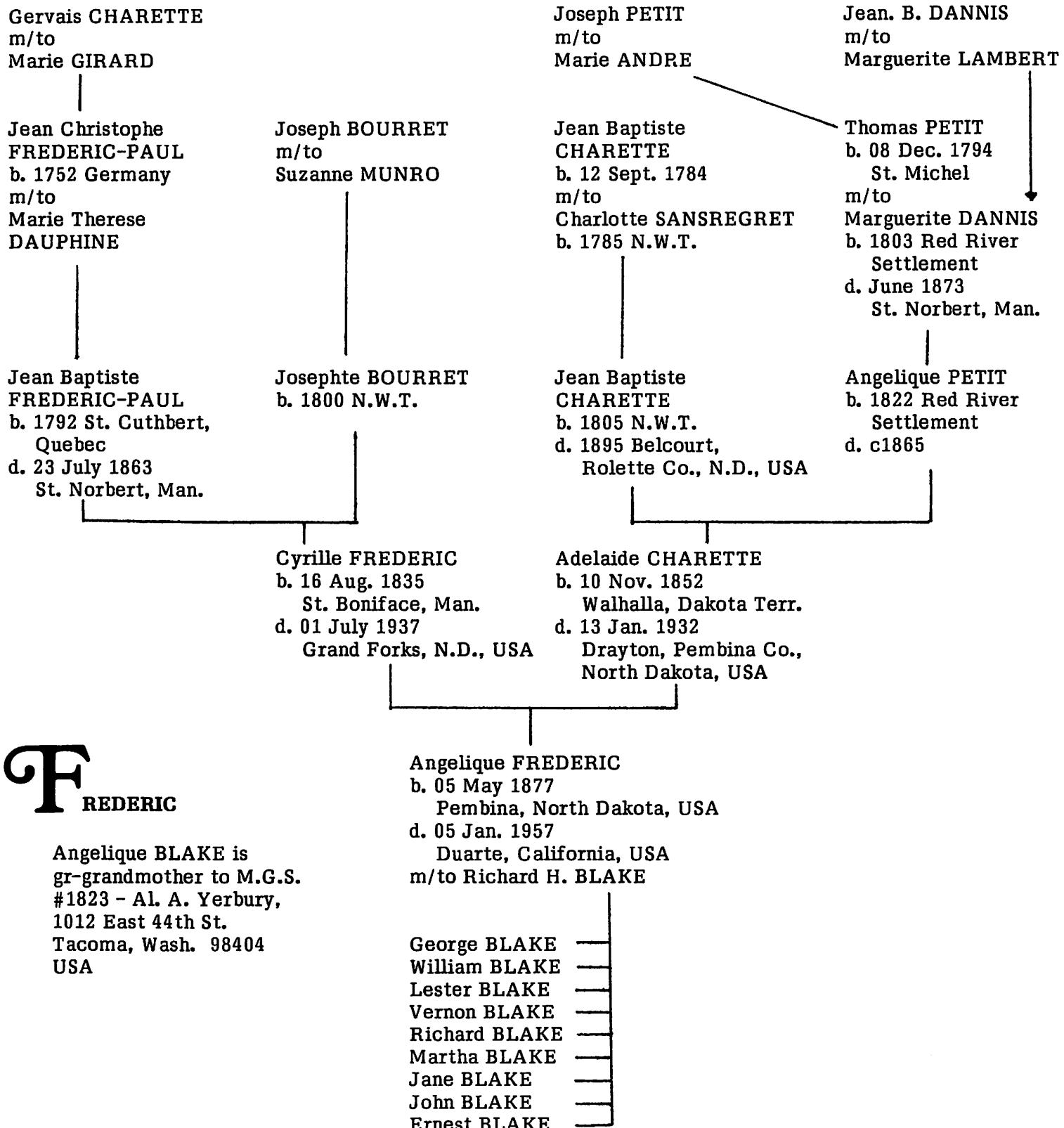
James Roderick - born Feb. 17, 1817 at Portree, Isle of Skye, Scotland. Married Oct. 31, 1850 to Isabella MURRAY, sister to Anne who married James R's brother Alexander. James R. was a teacher and later Postmaster at Skye, Ontario. He was also Secretary of Kenyon Township and Deacon of Kenyon Presbyterian Church, Dunvegan, Ontario. James R. died in 1901 at Kenyon Township with no issue.

It is not known exactly when John MCKENZIE and his wife Anne MacDONALD came to Canada, but their son Alexander's tombstone in the cemetery at Kenyon Presbyterian Church, Dunvegan, Ontario says "emigrated 1830".

The first indication of the family being in Glengarry is in the early 1830's when Hector is born to daughter Isabella DOUGLAS.

Army lists cited by Pringle and MacDonnell note a John MCKENZIE in the 4th Regiment Glengarry Militia from "the limits of Kenyon" posted as Captain October 23, 1837. There is distinct possibility that this is the same John MCKENZIE as his farm at Lot #22 9th Concession Kenyon Township is on the northern border of the township. The 4th Regiment of Glengarry Militia fought in the Battle of Windmill Point in the 1837 Rebellion in Upper Canada.

A Captain John MCKENZIE appears on the lists of subscriptions to the Kenyon Bible Society of 1839-1840 while A Historical Sketch of Dunvegan Presbyterian Church says that "Jock MCKENZIE did the plastering for the first log church built at Dunvegan in 1840".



F
REDERIC

Angelique BLAKE is
gr-grandmother to M.G.S.
#1823 - Al. A. Yerbury,
1012 East 44th St.
Tacoma, Wash. 98404
USA

[Chart prepared by: Thelma Findlay]



BOOK REVIEWS

St. Boniface and Red River Settlement - both publ. 1988. Manitoba Culture, Heritage & Recreation, Historic Resources. These booklets give general outlines and also suggestions for further reading for each subject. MGS 971.274 StB and 971.274 Red.

Warroad and area, 1932-1935 one of a series of booklets from community tidbits; and A History of Casperson School, Roseau County - are two books from the Warroad area of Minnesota, just a few minutes south of the Manitoba border. MGS 977.6 War and 977.6 Kle.

The Home Children, ed. Phyllis Harrison: Watson & Dwyer Pub. Ltd. c1979. ISBN 0-920486-02-9 h.c.; 0-9204864-04-5 pa. Avail. from bookstores or Publisher, 166 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, MB R3L 0G8 (\$12.00 pa.). The main part of the book is comprised of letters from the 'home children' covering the years 1871-1930. These children had been sent to Canada from Great Britain, many as orphans but some because of the poverty or illness of their parents. There were various Homes established and in total some 100,000 children were sent to

Canada. Barnardo Homes, one of the largest, had homes in Winnipeg and Russell, Manitoba. In the introduction, a good outline of the system and the letters give an insight into both the good and the 'not-so-good' situations in which the children were placed. It is estimated there are more than a million descendants of these children in Canada. For those whose ancestors was a Home Child, this book is a must. MGS 325.712 Har.

Wood, Lumber and Boardrooms. The adventures of John Shanski in Pursuit of Success in the Lumber Industry, by K. R. Stokes. Winnipeg: John Shanski c1987. 150p. ill. Avail. from Mr. Shanski, 416 - 3161 Grant Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3R 3R1 (\$15.00). John Shanski was born in Warren, Manitoba in 1909 to Anton and Dora (HULEY) SMERECHANSKI, immigrants from the village of Pecherna in the Ukraine. He grew up and went to school in Maltonton in the Interlake area of Manitoba. The book chronicles his rise in the lumber retail business to the ownership of his own company, Sprague Lumber, and gives his involvement in politics and in community service. The description of his visits to relatives in the Ukraine are of particular interest. A remarkable account of a 'country boy who made good' while still maintaining a dedication to his community and his family. MGS 921 Sha.

Roots and Relatives Manual, Martin Harrison. Winnipeg: Gateway Software, c1984. Avail: Gateway Software, 639 Consol Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R2K 1X9. System with manual \$49.50. If you already had Mr. Harrison's first ed., you may ask for a replacement update disk with manual for \$15.00 (please return original disk with order for updates). This program is for Apple II+, IIC, IIE, IIGS, and now operates on either floppy 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ " disk or on 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " disk. 64K minimum with Appelsoft in ROM, 2 Disk Drives. Version 9.0. A printer is a necessary item. Manual at MGS 001.64 Roo.

The above book reviews prepared by Louisa Shermerhorn.

Apprentice's Tale by Hugh MacKay Ross. Winnipeg: Watson & Dwyer Pub. Ltd. c1986. 190p. ill. Indexed. ISBN 0-920486-16-9 pkb. Donated by Watson & Dwyer. Avail: Watson & Dwyer Pub. Ltd., 232 Academy Rd., Winnipeg, MB R3M 0E7 \$12.50 + postage (\$1.00). An interesting account of the author's years as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at some of the company's remote stores in Northern Ontario. A clear map, also reproduced as the cover, shows these posts some miles north of Kenora, Ontario. Hugh Ross was born in Rothes, Scotland and joined the employ of the H.B. Co. in 1930 when he was eighteen years old. His apprenticeship was at Grassy Narrows, where besides learning how to manage the H.B. Co. business, the Objibway Indians taught him their language and survival skills. Following his apprenticeship, he became manager of Grassy Narrows, moving next to Temagami and later to Waterways in Alberta. He rose to Administrative Assistant to the Company's General Manager before his retirement in 1977. This book ends as he prepares to leave for Alberta, but the insight he has given into life in those remote areas is very real. MGS 971.3 Ros.

Many Tender Ties by Sylvia Van Kirk. Watson & Dwyer c1980. 301p. illus. Indexed. 0-920486-08-8 pa. Donated by Watson & Dwyer. Avail: Watson & Dwyer Pub. Ltd., address above - \$12.00 + \$1.00 postage. "Women in Fur-Trade Society, 1670-1870" - the sub-title of the book, explains its contents. The book reveals much about the Indian-White marriages of the early fur-trade years in Western Canada. As more and more white women came to the area, we find some changes. In general, most of the Indian-White marriages, some sanctioned 'after the custom of the country' were strong, enduring family unions. Those with any family connections to the fur-traders need to study this book and everyone will find it an immensely interesting commentary on social conditions of the time. MGS 971.2 Kir.

Louise and Her Farmers. Crystal City, Manitoba: R.M. of Louise c1979.vi, 159p. Donated by and avail: Municipality, Crystal City, MB R0K 0N0 - \$3.00 + postage. The preface states that "this is not a study or history of the individual people who first settled Louise, since this has already been done". Rather, it is a look at everyday life of the people of Louise, from earliest time to the present. The first chapter, however, does give considerable information on the families of the 21 farms which have been designated Centennial Farms. Those who compiled the book were hoping to stimulate interest in and appreciation of those who settled the area. Anyone with roots in the Municipality should purchase the book - it will certainly give some background to add to your family history. MGS 971.273 Lou.

Rock Lake Herald. Also donated by R.M. of Louise. Published in 1976 to commemorate Canada's Centennial the Rock Lake Herald is a "lighthearted view of events, social activities and conditions". Advertisements, news reports, local news, etc., for the years 1913 through 1933 have been reprinted in this one issue. For the most part of very general interest, but I noticed one page in particular which may help someone researching for family. A Public School Report for 1919 shows the class to which each pupil belongs when school reopens in the fall. Grade 8 is not included as students had to write Entrance examinations before they could be assigned to that grade. MGS 971.273 Roc.

Harvest of Time; History of the R.M. of Edward. R.M. of Edward History Book Comm, c1983. viii, 735p. illus. ISBN 0-88925-383-8. Donated by R.M. of Edward. Avail: R.M. of Edward, P.O. Box 100, Pierson, MB R0M 1S0 - \$40.00 + \$2.00 postage. Edward Municipality, situated in the very southwest corner of the Province of Manitoba may be justly proud of this book. Starting with the pre-settlement era, the book devotes a chapter to the first native inhabitants and the fur trade era. Then the early settlement by the white man is set out, with all the attendant hardships, rewards, and fun of pioneer life. Schools, churches, community organizations, etc. are all covered before the main section of family

histories. Those are arranged alphabetically, although there is not comprehensive index. In the words of Reeve Ralph Wang, "As well as preserving the memories of the pioneers' struggles to establish homes on the prairie, it can give us a glimpse of what the land itself was like at that time ... to be appreciated and preserved for future generations". Another well done community history. MGS 971.273.

Trader. Tripper. Trapper. The Life of a Bay Man. by Sydney Augustus Keighley, in collaboration with Renee Fossett Jones and David Kirkby Riddle. Rupert's Land Research Centre, and Watson & Dwyer, c1989. xx, 219p. illus. Index. ISBN 0-920486-38-X pbk. Avail: Watson & Dwyer, 232 Academy Road, Winnipeg, MB R3M 0E7 - \$15.00 + postage \$1.00. Hard. avail. at \$27.00 + postage. A book of memoirs of S. A. KEIGHLEY, first as a Hudson's Bay Company employee, and later as an independent trader in the subarctic regions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, from 1917 to 1963. His stories reveal his knowledge of the subarctic and its people - the Cree and Chipewyan Indians, the Metis, adn whites. The introductory pages by Ms. Jones and Mr. Riddle set teh memoirs into perspective. While the book is about "adventure, the unfamiliar and the execiting", it was written to help Canadians understand the lifestyle of trappers and traders, and to preserve the stories for future generations. Another interesting account of Canadian fur-trade in the 20th Century. MGS 971.2 Kel.

Rochelle Family 1901-1988, comp. by Sonia Chastko. No publishing data. 93p. ill. End map and chart. Avail: Sonia Chastko, 791 Elmhurst Road, Winnipeg, MB R3R 0V3 - \$40.00. RUZYLE, RUZLYA, ROZYLO, ROZELLA, ROCHELLE. As with so many other families who immigrated to Canada, this family has had its name spelt various ways on different lists, certificates, etc. Rochelle is the accepted spelling by family members today. The Ruzyles came from Lyczkowiec, Ukraine and settled near Elphinstone north of Strathclair, Manitoba. There were nine children in the family and the genealogy covers all families. There is a good chart showing family connections and many pictures. A well written and produced family history. MGS 929.2 Roc 1.

The Norman People Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. reprint 1989, originally published in London, Eng. in 1874. xvi, 484p. ISBN 0-8063-0636-X. \$30.00 + \$2.50 postage from Genealogical Publishing Co., 1001 N. Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202-3897. Indexed. [Reviewed by Bill Olmstead] This book questions (or raises the question) whether at the time of the Conquest in 1086, the Normans (Northmen) were merely an aristocracy or a nation. Is the Norman race still living - still producing new nations - still in the vain of human progress? "The indomitable vigour of the Scandinavian, joined to the buoyant vivacity of the Gaul, produced the conquering and ruling race of Europe." From the 12th Century, distinctions of race in England entirely disappear from the surface of history. A fresh enquiry into the later condition of the Norman race is desireable. When a family history or genealogical researcher exhausts the available data from published censuses, other early records dating from the 14th Century, the IGI, Parish and Heraldic records relating to England, the question of ethnic origin becomes of critical concern. This work will fill the requirement for reference data earlier than that mentioned above and frequent reference is made to "connected or identified armorially with" _____, a key to records before the written word. Sample entry: CORBET, a Norman family too well known to need any detail. Hence the Barons Corbet of Caux, and the Baronets Corbet. See Eyton, Salop; Dugdale, Baronage, etc. The name also existed in Normandy. Ilbert, Reinold and Richard Corbet occur there, 1180-95. MURDOCH, or De St. Denis, a branch of the great Norman house of Meurdrac, barons of St. Denis and Meurdraquiere, Normandy. Robert, Stephen Murdac occur in Normandy, 1198. STOKES, Petrus and John de Stokes, Normandy 1180-95. Peter de S. is mentioned in Northants, Wilts, Bedford and Bucks. The indexes give many spelling variations. An interesting work for the student or early researcher.

In Memory of our Pioneers - History of Garland & District 1874-1985. Garland History Book Comm. c/o General Del. Garland, MB R0L 0W0 - \$89.50 + \$5.00 handling. Anyone who has connections with the Garland District in the R.M. of Ethelbert should make sure to look through this excellent local history. It is one of the best produced in Manitoba; well organized and covering all aspects of community life in the Garland area. The book has a table of contents and an index of surnames of the family histories. Family historians will find 900 pages of genealogical information. A first rate local history!

From the Beaches to the Falls - avail: Winnipeg River History Project, Box 85, St. George, MB R0E 1V0 - \$72.00 + \$5.00 postage. This local history covers the area along the Winnipeg River and the east side of the bottom of Lake Winnipeg. Communities covered are Victoria Beach, Fort Alexander, Great Falls, Pine Falls, Powerview and St. Georges. The book has much information, but there is no table of contents or index, making quick reference difficult. Maps inside the front and back covers are detailed. Many of the family histories are in French.

Above two reviews prepared by Kathy Stokes.

OUR CONDOLENCES are extended to:

- George Glenn on the passing of his mother Alice Violet GLENN (nee: SMITH) on July 17, 1989, Winnipeg.
- Les Wardrop on the passing of his mother Mabel Joseph WARDROP (nee: COUSINS) on July 2, 1989, Whitemouth, Manitoba.
- Jack Mavins on the passing of his mother Gertrude Alice MAVINS on July 25, 1989, Winnipeg, Manitoba and his father Jack MAVINS who passed away in June, 1989.
- Brenda McConnell on the passing of her father Donald M. McCONNELL on August 22, 1989, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- Katie Spencer on the passing of her son Bruce David SPENCER on September 8, 1989, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- Kim Milne on the passing of her maternal grandmother Anne McINTOMNEY (nee: MACK) on August 23, 1989, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- Bill Mayberry on the passing of his mother Evelyn Pearl MAYBERRY (nee: MITCHELL) on May 21, 1989.
- Gay Mayberry on the passing of her father Norman WALKER on June 20, 1989.

NEW LEAVES ON THE FAMILY TREES



- Carolyn LUMSDEN became the grandmother of Selene Katrina Verla LUMSDEN born July 29, 1989.
- Tim & Barb WEAKLEY became proud parents of their third child Zachriah WEAKLEY born April 26, 1989.
- Sol William SONES born July 3, 1989 to Laurie PAGE and Bill SONES is a new grandson for Barbara PAGE.
- Callie Nadine McGIMPSEY born September 1, 1989, Dauphin, Manitoba is granddaughter #6 of Bob & Shirle McGIMPSEY.
- Risa Nicole PETERSON (Generations Vol. 14 No. 2) was born May 12, 1989 - granddaughter of Helene DE WIT.

GENERATION GAPS [Edited By: Carolyn Lumsden]

... The Query Section of Generations where researchers can seek the help of others who may be researching the same families. Members may place one free query (approximately 50 words in length) each year. Additional queries, or those placed by non-members, may be inserted for a fee of \$2.50 each time the query is placed.

COLLINS: Seeking any desc. of James H. and/or Samuel Herbert **COLLINS** of the Eriksdale area. Both settled in the area c1909. Sam owned SW 1/4 of 7-23-6W, patent issued May 1921. James - NW 1/4 of 25-22-7W, patent issued January 1917. James and Sam bros. Both alive in 1956. Any info. apprec. Contact: Miss Carol Collins, Apt. 205, 4515 46th St., Lloydminster, SK S9U 0S2

COULTER: Helen Mary (Marie) **COULTER** b. 14.3.1887 Plumas/Birnie m. William Arthur **KING** ?1909. Bros: Bob and Bill **COULTER**, Pleasantville, SK; Alex, Lucky Lake, SK. Father could be either David or William **COULTER**, farmer 22.15.1915 Neepawa. Contact: Brenda King, 160 Marquis Pl., Airdrie, AB T4A 1Y7

COURCHENE: I wish to correspond with anyone researching the **COURCHENE** lines. Contact: David Courchane, 1301 3rd St. NE, E. Wenatchee, WA 98802

D'HONDT: (d'Hondt) Family from Belgium: Frederic **d'Hont**; Henri, Suzanne; Louise **d'Hondt**. Family was in the St. Boniface - St. Norbert area in early 1900's. Contact: P-M. Vaugeois, 17 Madonna Drive, St. Albert, AB T8N 1G9

FARRELL: Henry (Harry) b. 13.4.1869 West Barkinlh Lincs. England. Spouse: 'Win' **GREEN** Chn: Hector and Montaque. Par: Charles & Ann **FARRELL**. Occ: Baker. Emigrated to Winnipeg c1900-1910. Any info. Contact: Miss Audrey Weaver, 33A College St., East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, England NG13 8LF

GARLICK/SHARP/PARSONS: James & Ellen **PARSONS** mv'd to Winnipeg c1884. Chn: William; Phoebe; Mary; Ellen; Mercy; Edward; Adeline, all b. Elora, Ontario. Mary m. John **SHARP** c1885. Chn: John P.; Nellie P.; Grace C. Nellie b. 1888 Winnipeg m. 25.2.1911 George Fearey **GARLICK**. Son Reginald James b. 13.09.1911. Nellie d. 24.01.1913. George Fearey rem. ?Alice Helen and had more chn: b. Emerson, MB. Wishing info. on the above families/desc. Contact: Claudia N. Cote, R.R. # 1, Pebble Beach Rd., Powell River, BC V8A 4Z2

HUGHES: William b. 1872 Leeds Co., Ontario, par: Robert **HUGHES** & Margaret **COLEMAN**. William was a dairy farmer near Winnipeg, early 1900's. Seek desc. or any info. Contact: Alice Achter, Box 103, Hazenmore, SK S0N 1C0

CLEMENTSHAW/MCCURDY: Mary b. c1839 Cda West, dau. of William, Maryborough Twp., Wellington Co., Ontario m. Wm. Philip **MCCURDY** teacher, Guelph Twp., Feb. 1856. Wm. P. **MCCURDY** was son of Daniel **MCCURDY** who retired from Br. Army, Barbados. Other **CLEMENTSHAWs** in Harriston, Wellington Co., Ont. and Elma Twp., perth Co. and Listowel, perth Co., Ont. No trace after 1870's. Mv'd to Manitoba? Other spellings are **CLEMENSHAW**, **CLEMONSHAW**, poss. chge. to **CLEMENTS?** **MCCURDY** could be **MACCURDY**. All info. both families wanted. Contact: Mrs. H.M. McCurdy, R.R. #3, Appin, ON N0L 1A0

MISSIAEN: Albert 'Edmond' b. Passchaendales, Belgium, arr. Man. c1896. m. Marie--Louise d'Hondt (1850-1927). Chn: Joseph (1879-1966) marr. twice; Albert Edmond (1881-1974) have data; Helene; Ludovica; Bertha; Eloise; Zoe; Lilliane. One sister - Marie (Mary) **vanBURENS** (6 chn). Edmond's death? year? age? buried? Searching for any data on this family with various branches. How is Desire Edouard **MESSAEN** connected with Albert Edmond **MISSIAEN**? He had marr. Julia **LABART** and they had a dau. Emilie. Contact: P-M. Vaugeois, 17 Madaonna Drive, St. Albert, AB T8N 1G9

NORTH: Sarah **DesMEDT** m. ? **NORTH.** Par: Constantin **DesMEDT** and Marie-Louise **MADDEN.** Lv'd St. Boniface - St. Norbert. Chn? Had bro. and sister Zoe m. Albert Edmond **MISSIAEN.** Contact: P-M Vaugeois, 17 Madonna Drive, St. Albert, AB T8N 1G9

PARKER: William b. 1862-63 England; Sarah **PARKER** b. 1865-66 in England. Res. Russell, Man. from 1891 or earlier. Sarah left Russell, Man. 1900-01 - destination unknown. William arr. Winnipeg 1902. Chn: Elizabeth b. 1891; Emily b. 1893; William b. 1895. Any info. on this family apprec. Contact: Audrey Reimer, 1056 Dudley Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3M 1S7 Phone: 452-3377

vanBURENS: Marie (Mary) **MISSIAEN** m. ? **vanBURENS** prob. in Belgium. Chn: Margaret, had child; Paul had 2 chn.; Pauline; Joseph, 6 chn; John (Jean?). Poss. Pauline and John died at an early age? Contact: P-M Vaugeois, 17 Madonna Drive, St. Albert, AB T8N 1G9

WOOD: Edmund Burke b. 13.02.1820 Niagara Dist., Upper Canada s/o Samuel **WOOD** and Charlotte **PATRICK.** Had 12 siblings. Lawyer. m. Jane **MARTEN/MARTER.** Any family. Was M.P. for Brant Co., Ont. 1867-1872. First Chief Justice for Manitoba. 1874, served until his death 07.10.1882. Require any info. desc. or anc. Contact: Elda Y. Dunham, 366 The East Mall Unit 303, Islington, ON M9B 6C6

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

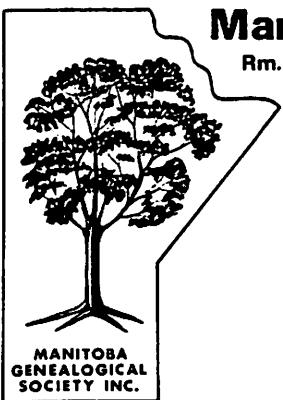
The Manitoba Genealogical Society welcomes nominations for the Executive Positions of the Society, along with suggestions for Committee Chairs. As the Constitution is currently under review and the structural organization chart is also be viewed with several changes, see insert with this issue of "Generations", the nominations are being accepted and the Nominations Chair (Kathy Stokes) will be contacting all nominees respecting their participation on an Executive level of the Society.

Nominations may be directed to:

Kathy Stokes, Nominations
Manitoba Genealogical Society, Inc.
420 - 167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
R3B 0T6

Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Rm. 420 - 167 Lombard Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3B 0T6



ORGANIZATIONAL RESTRUCTURING

The possible restructuring of the Manitoba Genealogical Society (MGS) is a subject that has been on the agenda in one form or another at each of the last four Council Meetings and at every Executive Committee meeting held during 1989.

A organizational review carried out by MGS member Gail Adamson reported on the need to define the role of MGS much more clearly before the Society proceeds with specific programs in the areas of membership growth and increased public awareness of the Society.

The first step in achieving an organization better able to focus our always limited resources in the most effective manner must necessarily address the management of MGS - the elected officials. Our Constitution requires that we elect a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary and six Councillors. It does not define the responsibilities of any of the positions although the titles of Treasurer and Recording Secretary suggest what may be expected from these two individuals. In particular, the six Councillors, each elected for a three year term, are not assigned particular duties.

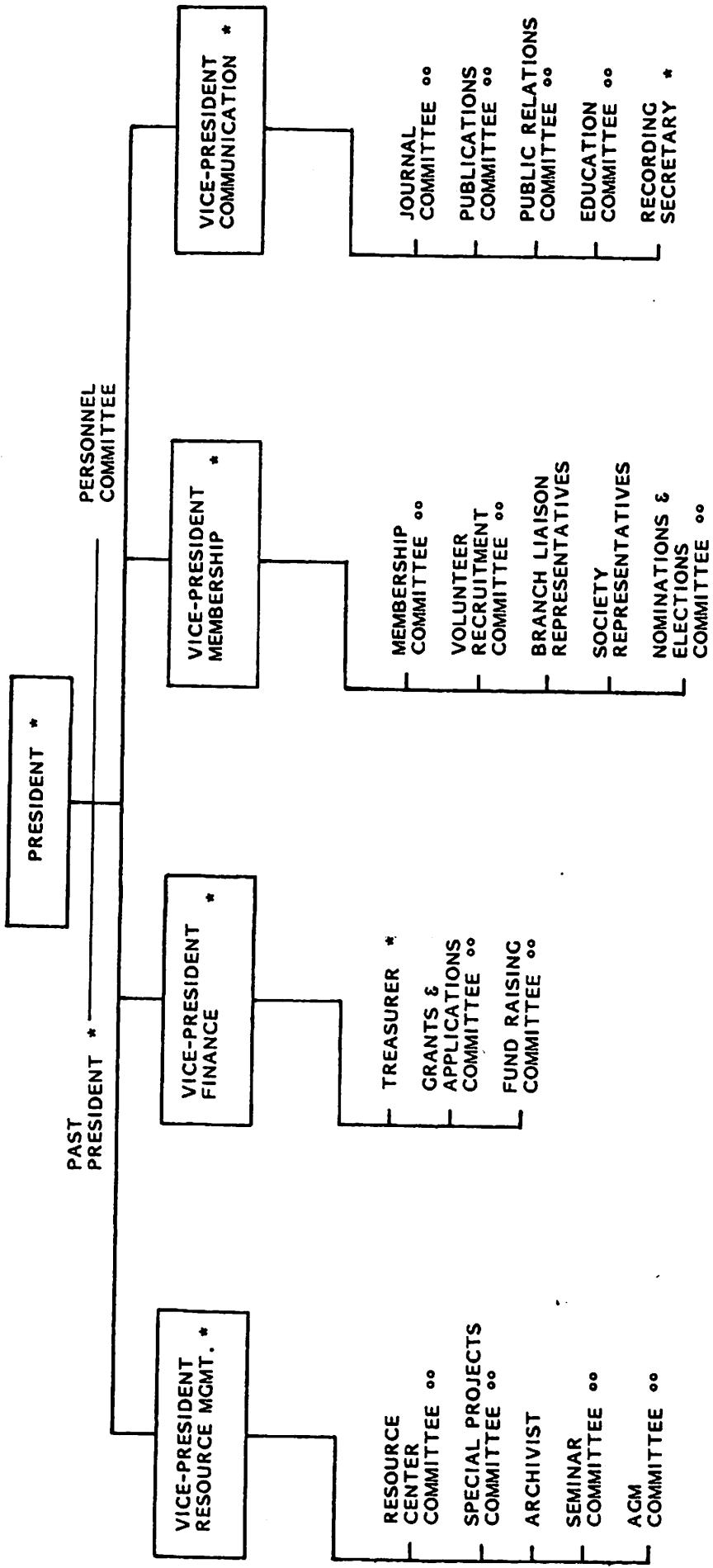
A proposed new MGS structure has been formulated by Executive Committee and at the recommendation of Council is being distributed to the membership at large for review and comment. This new structure is illustrated in chart form on the reverse side of this page.

If the proposed restructuring is accepted the six Councillor positions would be eliminated, and the Treasurer and Recording Secretary would no longer be elected but rather appointed by Council. This would help to ensure that only individuals with the necessary training and experience fill these specialized roles. The number of elected Vice-Presidents would double to four with each responsible for a particular facet of the Society's operations. Now our organization is so unstructured that the President is forced to deal directly with almost every issue.

Before we can proceed with implementation of any organizational changes of this nature we must review and revise the Constitution of MGS. To that end this package contains our existing Constitution and one with the necessary revisions to accomplish the above restructuring presented side by side for easy comparison with deletions and/or additions highlighted for easy reference.

Please examine the chart and the Constitution revisions and give us your comments. We hope to be presenting a revised Constitution to a general membership vote in the not too distant future.

MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.



* MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

•• STANDING COMMITTEES

ORIGINAL

MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE 1: NAME OF THE SOCIETY

1.1 The Society will be known as THE MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INCORPORATED, herein after referred to as the Society.

ARTICLE 2: OFFICES OF THE SOCIETY

2.1 The domicile of the Society shall be its business office, or as otherwise designated by the Council of the Society.

2.2 The postal address of the Society shall be that of its business office. In addition, a post office box may be maintained.

ARTICLE 3: OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIETY

3.1 The Society shall be an incorporated, non-profit organization with the following objectives:

- 3.1.1 To promote and encourage the study of genealogy and the compilation of accurate and complete genealogies in the province of Manitoba.
- 3.1.2 To collect and preserve information, books, manuscripts, and other related material relevant to such genealogical study.
- 3.1.3 To encourage and instruct members in the ethical practices, correct methods and effective techniques of genealogical research.
- 3.1.4 To produce a quarterly journal and other publications which may from time to time be authorized by the Society, which will further the objectives of the Society.

ARTICLE 4: MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIETY

4.1 There shall be five classes of membership in the Society:

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS
ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS
CORPORATE MEMBERS
LIFE MEMBERS

4.2 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP shall be available to any person willing to further the objectives of the Society. Individual members are entitled:

- 4.2.1 To attend all general meetings of the Society and to vote on any matters affecting the Society.
- 4.2.2 To stand for and to hold any elective or appointive office in the Society, provided the member is a resident of Manitoba. Resident shall be defined as a member living in Manitoba at least nine months of each year.
- 4.2.3 To receive without charge one copy of each issue of the Society journal published during the membership year, and such other publications of the Society as the Council may determine.
- 4.2.4 To borrow material from the Society's library, subject to the restrictions placed upon such borrowing by the Society Librarian.
- 4.2.5 To receive other benefits as may from time to time be approved by Council.

4.3 ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP may be granted to any additional family members of an Individual Member in good standing (wife, husband, or child) who resides at the same address as the Individual Member. Associate Members in good standing shall be entitled to all the privileges accorded to Individual Members, except those indicated in Article 4.2.3.

4.4 INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP may be granted to any library, society, or institution interested in the objectives of the Society. Institutional Members shall be entitled to receive without charge one copy of each issue of the Society journal published during the membership year.

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4.4 INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP may be granted to any library, society, or institution interested in the objectives of the Society. Institutional Members shall be entitled to receive without charge one copy of each issue of the Society journal published during the membership year.

ORIGINAL

- 4.5 CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP may be granted to any corporate institution interested in furthering the objectives of the Society following payment of the fees prescribed for this class of membership. Corporate members in good standing shall be entitled to receive a complimentary copy of all regular and special publications of the Society and shall be entitled to have their names listed in an appropriate place in each issue of the Society journal.
- 4.6 LIFE MEMBERSHIP may be granted to any Individual Member in good standing following payment of the fees prescribed for this class of membership. Life Members shall enjoy all the privileges accorded to Individual Members.
- 4.7 All memberships, with the exception of Life Membership, shall be on an annual basis. Membership will be automatically terminated by the failure to remit the annual membership fees.
- 4.8 The Council may elect to Honourary Membership, any person who has made a significant contribution of furthering the objectives of the Society or to furthering genealogy in Manitoba. Honourary Members shall enjoy the same privileges accorded to Individual Members, unless otherwise designated by the Council or the Society

ARTICLE 5: OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

- 5.1 There shall be six executive officers of the Society:
- IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT
TWO VICE PRESIDENTS
RECORDING SECRETARY
TREASURER
- 5.2 Executive officers (with the exception of the Immediate Past President) shall be elected from the general membership, according to the election procedures prescribed by the Society and shall hold office for a period of one year following such election.
- 5.3 There shall be six other officers of the Society, each of whom shall be designated as follows:
- COUNCILLOR OF THE SOCIETY
- 5.4 Councillors shall be elected from the general membership according to the election procedures prescribed by the Society and shall hold office for a term of three years following the election.

ARTICLE 6: COUNCILS OF THE SOCIETY AND THEIR MEETINGS

- 6.1 There shall be two governing bodies of the Society:
- The Executive Committee of the Society
The Council of the Society
- 6.2 The Executive Committee shall consist of the six executive officers of the Society plus the councillors who are in the last year of their terms.
- 6.2.1 The Executive Committee shall direct the affairs of the Society between meetings of the Council and shall meet as often as is necessary to conduct the business of the Society.
- 6.2.2 All decisions of the Executive Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Council of the Society.
- 6.2.3 Any four members as indicated in 6.2 shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee, provided that at least one of those constituting the quorum is the President or the First Vice President.
- 6.3 The Council shall consist of all the Executive Officers of the Society, all the Councillors of the Society, one representative from each official branch of the Society, and chairs of Standing Committees.
- 6.4 The Council shall be the main governing body of the Society and shall meet to receive reports from the Executive Committee and other Society officers and committees, to consider and advise on matters of policy, and to take whatever actions are necessary in the effective control of the affairs of the Society.

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- 4.5 CORPORATE MEMBERSHIP may be granted to any corporate institution interested in furthering the objectives of the Society following payment of the fees prescribed for this class of membership. Corporate members in good standing shall be entitled to receive a complimentary copy of all regular and special publications of the Society and shall be entitled to have their names listed in an appropriate place in each issue of the Society journal.
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ARTICLE 5: OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

- 5.1 There shall be six executive officers of the Society:
- IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT-RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
VICE-PRESIDENT-FINANCE
VICE-PRESIDENT-MEMBERSHIP
VICE-PRESIDENT-COMMUNICATION
- 5.2 Executive officers (with the exception of the Immediate Past President) shall be elected from the general membership, according to the election procedures prescribed by the Society and shall hold office for a period of one year following such election.
- 5.3 There shall be two other officers of the Society appointed annually by Council to the positions of TREASURER and RECORDING SECRETARY

ARTICLE 6: COUNCILS OF THE SOCIETY AND THEIR MEETINGS

- 6.1 There shall be two governing bodies of the Society:
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The Council of the Society
- 6.2 The Executive Committee shall consist of the six executive officers of the Society plus the Treasurer and the Recording Secretary
- 6.2.1 The Executive Committee shall direct the affairs of the Society between meetings of the Council and shall meet as often as is necessary to conduct the business of the Society.
- 6.2.2 All decisions of the Executive Committee shall be subject to the approval of the Council of the Society.
- 6.2.3 Any four members as indicated in 6.2 shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee, provided that at least one of those constituting the quorum is the President or the Vice-President-Resource Management.
- 6.3 The Council shall consist of the Executive Committee of the Society, one representative from each official branch of the Society, and chairs of Standing Committees.
- 6.4 The Council shall be the main governing body of the Society and shall meet to receive reports from the Executive Committee and other Society officers and committees, to consider and advise on matters of policy, and to take whatever actions are necessary in the effective control of the affairs of the Society.

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ARTICLE 9: COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY

- 9.1 The standing committees of the Society shall include, but not be limited to:
- 9.1.1 ~~Archival Committee~~
 - 9.1.2 Education Committee
 - 9.1.3 ~~Library Committee~~
 - 9.1.4 Membership Committee
 - 9.1.5 Nominations and Election Committee
 - 9.1.6 Public Relations Committee
 - 9.1.7 Publications Committee
 - 9.1.8 Seminar Committee
 - 9.1.9 Special Projects Committee
 - 9.1.10 ~~Ways and Means Committee~~
- 9.2 In addition, individuals may be appointed to act as liaison between the Society and other national or international organizations.
- 9.3 The President, with the approval of the Council, shall appoint the chairman of each committee, except the Nominations and Election Committee.
- 9.4 The immediate Past President shall automatically be chairman of the Nominations and Election Committee. In the event that the immediate Past President is unable to serve in this capacity, the Council shall appoint a chairman. The President, with the approval of the Council, may appoint one member of the Nominations and Election Committee.
- 9.5 All committee chairmen shall select additional members for their committees, subject to the approval of the Council. Committee chairmen are responsible for preparing reports on their committees' operations for presentation at all Council meetings and at other times as may be requested by the President.
- 9.6 Other standing or special committees may be established by the President as needed, subject to the approval of the Council.
- 9.7 The President of the Society is ex-officio member of all committees, except the Nominations and Election Committee.
- 9.8 Upon retiring from office, each elected or appointed officer, ~~Councillor~~ or Committee Chair of the Society shall pass to the Society all materials, supplies and equipment relevant to the office or position, which were acquired in the Society's name, and any cash or funds entrusted to him/her, and an accounting thereof.
- 9.9 The name, address and position of each elected or appointed officer, ~~Councillor~~ or Chair of the Society shall be printed in each issue of Generations.

ARTICLE 10: GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

- 10.1 An annual general meeting of the Society shall be held between January 1 and March 31 of each year. The date and place shall be determined by Council and published in "Generations" at least sixty days prior to the meeting.
- 10.2 At any annual, special or general meeting of the Society, those members in attendance shall constitute a quorum.
- 10.3 The annual general meeting shall follow a prescribed agenda as follows:
- Call to order
 - Minutes of the previous annual general meeting
 - Business arising from the minutes
 - Correspondence
 - Officers' and standing committee chairs' reports
 - Auditor's report
 - New Business
 - Resolutions
 - Election of Officers
 - ~~Appointment of Auditors~~
 - Adjournment

ARTICLE 9: COMMITTEES OF THE SOCIETY

- 9.1 The standing committees of the Society shall include, but not be limited to:
- 9.1.1 Annual General Meeting Committee
 - 9.1.2 Education Committee
 - 9.1.3 ~~Fund Raising Committee~~
 - 9.1.4 ~~Grants and Applications Committee~~
 - 9.1.5 ~~Journal Committee~~
 - 9.1.6 Membership Committee
 - 9.1.7 Nominations and Election Committee
 - 9.1.8 Public Relations Committee
 - 9.1.9 Publications Committee
 - 9.1.10 ~~Resource Center Committee~~
 - 9.1.11 Seminar Committee
 - 9.1.12 Special Projects Committee
 - 9.1.13 ~~Volunteer Recruitment Committee~~
- 9.2 The Nominations and Election Committee shall present a slate of committee chairs to the incoming Executive Committee for approval no later than one week after the first Council meeting of the year.
- 9.3 Committee chairs shall be appointed annually by the Council at the second Council meeting of the year.
- 9.4 In addition, individuals may be appointed to act as liaison between the Society and other national or international organizations.
- 9.5 The Executive Committee shall appoint the chair of the Nominations and Election Committee. The President, with the approval of the Council, may appoint one member of the Nominations and Election Committee. At least one member of the committee shall reside outside the city of Winnipeg. There shall be no more than five committee members.
- 9.6 All committee chairs shall select additional members for their committees, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Committee chairs are responsible for preparing reports on their committees' operations for presentation at all Council meetings and at other times as may be requested by the President.
- 9.7 Other standing or special committees may be established by the Executive Committee as needed.
- 9.8 The President of the Society is an ex-officio member of all committees, except the Nominations and Election Committee.
- 9.9 Upon retiring from office, each elected or appointed officer, or Committee Chair of the Society shall pass to the Society all materials, supplies and equipment relevant to the office or position, which were acquired in the Society's name, and any cash or funds entrusted to him/her, and an accounting thereof.
- 9.10 The name, address and position of each elected or appointed officer, or Committee Chair of the Society shall be printed in each issue of the Society's journal.

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 - Auditor's report
 - ~~Appointment of Auditors~~
 - New Business
 - Resolutions
 - Election of Officers
 - Adjournment

ORIGINAL

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- 10.4 Upon request of any member present, votes on any motions presented at a general meeting of the Society may be carried out by secret ballot.
- 10.5 Special general meetings of the Society may be called throughout the year by the Council, or by a petition signed by at least thirty members in good standing, to deal with matters which must be discussed before the general membership.

ARTICLE 11: FINANCES OF THE SOCIETY

- 11.1 The Finance Committee of the Society shall consist of the President, the Treasurer, and the Ways and Means Chair and a least one other member of the Executive Committee and shall be responsible for preparing a budget for submission to the first Council meeting of the year.
- 11.2 All membership and service fees shall be recommended by the Executive Committee and set by Council.
- 11.3 The fiscal and membership year of the Society shall be 1 January to 31 December and annual fees shall be payable on or before 1 January in any year.
- 11.4 Any member who resigns from the Society during the membership year shall not be entitled to any rebate of annual fees for the remaining portion of the year.
- 11.5 An independent auditor shall be appointed annually by the ~~General~~ Council to prepare a financial review of the books of the Society. Copies of the audited statement shall be available to members of the Society through the business office.
- 11.6 Any deed, contract, document or instrument in writing required on behalf of the Society shall be signed by two Officers of the Society, one of whom must be the President or First Vice-President.
- 11.7 Any cheque, draft, promissory note or bill of exchange shall be signed by any two officers of the Society, one of whom must be the President or Treasurer.

ARTICLE 12: BRANCHES AND RESEARCH GROUPS

- 12.1 Any ten or more members in good standing may apply in writing to the Executive Committee for recognition as a local Branch of the Society, defining the geographical area in which the Branch proposes to operate and stating the name by which it proposes to be known, providing that the name chosen clearly indicates affiliation with the Society. After due consideration, the Executive Committee may approve the application, with or without changes.
- 12.2 Upon acceptance of the application, the Executive Committee shall then approve a start-up assistance grant to each new branch, based on the terms established by the Council, and may provide other financial assistance as the Council may from time to time authorize.
- 12.3 In order to be recognized as a member of a Branch, a person must also be a member in good standing of the Society.
- 12.4 Each Branch shall actively support the objectives and programs of the Society.
- 12.5 From among its members, each Branch shall elect a Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and any other officers necessary for the operation of the Branch.
- 12.6 Each Branch shall choose annually a member or alternate to serve as representative to the Council of the Society. Branch representatives shall enjoy all the privileges ~~according to the Councilors of the Society~~.
- 12.7 Each Branch shall have the right to plan its own meetings, raise fund by means of additional branch membership fees or other such means as it may adopt, establish a constitution subject to the approval of the Council, publish a newsletter and establish Branch projects, but at all times must conform to the objectives of the Society and the provisions of these articles.
- 12.8 The fiscal year of each branch shall correspond to that of the Society, and the annual financial statement of the branch shall be submitted for approval by the Executive Committee and published in the annual report.
- 12.9 In the event that a Branch is dissolved or becomes dormant, all assets, records, accounts, library and files of such branch shall revert to the provincial Society.
- 12.10 The Executive Committee may, for any justified reason, suspend or terminate the affiliation of the Branch to the Society, but only after a public hearing has been held on the matter.

- 10.4 Upon request of any member present, votes on any motions presented at a general meeting of the Society may be carried out by secret ballot.
- 10.5 Special general meetings of the Society may be called throughout the year by the Council, or by a petition signed by at least thirty members in good standing, to deal with matters which must be discussed before the general membership.

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- 11.4 Any member who resigns from the Society during the membership year shall not be entitled to any rebate of annual fees for the remaining portion of the year.
- 11.5 An independent auditor shall be appointed annually by the Council to prepare a financial review of the books of the Society. Copies of the audited statement shall be available to members of the Society through the business office.
- 11.6 Any deed, contract, document or instrument in writing required on behalf of the Society shall be signed by two Officers of the Society, one of whom must be the President or ~~Vice President-Resource Management~~.
- 11.7 Any cheque, draft, promissory note or bill of exchange shall be signed by any two officers of the Society, one of whom must be the President or Treasurer.

ARTICLE 12: BRANCHES AND RESEARCH GROUPS

- 12.1 Any ten or more members in good standing may apply in writing to the Executive Committee for recognition as a local Branch of the Society, defining the geographical area in which the Branch proposes to operate and stating the name by which it proposes to be known, providing that the name chosen clearly indicates affiliation with the Society. After due consideration, the Executive Committee may approve the application, with or without changes.
- 12.2 Upon acceptance of the application, the Executive Committee shall then approve a start-up assistance grant to each new branch, based on the terms established by the Council, and may provide other financial assistance as the Council may from time to time authorize.
- 12.3 In order to be recognized as a member of a Branch, a person must also be a member in good standing of the Society.
- 12.4 Each Branch shall actively support the objectives and programs of the Society.
- 12.5 From among its members, each Branch shall elect a ~~President~~, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and any other officers necessary for the operation of the Branch.
- 12.6 Each Branch shall choose annually a member or alternate to serve as representative to the Council of the Society.
- 12.7 Each Branch shall have the right to plan its own meetings, raise fund by means of additional branch membership fees or other such means as it may adopt, establish a constitution subject to the approval of the Council, publish a newsletter and establish Branch projects, but at all times must conform to the objectives of the Society and the provisions of these articles.
- 12.8 The fiscal year of each branch shall correspond to that of the Society, and the annual financial statement of the branch shall be submitted for approval by the Executive Committee and published in the annual report.
- 12.9 In the event that a Branch is dissolved or becomes dormant, all assets, records, accounts, library and files of such branch shall revert to the provincial Society.
- 12.10 The Executive Committee may, for any justified reason, suspend or terminate the affiliation of the Branch to the Society, but only after a public hearing has been held on the matter.

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- 12.11 Any five or more members in good standing may apply in writing to the Executive Committee for recognition as a Research Group of the Society, defining the ethnic, cultural or geographic area (outside of Manitoba) to which it will pertain. After due consideration, the Executive Committee may approve the applications and, after consultation with the applicants, determine the name of the committee.
- 12.12 Each Research Group shall actively support the objectives and programs of the Society.
- 12.13 Each Research Group will operate within the general scope of the ethnic, cultural or geographic area (outside Manitoba) to which it pertains, providing research assistance to members, publishing relevant articles in Society publications, initiating special research projects within its designated areas, and holding educational workshops. Special research projects should be coordinated through the Special Projects committee of the Society, and workshops coordinated through the Education committee of the Society.
- 12.14 Research Groups shall be eligible for financial assistance from the Society, as may be determined by the Council. Financial assistance to the Research Group must be coordinated through the standing committees of the Society as indicated in Article 9.1.
- 12.15 In the event that a Research Group is dissolved or becomes dormant, all assets, records, accounts, library and files shall revert to the Society.
- 12.16 The Executive Committee may, for any justified reason, suspend or terminate the affiliation of a Research Group with the Society, but only after a public hearing has been held on the matter.

ARTICLE 13: AMENDMENTS AND SPECIAL BALLOTTING

- 13.1 Amendments to or revision of these articles may be proposed by the Council, or by the petition of the members, or by a motion presented and passed at an general meeting of the members of the Society. Amendments proposed by petition must bear the signatures of at least thirty members of the Society and must be presented in writing to the President.
- 13.2 Within thirty days of receiving a petition for amendment, of the general meeting of the Society at which an amendment has been proposed and passed, or of the meeting of the Council at which an amendment has been proposed and passed, the President shall mail to all eligible members of the Society, a ballot, a complete description of the proposed amendment.
- 13.3 All returned ballots must be postmarked no later than thirty days after the date of the mailing of the ballot.
- 13.4 A majority of votes cast shall suffice to pass any amendment or revision.
- 13.5 The Council, after due consideration, may request the approval of the members of the Society through a special vote of any action, motion or project it has undertaken or plans to undertake. In such cases, voting procedure shall follow those outlined in Articles 13.2 and 13.3.

ARTICLE 14: DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY

- 14. In the event of the dissolution of the Society and after payment of all debts and liabilities, the remaining property of the Society shall be transferred for safekeeping to the Provincial Archives of Manitoba.
- 14.2 If the Society should be reactivated within five years of the date of dissolution, those properties entrusted to the Provincial Archives of Manitoba shall be returned to the reactivated Society. If, however, reactivation does not take place within the stipulated time period, then all those properties of the Society entrusted to the Provincial Archives of Manitoba will become the property of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba.

ARTICLE 15: IMPLEMENTATION

- 15.1 These articles shall come into force immediately upon approval of the general membership through mail-in ballot.

Roberts Rules of Order will be used as a reference for conducting meetings

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ARTICLE 16: CONDUCTION OF MEETINGS

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