

GENERATIONS

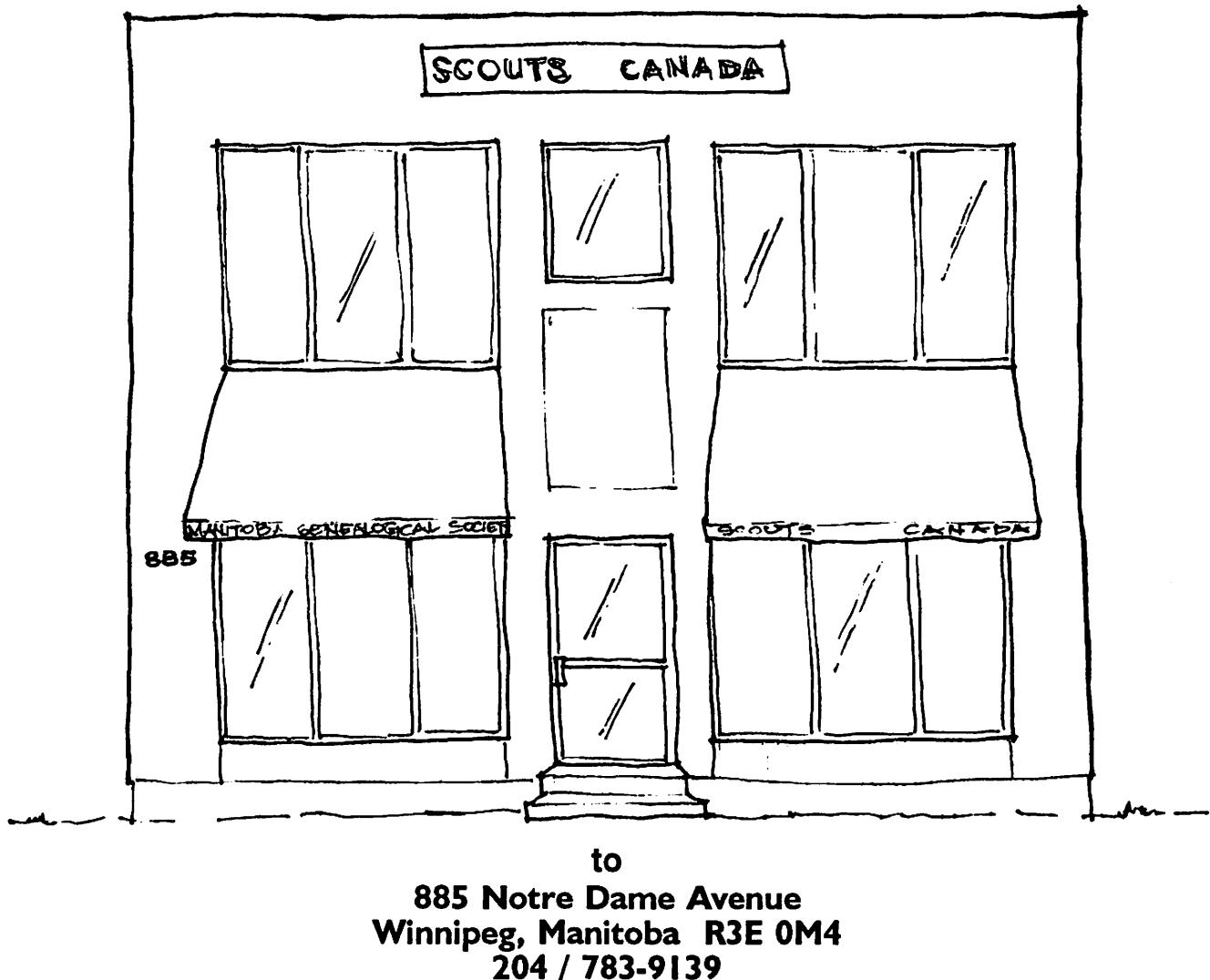
Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

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MGS Has Moved



MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

RESOURCE CENTRE
Scouts Canada Building
885 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 0M4
Telephone 204 / 783-9139
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 10:30am. - 3:30pm.
Sundays 1:00 - 4:00pm. September - May

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:** \$25.00 Individuals; \$10.00 Associate at same address; \$25.00 Institutions; and \$250.00 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 \$5.00 / East European \$12.00 / South West \$10.00 Individual, \$8.00 Associate / Swan Valley \$5.00 / Winnipeg \$5.00.

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

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL 1993 - 1994

Executive

President.....	Daryl Dumanski	Winnipeg 668-9366
Past President.....	Don Hyde	Winnipeg 669-6875
Vice President / Resource Management.....	Louisa Shermerhorn	Winnipeg 832-5041
Vice President / Finance.....	Maureen Corkal	Winnipeg 837-8541
Vice President / Membership.....	Howard Mathieson	Winnipeg 489-2739
Vice President / Communications.....	Darrell Cole	Winnipeg 254-5417
Recording Secretary.....	Joyce Elias	Winnipeg 269-1774
Treasurer.....	Virginia Braun	Winnipeg 888-1458

Committees

Archives.....	Mary Richards	Winnipeg 453-3201
Computer.....	Denise Kolesar	Winnipeg 895-1101
Coordinator of Volunteers.....	Vacant	
Education.....	Daryl Dumanski	Winnipeg 668-9366
<i>GENERATIONS</i> Editor.....	Joyce Elias	Winnipeg 269-1774
Library.....	Louisa Shermerhorn	Winnipeg 832-5041
Library Co-Chair.....	Beth Audette	Winnipeg 257-9836
Membership.....	Edith Bjornson	Winnipeg 452-9049
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Ways and Means.....	Grants: Betty Atkinson	Winnipeg 832-2657
	Fundraising: Vacant	

Representatives of Societies

Can. Fed. of Gen'y & Fam. Hist. Soc....	Harry Skene	Winnipeg 256-6176
Federation of Family History Societies..	Brenda McConnell	P la P 957-5561
	Eleanor Corbett	Winnipeg 889-1626

Branches

Dauphin.....	Margaret Scrase, 25 Kirby Ave. E, Dauphin, MB R7N 0E8	638-5003
East European.....	Les Recksiedler, P.O.Box 2536, Winnipeg, MB R3C 4A7	257-8680
South West.....	Jim Wall, 53 Almond Crescent, Brandon, MB R7B 1A2	728-2857
Swan Valley.....	Eric Neufeld, Box 6, Swan River, MB R0L 1Z0	734-2170
Winnipeg.....	Mike Muth, Box 1244, Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Y4	897-1452

GENERATIONS

Volume 18 Number 3 September 1993

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Editor: Joyce Stevenson Elias



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Cover: Sketch by the editor.

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Deadlines: March 1, June 1, Sept. 1, Dec. 1. Please give appropriate credit when reprinting excerpts.

Publications Mail Registration No. 7468

EDITOR's COLUMN

Joyce Stevenson Elias, MGS #1519L

Your expiry date is on your envelope label. If it is highlighted, your membership expires before the December issue of **Generations** is sent. Remember to renew.

My overseas **Hopkins** correspondent has shared a wealth of material. He's working on a book about the **Hopkins, Edge, Cuffe, and Hutton** families of Grey County, Ontario. All emigrated from Ireland in the 1840s.

Register for Seminar '93 if you haven't already done so. It will be great; the South West folks always do a fine job. I will especially enjoy it since I didn't work on it!

Error: I goofed! The inside front cover of past issues have given an incorrect Box # for the East European Branch. Correct number is 2536. Apologies to EEB.

Omission: Re D. Pearce's "Index of British People Dying Abroad": Doris McDonald, MGS #634, sent obituaries to Mr. Pearce for ten years and Lois Michaels, MGS #589, sends pertinent Vancouver obituaries to MGS.

Thanks: We salute:

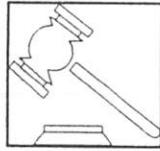
Beaver Lumber, Transcona

Star Building Materials, St. Boniface

who helped provide materials used for refurbishing library shelving at the new Resource Centre location.

PRESIDENT's REPORT

Don Hyde, MGS #1757



In my last report I indicated that we had learned of a potential new space for our Resource Centre. I am now very pleased to inform everyone that our search for a suitable new location is finally over and we have a new home. **We are now located at 885 Notre Dame** in the Scouts Canada Building, very close to Arlington Street. It is on the main floor so we no longer have to worry about stairs or elevators and it is over sixty percent larger so we have room to display more of our resources. There are also meeting rooms elsewhere in the building to which we have access. **Our phone number** has changed as well and **is now 783-9139**. Our Post Office Box number remains unchanged [Box 2066, Winnipeg, MB R3C 3R4].

We announced in June **Generations** that the Resource Centre would be closed for the month of July to hopefully facilitate relocating, the idea being that a whole month would give us plenty of time. Since the Society last moved we have acquired significantly more resource material, and packing, moving, unpacking and reorganizing in our new space required a tremendous effort. Resource materials, office equipment, Society records and all sorts of interesting things resurfaced from various basements and garages where they had been stored as a result of the severe space shortage at the old location. July seemed to evaporate before we knew it and suddenly it was August and time to re-open. The volunteers responsible for achieving this feat are to be saluted. In particular, I thank [in no special order] Lorne Harris, Louisa Shermerhorn, Kathy Stokes, Joyce Elias, Brian Lenius, Mavis Menzies, Virginia & Ron Braun, Betty Atkinson, Maureen Corkal, Daryl Dumanski, and many more, for efforts above and beyond the call of duty. Please don't be offended if you made a contribution to the move and I have not mentioned your name. It is not that your help was not appreciated; it is just that my involvement was somewhat limited and I am simply not aware of all the individuals who so ably assisted us. We are planning an **Open House, Sunday, October 3rd, 1:00 - 4:00 pm** to acknowledge the volunteers involved and celebrate the new space. If at all possible, please drop in. In the meantime we are open 10:30am-3:30pm; you don't have to wait until October.



at MGS

**Sunday, October 3, 1993
1:00 - 4:00pm**

**885 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba**

This is my last report as President of MGS since my second term has ended. Daryl Dumanski, Past President, Winnipeg Branch, and Chair of the Education Committee succeeds me; I know you will give her the same cooperation and assistance you so kindly gave me. I have greatly enjoyed my time as President and hope that I was able to provide some small advancement to the cause of genealogy in Manitoba. I will not disappear entirely from the scene at MGS but now I do hope to find some time to actually work on my own family history. Good Luck in your research and see you at Seminar '93 in Brandon.

Editor: No reports received from Dauphin and Swan River Valley - perhaps those folks have been busy cleaning up from all the summer's nasty weather.

EAST EUROPEAN BRANCH REPORT

Les Recksiedler, President, MGS #2139



Well, the summer is over and it's back to the busy fall routine. Many fellow genealogists take the summer off and return to the books now.

It's been a leisurely and yet interesting summer. My wife's side of the family, the Steiner clan, held a reunion July 2 to 4, 1993 in Whitemouth, MB, celebrating 100 years in Canada. Approximately 250 relatives showed up, including some of the Lange, Schatkowsky, and Milbrandt branches. The Steiners came from Gyorkony [Yerkin], Hungary. Some of the relatives have visited the village from where they originated in the "old country". Another relative visited the LDS library in Salt Lake City, Utah and in a week, pushed the family tree back three generations. They published a small family history book and a family cookbook.

Another summer highlight was a meeting on July 7, 1993 at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 65 Walnut Street, Winnipeg, MB, where the guest speaker was Mr. Ewald Wushke, publisher of the "Wandering Wolhynians", of Vancouver B.C. He brought news that the Mormons, [Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints], are microfilming the records in St. Petersburg, Russia, and that the films should be available in about one year.

A number of changes have taken place on the executive of the EEB; Virginia Braun is stepping down as Treasurer and Brian Lenius is moving from President to Past President. Both have been with the branch since it first formed. Firstly, I thank Virginia for all her hard work and dedication through the years. She is still retaining her position as Treasurer of the MGS. Secondly, I thank Brian for his endless dedication, energy and the "TONS" of work that he has done. Brian has been the leader of the group even before we became a branch of the MGS and is looking forward to a bit of a break. I look forward to working with him in his role as Past President. While remaining active in the branch, Brian is taking on a much larger task in doing a LENIUS Family History Book. I know he will do an excellent job of it.

I welcome two newcomers to the executive; Chris Radons as Vice President and Elaine Chadney as Treasurer. Chris is researching in Volhynia and Elaine is researching in Galicia. It is perhaps interesting to note that Virginia is researching in Volhynia and Brian is researching in Galicia. It should also be noted that they are all re-

searching other areas as well. Elaine is, at the time of this writing, on a trip to the "old country" and we look forward with interest as to how she made out on her trip.

More and more information is coming from Eastern Europe and many people are making the trip over there. As a Branch we are trying to establish contacts with people there who are willing and able to research the archival and church records. A number of Branch members have had success in writing overseas and in one of the upcoming issues we will highlight these successes.

There may be, in fact, more records available than most people realize. The parish or church maintained a set of registers on Births, Marriages and Deaths [over the last several hundred years]. These records were transcribed [sometimes with less detail available] as a set for the Synod or Bishop. The State or Government also required a set of records; however, it is not clear whether or not this was a third set or if the State/Government and Synod/Bishop set were the same ones. What this means, of course, is that if the parish record was lost or destroyed, there still may be a record elsewhere: the problem is to find and access it. Also, not all East European countries had this policy.

Branch Update:

The new executive for 1993/1994 is:

PRESIDENT - Les Recksiedler
VICE PRESIDENT - Chris Radons
PAST PRESIDENT - Brian Lenius
SECRETARY - Carol Jones
TREASURER - Elaine Chadney

Chris Radons has also agreed to take on the position of CORRESPONDENCE / RESEARCH.

The results of the Bylaw Vote was unanimously "For" the changes on all 24 votes received. This was for Bylaws III.4, IV.1 and IV.8.

A council meeting was held on July 28, 1993 at the new MGS offices at 885 Notre Dame Avenue, in Winnipeg. At the meeting the membership was reported at 129 by Dave Olinyk and several have joined since that time. Dave of course lives in The Pas, Manitoba; however, he was able to join the meeting "live" via a speaker phone.

The new membership policy changes seem to be making the transition quite smoothly in establishing a membership renewal date of December 31 each year.

I would like to thank Mavis Menzies for taking on the job of Librarian while Rudolph Schlick is away for the summer. It is a particularly big job right now as she is updating the

listings for publication in the fall issue of the *East European Genealogist*.

Upcoming Meetings:

September 15, 1993 7:00pm.
885 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

Dr. Edward Brandt of Minneapolis, Minnesota, will speak on "German Migration to East Europe". Since 1966 Dr. Brandt has been engaged in German genealogical research. He is a retired Professor of History and is an Accredited Genealogist in German research with the Family History Centre.

October 20, 1993 7:00pm.
885 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

Brian Lenius, Past President of the EEB, will speak on "Multi-Ethnic Research in the Former Austrian Crownland of Galicia". He is our resident "expert" on Galicia and has many years of experience in this area.

November 17, 1993 7:00pm.
885 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

Stella Hryniuk will speak on "Researching in the New Ukraine". She teaches Ukrainian history at the University of Manitoba and has 20 years background in Ukrainian Research. Records from Lwow, Kiev and Vienna [Austria].

December 15, 1993 7:00pm.
885 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

This will be our Christmas gathering. It will be an informal meeting to socialize and exchange information.

East European Genealogist Highlights:

1. A current listing of the East European Branch Library Holdings.
2. An article on "My German Lutheran Ancestors in Lodz, Poland" by Les Recksiedler.
3. 1901 Census - New Information on East European Research by Denise Kolesar.
4. Keeping of Vital Statistics/Records in the Austrian partition of Poland, by Jonathan D. Shea.

Roots User Group

October meeting cancelled
Next meeting: Nov. 7, 1993
2:00pm, 3100 Portage Ave.

SOUTH WEST BRANCH REPORT

Lois Forsberg, Corresponding Secretary, MGS #2428



A business meeting took place in June and our annual windup was held on June 20 at Wawanesa. This was attended by about 15 members who enjoyed a visit to the beautiful little museum there, followed by a potluck picnic supper in the park along the river. If any of you are travelling Highway #2 in this part of the province, we highly recommend that you drop in to see what this town has to offer. You may be pleasantly surprised!

Members of the South West Branch look forward to seeing many of you at Seminar '93 which takes place in Brandon October 15-17.

WINNIPEG BRANCH REPORT

Michael Muth, MGS #2485, President



Our June meeting featured Dennis Pearce from Twyford, Hampshire, England. He lectured, to a capacity crowd, on research in England and his own research on English emigrants abroad. The lecture was well received and the response to Mr. Pearce was enthusiastic.

The agenda for 1993-94 is now being finalized. Suggestions for monthly meetings are still welcome. If you have ideas, or suggestions for topics that interest you, leave a note for me at MGS or call me at 895-0665.

The opportunity for active involvement in the Winnipeg Branch still exists. The position of Recording Secretary needs to be filled with someone who can: attend monthly Executive and Branch meetings; maintain meeting minutes; and channel information or requests to respective Branch officers.

There is also a need for someone to organize the refreshments at our monthly meetings - someone who will take pride in having well-fed friends, or it's crackers and Kool-Aid for all!



EDUCATION

Daryl Dumanski, MGS #1031, Chair

First and foremost, this is one of many positions which should have a new Chair as I will have my plate full being the new President of MGS. I'd be more than happy to help someone familiarize him/herself with the outreach aspects of MGS.

We once again had a full agenda since the March report. The requests for information on genealogy vary from school kids understanding the concept of family history to full-fledged workshops to public displays.

On March 17th at the University of Manitoba's Faculty of Social Work, I presented "Finding Self: Tools for the Trip". This was a day workshop sponsored by the Social Work Graduate Students' Association and organized by our MGS Vice President of Communications' Darrell Cole. This was a learning experience as the other guest speakers' topics included the use of genograms for Social Workers; the adoptee perspective by LINKS Support Group; and cultural roots by a Native Education Consultant and Elder.

That same week I accepted a job invitation to teach a genealogy workshop in Leaf Rapids, MB. This obviously evolved because of my interest in going out for MGS. On the morning of Friday, March 19, I flew in a 737 to Thompson and transferred to a twin Otter aircraft with 5 other people - truly an amazing experience for someone who had never been further north than Clear Lake. I was met by the director of the National Exhibition Centre, Leaf Rapids, as I was billeted with her family.

The workshop was set up on Friday night and ran all day Saturday and Sunday morning. Nine people attended with one gentleman coming in from Lynn Lake. The cultural backgrounds of those attending included Eastern Canadian, East European, British, Native Indian, Swiss, Danish & French. I appreciated the different way of life up North & found that research for them is much more difficult than in our large cities. We don't realize how many fantastic resources we have right here at our disposal!

Prior to this trip I was contacted for a telephone interview by CBC Northern Radio in Thompson, by Margaret Allan. We decided I'd have a better understanding of the needs of the people researching after the workshop & was contacted again March 23. They do have a Family History Centre in Thompson, and she would pursue more inquiries there. It would be a likely area for a new Branch to form in the future.

With the growing use of computers in genealogy, we were asked to give a "Getting Started" slide presentation to the Muddy Waters Special Interest Group, April 8. MGS member Percy Thomas belongs to this group and were very pleased with our program, according to their writeup in their newsletter.

April seemed to be the month for schools as I attended three. A Grade 2 class at Hampstead Elementary School was studying Pioneers and we talked about interviewing family members. They had an excellent display/discussion from the Dugald Costume Museum's Education Chairman as well.

The farming town of Domain had Grades 4-6 working on their family history. I learned that these were all from families of third/fourth/fifth generation Canadians; literally no recent immigrants. They were much more familiar with the past than the kids growing up in the city.

A program called "Family Treasures", which came from Ottawa, was introduced to the Grade 5 students at H.S. Paul School in St. Vital. They wanted to continue on with more genealogy and charting as they already had a very good start in researching family members.

All the public displays tend to run from June to August and this year was no exception! Scottish Heritage Day at the Forks [in tents] in Winnipeg was at the end of June and although cooler than usual, was fairly well attended. July 3 was the Manitoba Highland Gathering in Selkirk, where we managed to set up a display, despite somewhat makeshift conditions, thanks to Ed Somers, Elaine Adams, & Darrell Cole. Lockport, Manitoba is now annually celebrating the "Red River Settlers" and a "Salute to the Orkney Islands". We welcome any members in going out to this display at the end of July. MGS did have a one day display which was held at St. Andrew's Rectory National Historic Park. August is Folklorama! For those of you who phoned ahead of time - THANK YOU! It's always tricky during summer holidays to find enough members to volunteer for those evenings but we succeeded. Our displays at the Pavilions of Scotland and Ireland have proven to be quite rewarding, although quite a juggling act as they are both in the same week. Perhaps a display at another pavilion would be to our advantage? All those members who attended for MGS will be listed in the Annual General Report, so please take the time to look it over when it is available.

Again, I'll reiterate - anyone who wishes to join in on some of these fascinating outreach events can call me - 668-9366.

LIBRARY LINES

Louisa Shermerhorn MGS #567L, Library Chair

Blessed are those
who return their
books
on time!

Library Lines this issue must salute all those who helped make the move from Lombard to Notre Dame. Some are the same ones who made the move some 8 years ago from Main St. [Royal Bank Bldg.] to Lombard. There are even some who go back to the move from Notre Dame to Main Street in 1983. Many are more recent members. These are our volunteers. Aren't they wonderful!! I would like to list their names but just in case some get missed, let me say, THANK YOU one and all.

There must be more than one 'funny' incident, but, Dennis, I think that you will remember the 2nd floor of the old Grain Exchange Bldg. forever. As you said, "It helps to have a

sense of humour!" You are the 'salt of the earth', as are the rest of you who have helped "pack, move, unpack, decide, disagree, contemplate, 'undecide', and in general, give MGS your time". **Thank you.** And my personal thanks to all of you - you may not realize it but it could not have been done without YOU.

Thank you ALL.

Manitoba Geographical Names.

Having trouble finding an area in which your ancestors lived [in Manitoba]? Sometimes the place names which come down to us are no longer post offices, municipalities, etc. There is a wonderful book in the Reference collection of MGS' Library. It is called *One hundred years in the history of Rural Schools of Manitoba*, written by Mary Perfect [a former School Principal]. Find it at REF 371 One. You may find, as many have, that the geographical name for which you are searching was indeed a School District. Then you will be able to determine in which current Municipality the school was located and a Local History book may then add more information on your ancestor.

Computer Information From Journals at MGS Library. The Library subscribes to *Genealogical Computing*. This will be found in the Periodical section and may be borrowed by members. Other journals also print articles on computers and computer software. One recently brought to my attention is *NGS Newsletter* published by the National Genealogical Society [USA]. Each issue now has a special feature on computers. The Sept/Oct 1992 and Nov/Dec. issues [Vol. 18, #5 & #6] feature overview articles about keeping your records with a computer, "How the personal computer is changing the field of genealogy". Jan/Feb. 1993, Vol. 19, #1, reports on various aspects of computer genealogy including "The Master Genealogist" a new program, and using "Lotus 1-2-3" for genealogy. Mar/Apr. 1993, Vol. 19, #2 reports on more genealogy software, Bulletin Boards, duplicating images and GEDCOM. There is a staggering amount of information to be gained from these four journals. NGS Conference in June 1993 will feature computer genealogy so watch future issues of NGS Newsletter for more articles. This Newsletter is in the MGS Library and may be borrowed by members. Thanks to Beth Audette for bringing these articles to my attention.

Quebec.

At Winnipeg Centennial Library - *The French Canadians, 1600-1900*, by N. M. Elliott. 3 vols. on REF 929.3714 Fre. An alphabetical directory of people, places and dates in Quebec. The title is somewhat deceptive as there are many non-French names listed as well.

Some people judge a book by its cover because they don't want to take the time to read it.

LIBRARY ADDITIONS June, July, August 1993

Notes:

- 1) Some of the following are not new but have been given a new Call #.
- 2) Books with REF above the Call No. do not circulate out of the Resource Centre.
- 3) Materials with MF above the Call No. are either Microfiche or Microfilm and must be used in the Library.

ALBERTA - GENEALOGY

Library list update May 1991. Alberta GS. 016.929 Alb

CANADA - ARMED FORCES

Nominal role of officers appointed to the RCAF on 1 April 1924. 355.3 Roy

CANADA - BIOGRAPHY

Dictionary of Canadian biography. Vols. 7,8,12. We now have the complete set of 12 volumes. REF 920 Dic

CANADA - DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

Western Canada pictorial index of University of Winnipeg. MF 971.2 Wes

CANADA - HISTORY

Fitzhenry & Whiteside book of Canadian facts and dates. 1991. REF 971.002 Fit

DENMARK - HISTORY

Kronborg: the castle and royal apartments. 948.9 Kro

ENGLAND - GENEALOGY

Dorset: a genealogical bibliography. 016.929 Ray

ENGLAND - HISTORY

Chester: history of the city. 942.7 Che

ENGLAND - LAND RECORDS

Return of owners of land, 1873: Oxfordshire. 1992. 929.3425 Oxf

ENGLAND - NAMES, PERSONAL

Gloucester families 1992. Microfiche. MF 929.4 Glo

ENGLAND - REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, ETC.

City of London burials 1813-1853. An Index. MF 929.5 Wes

Cradley Baptist, Worchesterhire, 1783-1837. MF 929.3

Wor

Registers of Christ Church, Oldbury, WOR. Baptisms, burials and some marriages 1714-1812. MF 929.3 Wor

FAMILY HISTORY

Dyck. Descendants of Jacob Dyck & Elisabeth Jaeger. 1992. 929.2 Dyc 1

Harris. *50th Harris reunion, 1928-1977.* (Ontario) 929.2
Har 7
Larry. *Records of the descendants of Dennis Larry,*
Gorham, Maine. n.d. 929.2 Larr
Parobek. *Parobek family history.* 1991. 929.2 Paro
Poitras. Andre Poitras. n.d. 929.2 Poi 1

GALICIA - NAMES, GEOGRAPHICAL
Alphabetical listing of villages in various villages, Galicia,
Austria. 1986. 947.71 Oli

GENEALOGY

Genealogical research directory. 1993. REF 929.025
Gen [1992 ed. is now in circulating stacks. 929.025 Gen]
How to search in Canada: resources for adoptees, birth
parents and relatives. 1990. 346.1 Mar
Our family tree. 1979. Friesen Printers sample book.
REF 929 Our
Following the paper trail: a multilingual translation guide.
1991. 418 She. Includes many languages.

GERMANS IN RUSSIA - HISTORY

Emigration from Germany to Russia in the years 1763 to
1862, use with "German emigration maps". c1978.
929.343 Stu

German emigration maps. to use with book "Emigration
from Germany to Russia..." by Stumpf. 929.343 Stu

GREAT BRITAIN - NEWSPAPERS

Local newspapers 1750-1920, England and Wales. 1987.
REF 072 Gib. Another copy in stacks.

HUGENOTS IN AMERICA

History of the Huguenot emigration to America. 284 Bai

IRELAND - NAMES, PERSONAL

Book of Irish families. 1992. 929.3 O'La

MANITOBA - BIOGRAPHY

One hundred years of surgery, 1883-1983: U of M.
Professors. 1983. REF 920 Fer. Another copy in stacks.

MANITOBA - CEMETERIES

Manitoba Cemetery transcripts are all REF 929.5 but are
filed in the file cabinets by the numbers listed below.

Birtle RM
-Solsgirth Old Cemetery. #687

Franklin RM
-Plankey Plains Descent of the Holy Spirit Ukrainian
Catholic, a.k.a Woodmore. #665
-Tolstoi Holy Ghost Ukrainian. #623/623A [1 file]

Montcalm RM
-Letellier St. Pie Roman Catholic. #618
-St. Joseph [town of] Roman Catholic Cemetery. #619

Piney LDG
-Kereliuk Family Cemetery. #688
-Menisino Norwegian Cemetery. #661

Pipestone RM
-Ebor Cemetery. #743

Roblin RM
-Cartwright Municipal Cemetery. #728

Stuartburn LGD
-Arbakka St. Peter & St. Paul Greek Catholic. #695
-Bzowy Family Cemetery. #682
-Caliento: Community Cemetery #673/ St. John the Baptist Greek Catholic #674/ Greek Orthodox #675/ Nativity of Blessed Virgin #676. Filed in one binder.
-Hawryluk Family Farm Cemetery. #696
-Sirko St. Elias Ukrainian Catholic. #689
-Sundown St. Peter & St. Paul Ukrainian Orthodox. #701
-Stuartburn St. Isidore Roman Catholic (Polish). #667

MANITOBA - GENEALOGY

Genealogical sources at the Mennonite Heritage Centre,
Winnipeg. 929.192 Men
Seminar 1992. MGS. 929 Man

MANITOBA - HISTORY, LOCAL

[There is also a circulating copy for each of the four
Manitoba Local History books listed here].

Morden; Mort Cheval; Pinaceawaywinning; Lake Agassiz. 1981 REF 971.27 Mor
Morden souvenir booklet. 1982. REF 971.27 Sou
Our past for the future: Rapid City and District. 1978. REF 971.27 Our
Transcona, 1911-1986. REF 971.27 Tra

MANITOBA - LIBRARIES

Dauphin Branch MGS Library holdings. REF 015.7127
Dau [number change only]
South West Branch MGS Library holdings. 1991.
015.7127 Sou. Also a copy on Reference.

MANITOBA - MARRIAGE RECORDS

St. Andrews Municipality.
-St. Andrews Anglican Church marriage records. Vol. IV,
11 Nov. 1835 - 11 Aug. 1929. This is a supplementary
volume to the 3 volumes already in Library #2. REF 929.3
StA StA

MANITOBA - NEWSPAPERS

Index to the obituaries appearing in the Brandon Sun,
18 February to 31 December 1992. REF 929.5 Mar

MENNONTITES - IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Berghal Gemeinde Buch: including other indexes by
Hanover Steinbach HS. 1993. 971.27 Han

MENNONITES IN AMERICA

Pennsylvania German dialect & autobiography of an Old Order Mennonite [Allan M.Buehler]. 921 Bue

MERCHANT SEAMEN

Maritime History Group Atlantic Canada shipping project newsletter. 1981. 387.5 Sag [number change only]

Merchant marine. Misc. articles. 1986. 387.5 Mer [number change only]

My ancestor was a Merchant Seaman: How can I find out more about him? 387.5 Wat

NOVA SCOTIA - NAMES, PERSONAL

Directory of members, surname interest and subject index. Library has 1990, 1991, 1992. 929.4 Nov

Nova Social immigrants to 1867. 971.6 Smi

ONTARIO - VITAL STATISTICS

Abstracts of births, deaths & marriages: 1836-1845 Bytown [Ottawa] newspapers. 1979. 929.3713 Nee

ORAL HISTORY

Oral history: Information package from Manitoba Dept. Culture, Heritage and Citizenship. 907 Man

Oral history for the family historian, 1986. MGS Seminar 1986. 907 Man

Where beards wag all. 907 Eva

UKRAINE - HISTORY

Archives and manuscript depositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia. REF 027.547 Gri

Ukraine: a history. 947.71 Sub

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS

Old United Empire Loyalists list: with a new introduction. 1976. 929.3 Rub Ontario people, 1796-1803. 1993. 929.3 Fit

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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Please enclose \$10 for a preliminary evaluation.

RESOURCE CENTRE CLOSINGS 1993-1994

Thanksgiving Sunday, October 10, 1993

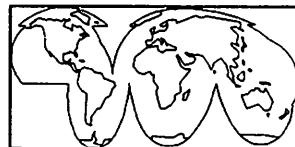
Remembrance Day, Thursday, November 11, 1993

Friday, December 17, 1993 through January 3, 1994

Reopening Tuesday, January 4, 1994

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS

BB refers to MGS Resource Centre's Bulletin Board.



UPCOMING SEMINARS / TOURS

Note: Brochures for these Seminars are in Conferences Booklets on BB.

Manitoba Genealogical Society Seminar '93

Oct. 15-17, 1993, Brandon, Manitoba. Agricultural Extension Centre. Speakers: Dean Hunter, Supervisor, British Floor, Family History Centre, Salt Lake City; Bruce Elliott, "Irish Research"; Ryan Taylor, Editor, Families, OGS, "Ontario Research".

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society 1993 Seminar

October 22-24, 1993, Delta Regina Hotel, Regina, Sask. Keynote speaker Jimmy B. Parker of Salt Lake City. Over genealogical topics plus tours, computer workshops, SGS Library, displays, book sales, social events.

Alberta Family Histories Society 1993 Seminar

October 29-30, 1993. "New Horizons on an Old World", MacEwan Student Centre, University of Calgary. Speakers: Dean J. Hunter, Family History Centre, Salt Lake City; Thelma Findlay, Manitoba Genealogical Society; George Dorscher, Alberta's "Germans from Russia Heritage Society"; Yogi Schulz, LDS Church; Adrienne Anderson, Alberta FHS/Genealogy Plus; and several AFHS researchers. \$45.00. Contact: AFHS Seminar Registration, 5323 Vicary Place NW, Calgary, Alberta T3A 0L4.

Société généalogique canadienne-français Convention, October 8,9,10, 1993. "Histoire de famille". English session day is Saturday, Oct. 9. Contact them at: Case postale 335, Succursale, Place d'armes, Montréal, Québec H2Y 3H1.

Isle of Wight FHS & FFHS FFHS Conference

March 31-April 4, 1995. "The Cherry Stones Conference." Contact: Mrs. Janet Few, 12, Ranelagh Road, Lake, Sandown, Isle of Wight PO36 8NX.

OTHER HELP

Census of Quebec 1621-1729: for sale from Philippe Prince, 41 Blvd. Drake, St. Boniface, Manitoba R2J 1J3.

Conservation materials: Available from: The Archives in my Attic, D.J. Cushing, 521-55 Ellerslie Avenue, North York, Ontario M2N 1X9. Catalogue at MGS.

Postcards of Churches in England

Dorothy Marshall, MGS #751, 653 Patricia Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3T 3A8: "The postcards are not especially old; most are 1960-1980. Some have notes on the back

relating to the bells of the particular church." .25¢ each, plus postage. She has:

- Parish Church, Loughborough
- The Church, Chilham
- St. John, Bexley
- St. Nicholas, Blakeney
- St. John the Baptist, Mathon
- St. Lawrence, Ludlow
- St. Mary and All Saints, Fotheringhay, Northants.
- St. Mary's, Woodbridge, Suffolk
- Exeter Cathedral
- St. Alban's Abbey, St. Albans
- Wimborne Minister, Dorset
- Haworth Church, W. Yorks. [where Rev. Patrick Bronte served]
- 14C St. Mary the Virgin, Pembridge
- St. Lawrence, Appleby, Westmorland
- St. Michael and All Angels, Kingsland
- Crowland Abbey
- Parish Church, Meopham
- Paston Church, Norfolk
- St. Peter and St. Paul, Northleach, Glos.
- St. James, Chipping Campden
- St. Edward's, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos. [3]
- The Lady Chapel, Osmotherly
- Parish Church, Saffron Walden
- Plymouth
- Honiton, Devon [2]
- and one from Scotland showing Isles of Kerrera and Mull from above Oban.

Canadian Lutheran Historical Association: Parish Records Project

CLHA is launching a hunt for early record books Of Canadian Lutheran congregations, with the goal of producing a directory of where parish records can be studied by researchers. Persons with knowledge about the location of early records, or who would like to volunteer to assist with the search about to take place, are encouraged to contact Dr. Richard Hordern, Luther College, University of Regina, Regina, SK S4S 0A2.

Glenbow Library and Archives, Calgary, Alberta

New public hours: Sept. 11-May 21: Saturdays 1:00-5:00pm. in addition to the regular hours Tuesday-Friday: 10.00am-5:00pm.

NEW SOCIETY: South Okanagan Genealogical Society

c/o Penticton Museum & Archives, 785 Main Street, Penticton, British Columbia V2A 5E3. Annual membership: Individual - \$20.00, Couples - \$25.00. Query column.

Faded illegible writing

"Badly faded illegible writing is often much more visible when viewed under a 75 watt 'black light' bulb positioned directly above the material." Seen in *News*, from the South Okanagan Genealogical Society, Vol. 1 #2, June 1993.

German/Polish settlers in Beausejour/Cooks Creek, MB area. Clifford Holtz, 303 Brighton Crescent, Oshawa, ON L1G 6H5 has names of most Polish and German settlers in the Beausejour/Cooks Creek area. He welcomes inquiries.

CPR Pensions

MGS member #2689, Richardina Delwo advises: "CPR [Pensions] sent a letter saying they have no archival services."



OUR SYMPATHY to

Stan and Beth Audette, MGS #'s 1128 and 1129, and family, on the death of Stan's mother, Alma Johnston Audette, July, 1993, Melfort, Saskatchewan.

Ruth Breckman, MGS #243, & family, on the death of her brother, William Forrester, July 23, 1993, Emerson, MB.

Ron and Virginia Braun, MGS #'s 2355 and 948, and family, on the death of Ron's mother, Katharina [Tina] Dyck Braun, August 16, 1993, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Marriage Certificates

On marriage certificates, the same address in a town is often given for both parties. This may not mean that they were living together or even living in the same place mentioned. Declaring the same address avoided paying for two sets of banns in different parishes.

Relatively Speaking, Alberta GS, Vol. 18 #4



BRIAN W. HUTCHISON, Esq.

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Senior Partner

GEN-FIND RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

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ANCESTRAL ANECDOTES

Pioneering in the Early Days

Written in 1965 by Robert Blackwell, 1868-1967, and shared by his daughter, Vera Blackwell Pybus, MGS #2245.

In 1880 when I was 12 years old our family came to Manitoba from Lucan Ontario. There were nine of us - Uncle George, over 80, Father Sam 70, Mother Kitty 45, Henry 19, Sarah 16, James 14, Robert 12, Mary 3, [Editor: my grandmother Stevenson] and Martha 1½. We came half fare with an immigrant group organized by Tom Greenway, business man, politician, stockman and later Premier of Manitoba. We spent five days on the train and I remember looking out of the coach window and seeing Chicago one morning at dawn. We reached Emerson, the end of the railway, on the first day of spring.

While we were waiting in the immigration shed, a kind lady, Mrs. Andrew Sutherland, noticed that our baby Martha had a runny nose and a bad cold so she invited us to come across the river to her house in West Lynne until the baby got well. Her husband had been to Badger Creek, now Cartwright, the year before and had built a house so the Sutherlands suggested that we go to Badger Creek and use their house until we could get settled.

Father bought a team of big spotted oxen called Buck and Bright, a yolk and two chains, [and] a wagon for twenty dollars in which was put all our worldly goods - bedsteads, bedclothes, lumber, an old harrow, a breaking plow, a spinning wheel, a few dishes, a set of harness, a stove, a Second Form Ontario reader, and a Bible which Father had brought on a sailing ship from Ireland in 1843.

We set out west along a frozen prairie trail. Mother carried the baby in her arms, Uncle George managed to walk, I carried a big old gun which had been used in the Civil War and which had no cap on it. Father carried a big stick and pushed hard on the wagon box, saying, "You'd been a good many miles behind if I hadn't kept shoving on the tailboard."

Two days out of Emerson, near Winkler, a great storm swept across the land. The oxen and wagon stuck in the snowdrifts. Mother and the children climbed into the wagon box and Father said, "I'll stay out and see what happens, I can stay here till morning." We were almost dead from exposure when we saw an elderly Mennonite coming through the blizzard beckoning with his hand and saying, "Follow me." He led us through the blinding snow to a Mennonite settlement to a house and barn under one roof.

In the room was a stove with a big iron plate which was always hot, for the Mennonite burned manure for fuel. How warm and cosy were our beds on the floor. They charged us five cents a sleep and fed us well. All my life I

have loved the Mennonites for saving our lives that night in the storm.

Next day was April Fool's Day, 1880, and the day dawned dazzling bright. The snow was melting on the trail when we set out again for the west. We stopped for dinner at Crystal City, at the Parr home. This kind man was a cooper who made churns. At Clearwater I took the oxen down to the creek for a drink. We knew that a settler was living at Badger Creek so James and I would run along the trail looking for signs of human habitation. At last James came racing back to the wagon, calling excitedly, "I saw a stovepipe with smoke coming out." In this house lived Creston, a land agent, with three little girls who sang for us.

Next day we had dinner with John McKibbin and reached the Sutherland house where we stayed till June. We chose a claim on Long River about six miles northwest of Cartwright bear where Hazeldell School [now dissolved] was built. Henry walked to Deloraine with ten dollars to file our claim at the Land Titles Office.

The land was rich and covered with thick scrub. We saved ten pounds of potatoes and planted the eyes in the bush and in the fall we harvested about 300 lbs. of potatoes. We planted parsnips and next year, rhubarb and asparagus which are still thriving there after 85 years [1965]. With a plow we had bought for twenty-one dollars, we broke five acres for oats. The oxen were so tired the last round they wouldn't go another step.

We cut down trees along the river, squared the logs, and built a house 14 x 18 ft. where we lived for two years. We pressed clay and grass between the logs, spread saplings for the roof which we covered with hay, then with clay, and we had a warm ceiling. There was only one window in the house which faced east. We had no chairs, only a bench behind the table. By the second year we had a comfortable warm home.

That first summer we caught a lot of fish in the creek. The first twenty-one shots I fired, I killed twenty-one prairie chickens. We had no cow till fall when Henry brought two cows from Emerson. We had bought a dutch oven for a couple of dollars to cook bread. After the first year, when we had learned to fish in the river, to gather duck eggs and to eat them, to trap and shoot animals, we were never hungry again.

What poor clothes we had; Mother made them all, even our boots. We children went barefoot all summer. Mother had a spinning wheel and we all spun. We would go to Clearwater and buy two or three fleeces of wool for a dollar a fleece, then we would card and spin it. Poor Mother, once she was cutting out a pair of pants on the table with her scissors and she cut her only tablecloth into a pair of pants. Once, James and I went to the Mooneys to visit

and James had to face the crowd, for behind he was bare naked.

Far a time, Mother was the only white woman between Crystal City and Wakopa, twenty-one miles on one side and twenty-four on the other. Mother was boss and we all did what we were told. She was the only man among us.

One day that first summer when I was twelve, Mother sent me five miles across the prairie to our nearest neighbour to borrow a cup of salt. We had to haul our grist to Souris or Wakopa by oxen.

One day out hunting I was crestfallen when the sewing broke on the bag in which I carried my shot, and the shot scattered in the bush. Another time I was hauling a load of potatoes to Arthur Rollins' store in Killarney; we were crossing the river and the oxen had pulled themselves up on the other bank when the current caught the load, turned over the wagon and five bags of potatoes and five bags of flour washed down the creek.

There were no doctors but when you had a baby, or trouble, you always had some friend to turn to. One day Father, James and I were in the bush cutting a load of wood. We cut trees, slashed off the limbs and built a load two feet high on the sleigh. Father cut a tree and it fell in the scrub so I took an axe to trim off the branches. The axe slipped and cut right through my boot and came out the bottom of my foot in a three inch gash. It is a difficult thing to carry a man through thick scrub. James took me in his arms and backed me up through the bush, dragging me, then held me on the middle tongue of the sleigh for half a mile to our house and laid me on the floor. I was losing a lot of blood. Mrs. W.J. Steel, who was nurse and doctor in the neighbourhood, came and bound up my foot. In six weeks I was walking and had regained the full use of my foot.

In those early years we had church at our house, the ministers coming from Cartwright. The influence of these men lives yet in the lives of us they touched - Dr. J.H. Riddell, later Principal of Wesley College [later United College and University of Winnipeg]; Dr. Andrew Stewart; and Dr. Charles Gordon, later known as the novelist "Ralph Conner".

After Hazeldell School was built in 1890, [I was Superintendent there for 25 years.] the whole social life of the community centred around the school, with debates and box socials the favourite form of relaxation. What exciting nights we had debating subjects as "A Single Man's Life is Happier than a Married Man's Life", or "Tis Better to Have Loved and Lost than Never to Have Loved at All", or "A Horse is More Intelligent than a Dog", or "Since God Can do All Things, Can He Make a Three-year Old Horse in a Minute?"

Girls of courting age were rare and at one time 35 of us bachelors were competing for the favours on one girl. When we were raising money for an organ for the school at a box social I once paid twenty-five dollars for Nellie Bissett's lunch box.

When we left Ontario, I had been in Book Two and had forgotten everything I had learned so during the winters when I was 23, 24, and 25, I attended school and learned to read and write and talk. My sister, Mary became a school teacher and taught my sixty year old Mother how to read and write, giving her much pleasure in her last years.

Our family who endured so many hardships grew up to be thrifty, energetic and successful. My brother James left for the Big Bend country in Washington and made a fortune. My sister Mary married into the Stevenson family at Morris and her children are thriving farmers and nurserymen. My sister Sarah married Augustus Tayler and homesteaded in the Fairdale district. Her son, Edward, still runs the farm.

In 1900 I took a homestead east of Holmfield, married Viola Fisher and raised four children. The stone foundation I built for my barn is still standing. I retired to Killarney in 1927 and am now in my 96th year, [1965] hale, hearty and alert in mind and body. When I look over my life in the early days of this country, I marvel how God has guided me through tough times and I rejoice today, to be Killarney's earliest, oldest living pioneer.

Other Early Anecdotes

In pioneer times spinsters were so scarce that in our district bachelors outnumbered marriageable girls 35 to 1. The most favoured girl around Hazeldell was Nellie Bissett. Every man in the country wanted to go with Nellie, even old, married men. Two men committed suicide because she turned them down.

Twenty one men invited her to a Hullet concert but she went alone. This kind of competition was too great for me so around 1900 I wrote a letter to the Home Loving Hearts page in the Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star.

Dear Home Loving Hearts:
I am a well established farmer, 35 years old. My Mother is my housekeeper. I would like to correspond with a young lady from 20 to 40 years of age.

Twenty one girls replied and the letter that appealed to me the most was from a girl called Pearl Smith from Nova Scotia. We corresponded and she made plans to come West to meet me. We decided that we would wear each

other's photo pinned to our coat collars when I met her train in Winnipeg. At the railway station a crowd disembarked and I looked nervously about until I spied my picture pinned to a girl's shoulder - alas, the young lady wearing my picture was not the dream of loveliness I had envisioned. She had earned money for her train fare West by picking strawberries and her skin was burned black with the sun. Nevertheless I discovered her to be extremely intelligent.

We caught the horse-drawn street car to River Park where we admired the buffalo and bears and the beautiful trees. This girl's travelling companions were a Mrs. Love and her two pre-teen children. The youngsters were sent along to the park as chaperones. I treated them all to dinner and the first thing I knew our chaperones had run off and left us alone on the river bank. In spite of all her bright ways, I didn't fall in love with her at first sight. We spent only one day together and that evening the girl who had travelled half way across the continent to meet me went on to Saskatchewan and I went home alone to my homestead.

All was not lost however; I distributed the letters amongst my bachelor friends. My brother Henry, whose eye was always open for a good bargain, chose a letter from a wealthy widow who came West and married him. Alice Wilson was a school teacher of charm, wit, and high musical ability, with a fortune from her first husband. Soon she discovered that her new husband hated work. She bought him a new threshing machine but he was too lazy to run it. Allie was discovered in only one deception - she was 10 years older than she admitted at first. However, she lived out her years in our family, loved by all and was admired for her good sense and gaiety. Never was she known to express regrets that she had answered an advertisement in Home Loving Hearts and had come out West to an unlettered farmer as a mail-order bride. Alice Blackwell's sister, Mary, married George Henderson, of Holmfield, and is this month [February] celebrating her 100th birthday at the Shamrock Nursing Home in Killarney.

Hired Man

Sometimes a train would come into Holmfield at 2 o'clock at night and the men would stand around the platform waiting to be hired by the farmers. I would shout "I'll give any of you men who wants to come with me, \$2.50 a day." Then I would ask the man if he liked children and if he did, we'd get into the buggy and start for home. One man told me afterwards that he thought "I must have a house full of kids but when I reached your homestead, there was just you and your Mother." I knew if a man loved children, chances would be good he would be nice to your Mother. I sometimes told a man I was a single fellow and he would say "I won't go if a man has to do the cooking." "Well, I have a Mother and she is a good cook."

I usually asked a man if he was a good reader because I wanted the man I hired to read books to me several hours a day during the long winter. Herb Ramsden and Billie Collis came direct from England to work for me and Herb was the best reader I ever hired.

The Shepherds [Sheppards], my Mother's family, came from Tipperary, Ireland to Goderich, Ontario in 1832. Nine reached Quebec in a sailing ship after a voyage of seven weeks and three days. They walked 300 miles through the wilderness at a speed of 10 to twenty miles a day from Quebec to a tract of land called "The Queen's Bush", near Goderich, the men carrying 90lbs. each on their backs. One little boy wandered off into the woods as they travelled along and could not be found. One hundred people walking up country couldn't stop to look for a lost child so this uncle was never heard from again. Uncle William brought a watch in his pocket which would still go when I was a boy and another brother, James, carried a pocket knife.

My Mother, Catherine Shepherd, was the first white child born at Goderich in 1835. The Indians came for miles around to see what a white baby looked like. Grandfather travelled around the countryside as a veterinarian and always took along several kegs of herring to sell on his journeys. When Mother was a child she went along and on a long hill she braced the wagon wheels with a big stick to give the horses a rest.

Mother became a weaver and was away from home and her loom only three Sundays in seven years. When Father Sam came to Goderich to be married, he looked into the Shepherd kitchen to claim his bride and saw four young men quartering apples and stringing them to the ceiling beams to dry. Nodding towards the sisters, he whispered to their little brother nearby, "Could you tell me which one is Kitty?"

The Blackwell family lived in Tipperary and emigrated to Canada in 1843. In Ireland, Father worked for a brewery and his job was to drive a team of Percherons hitched to a brewery wagon 40 miles into the country to deliver 20 kegs of beer. He was an athlete of local fame, being a boxer and wrestler, and could leap over a full grown horse in a meadow without touching it. Often he followed the hounds for a rich man's hunt. His duty was to load with lead, the collars of a pack of 24 hounds. When the pack was too fresh and ran too hard after the fox, he would put more shot into their collars to slow them down and then often the fox stole away. When the hunt was over, Father would have to walk 14 miles home. In Ireland the family paid their landlord three pounds a year for grass for a cow. Father gathered turf for fuel, cutting it and loading it into a boat which he pulled through the bogs with a rope over his shoulder.

During one of the famines, Father saw a man walking past his house looking for food and later found him lying dead in a ditch with a handful of grass in his mouth.

When Sam and Kitty married they lived on Lot 2, 2nd Concession, Biddulph Township, [Middlesex County, Ontario], 6 miles south of Lucan at the Butternut well, a spring close to a butternut tree. Nine children were born to them: Harriet, Henry, Sarah, James, Robert, Lizzie, Sammy, Mary and Martha. Seven lived to a ripe old age. Sammy ate too many butternuts when he was three and took sick in the night. Mother ran to the Catholics for help but little Sammy was dead before morning. Lizzie was a baby, 18 months old, when she drowned in Butternut Spring. Uncle Mat saw a white rag floating on the water and pulled out the dead child. In those early days, nearly every family lost a child in an old well.

On farms of the Irish, bad fairies were always hampering the work. If the butter wouldn't churn, Father would throw a penny into the churn to scare off the wicked fairies and faith, the churn would soon be full of butter. When the cow wouldn't give milk, Father would drop a penny into the cow's hoof print in the barnyard mud, and begorra, the milk pails would be brimming full.

Father never danced but he liked to go to wakes and weddings. Once, at a wake, Father grew weary and went out on a porch to lie down. From far away, he heard singing and what should be coming up the road but the Banshee. "I'll pretend to be asleep", he thought to himself, and as she came closer in the moonlight, he could see her white robes and beautiful auburn hair. "If only I could steal her comb", he thought, "she would grant me my wish", but someone had already stolen her comb for she kept crying piteously, over and over, "Give me back my comb." She kept coming nearer until she was within yards of him, then the others inside, hearing the crying, came out to see what the commotion was about and the Banshee vanished.

Father often met the Gargathal, a fairy no bigger than your thumb, who lived in the bogs. If you could catch him in your fist, he would fight to be free and if you promised to let him go, he would grant you your wish. Most people asked for a "penny a purse" so they would never be poor again. Try as he might, Father could never catch the little man.

Uncle George Blackwell

Uncle George never married and always lived with us. One day in 1882, Mother noticed that the old man was tired, so she said "George, you don't have to climb up the ladder to the attic, you lie on the bed in the kitchen." Then someone noticed that Uncle George was lying with his mouth open. By good fortune, Billy Weaver was visiting

so he could testify that Uncle George died a natural death. I believe, now, that the old man starved to death. We all loved him dearly and never thought of him as another mouth to feed. Dr. Andrew Stewart came from Crystal City to preach the funeral service. We buried him near our house in a dirt grave. Thirteen years later Father died and we buried them both at Cartwright. Then the old cemetery at Cartwright became a cow pasture so in 1906 we dug up Father and Uncle and buried them in the new cemetery at Holmfield. What love and respect our family had for our old people to bury Uncle George three times.

The Darky Scare

Biddulph in the 1870s was the most lawless township in Canada [Middlesex County, south western Ontario]. The settlement was mostly made up largely of emigrants from Tipperary, Ireland, and a long time feud between two factions of Roman Catholics called the "Whiteboys" and the "Blackfeet" was carried from Ireland to the new land. This feud is unique in Canadian crime and almost unparalleled in recent times in the Western world. Assault, murder and arson culminated in the murder of our neighbours, James Donnelly and four members of his family. At the height of the Donnelly feud, Father would look north six miles towards Lucan at fires lighting the horizon and say, "I wonder whose barn is burning tonight."

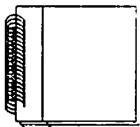
About 1875 an incident occurred which our family always referred to as "The Darky Scare". One night after midnight, a rap came to the door of our large log house. "Who goes there?" called Father. "Friends," replied a familiar voice. Father had the door barred in every possible way. A man stepped inside whom my Father knew well, Andy Brown. He carried a rope in his hand and put it around my Father's neck and said, "I want you to sign this receipt for \$600." Father didn't write anything, for he didn't know how to write. Eight men hired by Brown stayed out in the yard, their faces blackened with lamp black. Andy Brown led Father out of the house with a rope around his neck, while we children watched from the dark. Mother tried to follow him, but Aunt Lizzie, who was visiting, laid down across the door and said, "Kitty, I'll not let you go after him. They'll get you away and kill you too." Brown put a horse halter on my Father's neck and led him half a mile to a tree near our other house on the Swamp Line Road. "Mark your 'X' on this receipt, or we'll hang you by the neck to that apple tree, snarled Andy Brown. Brown had rented Father's house near the Swamp Line Road and owed Father \$600 in cash rent. Then Father sued him for this rent; Andy Brown swore in court that he and Phil Flannery had come to our house in daylight and had given Mother the \$600 in cash, which she hid in the rafters of the log house and he had the receipt marked "Paid" with Father's 'X' to prove it. The case was taken to the London Court House and the Judge believed Andy Brown, so we lost the \$600. After the trial, Father and Mother drove back to Lucan on the

Donnelly stage coach and as they walked home by the north road in the dark, Father lost his reason. Mother led him by the hand until she got him home and into bed. After he had slept, his reason came back to him.

Trouble continued to descend upon us. Men believed to be Andy Brown and his gang burned our house and barn. Father was no coward, for he met the criminals coming away from the burning buildings. Mother ran back into the house and carried out the Bible Father had brought in his pocket from Ireland. All we had left to live in was a little milk shed with a door and no windows. Our cattle and horses died with the exception of one cow and one horse. We had one hen we kept tied to an apple tree, but one night she flew up on a branch, dropped and tangled in the string and strangled.

Yes, Father had his struggle and troubles but he would lie on the bed in that tiny milk house and sing by the hour. The song he liked best was "Highland Mary".

What became of Andy Brown? Well, he went up to Muskoka and found a woman he wanted to seduce. He grappled with her husband and pinned him to the floor and bit off his nose. For this crime and the rape, he spent five years in Kingston Penitentiary. Finally, he was hunting deer, and wandered into a river. He walked down the stream for 500 yards and couldn't get up on the ice. He saw a tree growing with the long roots out of the bank and into the water and thinking it was something solid, he grasped the roots of the tree. But he still couldn't pull himself up on the ice, and there he died.



PERIODICAL POTPOURRI

Lori Walker MGS #1145, Editor

French periodicals reviewed by Roger André, MGS #1304.

Mémoires de la Société Généalogique Canadiennes - Française

Vol. 44 #1, Spring 1993

Pierre Coderre dit Laviolette / German origins / Q/A column.

Vol. 44 #2, Summer 1993

Pierre Loring dit LaChapelle / Malboeuf dit Beausoleil / Pierre Mesnard dit Saint-Onge (Xaintonge) / German origins / Q/A column

Alberta FHS Quarterly Vol. 13 #4

Land registry offices in Ontario.

American-Canadian Genealogist Vol. 19 #2

Hebert surname / Vermette family of Manitoba / Chartier family / Records of non-Catholics in Quebec / Genetic research.

Ancestral Searcher, Vol. 16 #1

Record Societies / Some lunacy certificates of Cornwall.

The Archivist, Vol. 19 #4

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**GREY CUP
LOTTERY**

ALL PLEASE READ: Grey Cup Ticket Fundraiser
Grey Cup Day is fast approaching! Our fundraiser will once again be the sale of Grey Cup tickets. We have been compiling a list of the people who prefer not to sell tickets. Last year, some members returned tickets but did not include their names/addresses. We are sorry but we can not remove your name if we don't know who you are.

Thank you to all MGS members for your support.
MGS Finance Committee



MONEY DONATIONS RE

Well, the move is over!

Hours have been spent packing, moving, and unpacking. It is hard to believe that it all used to fit into 752 sqft.!

To date, the move has cost us \$2500 which was not in our budget. We purchased 3 additional library shelving units and require 2 or 3 more. We would also like to purchase more file cabinets to store additional resource materials. The lease requires us to replace the outside front awning.

Any money donations towards the move and our "Wish List" would be appreciated. A charity receipt will be issued.
Virginia A. Braun, Treasurer

RECORDS OF THE AMERICAN INVASION : CANADIAN BORDER ENTRY RECORDS FOR PEOPLE ENTERING MANITOBA

Kenneth G. Aitken, Prairie History Librarian, Regina Public Library.

Editor: Those attending Seminar '92 in Winnipeg will remember Ken's fine presentations on citing sources and record-keeping, as well as his lively wit.

During the period 1896 to 1920 over 600,000 people entered the Canadian prairies from the United States along the 49th parallel; seeking a new home in the "Last, Best West". Many of these were Canadians or children of Canadians who had settled in the US midwest. Others were European immigrants from the Germanic states, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Scandinavian countries who had not found contentment in the first new home in the USA and were lured on by the prospects of homesteads on the prairies. All of them poured across this longest undefended border to resettle on the prairies of western Canada, lured by promises of fertile lands, invigorating climate, and wealth from bonanza wheat harvests.

At first there was little immigration control beyond the immigration agent who was rewarded by the number of new settlers he brought in. Some of the travel routes in from the US were inadequately covered and immigrants moved freely into Canada in other places. It has been suggested that the North West Mounted Police served as immigration officers in the 1880s and 1890s. However, there is no evidence of this in the annual reports of the force during this period.

Customs Officers at various locations along the border did double duty as Immigration Officers. The smallest of these crossings were called Preventative Stations. The next larger ones were called Outports of Entry. Outport reported to Ports of Entry, such as Winnipeg.

Emerson, Manitoba, began as an Outport of Entry under Winnipeg in 1879. In 1882 Emerson became a Port of Entry. It is not known when the first full time Immigration Officer was appointed for Emerson, but it is likely that it too was before 1908. By 1907 there were customs inspection stations at the Canadian Pacific Railway station, in the town itself, and at the Junction. Immigration was booming.

In 1905 James J. Hill's Great Northern Railroad constructed a rail line from Church's Ferry, North Dakota, to Brandon, Manitoba, in order to tap into the "Last Best West" settlement boom. Not far from where the Great Northern entered Canada, in Section 1, Township 18, Range 1 east of the first meridian in the prairie grid, the railway built a station in 1905 which Hill's people called Bannerman. The town of Bannerman sprung up at this location in 1906. The station held the office of the Custom and Immigration agent, a Major Lloyd. The records for

Bannerman begin in 1908 and cover a 10 year span. Other Manitoba ports of entry probably evolved similarly depending on the traffic of immigrants.

It is not known whether there is any surviving body of records showing who actually entered Canada at the prairie border entry places before 1908. However, surviving records begin for many ports of entry in 1908.

The Report of Admissions used by the Immigration Officers evolved over the years, however, the one used in 1910 at North Portal, Saskatchewan, is a good example. The sheets were divided into columns as follows:

1. Day of the Month
2. Names
3. Age
4. Occupation
5. Country of Birth
6. Country of Citizenship
7. Travelling by ... [usually 'pass' for passenger train, wagon, etc.]
8. Train No.
9. From [usually the state or large city]
10. To [usually name of largest town in district]
11. Value of Goods and Money
12. Remarks

There is a Report on Rejections at the end of each month that is interesting and should be checked when people are missing from families or groups. [Rejected immigrants were kept in a Detention House such as the one built near the train station in Bannerman, Manitoba.]

Like nominal census schedules, these border crossing records show many people on the same page. The entries are arranged in chronological order of arrival. Families are arranged after the head of the family in most cases. The condition of the original daily reports varied considerably at the time of filming so when reading the microfilm copies, be prepared for faded or illegible handwriting.

The following list is arranged alphabetically, by 'Port of Entry'. Although this list is sufficient to identify the correct microfilm to use, it does not indicate order within a microfilm reel. There is a 'Shelflist' arranged by microfilm number, and showing the order in which these border entry records are arranged on each reel. The Shelflist is found on pages 134 to 153 in Ships' Passenger Lists and Border Entry Lists in PAC, RG 76 [Records of the Immigration Branch]: Microfilm Finding Aid, published in Ottawa in 1986 by the Public Archives of Canada. The microfilms listed here are available through interlibrary loan from the National Archives of Canada. Those wishing to use them should make arrangements with their local library.

MB Bannerman / Apr 1908-Dec 1918 / T-5462

MB Emerson / Dec 1909-Mar 1911 / T-5475

MB Emerson	/ Apr 1911-Mar 1912 / T-5476
MB Emerson	/ Mar 1912-Mar 1913 / T-5477
MB Emerson	/ Mar 1913-Dec 1913 / T-5478
MB Emerson	/ Dec 1913-Nov 1914 / T-5479
MB Emerson	/ Dec 1914-Mar 1918 / T-5480
MB Emerson	/ Jan 1918-Dec 1918 / T-5481
MB Gretna	/ May 1908-Apr 1910 / T-5470
MB Gretna	/ Apr 1910-Dec 1918 / T-5471
MB Killarney	/ Aug 1918-Nov 1918 / T-5499
MB Morden	/ Mar 1913-Dec 1918 / T-5485
MB Mowbray	/ Apr 1908 / T-5499
MB Snowflake	/ May 1908-Dec 1918 / T-5499
MB Snowflake	/ Aug 1918-Nov 1918 / T-5499
MB Sprague	/ Feb 1909-Dec 1912 / T-5497
MB Sprague	/ Dec 1912-Dec 1918 / T-5497

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RESEARCH LEADING to BEYETTE REUNION, Dauphin, Manitoba

July 3 and 4, 1993
Velma Beyette, MGS #1009

November 14, 1991 was a red-letter day for Garnet and Velma Beyette, of Dauphin, and Madelyn Healey. Until that morning, neither was aware of the other's existence. That was the morning that Madelyn phoned from her home in Amarillo, Texas, and announced that she was looking for her maternal roots.

In 1942 Berenice Beyette left Dauphin and never kept in touch with her father or near relatives. After the war she married and settled in Virginia. A son, Henry, and two daughters, Margaret and Madelyn, soon made up a family for Henry III and Berenice Wood.

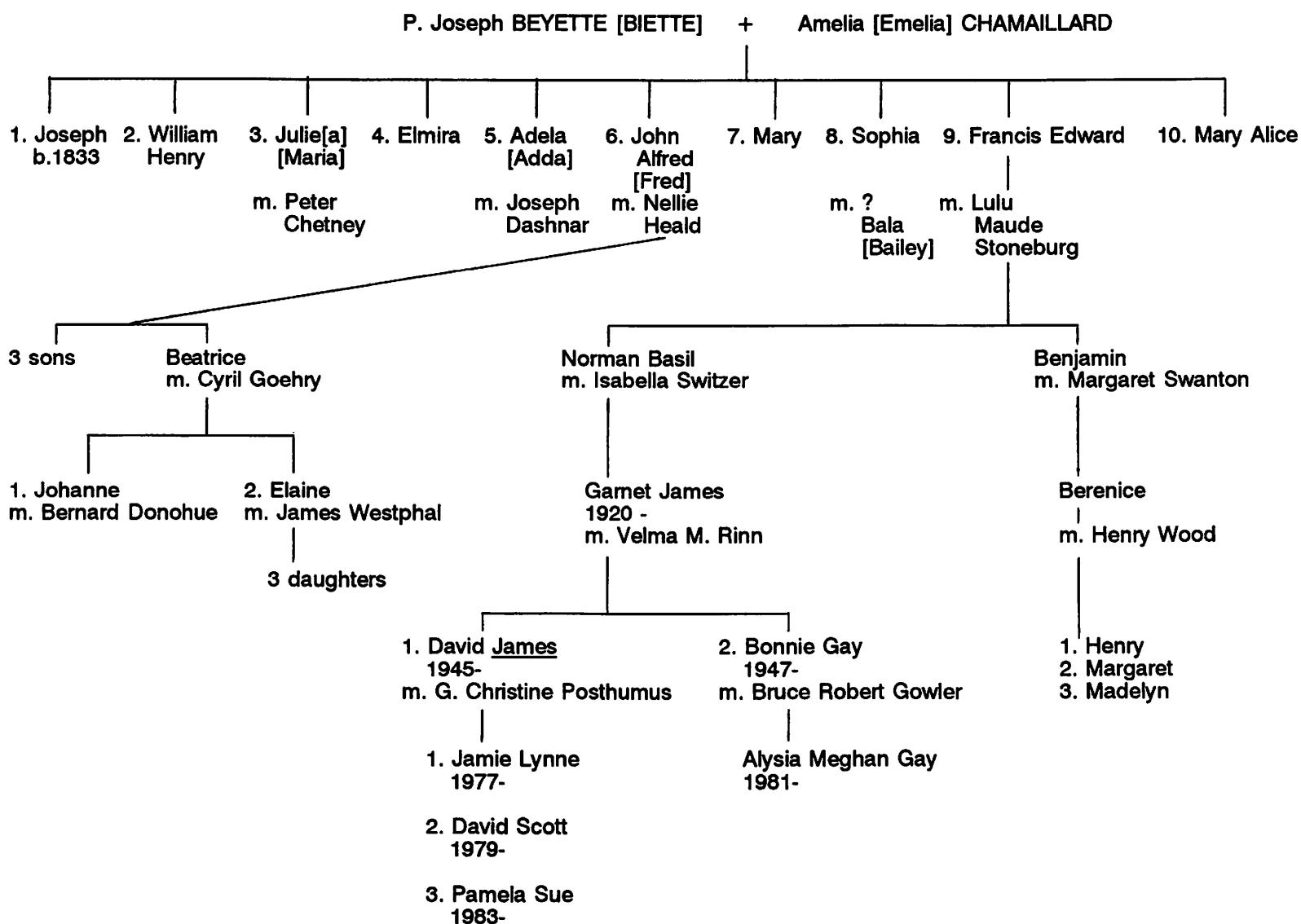
Madelyn had always thought about her roots and as time went on, her curiosity grew. She knew her mother was Canadian, but the only place she mentioned was Winnipeg. When she was fifteen, her mother died, and her father died 15 years later. Still Madelyn wondered, but did nothing.

One day in 1991, she picked up a magazine. In it was an article by free-lance writer, Beverley Beyette, in L.A. Madelyn phoned her number and was most surprised that Beverley, herself, answered the phone in her office. Beverley admitted that she wasn't up on Beyette genealogy but she knew of an Arthur and Jean Beyette, Tacoma, Washington, who had researched the name for several years.

Madelyn's next step was to phone Jean from her home near Dallas. The third piece of the jigsaw fell into place. Jean and Arthur were leaving next day to spend Easter in a town five miles from where Madelyn lived. It was decided that they would meet for breakfast on Easter Monday when Madelyn returned from her other home in Amarillo. This was not hard to do and they spent a pleasant time. It was decided though, that they were not from the same tree but they brought with them a fourth piece of the puzzle. It was four page letter. The letter gave the names of the sons and daughter of Francis Beyette of Dauphin. It was signed Velma Beyette of Dryden, Ontario and was dated March, 1980.

Her next step was not so productive. She phoned Dryden and was told there were no Beyettes there. We had moved to dauphin in 1987.

BEYETTE FAMILY TREE



Let's go back a step for clarification: in 1980 I was in San Diego Zoo. I stopped at a phone booth and looked up the address of a Mrs. Hubert Beyette of whom we had heard. I checked her address and when I got home I wrote to her. She said she had a daughter Beverley, and then she told me of finding an Art and Jean Beyette in Tacoma when they had phoned and met several years previously. As soon as I heard her reply I wrote to Art and Jean - March 1980, and had a nice reply, but no help. Those letters lay dormant until 1991. Madelyn obtained a couple of certificates from Canada and on November 14, the fifth piece of the puzzle slipped into place. The certificates had Dauphin and so had the letter.

When we discovered each other, we spent a long half hour talking, laughing, and crying at the same time. When she said "I am living in Amarillo now", I said, "We're going to Texas in two weeks - for four months." Madelyn offered to meet us on Hwy. #83, but we decided to detour to Amarillo and spend a day, or more. We did. Later when Madelyn visited her daughters in Corpus Christi, she brought them and her grandsons to visit us in Magic Valley, Weslaco.

On our way home at the end of March, 1992, we also detoured, this time to New Rockford, North Dakota, to visit Margaret and her family.

Last winter we visited again in Weslaco, with side trips to Progresso, Mexico. Each time we discussed the reunion, set for the 3rd and 4th of July. All this time the extended families at home were not idle; when we arrived home, everything was in order. The only thing we missed was putting in an early order for sunshine, so we made do with rain.

16 cousins from Texas, Virginia, North Dakota, and three from Ames, Iowa, who are third cousins, arrived on July 2. Some were nearly as hoarse as Madelyn was when we first met her in Amarillo. Also attending were more than 75 from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta - whole families of first cousins, first once or twice removed, second cousins, etc. all born between 1904 and 1991.

SEMINAR '93

October 15, 16, 17, 1993
Agricultural Extension Centre, Brandon, Manitoba

Speakers: Bruce Elliott, Ontario;
Dean Hunter, Salt Lake City;
Ryan Taylor, Ontario.

MGS Seminar '93,
53 Almond Cres., Brandon, MB R7B 1A2, or
MGS, 885 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg, MB, 783-9139.



NEYA POWAGANS "MY SPIRIT HELPER"

Métis newsletters written by Geoff Burtonshaw MGS #1895. Excerpted by the Editor and reprinted with the author's permission. A copy of each newsletter is in the MGS Resource Centre.

Newsletter #15 June 1993

Surname interests: Many in this issue.

Queries: Farquharson/Morrisette/Branconnier/Bird, Anderson/Burton/Calahaison.

A charming atmosphere of rustic simplicity means no inside plumbing.

Names of two bookstores dealing in First Nation/North American Indian books.



CONGRATULATIONS to

Cindy Greig and Duncan McArthur Stokes, son of Kathy and Bob Stokes, MGS #'s 125 and 432, married May 25, 1993, in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Joan Elias, daughter of Joyce, MGS #1519, and John Elias, and Robert Buss, married June 26, 1993, in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Beth and Stan Audette, MGS #'s 1129 and 1128, on the arrival of grandson Aaron Stanley, born August 11, 1993, in Red Deer, Alberta, to Stanley and Dorian Audette.

Angela Wiebe and Richard A. Stokes, son of Kathy and Bob Stokes, MGS #'s 125 and 432, married September 4, 1993, in Winnipeg, Manitoba.



REUNIONS

Emerson, Manitoba area Reunion of Schools

Including: Aux Marais, Post Road, Dufferin, Manchester, West Lynne, Stockport Schools. July 8-10, 1994. Committee would appreciate hearing from former teachers and students. Contact: Shirley Breckon, Box 239, Emerson, Manitoba R0A 0L0.

Success usually comes to those who are too busy to look for it.

PIONEER PROFILE

Dr. F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Manitoba

Shelagh Jane Rider for Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, Unpublished report, December 1976

Frank Leith Skinner

Frank Leith Skinner, who became western Canada's, if not all of Canada's, pre-eminent horticulturalist and plant propagator, was born at Rosehearty, Scotland, on May 5, 1882.¹ He spent his first thirteen years in that country, and learned to enjoy the beauty of well-tended plants and trees, and the pleasures of gardening.

Skinner's father, John, was a fish-curer whose business was ruined in 1885 by a glut of fish on the market. A heavy drinker, he grew despondent and for two years neglected his responsibilities to his wife and ten children.² The family was broken up for a time, and Frank, the youngest, went to live with his mother's sister who managed a large estate-turned convalescent home outside Aberdeen.

During these early years, Skinner's great interest in plants developed. His later reminiscences of his childhood in Scotland are studded with references to his favourite plants, flowers and trees of the countryside. While living on the estate near Aberdeen, he was allowed to pick flowers on the grounds. He began to garden on his own when he was about six years old.³

Skinner especially favoured roses, rhododendrons, lilacs, mock-orange, yew trees, maples, and copper beech, among many.⁴ Most of these early favourites figured in his plant propagation work on the Canadian prairies, though not all could be produced to withstand the rigours of the climate.

In Scotland, Skinner received "schooling equivalent to grade eight here",⁵ but his formal education finished when he, his parents, and other members of the family of twelve decided, in 1895, to take their chances at farming in Manitoba, where a cousin already lived.⁶ Frank, then thirteen years old, was clearly pleased with the idea, though he had formed a picture of North American life which was not much like reality. The following recollection illustrates his misperception:

My brother William and I were delighted; we had read Fenimore Cooper's stories of adventure among the Indians and now we were to go to Canada and possibly have adventures of our own. Adventure among Indians, however, was not to be for us; there were very few Indians in the district we came to, and these were far from wild.⁷

The land which the Skinners reached was still in a primitive state of development compared to the environment of large cities with formal gardens which they had left behind in Scotland. Years later Skinner recalled the arrival of his family at Winnipeg:

In 1895 the CPR station looked out onto open prairie and Main Street was paved with wooden blocks. ...Horticulture was very little in evidence in those days.⁸

The family settled into a life of farming, homesteading N.E. 4-24-28 in the Dropmore-Castleaverry district. This was pioneer work, as the area was in Skinner's words, "one of the northern outposts of farming settlement."⁹ Occupational choices for young men of the district were limited to teaching and farming, and Skinner chose the latter, starting at age sixteen to work for his brother-in-law. He saved his earnings and bought three calves, while his brother William bought horses and machinery. The two took up adjoining homesteads in 1900, and the following spring pooled their resources.¹⁰

Ranching and farming occupied Skinner until 1924-25; in that year a drop in beef prices helped him make the decision to commercialize his then large plant propagating hobby. It was a fortunate choice for horticulture in Canada, and especially for the difficult prairie region. Skinner was urged to the decision by his friend, M.B. Davis, [later the Dominion Horticulturalist], by Professor William Alderman of the University of Minnesota's horticultural department, and by many others.

Skinner's shift to commercial horticulture actually took place slowly over the years, with many outside circumstances such as the drop in beef prices contributing to the final step. During his first winter as a farmer, 1900-01, Skinner contracted pneumonia and lost the lower lobe of his right lung. He was ordered by the doctor to avoid strenuous sports, dancing, possible chills, and so turned to the assiduous study of gardening, an interest which he had maintained by planning a home garden shortly after his arrival in Manitoba.¹¹

By 1900 his flower garden was well-known among his neighbours, and over the next few years he became associated with horticultural groups in the Province. It must be remembered that floriculture, the growing of flowers simply for their beauty, was almost unknown in the Dropmore area, and was seen as impractical and extravagant by many, as a columnist of *The Tribune* recalled:

I had [Skinner] pointed out to me a good many years ago as the horrible example. ...He, it appeared, was no good, ...shiftless, his team instead of being at the furrow's end at seven ready for the long day was still unstabled, and it was suspected, unfed. ...It was rumoured, but not proven, that he ha tea in the afternoons.

....His garden, too, was a sore spot, instead of being a self-respecting garden laid out to potatoes and such like, it grew flowers and attempted to bring fruit trees to the bearing point.¹²

The Skinner brothers' ranching-farming operations had increased by 1910 to the point that Frank became full-time cattle keeper, while his brother tended their cultivated

acreage. Frank spent most of his time on horseback, which benefited his plant work, as he noted:

This gave me a splendid opportunity to study the native vegetation, to note the various plant associations and altogether to gain that practical experience of plant life that is invaluable to the plant collector.¹³

Such practical experience was the only kind of training which Skinner received for his plant work - he was entirely self-taught, a rarity among plant propagators even at the beginning of this century.

Skinner's special talents began to be noticed very early. Not only did his neighbour's disdain turn to grudging admiration,¹⁴ but also the horticultural groups singled him out. Skinner joined the Manitoba Horticultural Society in 1909, and so impressed the president, Dr. Speechly, that he was asked to present a paper the following year. Although he was reluctant, Speechly "kept after him by correspondence and the result was that the next year he gave an address which proved a valuable contribution".

In 1911 Skinner made his first formal collection of plant material, beginning what would become a formidable array of national and international contacts. His contacts grew to include commercial and private growers in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, France, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Russia, Manchuria, India, and others. Lung problems excused him from military service during World War One, though he and his brother were hard at work tending close to seven hundred acres of grain, and 400 head of cattle. Skinner was "too busy with farm work to spend any time away from home in the interests of horticulture"¹⁵ but managed to continue working in his garden, doing some plant breeding, and "reading any books [he] could secure on eastern Asia, its flora, climate and people".¹⁶ His interest in Asian plant materials indicates that Skinner had learned from his extensive readings into plant breeding that locations at approximately the same latitude around the world would support nearly the same kinds of plant life. Specifically, Skinner had reasoned that some of the arid parts of Asia were climatically similar to the prairie region of Canada, and so he hoped to establish in this country some of the plant materials which had been proved hardy in Asia. The whole question of geographical hardiness was to be central in Skinner's life work.

Horticulture in Manitoba

What was the state of horticulture when F.L. Skinner started his work in Manitoba? As he noted, "horticulture was very little in evidence".¹⁷ The life of early settlers was so overwhelmingly concerned with survival that decoration with ornamental shrubs and flowers was an impossibility. W.H. Alderman, of the University of Minnesota, wrote that the "great problem faced by the pioneers was

that of adapting themselves, their crops, and their methods of culture to a mid-continental climate".¹⁸ What these pioneers faced was a much-shortened growing season, compared to eastern Canada and the United States, and to most of Europe. In the summer, there was intense heat accompanied by hot, drying winds; in the winter, the drying winds accompanied extremely cold air. Relatively light snowfall meant that the earth froze early, to a deep level, and that the soil temperature remained quite low year-round. Sudden temperature changes played havoc with plant materials which needed even temperatures, while low annual precipitation and low humidity proved too dry for many growing things.¹⁹ Fruit trees were among the plants which could not withstand the prairie climate, while many other shrubs and trees yellowed and became puny in the highly alkaline soil. Early attempts to bring trees to Manitoba, mostly from Ontario, were unsuccessful, and led to the widespread impression that the prairies would not sustain trees. As Alderman noted, the "average settler looked upon tree planting as a fad".²⁰ If this was true of tree planting, it was even more so in the case of flowers, which did not even provide shelter.

Some of the settlers stubbornly persisted in their efforts to plant trees, partly because of their value as shelter for man, livestock and crops from the fierce wind and hot sun, and partly because of an almost unconscious sentiment that, "second only to essential food and shelter, the growing of trees seemed to be basic to pleasant and rewarding living in the harsh and unyielding environment of the treeless Plains."²¹

The first decade of the twentieth century saw great efforts by the federal government to encourage tree planting for its benefits in the conservation of rich topsoil. In 1901, free seedlings, cuttings and tree seeds were distributed "in sufficiently large individual lots to enable a settler to establish a really practical system of shelter belts."²² As part of this program, inspectors were appointed to advise recipients how to care for their plant material.

Gradually interest grew - a fledgling group was formed in 1883, the Manitoba Forestry and Horticultural Society. It did not last, but a permanent group was formed in 1895.²³ The first fruit orchard was planted near Morden in 1874 by A.P. Stevenson, like Skinner, a native of Scotland. The Morden area, in the southern part of the province, was later chosen as the site for the Dominion Experimental Farm because of its relatively favourable growing conditions.

A real boost to ornamental gardening on the prairies came around 1907 when the Canadian Pacific Railway actively involved itself in horticulture, setting up a nursery and some greenhouses, and planning 'railway gardens' at its stations, which did much to illustrate just what would flourish in the region.²⁴

Early Collecting

1918 was an important year for Skinner as he went on holiday to Ottawa and visited the Dominion Horticulturalist, W.T. Macoun, who became a close friend and provided valuable encouragement for Skinner's work. During the visit Skinner learned much about plant breeding, including how to use microscopes in that work.²⁵

In that year, too, he travelled down to the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, and started his first international collection of plants. From a twig given to him at the Arboretum, Skinner was able to grow the first hardy pear on the prairies. His contact with the staff at the Arboretum continued throughout his career, and there was an invaluable exchange of plant material between them for testing and evaluating.

Skinner's dedication to his plant work took up nearly all of his time. He had few outside interests and did not marry until 1947, when he was 65. His bride, Helen Cumming, had graduated from the Winnipeg General Hospital the year before, and was 31 years old at the time of her marriage.²⁶ They had 5 children, the youngest born when Frank was 77 years old.

Dropmore - Site of Skinner's Horticultural Operations

Some may question why Skinner chose to operate at Dropmore, far from the railway centre of Winnipeg where his imported plant stocks would arrive, and situated in a climatically severe part of the province. There were good reasons, however, for Skinner to continue his work at Dropmore. Firstly, when he decided to commercialize his plant work, he had invested far too much in money and in time to consider relocating and recommencing the arduous planting and collecting. Secondly, he continued to use the grain-growing portion of his land to support himself for many years. Most importantly, since his aim was to produce plant materials sufficiently hardy to grow throughout the prairie region, Skinner's Dropmore location was nearly ideal - it was so severe that anything hardy there would prove hardy in the entire region.²⁷ At latitude 51, elevation 1800 feet, the soil was a rich clay loam, usually quite cold. Frost-free days numbered on average only ninety days per year, often fewer than that²⁸ - there were few spots in Manitoba with a shorter growing season.

Plant Propagation

Plant propagation in Skinner's time was not a lucrative profession - in fact, it had, more or less, to be a hobby, usually supported by a nursery. Experiments with hybridizing [the crossing of two or more strains of plants to produce improved offspring] were tedious, time-con-

suming and expensive. J.H. Eddie, a specialist in rose-breeding, estimated in the 1950s that "the introduction of a new plant costs anywhere from \$2,000.00 to \$5,000.00",²⁹ and there was almost financial reward for the breeder.

Thus Skinner, to support his plant breeding, had to develop a nursery. This would benefit the public directly in that his successful hybrid discoveries could be brought to the selling point more quickly than if he were simply a plant breeder. His friend, W.T. Macoun, congratulated Skinner for making this decision:

I am very glad that you have decided to branch out a little more in the nursery business, as I really think that one who is so deeply interested in new things as you are and who is growing so many of them should give the public an opportunity of getting them.³⁰

Recognition

Recognition of Skinner's special skills came some years before he commercialized. The reputation which he enjoyed among his neighbours as being "quite a gardener"³¹ grew as he contacted the large horticultural institutions. After sending some plants to the Morden Experimental Station in 1923, Skinner was warmly thanked by W.R. Leslie, the Superintendent:

We measure highly the splendid bunch of material which arrived here in excellent condition. You have made the most valuable donation that has ever been received at this Station and I wish to announce that you are going to receive public credit for it.³²

As his reputation grew, so did his business. In the first year, the Manitoba Hardy Plant Nursery, as it was called, sent out 1,000 catalogues; after 10 years they were sending 6,000 per year.³³ Also in the first year Skinner hired as an assistant, Hector Macdonald [later of the Winnipeg Parks staff], a recent graduate of horticulture and related subjects in Scotland. An article in the *Winnipeg Tribune* of 1947 noted that Skinner's "father's first house is now used as a bunkhouse for the 16 men on the nursery's payroll."³⁴ By that time Skinner was sending out 8,000 catalogues per year.

Some Plant Introductions and Improvements

In his long career, which lasted until his death in 1967, Skinner introduced many new varieties of plants to this region, and improved many others through hybridizing. It is worth mentioning some of the outstanding ones here.

The early-blooming, heavily perfumed lilacs which are such a welcome relief from a long prairie winter are largely creditable to Skinner. Before he started to work with lilacs, there were only the French variety, introduced to Win-

nipeg in the late 1890s. They were not consistently hardy, and were very prone to suckering [sending out spindly new plants alongside the parent, these new shoots being incapable of full-size growth at the same time robbing the parent of valuable nutrients.] Skinner obtained seedlings produced from Korean stock at the Arnold Arboretum on his first visit there, and crossed them with the common French lilac. By 1922, he had succeeded in bringing a new form [*Syringa oblata dilatata*] to seed, some of which he sent to W. Macoun in Ottawa, who observed that "these are the first [seeds] grown under cultivation in America or perhaps the world".³⁵

The new hybrid lilacs were hardy further north and south than the common French lilacs, they bloomed earlier [which was exactly what Skinner wanted] and did not sucker nearly as freely. In all, Skinner developed and named 28 new varieties, including one named in 1952 for Grace MacKenzie, at the request of her son, Prime Minister MacKenzie King.³⁶

Much plant propagating work did not get to this stage where it would become commercially available; most of it was either discarded, or used for further breeding work.

Ornamental fruit trees, such as the hardy pear which Skinner produced from a twig from the Arnold Arboretum, were a particular concern of Skinner's. He was able to introduce several varieties of cherry and plum, as well as apple trees.

Perhaps the most significant work which Skinner did with trees was his poplar hybridizing. Poplars were very important in shelter belts on the prairie, and Skinner was able to produce especially fast-growing varieties which, unlike many others, could easily be rooted from hard wood cuttings.³⁷ Skinner was aware that his poplars could have important implications for the pulp and paper industry as trucking replaced the traditional floating of logs, but nothing was done about this during his lifetime.³⁸

From his early days of farming, Skinner developed an interest in producing hardy, heavy-yielding grains. His most promising work was the production of a sweet clover which he described as "an exceptionally heavy yielding variety of sweet clover from Manchuria",³⁹ but which brought him no reward, and which he sold at a loss at two cents per pound - more of this incident will be noted below.

Roses, a childhood favourite of Skinner's in Scotland, were a species which he hoped to produce for easy growing on the prairies. He missed the varieties which he had known in his boyhood, and which were far too tender for Manitoba's growing conditions, so he conducted many years of experiments crossing the tender roses with the hardy, but unspectacular, wild prairie roses. Ultimately nineteen varieties were good enough to be named and

sold. He also introduced roses from Manchuria, the U.S.S.R., and Scotland, which through selective breeding, were capable of withstanding prairie conditions.

Skinner successfully produced 21 new varieties of chrysanthemum, 12 of them in the 1940s.⁴⁰ Prior to that, only one variety, Pink Cushion, was hardy enough to grow in this region.⁴¹

The work for which Skinner was certainly best known in his lifetime was with lilies, which were introduced to Canada at the turn of the century. He was a prize winner in the field, commencing his work in the early 1920s and capturing the Royal Horticultural Society's [Great Britain] Award of Merit in 1926 for his lily, Dropmore Concolor. In 1933 he took that Society's top award, the Cory Cup, for his *Lilium Maxwill*, awarded "For the best new hardy Plant of Garden Origin shown to the Society in the course of the year".⁴² Up to that time, the cup had never been awarded to an entry from outside Britain. *Maxwill* was honoured also in 1937 by the Minnesota Horticultural Society which called *Maxwill* "a variety acclaimed both in this and foreign countries to be one of most desirable of all lily introductions."⁴³

Skinner did extensive work raising tiger lilies, introducing them to the prairies, and first bringing them to bloom in 1940.⁴⁴ In all he introduced over 40 new lily varieties to the prairies, though he modestly downplayed his own talent in doing so, saying "With lilies ... my success has been almost as much of a surprise to myself as to anyone else."⁴⁵

His lily work brought widespread recognition. He joined the Lily committee of the American Horticultural Society in the early 1940s, and was a director when it became the North American Lily Society; he was elected vice-president for a year in 1949. At a Boston lily show sponsored in 1944 by the Society, Skinner was awarded a silver medal, and at all of their shows, his displays were given special prominence.

There were many magazine and newspaper articles about F.L. Skinner, a large number of these focusing on his lily breeding and appearing in Canada, the United States, Scotland, Belgium, and other countries.⁴⁶ He wrote a number of columns and articles himself, one being "Fifty Years of Service", a description of his work in Manitoba, and the changes he had seen take place up to 1945. In 1947 he revisited Scotland for the first time since he had left, and wrote a long article about the trip for The Country Guide.⁴⁷ "Fifty Years of Gardening" appeared in the bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum in 1945.

Skinner's most important written work was his autobiography, *Horticultural Horizons: Plant Breeding and Introduction at Dropmore, Manitoba*, the writing of which was financed by the Federal Department of Agriculture at

\$5,000.00 per annum for four years. It was published in 1967 by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, and was very favourably received by horticulturists and others.

Difficulties

Having seen something of the scope of Skinner's work, it is well to turn to some of the problems which he encountered, for there were many. The two most important ones in terms of affecting his life and work were those involving his support for patents on newly-developed plants, and his support for laws ordering the marking of imported nursery stock with its place of origin.

Plant Patents

To understand the first issue, that of plant patents, a little background knowledge of the process of plant development is necessary. As noted, the introduction of a new plant was expected to cost thousands of dollars, and there was no guaranteed financial reward - Skinner outlined the problems neatly in a letter to another grower in 1948:

Most plant breeders in Canada apart from those employed on Government projects, have to earn their living and very few of them are owners of large modern propagating establishments. As a rule, therefore, the new plants of value which they originate [sic] pass out of their hands before enough return has been secured to pay for the work of securing [sic] these new things of value.⁴⁸

In the 1950s, J.E. Eddie, a grower from British Columbia, drew up a brief explaining the problems faced by plant breeders.⁴⁹ In it he noted that not only was the process expensive, it was also very prolonged [it might take five years to produce a new rose, and fifteen to produce fruit trees]. After all the expenditure of money and time, if a satisfactory new plant was produced and named, other growers could easily undercut the price, not having invested in its production. The free exchange of plant materials among breeders was so widespread that it was not at all difficult to obtain new material. Often the implication of the process was that research was held back while breeders, like Skinner, had to spend their time tending their commercial nurseries, which supported them and financed their work.

A plant patent act, according to Eddie, would help the small grower, guaranteeing him a fair return on worthwhile material. The public, too, would profit from greater co-operation among nurserymen and plant breeders, as new varieties would be marketed swiftly, and prices would not be exorbitant. Wherever possible, growers jealously guarded their discoveries in the hopes of making a profit on the first sale, whereas with the traditional seventeen-year patent, profit could be realized slowly.⁵⁰

Skinner could hardly withhold his support from this issue. Ever since the days when plant propagation had been merely a hobby for him, he had poured time and money into the work. He was not one to guard his new materials jealously, and was constantly sending specimens to other growers and to institutions. His living was not always comfortable. In his late seventies, he wrote to John Diefenbaker, stating that he had to work "much more than forty hours a week in order to give [his] family almost as good a standard of living as the average working man and at the same time, keep much of [his] valuable work from being wasted."⁵¹ Although his nursery was excellent as far as plant quality was concerned, his perfectionism prevented him from realizing the maximum profit, and in addition, he gave away an enormous amount of plant material to people all over the world. Plant patenting might have made Skinner a very wealthy man; at the very least, it would have given him economic security.

Government Work

Skinner always felt that he was denied a fair share of government contracts, and he was very bitter about it. He believed that there were very influential persons who ensured that he was not awarded government work. The evidence suggests that while he undoubtedly exaggerated the seriousness of the situation, there were highly-placed men who opposed him, mostly for his stand on plant patenting, which ran into strong opposition from the large-scale nurserymen, and from his support for laws on origin labelling of nursery stock.

The labelling of nursery stock by its place of origin was an integral part of the question of geographical hardiness. Skinner's research in this area left him convinced that plants of the same species grown under different climatic conditions would fare differently. Thus Manitoba gardeners buying stock in local nurseries which imported from Ontario, Saskatchewan, the United States, or even farther, could not be assured that such stock would flourish. Without origin labelling there was no way for the average gardener to be able to judge whether nursery stock was locally grown or imported. For Skinner, as he wrote to E. Cora Hind, the sale of this "unsuitable" stock "by high pressure salesmen under circumstances which really amount to obtaining money under false pretences"⁵² was intolerable.

Skinner knew that without plant patents, the private breeders like himself, were exploited by the big nurseries which snatches up new discoveries and undersold the small concerns; he knew, too, that those opposed to him on this issue were influential. In his view, the prime villain was one Torgeson of Prairie Nurseries, in Estevan, who vigorously and openly opposed Skinner's ideas, and whose close association with James Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan twice, and federal Minister of Agriculture

for two years, undoubtedly helped create difficulties for Skinner.

Torgeson, according to Skinner's letters, and backed up by W.J. Ward, had had the lion's share of the horticultural work in setting up the international Peace Garden in the 1930s, and handled it in a less than honest fashion.⁵³ Mr. Patmore, a Brandon nurseryman, reportedly told Skinner in 1938 that "Prairie Nurseries had had a considerable amount of nursery stock for this job on track at Estevan before the money was finally voted to pay for it."⁵⁴ Ward acknowledged in 1940 that "there is no doubt whatever that the business was not all clean and above board in connection with the expenditure of the \$10,000 voted for the Peace Garden last year."⁵⁵

Torgeson opposed Skinner mainly because Prairie Nurseries were large-scale importers, receiving most of their material from southern Minnesota;⁵⁶ thus they stood to lose if origin labelling became law. Skinner also suspected that Torgeson used his influence to send material across the U.S. - Canada border illegally. Once evergreens packed with earth around their roots and wrapped in burlap crossed over, directly contrary to existing laws; Skinner felt that W.R. Leslie, of Morden, had been pressured into sending them by Torgeson. He wrote further:

Such a shipment could only have passed the U.S. Customs if piloted by some one like Torgeson, whom Hillborn [a North Dakota grower] once told me "knew all the ropes and never had any trouble with the Customs."⁵⁷

The result of Torgeson's [and others'] activities against him, Skinner felt neglect in newspapers, bulletins, and on government projects, as well as some hostility in growers' organizations. In 1951 Skinner wrote to Stuart Garson, then Attorney-General at Ottawa, that J.W. Dafoe, editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, had once been approached by a salesman, a Mr. Morgan, from the Prairie Nurseries. Morgan informed Dafoe that "it would be in the interest of the *Free Press* to have [Skinner] forgotten."⁵⁸ J.W. Dafoe was not easily intimidated, and rejected the suggestion at once; in fact, some days later, F.L. Skinner was praised in the paper by the horticultural columnist.⁵⁹

Skinner was also convinced that Patmore of Brandon complained about excessive coverage of Skinner's work on the CBC's 'Prairie Gardener' radio broadcasts, and that Patmore got assurances that his business would receive equal coverage.⁶⁰ According to Lionel Moore of the CBC, the corporation had never instructed its 'Prairie Gardener' to "mention or not to mention the work of any one nurseryman in Western Canada."⁶¹ Patmore's ill will, however, was real and M.B. Davis, the Dominion Horticulturalist, once tried to prevent Patmore from getting the selling rights to a new variety of tomato produced at the Morden Experimental Farm; however, Patmore received the handling rights over Davis' objections.⁶²

The government rating of Skinner's heavy-yielding clover mentioned above, was puzzling. Of all varieties tested, it "was rated as the poorest yielder".⁶³ Skinner was too fastidious in his testing and breeding to have erred so badly, and suggests either great incompetence at the government testing, or deliberate falsification of results to deprive Skinner of monetary reward and of recognition.

Skinner did not actively fight back against his opposition. When Stuart Garson offered to put in a word in Skinner's favour with the Minister of Agriculture in 1952, Skinner declined, feeling that Torgeson was in leagues with this Minister, too:

In my opinion it would not do me the least little bit of good to mention me to the Minister of Agriculture, both he and his henchman Torgeson are said to "know all the answers."⁶⁴

Showing his bitterness, Skinner wrote that although "corrupt politicians [sic] of Torgeson's type do not leave proof of their underhand work lying around."⁶⁵ he felt that he could prove that "a lot of Torgeson's dealings with the Government have not been all straight and above board ... and that many people on the prairies, who refer to Torgeson and the Prairie Nurseries, as that bunch of crooks, have sufficient grounds for that statement."⁶⁶

There are numerous charges in Skinner's letters of influence by "the Gardiner Machine"⁶⁷ against him. However, he seemed to falter short of aching to stop them. In addition, he had a tendency to overlook the fact that his own business practices were sometimes at fault in the loss of business, as in the following example. In 1957 Skinner wrote to Premier Douglas Campbell complaining that prior to 1956 he had supplied trees and shrubs for highways; in 1956 he got none, and felt that this was due to unfair influences against him.⁶⁸ The Minister of Public Works, R.D. Robertson, replied, reminding Skinner that in several instances Skinner's nursery had been unable to supply needed material; in all other cases, Skinner's nursery had been given "quite favourable consideration"⁶⁹ Furthermore, the provincial government had begun to trade, with the federal people at Morden, engineering services for plant materials.⁷⁰

Thus Skinner had not considered all aspects of the situation, and had been unable at times to supply needed plants. further, some of his business methods were astoundingly confusing. He did not keep written records of all of his plantings at least as late as the 1940s, claiming that he had no time to do so, but that he remembered each of his plants. It is hard to imagine how this system, or lack of it, could be foolproof, and it meant that the business could only be run by Skinner himself.⁷¹

Much of Skinner's impatience and frustration was due to his lack of understanding of the slow process of government, and of the niceties of patronage. His worrying and

complaining were often misdirected, and he took no positive action about his complaints; most of his 'battles' trailed off without resolution.

Despite his sometime feelings of victimization and deliberate neglect, Skinner was the recipient of many well-deserved awards and honours. An honourary Diploma in Agriculture from the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1932 was one which came fairly early. In addition, he received an MBE [Member of the British Empire] in 1943, while in 1947 he was given an Honourary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of Manitoba, both of which were very important to him; he always signed himself 'F.L. Skinner, MBE, LLD' thereafter. Numerous life memberships in various horticultural groups were awarded him, and the final honour before his death was the Order of the Buffalo Hunt, conferred by Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, in February, 1967.

Dr. Skinner, despite his complaints about his enemies, was not without a lighter and more likeable side. He seems to have been genuinely devoted to his five young children, and spent much time teaching them about working with plants. There were also many friends who corresponded with him, some whom he met through the business of buying and selling nursery stock, and whose friendships he retained for many years; there were others whom he met through the various horticultural associations to which he belonged.

In 1961, Dr. Skinner visited England and Scotland, where he met people with whom he had corresponded for years. The trip was a great success, and the people whom he met were clearly charmed and impressed with him. He had always been extremely generous about sharing his knowledge of plants, and in sending materials to other growers; the people in England at Kew Gardens, and those at the Royal Botanic Garden of Edinburgh were especially grateful to Skinner, and were very happy to meet him at last.

F.L. Skinner died in 1967 at the age of 85, having spent most of his long life working with plants. His was a full, productive life, and his contributions to horticulture in Manitoba are nearly immeasurable. He was called by some the "Burbank of the Prairies"⁷² since he, like Luther Burbank, who performed his plant wizardry in California, was entirely self-taught and was obviously gifted. His friend, W.R. Leslie, credited Skinner with most of the improvement in gardening in this century, the "striking change... in the plants grown in home gardens and in parks".⁷³ Reviewing his autobiography, Skinner's friend, and associate for many years, summed up Skinner's qualities succinctly:

Through his perseverance, self-discipline and self-education, [he] has become one of the leading plantsmen, horticulturists, taxonomists and plant breeders of the Western world.

...By his own initiative and expense, working on a pioneer farm near a small hamlet in northern Manitoba, ... this genius among plantsmen has established his name for generations to come.⁷⁴

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38. F.L. Skinner to Hon. D. Harkness/ Aug. 26, 1957.
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HUMOUR?

A young newlywed came home from work and found her groom very upset. "I feel terrible," he said. "I was pressing your suit and burned a big hole in the seat of your slacks."

"Don't worry about it." consoled the wife. "Remember I have an extra pair of slacks for that suit."

"Yes," the groom replied. "And it's lucky you did - I used them to patch the hole."

BOOK REVIEWS

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The Village. A History of Quarrier's by Anna Magnusson. Quarrier's Homes, Bridge of Weir, Scotland. ISBN 0 9510044 2 5. xi, 164p. illus. Available from Quarriers Village, Bridge of Weir [Renfrewshire] Scotland, PA11 3SA for 2.50 pounds plus postage.

Magnus Magnusson, who wrote the Foreword for *The Village...*, said "...the easiest way to label Quarrier's is to say that it is a sort of Scottish "Barnardo Homes",...". In 1878 William Quarrier "conceived, built and personally ran a growing complex of cottage homes at Bridge of Weir..." The children in those homes were the thousands of abandoned and orphaned children, mainly from the squalor of Glasgow's back streets. He pioneered emigration schemes to send his children to the New World - many of them came to Canada. Today Quarrier's continues to operate as a community for needy groups of all kinds.

Quarrier children were sent to Canada from 1872 through the 1930s, although there were some periods during which none were sent. They were sent all across Canada. This is an story about caring for others - "It is a story that lifts the heart".

Record of the Descendants of Dennis Larry, Gorham, Maine

by John Charles Frederick Stevenson and Louise Mary Stevenson. Privately published by the authors. c1993 ISBN 0-9694542-1-X.

This family history is on the family of John's mother - Eva G. Larry Stevenson. Tradition states that the Larry/Lara family may have come from Kilkenny, Ireland about 1745, but to date the authors are still searching for proof. Nevertheless they have given us a good account of the family in America. There is a Lineage Chart enclosed in the book and the Reference numbers in the book are linked to that Chart, making it easy to follow. The book is divided into 9 parts - each part representing a family branch. Maps illustrate where the various family branches have settled.

John's branch settled at Whitewood, Saskatchewan. There is an every-name Index. Well set up and illustrated,

John and Louise can be justly proud of this and their other family histories [Stevenson, Greenley] which are also in our MGS library.

MGS 929.2 Larr

Germans From Poland and Volhynia. A research tool. Volume 1 compiled by Jerry Frank. c1993. Published by author and available from him at 120 Stradwick Rise S.W., Calgary, Alberta, T3H 1G8, Canada, for \$20.00 plus \$3.00 postage [Canadian \$]. Orders from outside Canada please pay in U.S. dollars [\$23.00 US].

Jerry has compiled this information from the personal files of Ewald Wuschke and data submissions from the subscribers to *Wandering Volhynians* to the end of 1991. The book has data on over 5700 individuals. Individuals named are first generation North American or earlier. Surnames are arranged alphabetically, then coded to allow users to develop family lineages - a very interesting concept and wonderful research tool. For those whose German ancestors migrated to America through Poland or Volhynia [the western-most province of Ukraine] or, in a very few cases, through locations as Bessarabia, Galicia and various provinces in Prussia, this book is a must.

Introductory pages on how to use the book are detailed and clear. The author promises that a supplement will be published each time he compiles another 2000 to 3000 names. Those supplements will be eagerly awaited.

MGS 943 Fra

Cumming. Family of Robert Cumming [1795-1863] by Warren Sinclair. 2 volumes. 1991-2. Published by author, Ottawa, Ontario. No purchasing information; obtain the author's address by writing the Librarian, MGS.

The author's introductory chapter on the origin of his ancestral surnames- Cumming [Cummin, Comyn], Groundwater, Haddell, Ingles [Inglis], Inksater, Russia, Scott and Yarston [Yorston] - is a mini-historical trip in itself. A pedigree chart puts all names into perspective and all the families were from the Orkney Islands. A preliminary map of Scotland shows the position of the Orkneys and succeeding maps of the Orkneys illustrate parishes, towns and farms. As the family history moves to Canada there are maps showing Hudson Bay trading posts, Native cultural areas and Manitoba.

Each familial group begins with a biographical sketch, followed by a genealogical record. The first volume covers the families in the Orkneys and the initial immigration to Canada while volume two concentrates on Robert Cummings and his descendants. The biographical sketch of Robert is fascinating reading as it outlines his years as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Co. He rose through the labourer ranks to that of Postmaster, "the highest level of employment to which common labourers could aspire".

He retired in 1856 and spent his remaining years farming in the parish of St. Paul in the Red River Settlement.

Endnotes for each chapter, and a Bibliography which outlines primary sources, published sources and unpublished sources, complete this well researched family history. Warren is a great, great, great grandson of Robert Cumming. This is his third or fourth book of history on his different family lines. [Those are also in MGS library].

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GENERATION GAPS

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All addresses given are Canadian unless otherwise noted.

ARCHIBALD

James, b1849, Midlothian, Eng., m. Lucretia Ann Hackett, 1871, Leith. Chn: John [m. Giffin]; Mary Jane; Frances [m. Barry]; Robert; Arthur; Fred [m. Dillabough]; Isabella; Albert; Minnie, settled Winnipeg c1874. Niece Agnes Jane, b1868, Midlothian, m. Robert Turner, Rivière-du-Loup, 1886, settled Winnipeg, chn: Ruby; Albert; Frank; Agnes; Robert. Info?

Contact: L.A. Turner

Box #1025
14 Russell Hill Rd.
Bobcaygeon, Ontario K0M 1A0

BLACK / BRAZIER / CORRIN

Robert Corrin & Mabel Brazier m. in Soethey, Saskatchewan, 1907. Dau. Mabel Eileen Corrin, b. London, Ont. m. Karl James Black [pharmacist], s/o James George Black & Clara Zilliax, Carberry, Man.

Contact: Norah Wochyshyn

428 - 6th St.
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 3N6

GARLAND

Stephen, b 21 Jan 1882, Bells Corners, Ont., d 30 Dec 1956, Portage, m. Hilda Fairbairn, d 1953. Family? His uncle, William, b 4 Dec 1856, d 11 Nov 1901, m. Alice M. Howe 1875. Family? 2nd marr. Eliza Brown, 1862-1918. Family? Other fam. members settled in Carberry: Wright Garland 1859-1919, m Emily Maimmack 1883. Mary Irene Garland, b 1886 m. Benjamin W. Caldwell - Portage.

Contact: D. Jean Broadfoot
1024 Arnot Rd.
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 0H4

GREIG

William Greig, b. May 21, 1878, Hillhead of Balmedie, [s/o William Duthie Greig, Jan. 20, 1857, & Jane Gray, b. 1857,

& m. June 2, 1877, Ellon, Scotland, lvd. Rapid City, MB], m. ? Bell. lvd. Vancouver, BC. Chn: Martha & Bruce? Any info appreciated.

Contact: Marlene Greig Piver
8376 Lower 138th Ct.
Apple Valley, Minnesota 55124-9415
USA

HUNT

William John 1881 - 1938, m. ? Thomas, 1883 - 1963, m. Eliza Ann Smith. Charles, ? - 1959 m. Annie Laura Thurey. Sidney, 1896 - 1967 m. Alice Isobel. All b. Gloucestershire, Eng. All bur. Birnie Cemetery, RM of Rosedale, Manitoba. Looking for descendants or information. Would like to exchange, for any Hunts. Tree back to 1729.

Contact: Denise Abbott
23 Cedar Road
Northampton NN1 4RN England

INNESS / MEREDITH

James Innes m. Mary Jane Meredith. Dau. Mary Jane, b. Oct. 19, 1881, Montrose, Man. [now Harte district], m. William Isaac, Walroth, July 17, 1902. James Innes homesteaded in 1880 on NE 1/4, Sec. 4.12.15W. His P.O. was Petrel, Man. Wish any info on this family or relatives.

Contact: Mary S. Kergan
Box 202
Raymond, Alberta T0K 2S0

JOHNSTON

Harriet, b. 24 July 1868, St. Andrews, Man., m. Joseph Charles Adams, 19 Nov. 1890, Winnipeg, d. 11 Oct. 1938, bur. St. Clements, Man. [Mother: Mary, father: ?] Chn: William Graham Adams; Katherine Ellen Hooker; Joseph Erland Adams; Lillian Moore; Percival Adams; Hazel Sutherland; Herbert Charles Adams; Ernest Gordon Adams; Leslie Adams; George Stanley Adams; Mildred McCumber. Harriet's siblings: Mrs. Allan [Ellen] Jenson, Inwood, Man. 1938; Mrs. Jack [Mary] Phillips, Selkirk, Man. 1938; Mrs. Chas. [Lizzie] Settee, Matheson Island, Man. 1938; Chas Johnston, International Falls, Minn., 1938; Francis Johnston, 1890, Winnipeg. Need parents' names & marr. date.

Contact: Lil Turnbull
Box 323
Houston, British Columbia V0J 1Z0

JÓNSSON / SIGURBJÖRNSDÓTTIR

Wish to contact descendants of Stefán Jónsson, b. 27 Aug 1861, Landamót Sudur-Pingeyjarslu, Iceland, m. 22 May 1885 to Ásta Sigurbjörnsdóttir, b. 31 Dec 1860, Gardur Adaldal Sudur-Pingeyjarslu, Iceland, [father: Sigurbjörn Jóhannsson, poet from Fótaskinn S-Ping, moved to Argyle, MB 1889]. Ásta & Stefán to America 1899 from Ytri-Leikskálaá in Ljósavatnshrepp S-Ping. A Record of Emigrants From Iceland to America 1870-1914, by Június H. Kristinsson, lists: Stefán, farmer, 37, Ásta, wife, 36, & chn: Laufey, 13; Ingólfur, 9; Jakobina 4; Od-

dgeir, 1. Two chn. left in Iceland: Sigurbjörn & my grandma, Kristbjörg, b. 15 Oct 1887 [raised in Raudaskrida S-Ping & Kelduhverfi N-Ping].

Contact: Vigdís Sigurdardóttir
Borgir
IS 681 Thorshofn
Iceland

LATIMER

John Thomas, b. somewhere in N.Y. state, m. Isabel Maude Rutledge, d. July 23, 1890, Portage la Prairie. Isabel d. Feb. 3, 1933, Glenboro. Chn: Mary Jane, Tom, William [poss. 4 more]. John & Isabel are my g.grandparents.

Contact: T. James Latimer
Box 2195,
100 Mile House, British Columbia V0K 2E0

MILLS

Writer's uncle/cousin, John & Kathleen [Kate] Mills, [originally from Ulster?] came from Woodstock-Brantford, Ont. via Wpg. to Inwood, Man. 1914. John, town blacksmith, retired 1953, went to Wpg. to live with son Jack, d. 1957 [c70 yrs.] Kathleen lived on with dau. Violet, d. 1960. Chn: Jack, b. c1913, grew up in Inwood, active in sports [curling], worked in Wpg. at McDonald Aircraft during war, later Man. Telephone, m. Marie Hodgson [d. 1977], d. 1967; Violet, b. c1915, grew up in Inwood, prominent in sports/W.I., worked in Wpg., 1938, at Eatons/ McDonald Aircraft, m. Larry Faso [d. 1974], who had trucking business in 1950. She & son Larry, b. c1953, continued the business. Would like to locate Violet & Larry; also info on John & Kate Mills prior to Inwood.

Contact: Russ Surtees
R.R.#1, Box 94
North Lancaster, Ontario K0C 1Z0

SKOMOROWSKI

Michael Skomorowski, Petro & Nascia Skomorowski & 2 chn, Michael & Maryna Skomorowski & 3 chn; Vincenty Trucz, Iwan & Marya Trucz & 3 chn; Michal Kubiszyn; Kajeton & Olena Haczkiewicz & 4 chn; Ilko & Tekla Magryta; Panko & Warwara Bodnarzuk & 4 chn; all came to Canada in 1900 on the same ship, from the same village in Austria. What was the name of the village?

Contact: Carol Jones
161 Parkview St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 1S2

WOLF / MAURER / SPIES[S] / VONAU

Family migrated from Germany in 1780s to Austria [Galizien/Ukraine], and c1904 to Canada/US [Wisconsin & Illinois]. Winnipeg & Brandon are 2 known areas, & Ont. Any help appreciated.

Contact: Carol Leonard
N3962 Hickory Rd.
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin 54937-9119
USA





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