

GENERATIONS

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A Winnipeg Scandal

A Pioneer Story

Doing Aboriginal Research at the MGS Resource Centre

Update on 1891 Census Index

Remember: October 19-21 Genealogical Seminar

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Wednesday Evenings 7:00PM - 9:00PM

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Membership Fees: \$35.00 Individuals; \$15.00 Associate at same address; \$35.00 Institutions; \$100.00 Corporate; and \$350.00 Life. Full members receive four issues of *Generations*, general mailings, and are also entitled to one free Query per year, plus library privileges. **Branch Fees:** Dauphin \$10.00 / South West \$10.00 Individual, \$8/00 Associate / Swan Valley \$10.00 / Beautiful Plains \$10.00 / Southeast & Winnipeg \$10.00

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GENERATIONS
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Editor: Bill Burland



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From the Editor . . . Well, another summer has come and gone! As you are preparing for fall and winter, don't forget to register for the SE & Wpg Branch Seminar in October! Registration forms can be picked up at the MGS Library or downloaded from our website.

Our cover picture is most of the Batchelor family. (See Pioneer Story, page 5.) Back Row: Walter, Joe, Gertie, Annie, William; Middle Row: Lottie, Archie, Joseph (father) Louisa (mother), Louis, Nellie; Front Row: Hazel, Douglas, Mary.

The first fruits of the transcription of the 1891 census are available now at the Library. The District of Lisgar has been completed and is searchable. Over 18,000 names are listed in this District. As more districts are completed, they will be added to the database.

If you have any complaints or suggestions about *Generations*, please e-mail me at Generations@mbgenealogy.com or see me at the Seminar!!!

From the President . . . How time flies when you are having fun. What a wonderful summer we have had with the lovely weather. I hope everyone has had great holidays.

On a more sombre note. We have lost two of our dedicated volunteers in the last couple of months, John McCrindle and most recently Alan Pickard. Both these gentlemen were regular volunteers on Tuesdays and Thursdays in our Resource Centre. They will be missed.

If you have a good eye for proofreading and can give us a few hours of your time at home, WE NEED YOU. Our 1891 Census transcription is nearing completion and ready for proofreading. The funds to enable us to accomplish this project were obtained from a Government Grant. We must have this project finished early next year in order to meet the criteria of the Grant. If you are interested in helping us out go to our Resource Centre on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday and pick up a file. There are clear instructions in each file folder. We appreciate your help.

Once again we were visible at the Pavillion of Scotland for Folkklarama where many membership and seminar brochures were handed out. To all the volunteers who gave their time to this event - Thank you.

Just a reminder that Saturday, 20th October, 2007 from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. is the Annual General Meeting of the Society.

We are always in need of volunteers. If you are interested in volunteering please contact me or any member of the Executive to discuss how you could help MGS.

Generation Gaps

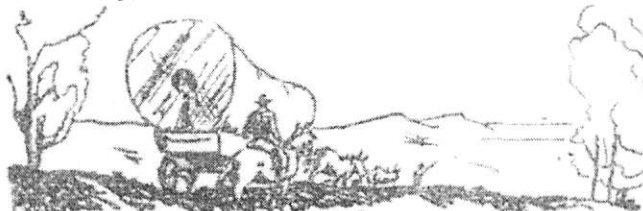
Send Queries to MGS, Attention: Editor. Members are allowed one free query/year (printed once); additional or **non-member queries \$3.00 each.** Please type or print on standard size paper, or e-mail to Generations@mbgenealogy.com.

PETERSEN: Searching for family of Alfred Theodore Petersen: born Denmark c.1900, immigrated to Winnipeg c.1906, married Alice Spurrill Jan 1927, four daughters, abt 16 grandchildren. Divorced 1948. Married Tess [?] 1950's: 2 daughters. Brother Carl, sisters Marie, Hannah, others. No certain record in Vital Stats, Census, Naturalization, Ship Lists, Danish records. Daughters have little information. Contact: Dan Spurrill #1345 (204) 661-2854

PIONEER ROYALTY

"Pioneer Royalty" is from a small newsletter entitled *Town and Farm* that was mailed out with the Manitoba Hydro Bills covering the dates 1946 until 1955. We thank Manitoba Hydro for permission to reprint them in *Generations*.

From May, 1948 issue of *Town and Farm*



In the hustling and bustling of our modern age, we are apt to forget the pioneers who blazed the trail for our progress. When we pause and look back at the foresight and courage with which they combated the prairie wilderness, we are humbled and inspired. We deem it a privilege to pay tribute this month to the following men and women who pioneered in Manitoba:

OVER 100...

George Towns, Ninga, 101 years of age, May 16.

OVER 90 ...

Mrs. R. Madill, Clanwilliam, 99 years of age, May 26

Mrs. B. Samson, Greenway, 95 years of age, May 22.

Hugh Rutledge, Wawanesa, 95 years of age, May 26.

John Seabrook, Oakville, 92 years of age, May 24.

Henry Paynter, Gladstone, 91 years of age, May 6.

A. Carnegie, Rapid City, 91 years of age, May 21.

Mrs. L. Shuttleworth, Minnedosa, 90 years of age, May 28.

OVER 80...

Peter Sutcliffe, Birtle, 89 years of age, May 15.

Jas. A. Patterson, Boissevain, 89 years of age, May 22.

Mr. Wm. Harding, Strathclair, 88 years of age, May 26.

Stephen Benson, Neepawa, 86 years of age, May 2.

Thos. Rodgers, Sanford, 86 years of age, May 28.

Mrs. Geo. Muir, Rosebank, 84 years of age, May 19.

Mrs. John Chambers, Belmont, 83 years of age, May 5.

A. J. Birtles, Alexander, 83 years of age, May 1.

John Mitche!, Ingelow, 83 years of age, May 14.

Mrs. E. J. Hicks, Pilot Mound, 83 years of age, May 4.

Mrs. S. Richardson, Alexander, 83 years of age, May 10.

Mrs. J. T. Thomas, Portage la Prairie, 83 years of age, May 1

Mrs. S. Money, Belmont, 82 years of age. May 8.
 Robert Rae, Roblin, 81 years of age. May 6.
 Mrs. A. G. Williams, Gladstone, 81 years of age, May 2.
 Mrs. R. T. Butchart, Minnedosa, 81 years of age. May 10.
 Mrs. A. Campbell, Strathclair, 81 years of age, May 21.
WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES
 Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Bolton, Neepawa, 57 years married, May 26.
 Mr. & Mrs. Thorsteinn Swainson, Baldur, 52 years married, May 25.
 Mr. & Mrs. J. M. Hamilton, Portage la Prairie, 52 years married, May 28.
 Mr. & Mrs. Herbert E. Draper. Virden, 51 years married. May 19.
 Dr. & Mrs. H. A. Croll, Souris, 49 years married, May 27.

Similar information is recorded in the 1911 census. In addition, married women are required to give the:

- Number of years married
- Number of children born alive and still living

Like Canada the Irish census gathered information on the household and the property.

LAC will provide digitized records with an index to the name of the householder and an index to the townland or street.

It is anticipated part of the website will be available in the fall of 2007 beginning with the 1911 census. There will be no cost for viewing the images which can be downloaded or printed onto computer. Plans are underway to enhance the census returns with historical photographs of the regions offering images of cultural social and historic interest. Immigration will feature in this database and topics will be linked to the census returns. There is considerable interest in linking families in the Irish census who immigrated to Canada and are later found in the Canadian census. For further information check the National Archives of Ireland website www.nationalarchives.ie/ and *The Shamrock and the Maple Leaf* www.collectionscanada.ca/ireland/index-e.html



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- **Apology** – I would like to apologize to any one who tried to log on to our automated library card catalogue (KOHA) during the first two weeks of July. The computer was down for that time but is up and running now.

Mary Bole, Librarian

Irish Census Records for 1901 & 1911

Elizabeth Briggs

The National Archives of Ireland in conjunction with the Library and Archives Canada are currently working on a joint project to digitize and index the 1901 and 1911 census returns for Ireland.

Irish census returns are organized by street in urban areas and townland in rural areas. For the 1901 census a researcher can expect to find:

- The names of ancestors
- Age, sex, marital status and relationship to the head of the household
- Religion and occupation
- Place of birth (country or county)
- Literacy and ability to speak Gaelic

Condolences

MGS and its members extend their sympathy to the families and friends of the following:

Kelly Esther Colleen Shearer, who died in June 2007. Kelly was the daughter of Bonnie Bileski (#3625)

Beatrice Georgina Dayton (#930), an early member of MGS who died in June 2007.

Lloyd Reginald Batchelor, who died in June 2007. Lloyd was the father-in-law of Bonnie Batchelor (#3686)

Erna Samp who died in July 2007. Erna was the mother-in-law of Jean Lenderbeck, (3744)

Frederic Wesley Christie who died in August, 2007. Fredric was the father of John Christie (#3011)

Allan Pickard (#2396), who died in July 2007. Allan was a long-time volunteer at the MGS Library on Tuesdays. He shall be missed.

A WINNIPEG SCANDAL

by Kathy Stokes

A small article, without too much detail, appeared in the Winnipeg Free Press of 25 August 1932. It mentioned that there were irregularities in several of the trust funds held by the University of Manitoba, among them the lands trust and the Rockefeller and Isbister trusts. Little did Winnipeg citizens realize from this snippet just what was to follow and how one of its most illustrious citizens would come to grief.

During the following few days, the Free Press continued to release details of the breaking story. It became evident that the chief figure in the case was a man who had served as Honourary Bursar of the university since 1910 and, as well, to the present time as Chair of the Board of Directors. His name was a familiar one to the city's citizens. He was John Alexander Machray who was born in Scotland and had come to Winnipeg to live with his uncle Archbishop Machray of the Anglican Diocese of Rupert's Land whom he considered his adopted father. John Machray attended St. John's College in Winnipeg and became a lawyer, serving with a well known firm in the city and later forming his own law and investment firm with a partner.

Newspaper reports indicated that Machray would be charged at first with theft of more than \$47, 000 from the university. Although statements about trust funds had been issued each year by the university, they were not complete and did not disclose investment details, only balances on hand. Apparently no questions were asked by Board members of their Chair, Mr. Machray.

Machray had been the Chancellor of the Diocese of Rupert's Land since 1905. Details revealed that church funds had been depleted to the amount of \$1, 250, 000. This money came from some 15 endowment funds which were used to pay teachers' salaries, among other things.

The case was remanded several times for two reasons. First, the auditors for both the university and the diocese were having trouble trying to untangle the complicated mess. Entries were not current and accounts were mixed up. It was believed that it would take four to five months to straighten out the account and endowment records. In total the amounts missing from the two institutions amounted to about two million dollars.

There was, however, another reason for the delays in court. Mr. Machray was a very sick man. He had had more than one operation for cancer. His lawyers and his doctor appeared in court several times, asking for remands which were granted on medical

grounds. Finally, on September 15, 1932, Machray appeared in court accompanied by two doctors. It was apparent that he was a dying man. On September 22, he returned to court and pleaded guilty, admitting to removing \$500 000 from university accounts and \$60 000 from his former partner. He received the maximum allowable sentence, seven years at Stony Mountain penitentiary. The Anglican Church did not press charges.

Descriptions of the court scene in the Free Press were vivid,

"Bankrupt in fortune, bankrupt in health, bankrupt in good name, he looked a pathetic figure when he stood in the dock and heard the sentence that will part him from home and friends for seven years. Many former associates say he will not live to serve out his term of imprisonment. When his lawyer addressed the court, Machray covered his face with his hands, a helpless and dejected figure."

Magistrate Noble, plainly distressed at sending to jail a friend he had known for a quarter century said, "I am in a difficult and delicate position. I have known the prisoner for 23 years. I must put aside my friendship and prejudice, with all other elements that might affect my judgement. I represent society and must do my duty, however unpleasant."

Machray's lawyer noted that there was no criminal motive in Machray's case, just poor business judgement. The missing money was never used by Machray for his personal benefit. Auditors still had not completed their work at the time of sentencing. The university set up a commission to investigate "the impairment and depletion of university funds" and the Anglican church set out to replenish the trust funds by appealing to members across the country. The unusual story shook the citizenry of Winnipeg and was described as "a blow to public confidence."

The story ended about a year later when John Alexander Machray died in Stony Mountain penitentiary on October 5, 1933.

Pioneer Story

Mrs. J. Batchelor's Story (as told by herself)
(Reprinted from "History of Emerson", with Family's Permission)

I came from London, England, in 1873 to Port Perry, ON., where I met Mr. Batchelor, who had arrived from Lincolnshire four years before. We were married in 1874 and left for Manitoba along with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Duensing. We drove in a wagon to Collingwood and went by boat to Duluth, thence by train to Fisher's Landing where we embarked on the Red River stern wheeler, the International, for Emerson. We stopped at West Lynn at the customs office where Mr. Bradley was the customs officer. I remember the train trip well as Mr. Duensing wanted me to carry his caged parrot on the train and I refused. I was young and proud, I suppose, and he scolded me saying bad luck would surely come to me. Besides the parrot, Mr. Duensing brought a horse, hens, sheep apple trees and some earth to put in a garden.

We arrived in Emerson on June 20, 1874 and were met at the boat by Mr. Carney and Mr. Fairbanks, who persuaded us to stay although we were on our way to Fort Garry. Mr. Batchelor had invested his savings in part of the stock we brought, so we had only \$4.00 left when we arrived in Emerson. Messrs. Carney and Fairbanks loaned us tents to live in, but Mr. Duensing didn't enjoy tent life and built a shack of willows plastered with mud, in which we all lived for a time. He later built a little house on the lots for which he paid \$50.00 a lot. The only other building there at the time was the Hutchinson House and it had a tent roof.

While we were in the willow hut, a severe electrical storm drove us out of its confines. It was a wonder that someone was not killed, as the horses of the North West Mounted Police at Dufferin broke loose, swam the river and stampeded through the tents of Emerson. It was only by the flashes of lightning that we were able to find our way to the Hutchinson House. Everyone sat up until morning in the one large room. It must have been Saturday night, as there was a minister there who was to conduct a service next day. For years afterwards, we talked about the "great stampede."

We stayed in Emerson only a short time, but during that interval quite a number of Canadians and Americans arrived and their tents were scattered in a space now occupied by the business section. Mr. Batchelor went to work for Campbell Bros. on the west side and came for me with a horse and Red River cart. The horse had to swim a small river and I was afraid.

I was "green" about country life and was surprised to see such beautiful grass only to find out that it was a small field of wheat. One day Mr. Campbell said to me, "shade your eyes and look at the sun." I answered, "It looks as if it's snowing." Mr. Campbell replied, "No, it's grasshoppers coming and my wheat will be gone before morning." It was. The grasshoppers had eaten the heads of grain and there was very little not destroyed that fall. The grasshoppers laid eggs that hatched in the summer of 1875 and

the ground was black with them. They ate everything as they went - if it was a rose bush they started up the stem devouring every leaf. People tried smoking them out with smudges, but it was no use. At this time, the Campbells were living in a log house and I did the cooking in a fireplace and later on an old cookstove outdoors. When I was frying meat, the grass-hoppers would jump in the pan, but nevertheless I enjoyed the life as I was young and it was all a novelty. The government sent in supplies of pork and flour and we took a mortgage on the land calling it, "Grasshopper Relief." We didn't even have potatoes, in fact nothing at all, so we got 25 lbs of salt pork and a couple of bags of flour.

When the Goodhews came later, the government tried to force them to pay off the mortgage, but they couldn't do so as the Goodhews didn't yet own the land.

In August, Mr. Batchelor went to work for Captain Cameron who was in charge at Dufferin, where the camp of the boundary survey party was located. At this time, Captain and Mrs. Herchmer and their two children and servants, lived at Dufferin in the officer's quarters. Well do I remember Mrs. Herchmer singing, "After the Ball."

The Camerons soon moved to a farm further north called, "Emmadale", for Mrs. Cameron, the daughter of Sir Charles Tupper. We stayed at Camerons' until November when Mr. Batchelor got a log cabin on the east side, near where Manchester school stood. Here my first child was born on November 22. By this time, Mr. Batchelor had become disgusted with the new settlement and had asked his uncle for money to travel back east. The money was so long in coming, that he changed his mind and decided to stay after all. The log cabin was unsatisfactory, so Mr. Batchelor bought a bell tent from Dufferin and spread buffalo robes on the ground. With a stove, two chairs, table, bed and trunks, we started life in February in our own home and were very comfortable. The tent home was located on the Goodhew place and we were squatters. Later, we built what was later the Goodhew kitchen and lived in it for a year until Captain Cameron moved away

Cameron moved away and asked us to care for "Emmadale." We sold the few remaining household effects and the machinery for him and realized about 5¢ on the dollar.

One day, Rev. John Scott came to Bell and Fawcett's hotel north of Emmadale and arranged to have a prayer meeting. Word was sent to us to attend and although we were invited for supper and to stay the night. I asked him to come home with us. While at our place, he "fell in love" with Emmadale and finally bought the place from Captain Cameron. We remained at Emmadale until spring and then went back to our "Goodhew kitchen." Following the birth of our second child in March, we sold our "rights" to a Mr. Sharpe for \$400.00 who later sold it to the Goodhews.

Mrs. Fawcett was my nearest neighbour and asked me one day to accompany her across the river to visit a sick woman. Mr. Fawcett took us across in a canoe, but when we wanted to return, the canoe had disappeared. It was taken by two Indians who wouldn't give it up until Mr. Fawcett had promised to give them "Skid-Wa-Boo." They took us across and got their whiskey.

While we were at Emmadale, the Mennonites came to this country. I remember some of them coming to me one day, wanting to buy my coat for \$1.50.

We had several exciting adventures. Once when my first child was six months old, we were driving along the old Indian trail and the mosquitoes were so bad that the oxen ran through the bush and to the river bank. I can still picture myself holding on to the child, while we rolled over, cart and all.

Another incident occurred when Mr. Batchelor had gone across the river in his canoe to work. Ice was forming when he attempted to re-cross and his paddle broke. I ran to the Nolans for help and they rescued him with poles.

The flour we had to buy came off the flat boats that traded along the river. It was poor and sticky and only fit for plastering our cabin. The Hudson Bay post was a few miles away so we were obliged to get oxen. Mr. Batchelor used to take the oxen to the river to drink and one day one fell and broke a leg. A man named McVey happened along and offered to trade the injured animal for a load of poles, to which Mr. Batchelor agreed. Mr. McVey killed the ox and sold the meat in Emerson.

After selling our squatters' rights on the Goodhews farm in 1877, we moved farther west on the prairie to homestead. We were not troubled by Indians, but

the stage route passed near us and there were tramps on the way. The stage carried passengers and mail from south to Fort Garry, stopping at the Hudson's Bay post and at Two Little Points. There were no locks on doors or windows and one day while my husband and I were away at Dufferin, some Indians did help themselves to anything they fancied. A few days later, we saw a young chief wearing Mr. Batchelor's red high top boots and his wife with my best dress, but we couldn't do anything about it.

Joseph Batchelor and the former Louisa Anna Bennett had a total of 15 children between 1874 and 1899. Joseph died in 1919 in St. Boniface and Louisa died there in 1935. (Ed.)

— — — — —
Allan Pickard, MGS #2396

By Joyce Elias

MGS has lost another longtime volunteer. Allan Pickard died July 20, 2007, in Winnipeg, following a winter's illness.

Allan joined MGS in 1992 and had been a member of the Library Committee for many years. He manned the MGS front desk with quiet civility and occasional wit. Mending books and other library materials was another of his unsung talents. Unfailingly courteous, he was a pleasant person to work with and he was well liked by all.

These words, from his memorial card, describe Allan well:

"He'll always be remembered
As a man, both strong and good,

Who gave his best for others
And did the best he could.

He'll always be remembered
For all the joy he brought,

As a man who made a difference
And a man who meant a lot."

Much sympathy to Allan's wife, Jeanne, and their three daughters and their families.

Doing Aboriginal Research at the MGS Resource Center

Mary Bole, MGS Librarian

What at first seemed like a relatively straight forward column for *Generations* has turned into quite an education for me. I asked, to be politically correct, what title I should give the article, and I received varying replies. Undaunted I phoned the Department of Indian Affairs and was referred to their document online: *Words First: An Evolving Terminology Relating to Aboriginal Peoples in Canada*. Check it out: <http://www.aboriginalcanada.gc.ca/>. Seventeen pages about the name, but it would appear that *Aboriginal* is all inclusive.

The second problem was that doing Aboriginal Research in Manitoba is almost impossible without also searching the Fur Trade, the Hudson's Bay Company, the Northwest Company, the Red River Settlers, the early French Canadian settlers, Métis, Riel Rebellion, etc. There are few books dealing with Aboriginals only. I have attempted below to list some of these. An apology also at the start of this article; most of the notes about the following sources were taken from the source and therefore the name Indian is used, as it was at the time.

I have not gone into census returns, scrip or church records at this time.

I don't know the family name of my ancestor but I do know the tribe.

Handbook of Indians of Canada, 1913 (reprinted 1971). A detailed, exhaustive handbook for Indians of Canada as of 1913, A-Z arrangement. Appendices for Indian Reserves in Canada (by area); bibliography; synonymy (Native-Canadian tribal names); maps.

Jenness, Diamond. *The Indians of Canada*, 1932 (reprint 1977). First published in 1932, *The Indians of Canada* remains the most comprehensive work available on Canada's Indians. Part one includes chapters on languages, economic conditions, food resources, hunting and fishing, dress and adornment, dwellings, travel and transportation, trade and commerce, social and political organization, social life, religion, folklore and traditions, and drama, music, and art. The second part of the book describes the tribes in different groupings: the migratory tribes of the eastern woodlands, the plains tribes, tribes of the Pacific coast, of the Cordillera, and the Mackenzie and Yukon River basins, and finally the Eskimo.

Indian Treaties and Surrenders, 1891. History of agreements between Indians and the Crown. The only complete collection of the actual texts.

My ancestors are from the Canadian Prairies or Plains.

1988 Indian Reserve Community Profiles, Manitoba Region. Describes each Manitoba Indian band, respective reserve holdings, and developments. Detailed reference includes a list of key individuals, reserve location, services, utilities, economic activities, etc.

Mandelbaum, David G. *Plains Cree*. This account of the Cree was originally written in 1940 and has remained the definitive work on the subject since that

time. This update also includes comparison of the Cree and some of the other tribes on the plains.

Light, Douglas W. *Footprints in the Dust*. This is an account of the Riel Rebellion from the perspective of Fort Battleford, Saskatchewan, the former capital of the North-West Territories. The book provides a day-by-day description of events in the North Saskatchewan country for the period, January 9 to November 27, 1885. It also offers several important insights into the rebellion, perhaps one of the most important being that many of the mixed-blood families in the region had relatives on both sides of the conflict. This book has a separate index compiled by a MGS member, the names taken from the footnotes, quotes, appendices plus Aboriginal names which were not indexed in the book itself.

Where can I find a biography?

Native Soldiers Foreign Battlefields, 1993.

Native veterans have reason to be proud. More than 7,000 Indians served in the First and Second World Wars and the Korean War, and an unknown number of Inuit, Métis and other Natives also participated. One Native veterans group estimates that 12,000 Natives served in the three wars.

Biographies of Indians at the Dictionary of Canadian Biography. There is an index at <http://www2.marianopolis.edu/quebechistory/encyclopedia/biosatdcb.htm> which lists all the aboriginal names included in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. MGS has the Dictionary.

We Remember, Elders of St. Theresa Point.

Biographies of the elders of this northern Manitoba community. Legends and photos from about 1900-1920.

Where can I find a name?

Treaty Indians of Shamattawa. They are near Gods Lake River in Manitoba, 404 miles north of Winnipeg. Lists the members of the band and their birthdates.

I know their names and where they lived.

Pay lists of Manitoba Indian Bands. Lists of names on 120 microfiche sheets, covers the years 1880 -1900. For example: 11 July 1880, Brokenhead Band. The Bear family members mentioned are: William, David, Charles, Joseph and John.

It's impossible to find enough to write about.

Many biographies exist of early aboriginals but if you'd like to see an example of how a genealogy can be written up, check out the following two books.

Christensen, Deanna. *Ahtahkakoop, The Epic Account of a Plains Cree Head Chief, His People, and their Struggle for Survival, 1816-1896.* The newly formed band owned company called the Ahtahkakoop Publisher, decide to take it upon themselves to document their history and write the book in a way which oral traditions are balanced with historical document sources. The book is notable for the use of the Cree Language, Cree genealogy, Cree names for northern plains landmarks, and the stories associated with these geographic features.

Sutherland, Donna. *Chief Peguis: A Noble Friend,* 2003. Written by a MGS Member. St. Peter's Anglican Parish was the home of Peguis and his Ojibwe settlers whose families had immigrated to the Red River Valley in the 1780s. Since he lived to be approximately ninety years old, his life span reflected the early history of the fur trade, the Red River Settlement, the establishment of Christian missions and the agricultural development of the area. As well, Peguis was well-positioned to meet many of the famous people who lived or visited in the area, including Lord Selkirk, Miles Macdonell, and Cuthbert Grant. Of particular interest to researchers are the index and bibliography, maps and illustrations, and list of first communicants in the stone Church of St. Peter.

My ancestors were Inuit.

Inuit books: *Recollections of Helen Paungat:* a life in Keewatin; *Recollections of Levi Iqalujjuao,* Baffin Island; *Recollections of Inuit Elders*

People from Our Side. An Inuit record of Seekooseelak, the land of the people of Cape Dorset, Baffin Island

Names of aboriginals were found in the book or index of:

Bowsfield, Hartwell. *Fort Victoria Letters, 1846-1851.* HBC records.

Ray, Arthur J. *Indians in the Fur Trade.* Very good history and maps.

Rupert Leslie Taylor, *Native Link: Tracing One's Roots to the Fur Trade.* The author, in the process of compiling a history of his family, found a number of his relatives were linked to the major developments of their time

Ladd, George Van Der Goes. *Shall We Gather at the River?* From historical records, it reconstructs the effect of Manitoba's Red River Settlement on a small band of Ojibwe led by Chief Peguis. Drawing on recent studies of the nature of colonialism, it shows how even the best intentions of colonizers and missionaries inevitably affected Indian life. Though the book deals with only one band, in one location, its lessons and insights can be applied wherever colonial and indigenous patterns of life come into conflict.

Brown, Jennifer S. H. *Strangers in Blood,* 1980. The North American fur trade of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was a vividly complex and changing social world. *Strangers in Blood* fills a major gap in fur trade literature by systematically examining the traders as a group -- their backgrounds, social patterns, domestic lives and families, and the problems of their offspring.

Just as I was completing this report I opened the latest issue of *Manitoba History* which contains 2 very good articles relating to the Aboriginals in Manitoba. On page 2 is the article *Visioning Thanadelthur: Shaping a Canadian Icon* (a Dene woman captured by Crees in 1713) and on page 7 is the article *The Life and Death of Matonabee: Fur Trade and Leadership Among the Chipewyan, 1736-1782.* MGS has the magazine in our periodical stand.

Tammy Tipler-Priolo B.A.Sc., PLCGS

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MACBETHS, LORD SELKIRK, AND THE HIGHLAND CLEARANCES

Roy Macbeth Pitkin

The Highland Clearances represent one of the saddest and most poignant chapters in the history of a country well known for sadness and poignancy. Extending from roughly the end of the eighteenth to the mid nineteenth century, the Clearances involved the forcible eviction of Highlanders from places they had lived for generations, so that the lands might be converted to more profitable uses such as sheep grazing. The underlying cause was a breakdown in the clan structure, that unique social order prevailing in the Scottish Highlands since the dim beginnings of time, and the loss of the paternalism accompanying the breakdown. One of the routes by which Macbeths came to North America resulted directly from clearances in the far northeast corner of Scotland.

The setting for the drama was the beautiful Strath of Kildonan, extending from the inland plateau to the North Sea, with its meandering Helmsdale River. The main township, Kildonan, lies 50 miles south of the northwest tip at John O'Groats and seven miles inland. The population, about 1400 at the time, consisted of a hardy and insular people, an amalgam of Norse and Gael. Most of them lived in one- or two-room huts made of sod and stone, often shared with a goat or a cow, scratching out a marginal existence by subsistence farming. They grew a poor grade of oats and they distilled raw whisky. There were two main players in the drama, along with a supporting cast of hundreds, including more than a few McBeaths. One of the principals was an Englishman, George Granville Leveson-Gower, Marquess of Stafford. In 1785 he had married Elizabeth Gordon, Countess of Sutherland and latest in a long line of Earls of Sutherland that stretched back into the dim recesses of Highland history. She was known to her people as *Ban mhorair Chatiaibh*, which in Gaelic (a language she did not speak and one she considered crude) means the Great Lady of Sutherland, and she brought two-thirds of the county of Sutherland, Britain's largest county, as dowry. After a period of world travel and diplomatic service, Stafford set about "managing" the Sutherland estates in earnest. His plans included doing away with the small crofts, untidy townships, and run-rig farming in favor of larger estates that could be administered more efficiently and could support a sheep-raising industry. Stafford and his apologists always contended the goal was "improvement" of the Highlanders' situation by moving them out of their subsistence state and into more "productive" activity such as the fishing industry on the coast. But other voices at the time saw it as intending more to "improve" the income the land could produce for Stafford and other lairds, a judgment that history has generally concurred with. The first area of Sutherlandshire to be cleared was in the northwest in 1807 and when Stafford and his agents subsequently turned their attention to the Strath of Kildonan, the residents there grew apprehensive. In late 1812 or early 1813, Stafford's factors circulated word that eviction notices were forthcoming, prompting the residents to send a representative to London to seek redress from the government. The delegate, a retired soldier, got no help from Home Office officials, who pointed out that Stafford and his wife owned the land

and could do whatever they wished with it. He did find a sympathetic ear in London, however, in the person of the second major player in this drama: Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk. Selkirk did not regard Highlanders as lazy, crude, and barbaric, as did most of his fellow Lowlanders and virtually all Englishmen. He had traveled extensively in the Highlands and even knew some Gaelic, in the process developing respect for Highlanders as well as empathy for their plight. After much thought, Selkirk had reached the conclusion that emigration offered the best solution and in 1805 he published his detailed and thoughtful analysis. He would spend the rest of his life and much of his fortune in putting his plans in action.

Selkirk was impressed with what he learned of the Kildonan residents and this was confirmed subsequently when he visited them. He wrote to the governor of his settlement, "They are determined on emigrating in a body. They are a fine body of men. I feel quite as much interest in their success as if they were in my own immediate employment." Later he or one of his representatives would observe, "The McBeaths were an energetic and respectable family who promise to make first rate settlers." He offered land and generous credit terms for Sutherlanders to emigrate to his Red River settlement in Manitoba, near present-day Winnipeg. Motives are seldom pure, and Selkirk had a personal reason for wanting settlers in central Canada. He had accumulated a substantial holding in the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), which was at that time locked in a struggle with the North West Company for control of western and central Canada, with an enormous wealth in furs. Thus, settlement of the Canadian wilderness was in his best interests. Nevertheless, his primary motivation was altruism.

Meanwhile, back in Kildonan, things were coming to a head. Writs of eviction were served and the hills came alive with strangers riding through the glens, notebooks in hand, as they inspected property they had been told would be available for sheep grazing. The residents' apprehension was realized when, on Whitsun, 1813, large areas of Strath Kildonan were cleared forcibly. It was brutal. Crofts were pulled down and burned. There were injuries and one or two deaths from exposure to the cold Highland spring. The evictees were offered meager lots on the seacoast in hopes they would take up fishing, but instead they resisted, attacking several of

their tormentors. A large group marched to Golspie, near Dunrobin Castle, home of Stafford and his wife Countess Elizabeth. Troops were called from Fort George and the unruly crowd was read the Riot Act, the latter meaningless because it was read in English, a language unknown to the Gaelic-speaking protestors. In this context, it is easy to understand the overwhelming response to Lord Selkirk's offer of land in Canada. In fact, there were over 700 applications for land grants. Only a hundred could be accommodated initially, and those to go were selected by some means or other. The Selkirk settlers, as they would become known to history, set sail from Stromness on the *Prince of Wales* on June 29, 1813, in convoy with another ship carrying workers and officials of Selkirk's settlement. The passenger list of 96 immigrants included five with the surname McBeath: Barbara McBeath, a 45-year-old widow; her two adult children; 19-year-old Andrew McBeath (who may have been Barbara's son) and his 17-year-old wife Jannet.

The voyage was troubled from its outset. Unfavorable winds slowed the Atlantic crossing and "ship's fever" (probably typhus) broke out, causing several deaths, including that of the party's physician. When the ships finally reached Hudson's Bay, the captain set his passengers ashore at Fort Churchill, 200 miles north of York Factory where Selkirk's representatives were waiting. It was already late August and many were weakened by illness, so the settlers had no choice but to build crude shelters against the coming winter. There were hardships almost beyond bearing and more deaths, but eventually spring came and on April 14 the party began the 700-mile trek to the Red River, led by a piper. After weeks of marching through snow and across frozen lakes, 83 Sutherlanders reached their goal on June 21, 1814; a year after their journey began. Along the way, Andrew McBeath's pregnant wife fell into labor and the two had dropped out; two days after she gave birth to a healthy girl, father, mother, and newborn resumed their trek, arriving only a few days after the main party. Joining the hundred or so residents who had come from Scotland and Ireland previously, the new settlers were assigned 100-acre farms fronting on the river and they began working land they actually owned.

A second emigration from Kildonan in 1815 (containing nine McBeaths among 83 passengers) went more smoothly. However, the troubles were far from over. The soil was rich, but there were locusts and other insects, and floods threatened every spring. Moreover, the harshness of the Canadian winters exceeded anything experienced in the Highlands. Worst of all, the rivalry between the two companies striving to develop central and western Canada degenerated into open warfare. The North West Company seemed to be gaining the upper hand when the most of the Indians and Métis joined them, culminating in a battle in 1816 that left several dead. Ultimately, peace came, but not

before many settlers had fled to other parts of Canada, and for a time the future of the Red River settlement looked bleak. But some of the settlers remained and some of those who left drifted back. John Prebble, in his classic book *The Highland Clearances*, said of them:

Those Sutherlanders who did remain in the Red River and Rainy Lake country were perhaps the best—Mathesons, MacBeths, Bannermans, Gunns and Mackays. They faced the harsh land with courage. They carried muskets in their hands as they walked behind their ploughs. They fought Métis and Cree to defend the Red River Colony, and they called their land Kildonan. It is still called Kildonan.

What became of the principals in this saga? Lord Stafford continued his activities as the self-styled "Great Improver," clearing Highlanders from their homes throughout Sutherland and converting the land to sheep grazing. In 1833, he died at the age of 75, six months after having attained a much-coveted title as first Duke of Sutherland. He was buried in Dornoch Cathedral with much pomp and ceremony, but with little grief at his passing, at least among the ordinary citizens. Some time later, a 30-foot sandstone statue of him was erected in a hill above Dunrobin Castle. The statue looks out over the Dornoch Firth, its back turned—fittingly—on the glens he had emptied of people. There is currently a movement to tear down the statue, although it probably has little chance of success.

Lord Selkirk had a somewhat different fate. He spent much time in Canada, including a three-month stay during the summer of 1817 at the Red River. He fought through the courts and the halls of government to settle the war between the two companies in ways that protected the interests of the people in the several settlements he had founded. In the process he spent most of his fortune and lost his health as well, for he contracted tuberculosis that would cause his death in 1820. There is no statue of Selkirk, but if there were, none would think of tearing it down, for he was revered by the Highlanders to whom he had given the opportunity for meaningful existence and he is still enshrined in the memories of their descendants. As for the rest of the cast, the Macbeths and other victims of the Kildonan clearances endured many hardships, but ultimately they survived and even prospered.

In conclusion, this is a picture presenting many contrasting shades. There is clear evidence of man's inhumanity to man, but there is also the purest form of *noblesse oblige*. More perhaps than anything else, it portrays compellingly the indomitability of the human spirit and how a people can overcome the most severe and protracted hardships by courage, resoluteness, fortitude, and tenacity—Highland qualities all.

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Library Lines

Mary Bole, MGS Librarian

Manitoba

289.7 Fri Friesen, J. *Building Communities*, 2007. The changing face of Manitoba Mennonites. This book reveals how different groups of Mennonites were situated in Manitoba, and how a province was improved by their presence.

371.2 Winn *Dufferin School Attendance Registers, 1906-1910*.

910.3 Mul Mulligan, H. *Ghost Towns of Manitoba*, 2003. An update of the 1985 edition. [Reference]

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971.27 Birt Swainson, J. *Our Ancestors Arrive in Manitoba*. Early settlers of Fort Ellice, Birtle, Russell, Seeburn, Rossburn and surrounding districts. Also Winnipeg as it was at the turn of the century.

971.27 Blan *Foot Prints and Chalk Dust*, 1981. School districts of Cardale, Roselawn, and Ravens Glen, Blanshard municipality. [Reference]

971.27 Bran Clark, L. *Brandon's Politics and Politicians*, 1981.

971.27 Bran *Millennium Memories*, 2001. Local history book of the city of Brandon.

971.27 Bren *Sequel to Waskada Memoirs*, 1970. Brenda municipality.

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971.27 Mint Harland, G. *Minnedosa and Her Neighbors*. Minto municipality

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971.27 Robl *Memories Along the Badger*, 1960. Cartwright town and Roblin municipality.

971.27 Saaa *Beyond the Gates of Lower Fort Garry, a Sequel*, 1999. St. Andrews municipality.

971.27 Turt Doerksen, A. *The Saga of Turtle Mountain Coal*, 1971.

971.27 Turt *Then and now*, 1957. A condensed history of Turtle Mountain Municipality and the Town of Killarney (Reference).

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971.27 Winn Stogdale, L. *Saint-Boniface et Norwood*, 2002.

971.27 Winn Tottle, D. *Border Crossing (Keewatin St.)*, 1986. Local history of Weston and Brooklands areas of Winnipeg.

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971.271 Ten Tennant, J. *Rough times, 1870-1920*. A souvenir of the 50th anniversary of the Red River expedition and the formation of the Province of Manitoba. A narrative of early days addressed to comrades about the organization of the Canadian Militia, the Fenian Raids, the troubles in the North West Territories that caused the Red River Expedition and the Saskatchewan rebellion.

971.272 Wil Wilson, Keith. *The Red River Settlement*, 1983.

Eastern Canada

312 NS La Roque, J. *The 1752 Census of Isle Royale*, 2006. Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

333.3 Ind *Index to the Upper Canada Land Books*, 2007. [CD Rom - Reference]

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363.6 Cle Clendenan, D. *Solving Cemetery Problems*, 2007.

910.25 Gar Gartner, M. *Townships of the Province of Ontario*, 2007. A complete index of the townships in all the counties and districts. [Reference]

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929.3 Ont Riedstra, L. *Index to Perth County Wills, 1853-1873*, 1984.

929.3 Ont Corupe, L. *Births, Marriages and Deaths from the Napanee Beaver*, 2002. Lennox and Addington County, Ontario.

929.51 McK McKenzie, D.A. *Obituaries from the Christian Guardian, 1884 to 1890*. This is the 11th volume in this series which covers the dates from 1830 to 1890 in Ontario.

944 Gag Gagne, P. *French-Canadians of the West*. A biographical dictionary of French-Canadians and French Metis of the Western United States and Canada. 3 volumes. [Reference]

971.3 Bruc Fox, W. *The Bruce Beckons*, 1952. Bruce County, Ontario.

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971.3 Prin Redner, D. *It's good to get home: more stories of Prince Edward County and beyond*, 1983.

971.3 Simc French, G. *Men of Colour*, 1978. An historical account of the Black settlement on Wilberforce Street and in Oro Township, Simcoe County.

971.4 Toy Toye, W. *The St. Lawrence*, 1959.

Reid, R. *Index to the Ontario Genealogical Society's Families, Vol.2, 1998-2006*. This book will be placed in the shelves with the *Families* periodicals.

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016.9711 Res *Researcher's Guide to British Columbia Nineteenth Century Directories*, 1988.

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910.3 Wha *What's in a Name?* The story of 679 Saskatchewan place names. [Reference]

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016.929 Bon Bond, M. *Reference Sources for Canadian Genealogy*, 1995.

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Great Britain

070.4 Ste Stevens, D. *Party Politics and English Journalism 1702-1742*, 1916.

312 Gen General Alphabetical Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland, 1986. [Reference]

355.3 Rod Rodger, N. *Naval Records for Genealogists*, 1998. This guide begins with a description of the structure of the ranks and ratings from the 17th to the 20th century, and establishes a classification of naval records which simplifies searching.

914.2 Dai Noonan, D. *Daily Telegraph Guide to Britain's Historic Houses*, 2004.

929.4 Dor Dorward, D. *Scottish Surnames*, 1978.

941 Mor Morton, H.V. *In Search of Scotland*, 1934.

941.3 Man Manderston, Duns, Berwickshire. Information about Scotland and the Miller family.

941.6 McW McWilliams, P. *Index to Ordnance Survey Memoirs of Ireland Series, People and Places*, 2002. [Reference]

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973.5 Sco Scott, K. *British Aliens in the United States During the War of 1812*, 1979. This is a list of thousands of British subjects – Canadian, English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, and West Indian – who were

residing in the United States during the War of 1812. All these people were classified as enemy aliens and had to report to the marshal of the state or territory of their residence "the persons composing their families, the places of their residence and their occupations or pursuits; and if already had made an application of naturalization".

General

720 Lig Light, S. *House histories*, 1989. A guide to tracing the genealogy of your home.

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AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

The Genealogist, Vol. 12, #2

- Royal Hospital in Dublin records; a Scottish line to 1411; Victoria BMD's.

New Zealand Family Tree, Vol. 39, #1

- gumdiggers; John Lee; John Hobbs.

CANADA

Anglo-Celtic Roots, Vol. 13, #2

- Roger family; Beechwood cemetery – Ottawa.

B.C. Genealogist, Vol. 36, #2

- Burton and associated families.

Chinook, Alberta FHS, Vol. 27, #3

- Walter Dance; Verner Huxley.

Connections, Quebec FHS, Vol. 29, #3

- Murphy and Kyffim families; William Collins, MD.

Families, OGS, Vol. 46, #2

- Infirmary cemetery; Upper Canada jail records; researching soldiers; John Pratt Campbell; personal data protection law in genealogy; Ashby family; Thomas Luxton.

Family Chronicle, Vol. 11, #4

- Parish registers; family legends' revolutionary war records on line.

Vol. 11, #5

- causes of death – old terminology; French-Canadian research.

Generations, NBGS, Vol. 29, #2

- Fernhill cemetery MI's; 1861 elector list; Scottish pioneers; Caleb Spragg; early railroad workers.

Newfoundland Ancestor, Vol. 23, #1

- Blackmore family.

Vol. 23, #2

- Order of the British Empire recipients from Nfld; 1921 census of La Scie.

Okanagan Researcher, Vol. 23, #4

- Robert Fitzwalter.

Ottawa Branch News, OGS, Vol. 40, #3

- Healey, Burnett families; builders of the Rideau canal.

Relatively Speaking, Alta GS, Vol. 35, #2

- Plater and Tewksbury families.

Saskatchewan GS, Vol. 38, #2

- Nova Scotia stats online; some early weddings (contains some Manitoba names); list of marriage licences 1907-22.

Talbot Times, OGS, Vol. 26, #2

- Edison & Teeple families.

Toronto Tree, Vol. 38, #3

- lost village of Mimico.

COMPUTERS

Internet Genealogy, Vol. 2, #2

- Jewish genealogy; familysearch.org developments; Barney Clark search; Department of Veteran Affairs gravesite locator.

EASTERN EUROPE

East European Genealogist, Vol. 15, #2

- population registers.

Galizien German Descendants, #51

- Augustdorf village; Germans in Carpathia.

Germanic Genealogy Journal, Vol. 10, #1 **** NEW EXCHANGE****

- German language site; Landersdorf, Bavaria.

ENGLAND & WALES

Bristol & Avon FHS, #128

- Lines family; Tortworth parish; Maggs & Co. store & family.

Cornwall FHS, #124

- Hendra, Donne & Facey families; Bowden sisters, part2.

Derbyshire FHS, issue 121

- suicide of James Bowler; village of Codnor; murder of Herbert Crookes.

Devon Family Historian, #122

- John Brock.

Family Tree Magazine, Vol. 8, #2

- Nazi Germany genealogy; sources; census; Missouri & Vermont sources; Polish research.

Vol. 8, #3

- civil war records; pre 1820 immigrants; New Mexico & Maine sources.

Vol. 23, #6

- governesses; list of helpful websites; South Africa research.

Vol. 23, #7

- army commission records; oldest person – 169 years; courts of Scotland; Thomas King; Devon

House; ladies of pleasure; SA research, part 2; soldiers in Ireland; East Anglian ancestors.

Vol. 23, #8

- St. John's ambulance brigade; career soldiers; Internet sources for genetics; soldiers in Ireland, part 2.

Vol. 23, #9

- child emigrants to S. Africa; lunatic ancestors; Portobella Road; resources for fraternal & friendly societies; cottage ancestors; army in Ireland; newspapers; officer records; Twisleton family; seamstresses.

Vol. 23, #10

- child emigration to S. Africa, part 2; resources on tracing living people; East India Co. army; the army in Ireland; river pilots; smugglers & custom officers; baker occupation; master & matron of the workhouse; Welsh genealogy.

Genealogists Magazine, Vol. 29, #1

- poor Law Records of Lancashire pre 1800; Devon's servants.

Vol. 29, #2

- immigration records; medieval genealogy.

Glamorgan FHS, #86

- Benjamin Henton.

Hampshire Family Historian, Vol. 34, #1

- ticket makers; John Seagrove; Frederick Robins; Windebank family.

Journal of American Society of Germans from

Russia, Vol. 30, #1

- colony of Karras.

Lancashire, Vol. 21, #1

- Michael Campbell; Fish family.

Vol. 21, #2

- Anglin family.

Metropolitan, Vol. 29, #4

- Adcock & Aitchison families; London Met Archives.

Norfolk Ancestor, Vol. 5, #2

- Stoke Holy Cross; headstones at Great Yarmouth; Mason & Hogan families.

Northumberland & Durham DHS, Vol. 32, #2

- French family; John Young; Mark Wade; Nicholas Ridley; Cowings family.

Oxfordshire Family Historian, Vol. 21, #1

- bastardy bonds; juvenile offenders; Druce family; John Newell; Auger family.

Suffolk Roots, Vol. 33, #1

- St. Mary the Virgin Church at Otley; town of Otley; Chaston family.

West Middlesex FHS Journal, Vol. 25, #2

- Stovold & Cooper families.

Wiltshire FHS, #105

Hunt and Peacock families; John Warburton.

IRELAND

Irish Genealogist, Vol. 12, #1

- O'Sullivan family; Irish to Spain; Mauchamp and Noble families; Irish marriages from Registry of Deeds.

Irish Roots, #62

- Kilkea Castle; Byrne family; Umbogintwini settlement in S. Africa; wills; Royal Irish regiment.

The Septs, Vol. 28, #3

- importance of place; Dr. Philip Crossle genealogy collection, pt. 1; using maps; Horshaw diaries.

ONE-NAME

Journal of One-Name Studies, Vol. 9, #7

- publishing your family history on the web.

SCOTLAND

Newsletter of Glasgow & West of Scotland FHS, #79

- John A McDonald; Airdrie churchyards.

Scottish Genealogist, Vol. 54, #1

- genealogists alphabet T-Z; Laurie & Craig families; Mary Douglas.

Vol. 54, #2

- Sir John A McDonald's birthplace; an irregular marriage; the Lord Lyon.

UNITED STATES

American Spirit, Vol. 141, #3 (new periodical)

- the Liberty Bell; footwear in early America; she-merchants; William Thornton.

Ancestry, Vol. 25, #2

- Black history; identifying female ancestors.

Vol. 25, #3

- identifying military medals.

New England Ancestors, Vol. 8, #2

- Germans in New England; Kruger & Chilton families.

Vol. 8, #3

- research in Vermont; Kendall family; Popham colony in Maine; Samuel Morse; African-American resources.

New England Historical & Genealogical Register,
Vol. 161

- Bennet Eliot; Jeffery Staple; Thomas Burton; Abiah
Coye; Samuel Pierce; Farmer & Wallis families.

Oregon GS Quarterly, Vol. 45, #2

- some pioneer families c1848.

Seattle GS Bulletin, Vol. 56, #1

- Cienkowski brothers.

****We have recently received a few issues of the
following periodicals: *Liverpool Family Historian*,
Liechestershire & Rutland FHS and newsletter of
Cumbria FHS. They are stored in boxes marked
"Miscellaneous Donated Publications" in the
photocopier alcove.****

Good news for Irish Researchers
By Mary Bole, Librarian
Ordnance Survey *Memoirs of Ireland*

The Memoirs are a uniquely detailed source for the history of the northern half of Ireland immediately before the Great Famine. They were written in the 1830s to accompany the Ordnance Survey maps, but were not published at the time. In this new edition they act as a nineteenth-century Domesday book and are essential to the understanding of the heritage of our ancestors. *The Memoirs* document the landscape and situation, buildings and antiquities, land-holdings and population, employment and livelihood of the parishes. They are published in 40 volumes, each volume costing \$29.95.

The MGS Library has just purchased the INDEX to all 40 volumes of *The Memoirs*, which includes both personal and geographical names. [REF 941.6 ORD]. We also have in our library volumes 6, 16, 21 and 40. The complete set of books will probably be on display at our seminar or can be purchased individually at

<http://globalgenealogy.com/>.

If any member is interested in sponsoring the purchase of any of the following volumes for our library would they please contact me for details. mbole@shaw.ca

The list of the 40 volumes with the parishes included is:

1. **Armagh** (#1): Ballymore, Ballymyre, Clonfeacle, Creegan, Druncree, Eglis, Forkhill, Jonesborough, Keady, Kilclooney, Killeavy, Killyman, Kilmore, Loughgall, Loughgilly, Montiaghs, Mullaghbrack, Newtownhamilton, Seagoe, Shankill, Tartaraghan, Tynan.
2. **Antrim** (#1): Ballymartin, Ballyrobert, Ballywalter, Cammoney, Mallusk.
3. **Down** (#1): Clonduff, Donaghmore, Drumballyroney, Drumgath, Drumgooland, Kilbroney, Kilcoo, Kilkeel, Kilmegan, Newry, Warrenpoint.
4. **Fermanagh** (#1): Aghalurcher, Aghavea, Clones, Derrybrusk, Drummully, Enniskillen, Galloon, Kinawley, Tomregan
5. **Tyrone** (#1): Aghalurcher, Ardstran; Cappagh, Clogher, Donacavey, Donaghedy, Dromore, Drumragh, Kilskeery, Leckpatrick. Longfield (West), Longfield (East). Longfield (Lower), Skirts of Urney and Ardstraw, Termonamongan
6. **Londonderry** (#1): Arboe, Artrea. Ballinderry, Ballyscullion, Magherafelt. Termoneen.
7. **Down** (#2): Ardkeen, Ardquin. Ballyhalbert (Saint Andrew's), Ballyphilip, Ballytrustan, Ballywalter, Bangor. Castleboy, Comber, Donaghadee. D'iimbeg. Drumbo, Dundonald, Grey Abbev. Hohrood, Inishargy, Killinchy, Kilmood, Knockbreda. Newtownards, Saintfield, Slanes, Tullynakill. Witter.
8. **Antrim** (#2): Blaris Lisburni. Derryaghv, Drumbeg, Lambeg
9. **Londonderry** (#2): Balteagh, Dninuchose Kewtownlimavady
10. **Antrim** (#3): Carncastle & Killyglen, Island, Magee, Kilwaughter. Lame.
11. **Londonderry** (#3): Aghanloo, Dunboe. Magilligan (Tamlaghtard)
12. **Down** (#3): Aghaderg, Annalcone, Annahilt, Bleris (Lisburn), Donaghcloney. Dromara, Dromore, Garvaghy, Hillsborough. Magheralin, Magherally, Moira, Seapatrick, Shankill, Tullylish, also Magherahamlet.
13. **Antrim** (#4): Ardclints, Dunaghy. Dundermot, Layd, Layd and Inispollan. Loughguile, Newton Crommelin, Racavan, Skerry. Tickmacrean.
14. **Fermanagh** (#2): Lower Lough Erne.
15. **Londonderry** (#4): Roe Valley Lpper covering Dungiven
16. **Antrim** (#5) Ballymoney. Ballyrashane, Ballywillin, Billy, Derrykeighan. Drumtullagh, Dunluce, Kilraghts
17. **Down** (#4): Ardglass, Bailee, Ballyculter, Ballykinler, Bright, Down. Dunsfort, Inch, Killeif, Killyleagh. Kilmore, Loughinisland, Magheradrool. Rathmullan, Saul.
18. **Londonderry** (#5): Maghera, Tamlaght O 'Crilly
19. **Antrim** (#6): Ballyscullion, Connor, Cranfield, Drummaul, Duneane, Shilvodan

20. **Tyrone (#2):** Aghaloo, Artrea, Ballinderry, Ballyclog, Bodoney, Carnteel, Clogherny, Clonoe, Desertcreat, Donghenry, Drumglass, Errigal, Keerogue, Kildress, Killeeshil, Killyman, Lissan, Pomeroy, Tamlaght, Tullyniskan.
21. **Parishes of County Antrim (#7):** Aghagallon, Aghalee, Ballinderry, Camlin, Glenavy, Lough, Neagh, Magheragall, Magheramesk, Tallyrusk.
22. **Londonderry (#6):** Aghadowey, Agivey, Ballyrashane, Kildollagh, Macosquin
23. **Antrim (#8):** Ahoghill, Ballyclug, Finvoy, Killagan, Kirkinriola, Rasharkin.
24. **Antrim (#9):** Armoy, Ballintoy, Culfeightrin, Ramoan, Rathilin Island.
25. **Londonderry (#7):** Bovevagh, Tamlaght, Finlagan
26. **Antrim (#10):** Glynn, Inver, Kilroot, Templecorran.
27. **Londonderry (#8):** Desertoghill, Errigal, Killelagh, Kilrea
28. **Londonderry (#9):** Cumber Parish (Upper and Lower)
29. **Antrim (#11):** Antrim, Doagh, Donegore, Kilbride
30. **Londonderry (#10):** Banagher.
31. **Londonderry (#11):** Ballynascreen, Desertlyn, Desertmartin, Kilcronaghan, Lissan.
32. **Antrim (#12):** Ballycor, Ballylinny, Ballynure, Glenwhirry, Raloo, Rashee
33. **Londonderry (#12):** Ballyaghran, Ballywillin, Coleraine, Killowen
34. **Londonderry (#13):** Clondermot
35. **Antrim (#13):** Carmavy, Killead, Muckamore, Nilteen, Templepatrick, Umgal.
36. **Londonderry (#14):** West Londonderry covering Eglinton & District (Faughanvale)
37. **Antrim (#14):** East Antrim covering Carrickfergus and district
38. **Donegal (#1):** Clondavoddog, Clonmany, Culdaff, Desertegney, Donagh, Killygarvan, Kilmacrenan, Meveggh, Mintiaghs (Bar of Inch), Moville Muff, Tullyaughnish, Lough Swilly (with Burt&Inch).
39. **Donegal (#2):** Clonleigh, Convoy, Conwall, Donaghmore, Donegal, Drmhome, Glencolumbkite, Inishkeel, Kilbarron, Killea & Taughboyne, Killymard, Kiltteevogue, Leek, Rapoe, Raymoghgy. Taughboyne, Templecarn, Urney.
40. **Cavan:** Drumgoon, Drumloman, Drung, Enniskeen, Killdrumsherdan, Laragh; **Leitrim:** Manorhamilton Union; **Louth:** Ballymascanlan, Carlingford, Castletown; **Monaghan:** Aghabog, Aughnamullen, Ballybay, Clontibret, Currin, Donagh, Donaghmoynne, Ematrix, Errigal, Truagh, Inniskeen, Killanny, Kilmore, Magheracloone, Magheross, Monaghan, Muckno, Tydavnet, Tyholland; **Sligo:** Emlaghfad, Killaoran & Kilvarnet, Kilmatigue.

Free Canadian Database Websites Compiled by Kelly Southworth

Last issue, we published the first part of an extensive list of free Canadian genealogical databases. In error, we forgot to give credit to GlobalGenealogy.com the original compiler of the list. The list on their web site was adapted by Kelly Southworth to include only those databases that are free, and a few other sources were added. We apologize to GlobalGenealogy.com for this oversight.

GlobalGenealogy.com is a Canadian company based in Campbellville, Ontario that specializes in resources for genealogists. Their web site is well worth checking out on a regular basis. In addition to a listing of the excellent books and supplies they sell, the web site published on-line articles related to research topics, provides a monthly newsletter, and maintains lists of web sites, links, and databases that are useful to genealogists.

Contact information for GlobalGenealogy.com is <http://globalgenealogy.com> Please visit this wonderful site.

(continued from last issue)

Military

- <http://198.103.134.2/remembers/sub.cfm?source=history/secondwar/diary&CFID=11955333&CFTOKEN=833828>
31 Diaries & Letters WW II (free) *Veterans' Affairs Canada*
The letters and diaries of World War Two soldiers provide a first-hand account of the experiences of those who served.
- <http://homepage3.nifty.com/pow-j/e/list/index.html> **WW II Soldiers Who Died in Japanese POW Camps** (free) *POW Research Network*
During World War II, over 35,000 prisoners-of-war (POWs) were transported to Japan, where they were confined to work camps and forced to labour under horrendous conditions. More than 3,500 POWs died in 130 such camps.
- http://www.collectionscanada.ca/02/020106_e.html **Soldiers of WW I** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
Over 600,000 Canadians enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) during the First World War (1914-1918). This is an index to those personnel files. To date, over 800,000 images of Attestation papers have been scanned. Attestation papers survive for most applicants, even if they were not enlisted.
- http://www.collectionscanada.ca/02/020152_e.html **Unit War Diaries - WW I** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*

This database contains the digitised War Diaries of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF) units. From the start of the First World War, CEF units were required to maintain a daily account of their "Actions in the Field." This log was called a War Diary. The War Diaries are not personal diaries, rather they are a historical record of a unit's administration, operations and activities during the First World War.

- <http://www.nfb.ca/enclasse/ww1/en/autresindex.php?act=tehteh&id=36> **Images and Essays of a Forgotten War - WW I** (free) *National Film Board of Canada in co-operation with the Imperial War Museum in London, England, the National Archives of Canada and the Canadian War Museum*
This database contains still images, video, authoritative essays and other relevant content to support researchers' need to understand the conditions and context of the events surrounding the experiences of our ancestors who fought in the "war to end all wars".
- <http://198.103.134.2/general/sub.cfm?source=history/firstwar/1diary> **Diaries & Letters WW I** (free) *Veterans' Affairs Canada*
The letters and diaries of World War Two soldiers provide a first-hand account of the experiences of those who served.
- <http://home.cogeco.ca/~cdnsad/> **Executed Soldiers 1914-18** (free) *Canadians Shot at Dawn*
During W.W. I, twenty-three young Canadian men were executed for desertion. This is their story.
- <http://198.103.134.2/general/sub.cfm?source=history/firstwar/interviews> **WW I Veterans Interviews** (free) *Veterans' Affairs Canada*
With its focus on excerpts from interviews with First World War veterans you will learn about the war from those who actually fought it. By listening to their recollections and personal experiences, we can gain a unique perspective on the realities of war.
- <http://209.82.14.226/history/internment/> **Internment of Ukrainians in Canada 1914-1920** (free) *InfoUkes Inc.*
This site, though not genealogical in nature, contains valuable lists of people who were held in the camps, camp locations, photographs, video and historical accounts.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/south-african-war/index-e.html> **Soldiers - S. African War** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
The South African War, 1899-1902 marked the first occasion for which Canada dispatched troops to an overseas war. 7,368 Canadians and 12 Nursing Sisters served in South Africa. This research tool provides access to the service files, medal registers and land grant applications.
- <http://www.canadianletters.ca/> **Canadian Letters & Images [of War]** (free) *Malaspina University & College, Nanaimo, BC*
The *Canadian Letters and Images Project* is an online archive of the Canadian war experience, from any war, as told through the letters and images of Canadians themselves.
- <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=collections/books> **Books of Remembrance** (free) *Veterans' Affairs Canada*
The *Books of Remembrance* contain the names of Canadians who fought in wars and died either during or after them.
- <http://www.cwgc.org/> **Commonwealth War Graves** (free) *Commonwealth War Graves Commission*
Includes 1.7 million men & women of Commonwealth forces who died during the two world wars and the 23,000 cemeteries, memorials and other locations world-wide where they are commemorated. Also includes details of the 67,000 Commonwealth civilians who died as a result of enemy action in WW II.
- http://www.mapleleaflegacy.org/SEARCH_PAGE.asp **Gravestones of Canada's War Dead** (free) *The Maple Leaf Legacy Project*
The Maple Leaf Legacy Project volunteers are photographing all Canadian War Graves from the South African War, World War 1, World War II, Korean War and UN Peacekeeping Missions. 93,000 records [May 2006] and growing. NOTE: be sure to include the country of burial or you will get a "0 results" response.

Maps

- <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/pugsley/pugintro.htm> ***The W. H. Pugsley Collection of Early Canadian Maps*** (free) *McGill University*
The Map Collection in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections contains over 6,000 historical maps, dating from 1556 to the 1940s. The major strengths of the collection are the discovery and exploration of North America, works by sixteenth century European cartographers (i.e. Hondius, Ortelius and Speed), and Canadian and Montreal maps from the nineteenth and twentieth Century.
- http://www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org/Archive/Skins/CHNC02_regions/welcome.asp?QS=skin%3DCHNC02%5Fregions%26BP%3DOK ***Colorado's Historic Newspaper Collection (CHNC)***. (free) CHNC contains over 291,000 digitized pages that are searchable online. The relevance for Canadians is quite staggering... thousands of Canadians settled in Colorado. Still others ventured through Colorado on their way to settle in other points west.
- <http://infowanted.bc.edu/> ***"Missing Friends" 1831-1921 - Family & Friends Seeking "missing" Irish to North America*** (free) *Boston College's Irish Studies Program*
From October 1831 through October 1921, the Boston Pilot newspaper printed a "Missing Friends" column with advertisements from people looking for "lost" friends and relatives who had emigrated from Ireland to North America. This extraordinary collection of 31,711 records is available here as a searchable online database, which contains a text record each ad that appeared in the Pilot. Includes inquiries on Irish to America and Canada.
- http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/020110_e.html ***Home Children (1869-1930)*** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
Between 1869 and the early 1930s, over 100,000 children were sent to Canada from Great Britain during the child emigration movement. This database includes individuals included on passenger lists of arrivals to Canada.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/passenger/001045-100.01-e.php> ***Passenger Lists, 1865-1922 Search*** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
Passenger lists (RG 76) were the official immigration documents from 1865 to 1935. The lists contain information such as the name, age, country of origin, occupation and destination of each passenger. The lists are organized by port and date of arrival. This database provides access to passenger lists for the ports of Québec (1865-1921), Halifax (1881-1912, to 1922 shortly), to Saint John (1900-1912), North Sydney (1906-1908), Vancouver (1905-1912) and Victoria (1905 to 1912), shortly. This database is growing, so be sure to check it frequently for new entries.
- <http://members.shaw.ca/nanaimo.fhs/> ***Inbound Passengers to Canada 1900 to 1921*** (free) *Nanaimo Family History Society*
Quebec Ports for the periods 2 Jul 1908 to 13 Oct 1910 has been completed, with 284,365 listings from 586 ship arrivals. The project is ongoing with more years to be added soon. Searching the index is free. The online index includes several fields of information sorted alphabetically by surname. For a small fee the Society will photocopy the complete microfilm image of the passenger list you are interested in, and mail it to you.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy/022-504-e.html> ***Immigrants at Grosse-Île (Quebec)*** (free) *Library & Archives Canada* This database includes information on 33,026 immigrants who stayed on the Grosse-Île Quarantine Station (near Quebec City) between 1832 and 1937, upon arrival in Canada.
- http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/passengerlists/1819_20index.htm ***St. Lawrence Steamboat Co. Passengers 1819 - ?*** (free) *The ShipsList.com*
After arriving by ship at the port of Quebec, most passengers continued by steam ship from Quebec City to Montreal. Oftentimes passenger lists do not survive for the ocean portion of the trip, however the passenger records of the St. Lawrence Steam ship Company do. They are being transcribed by volunteers on this web site.
- <http://www.castlegarden.org/about.html> ***Passenger arrivals: The Battery & Castle Clinton 1820-1912 (NY)*** (free) *CastleGarden.org*
Before Ellis Island became the primary immigration port in New York, thousands of immigrants to USA and Canada arrived at 'The Battery'.
- <http://www.ellisland.org/default.asp> ***Ellis Island Arrivals 1892-1954 (NY)*** (free data, fee for printed certificates) *Ellis Island Foundation, Inc.*

From 1892 to 1954, millions of people arrived in North America via Ellis Island.

- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy/022-505.004-e.html> **Cdn Naturalization Records** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
The Canadian Naturalization databases contain references to about 200,000 people who applied for and received status as naturalized Canadians from 1915 to 1932.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy/022-504-e.html> **Immigrants at Grosse-Île 1832 and 1937** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
This database includes information on 33,026 immigrants whose names appear in surviving records of the Grosse-Île Quarantine Station between 1832 and 1937. Grosse-Île is an island in the St Lawrence River near Quebec City where passenger of inbound ships had to pass health inspections. Those who were judged to have a contagious disease were held at the Quarantine Station until they recovered or died.
- <http://immigrants.byu.edu/SelectLanguage.aspx> **Immigrant Ancestors Project** (free) *Brigham Young University*
The site assists family historians to identify emigration records and their current repositories in a free access online database of all the emigrants extracted from the records. Volunteers working with scholars and researchers at Brigham Young University are creating a database of millions of immigrants based on these emigration registers. The database of individual immigrants is growing rapidly.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/li-ra-ma/001046-100.01-e.php> **Immigrants - Likacheff-Ragosine-Mathers collection, 1898 - 1922** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
The Likacheff-Ragosine-Mathers collection (LI-RA-MA) contains documents created between 1898 and 1922 by the consular offices of the Russian Empire in Canada. The series on passports and identity papers is comprised of about 11,400 files on Jewish, Ukrainian and Finnish immigrants who came to Canada from the Russian Empire. The series includes passport applications and questionnaires containing general information. Nearly half the database is now available online, with the rest to be added shortly.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/mes/001037-100.01-e.php> **Montreal Emigrant Society Passage Book (1832)** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
Organizations such as the Montreal Emigrant Society were founded to help immigrants. This research tool provides access to 1,945 references to people who received aid from the Montreal Emigrant Society between May 12 and November 5, 1832.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/new-westminster/001036-100.01-e.php> **Port of New Westminster (British Columbia)- Register of Chinese Immigration (1887-1908)** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
The Department of Immigration created documents specifically for new arrivals from China. The research tool provides access to 470 references to Chinese immigrants who arrived at the port of New Westminster between 1887 and 1908.
- http://www.collectionscanada.ca/02/02011802_e.html **Immigration Records 1925-35** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
Pier 21 Society in Halifax, Nova Scotia, has input the information from the passenger list indexes into this database. Over 500,000 records.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/immigrants/021017-110.05-e.php> **Immigrant Diaries and Guides** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
Nearly 15,000 pages of digitized immigrant diaries and immigration guides. They demonstrate the full range of the Canadian immigrant experience: emigration, the trip, migration and travel within Canada, as well as life in Canada as told by Canadian settlers. The diaries and guides were written or published at various times, from the mid-18th century to the beginning of the Second World War; some diaries are incomplete and may end abruptly.
- <http://www.hhpl.on.ca/GreatLakes/search/Search.asp> **Maritime History of... Great Lakes (North America)**
This site contains a collection of documents intended to be of value to those researching Great Lakes History. Great Lakes Images; Newspaper Transcriptions; Documents; Vessel Extracts; Shipwrecks; Ship Enrollments; People; Vessel Renamings.

- <http://members.iinet.net.au/~perthdps/convicts/canadian.html> **Canadian Convicts on the HMS Buffalo 1839-1840** (free) *Convicts to Australia* From 1839 to 1840 a number of convicts were transported from Canada to Australia for taking part in the rebellions against the British crown in Canada. 82 were American's who had crossed into Canada to fight, and 58 were French prisoners from Lower Canada. 5 civil prisoners were also transported.
Miscellaneous Canadian Online Records and Documents
- <http://link.library.utoronto.ca/broadsides/> **Canadian Pamphlets and Broadsides Collection** (free) *University of Toronto Library*
This site provides access to the pre-1930 Canadian pamphlet and broadside holdings of the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library. The collection includes items printed in Canada, by Canadian authors, or about Canadian subjects, mainly of a non-literary nature.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/patents/001038-100.01-e.php> **Canadian Patents (inventions), 1869-1894** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
This database covering the years between 1869 and 1894 enables viewing of over 14,000 full patents with digitised images, registered in Canada by Canadian citizens or residents. Only patents issued to Canadian citizens and residents are available in this collection.
- <http://digital.library.mcgill.ca/CountyAtlas/> **The Canadian County Atlas Project** (free) *McGill University*
The County Atlas Digital Project is a searchable database of the property owners' names which appear on the township maps in the county atlases. Township maps, portraits and properties have been scanned, with links from the property owners' names in the database. Some County Atlases have been recently reprinted on paper and are available from **Global Genealogy**

ONTARIO

- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/archivianet/naturalization/001035-100.01-e.php> **Upper Canada (Ontario) and Canada West (Ontario) Naturalization Registers (1828-1850)** (free) *Library and Archives Canada*
Before 1947, foreigners could petition for naturalization. Library and Archives Canada holds several naturalization registers for Upper Canada/Canada West (now Ontario), for the years 1828 to 1850 only, organized by year within each county. This research tool contains 3,344 references.
- <http://www.collectionscanada.ca/genealogy/012/index-e.html> **Marriage Bonds - Upper (Ontario) and Lower Canada (Quebec)** (free) *Library & Archives Canada* A completely searchable database of 7899 marriage bonds for Upper Canada (Ontario) issued between 1803 and 1865, and 2960 marriage bonds for Lower Canada (Quebec) issued between 1779 and 1858.
- <http://ogs.andornot.com/OldFiles/CemeteryIndex.htm> **The Ontario Cemetery Ancestor Index** (free) *Ontario Genealogical Society*
Includes names from transcriptions of monumental inscriptions, cemetery records, and other sources. Most cemeteries in Ontario have been transcribed. This project is in process and some online records may not be complete yet.
- <http://www.islandnet.com/cgi-bin/ms2/veinot/search> **OCFA - Ontario Cemetery Finding Aid** (free) *OCFA Volunteers*
Search a database of more than two million records of burials in Ontario. Not all Ontario burials are listed here. Soundex option is available.
- <http://ogs.andornot.com/CemLocat.htm> **Ontario Cemetery Locator** (free) *Ontario Genealogical Society*
A directory to cemeteries in Ontario. Provides about individual cemeteries: cemetery name; County/District; Township; address; microfilm reel; transcription status; link to local OGS Branch.
- http://ao.minisisinc.com/scripts/mwimain.dll/144/ARCH_HEIRS?DIRECTSEARCH **Second Heir and Devisee Commission Case Files Database 1805-1911** (free) *Archives of Ontario*
This database is an index to the 5184 case files that document land claims made to the second Heir and Devisee Commission.

Our Progress with the 1891 Census

Elizabeth Briggs

We have a total of 123 sub-districts to transcribe for the 1891 census. We discovered some were combined in the original list received from the Archives. Of these sub-districts 95 have been transcribed and we are hoping that the remaining 28 sub-districts will be completed and returned to the MGS Research Centre or Elizabeth by **September 30, 2007**.

Since *Generations* was last published we would like to acknowledge the following volunteers for returning transcribed packages between June and August 15th :

Elizabeth Briggs
Donna Fox

Denise Bromley
Brian Laxdal

Beth Clark
Jim Rutherford

Dennis Descoteau
Sheila Shearer

We have checked 30 transcribed files and we have 93 files to complete. Out of 5 sub-districts, Lisgar is now finished and put into the Access database. It is available at the MGS Library. Since May the following volunteers have checked sub-districts and turned them into us for the next stage of the program:

Colin Briggs
Sheila Shearer

Elizabeth Briggs
Linda Toews

Denise Bromley Jim Rutherford

Checking a sub-district entails reading the printed Excel file and comparing it with the original document. Any differences are marked with a red pen or highlight pen on the Excel sheet. When the sub-district is returned the changes are checked again a third time before the file is sent to Bill. We need:

- Volunteers to return transcribed files by **September 30, 2007**
- Volunteers to check transcribed files.

Our deadline for the completed project is Spring 2008 when the final report must be sent to Heritage Manitoba. Please help us make our deadline so we can be considered for future grants.

Now that researchers are able to search their family names in Lisgar, our plan is to complete Winnipeg in the fall.

Elizabeth Briggs

Tele: (204) 269-7869 email: ebriggs@mts.net

Come one come all!!

Don't miss the biggest event in Manitoba genealogy this year

If you haven't already registered for the MGS Seminar, **Who Do You Think You Are... the 5 W's of your family history**, October 19 – 21, 2007 at the Viscount Gort Hotel in Winnipeg check out your June issue of *Generations*. You can also go to the MGS website at <http://www.mbgenealogy.com> and follow the links to the seminar information and registration form. We have put together a program that we hope will provide sessions of interest to everyone no matter what your level of knowledge. Our speakers are first rate and will present on a broad list of topics. This is the first opportunity to hear Rick Roberts of Global Genealogy speak in Winnipeg. Rick is a professional genealogist, author, speaker and retailer. Rick will present three topics and he will also have a selection of material for sale on display as well.

Seminar pamphlets are available in the MGS offices

The Southeast and Winnipeg Branch 2007 – 2008 Programs Notes

by Gordon McBean, 1st Vice President, Southeast and Winnipeg Branch

Expanded member programs

Programs are usually on the second Monday of the month at 7:30 for the general meeting and presentation with additional presentations now on the fourth Monday at 7:30 again this year. All presentations will be at the MGS Resource Centre, Unit E, 1045 St. James Street in the Brick Plaza unless otherwise noted. For the latest updates on programs check our web page at http://www.mbgenealogy.com/wpg_br.html.

Get branch news, regular program notices and information by subscribing to the branch ezine.

The Southeast and Winnipeg Branch has an e-mail distribution system. To receive future meeting notices, the electronic version of the Branch newsletter and other information, members (and other interested persons) ***must register and activate*** an account with our e-mail service provider using the link and process shown below. The company we have chosen guarantees that no other individuals or organizations will have access to this mailing list. It will only be used for Southeast and Winnipeg Branch communication. Visit the link below and click on the "Submit button. You'll receive a verification e-mail shortly that contains a link which you need to visit in order to confirm your subscription. Go to the branch page at http://www.mbgenealogy.com/wpg_br.html and click on the **Southeast and Winnipeg Branch E-mail Sign-up link**

Branch programming resumes on September 8th

A primer on one way to prepare and share your family research. Oriole Veldhuis has prepared a computer presentation on her Criddle/Vane line for a rural Manitoba group. She will present her research and the presentation as well as share her lessons learnt. The Criddle name was prominent in the Spruce Woods area.

General Programs are usually on the second Monday of the month at 7:30

Announcing the return of the computer SIG meetings September 24th.

Back by popular demand are the computer SIG (Special Interest Group) Monday membership presentations. These will occupy the 4th Monday of the month and will start at 7:30. A variety of topics are being arranged with the first session being September 24th with a 2 hour presentation on scanning and restoring old photographs. David Breen of Purple Crayon Design will lead us through the process of scanning old photographs and the process of retouching and correcting them. He will show a variety of ways the scanned files can be used to create a variety items for display in your home or to include in digital projects you can create ranging from digital albums to video family histories.

Computer SIG programs are on the fourth Monday of the month at 7:30

Rural Ramblings by Kathy Stokes

From the Manitoba Free Press 4 August 1908
(includes photo)

Joseph Doupe, C.E., D.L.S.

Few early pioneers are as acquainted with the geography of Western Canada as Joseph Doupe. He came to Manitoba in 1871 and spent 37 years surveying lands for the Dominion and Provincial governments, as well as private firms. He was born in Addington, ON in 1838 and graduated from McGill University in Montreal in 1861 as a civil engineer. In 1871, he came west with Major Boulton and others to continue the Manitoba and North West territories survey which had been interrupted by the Metis uprising in 1869 when previous surveyors (the late Col. Dennison, Major McNab and Milner Hart) were forced to leave.

Mr. Doupe travelled to St. Paul, Minnesota, then by stagecoach to Georgetown, Minnesota and lastly to Fort Garry by Hudson's Bay steamer. After coming to Winnipeg he was engaged in running block lines and other public board surveys until 1893, when he went into private practice. He has lived much of his life outdoors and especially loves living under canvas while working. He is the father of J. L. Doupe, D.L.S assistant land surveyor for the CPR.

From The Manitoba Free Press 8 August 1908

The steamer "Premier" experienced a fire in the hold while tied up at the dock at Warren's Landing on Lake Winnipeg. A cargo of furs worth \$50 000 was lost, along with the steamer.

Killed in the fire were: Mary Povah of Wpg., Mrs. Antoine Couture of Selkirk, Walter Olson of Gimli, Elmer Jones, son of T.J. Jones, manager of Dominion Fish, Osler Overton, son of Wm. Overton, and Leonard Fryer, son of W.T. Fryer, all of Selkirk, Gus Wiel of St. Boniface, the cook, and Norman Smith of Selkirk, assistant cook.

From the Manitoba Free Press 5 June 1911

The Lieutenant Governor in Council recently appointed the following provincial constables: Wasyl Hawrysh (Wpg. Beach), Felix J. Bellarde (Winnipeg), Cyrus Howie (Snowflake), Michael Stokes (Wpg.). At the same time the following were appointed: F.H. Ringwood (Lenore police magistrate), Maria J. Laily,

(female warden, Eastern Judicial District), and notary publics Fred'k. Edw. Nex at Whitemouth, James Graham at Teulon, Clarence Gordon Sanford at Transcona, Reg'd Forbes Sturgeon at Treherne.

From the Winnipeg Free Press 3 May 1933 and the Winnipeg Tribune 2 May 1933

The oldest resident of Winnipeg, Chayim Gershon Zelnikoff, a resident of the Jewish Old Folks Home died 26 April 1933. Born in Russia in 1822, he went to Saskatchewan about 1908 and raised wheat until the death of his wife in 1914. He lived at the Jewish Home after that. Twelve of his thirteen children predeceased him. One daughter survives, in Edenbridge, SK.

When asked the secret of his long life, he said, "Work hard and don't worry." Following his own words, he chopped wood behind the Old Folks Home until recently. Gershon chided other residents for their lack of energy. He neither smoked nor drank and was never ill until his death.

Alas, Gershon never achieved his dream which was to go to Palestine, marry and leave an heir there.

From the Manitoba Free Press 23 March 1901

Archie Mousseau, an old resident of Lorette died 21 March while playing cards in a friendly game with his family. He simply dropped back in his chair and expired. Archie was a pioneer of Lorette and was highly respected. Surviving are four sons and two daughters. He was buried at Lorette.

From the Winnipeg Free Press 3 December 1933

The Vital Statistics census of 1931 reports that Canada has a population of 10 353 773. Manitoba's population is 699 841, up 89 000 from 1921.

From The Winnipeg Free Press 22 September 1921

Among naturalization papers approved by Mr. Justice Metcalfe in Winnipeg recently were: Mike Melnyk of Rembrandt and, Dmitro Muzit of Riverton, both homesteaders, Lewan Buch of Wpg, blacksmith, Stanislaw Wyslok of Framnes, Robert Bent of Niverville, Alex Jakowyshon of Hadashville, Samuel Patzer of Rosenberg, and Pete Kowlik of Lewis, all farmers, G. Vander Lee of Wpg, street car conductor.

BOOK REVIEWS

by Enid Dorward #4502

MGS has recently acquired five new publications from the Ontario Genealogical Society, all published in 2007, and all very useful to anyone researching ancestors in Ontario.

The Beginner's Guide to Ontario Genealogy by Fraser Dunford. 32 p.
(MGS library call no. EAST CANADA 929.1 DUN)
A concise guide to the basics of genealogical research in Ontario. It includes a brief outline of Ontario history, along with information about maps, census, religious records, civil registration, municipal and land records, newspapers, immigration, and wills. There is a list of useful websites, information about OGS branches, Archives of Ontario, and Library and Archives Canada. The booklet concludes with a bibliography of related books, and a glossary of genealogical terms.

Solving Cemetery Problems: How to Deal with Vandalism, Abandoned Cemeteries, and Registration and Heritage Designation by Diane Clendenan & Marjorie Stuart. 32 p. (MGS library call no. EAST CANADA 363.6 CLE)
Much of the content of this booklet is specific to Ontario, but there is also useful general information which would be applicable in other provinces. For instance, one section deals with "How to Research the Background of a Cemetery", and another is about "Finding Descendants". Bibliographies are included for both topics.

Index to the Ontario Genealogical Society's Families: volume II 1998-2006, selected subjects compiled by Roger W. Reid, U.E. 55 p.
(MGS library call no. REF PERIODICALS)
The Ontario Genealogical Society publishes a journal entitled *Families*. This book is an index of those journals from 1998 to 2006, so it will prove to be very helpful in locating articles on specific topics. (MGS subscribes to this journal.) Article titles are arranged alphabetically within broad topics, such as occupations, military, research, family history, UEL, etc. There is also an alphabetical list of authors. This index cannot be signed out, and must be used in the library only.

Townships of the Province of Ontario Canada: A Complete Index of the Townships in All the Counties and Districts compiled by Muriel Gartner and Frederick Prong. 55 p. maps. (MGS library call no. REF EAST CAN 910.25 GAR)
In Ontario, there are now 211 organized townships, about 900 historical townships which have changed their names or no longer exist, as well as nearly 1600 unorganized townships with no local

government structure. In years past, Ontario vital records were registered by township, so it is necessary to know which township your ancestors resided in. This index includes historical and recently formed townships, and maps on which to pinpoint their locations. It is shelved in the Reference section, and can only be used in the library.

Index to the Upper Canada Land Books, February 1787 to February 1841 edited by Susan Smart. (CD). (MGS library call number: REF 333.3 IND)

(For use in the library only)

This CD contains the same information as the 9 print volumes, which MGS has available for loan. It explains Upper Canada's land granting process. Upper Canada Land Books recorded the minutes of the Executive Council of the Land Board which had authority over the granting and selling of crown lands in Upper Canada between 1787 and 1841. Settlers, military claimants, Loyalists and others presented petitions for grants of land. The index contains almost exactly the same information as the Land Book minutes. It includes 87,795 names. A very useful tool for those whose ancestors received land grants.

Detailed instructions are given for locating a petition, and microfilms containing petitions can be borrowed from Library and Archives Canada. It is worth getting a copy of the petition that interests you because it may contain such information as age, marital status, country of origin, date of arrival in Canada, etc.

OTHER BOOK REVIEWS

by Enid Dorward #4502

A Record of the Descendants of William and Elizabeth Watson, Vaughan Township, York County, Ontario by John C. Stevenson and Andrew J. Watson. Published 2003. (MGS library call no. FH & BIO 929.2 WAT 2)

This book contains a record of the first four generations of the Watson family to live in Canada and the US, beginning with the immigration of William Watson (born about 1809) to Ontario from England. It includes very little information about more recent generations. Most of the information

about births, marriages and deaths was provided by family members, and has not been verified.

William Watson and Elizabeth Maxwell were born in England, but were married in Thornhill, Ontario, in 1832. The book consists of twelve parts or chapters, the first one focusing on William and Elizabeth, and one of each of the remaining chapters for each of their eleven children. There are many photographs of family members and grave stones, as well as obituaries, and a few copies of death certificates.

Alvin Lavell and Wasel Amelia Black Washburn Family History compiled by Wasel Amelia Black Washburn. Provo, Utah, 1980. 650 p. photographs, genealogical charts. (MGS library call no. FH & BIO 929.2 WAS)

Wasel Amelia Black Washburn has compiled a lengthy book about her family, Mormons who live in Utah. It begins with a chapter about the life of her husband, Alvin Lavell Washburn (1895-1942). The next several chapters of the book tell the story of her own life as a devout Mormon wife and mother of ten children. Much of this section consists of excerpts from diaries and letters, describing the myriad details of daily life in a large religious family in the early to mid twentieth century. The balance of the book contains one chapter by or about each of her ten children, their lives and their families. These include contributions by the children of each of the ten. There are family group charts throughout the book, beginning with that of Lavell and Wasel Washburn, and then also one for each of their ten children, as well as some for the third generation. These charts provide names of spouses and children, with birth dates, marriage information, etc. Numerous photographs illustrate each chapter.

Whether or not the reader has connections with the Washburn family or with the Mormon faith, this book could also serve as an example of a way to write a family history, even though most would produce a much shorter book!

The Way It Was: A Family Story by Alma Bentley, U.E. [Winnipeg], 2007. 220 p. photographs. (MGS library call number: FH & BIO 929.2 ONE)

Winnipeg resident Alma O'Neil Harris Bentley has written a very engaging book about her life and her family. Her parents were William McKenzie O'Neil and Melinda Adeline Johnston, both of Irish descent. Her paternal grandmother was Lydia Fyke or Fike, who was descended from a United Empire Loyalist. Proof of this relationship has given the author the right to use the letters "U.E." after her name. She has devoted a chapter each to the O'Neils, Fykes and Johnstons, as well as the Harris family of her first husband. She has also included a chapter about her marriage to Alfred John (Jack) Harris, and one about her "golden years" with her second husband Albert (Bert) Bentley. Besides these family chapters, she has also included chapters about growing up in Winnipeg in the 1920s and 1930s, about her school days, and one about her grandmother's house. Many photographs identify members of her family, and illustrate lifestyles over the years of her life.

BOOK REVIEW

by Bev Smith MGS# 3265

To Their Heirs Forever: United Empire Loyalists Camden Valley, New York to Upper Canada

By Eula C. Lapp

Originally published by Mika Publishing Co., Belleville, ON 1977

Fourth printing by Global Heritage Press, Milton, ON 2000

ISBN 1-894378-39-3

This narrative describes the emigration of Palatine families from Germany, to Ireland, to New York and into Canada. Several key families are followed. During this account, one is taken through the formation and growth of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada and the USA.

Key families are: **Schweitzer (Switzer), Imbergers (Embury), Roeckel (Ruckle), Hack (Heck), Lorentz (Lawrence), Dolmetsch (Dulmage), Detlor and Carscallen**. References are also made to **Jeptha Hawley** (my ancestor), **Abraham Bininger**, and others.

It is an interesting description of the families' interrelationships and interdependence as new colonists and later Loyalists. One gets a sense of the political climates and hardships combined with their enduring faith and commitment to Methodist evangelism. There are photographs included and an extensive bibliography.



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Send copy or enquiries to Editor, *Generations*, MGS, address above.

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