

# GENERATIONS

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## THE WIDE WORLD MAGAZINE

AN ILLUSTRATED  
MONTHLY  
OF  
TRUE NARRATIVE

ADVENTURE  
TRAVEL  
CUSTOMS  
AND  
SPORT

"TRUTH IS  
STRANGER  
THAN  
FICTION"

VOL XXVII.

APRIL

TO  
SEPTEMBER  
1911

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GEORGE BRUNNERS, LTD.  
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LONDON

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This Issue:  
Bootlegging  
Five Chelsea Pensioners  
Baching  
Newspaper Research at MGS Resource Centre

Remember the SE&Wpg Branch Seminar & MGS AGM on October 11

## **MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**

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**Wednesday Evenings 7:00 to 9:00**

**Sunday 12:00PM - 4:00PM (Closed Sundays May to Thanksgiving)**

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

**Membership Fees:** \$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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Please put return address on both letter and envelope.

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## **GENERATIONS**

Volume 33 Number 3 September 2008

**The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.**

**Editor: Bill Burland**



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### **Note Inside Back Cover – SE&Wpg Branch Seminar & MGS AGM**

**Cover:** This is a copy of the cover of *Wide World Magazine* from 1911. From it, we have taken an article on early Manitoba settlement See page 4.

**Generations** is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc., 1045 St. James Street - Unit E, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 1B1. Printed by Industrial Art and Printing, Winnipeg. Members, and any others having an interest in genealogy, are welcome to submit articles or news items to the Society. Manuscripts should be prepared in Microsoft Word and submitted as an e-mail attachment ([mgsi@shaw.ca](mailto:mgsi@shaw.ca)) or sent on disk. **Deadlines: Feb. 15, May 15, Aug. 15, Nov. 15.** When reprinting excerpts please give appropriate credit. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy; however, MGS does not accept responsibility for errors found in *Generations*, nor does it necessarily endorse opinions expressed therein.

### **Message from the Editor**

This month we include a photocopy of an article which first appeared in 1911 in *Wide World Magazine* in Britain. One of the descendants of the author thought that Manitobans would be interested in it, and I agreed. (See page 4)

Remember, the Annual General Meeting this fall on Oct. 11. It takes place after the Southeast & Winnipeg Branch's Seminar at St. Basil's Church on Harcourt Street. The meeting is planned from 4:00 to 5:00. (See inside back page for details).

Nominees (volunteers?) for executive office should be submitted to the Nominating Committee as soon as possible. Our organization is only as strong as the commitment of its members. We do need a strong executive. Please consider taking part. As well, nominees for MGS's awards should be submitted very soon.

Of course, once we did a transcription of the 1891 census, it has now been done by Ancestry.com. The whole Canadian census of 1891 is now available through Ancestry at the MGS Library.

### **President's Message**

First a big "THANK YOU" to all the volunteers who kept our Resource Centre open during July and August.

Our next Council Meeting is on Sept. 20, 2008 and will be held in Brandon, hosted by the South-West Branch.

Looking forward to the Fall when South-East & Winnipeg Branch has organized a one day Seminar on October 11th, 2008, with Mr. Colin Chapman from England and Colin and Elizabeth Briggs as our speakers on various areas of interest in the British Isles.

Our Annual General Meeting will be held on that day from 4p.m. to 5p.m.

We still have vacancies on our Executive and Committee Chairs so please give some thought to helping us out to fill some of these positions. Just a reminder that names for the Eric Jonasson and the Flo Cox awards will be presented at the AGM so please get those names in for consideration.

Our 1870 Manitoba Census transcription is now complete and available and can be accessed at our Resource Centre on our computers.

Hope everyone had a great summer.

Joan Whiston

### **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 February, 1949 issue of *Town and Farm*



In the hustling and busting 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 combatted 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 ...

Mr. P. E. Major, 107 years of age, February 15.

OVER 90 ...

Mr. A. F. Bain, Virden, 96 years of age, February 22.

Mr. B. Johnson, Boissevain, 92 years of age, February 7.

Mr. Thomas Donlon, Oak Lake, 91 years of age, February 28.

Mrs. Creighton, Foxwarren, 91 years of age, February 6.

Mr. Ami Thordarson, Gimli, 90 years of age, February 5.

OVER 80 ...

Mr. D. McNeil, Holland, 89 years of age, February 1.

Mr. Jonas Christie, Glenboro, 89 years of age, February 5.

Mr. Asberry Singleton, Gladstone, 89 years of age, February 18.

Mrs. G. Dean, Oak Lake, 88 years of age, February 14.

Mr. J. L. Pelletier, Miami, 87 years of age, February 2.

Mr. A. E. Batters, Portage la Prairie, 88 years of age, February 8.

Mr. Fred Northe, Glenboro, 87 years of age, February 18.

Mrs. S. J. Lowe, Carman, 87 years of age, February 26.

Mr. Robert Dunlop, Dunrea, 86 years of age, February 4.

Mr. George Mooney, Wawanesa, 85 years of age, February 27.

Mrs. Margaret Jordan, Altamont, 83 years of age, February 19.

Mr. W. S. Peters, Wawanesa, 84 years of age, February 23.

Mrs. Georgina Harrison, Virden, 82 years of age, February 15.

Mr. W. Churchill, Morris, 80 years of age, February 1.

Rev. John Russell, Sperling, 81 years of age, February 7.

Mrs. Jas. Cameron, Roland, 80 years of age, February 17.

#### **WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES...**

Mr. and Mrs. D. McLeod, Teulon, married 62 years, February 18.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Peacock, Boissevain, married 59 years, February 12.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. Hawking, Boissevain, married 58 years, February 18.  
Mr. and Mrs. David Moffett, Shoal Lake, married 58 years, February 4.  
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rose, Souris, married 58 years, February 3.  
Mr. and Mrs. William Whitman, Portage la Prairie, married 57 years, February 2.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Thomas, Portage la Prairie, married 57 years, February 24.  
Mr. and Mrs. George Labossiere, Somerset, married 54 years, February 25.  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bridge, Carman, married 53 years, February 12.  
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, Hartney, married 52 years, February 27.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Zink, Brandon, married 51 years, February 15.  
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pollon, Treherne, married 47 years, February 26.  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambler, Somerset, married 42 years, February 12.  
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cox, Miami, married 41 years, February 6.  
Mr. and Mrs. Noble Johnson, Portage la Prairie, married 40 years, February 17.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Brownridge, Portage la Prairie, married 40 years, February 24.

#### **Condolences**

The sympathy of all members of MGS is extended to the friends and family of long-time member Margaret Goodman (#1413) who died in July in Brandon, Manitoba, and to Barrie Atkinson (#2116) and family, on the death of his mother, Dorothy Atkinson nee Whitebread in Winnipeg in August. She died a few days before her 99th birthday.

#### **UNITED CHURCH RECORDS INDEXING PROJECT**

Joyce Elias, MGS #1519L

MGS was awarded another Heritage Grants Advisory Council grant this summer. Bonnie Bridge has begun work on Phase III of the index to the

United Church records. The grant requires this work to be completed by May 1, 2009. The index will then be complete. At that time we will attempt to combine all three phases into one.

#### **GARDEN PARTY FUNDRAISER**

Joyce Elias, MGS #1519L

Nasty weather on July 12 forced the Garden Party to wait till the 19<sup>th</sup>. That day was pleasant and we had a fine afternoon. A big "THANK YOU" to Peter and David of *Matchstalk Men* for their enjoyable music throughout the afternoon. Guests who viewed the garden and worked at a Manitoba Towns quiz were rewarded with a motley collection of door prizes. The rain held off until it was over and the MGS Treasury is ahead by approximately \$250.

#### **SOUTHWEST BRANCH OF MGS**

Summer is almost gone and it's almost time for our first regular meeting. I hope that you all had a great summer digging into your roots. Summer is that perfect time to ferret out bits and pieces that complete the genealogical puzzle that we enjoy. During the winter we make up our research list with family names, events and dates to present at the different venues of our research. The warm months are perfect for travel to our relatives and using our digital data recorders to document the results. Now the request is that you write a little story about the wonderful (or not) results of the foray into the past. Your executive would be more than willing to help you and edit the story for publication. Just think that if everyone who wrote up a story and submitted them to the newsletter editor! We would have stories for at least a years worth of articles. Please help us to better our publications.

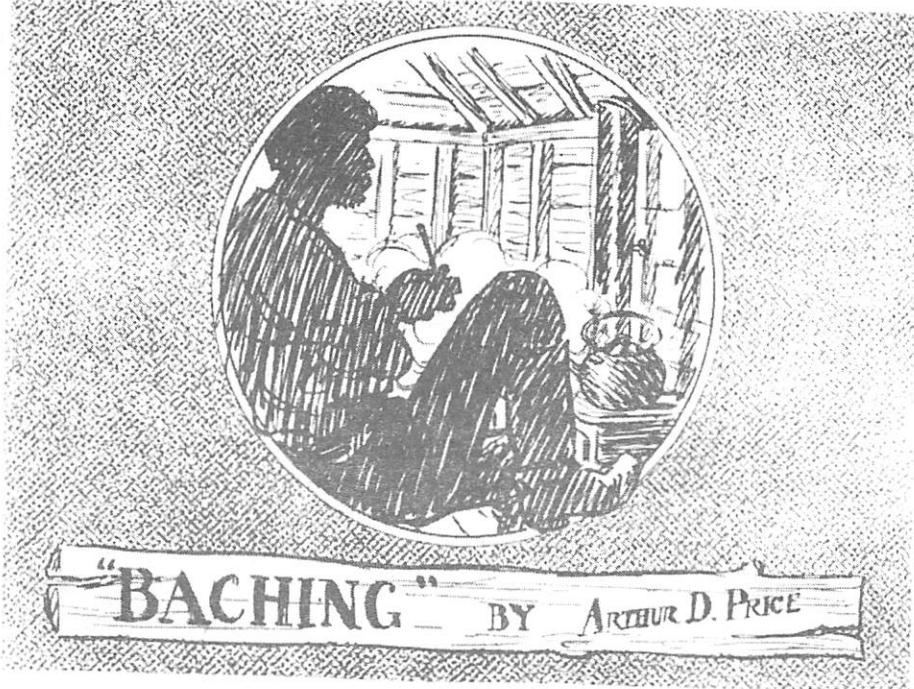
At the SWB our first event will be held at the Brandon Hills Cemetery (not the Brandon cemetery) with Kathy Stokes of the MGS presenting a workshop on digging up the past (my words). Visit our website to see our scheduled events for dates, times and contacts.

<http://www.geocities.com/swestbranch/index.htm>

Please talk it up with everyone you come into contact with. This will boost our memberships and provide a multitude of interesting articles for programs and newsletters.

Blessings, Dennis Descoteau, President

The following article was published in Britain in 1911. The author, Arthur D. Price, had come to Canada and tried establishing himself in the Swan Valley region. We are grateful to Mr. H.O. Thomas of England for sending it to us. [Ed.]



ILLUSTRATED BY J. M. HAMILTON WILLIAMS.

This amusing little article describes the experiences of a young man who took up a homestead in the North-West of Canada. "Perhaps I have not laid sufficient stress upon the hard work," he writes; "but it is a rattling good country."

"**B**E your own boss." "Own a free homestead." "So-and-so's beautiful farm after five years." "Hank Thompson gets eighty-five cents a bushel."

I came, I saw, I—well, I wasn't exactly conquered; but let me tell you all about it. Pamphlets with the above alluring legends were being distributed broadcast, and I, unfortunate wanderer, like the moth to the flame, was attracted thereby. How beautifully and guilefully those pamphlets were got up! Your own house, a quarter section of black loam, binders in profusion rushing around your wheat-fields—all for the small trouble of living on the ground for three years and breaking up a few acres of land which, from the look of the photographs, seemed to break up of its own accord. The hardest work, so far as I could see, was to prevent yourself becoming a millionaire too quickly. Accordingly I applied to the Land Agent at S—— River, and was



"The hardest work, so far as I could see, was to prevent yourself becoming a millionaire too quickly."

"How beautifully and guilefully those pamphlets were got up!  
Vol. xxvii.—12.



"I beguiled some of my nearest neighbours to give me a hand."



Mr. Arthur D. Price, who has related his experiences of "Baching" in Canada.

From a Photo. by Avery.

But now my troubles began. It suddenly flashed across my enthusiastic brain that I had no house. Still, one cannot stop at trifles in the North-West, so, with a smooth tongue and a promise of returning the work, I beguiled some of my nearest neighbours, who lived about three miles off, to give me a hand. Having cut the logs and drawn

offered, for an entrance fee of ten dollars, the choice of several desirable freehold properties. After carefully inspecting several, I chose one in Township Thirty-seven, Range Twenty-six. So far excellent; I had some good land, well-watered, and with wood in plenty, and Nature was all around me.

them into a favourable position, facing south, with a nice view of the hills, the wolves, the sun, and the mosquitoes, we had a "raising bee"—that is, the aforesaid neighbours came and did most of the work, whilst I, still with a smooth tongue, encouraged them to further efforts. In the course of the day we produced and nearly finished the perfect specimen of a "bachelor's shack" shown at the foot of the next page. To my amazement I was informed by the neighbours that windows were not obtainable locally, so I had to go into S— River after one—another mere trifle of thirteen miles. Here, after the transfer of certain coin, I became the possessor of one ten-inch by twenty-inch window, made all in one piece so that I should not suffer from the draught. I also bought a lock for the door, the appearance of some of the aforesaid



"The aforesaid neighbours did most of the work."



"I became the possessor of one ten-inch by twenty-inch window made all in one piece."

neighbours not appealing to me. Investing yet further, I bought a yoke of oxen, a Bain wagon, a breaking plough, harrows, mower, rake, a few household utensils, and —the gem of the whole collection—a cooking stove called "The Little

for themselves." Now here, I thought, was one of the best labour-saving devices yet invented. They took their own time coming out from town, those oxen—five hours for thirteen miles, to be exact. I tried all my persuasive powers to hustle them along, but it was no go. I bought them from an Icelander, so, thinking that perhaps they were not up to third-standard English, I tried Welsh. It startled them, certainly, for the off ox immediately lay down and refused to move. Not knowing any antidote for Welsh, I got a whip to work across his back and at last reached home.



"The off ox immediately lay down and refused to move."

Home? Yes, my new home. You who live in castellated towers and fifth-floor flats may laugh, but it was home to me, and I was proud of it, window and all.

I turned the oxen loose as per instructions, and then, feeling hungry, I got the stove inside, set it up, lit it, and was immediately nearly suffo-



"A cooking stove called 'The Little Demon.'"

Demon." I soon found out that the name was most appropriate. By the way, I am anxious to meet the man who told me oxen were more easily handled than bronchos.

"You buy a yoke of oxen," he said, "hitch them up, and when you've done work throw off the yoke, turn them loose, and they'll find food



The Author's bairnside in Iceland  
in the author's collection

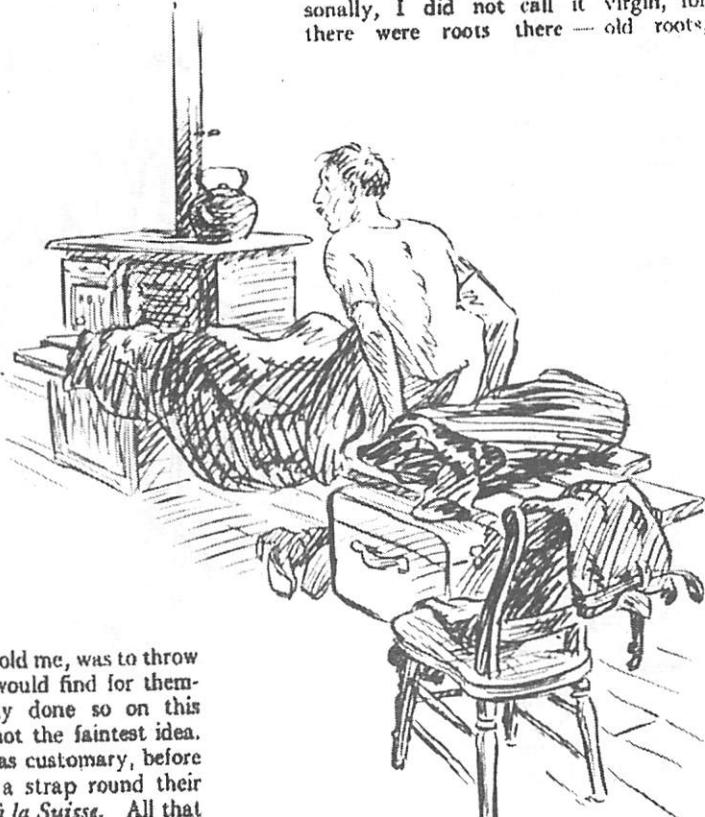


"I set it up, lit it, and was immediately nearly suffocated."

cated. It transpired later that I had forgotten to open the damper. At last I was to display my skill as a chef! What should I have? I finally decided on bacon, as being fairly simple. My first meal on the ranch, then, consisted of tea, bacon, and bread, bought in the town. I slept the sleep of the just that night on three planks of inch lumber laid across two tin boxes. The draughts from the door, window, and roof were not exactly pleasant, but still, as I have mentioned, trifles don't stop you in the North-West. I awoke very early. An odour—an awful, piercing, cutting, thrusting odour—filled the atmosphere. It was a skunk come to inspect its new neighbour!

I breakfasted—outside—on tea, bacon, and bread. Then I went to hitch up the oxen. All you had to do, the man had told me, was to throw off the yoke and the oxen would find for themselves. They had evidently done so on this occasion, but where I had not the faintest idea. I afterwards found out it was customary, before turning them loose, to tie a strap round their necks with a bell attached, *à la Suisse*. All that day I hunted for those oxen, and the next. The day after the man I bought them from brought

them back. They had gone home! I hitched them up and started to plough up the "virgin soil" I had read so much about. Personally, I did not call it virgin, for there were roots there—old roots,



"An odour—an awful, piercing odour—filled the atmosphere."

"BACHING."

well-grown and hardened. I tried to drive a straight furrow, but the oxen were of an inquisitive nature. There was grass to the right of them, nice and succulent; there were cranberries to the left of them, red and inviting; there were thoughts of home behind them. "All right," I said at last, in despair; "go where you like. It's all got to be ploughed, anyway."

That night I found I had no milk. I looked hard at the oxen. They were chewing their cuds, thinking deep, abstruse thoughts. Seeing no prospect of help from that quarter, I took my tea without it. That evening as a chef I had surpassed myself. I had experimented with some flour and water, and succeeded in producing "flapjacks" of a more or less leathery nature. These, with the help of maple syrup, soon sated my hunger and filled me with a dread of the consequences.

A month passed, and I find, on turning up my diary, that I had given up shaving and washed once a week. I had seen no living soul for three weeks, and the glamour had gone entirely. It was lonely, and my nerves were on



"I breakfasted--outside--on tea, bacon, and bread."



"There were roots there--old roots, well-grown and hardened."

edge. A coyote howling in the bluff raised my hair, a mosquito buzzing in my ear raised my temper.

During the earlier part of the month I had several conflicts with my beautiful virgin land. I sallied out from the shack armed with an axe and a weapon which was a cross between a tomahawk and a coal pick, called a grub-hoe, and sought places that I could clear easily with a minimum amount of work. Poor, disillusioned mortal! There were no such spots. Even when the ground was moderately clear of poplar trees and willows there were mosquitoes there. The hosts of Chaka, were as naught compared with a frontal attack of Canadian mosquitoes. They filled my eyes, nose, mouth, and ears; they bit through my shirt and overalls and left me sore and miserable. I did not have to search for roots and trees to grub up, either; my ground had a full share. I generally used the axe, being the lightest to work with, but any roots I could not reach with the axe I grubbed out with the hoe. The job was one which required more muscle than brainwork. After the roots were all up and the trees all down I gathered



"I had given up shaving and washed once a week."

them into heaps and burnt them. This was much more congenial work, as the smoke kept the mosquitoes away. After breaking the ground with the plough I disced it with the oxen and a disc harrow, accompanied by vocal endearments. The sowing followed, and then came the birds. There were not sufficient stones on the farm to cover all the seeds, so the birds had most of them.

One evening after supper I was sitting over a "smudge," made with damp wood and grass, which created a good mosquito-stopping smoke, when I beheld eight men advancing, the foremost, a tall, red-haired giant, carrying a club. I had often read of lynch law, vigilance committees, and so on, so I at once came to the conclusion I had done something wrong and was "wanted." "Gentlemen," I said, as they came up, "I am not guilty; the man you want lives in Hudson's Bay." "Come and have a game



"They left me sore and miserable."



"At work with a grub-hoe."

of baseball," they answered; "it's quite easy."

After the game, which was a combination of rounders, ju-jitsu, and American football, we had drinks at the nearest "slough" and parted with mutual ill-feeling.

Many months have passed since then, but I have played no more baseball. I still "bach" it. As a cook I have improved, but my menu is somewhat restricted; a wild duck or the fried liver of a freshly-killed jumping deer occasions great rejoicing. I have had society calling on me—a half-bred Indian, who borrowed (?) some flour. From dewy morn till sundown I follow the plough and cast epithets at the oxen. The farm is now my own by right of deed, and I am the proud owner of a piece of the earth. Still, there is no disguising the fact—though matrimonial agents must not take it too seriously—that "baching" is a lonely business.



The Author off on a shooting trip.  
From a photograph.

## FIVE CHELSEA PENSIONERS

By Marilyn Boyle #3473

**Ed. Note:** Last issue, Marilyn Boyle contributed an article on Chelsea Pensioners in Red River. This issue, she writes about five of these pensioners and their families.

Fifty-six pensioners arrived at Upper Fort Garry in 1848, many with their wives and children. Among them were:

- Robert Ramsay, Private First Class, Royal Artillery, retired, with his wife and stepson
- James Newman Rickards, Colour-Sergeant, 3450 Royal Marines, retired, with his wife, one daughter and one son
- John Smith, Private, 5916 Royal Marines, retired, with his wife and son
- Charles Stodgell, Private, 29<sup>th</sup> Foot, retired
- John Irvine, Private, 89<sup>th</sup> Foot, retired

Descendants or connections of these latter four eventually married descendants of Robert Ramsay.

### ROBERT RAMSAY

Ramsay was born in Ayreshire, Scotland on December 29, 1800, to a family of carpet weavers, but moved south to Dumfries where he worked as a butcher. In 1824, he cut almost four years off his age and enlisted as a gunner and driver in the Royal Artillery. He spent approximately thirteen of his almost twenty-two years of service in Upper Canada, four years at Kingston and nine at St. Helen's Island, off Montreal. He was discharged in Edinburgh on April 14, 1846 on account of "chronic rheumatism" with a pension of one shilling per annum and resumed his old trade as "flesher", employed by and resident at (and I emphasize the employed by) the Royal Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum. In 1847 he married Agnes Trodden who was half Irish and half Scots and the mother of a 6-year-old son, James Charles Finnegan.

Because he was, according to official records, age 44 instead of 48, he was accepted as a member of the 1848 Chelsea Pensioners militia bound for Fort Garry. The members of the militia were supposed to be no older than 45. He was paid one shilling and three pence per day in addition to his pension, and his, Agnes' and Jim's travel and other expenses were paid "at public expense" while they waited to embark from Gravesend. On arrival at Red River, they were billeted at the fort.

None of the archives can provide a map showing the location of the Pensioners' land grants which were long, narrow seigneury lots. Ramsay's, Lot No. 42, was located in what is now the Langside-Young

area of Winnipeg, west of Colony Creek and stretched north to what is now Notre Dame Avenue. It contained seventeen instead of the promised twenty acres, so he accepted payment of one pound, two shillings and sixpence in lieu of the missing three acres.

Ramsay took advantage of the opportunity to take up his former trade if he surrendered his militia wage and served as the Company butcher, domiciled in the fort with his growing family. Hudson's Bay Company records show that he was careful with his money and paid his debts on or before their due dates.

When his seven-year tour of duty was completed, Ramsay surrendered his original land grant and moved his family to the area of Ste. Anne des Chênes. One family story about him that is credible is that because he was the only former artillery man remaining in the area, whenever it was necessary to fire the fort's cannon, which would by that time be on ceremonial occasions, he was brought back to the fort to do the honours.

The Ramsays had four children: Mary who married Archibald Wright in 1869; Martha who married William Brewster, a member of the Wolseley Expedition; Robert, Jr., who married Sarah Perrault dit Morin in Ste Anne; and Thomas, who married Hannah Rickards. Jim Finnegan married Julie Elize Ducharme dit Charron, also in Ste. Anne. Today, there is a Chemin Finnigan in Ste. Anne. Before their marriages, the two daughters, Mary and Martha, worked at the fort.

Robert Ramsay died in 1872 and is buried in the old John Black Presbyterian cemetery. Agnes died on October 21, 1894 and is buried in the St. James cemetery with her daughter, Mary Ramsay Wright and her husband and family.

#### JOHN SMITH

This is one of those families which seem to have gone to considerable lengths to confuse its own members, let alone a genealogist.

John Smith, Private, 5916 R.M., retired, his wife Hannah and son John, Jr. were Irish. Although on the 1891 census, John, Sr., gave his religion as Anglican, he declared on the 1881 census that he was Roman Catholic.

Their original land grant, No. 37, contained only twelve instead of twenty acres. He was compensated in the amount of one pound, two shillings and sixpence. He also acquired seventeen acres designated as Lot 43, next to Robert Ramsay's acreage. At one point, he owned two separate parcels of land on opposite sides of the Assiniboine River, in the vicinity of the Assiniboine Park footbridge. In 1849, when he paid three pounds for a cow, he signed the agreement with an "X". Accounting records for September 30, 1853 show that he agreed to have five shillings per month deducted from his pension to cover this debt.

John, Sr. died on March 10, 1894, at the age of 80. Hannah, who was roughly six years older than he, died on March 24, 1885 at the age of 74. As a result, their actual birth dates do not appear on the 1901 census. Their son, John Smith, Jr., was born August 12, 1847.

John Smith, Jr., married a woman whose father was also named John Smith. Fortunately, her name was Margaret Louisa, which is distinctive enough to make it possible to distinguish this family and generation from the other John Smiths in various documents. Their eldest son, John George Smith (blessedly called George), was a market gardener and, at one time, reeve of St. James. George married one of Robert Ramsay's granddaughters, Mabel Margaret Wright. She was a daughter of Mary Ramsay and her husband Archibald Wright.

Some of Louisa's relatives applied for Métis scrip in 1875.

#### JAMES NEWMAN RICKARDS

James Rickards (not Richards, as it is sometimes misspelled) brought his wife, Hannah Willstead,

their daughter Isabella Ann age nine or ten, and their son James Newman Rickards, Jr. age three or four. Their younger daughter, Hannah Elizabeth, was born at Red River around 1851.

As the highest-ranking officer of these five Pensioners, Rickards was paid one shilling and ten pence per day until they embarked at Gravesend, two shillings per week for his first year at the Fort, and a free grant of forty acres of land, all in addition to his pension. On June 30, 1849, he gave up his entire land grant and took the money. This makes me wonder where they lived. It is true that the fort became so overcrowded that those pensioners with the largest families were encouraged to move out and live on their land grants, as long as they were within the two-mile radius of the fort which was judged near enough to make them available in case of an emergency.

The Hudson's Bay Company Archives contain a record of some of Rickards' other financial dealings. On June 20, 1849, he borrowed three pounds and ten shillings in cash. The statement of his debt from September 30, 1853 to March 31, 1854 shows that his debt stood at thirty-one pounds and one penny. One pound was garnisheed from his pension each month, but after six months he still owed twenty-five pounds and a penny. I can't help wondering what he did with the money.

The Rickards' eldest child, Isabella Ann, married George Fortney, an American-born barge captain who ran freight vessels up and down the Red River.<sup>1</sup> James Rickards, Jr., married Mary Irwin, and their eldest daughter, Hannah, married Robert and Agnes Ramsay's youngest child, Thomas Ramsay.

Rickards died on September 12, 1879 and is buried in the old St. James cemetery with his wife who died on February 16, 1896. In 1875, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. James N. Rickards, Jr. (Mary Irwin) and her three children applied for Métis scrip.

#### CHARLES STODGELL

Charles Stodgell's name is spelled differently from document to document. He was born in England in 1822 and retired from the 29<sup>th</sup> Foot with the rank of Private. He was only age 27 when he arrived at the Fort in 1849.

<sup>1</sup> George Fortney and Archibald Wright were among the Canadian Party members who were arrested by Louis Riel in 1869.

Stodgell's land grant, which was awarded in the autumn of 1848, was Lot #1, a seigneurie lot with approximately two chains of river frontage, located at about what is now the west side of Garry Street. He surrendered eighteen acres of this land grant, keeping only two acres. On June 30, 1849, he borrowed thirteen pounds. By 1852, his lot was in the possession of the Company. The historian, Archer Martin, suggested that it had probably been lost at some time by forfeiture.<sup>2</sup>

Stodgell married Margaret Bourke, a daughter of John Bourke. She died in October of 1874 and, in 1875 he applied on behalf of her and their four children for their Métis scrip. He died on June 15, 1878 at the age of 56.

This family's connection to the Ramsay's is not as direct as the Rickards' and the Smiths'. His granddaughter, Mary Christina Hallett, was the second wife of James Archibald Wright, the second son of Mary Ramsay Wright, and was another of Robert Ramsay's grandchildren. Christie was a descendant of Henry Hallett, one of the many colourful early settlers of Rupert's Land.

#### JOHN IRVINE

Irvine's connection to this group, as far as descendants are concerned, is peripheral. In 1849 he was age 44, unmarried and retired from H.M. 89<sup>th</sup> Foot. He married an English-born widow, Sophia Kelley Else, the mother of Emily Mary (Mrs. Archibald Pritchard) and Henry Else. On the 1870 census, she gave her age as 53.

It was Sophia Irvine's son, Henry Else, who had a close connection to the Ramsays. His second-youngest daughter, Mary Emily Else, married Robert John Wright, the eldest child of Mary Ramsay and Archibald Wright. Henry Else's wife, Catherine, was a descendant of Peter Fidler.

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(Continued on Page 26)

## BOOTLEGGING

By Marilyn Boyle (#3476)

Bootlegging is defined as the making, selling or transport of, for example, alcoholic beverages for sale illegally. The term comes from smugglers' practice of carrying containers in the legs of tall boots. As one of the provinces sharing the border at the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel, Manitoba was ideally situated to respond to the desperate needs of American toppers during Prohibition.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union campaigned for several generations to close the bars and saloons of North America which were the source of much drunkenness and misery.<sup>1</sup> Carrie Nation gained fame for entering taverns armed with an axe, smashing barrels containing booze, and spilling their contents down the sewers. Elliot Ness also achieved fame, at least through an old television series, for leading government attacks on producers and purveyors of illegal alcoholic beverages. Although not as well-known as the events that occurred in the United States, Canada had its own version of Prohibition.

The June 27, 1967 Centennial edition of the Winnipeg Free Press reported that voters in plebiscites held in Manitoba in 1892 and federally in 1898 voted "dry", but the government of the day "*conveniently ignored the results.*" Provincial plebiscites in 1900 and 1902 brought verdicts of "wet". Possibly as a result, the years preceding the First World War found "*a saloon on every corner and a bar in mid-block.*" They offered free food and games to lure customers and soon gained the reputation of being "*Dungeons of Satan.*"

Temperance Acts varied from province to province. They were enacted first in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, before World War I, and in the remaining provinces during the war. Later, they were confirmed by referenda. In 1916 Prohibition won. The Free Press remarked that "*seven years of official drought followed. Possibly, the biggest difference prohibition*

*wrought was that the drinking public no longer helped support the government through liquor taxes.*" Generally, the sale of alcohol for beverage purposes was forbidden, except in private dwellings, ending their sale in establishments where drinking had been permitted, including in restaurants. In March 1918, the federal government banned the manufacture of liquor and its importation into those provinces where its purchase was illegal, citing it as a patriotic duty and a sacrifice to help win the war.

The Moderation League defeated prohibition and "*The government acted swiftly, and no doubt with some relief, to institute a system of liquor sold under government control subject, of course, to government taxation.*" In some provinces, native wines were exempt from the legislation and some distillers and brewers were permitted to sell their products outside the province after the war, but much inferior booze hit the streets. In 1920, British Columbia voted "wet", followed by Manitoba and Alberta in 1923 and by Saskatchewan in 1924.

In the early 1920s, importation of alcohol was cut off by provincial plebiscites. Alcohol could be purchased only through government dispensaries and only for industrial, scientific, mechanical, artistic, sacramental and medicinal uses. I had an uncle who referred to a liquor outlet as the government drug store. At one time, the only way to obtain liquor legally was through a doctor's prescription which could be filled only in a pharmacy. Scandalous abuse of this system resulted, with veritable epidemics striking, especially during the Christmas holiday season. In 1923, only the government could sell liquor for home consumption and it was delivered to the customer's home by the government.

The Prohibition era was too short to achieve real success. Opponents maintained that it violated British traditions of individual liberty and that settling the matter by referendum was an aberration from Canadian parliamentary practice. Québec rejected it as early as 1919 and became known as the "*sinkhole*" of North America, but

<sup>1</sup> Concurrent with this campaign was that of the Women's Suffrage movement.

tourists thronged to the province and its government reaped large profits from the sale of booze.

Enforcement of these laws was difficult. Although drunkenness and associated crimes declined significantly, illicit stills and home-brewed "moonshine" production proliferated. The practice of bootlegging rose dramatically, as did the number of unlawful drinking places known as "speakeasies" or "blind pigs". University science labs resorted to putting castor oil into their supplies of pure alcohol. While it does not affect the use of the alcohol for research purposes, it deterred the students from drinking or selling it.

When the Ontario Temperance Act was finally replaced in 1927 by the new Liquor Control Act, which established legal sale of alcoholic beverages through government stores, almost all of Canada had rejected the "*noble experiment*" in favour of government control. In 1927 it became legal to buy beer by the glass in hotels' beer parlours and, in 1928, there were cash and carry stores. In Saskatchewan in the 1930s and 1940s, several couples would book a table at a hotel for the weekly Saturday supper dances. They would also rent a hotel room which was legally considered to be a private residence and would bring with them whatever supplies they required. Several times over the course of the evening, they would retire to the room for refreshments.

As late as the 1950s, in order to obtain these beverages one had to fill out a form at the liquor store and present identification before the clerk would retire to the back of the premises and return with your purchase discretely hidden in a brown paper bag.<sup>2</sup> By 1956 liquor could be sold

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<sup>2</sup> After the war, the famous British conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham, came to Canada to lead a concert by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. One of his requirements was a bottle of scotch, so a member of the welcoming committee took him to a liquor store where he had to fill out the necessary form. The form asked for the purchaser's occupation. Beecham wrote "Conductor". The committee member noticed that the clerk scribbled "TTC" on the form before he went to the back to get the bottle. TTC stands for Toronto Transit Commission. I guess the only conductors the clerk had ever heard of drove street cars.

in restaurants, cocktail bars beverage rooms and cabarets on a local option basis.

A dramatic activity of the era was rum-running. The United States was under stricter prohibition laws than was Canada from 1920 to 1933, so liquor legally produced in or imported into Canada was exported, illegally under Canadian as well as American law, to its "dry" neighbour. Smuggling, often accompanied by violence, erupted in border areas and along the coastlines. Cartoons showed leaky maps of Canada with Uncle Sam attempting to stem the alcoholic tide.

The Winnipeg Free Press printed several news reports about unsuccessful attempts to answer the needs of our thirsty neighbours. Most of the following excerpts were reprinted from Ontario papers, but as bootlegging was also a thriving business in Manitoba, arrests were made here, too.<sup>3</sup>

November 13, 1928:

Under the title, "*Checking the Dinner Pails*" is a picture of a Detroit Customs Officer looking at a collection of whiskey, cognac and wine bottles that four commuters from Windsor tried to smuggle into the country in "*full dinner pails*". Three were detained and the fourth was ordered excluded from the States for a year.

December 20, 1928:

William Sleeman and Frank Graham of Fort Erie, Ontario, were remanded for a week for trying to deliver 500 cases of beer to "*the thirsty folks of Buffalo*". The Ontario Provincial Police caught them loading the beer, labeled turnips, into freight cars. The Free Press reminded readers that it was an infraction of the Ontario Liquor Control Act not only to give liquor as a Christmas present, but also to receive it. The recipient was advised to ask the control board what he or she should do, if given such a gift. (!)

December 21, 1928:

A shipment from Cuba of 155 drums which contained a total of 155,000 gallons of alcohol

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<sup>3</sup> It was easier to make cross-border bootlegging a lucrative business if one owned and operated a trucking and transport business. My mother had cousins who found rum running a profitable side line.

valued at \$223,000 was seized in New York, 99 from a Brooklyn pier and 56 from an East River pier in Manhattan. Labelled "ink", the mixture was 95% liquor with 1% linseed to give it body and 4% colouring matter. After these extras were removed by distillation, the alcohol was to have been used in the manufacture of between 30,000,000 and 45,000,000 gallons of liquor.

March 16, 1929:

The Ontario Provincial Police advised Buffalo bootleggers not to rent lake shore cottages on the Canadian side for the purpose of establishing a "speakeasy colony". Canadian laws were actually more drastic than American. One Buffalo proprietor of a "drinkery" is quoted as saying, "*It looks easy, but it's a tough game. Two of my friends are in a Canadian prison and they say it's no picnic. Over there, a prison is a prison.*"

June 11, 1929:

William Randolph Hearst, "*an advocate of prohibition*", sent Archdeacon Joseph H. Dodson, president of the Church Temperance Society of New York, and Dr. H. H. Sheldon, head of the Department of Physics of New York University to investigate the liquor control systems in Montreal, Québec and Toronto. They reported that several Canadian provinces had found that prohibition actually increased lawlessness and the use of "*beverages of high alcoholic content*", and that liquor control systems were far more effective. Arrests for drunkenness decreased about 50 per cent under that system and the use of narcotics also decreased.

July 5, 1929:

The Cobourg, Ontario, liquor store was forced to stop issuing temporary permits to United States citizens for the one or two hours that the boat which made daily trips across the lake was docked in the town harbour. So many Americans crossed the lake in order to shop there that the lineups outside the liquor store were causing traffic problems.

October 10, 1930:

*Springfield "Mystery Shack" Has Vanished:*  
On September 27, customs-excise officers and R.C.M.P. raided a carefully-concealed building in the Springfield district of Manitoba which

contained a huge still. While they were taking the still apart and dumping the mash, "*miscreants*" who had been hiding in the dense shrubbery threw a pail of gasoline over the shack and set it on fire, one of the boldest attempts to destroy evidence ever recorded. The authorities saved the building and arrested five men, including the owner of the farm on which it was located.

Less than two weeks later, the customs officials and R.C.M.P. stopped by to make a final check of the crime scene before the accused appeared in court. "*Great was their surprise to discover that the entire building had been removed, a vacant and desolate space in the thick shrubbery being the only reminder of what is alleged to have been the biggest 'moonshine' plant ever located in this section of the country.*"

November 5, 1930:

Franklin D. Roosevelt won a landslide victory as governor of New York and the Democrats defeated the Republicans nation-wide. In a state referendum, it was seen as "*a public revolt against economic conditions, prohibition, the tariff, farm relief and other issues.*" Prohibition suffered the most staggering blow ever dealt by a U.S. electorate.

December 2, 1933:

Prohibition in the United States was repealed. The director of the Federal Alcohol Control administration called for "*a policy of self-rule for the liquor industry to as great an extent as possible.*" All states held referenda to ratify the national repeal, though some not until 1934. After fourteen years of Prohibition, North and South Carolina remained dry, and no vote was permissible in Louisiana and Montana.

It is impossible for me to thank each donor of books to the library but this month I would like to pass on a "thank you" to Ron Forsman of Neepawa from our neighbor XS Cargo. Ron was in the library making a donation and then just wandered into their store for a minute and came out with lots of goods!

Mary Bole

## Request for Help

From: "Jennifer Robbie" <jennro.01@googlemail.com> To: <contact@mbgenealogy.com> Sent:

Sunday, July 20, 2008 3:31 AM Subject: World War 1-Arthur Robert Bateman

Greetings -I wonder if your Society can help me with information. I am a member of Norfolk, England, Family History Society as well as two other English FHS but my query is not only a family history matter.

I am my village's local historian (Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, England) and some years ago helped the Imperial War Museum to compile the U.K. National Inventory of War Memorials by researching the military service and battle histories of the men who died and who are commemorated on our village War Memorial.

One of our village men who was killed at Ypres in June 1916 was a Harry George Bateman (born 1892) whilst serving with the 1st Canadian Mounted Rifles (Saskatchewan Regiment) and I already have all his military service documents from the National Archives of Canada - it is not known when he emigrated to Canada; his parents ran our village grocery and bakery store and then one of our public houses for several decades in the late 19th and early 20th Centuries. Another of their sons Percy William Bateman (born 1898) was killed whilst serving with the UK Kings Royal Rifle Corps on the Somme in August 1918.

However, I now find that another of their sons - ARTHUR ROBERT BATEMAN (born 1889) - emigrated to Canada in 1909 and enlisted in the 101st Overseas Battalion (W.L.I.) Canadian Expeditionary Force in Winnipeg on 27 January 1916 (Service No. 700976). He survived the War.

So, I am now trying to find out more about (1) this 101st Overseas Battalion (W.L.I.) and its participation in the 1st World War; (2) an address 91 Riverton Drive, Elmwood, Winnipeg, which he gave as his address on enlistment (an address which his younger brother Harry George had also mentioned, along with the name Mrs H Hines, within his military service documents); (3) what

was the Elmwood neighbourhood like in those days?; (4) although I believe I have found him as a hired hand in the 1911 Canadian Census in Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, he was a baker at the time of his enlistment -would there be any info available in Business/Town Directories on his bakery business in Elmwood?; (5) he might have married a Christina Ledingham on 24 July 1920 in Winnipeg - are there any full transcripts of this marriage available which give his father's name? I wonder if your Society could help in this regard by putting a note in any journal you produce or on your website pages asking if any of your members have any information on any of the above queries. I would be immensely grateful if this is possible. Many thanks.

Jennifer Robbie

And: Just had another e-mail from Jennifer Robbie - the lady who wrote the e-mail regarding Arthur Robert Bateman. She has just found out that he had a sister Mrs. H. Hines living in Elmwood and she would be interested in any of her descendants also and wondered if you would mention that in *Generations*. Can anyone help? Send information to her (email address above) or to *Generations* at MGS.

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42 YEARS IN BUSINESS

## RURAL RAMBLINGS

by Kathy Stokes

Winnipeg Free Press 10 Oct. 1927

John Corr of Birtle died October 12<sup>th</sup> in his 75<sup>th</sup> year. Born in Ireland in 1852, he came to Canada in 1881 and settled on land west of Birtle. In 1889, he married Mary Macintosh of Wattsville. He operated a successful mixed farm, but still found time to serve on the council of the R.M.of Ellice. His politics were decidedly Liberal. He is survived by his widow and children, Andrew in USA, Robert, Christina and Norma at home. Two sons predeceased him, James in WW1 and John. Burial was in St. Lazare cemetery.

Winnipeg Free Press 1 July 1947

Ritchie Macpherson of Brandon celebrated his 88<sup>th</sup> birthday, having recently retired as senior partner of Macpherson and Bedford Funeral Home, which position he had held since 1926. Previous to that, he had run a furniture and undertaking business since 1899.

Mr. Macpherson was born in Wemyss, Ayrshire, Scotland and came to Canada in 1882 where he homesteaded at Loon Creek, SK. He came to Brandon in 1888 and married Sara Gurley in 1895. She died in 1922. There are three children from the marriage, Ritchie Jr. and Archie who farm west of Brandon and Mrs. James MacKay of Saskatoon.

Brandon Daily Mail 11 May 1893

A blaze recently in the middle of Carberry started at 9 pm and raged most of the night. It illuminated the sky and could be seen as far away as Brandon. Business owners whose premises burned were W.D. Munro, S. Windsor, Greg Barret, R. Lyons, H. Anderson, Logan & Co., Dr. Shaw, W. Boyd, G.R. Smith, P. Curran. T.C. Malone, GNW Telegraph and the county courthouse.

Winnipeg Free Press 15 July 1925

James Henry Hawken died July 13<sup>th</sup> in the Opawaka district near Roland at the age of 77 years. He was born in Northumberland County, ON, and came to Manitoba in 1889. He leaves his widow, one son, six daughters, four brothers and one sister. His son Clarence of Peace River, daughters Jennie, Mabel, Violet, Frances and Florence all live in

western Canada and Daisy lives in Roland as does his sister, Mrs. J. Graham. His brothers are Peter of Chicago, Charles of Toronto, Edward of Portland, Oregon, and Frank of Darlingford MB.

From the Winnipeg Free Press and the Winnipeg Tribune of 2 & 3 October 1918

The services of Arthur Ellis, the name given to Canada's hangman for supervising a double hanging in Winnipeg cost the provincial government \$330.70. The men were hanged for killing policeman Constable Bernard Snowdon, a father of two who came upon two men attempting to rifle the store of Nathan Rosenblat at 651 Main St.

Frank Sullivan possibly from a "highly respected Nova Scotia family" and believed to be using an assumed name and Philip Johnson went to the gallows while proclaiming their innocence. Unfortunately, the hangman miscalculated the length of rope used on the lanky Nova Scotian and Sullivan was all but decapitated during the hanging.

## ARE THESE YOUR ANCESTORS?

by Kathy Stokes

This October marks the 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary of one of the grimmest situations in the history of our province. Along with the rest of Canada, Manitobans began to suffer from the effects of the "Spanish flu", that terrible epidemic which swept across the world during the dying days of World War One and the months following. The epidemic caused grief to many families here and elsewhere and had profound effects on the social fabric of the city, already grappling with such problems as unemployment of WW1 veterans, and the immigrants who had come here in large numbers.

Among the first evidence that the flu had reached Winnipeg was the removal of two soldiers from a train carrying troops returning from the war.

Privates W. Barney and E. Murray were taken to the quarantine hospital where they later succumbed. The illness and subsequent death of a woman from a prominent Winnipeg family who had been visiting some family members in Montreal was reported about the same time. Mrs. A.K. Dysart nee Forrester of Edmonton St. left behind a husband and three young children. As well, an Air Force

cadet from Winnipeg, Hugh J. Taylor, 18 years, son of Thomas, died in Hamilton from the disease.

The Free Press and Tribune reported few cases of the flu, but 26 men from the troop train were isolated in the IODE hospital. On October 8<sup>th</sup>, city council debated the wisdom of enforcing the "anti spitting bylaw" which was seldom used. It was noted that there were no cases reported from the schools to date.

The provincial government took action on October 10<sup>th</sup>. Due to fears of the very contagious disease, it forbade public gatherings in theatres, churches, public and private schools, pool rooms, bowling alleys, dance and lodge halls. At that time, sports events were not affected, nor were department stores and other shops ordered to close. However whist drives, auctions, tea parties and the like were forbidden. In Winnipeg, transit cars came under severe restrictions as well. There was to be no standing in the cars, doors had to be opened at every stop in order to have fresh air circulate. Seats were to be wiped down with disinfectant every day. In late October, on the front page, The Tribune noted that famous actress, Mary Pickford, America's Sweetheart approved of the theatre closings.

By mid October, there had been relatively few cases reported and these were of a mild nature. Most were from the district near the Assiniboine River and the centre of Winnipeg. There were very few north of the CPR subway and few had been reported outside of Winnipeg, but later in the month the number of cases in Winnipeg's north end suddenly grew alarmingly, and the west end was similarly affected.

By October 22, 659 cases had been reported in the city and many deaths, among them Abram Kehler of Alfred Ave., Martin Martens of Boyd Ave. and Sarah Hughes and son Frederick. Later another son, Jack Hughes, a hockey star, succumbed to the disease, as well as his sister Winnifred. On the native reserves, the outbreak was considered very serious and 12 deaths had been reported. It was believed that natives were more susceptible to lung disease which was part of the influenza problem.

Debate raged within city council about whether to make it compulsory to wrap bread offered for sale. Business schools wanted compensation for lost business as did other establishments such as

theatres. Problems of this sort increased with time as the epidemic stretched into January and much time was spent by city and rural councils and medical committees debating such issues and trying to be fair to everyone while containing the spread of the flu.

The military commandeered the LaSalle Hotel to use as a hospital for soldiers. The Coffee House restaurant on Logan Ave. was pressed into service as an emergency clinic. It was originally decided not to placard the house of those stricken because the medical team needed to track the spread of the flu and they feared placarding would keep people from reporting cases. This decision was later reversed. Those on the front lines were also affected with Red Cross workers, police, firemen, doctors and nurses pressed beyond their limits in caring for the sick and often succumbing to the disease themselves. Undertakers could not keep up with the demand for their services.

In early December, there was a lull in new cases. Churches opened for the first time in a long while to celebrate the end of the war. Ministers were no longer forced to reach their parishioners by sermons published in the newspapers. Schools opened for the first time in seven weeks. But this lasted only for a brief period and numbers began to rise again. By December 6<sup>th</sup> there had been 10 442 cases of flu and 669 deaths, among them Mr. and Mrs. Edward Culverwell. Mrs. Stanley Maw contracted the flu while working to set up a diet kitchen. The newspapers were full of obituaries which noted that the deceased had died from influenza.

Food distribution became critical as people became too ill to feed themselves. Women from the leading families in the city formed groups to make such things as soups and gruels and to deliver them to the needy. Several of the larger churches were used as food distribution centres, with each church being responsible for up to 20 families. In Selkirk, women from the Home Economics Society set up a soup kitchen in their workroom, using food provided by farmers from the surrounding area.

Even the medical people did not always agree. Dr. M. R. Blake, MP for North Winnipeg disputed the claim that this disease was the Spanish flu and said it was simply an epidemic of the gripe. The city's medical committee noted that "the theory of

medical men in Europe asserted that that malady (i.e., the flu) more readily grips and is harder to eradicate in localities where poor housing and inefficient sanitary conditions exist." They were under extreme pressure to lift the ban on public meetings.

Along with the huge problem of nursing and feeding the sick, there were social problems as well. It was noted that the city of Winnipeg had no authority to compensate those who were unemployed due to flu, for example the owners and employees of closed theatres. Another discussion centred around overtime for city employees such as police and firefighters. And who was eligible for city relief when illness struck? If a man could not support his family because he was ill, should he be eligible for some payment from the city? What if he had to stay home from work to care for his family because his wife was ill or had died or if he boarded his children with others while he worked. Who

would pay for this? The Mothers' Allowance Program was expanded to financially assist women who had lost their husbands to the flu and were unable to go out to work because they needed to care for their children. However, directors of the program would not allow money to be given to immigrant women. This is but one example of how discrimination played a role in the difficult times of the influenza epidemic.

These and many other problems partially caused by the epidemic remained within the fabric of Winnipeg for many years.

The Winnipeg Free Press and the Winnipeg Tribune are excellent sources if you wish to learn more about this terrible time. In addition, the recent publication, *Influenza 1918: Disease, Death, and Struggle in Winnipeg* by Esyllt Jones, published by University of Toronto Press 2007, is an excellent reference and was the reason I chose to write about this subject.

## Periodical Potpourri

Malcolm Dewar-MGS #3594

### Australia and New Zealand

*New Zealand Family Tree*, April 2008

-Descriptions of occupations of early coopers, custom cutters & physician occupations in UK & NZ

*The Genealogist*, Australia, March 2008

-German grapevine dressers migration from Rheingau to New South Wales 1800s

June 2008

-100 years of Scouting in Australia; Australia's War Dead Index

### CANADA

*Ancestree, Nanaimo BC*, Summer 2008

-English marriageable women who sailed to India searching for husbands pre vs post Suez Canal

*Anglo Celtic Roots*- OGS Summer 2008

Grosse Isle and the Irish Memorial Historical Site:

Finding roots in Co Leitrim Ireland

*ARCHIVE NEWS MB* April 2008

Description of various archives in Manitoba

*BRANTches*, OGS, May 2008

-Reviews of The Scottish Pioneers of Upper Canada 1784-1855 & A Genealogist's Guide to Discovering Your Scottish Ancestors

*The British Columbia Genealogist*. June 08

Marine workers Vancouver 1926. 59 Mile House customers 1911-1913

*The Bulletin - Kawartha-Peterborough OGS* May 08

-Cavan Parish Anglican Church Marriages 1855-1860

*Cariboo Notes Quesnel BC* Summer Fall 08

Settlements (settlers) on crown reserves by Canada Company 1829-1823. Genealogy Web Sites.

*Chinook AB Family History Soc.* July 08

Challenges of researching women pt. 1

*Connections -QB*, Spring Summer 2008

-Land Register of Quebec, part 1-The System

*Generations NBGS* Summer 2008

Fernhill Cemetery inscriptions -St. John; 1749 German immigrant ships to New Brunswick. the Dragon, the Lydia, the Fane

*Grapevines*, Penticton, BC, May 2008

-Names of obsolete occupations

*Halton Peel Connections OGS* May 2008

-Peel County Chronology 1700 - 1974; Unorthodox ways & websites to break down brick walls

*Hamilton Branch OGS* June 2008

How to use Google for genealogy

*Kingston Relations* May-June 2008

-How to look for wills and records in London UK &

- prepare before you leave.
- Lanark Log* May 2008  
 -Registration of Deaths, Beckwith Mun. 1869-1895  
*Leaf of the Branch*, SW MGS, June 2008—How to prepare for Salt Lake City; Help for self-publishers; Gazetteer for Canadian Place names research
- Leeds & Granville Branch OGS* May 2008  
 -Temperance Lake Cemetery Inscriptions Yonge Twp, Leeds Co; Three Rivers Que Church of England Registry 1781- 1786; Ireland genealogy data base ----  
<http://www.irish-roots.ie/>
- London Leaf OGS* May 2008  
 Description of Early Canadian County Maps Project
- Mennonite Historian* MB June 2008  
 -Mennonite clockmakers of Prussia & Russia
- Ottawa Branch News OGS* May June 08  
 Early medical practitioners in Carlton County
- The New Searchlight-Quinte OGS* June 2008  
 Hastings Co migration to western Manitoba.
- Newfoundland Ancestor* 2008 V24 #2  
 List of recipients of food relief in Bay de Verde, north Newfoundland 1867
- Niagara Peninsular Branch OGS* May 2008  
 Separating fact from fiction in recording the history of a house and its occupants
- Nipissing Voyageur OGS* June 2008  
 2 page summary of Parish Registries, Civil Registries and Census records for early England
- The Okanagan Researcher* June 2008  
 Tracking down school teacher information in early eastern Ontario including web sites
- Ottawa Branch News OGS* May-June 2008  
 Humourous "Bad Baby Names": Interesting web sites list of Col By Rideau Canal staff.
- Our Waterloo Kin OGS* Spring 2008  
 Great Britain to Canada using passenger lists 1890-1960
- Perth County Profiles* May 2008 Life in Elma MB: Act of Union for Upper and Lower Canada 1841 & Naturalization Act & Oath of Allegiance.
- SCAN Simco County Ancestor News* May 2008 Parish Register #3 Marriages for 1846 St John's Anglican Church- Tecumseh
- The Tracer - Oxford Branch OGS* May 2008  
 Oxford County Mail Delivery 1763-1948
- Time Lines* MB Historical Society May June 08  
 Prominent Manitobans and Higher education
- Relatively Speaking* AB GS May 2008  
 AB land patents 1885-97 <http://abgensoc.ca/patent/>.
- How to calculate birth date when death date and age are known.
- Saskatchewan Genealogical Society* June 2008  
 Passenger ship lists- pre 1865 info & seasonal lists 1865-1922. Norwegian online resources
- Toronto Tree OGS* May June 08  
 Analyzing a Genealogy Organization and developing a strategic plan. Use of the National Archives of Scotland.
- Victoria Genealogical Society B.C.* June 08  
 Ireland to Canada emigration ship conditions in 1847
- USA**
- Cousins et Cousins Cdn Gen & Heritage Soc of MN*  
 Nathan Keith - Michigan to Dayton WA  
*Branching Out Duluth MN & Superior WI* Mar 2008  
 Using city Directories
- Dakota Homestead Historical Newsletter* June 08  
 Useful computer research methods. Morton Co.  
 Naturalization records index
- NEWSLETTER Red River Valley Gen Soc* Apr 08  
 ND Rebekahs 1932 CookBook Contributors List  
 Egeland & Bethel Lutheran Cemeteries lists.
- Minnesota Genealogist* Spring 2008  
 Samuel Finical, Mrs. Harriet Bull Ramsey Finical  
 Early Dutch settlers in MN. African American Roots in MN
- New England Historical & Genealogical Register* April 08  
 Peter Hackley. William Reynolds. Lawrence Leach.  
 Thomas Hinckley. Dorcas Lippett
- New England Ancestors* Spring 08  
 Genealogy and the Salem Witch Trials
- UK**
- Aberdeen & NE Scotland FHS* May 08  
 James Knowles of Kirksville, Skene. Belhelvie Parish north of Aberdeen
- ANESFHS Membership List* May 08  
*BANYAN TREE East Yorkshire FHS* April 08  
 Hull City Archive Service. Available records from Swanland north of Hull
- Derbyshire FHS* June 08  
 List of Derbyshire publications. Explanation of DNA testing and results.
- THE DEVON FAMILY HISTORIAN* May 08  
 List of members and names they are chasing. John Helmore and Harriet Skinner Devon to Australia
- Journal of the Bristol & Avon FHS* June 08  
 Children & Poor Law emigration children from

England to Canada. Underused sources for genealogy.  
 Army name sources.  
*Cleveland FHS Journal April 08*  
 Parish register of Eston 1590 - 1812. Recommended websites. 15 pages of Tudor Darlington 1300-1600 AD  
*GLAMORGAN FHS Wales 08*  
 Membership interest list Mormon migration from Wales to Utah  
*METROPOLITAN* - London Westminster & Middlesex FHS July 2008  
 Mormon migration from England. Locating burial spots in London and surrounding areas.  
*NEWSLETTER*. Glasgow & West of Scotland FHS July 08  
 Pre 1855 Non-conformist churches of Scotland.  
 MacNicol's of Argyll Pt Two. Govan Families 1867-1903  
*Norfolk Ancestor June 2008*  
 Mulbarton 6mi s of Norwich, family histories. 8 pages of members and their interests.  
*Oxfordshire Family Historian April 2008*  
 Hudland Family in Finstock. R.C. Parish of Holy Trinity, Hethe  
*West Middlesex FHS Journal. June 2008*  
 Greenway & Rutherford & Tilbury. British children of Hoover Vacuum evacuees to US in 1940  
*Wiltshire FHS April 2008*  
 Lenards of Devezes 1759-1849 John Naish Winchester schoolmaster.  
**Magazines**  
*Genealogists Magazine June 2008*  
 17<sup>th</sup> century sources. Extensive list of library accessions by shire  
*Scottish Genealogist June 2008*  
 The first Scottish Printers 1508. Hariots of Trabroun & Hariots School. Edinburgh's Capital Collections website. Sales catalogue.  
*Family Tree Magazine June 2008*  
 Q&A on Parish Registers for England Scotland and Wales. Web sources for Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire & Isle of Wight.  
*Family Tree Magazine Summer 2008*  
 Tips on Adoption Research. Researching London ancestors before 1841. Q&A for DNA. Web sites for physically & mentally ill + poor and homeless in Eng.  
*Family Tree Magazine July 2008*  
 London ancestors pre 1841 pt2. Officers and seamen of the East India Company. Parish records for Brosley & Shropshire

## PERIODICALS

Enid Dorward

Periodicals are magazines or journals or newsletters that are published several times a year. Are you aware that you can borrow periodicals from the MGS library, just as you can borrow books? Take a look at the "periodicals" column, elsewhere in this issue, for a sampling of the kinds of articles you will find in the magazines and journals that are available from the library. Recently, two MGS members donated many genealogical magazines to the library. Several of those publications sell for as much as \$10 to \$14 each in local book stores, but members can borrow them from the MGS library, free of charge. Most of the donated periodicals have general articles about the "how-to's" of genealogy, dating old photographs, information about kinds of records to search, etc. A few of them have a specific focus, e.g. family history in Minnesota, and Germans from Russia in America. Here are the titles of the recently donated periodicals.

Practical Family History  
 Family History Monthly  
 Your Family History  
 Who Do You Think You Are?  
 Family Tree Magazine (UK)  
 Family Tree Magazine (US)  
 Family Chronicle  
 Internet Genealogy  
 Ancestors (UK)  
 Discovering Family History

Ancestry  
 History Magazine  
 Everton's Family History Magazine  
 Everton's Genealogical Helper  
 Minnesota Genealogist  
 Heritage Review (pub. by Germans from Russia  
 Heritage Society)  
 American Historical Society of Germans from Russia Newsletter

## **Doing Newspaper Research at the MGS Resource Center**

Mary Bole (#884)

*The following is a guide for volunteers and patrons using the MGS Library. It is far from complete. To find other resources search KOHA (our online card catalog) under the heading newspapers.*

Searching newspapers has always been a valuable aid to genealogists seeking reports of births, marriages and deaths. If you are doing family research and not just collecting names it is a necessity. Our library doesn't have the actual newspapers but we do have indexes of Manitoba papers which will enable you to locate the article at the Provincial Archives, the Millennium Library or the University of Manitoba Library.

### **Manitoba Newspaper Indexes**

**Winnipeg Newspaper Obituaries, Index: 1968- present.** This is on the computers in the library but not on the Internet.

**Rural Obituaries from Manitoba Newspapers, Index: 1980 – 2005.** This is not a complete index of obituaries but well worth a check. In binders above the filing cabinets.

**Obituaries From Rural Newspapers in Manitoba Appearing in "Looking Back".** This lists the name, newspaper, date, date of notice, place, spouse and notes. In a binder above filing cabinets.

**[Obituaries.** We also have a number of obituaries clipped from Manitoba papers and put on cards in small filing cabinet marked "Obituaries." On going project so keep on checking.]

**An Index of Birth, Marriage and Death Notices from Manitoba Newspapers, 1859- .** This is an ongoing project – extracting instances of bmd out of old newspapers. The years 1859 – 1887 have been published in separate volumes by MGS and are on top of the filing cabinets. (Also available for sale.) Others that have been extracted and are not yet published can be found on cards and in a filing cabinet entitled *Birth, Marriage and Death Notices in Manitoba Newspapers*.

**Others Manitoba Communities.** Various branches of MGS or volunteer members have also indexed newspapers. Look for indexes for the following communities or municipalities: Brandon, Carberry, Dauphin, Edward, Swan River, Thompson plus one miscellaneous binder called *Manitoba Personal Names*. All are above filing cabinets.

**Strays.** MGS has received names of individuals born in Manitoba but dying outside of the Province. This list is in a binder on top of the filing cabinets.

### **How do I find if a newspaper exists for my town?**

**A Historical Directory of Manitoba Newspapers, 1859-1978.** As an example there is a list of 7 newspapers which served the town of Morden: Manitoba News, Monitor, Herald, Chronicle, Empire, Times and Pembina Times and the dates they were printed. Once you know the name of the paper you can then check with the Provincial Archives to check if they have the paper. (016.071)

### **Can I research newspapers on the Internet?**

**Newspaperarchive.com.** Easily find over 2.83 billion names, over 946.08 million articles, 753 cities, 240 years,

*2,887 titles.* This is a paid site available at MGS. It is also included on Ancestry.com but I find the indexing much better on the Newspaperarchive site. Of particular interest to us is that the two places in Canada which are included are Manitoba (Winnipeg and Brandon) and Alberta (Lethbridge and Medicine Hat). It is a valuable tool for obituaries, etc. pre 1968, the beginning of our records, or perhaps an article about an athlete in the family, or even someone "pouring tea".

**Manitoba.** <http://manitobia.ca/> This is a free site on the Internet. Although not all issues of each paper are available, there is a lot of information and well indexed. Click on Browse newspapers to see what is available.

### **My research is not in Manitoba. What papers are available?**

Union list of Canadian newspapers held by Canadian libraries

Historical Directory of Saskatchewan Newspapers, 1878-1983.

Inventory of Ontario newspapers, 1793-1986.

### **Do we have any indexes outside of Manitoba?**

Births, deaths, marriages from Regina newspapers, 1883.

Births, marriages & deaths "The Globe", Toronto, Ontario.

Index of births, marriages and deaths as recorded in the Barrie newspapers from 1847-1900.

New Brunswick vital statistics from newspapers, 1784-.

Nova Scotia Vital statistics from newspapers, 1769-1828.

Renfrew county, Ontario. Index to births, marriages and deaths in the Pembroke Observer and Upper Ottawa advertiser, 1867-1898.

From Ireland to Prince Edward Island: An index of Irish immigrants based on obituaries and death notices in Prince Edward Island newspapers, 1835-1910.

Coleraince Chronicle : births, marriages and deaths, 1844-1869. (Ireland)

To check for more look on KOHA.

### **Southeast and Winnipeg Branch programs for 2008 - 2009**

One of the advantages of joining a branch of MGS is being able to attend the programs offered by the branch.

**Branch general meetings and programs** usually take place on the second Monday evening of the month from September through June at the MGS Resource Centre. A brief business meeting (7:30 - 8:00 PM) is followed by a formal presentation on a subject of interest to the membership. All presentations will be at the MGS Resource Centre, Unit E, 1045 St. James Street (the Brick Plaza) unless otherwise noted. Program details are announced through the Branch electronic newsletter, by telephone and the Calendar on the MGS Web site.

**Computer SIG meetings** will generally be on the fourth Monday of the month at 7:30 pm, at the MGS Resource Centre

**Special Interest Group (SIG)** held third Monday of the month at 7:30 pm at the MGS Resource Centre

**We are currently looking for ideas on what should be featured this year. We are also looking for someone to lead these evenings. If you can help contact Gordon McBean**

#### **Staffing the MGS Resource Center**

The Southeast & Winnipeg Branch opens and staffs the MGS Resource Centre on Wednesday evenings through the year from 7:00 - 9:00 pm. We are looking for additional volunteers. This is a terrific opportunity to learn more about the resources in the MGS Resource Centre and how to use them.

#### **Branch Membership**

Membership in the Southeast and Winnipeg Branch is open to all members of MGS requiring only payment of a small additional fee of \$10.00. Members receive the Branch electronic newsletter and may participate in Branch workshops, meetings, and field expeditions. Non-members wishing to attend a Branch function are welcome to do so on a space available basis; a nominal fee may be charged.

## BOOK REVIEWS

by Enid Dorward #4502

***Inventory of Archival Material in Western Manitoba***, edited by K.S. Coates, J.C. Everitt & W.R. Morrison. Brandon University Press, 1987-89. 3 volumes.

***Inventory of Archival Material Volume IV Eastern Manitoba***, edited by J.C. Everitt and R. Kempthorne. Brandon University Press, 1991. 178 pages.

MGS library call number: REF 011 INV. (Must be used in the library.)

These volumes are among the many hidden treasures of the MGS library! They contain a remarkable listing of archival materials that are held in all kinds of places, mostly outside of actual archives, e.g. municipal offices, churches, museums, halls, private homes, hospitals, etc. Each volume begins with a listing of the communities included within. Besides that, there are indexes of agriculture and associated organizations; archives, libraries and museums; businesses and business associations; cemeteries; churches and associated organizations; community clubs; community history books; family records and private collections; health care organizations; military organizations; municipal records; newspapers and other publications; school divisions; schools; service clubs and organizations; sport/recreation clubs; government agencies/organizations. Each entry includes the location, contact information, conditions of access, and description of the material. Given that the books were published about 20 years ago, contact information and locations may be out-dated but, armed with the knowledge of the existence of the information, you will probably be able to track it down, using the printed information as a starting point. Well worth the trouble!

**In Search of.....the Extended Family of Alfred Joseph Davies of Herefordshire England: the 1883 Family Photograph Album** by C.W. Trevor Farley. Winnipeg, 2008. Various paging, photographs. MGS library call number: FH & BIO 929.2 DAV 4. The author has taken apart an 1883 photo album, and scanned and printed all the pictures. He has analyzed clues from clothing and placement in the album, in an attempt to date the pictures and

identify the subjects. He has carefully compared pictures with one another, in hopes of identifying images of the same person at different ages. One could say the entire first half of the book is educated guesswork. It is an interesting exercise in the study of old photographs, as well as a different approach to family history. Family trees for a Davies family and a Gould family are also included, as well as a few poems.

***The Canadian Obituary Record: A Biographical Dictionary of Canadians Who Died in ....*** by Robert M. Stamp. Toronto, Dundurn Press, c1989-1993. 5 volumes.

Indexes.

A very useful collection of Canadian obituaries. Each volume contains approximately 500 obituaries of persons who died in each year, from 1988 to 1992. The obituaries are brief, usually less than half a page in length, and they provide details of the person's life: dates and places of birth and death, and names of surviving family members, as well as information about their occupations and contributions to Canadian society. Included are people from all walks of life, such as educators, clergy, politicians, writers, scientists, etc. Although the books are arranged alphabetically, each one also contains a cumulative alphabetical index of all volumes, for quick reference. As well, each book has a geographical index and an index of general categories of occupations. These indexes make it easy to locate persons by name, location, or occupation.

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## Library Lines

(Continued from Page 13)

974.8 Hea *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790 – Pennsylvania*, 1992.

### Family History and Biography

921 Blo Gardiner, M. *At the Edge of Empire: the Life of Thomas B. Glower*, 2007.

921 Rob Roblin, D. *Speaking for Myself: Politics and Other Pursuits*, 1999.

921 SheKowalchuk, M. *A Brief Analysis of Shevchenko's Nevolia and Its Effect On His Poetry*, 1998.

929.2 Col Colpitts, G. *Pioneers of New Brunswick: the John Branch of the Colpitts Family 1783-1963*, 1964.

929.2 Cow George and Hannah Cowan Family.

929.2 Dav *In Search of...The Extended Family of Alfred Joseph Davies of Herefordshire, England*.

929.2 Deb Deboeck, Guido. *Flemish DNA and Ancestry: History of Three Families Over 5 Centuries Using Conventional and Genetic Genealogy, Includes Flanders-Flemish DNA Project*, 2007.

929.2 Def Lohrenz, G. *Mia Oder Uber den Amur in die Freiheit*, 1981. DeFehr family history.

929.2 Ewa Michael Ewanchuk *Miscellaneous Articles*, 2008.

929.2 Fel Crozier, I. *Family History of Lewis and Mary Felker, 1757-1988*.

929.2 Het Hetherington, N. *Hetherington Family Tree*, 1976.

929.2 His Nuffield, E. *With the West in Her Eyes: Nellie Hislop's Story*, 1987.

929.2 Kel Keeler Family: Ralph Keeler of Norwalk, Connecticut, and Some of His Descendants, 2000.

929.2 Mac Cheyne-Macpherson, W. *Chiefs of Clan Macpherson*, 1947.

929.2 Mar Bestvater, J. *The Family of Abram P. Martens, 1875-1985*, 1985.

929.2 Mar *The Family of Abram P. Martens; Corrections and Additions and Family Directory*, 1985.

929.2 Mar *Abram P. Martens, Descendants Directory*, 2001.

929.2 Olm *Olmstead Family Journal*

### Announcing the Completion of More Census Indexes.

Over the past several years one of our loyal members, Bill MacDonald (#3864), has been busy transcribing the early censuses of Red River and Manitoba. Although several volunteers did provide some help, Bill did all the original transcriptions himself plus the entry of corrections. We can now finally announce the completion of the transcriptions of the 1827, 1831, 1834 and 1870 censuses. They are now available for searching on the computers at the MGS Library. The 1870 census is also accompanied suggested corrections for errors on the census itself as well as by pictures of the actual census pages to save going to the microfilm. Anyone with early roots in the province of Manitoba or an interest in Manitoba's history should find these invaluable.

### GENERATION GAPS

**ROBINSON** – Seeking contact with family of Wilhelmina Robinson b. Winnipeg 1883 to Wm John Robinson and Mary Armstrong. Siblings were Adeline (Mrs. John Walker) b. 1871 and Albert Edward b. 1873 in Ontario. Married Albert Franklin Downie in 1903 (d. 1905) and John Samuel Bray in 1907. Daughter Ruth Downie (Surgeoner, Gough) b. Winnipeg 1904. Contact: Sheila Woods #4629, [smwoods@mts.net](mailto:smwoods@mts.net)

Congratulations to Bill Burland (#3727) and his wife, Sheila, on the birth of a granddaughter, Erica Joanne in August. Proud parents are Shannon (Burland) & Brock Gunter-Smith.

### CAN YOU HELP MGS' LIBRARY?

Joyce Elias, MGS #1519L, Library Acquisitions  
Mingling Memories, a History of Wapella and Districts  
Golden Memories, a History of the Dand (Manitoba) Community  
Settlers, Sand and Steeple – Grande Clariere & District 1888-1988  
Reflections of Lowe Farm, 1899-1999  
Bridging the Years II, Griswold, Manitoba (MGS has Vol. I)  
Pioneers of Clear Springs 1869 (Steinbach area)  
100 Years in the Swan River Valley, 1898-1998  
The Deeper Roots of Oakville  
Please contact Mary or Joyce at MGS: 204/783-9139  
Tuesday afternoons, or [library@mbgenealogy.com](mailto:library@mbgenealogy.com)



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Click on columns, look for Genealogy In Action  
and click on recent or archived

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Name and MGS # of Associate at same address:  
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**Can You Help?**

We are a Registered Charity – Donations made to the  
Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. can be claimed as a tax  
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A donation may be specified for Memorial Fund, Library, or  
General purpose.

**Give now!!!**

**Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.**

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**PUBLICATIONS ORDER FORM**

<u>Book</u>		<u>Price</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
A1	BIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES at the HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY Archives, Vol. 1	each	\$33.00 _____
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**Please Note: Shipping & Handling for the first item \$4.50 and \$3.00 for each additional item.**

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Please check here if you would like to receive a free large pedigree chart with your order while supplies last                          \_\_\_\_\_

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*prices subject to change without notice*

**The Southeast and Winnipeg Branch  
Manitoba Genealogy Society  
Presents  
A one day seminar on British Isles Genealogy  
Saturday October 11, 2008**

Most of the records we use as genealogists are based upon British record systems and an understanding of how these records evolved is useful to all genealogists even if you are not researching in the British Isles. This seminar offers a rare opportunity to hear internationally recognized speakers in a local venue. We were fortunate to be able to arrange for British genealogist and author Colin Chapman to speak here as part of his cross Canada visit this fall. The fact that we were able to compliment his lectures with such high calibre local talent as Colin and Elizabeth Briggs provides us with a day of education to look forward to. There will be ample time for networking with fellow genealogists and I'm sure that the presenters will have the room buzzing at the breaks.

**Featured presenters**

**Colin R. Chapman**

The eminent British genealogist and author (originator of the Chapman county codes).

He will speak on:

- Tracing Your British Ancestors - English, Welsh, Scottish, Irish, Manx, Channel Islanders
- Marriage Laws, Records and Customs - Was Your Ancestor Really Married?
- Migration: Internal, Immigration and Emigration - Tracking That Elusive Ancestor

**Elizabeth and Colin Briggs**

Two of Manitoba's leading genealogy educators and authors will present on:

- *Scottish Genealogy*
- *Irish Genealogy*

**Location**

St. Basil's Ukrainian Catholic Church

202 Harcourt St., St. James

(1 block east of the Courts of St. James, north of Portage Avenue)

**Registration**

The cost is \$35.00 and includes a lunch and coffee breaks.

Make cheques payable to: Southeast & Winnipeg Branch, MGS

*The deadline for registration is October 1st, 2008.*

Be sure to include your name, address, and telephone number, along with your email address with your registration.

Your Registration and cheque can be dropped off at the MGS Resource Centre or mailed to:

Virginia Braid, SE & Winnipeg Branch  
c/o MGS Resource Centre,  
Unit E, 1045 St. James Street  
Winnipeg Manitoba  
R3H 1B1

*The deadline for registration is October 1st, 2008.*

The program runs from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm with doors open at 8:30 am.

**Manitoba Genealogical Society's Annual Meeting**

The MGS Annual General Meeting will take place from 4:00 to 5:00 pm at the conclusion of the seminar.

**LIBRARY & RESOURCE CENTRE**  
Open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 10:30 to 3:30

**Is the EXPIRY DATE on your address label one of the following dates?**

**2008/06/30, 2008/07/31, or 2008/08/31**

**If so, your membership is expiring with this issue.**

**PLEASE RENEW SOON. Registration form is on page 27.**

**PUBLICATIONS MAIL AGREEMENT #40050442**  
Return Undeliverable Canadian Addresses to

**MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.**  
E - 1045 St. James Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3H 1B1 CANADA

David Jenkins  
952 Beach Ave  
Winnipeg MB R2L 1E2

**EXPIRY 1/31/2009**