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GENERATIONS

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society

VOLUME 10, NO. 4 WINTER, 1985





Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Post Office Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 3R4

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

Membership fees for 1985 are \$15.00 for Individuals, \$5.00 for Associates at the same address, \$15.00 for Institutions and \$200.00 for Life. Full members receive 4 issues of Generations, newsletters and general mailings and are entitled to 2 free Queries per year.

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GENERATIONS is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society, Box 2066, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 3R4. Back issues are available at \$3.00 for members, \$4.00 for non-members.

The Chairman of Publications invites articles and news items from all members of the Society and from anyone else having an interest in genealogy. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double-spaced, with adequate margins. Correspondents please enclose a stamped return envelope if a reply is expected.

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Manitoba

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

ELIZABETH BRIGGS

As 1985 draws to a close and 1986 begins, I should like to wish you all a Happy New Year and continued success with your family history or genealogy.

The last quarter of 1985 proved to be very active for the Manitoba Genealogical Society. Elizabeth Hancocks was the keynote speaker at our October seminar held at Gordon Bell High School in Winnipeg. The wealth of information and detailed advice was appreciated by delegates with connections in Ontario or with ancestors who were United Empire Loyalists. The seminar was well organized by co-chairpersons Candy Kelner and Jim Beyette. I continue to hear many well deserved accolades these two members earned for producing an excellent conference.

Ruth Breckman and Gerald Brown are enthusiastic about the Tenth Anniversary Seminar in Brandon on August 15-17, 1986. They have special activities planned for this occasion. Ruth has received positive responses from many genealogical societies throughout Canada who are planning to take an active part in the Seminar.

Looking further ahead, we have a Keynote Speaker for Seminar '87. He is Don Steel, the BBC Education Officer for South West England. He has written numerous books, including introductory volumes to the "National Index of Parish Registers" series and "Discovering Your Family History". The latter book is associated with the British T.V. series which catalysed interest in family history a few years ago. Don Steel will talk on British and Scottish Family History. The tentative date for Seminar '87 is September 18-20, 1987 in Winnipeg.

The Tenth Anniversary year begins with the publication of the Special Projects Committee. Kathy Stokes as chairperson of the committee has edited "An Index of Marriage and Death Notices from Manitoba Newspapers 1859-1881". This book is available from MGS at a cost of \$20.00 with an additional charge for postage and handling. The first edition is limited to three hundred copies and many orders have been received.

As the new Council prepares to offer direction to the Society, I should like to thank the people who have worked diligently this year. To Mavis Menzies, the MGS Secretary, I should like to offer my appreciation for her advice, assistance and dedication. To all MGS volunteers, I should like to express my personal gratitude for many hours of cheerful dedicated service. To members at large I wish you health and happiness in 1986.

BOOK REVIEW

BY CAROLYN LUMSDEN



COMPUTERS FOR FAMILY HISTORY: AN INTRODUCTION, by David Hawgood. 1985, Hawgood Computing Ltd., 26 Cloister Road, London, England W3 0DE (£2.00 plus postage). Available in MGS Library, catalogue #001.64H.

This small (72 page) book is chock full of useful and very readable information. Mr. Hawgood works with computers and his hobby is genealogy. His book is directed to all genealogists who would like to use a computer to help them with their genealogy, but are unsure of what to do.

A prior knowledge of computers is not necessary. The first chapter deals with the basics to understanding computers, while the second chapter goes into ways of storing information.

There are five examples of using a database which Hawgood and friends are using. He describes "linking" techniques which are used to compile information from a variety of sources, and easily connect individuals or families.

He describes using word processing to store information and produce family charts, along with suggestions for printing the family charts.

As there are very few genealogy programs in Britain, he lists those from U.S.A. as well. There are references, reading lists, clubs and addresses included, as well as a glossary for computer related words.

I found this book very valuable. Besides the practical uses there is a lot of information about English records. Because the British tend to have less memory in their computers, they have really learned to "keep it simple".

I found the book to be excellent, the best I have ever read on the subject.

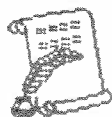
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MGS LIBRARY NOTES

BY LOUISA SHERMERHORN

NOTES ON PERIODICALS

Alberta FHS Quarterly V. 6 #1 Fall/85: maternal line pedigree of Grace Kathleen Paradis, whose ancestors lived in Woodlands, St. Eustache, Ste. Rose du Lac, Walpoy, Portage la Prairie, Neepawa. Surnames included: LeClare, Buckley, Paradis, Burtonshaw.

Alberta GS Relatively Speaking V. 13 #3 Autumn/85: there is a French Canadian society in Alberta - Societe Historique et Genealogique de Smoky River, P.O. Box 224, Donnelly, Alberta T0G 1G0. Annual membership \$5.00.

The Archivist, PAC v. 12 #5 Sept/Oct/85: an article on a new source for the history of New France. Records are in France.

Bristol & Avon FHS Journal #4 Summer/85: Anglican and Roman Catholic parishes often have the same names in the same city. Those ancestors you thought were Anglican may have been Catholics and vice versa, or you may be searching the wrong church records. No wonder you can't find that ancestor!

Bruce & Grey Branch OGS v. 15 #4 Sept/85: Info needed for two history books in preparation: Eastnor/Lion's Head history - Elaine Hunter, R.R. #1, Lion's Head, Ontario N0H 1W0; Keppel Twp. History - Betty Siegrist, R.R. #2, Wiarton, Ontario N0G 2T0.

OGS Families v. 24 #3 Aug/85: has an article on Medical genealogy.

Genealogical Helper Sept/Oct/85: has a 'Directory of Professional Genealogical researchers'.

Oregon GS Quarterly v. 24 #1 Fall/85: has a section of book reviews on New England books.

Prince George FHS Tree Tracer, Oct/85: a member has some unwanted birth certificates, 1) Hannah Elizabeth Carpenter, b. 1 Nov 1848 in Castle Church, Stafford; 2) John Walter Clarke, b. 18 June 1845 in Rochdale, Lancaster. Contact Karen Simmons, 2880 Wildwood Cres., Prince George, B.C. V2K 3J3.

Quinte Branch OGS Searchlight v. 5 #3 Fall/85: has an article on an in-depth study of veterans of Haldimand Twp. which is being set up.

Saskatchewan GS Bulletin v. 16 #3 Sept/85: has an interesting account of 18th century rural life in the shire of Aberdeen, Scotland, by Robert L. Pettendrigh.

Seattle GS Bulletin v. 34 #4 Summer/85: has an article on the published Archives of Pennsylvania.

Scottish GS v. XXXII #2 Jun/85: discusses the emigration from N.E. Scotland from 1830 to 1900.

Somerset & Dorset FHS, The Greenwood Tree: we have received most of the copies for 1978-84. This journal contains numerous small 'tid-bits' plus longer lists, and a Parish Spotlight each issue, summer/85 being Burton Brudstock Parish. Some of the lists are excellent, e.g. a list of staff and employees of Weymouth Brewery for 1900. One misc. item I enjoyed: "Married at Stoke Abbot, Dorset, 9th May 1568, Ralfe Collinges and his wife".

Twin Ports GS Branching Out v. 5 #1 Sept/85: some Norwegian sentences to help in your correspondence to Norway.

PERIODICALS DONATED RECENTLY

- California GS Newsletter Aug/84. Donor, Beryl Robbins.
- La Societe Historique de Saint-Boniface Bulletin. Donor, Florence Cox.
- Family Tree Magazine v. 1 #5. Complimentary. A new British magazine with numerous short articles, letters to the editor, queries, advertising, researchers, etc. \$19.00 annually (6 issues).
- Irish Ancestor, 1984 #1, 1985 #1, 2. Donor, Hazel Runchey.
- New Brunswick King's County H&AS Newsletter, Oct/85. Donor, Helene De Wit.
- Kelowna & District GS Okanagan Researcher, v. 1 #3. Complimentary.
- People Finders, Sept & Nov/85. Donor, Lori Frank. This magazine has a genealogical section, but has more pictures, etc. of missing persons and adoptions.
- Saskatchewan History, Spring/85. Donor, Thelma Findlay.
- Western People, supplement to the Western Producer, April to Aug./85. Donor, Thelma Findlay.

NOTES TO MEMBERS

OUR PRESIDENT HAS BROUGHT BACK many brochures and booklets outlining the kinds of materials that are available in the Public Archives of Canada. The General Guide Series will be catalogued but the smaller brochures are in the Vertical File under ARCHIVES - CANADA and NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA. If you are planning a trip to Ottawa, or just want to familiarize yourself with the materials available at PAC, you should read these publications. The General Guide series includes: Machine Readable Archives Division, Manuscript Division, National Photograph Collection, Public Archives Library, Picture Division, and National Film TV and Sound Archives.

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS have been taken from the library without being signed out. Please return them so that other members may use them. Thank you.

How to Search a cemetery, 929H

Polish family research, by Konrad, 929K

Emphasizing the British connection, MGS, 929M

Directory of family history project coordinators, Saul, 929S

Also still missing from 1984: Identifying people in the past
Proudly we speak

WE HAVE RECENTLY ADDED Somerset & Dorset FHS journal to our exchange list.

MEMBERS ARE RESPECTFULLY ASKED to use pencils when they are copying notes from books and periodicals in the library. A pencil mark is erasable if a book becomes accidentally marked - a pen mark ruins the print.

PERIODICAL HOLDINGS - SEPTEMBER 1985

Alberta Family Histories Society QUARTERLY. 1980-
 Alberta Genealogical Society RELATIVELY SPEAKING. 1977-
 Association of Manitoba Archivists NEWSLETTER. Scattered holdings, 1983-
 American-Canadian Genealogical Society GENEALOGIST. Scattered holdings, 1978-
 Public Archives of Canada ARCHIVIST. Scattered, 1983-
 The Augustan Society. A few scattered holdings, 1974-76
 Berkshire FHS, v. 9 pt. 1. Members' Interest Books, Spring 1982, Spring 1983.
 Birmingham & Midland SGH MIDLAND ANCESTOR. Scattered, Anniv. book 1963-84,
 Members' Interests 1982-84.
 Bismarck-Mandan H&GS QUARTERLY. 1978- Missing: v. 7 #1, V. 10 #2.
 Brant County Branch OGS. 1985-
 Bristol & Avon FHS JOURNAL. 1981-
 British Columbia GS B.C. GENEALOGIST. 1977- (missing, 1978 V. 7 #1, 4)
 Bruce & Grey Branch OGS QUARTERLY. 1976 V. 6 #5; 1977-79; 1982-
 Buckinghamshire FHS ORIGINS. 1980, V. 4#4; 1981, V. 5 #1,2,3,4.
 California GS NEWSLETTER. 1984, V. XV #6; 1985, V. XVI #2, 3.
 CANADIAN GENEALOGIST, 1979-81
 CANADIAN HERITAGE. 1975- Incomplete holdings.
 CAR-DEL SCRIBE. V. 7 #4 (1970)
 COLONIAL GENEALOGIST. 1975-76. Missing, V. VII #1, 3; V. VIII #4.
 Cornwall FHS JOURNAL. 1981, plus Index to 11-18. Directory of Names May 1984.
 THE DALESMAN, 1969-78
 EARLY CANADIAN LIFE, 1976-80. Incomplete
 East Surrey FHS JOURNAL. 1978, #3; 1979-1984
 THE ENGLISH GENEALOGIST, 1975-83
 Essex County Branch OGS, TRAILS. 1982-
 ESSEX FAMILY HISTORIAN (England) 1974-82 (#7 & 8 missing)
 FAMILY HISTORY NEWS AND DIGEST, Federation of Family History Societies (Eng.) 1977-
 Federation of Genealogical Societies (US) NEWSLETTER. 1985-
 THE GENEALOGICAL HELPER. 1976- (Missing: v. 30 #1-3, V. 32 #4)
 GENEALOGY DIGEST. A few scattered copies.
 GLAMORGAN FHS JOURNAL. 1983-
 Halton & Peel Branch OGS NEWSLETTER. 1976-1985. Scattered holdings.
 Hamilton Branch OGS BULLETIN. 1974- (Incomplete holdings)
 HERALDRY IN CANADA. 1976-79
 HERITAGE (ALBERTA). 1977-79 (incomplete holdings)
 HERITAGE CANADA. 1978
 Huron County Branch OGS ROOTING AROUND HURON. 1981-
 International Soc. for British G&FH NEWSLETTER. 1981- (incomplete holdings)
 IRISH-AMERICAN GENEALOGIST. 1982-83.
 THE IRISH ANCESTOR. 1971-83 (#2, 1980 missing)
 Kawartha Branch OGS BULLETIN. 1976-79
 Kingston Branch OGS NEWSLETTER. 1977-
 LEGION MAGAZINE. May 1979 - August 1984
 London Branch OGS LONDON LEAF. Scattered holdings 1978-
 LOST IN CANADA. 1979-
 Manchester & Lancashire FHS MANCHESTER GENEALOGIST. 1978-82 (missing: 1978 #1,2; 1979 #1,2)
 MANITOBA CULTURE & HERITAGE. 1983-
 MANITOBA GAZETTE. 1979-84. Some issues missing
 Manitoba Genealogical Society, GENERATIONS. 1976-
 Manitoba Genealogical Society, MGS NEWS. 1976-
 Manitoba Historical Society, NEWSLETTER. 1968-
 MANITOBA HISTORY. 1980-
 MANITOBA PAGEANT. 1956-79
 MENNONITE HISTORIAN. 1977-84. Incomplete
 Minnesota Genealogical Society, NEWSLETTER. 1977-
 MINNESOTA GENEALOGIST. 1977-
 New Brunswick Genealogical Society, GENERATIONS (was NEWSLETTER). 1981-
 New England Historical & Genealogical REGISTER. Oct. 1983-
 Niagara Peninsula Branch OGS, NOTES FROM NIAGARA. 1980- (some missing)
 Norfolk & Norwich GS, NORFOLK ANCESTOR. Scattered 1981-83
 NORTH DAKOTA HISTORY. 1981-83
 North Dakota PLAINS TALK NEWSLETTER. Scattered 1982-84
 NOVA SCOTIA GENEALOGIST (formerly Royal N.S. HS Genealogical Newsletter). 1983-
 Ontario Genealogical Society, FAMILIES. 1975-
 Ontario Genealogical Society, NEWSLEAF. 1976-
 ONTARIO REGISTER. 1968-1984. Irregular publication
 Oregon Genealogical Society, BULLETIN. 1976-
 Ottawa Branch OGS, NEWS. 1972-1984. 1981, 1982 missing.
 Oxford County Branch OGS, OXFORD TRACER. Scattered 1983-
 PEMMICAN JOURNAL. Spring 1982
 Prince Edward Island GS, NEWSLETTER. 1980-
 Prince George Branch BCGS, TREE TRACER. (was NEWSLETTER) 1980-
 Quebec Family History Society, CONNECTIONS. 1978-
 Quinte Branch OGS, SEARCHLIGHT. 1981-
 Red River Valley GS, NEWSLETTER. 1983-
 RED RIVER VALLEY HISTORIAN. Autumn 1968, Winter 1977-8, Fall 1980
 Royal Nova Scotia HS, GENEALOGICAL NEWSLETTER. 1972, 1976-82
 Saskatchewan GS, BULLETIN. 1972 #1, 2; 1974-
 Saskatchewan GS, Prince Albert Branch, HEIR LINES. 1983 #1; 1985 #1
 SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY. 1983 #2, 3; 1984 #1, 2, 3; 1985 #1.
 Saskatchewan History & Folklore Soc., FOLKLORE. 1981-84
 SCOTTISH GENEALOGIST. 1979 #4; 1980-
 Seattle Genealogical Soc., BULLETIN. 1982-
 Societe Genealogique Canadienne Francaise MEMOIRS. Scattered, 1973-1980
 Society of Genealogists. GENEALOGISTS' MAGAZINE. 1978-
 South Wales FHS, JOURNAL. (Since 1983 GLAMORGAN FHS JOURNAL). 1981-82
 Toronto Branch OGS, TORONTO TREE. 1975-
 Twin Ports GS, BRANCHING OUT. 1981- (irregular)
 Vermont GS, BRANCHES AND TWIGS. 1975 #4 - 1979
 Waterloo-Wellington Branch OGS, BRANCH NOTES. 1977-
 Whutcom (Washington State) GS, BULLETIN. 1981-
 Wiltshire FHS, JOURNAL. 1981-
 Wisconsin State GS, NEWSLETTER. 1979

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

PART II: RESOURCES
BY ANITA CODERRE
KEYNOTE SPEAKER, SEMINAR '83

Anita Coderre has been certified by the Public Archives of Canada as a researcher for the past 21 years and a Certified Genealogical Record Searcher (Board of Certification of Genealogists, Washington, DC) for 12 years. She is the author of "Searching in French Canadian Records" and co-compiler of "Parish Records held at the Public Archives of Canada and in the National Library", which is updated on a yearly basis.

The Manuscripts Division of the Public Archives of Canada is on the third floor of the building. It is in this section that one finds the most genealogical materials. For convenience there are portions of the Records Division that are of most interest to genealogists located on this third floor also. Prominently displayed in this area is the general index and the second index of manuscripts held at the Public Archives. A researcher would be well advised to consult these indices first before proceeding to other specific indices. For example, if a genealogy or family history has been already published, these indices direct you to the proper inventory in the manuscript group. There are approximately 40 inventories to records held in the manuscript division to date, and another 120 sub inventories, which to a certain extent are divided into pre-confederation and post-confederation holdings. The pre-confederation ones are usually the most important to genealogists.

In addition, there are finding aids for the many groups of documents to assist you in making the proper use of these inventories. There are over a thousand of these finding aids and they are quite precise, giving page and file number.

If you're finding this a little confusing, don't worry. On the third floor of the archives building, remember, there is a genealogy desk with a genealogist on duty at all times to assist you. They consider that genealogy is so important to Canada that they have enlarged their staff from one to four in the last two years. If you are a real novice, there are even people who will show you how to mount the microfilm, which is all stored on this floor, and which is on open shelves so that you have access to it at any time of the day and night. Even the directories or indices from the hundreds of microfilm records are available at all times.

The microfilm records include hundreds of reels of census records for all of Canada. They vary in scope from province to province.

In the Maritimes there are some very early records dating from 1666. They cover Prince Edward Island, then known as Isle St. John; Cape Breton, called Isle Royale, and Nova Scotia, known then as Acadia. These were thriving colonies which were badly disrupted in 1755 when the British expelled the Acadians. A genealogist named Bona Arsenault, using these censuses, early church records and other source material, has compiled and published six volumes entitled "The History and Genealogy of the Acadians". Later censuses of the Maritimes are not as comprehensive as those for Ontario and Quebec.

There are few census for 1851 and those for 1861 for the most part list by name the head of the household only. The censuses for the Maritimes for the years 1871 and 1881 are complete for the whole of the region except that none exists for Newfoundland for those years. I hope that everyone will remember that in the early history of the Maritimes, the designation "Nova Scotia" included both the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as we know them today. It was only in 1784 that they became two separate provinces and it was only in 1841 that the borderline between New Brunswick and the state of Maine was finally established.

In the Province of Quebec (Canada East, Lower Canada) there are also some very early records for the years 1666, 67 and 81. These are nominal censuses, giving the names and ages of all the members of each household. Heads of family censuses are held for most of Quebec, covering the years 1825, 1831 and 1842. Nominal censuses are available for the years 1851 through 61, 71 and 81. The Quebec census records normally show the wife under her maiden name. This practice continues even when she's widowed, so one must be very careful. It's not unusual to see a widow listed as single under her maiden name heading a household of children who bear the surname of her husband. A problem one encounters when reading Quebec censuses is the garbling of English names when a French enumerator did the census and a similar problem occurs when an English enumerator recorded the unfamiliar French names.

For Manitoba, the early census records that are held at the Public Archives are of course for the area around Winnipeg, then known as the Red River District. The earliest of these censuses are from 1831 to 1849. I'm sure that all of you are familiar with them. There is a gap in the Manitoba holdings of census records until 1870, and the first complete census is that of 1881.

The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta are grouped under the name "The Territories" and only the census of 1881 is held, perhaps because that's the first one taken in this area, and the same holds true of British Columbia.

There are, along with a variety of public papers, many collections of private papers held at the Public Archives of Canada. These private collections contain literally thousands of names, as frequently these men and their relations were persons in public life. It takes time to delve into these but it's like panning for gold - you never know when you're going to strike it rich. And even if you don't find what you are looking for, you are often far the richer for the experiences.

Another group of records that were transferred to Canada from England are the records of the Hudson's Bay Company. Actually, the original microfilm is held here in Winnipeg, and the Public Archives of Canada only have copies. We must obtain permission from the archivist of the Hudson's Bay Company before we even have access to them in Ottawa. I've had that permission, as one of my ancestors was a member of this company. Jacob Corrigan came as a young man in 1795 and worked his way up to become a trader and finally retired after 50 years with the Hudson Bay in 1840 in the town of Cobourg.

PARISH RECORDS

Let me deal first with the French settlers. The Hebert Monument in upper town Quebec City contains the names of 48 pioneer men and their wives who settled in Canada between the years 1617 and 1636. There are very few French Canadians alive today who cannot list at least one of these hardy pioneers among their ancestors. One of the names on this list is that of Abraham Martin dit L'Ecosse. It was on his farm that the battle of the Plains of Abraham was fought. For those of you who are not familiar with the expression "dit", it's the French word for "said", but in this case it can be translated as "named", "alias" or "known as". The use of the "dit" nickname was very common among the early French settlers. A researcher into French backgrounds must always keep these dit names in mind and remember that surnames could change as often as once or twice in just one generation.

If all this sounds complicated, do not despair. Many years ago a priest named Monsignor Tanguay became interested in the original French settlers and their descendants in New France and he spent forty years compiling and publishing seven volumes called "The Genealogical Dictionary of Canadian Families". He began with the original settlers, recorded their marriages and the births of their children, and finally carried this work forward to approximately the year 1780. In his 7th volume he included a comprehensive list of "dit" names to that date. Needless to say, his work has spared researchers into French background a monumental task. Tanguay, like all of us, did make mistakes. He would not have been human if he had not, but in the time since his work was concluded other researchers have published several volumes called "Corrections to Tanguay" and the Drouin Institute in Quebec have added several more generations to this work. You can usually find the Drouin work in your library.

Although early pastors carefully recorded baptisms, marriages and burials, some of the records of Quebec have been lost through the years to fires, floods and other disasters. To protect against such losses it became mandatory in Quebec for pastors to send a duplicate copy of their registrations to the local protonotary office in the superior court house of the judicial district serving the county. These records correspond to those found in the Registrar General's office of other provinces. In the case of Quebec, though, there are 34 of these repositories. Some of these records have been lost despite all these precautions but for the most part they are intact, and in the past decade or two dedicated genealogists have been extracting the marriages and publishing them in some form or another. The Public Archives of Canada hold an alphabetical index arranged by parish and by county showing all those that are held in book and manuscript form in both the archives and the National Library.

In cases where the religious record has been destroyed, all is not lost. In early days, a week or two before the marriage took place in Quebec, it was the custom for the young couple planning to be wed to present themselves before a public notary. There they signed a marriage contract stipulating the disposal of the property of the couple should the marriage be terminated. The signing of a marriage contract was usually a very festive occasion and the document not only shows the names of the bride and groom but often included the names of the parents and all the others that were present at that time. These contracts are found in the files of the various public notaries and it was the law in Quebec to eventually have to place these files into public custody. However, if there was a direct succession from father to son, this law was not complied with, so there are a lot of omissions to this rule. Also, it must be noted that just because a marriage contract was signed, this did not necessarily mean that the marriage itself took place.

There are also, in Ontario and in Quebec, indexed Marriage Bonds which cover the years 1803 to 1845 for Upper Canada, and 1818 to 1867 for Lower Canada. These bonds are legal guarantees made by friends or neighbours promising to forfeit a certain amount of money if either the bride or groom reneged on their promise to marry. They supply very little information except the place of residence of the couple to be wed, the names of the guarantors and their occupation and place of residence. They can be useful in a limited way, especially if one goes to the trouble of searching out all bonds for the same area and the same surname. They are indexed by both the name of the prospective groom and the bride to be, but it should be noted that not all persons posted bonds and that only a very few have found their way into the archives. The fact that these bonds had to be posted in a public place such as the market square probably has much to do with the fact that most of them are no longer in existence.

Unlike Quebec, where the priest stayed more or less in the same place until he died, in Ontario the preachers were usually itinerants. They travelled hundreds of miles administering to their scattered flocks and for a long time they were not obliged to file their records at all. Their records belonged to them and to the superiors of their church and they often took them with them if they changed areas. So if a minister married a couple in, say, Fredericksburg, and then was transferred across the province, his records of marriage might show up in his new place of ministering. Sometimes, due to the difficulty of terrain or travel, they either kept no records or they lost them enroute to their next stopping place. Remember, it was the lucky minister who owned a horse; most travelled on foot.

Another problem rose due to the fact that for many years only ministers of the Anglican and Catholic faiths were recognized by the government as being authorized to perform marriages. Therefore, couples of the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran and other religions were obliged to have their marriages validated by a Justice of the Peace. These Justices of the Peace were farmers, retired army officials and prominent men who were appointed for a term of office and their records have very rarely survived the ravages of time.

The most useful source of information for both Upper and Lower Canada are the Land Petitions which have been indexed by the name of the individual petitioning for land and also by township. Neither index is complete but they do complement each other. These indices are particularly useful to persons searching for United Empire Loyalists and for their children. Thanks to a governmental policy providing grants of land to loyalists and to their sons and daughters, these records can be used to establish if your ancestor was a loyalist, where he received his land, and in the case of children their relationship to the loyalist. Unfortunately, there are only approximately 4,000 of these petitions which have been preserved, whereas we know that the loyalists who came into Canada numbered in the tens of thousands. These land petitions cover other applicants as well, such as persons who served in military forces, both regular and militia. They were entitled to grants of land by virtue of their military service.

There are also land petitions submitted by immigrant settlers. Everyone with ancestors who came to Canada in the last half of the 18th and the first half of the 19th century should check these indices whether they feel their ancestors were entitled to free grants of land or not. Many applied and failed but they are nevertheless recorded, and there were many disputes between persons who were on the land and others who felt they had a right to

the same property. The petitions are held at the Public Archives of Canada, but the actual Order-in-Councils granting the lands are held in the Public Archives of Canada of the province concerned. The Public Archives of Canada do hold indices for some of these grants. For Lower Canada, this is in the form of a publication called "Lands Granted by the Crown in the Province of Quebec, 1765 to 1890". For the province of Ontario, the indices are held on microfiche MG9D4 and they cover the period 1780 to 1905.

Another source of great interest to genealogists is called the Military "C" Series. These are records of the British military forces in North America and are reasonably well indexed. This series includes muster rolls and paylists of the loyalist regiments covering the years 1776 to 1783. Other volumes contain records relating to disbanded soldiers, pensioners and military settlers. Each volume has a nominal index.

In addition to the above military records, there are War Office records, Admiralty records, and records of the Department of Militia and Defence. There are township and county military records for the war of 1812-1814, the rebellions of 1837-38 and medal registers for services during the Fenian raids and the Northwest Rebellion and the Boer War. Personal files for Canadian Armed forces serving in World War I and World War II and the Korean war are NOT available for consultation.

The Public Archives of Canada also holds the Haldimand papers, which are records of General Haldimand who was commander in chief of the British forces in North America toward the end of the American revolution and Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada with the responsibility for the settlement of the loyalists at the end of the conflict.

There are also British Audit Office records, Series 12 and 13. These contain claims for losses suffered by loyalists during the revolution. In order to receive compensation for such losses, the claimants had to prove, supported by witnesses, how much property they had lost, where it was located, and the total value of their loss. Some of these claimants even travelled to Great Britain in order to present their claims in the best possible manner. These papers are very loosely indexed and therefore they can be very frustrating. However, if your ancestor filed such a claim, they may prove to be a goldmine of information.

Some of the claims in these papers may be found in published forms in the Report of the Ontario Bureau Archives for the year 1904, and most large libraries hold copies of this publication.

The Archives Library is on the second floor of the building, on the same floor as the National Library complex, and it's very difficult to find, so if you want to go there you must specify that it is the ARCHIVES library that you want. You would think that this library was designed with genealogists in mind, as it is a specially beneficial place of research for genealogists. Here one finds out-of-print histories and directories of cities, townships and counties as well as the current ones that are still being published (very much like your Henderson Directories that you have here for Manitoba). You will find biographies, published genealogies, family bibles, old scrapbooks, and literally hundreds of published parish registers, particularly for the province of Quebec. I mentioned previously the Public Archives of Canada publication "Parish Registers Held by the Manuscript Division". This publication does not list one-tenth of the parish registers that are held in the complex of the Public Archives of Canada and the National Library. It

lists only those that are microfilm copies or transcripts of original registers. It does not list the ones that have been copied or published in book form.

Most of the records of the Public Records Division of the Public Archives of Canada are held on the 7th floor. There's a wide variety of records held here, everything from parliamentary decisions to reports of shipwrecks.

Indian Affairs records, dating from 1677, cover records from the old British Indian Department through colonial administration to the branches that eventually became responsible for Indian Affairs after confederation. In their case I am thoroughly in favour of a policy which will see their records computerized, as there are hundreds of pages of records, almost all of which are in a rapidly deteriorating condition. This computer listing will take two forms: a listing of holdings and a key word listing by subject. All of this means, if anyone here is searching for an Indian genealogy, in a few years you may be able to find the scattered Indian census records with a minimum of effort.

Another department on the 7th floor is called the Ethnic Archives. This division collects material of national significance about various ethnic groups, thereby hoping to preserve the heritage of every cultural element in the mosaic of Canadian history. I have used the facilities in this collection in tracing a Doukhobor family. I found their records to be fairly well indexed, although I kept running into a language problem, as some of the records are published in the language of the immigrant.

Papers which are held on this floor are sometimes divided as to occupation. For example, they hold the records of two of the Engineering Societies of Canada. These reports begin very late in our history, about 1870, but they often contain information from an earlier time. For my own personal genealogy, I found an application for membership made by one of my family and in this application he gave details of his education, where he had received it and when, and also his work experience to date. As he applied for this membership in 1872, I have records that date back to 1842 and cover thirty years of his life. A friend, using similar facilities, traced a medical ancestor by finding his licence to practice medicine in Ontario. His application, although not so detailed, did make reference to early education and life. These medical records cover an earlier time frame than those of the engineering societies.

The Map Division of the Public Archives of Canada is located on the fourth floor, and you need a map to find the place, as it's in the out of the way corner of the building. They hold, as one would expect, maps of Canada as a whole, of the provinces, of the counties, of the townships, of the cities, and even architects' drawings of the more notable buildings in the cities.

They also hold many atlases that are of great benefit to genealogists. These atlases contain maps of the townships with, quite frequently, the names of the owners of the lots shown on them. These atlases often have biographical sketches of the famous and infamous people in the county. However, I must emphasize that these names and biographies are not complete. If you were not interested or if you did not have the money, then you were not included by the firms who published these books, because they sold space in order to subsidize the publication. The amount of money that you paid determined the amount of space that you were allowed. \$10 paid for approximately two lines in the Patrons' Directory in the back of the book. These lines stated your place of birth, the time you entered into the county, (not country), then the

concession and lot number of your property and your nearest post office. If you paid more, then you were entitled to a biographical sketch in the front of the book which frequently you were allowed to write yourself, full of the flowery phrases of the time. Frequently these sketches traced an ancestor back to a United Empire Loyalist, as the descendants of the UELs were justifiably proud of their ancestors and were particularly prone to advertise the fact in this manner.

Situated again on the 3rd floor of the Public Archives of Canada and near the Manuscript Division is the Photo division. They have garnered in thousands of photographs and collections of photographers since the beginning of photography in Canada. This collection is filed under the names of the personages whenever possible. However, the operative words are "whenever possible". Photographs are only loosely indexed and it could be possible to have to wade through ten thousand photos just to find one that could be contained in the group.

The last section which I shall mention is the Newspaper Division, which is actually not a part of the Public Archives of Canada, but is under the jurisdiction of the Library. What can one say about a Newspaper Division except that it holds thousands of newspapers, both in the original form and on microfilm. I personally prefer not to have to search in this section of the building because I find that I am constantly being distracted. Instead of looking for the birth, marriage or death announcement that I'm hoping to discover, I'm reading the ads for Lydia Pinkman and the marvellous cures that were credited to her elixir. Did you know that it cured everything from baldness to athlete's foot? Then suddenly I find that I am immersed in the serialized novel that's so common to the papers of those earliest times. I've been cured of that habit because the last time I became so engrossed as to want to finish the story, I found that the paper that contained the last chapter was missing.

I am constantly being amazed at how little the world changes. I read of an accident that took a life when someone was run down by a horse and buggy instead of a car. I read the letters, both pro and con, about the newest wave of immigrants, the French protesting about the British conquerors, the Scottish settlers complaining about those horrible Irish squatters, and later still, after the influx of the Polish immigrants, the complaints that were leveled because "They were given their land!" And not long ago did not all our papers carry the protests about Canada taking in the Boat People? Then, full cycle, are not the Indians protesting the taking of their land by all of us? These newspapers, both old and new, prove conclusively what we genealogists all know - the world turns but it remains the same and in truth, history always repeats itself.

Consider the hard lot of our pioneer ancestors.
Day after day they plodded their way westward
toward the setting sun. Without sunglasses.

* BITS & PIECES *

EDITED BY TOM STACEY

People Places and Events

More Early Manitobans

Atkinson Elizabeth Ann b)9July1848 d)15Aug1919
Atkinson Helen nee Neilson b)20Mar1820 d)29Apr1888
Atkinson John Furniss b)?Feb1850 d)10Oct1922
Atkinson Robert F. b)28Oct1818 d)14Oct1886
Atkinson Winona Elizabeth b)?Jan1873 d)19Nov1942
Bennett William A. 1892-1970/Bennett Violet 1886-1979
Clubb Annie 1892-1977/Clubb James W. 1882-1971
Collard Joseph N. b)?June1854 d)4Aug1914
Coulter Christina 1882-1956/Coulter Francis G 1844-1929/
Coulter Mary T. 1858-1941/Coulter William F. 1874-1912
Downey Henry 1880-1956/Downey Mabel 1883-1959
Elliott J.B. 1857-1944
Elliot Walter Scott b)1816 d)Innerkip, Ont 1880 his wife
Ann Cowling b)1822 d)Coulter, 1898
Fletcher see Hunt/Fletcher Ada Victoria b)11Feb1906 d)1Mar1919
Fletcher Ada 1889-1983/Fletcher Andrew D. 1873-1931
Fletcher Euphemia 1875-1965
Fletcher Florence J. 1869-1941
Fletcher George b)1837 d)11Jan1894
Fletcher George 1863-1937
Fletcher George W. b)?Mar1885 d)27May1892
Fletcher Gertrude 1888-1964
Fletcher Irene b)29Jan1904 d)15Oct1923
Fletcher Isabella 1836-1909
Fletcher Jane Ann nee Tate b)1858 d)18July1906
Fletcher Mary Matilda 1877-1955
Fletcher Mathew Earle b)21Jan1916 d)28Apr1924
Fletcher Mathew Dohton 1872-1943
Fletcher Nellie 1870-1930/Fletcher Richard 1899-1981
Fletcher Thomas 1869-1951/Fletcher Walter James 1876-1945
Fletcher William J. 1891-1936
Gould John b)8Nov1815 d)22Apr1901
Harden Jane nee Sexey b)3Mar1835 d)31July 1903.
Hunt James b)1856 d)27May1939
Hunt Annie Elizabeth nee Fletcher b)1865 d)22Dec1921
Jellis Maggie M b)24Sept1885 d)17Feb1906
Lee Edward C. b)30July1871 d)1Feb1905
Mallo Arthur Wesley 1887-1970
Mallo Stella Mae 1893-1979
McLean Duncan b)1Jan1854 d)4Aug1902
McLean Lavina nee Shell b)?Feb1861 d)31Oct1894
McNeish Ann b)?June1834 d)30Sept1985
Mee Joseph b)1836 d)30Oct1910
Neilson see Atckinson
Reddaway Mary 1848-1940/Reddaway William b)1848 d)4Apr1919
Schell Albert b)1841 d)29Feb1923/Sexey see Harden
Shell see McLean/Snyder Isaac 1845-1916/Tate see Fletcher
Udell see Westover
Westover Lyman b)1829 d)4July1912
Westover Margaret nee Udell b)1833 d)19July1908
Wood George b)1836 d)17Aug1912
Abstracts Coultervale Cemetery, Coulter, Man.

Books

Wilson Thomas B. "Marriage Bonds of Ontario 1803-1834, Lambertville, N.J., Hunterdon House, 1985 \$25 US.

McKenzie Donald A. "Death Notices from the Christian Guardian 1851-1860", Lambertville, N.J., Hunterdon House, 1984 \$21US

Lee-Whiting Brenda B. "Harvest of Stones: The German Settlement in Renfrew County" Toronto, Toronto University Press, \$9.95 Paper
Mid-to-late nineteenth century settlers from Germany to Eastern Ontario.

Gelling Margaret "Place Names in the Landscape", London, J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd. 1985

Derivation of Place Names in Great Britain

Sources

The Scottish Register Office,
H.M. Register House,
Princess Street,
Edinburgh, EH1 3YX Scotland

Scots Ancestry Research Society
3 Albany Street
Edinburgh, Scotland

Scottish Genealogical Society,
21 Howard Place,
Edinburgh, EH3 SJY,
Scotland

Genealogical Computing
Data Transfer Associates Inc.
PO Box 2367
Fairfax, VA 22032

Miscellaneous

McLachlan Stella, "Write a Local History" Canadian Author and Bookman. Vol 61 No1. Fall 1985 pps. 8-9.

Hunterdon House has reissued (1985) Reid's "Marriage Notices of Ontario" which has been out of print for several years.

"Genealogical Computing" is now a quarterly Journal available from Data Transfer Associates at \$25 US per year. See Sources

How to Reference

All material regardless of medium is referenced in an universally recognized fashion.

The order for book referencing is Author(s), Title, where published, name of publisher, edition (if any) and year of publishing (if known). As an example from this column:

Gelling Margaret "Place Names in the Landscape".
London, J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd. 1985

Pamphlets, Journals, Magazines, Newspapers, etc. follow a similar though slightly different form. The order is Author(s), title, Name of Publication, Volume, Issue, date of issue and page numbers (if known). A query from a reader will serve as an example:

Humphrey-Smith Cecil "English Genealogy: How and where to look for English Ancestors" British Heritage Vol. 6 #4 June/July 1985 pps. 24-31.

In this case the magazine in question is British Heritage.

I have received some queries about locating the material cited in this column. All material listed in the "Books" section should be available from any book-seller or on inter-library loan. Material in the "Sources" section has to be dealt with in a slightly different fashion. Most of these entries refer to magazines or journals. If you have a large library in your area some of this material might be available in the periodicals section. If you have a University library nearby the material might be available in their periodicals section. Barring this you can always call the material up on inter-library loan by citing the material as listed in this column. In this case you will receive a photo-copy and of course will have to pay the appropriate charges. At times material is not available through inter-library loan because it is of a reference nature, particularly books. You should always ask the enquiring library to indicate the nearest source for such material and the classification number (if the material is a book) as it is possible to have someone you know go to the source and copy the material for you. In my own case reference material in Edmonton was secured for me by my daughter who lives there.

Many people do not realize that inter-library loan is a world-wide operation. Some small libraries might not have sufficient experience to understand how it works. Be patient in explaining your request and above all be prompt in returning material where required. The only restriction I have ever encountered is in the number of books that one can call up at a given time.

Occasionally the material cited is in my own files and can be photo-copied. An SASE enquiry to me will bring a prompt reply and an indication of the cost involved to provide the copy.

On November 8th. 1985 I appeared on an open-line radio show on CKX (Brandon) with the topic being genealogy. This is the third time or a total of six hours of air time. Certain things have begun to emerge from these programs. There is a large body of people out there who could benefit from membership in our Society. There also appears to be a growing need for us to form ethnic groups notably Eastern Europe. Many of the callers felt that they were too remote from our Branches to participate actively and might I suggest that we develop a scheme to serve members at a distance or create new Branches. Locations that come immediately to mind are Killarney Lynn Lake, the Pas, Thompson, and Virden.

Finally may you have a very joyous Christmas and may the New Year bring you every happiness and plug holes in your family tree. Joyeux Noel et Bonne et Heureuse Annee.

Pat Hewitt MGS #019 is trying to unlock the HEWITT family tree in North Dakota. Can anyone help? She can be reached at:

Pat Hewitt,
10847-147 St.,
Edmonton, Ab.
T5N 3E1

M.G.S. PROJECTS



BY MAVIS MENZIES
AT SEMINAR '85

I'll start with the project that most of you have heard about, the transcribing of cemeteries. This is copying the transcriptions on the tombstones word for word, and is usually done in spring and summer and into the fall. MGS has done 130 to 140 cemeteries out of about 400 or more in Manitoba so we have a ways to go. Currently, Winnipeg Branch is working on St. Mary's Catholic and it's about a quarter done. Brandon is working on Minnedosa, and Dauphin is working on the Dauphin/Neepawa cemeteries.

Several people are doing small cemeteries near their house or camp or cottage, because they have time and they like to help the Society. If you're interested in doing a small cemetery you can come to the office and pick up a form that tells you how to do it. First of all, before you decide to do it you should check with Kathy Stokes to make sure it hasn't been done or someone else is not doing it. It's really helpful to us if you would like to do a small cemetery.

All the cemeteries that we've done are kept as up-to-date as possible with all the people that have died since we finished, by taking the obituaries out of the newspapers and putting them on the cemetery cards.

Another project that we're working on is the Anglican Parish registers, the marriages and baptisms to the end of 1901. What we need help with is indexing, preferably if you have a computer but it's not necessary. If you want to help with any of our projects, talk to Kathy Stokes.

We also have a newspaper indexing program. This is recording the births, marriages and deaths from Manitoba newspapers, from 1859 to 1881. Our 10th anniversary project, the marriages and the deaths from 1859 to 1881, will be sold in book form. That book will be available in the new year.

The ultimate goal of the society is to get to the end of 1901 in the newspapers, and we need volunteers for this. If you live in a small town, and are interested in doing a small town newspaper, the back of the form on cemetery transcribing tells you how to go about it. But again, be sure you let us know what you're doing beforehand.

We keep a current file from newspapers since 1979 of births, birthdays and obituaries, for Winnipeg and some rural areas. These are kept on computer cards at the MGS office, and we're now working backwards from 1978 as well. It's a really big job, because there are a lot of births, birthdays and obituaries in every paper.

One of our new projects is the Success/Angus Business College records covering 1910 to the 1960s. What we are doing with these is extracting information from the cards, such as name, address, next of kin, and age. Helpers could be used for indexing this. If you're interested in taking a box and doing it at home while you're watching TV or what-have-you, it really would help the society.

There's some things in the MGS office that I bet some of you don't know are there.

Did you know we have a Pedigree Charts Index (not the surname directory)? It's in a little filing cabinet right next to the library holdings and we have about 200-300 names in it. If you want to get in this Pedigree Charts Index (it's free), you turn in your pedigree chart and all your family group sheets, and every surname that is mentioned will be indexed and put in the card file. The actual information that you turned in is put in an envelope in the bottom drawer of the vertical file. On the card you'll see a name, such as Menzies, and it will say, "see Menzies file", and you'll pick out the file and read what someone else might have done.

Did you know we have a queries index there, too? In every "Generations" we have queries and they have all been indexed. If you want to see if someone has done research or turned in a query on a family name, check our index. All the new queries are listed, too. If you are a member you get two free queries a year. There is a queries form that we usually use. Non-members pay \$2.50.

We are currently in need of a Queries Editor, so if you're interested in doing this, we'd like to hear from you. It's not terribly hard work - you just put the query into the correct form before it goes to Barbara.

Did you know we have a correspondence register in the MGS office? When correspondence comes in to the office saying, "I'm searching for John Smith who lived in such and such an area", we list this in our book. If anybody comes in looking for that same person we can refer them to the correspondence register. Visitors who wish to enter their surnames are welcome to do so. This is right at the desk when you come in.

Some of the things our Publications and Education committees have done: We have the 1985 Surname Directory and Membership List for \$2.50. If you're not in there, you didn't turn in your surnames. You may want to check this or you may want to purchase a copy.

We also have the Handbook for Genealogists by Elizabeth Briggs, and this is only \$2.50 too. At the back are samples of the forms that you can photocopy or buy from us at 5 cents a page. There's a pedigree chart, family group sheet, correspondence log, etc.

We have large pedigree charts, one with children and one without, at \$1.00 each. The new circular one, by Thelma Findlay, holds nine generations and only costs \$2.00.

The Library Holdings publication is for sale at \$7.50. Barbara, again, did this on her computer and it's very well done.

I want to mention "Generations", our journal that comes out 4 times a year. You can buy all the back issues at a cost of \$3.00 each for members and \$4.00 for non-members.

Also, I want to talk about our library. In our library we have over 1200 books. We have many community histories that have been donated or purchased. One way to help us at MGS or help all the members is to take a community history home and index all the surnames. That would really be a boon to the next person that comes along. It might take you a little while but it would really be a very good project. Again, let us know before you start.

We have a vertical file in the library in which we keep information that has come in on certain people as well as places and subjects. When you're in the library, don't forget to check the vertical file - you might find some pretty good "stuff" tucked away in there.

We have seminar talks recorded on video and cassette tapes. These are being transcribed for publication in "Generations". Any volunteer typist can do this at home. Speed and accuracy are not essential.

Some of our members have donated money to buy parts of the IGI, the International Genealogical Index, that is put out on microfiche by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. We have ordered all of the counties of Scotland, several English counties, Ireland and Iceland. We already have two microfiche readers. In the near future, we will be purchasing a microfilm reader/printer, thanks to a grant from the Manitoba Heritage Federation.

If you're interested in donating money for this or any other purpose, a tax receipt will be issued.

I want to remind you that our hours have changed. We are open 9:00 to 4:30 Monday to Friday, the first Saturday from 10:00 to 1:00 and the second Wednesday from 9:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.

Come in and see for yourself what we have available to help you in your research.

COMPARE

"A lot of people are like wheelbarrows - no good unless pushed.

Some are like trailers - they have to be pulled.

Some are like kites - if you don't keep a string on them, they fly away.

Some are like balloons - full of wind and ready to blow up.

Some are like footballs - you can't tell which way they will bounce.

And then, some are like a good watch - open face, pure gold, quietly busy, and full of good works."

--Author unknown





SEARCHING IN SCOTLAND

BY GLEN MCKENZIE
AT SEMINAR '84 AND '85

For anybody that is searching for Scottish roots, the first part of your search is going to have to be in records in North America. If all you know is that "John Robertson was born in Scotland in 1750", the chances are next to nothing that you are going to find anything about him. At some time or some place you're going to have to figure out precisely in Scotland where your people originated from. This can be a difficult process when neither your ancestors nor the officials involved in the migration had your research in mind. You can't simply go to a published index and look up the person's name and it will give you the parish and the point of departure - those just don't exist.

To look for Scots crossing the Atlantic, there are some major time periods you can consider. The first was after the 1715 Jacobite rebellion, when they deported eight shiploads of prisoners to the Americas. They would have records of these cargos of prisoners. The second one peaked after the rising of 1745 and the defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie.

Believe it or not, there were some Scots involved in the early French settlements on the St. Lawrence and there were many Scots involved in the fur trade. Many Scots settled in South Carolina. In fact, one of my ancestors, Flora MacDonald of Prince Charles fame, left the Island of Skye and came to South Carolina. In the American Revolution they moved to Nova Scotia and eventually they moved back to Skye.

Many of the Loyalists in the American Revolution were of Scottish origin. An example would be the King's loyal regiment that settled in what are now the eastern townships of Quebec.

Probably the most important time period would be what is called the Great Migration, between 1815 and 1850. This was the time of the Highland Clearances when the Scottish landowners found it more profitable to raise sheep on their land than to have tenant farmers. Many of them left Scotland and came to North America at that time. Lord Selkirk, a philanthropist, took some of them under his wing and settled them in what is now Manitoba.

In the last period, the Laurier era, between 1896 and 1911, there were some Scots in that mass of eastern Europeans that came to North America. Probably you would be more concerned with the Scots that moved west from Ontario at that time. In my particular family, my great grandfather moved to Saskatchewan from Glengarry County in Ontario in 1905.

Regardless of the migration period, all efforts to trace your parish of origin have to start at home. If you just know they came from Scotland, you're beating a dead horse. You've got to find the parish that they came from.

Some clues that I have used:

TOMBSTONES. I was fortunate that my great great grandfather's tombstone said, "native of the isle of Skye". His son's tombstone said, "emigrated in 1830". Two tombstones provided me with two specific clues. Since that time I have confirmed both those pieces of information from the old parish registers and also obituaries that I found in old newspapers.

OLD LETTERS. I have in my possession what I call the MacDonald Papers, a bunch of family letters from the 1870s, which mention the actual area in the Isle of Skye where my great great grandfather was living. So if there's some letters in your family, read them carefully. Any little clue at all might help to find the parish of origin.

DIARIES. Some of you might be fortunate to have diaries.

PARALLEL BRANCHES. Other branches of the family may have records. We had relatives who had a family bible recording our ancestor's place of origin in the Isle of Skye. So don't stick strictly to one narrow family line. Try and branch out.

DISTANT RELATIVES might also provide a clue.

LOCAL HISTORIES of towns, counties are a very important source. What usually happened when the Scots came to Canada was that groups of them settled in the same area, and local histories published in these specific areas could help you out. My family came to Canada and settled in Glengarry County, Ontario, in the village of Dunvegan. All the people in that particular area were from the Isle of Skye. A lot of the settlements in Canada were named after places in their homeland.

INTERNATIONAL GENEALOGICAL INDEX (IGI). People that live in Winnipeg are fortunate that you have access to this at the Latter Day Saints (LDS) Library. It can be a very useful tool, probably one of the most useful at your disposal.

If you happen to live out in the boonies, like I do in Swan River, and you get to Winnipeg about twice a year, you can use the forms from the main library in Salt Lake City. For \$1.00 you can put a name on it and send it in and they check and see if they have anything in their files and send back notes on it.

Most of the Church of Scotland christenings and marriages from the old parish registers are indexed in the IGI. My problem is MacDonalds are a dime a dozen in Scotland. So unless you know the parish of origin, it's a hopeless case.

In looking for the parish of origin, pre-1775 immigration will present you with the most difficulty. You have to look at the possibility that your ancestors came to Canada in some distinct group. It could have been one of the land settlements in the maritimes. In the mid 1700s they were shipping Scots over to North America and attempting to establish settlements. You might look at the records there. Try the Public Archives of Canada. If they were taken prisoner in battle, the British had the practice of shipping prisoners over to Canada or to Bermuda.

In the estate clearances in the Highlands, ten thousand people left the Highlands in two years, and that was only two years out of about 10 when they were throwing people off the land. People in the lower socio-economic class were shipped out. The wealthy land owners stayed because they were in control.

Some public passenger lists are available. A good reference is Filby's book, the "Passenger and Immigration Index list". Another interesting one is "A dictionary of Scottish immigrants to the US" by Donald Whyte. He has a new one out on immigrants to Canada. There are literally thousands of books that list passengers that were either transported or voluntarily came to North America.

SOURCES IN SCOTLAND

Civil registration, the official registration of births, deaths and marriages in Scotland, began on January 1, 1855.

Birth certificate information: the person's name, when they were born, where they were born, occupation of the father, father's birth place, mother's name and maiden name, when the father and mother were married.

With a specific address you can go to the census records and find out who the other family members were at that particular time. If you know the father's birth place then you can refer back to the old parish records which cover the period before 1855. If you wanted to find out about the marriage you could also check the old parish records.

Death certificate information: date and place of death, profession, wife's maiden name, names of father and mother, father's occupation, mother's maiden surname, cause of death, the person who registered the death, and the date it was registered. So you can get a few clues from a death certificate that might take you back possibly another generation.

The old parish records are the best source of pre-1855 records. Basically, they are records from the Church of Scotland. I think that the records for the Catholics and the non-conformists are still held by the individual parish. These parish records were not intended to be total or complete. In some cases, people had to pay to have a christening or register in the old parish records. The priest or minister wouldn't register you unless you paid a small fee. There are few deaths recorded.

Civil registrations and old parish records are located at New Register House in Edinburgh. They have indexes for particular years that have the name of the subject, the place of the event and the age. Also, they will search the records for you for a fee. The last time I checked, the fee was 5 pounds, or approximately \$10.00 Canadian and you've got to be very specific about what you want. You can get an extract where they just copy it out for about 2 pounds, which would be about \$4.00 Canadian.

The early registrations can also be ordered in the LDS Library in Winnipeg. It would be a lot handier if you could go over to Edinburgh and do it but all of us can't go over there.

Census records for Scotland. The 1841 census is just a head count. The real census started the following year and they contain a great deal of information.

Often there is a lot of information in the census records that isn't carried in the civil registration. For example, James Stephenson was born in 1855, his parents were married in 1842, so there would be no record of the marriage in the civil records, you would have to go to the old parish records to find a record of the marriage if in fact it exists.

There are no indexes available for the census other than town, village or city. If you know the street then you can probably get an extract of the census.

Information from a census record: the county, township, address, head of the family, family members, age, occupation. Again, some clues that will provide you with a little something to go on. If you saw that he owned property then you would go to the register of Sasines.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE (SRO)

Commissary Court Records. testaments, wills, are located here, and they also have indexes available. The people, in some cases, will search these indexes for you. They also hold the sheriff and court records over wills after 1823 when they were taken over by this particular body. You have to know the approximate date and the county, and parish would be really helpful.

SRO will answer specific questions. One of my ancestors was a contractor and architect, so I wrote to the SRO and said, "can you tell me something about how architects and contractors were trained at that time?" They sent me back a book of about 12 pages which told how architects were trained on the job and when it started and so on.

Register of Sasines, records relating to property and succession. If your ancestor was a property owner, they could have something on that person. The old register covers the period 1617 to 1868, and the modern record covers the period since then.

Indexes are available to the land transfers from 1781. You have to know the parish and county and approximate date when the property was transferred or when it was inherited. The information here is on owners only, so if your ancestor was a tenant there will be no record of him in this particular ledger.

Hearth and poll tax records, taxes that were placed on individuals living in the country, are kept at SRO. They are defective in the sense that not all are available - some have been lost, some were destroyed. Taxation schedules are available. These begin in the middle of the 18th century, but there's no index available.

Valuation rolls. I knew the street that Donald McDonald lived on in Glasgow from his military records. I wrote to the SRO and they sent me a printout of when this person owned that property, the time period, who they sold it to, who they bought it from - a source of information for assessments of counties and cities. The advantage over some of the other records of Sasines is the valuation rolls will also list the tenants, people that didn't hold property. In the cities you have to probably know the street or the ward.

There are virtually no statistical records pre-1600, unless you happened to be a noble and you had some dealings with the British crown.

The Register of the Great Seal covers the period 1306 to 1668, where royal grants of land were registered. So if your ancestor got a grant of land from the crown it would be in this particular register.

The Register of the Privy Seal covers the period 1488 to 1580. Here are grants of land to minor officials. Also, there were charters given to baronets in Nova Scotia that were registered here.

The Exchequer Rolls covering the period 1264 to 1600 would have a record of anybody that came into any kind of a monetary relationship with the crown, e.g., owed the crown money.

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

1. Clan societies. There are a number of clan societies in Scotland, some in Canada, some in the US. They are quite numerous. Most of them have newsletters. Most of them take queries. I have had contact with a couple of them. The Clan Donald actually have their own establishment on the isle of Skye, they have been quite helpful. I joined the clan Murray because I have Murrys in my family tree. I know of a Clan McLeod society and a Clan Sutherland society. I know the clan McLeod is quite active in Glengarry County, Ontario, and they have published "the McLeods of Glengarry, genealogy of a clan". It's literally full of different families of McLeods that originally came to Glengarry County, Ontario from the isle of Skye and Dunvegan.

2. Regional archives. I'm familiar with two of them, the Glasgow and Strathclyde regional archives because I've got information from there (they have sent birth certificates in a matter of a week and a half). There's one for Argyle and Bute and I'm sure the other county districts in Scotland will have regional archives also. The pressure on these people isn't as great as it is on people at New Register House and I'm sure they can be very helpful.

3. Military records. People that were of Scottish origin were under British rule and you have to go to British military records. I've found the people at Kew in London, England very helpful but you have to be specific. You have to know the regiment and the date. I was looking for a Donald Murray who was a medical doctor in India, but there was about 12 Donald Murrays that were in a particular regiment and three of them were doctors.

Second World War records are controlled by the Secrecy of Information Act and you can't get access without the person's permission. I wrote to the RAF in England about Air Commodore McDonald and they wouldn't release his address to me. I got it through the Clan Donald society.

4. Medical records. I knew this Duncan McDonald was a medical doctor so I wrote to the University of Glasgow Medical School and they gave me the date that he graduated from medical school and the information that he practiced in Oban, so I wrote letters to the editor of the paper in Oban and got swamped with replies. But the medical school said his birthdate was 1874, and his birth certificate said 1868, so there was a little discrepancy there.

5. The National Library of Scotland. "Scottish Family History" by Margaret Stuart lists the majority of families in Scotland and books that were published on these particular families. So you know if you're a McLeod or a McDonald you could look it up here, send a note to the National Library, and you can get a photocopy, as long as it's not too lengthy.

One of the books listed is a history of the clan McKenzie, published in 1879. I wrote the National Library of Scotland and asked them where I could get a copy of this book. They didn't know but they sent me a list of all the antique booksellers in Edinburgh. The point I'm trying to make is that they're very helpful and that's another source that you could try and use.

6. The Court of the Lord Lyon. will search their public registers of armorial bearings to see whether or not you are entitled to an armorial bearing, which are personal heritable property. If you were a descendant of a McLeod and you were on the male line, you might be entitled to an armorial bearing. They will also check any genealogies they have.

7. Genealogical and Family history societies. They are listed in the little book "Scottish roots" by James. The Scots Ancestry Research Society. They require a \$50 deposit to start. The Scottish Genealogy Society, a good organization, publishes a bulletin, and they publish queries.

8. Independent professional researchers. I have on occasion hired a researcher to do some work for me in Scotland. She was very efficient, very cheap, and she provided me with all kinds of information.

9. Long shots. Queries. I received a letter from a woman in California, from a query I put in a magazine. She was connected with me through the Bell family. That's the first response I've ever had from a query so I call them long shots.

Letters to the editor. Depending on the period of time, a letter to the editor might prove successful. I wrote a letter to the editor of the paper in Dundee Scotland asking to hear from anybody that thinks they're descended from Flora McDonald and her brother-in-law James McDonald. I got flooded with letters and I did get some information from that particular source.

Letters to post offices. I wrote to the postmaster of West Kilbride and sent him a little pin with a Canadian flag on it. He wrote back a long lengthy letter. He questioned a bunch of elderly citizens that came into the post office and they could remember Marian McDonald who had died about 1957, and they also remembered her sister who had moved to Edinburgh. I wrote a letter to "Newspaper editor, Edinburgh, Scotland". I got a reply back from a neighbour who offered to help. She sent me back a great big huge genealogical chart of all the family in Scotland.

Parish churches. I wrote to the minister of the Church of Scotland. He had married some of the McDonalds in the church in West Kilbride and he meticulously copied the information out of the registers and sent it to me. Not everybody will do that, but it doesn't cost much and you might be lucky.

How I bridged the Atlantic.

I was able to trace my family in Scotland back to my great great grandfather John McKenzie, born in 1775 in Rosshire. My problem was with Margaret McKenzie: how come she didn't appear with any of the others when they came to Canada? They immigrated in 1830, she would have been 26 by then, maybe she didn't come to Canada, maybe she stayed in Scotland. I started searching the old parish records of the Isle of Skye and I found a marriage record in Skye. Margaret McKenzie, daughter of John McKenzie and Ann McDonald, married July 7, 1828, to Donald McDonald, Free Church catechist and schoolmaster. The Church of Scotland have little biographies of their ministers so I wrote to them. Because he was a Free Church catechist, not an ordained minister, they had nothing about him, but it's a source you could use if you find your ancestor was a preacher in the Church of Scotland.

Now I knew that Margaret was married and that her husband's name was Donald McDonald. How do I find out more about them? Maybe they have some descendants living in Scotland. A descendant of Flora McDonald living in Toronto had some letters from Marian McDonald written about 1920 with some words to the effect that there was a Joseph living in New South Wales, Australia, and his family had all died off. She also had information on Air Commodore McDonald, so I tried that angle. Through the Clan Donald I got his address and wrote to him and he had the chart of all this branch of the family. It had Joseph McDonald, living possibly in New South Wales, Australia. I joined the New South Wales Genealogical Society and by correspondence I was able to find out that Joseph had two daughters and a son who died in the 1940s with no issue.

Another Donald McDonald, born in the isle of Skye, died in Battle Mountain, Nevada, in the heart of the gold mining country. So I got involved in American research. From an obituary in a 1906 newspaper, I found that Donald had moved to Battle Mountain from California and was involved with the Glasgow and Western Exploration and Gold Company, and he had two sons and a daughter. I learned that one son played in the San Francisco orchestra, the other was a prospector, and the daughter, born in 1883, was still living in California (that was in 1983). Somehow I found out her lawyer's name was Kramer. Playing a long shot again, I phoned directory assistance for Oakland, California and said, do you have any lawyers or barristers whose names are Kramer? They said, yes, we have Robert Kramer. I phoned the number and talked to Robert Kramer. He said "Miss McDonald died two weeks ago". She had owned a gold mine in Nevada. She died at the age of 101 with no known living relatives and left the gold mine to her lawyer. Mr. Kramer sent me all her "McDonald Papers" and from that I was able to find out the other members of the family, bridge the Atlantic and complete my search in Scotland.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Margaret Stuart and Sir James Balfour Paul, Scottish Family History (Edinburgh, 1930)
Joan P. S. Ferguson, Scottish Family Histories held in Scottish Libraries (Edinburgh, 1960 and reprints)
Donald Whyte, Introducing Scottish Genealogical Research (Edinburgh, 1977)
Gerald Hamilton-Edwards, In Search of Scottish Ancestry (London and Chichester, 1972)
J.S.W. Gison, Wills and where to find them (London and Chichester, 1974)

PERIODICALS

- HIGHLANDER, Box P-397, Barrington, IL 60010, USA, published bimonthly, \$8.50 per year.
SCOTTISH AMERICAN GENEALOGIST, published by The Augustan Society, Inc., 1510 Cravens Avenue, Torrance, CA 90501 USA. Published annually, \$7.00 per year, queries accepted.

SOCIETIES AND LIBRARIES

- Aberdeen and North East of Scotland Family History Society, 31 Bloomfield Pl., Aberdeen, Scotland AB1 5AG
Central Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland EH1 1EG (houses Scottish family history collection)
Central Reference Collection, Highland Region, Inverness Branch Library, Farraline Park, Inverness, Scotland IV1 1UA (houses Highland genealogical references)
Glasgow and West of Scotland Family History Society, Miss H. Wright, 11 Huntly Gardens, Glasgow, Scotland G12 9AT
Highland Family History Society, 53 Ballifeary Road, Inverness, Scotland
Scots Ancestry Research Service, 20 York Place, Edinburgh 1, Scotland
Scots Ancestry Research Society, 3 Albany Street, Edinburgh EH1 3PY. Research into Scottish ancestry and information on all aspects of family history.
Scottish Genealogy Society, Mr. A. A. Brack, 17 Lockharton Gardens, Edinburgh EH14 1AU Scotland

Scottish Tartans Society, Museum of Scottish Tartans, Comrie, Perthshire,
Scotland
Tay Valley Family History Society, Mrs. Kathryn Thompson, 11 Turfbes Road,
Forfar, Scotland DD8 3LT

SCOTTISH RECORDS

General Register Office for Scotland, Search Unit, Register House, Edinburgh
EH1 3YT

The Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Scottish Record Office, P.O. Box 36,
H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh EH1 3YY.

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TRACE YOUR IRISH ANCESTORS. Joan Phillipson/Jennifer Irwin, Historical Research Associates, 7 Lancasterian Street, Carrickfergus BT38 7AB N. Ireland. \$13.00 per hour.

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GENERATION GAPS

EDITED BY BARBARA PAGE

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

WRAGG(E) William Wragg md Elizabeth Abbs 1683 at Burston, NFK Eng, d. 1730 at
RAGG(E) Winfarthing, NFK. Any info of desc. exchanged.

L. E. Wragg, 1285 Cahill Dr., Apt. 1705, Ottawa ON K1V 9A7

SAVILLE Thomas Saville (1846-1918) & Margaret Alice Lythgoe (1853-1919) had
sons John, Frank, Thomas & Ernest who em. to Canada from Lancashire
between 1896-1923. Thos. & Ernest set. in Brandon/Rivers area.
Searching for desc. of Thomas. Will share Saville family info.

Mrs. Margaret Mann, Box 479, Viking AB T0B 4N0

ELLSTROM John, Axel, Albin, Herman Ellstrom em. from Sweden to Wpg (Selkirk)
c1900. Herman md Ellen Ostlin 1907 Selkirk. Axel md Edith Swanson,
son Oscar. Any info re Oscar & desc.

OSTLIN Karl Frederick Ostlin b. Kalsaterbruk, Gilberga Warmland, Sweden, 25
Nov 1838, d. 26 Oct 1923 Winnipeg, md Anna Maria Fisk 27 Apr 1862.
Imm. to Wpg 1 Oct 1892. Ch: Anna Kristina, Louisa, Emma Marie,
Augusta Charlotte, Ellen Nathalia. Info re desc.

Mrs. Velma Belan, 427 Morris St., Sudbury ON P3B 1B8

NELSON Eric Nelson b. 1836 Norway, d. 1907 Renville MN, md 1873 in Renville
Co. MN to Astri Sebjorns' Rauland (b. 1854 Norway, d. 1934 Morden or
Deer Creek MB), 12 ch. b. Sacred Heart Twp., Renville Co. MN. Astri &
sons Edward, Willis, Johan, farmed in Deer Creek dist. Astri may have
belonged Nore Church. Any info.

NELSON Ch. of above: Edward d. 1962 Deloraine MB; Willis d. 1969 Deloraine;
Johan d. 1956 Deloraine; Hanna Gunilda (Anderson) d. 1874 Morden; Ida
Andrea (Evenson) d. 1976 Cooks Creek MB; Sophia b. 1882, d. 1941
Renville. Any info.

Shirley Hanson, Box 251, Renville MN USA 56284

ROBINSON Genevieve Robinson md 26 Jun 1808 to Louis Gauthier at St. Gabriel Quebec (Montreal). Would like to confirm marr. date & learn names of parents.

Roger Andre, 25 Bayfield Ave., Winnipeg MB R2M 1L8

MacKENZIE Findlay Mackenzie, s/o Alexander (Sandy) of 34 Planefield Ave., Inverness, is a watchmaker in Winnipeg. Catherine Mackenzie, sis of Alexander, md John Mackintosh of E. Benntoit, Glen Urquhart SCT. Alastair Mackintosh of NZ is grt grandson of John Mackintosh.

Ken Hawke, c/o B. Durston, R.R. #4, Dauphin MB R7A 2T7

MCKENZIE David & Kenneth McKenzie, twin ss/o Murdoch McKenzie & Lexi McLeod, b. c1850 Kincardine Twp Bruce Co. Ont. Kenneth md Rose ?, owned 50 acres Lot 45 Con A, Kincardine Twp, 1896 1/2 int. in Merry-Go-Round, managed Albion Hotel, Kincardine. Both mvd to Man. Any info desc. Will exch.

MCKENZIE Barbara, d/o Murdoch McKenzie & Lexi McLeod, b. c1859 Kincardine, md 8 Dec 1886 Malcolm McLean (s/o John McLean & Margaret Clark), sold prop. to father 1887, mvd to Strathclair? Man. Any info desc.

MCKENZIE Christina, d/o Murdoch McKenzie & Lexi McLeod, b. c1865, md Stephen **McCULLOUGH** McCullough, ch: Duncan Earl b. 6 Jul 1891 Kincardine, lvd Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James Clyde b. 2 Jul 1894, d. c1944 Wpg., md Constance ?, dtr Mrs. Ronald Taylor. Any info desc.

Miss B. I. Munro, 316 Mechanics Ave., Kincardine ON NOG 2G0

MOODY Thomas Moody md Ann Driver in Co. Wicklow IRE. Mvd to Mitchell Ont., then to Wpg. and Morris Man. Ch: Henry, William, Mary (Pollard), John, Edward, Elizabeth, Jane, George, Thomas, Joseph, Catherine Edith (Code), Emily Melissa (Lewis). The 5 youngest came to Morris with pts, others may have come later. Any info.

PALMER Family of Matthew Palmer of Port Hope, Ont. came west 1870s, set. Treherne area. Elizabeth Parker 1840-1939, Mary Biglow 1844-1938, Matthew Reuben 1846-?, Joseph 1858-1935, Benjamin 1859-1891, Tim ?, Thomas ?, Edward ?. Matthew Reuben to B.C. early 1900s. Any info on others.

Timothy James Lewis, Box 234, Morris MB ROG 1K0

GILL William James Gill b. c1879, d. c1915, md Gertrude Houldsworth or Lyson, em. from Carthorpe YKS end of 19C. Ch: William Edward, George, Gertrude. Any info re DOB, DOD, location.

REED Leila Gill md Alfred Reed (Treasurer, Miller-Morse Hardware c1900-1919); d/o Thomas & Sarah (step-ma), sis/o George, Frederick William, Herbert, William James (step-bro?). Retired to Victoria BC. Any info re DOB, location of desc.

Mr. Alvin L. Gill, Box 246, Vermillion Bay, ON POV 2V0

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|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------|
| Ontario Genealogical Society | <u>OGS Silver Anniversary</u> | FAMILY HISTORY - ONTARIO | 10/2/85/15 |
| Ries, Barbara J. | <u>Darling Scrapbook</u> | RESEARCH - GENERAL | 10/1/85/8 |
| Shermerhorn, Louisa | <u>MGS Library Notes</u> | MGS LIBRARY | 10/1/85/18 |
| Shermerhorn, Louisa | <u>MGS Library Notes</u> | MGS LIBRARY | 10/4/85/4 |
| Shermerhorn, Louisa | <u>MGS Library notes</u> | MGS LIBRARY | 10/2/85/17 |
| Shermerhorn, Louisa | <u>MGS Library Report</u> | MGS LIBRARY | 10/3/85/5 |
| Spencer, Katie | <u>LDS Library Winnipeg</u> | MANITOBA - SOURCES | 10/3/85/9 |
| St. Angelo, Mabel | <u>Of course I'm a member</u> | GENERAL | 10/1/85/3 |
| Stacey, Tom | <u>Bits & Pieces</u> | RESEARCH - GENERAL | 10/3/85/17 |
| Stacey, Tom | <u>Bits & Pieces</u> | RESEARCH - GENERAL | 10/4/85/14 |
| Stacey, Tom | <u>Bits & Pieces</u> | RESEARCH - GENERAL | 10/2/85/3 |
| Stacey, Tom | <u>Bits & Pieces</u> | RESEARCH - GENERAL | 10/1/85/5 |
| Stokes, Kathy | <u>Special Projects Report</u> | MANITOBA RESEARCH | 10/3/85/8 |
| Wildman, Clara | <u>So much for statistics...my sister Ida</u> | STATISTICS | 10/3/85/20 |
| Winnipeg Free Press | <u>Red River Pioneer</u> | MANITOBA - PIONEERS | 10/2/85/13 |

| SUBJECT | TITLE | AUTHOR | VOL/II/YR/P6 |
|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|
| BOOK REVIEW | <u>Ghost towns of Manitoba</u> | Leah, Vince (reviewer) | 10/2/85/22 |
| BRITAIN - HISTORY | <u>Place names in Britain</u> | Gloin, Lew | 10/1/85/16 |
| BRITAIN - RESEARCH | <u>Family History Society news</u> | Briggs, Elizabeth | 10/1/85/25 |
| COMPUTERS | <u>Book Review</u> | Lumsden, Carolyn (reviewer) | 10/4/85/3 |
| FAMILY HISTORY - ONTARIO | <u>OGS Silver Anniversary</u> | Ontario Genealogical Society | 10/2/85/15 |
| FAMILY REUNIONS | <u>Planning a Family Reunion</u> | Findlay, Thelma | 10/2/85/7 |
| GAMES | <u>Family Tree Game</u> | Brown, Gerald (reviewer) | 10/3/85/3 |
| GENERAL | <u>Of course I'm a member</u> | St. Angelo, Mabel | 10/1/85/3 |
| IRELAND RESEARCH | <u>Tracing your Irish Ancestors</u> | | 10/3/85/22 |
| MANITOBA - CEMETERIES | <u>In search of Beaver Creek Cemetery</u> | McLeod, Roy | 10/1/85/24 |
| MANITOBA - PEOPLE | <u>Rescue of Emma</u> | Interlake Spectator | 10/2/85/16 |
| MANITOBA - PIONEERS | <u>New Land</u> | Dick, Gloria | 10/2/85/23 |
| MANITOBA - PIONEERS | <u>Red River Pioneer</u> | Winnipeg Free Press | 10/2/85/13 |
| MANITOBA - SOURCES | <u>LDS Library Winnipeg</u> | Spencer, Katie | 10/3/85/9 |
| MANITOBA RESEARCH | <u>MGS Projects</u> | Menzies, Mavis | 10/4/85/17 |
| MANITOBA RESEARCH | <u>Special Projects Report</u> | Stokes, Kathy | 10/3/85/8 |
| MANITOBA RESEARCH | <u>Grieves of Oxford House</u> | Beaumont, Raymond | 10/1/85/9 |
| MGS LIBRARY | <u>MGS Library Notes</u> | Shermerhorn, Louisa | 10/4/85/4 |
| MGS LIBRARY | <u>MGS Library notes</u> | Shermerhorn, Louisa | 10/2/85/17 |
| MGS LIBRARY | <u>MGS Library Notes</u> | Shermerhorn, Louisa | 10/1/85/18 |
| MGS LIBRARY | <u>MGS Library Report</u> | Shermerhorn, Louisa | 10/3/85/5 |
| NEW BRUNSWICK - RESEARCH | <u>Highlights of '85 workshop St. John N.B.</u> | Briggs, Elizabeth | 10/3/85/14 |
| RESEARCH - CANADA | <u>Public Archives of Canada</u> | Coderre, Anita | 10/4/85/7 |
| RESEARCH - CANADA | <u>Searching in the PAC Pt. 1</u> | Coderre, Anita | 10/3/85/27 |
| RESEARCH - GENERAL | <u>Bits & Pieces</u> | Stacey, Tom | 10/2/85/3 |
| RESEARCH - GENERAL | <u>Bits & Pieces</u> | Stacey, Tom | 10/1/85/5 |
| RESEARCH - GENERAL | <u>Bits & Pieces</u> | Stacey, Tom | 10/4/85/14 |
| RESEARCH - GENERAL | <u>Darling Scrapbook</u> | Ries, Barbara J. | 10/1/85/8 |
| RESEARCH - GENERAL | <u>Bits & Pieces</u> | Stacey, Tom | 10/3/85/17 |
| SCOTLAND - RESEARCH | <u>Searching in Scotland</u> | McKenzie, Glen | 10/4/85/20 |
| SOCIETIES - CANADIAN | <u>Birth Announcement</u> | | 10/2/85/6 |
| STATISTICS | <u>So much for statistics...my sister Ida</u> | Wildman, Clara | 10/3/85/20 |