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"A Wearer of Moccasins"

The Honourable James McKay of Deer Lodge

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MANITOBA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY INC.

RESOURCE CENTRE
Scouts Canada Building
885 Notre Dame Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 0M4
Telephone 204 / 783-9139

Wednesday, Thursday 10:30am. - 3:30pm. May - September

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; \$250 Life. Full members receive four issues of *Generations*, general mailings, and are entitled to one free Query per year, plus Library privileges. **Branch Fees:** Dauphin \$5.00 / East European \$12.00 / South West - \$10.00 Individual and \$8.00 Associate / Swan Valley \$5.00 / Winnipeg \$5.00.

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

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	Eleanor Corbett	Winnipeg 889-1626

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GENERATIONS

Volume 19 Number 2 June 1994

The Journal of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Editor: Joyce Stevenson Elias



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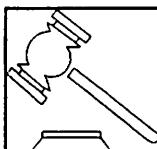
GENERATIONS is published quarterly by the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc., 885 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 0M4. Printed by Industrial Art and Printing, Winnipeg. Back issues available at \$ 3.50/ members, \$7.00/ non-members, while quantities last. Members, and anyone else having an interest in genealogy, are welcome to submit articles or news items to the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten, double spaced, or in WordPerfect®, either size disc.

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

Publications Mail Registration No. 7468

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Daryl Dumanski, MGS #1031



It's been a very busy spring and much has already been accomplished by our dedicated volunteers. We were successful in receiving two grants from Culture, Heritage and Recreation - one for a new computer, and the other for a completion phase of transcribing certain cemeteries. Both require fresh volunteers - so if you are intrigued by either of these categories in our ongoing additions to the resources, please let me know.

Thank you to the Council members responsible for constructing these grant applications, particularly Betty Atkinson/Grants Chairman, who works hard in making sure our applications are submitted in proper format and on time.

The MGS Resource centre has been buzzing steadily with patrons and the member volunteers are sometimes overwhelmed with requests, along with their other chosen assignments. Unfortunately, some patrons abuse the assistance, requiring an inordinate amount of service without ever contributing a dime to the Society. This is not a fair situation for the paying members who could use some assistance at the same time.

The MGS Executive has decided that a **User's Fee for non-members** using the Resource Centre has become essential if we are to survive financially in the future. I have forwarded a letter of intention to all Branch Presidents, outlining the proposed details. We are looking at charging \$5.00 for a day pass. There are a lot of other stipulations, of course, which you can discuss with your Branch President or I can be contacted. Any feedback by MGS members will be considered in formulating this new proposal.

The Society does a lot of **outreach awareness** over the summer months and all of the Branches are involved in displays of some kind; so if you can, try to make an effort in contacting MGS or the Branch[es] to see how you can help out. These events vary from town to town, and are the best way to join in on the celebrations. Our displays are being requested by organizers of many diverse events and you may want to attend an agricultural town fair, an international caravan convention, an annual gathering, or a multicultural occasion. If any of those have whetted your curiosity, I'm sure there will be more detail if you read reports of Branches and Education.

Our **Seminar '94** Committee is meeting on a regular basis to make sure that we are provided with a most exceptional seminar. Check out the brochure in your envelope to see what a great program there is! If for some reason you can't attend the Seminar, please consider passing on your pamphlet to someone else, or tacking it up on a bulletin board, or returning it to MGS, rather than throwing it in the garbage. Our registration dollars have to pay for these!

To date we have not received any bids for Seminar '95. Is there any person or group out there that is interested in chairing a seminar for 1995? If there is no expressed interest, we will have to go without for the first time.

Happy hunting over the summer and I'll see you at some of those events.

DAUPHIN BRANCH REPORT

Excerpts from Dauphin Branch Newsletter, Vol. 1, Ed. 2, May 1994

New Executive:

President:	Bonnie Bicklmeier
Past President:	Margaret Scrase
1st Vice President:	Marilyn wells
2nd Vice President:	Allan Gray
Secretary-Treasurer:	Shirley Gray

Meetings

Last Thursday of each month, Basement Boardroom of the R.M. Bldg.

September: [tentative] Representatives from the East European Branch.

Evelyn Ayers continues with Cemetery Transcription records. Help appreciated!

Dauphin Branch Holdings located in the Dauphin Public Library. This includes obituary indexes. A member of Dauphin Branch must be in attendance at all times - Library staff will give a list of Executive to interested public.

Marilyn Wells has a copy of the *Genealogical Gazetteer of Galacia*, the information from which she is willing to share.

Certificates on Contribution have been presented to: Marilyn Strang, Shirle McGimpsey, Evelyn Ayers, Eleanor Anderson and Allan Gray.

Branch members will be participating in a display at the Sifton, Manitoba Community Centre Homecoming, July 22-24 in Sifton.

A new research policy has been adopted: a **BASIC** inquiry [1 hour or less @ \$5 for members, \$10 non-members] and a **DETAILED** inquiry [1 hour or more. is \$10/hour + photocopying/other charges]. **SASE** and **MONEY ORDER** payable to "Dauphin Branch-MGS" [no cheques] are required.

"When some people talk about their family tree, they trim off a branch here and there!"

EAST EUROPEAN BRANCH REPORT

Les Recksiedler, President, MGS #2139



Another year is rapidly drawing to a close. It has gone quickly and has been a good one. I did not get as much done on my family tree as I had hoped but

The good news is that we received approval from Canada Post for a "Bulk Rate" for posting our journals; Agreement # 480630. This will save app. \$0.50/copy sent; at 4 journals/year this is \$2.00 per member/subscriber.

Some of our members have requested an audio tape copy of some of our guest speakers as they may be away or are from out of Winnipeg and cannot attend. This of course is subject to the presenter giving his/her permission to tape. This will be tried for the next branch meeting and in fact, we may even video tape it. If anyone is interested in taking on the job of audio or video taping any of the presentations, please contact myself or any of the Branch Executive.

Mr. Howard Krushel of Calgary was recently in Winnipeg visiting with his mother and gave me a call. He is contemplating another trip to Volhynia and Poland this fall. His family tree and mine have a striking similarity in the villages that they came from in Europe. Some of his relatives were from Niezpodzankia I and my grandfather was from Niezpodzankia III in Volhynia. He visited the area on his last trip but wants to find the village itself. He is the Canadian representative for a company called MIR which will do research in the Rovno, Zhitomir [Schitomir] and Lutz Archives. He has promised to send me more details.

Before going into Volhynia, both his relatives and mine came from around Lodz, Poland. He also has a copy of the Census for the Brandenburg area of Prussia for 1719.

Branch Update

A branch council meeting was held May 3, 1994 at MGS. A number of issues were discussed and summarized below. Elaine Chadney, Treasurer, has completed a branch budget to give us a better idea of where our money goes, what it costs to run the branch, and to allow us to do some long range planning. We will review this budget after December 31, 1994 to see how well we budgeted.

Les Recksiedler, President, has taken over preparing the application for tax exempt status on behalf of the branch. It would allow us to issue income tax charitable donation receipts for branch fees.

Brian Lenius, Past President, has indicated that the trip to Salt Lake City to attend the Federation of East European Family History Societies [FEEFHS] Seminar has been cancelled. The June issue of the East European Genealogist should be available for the June branch meet-

ing. Brian Lenius has been doing a lot of work on the journal and as such, has been appointed co-author.

Membership renewals are progressing well. Membership at the date of the meeting was 138, including subscribers.

Carol Jones, Secretary, has agreed to stay on for another year but has indicated that she would like a break now and again. Anyone wishing to help out or to learn the process should contact her at one of the meetings.

Chris Radons, Correspondence Chairperson, indicates that the volume has slowed and we are up to 202 pieces of mail received since January 1, 1994.

On March 16, 1994 we had our "Help, Help, Help" Session. People brought their information to share. We broke into groups to facilitate questions and sharing common areas. Mr. George Bowman, Grand Forks, USA, brought a guest, Mr. Herbert Boswau, an Associate Professor from the Department of Languages at the University of North Dakota. Also present was Mr. Felix Kuehn, our guest speaker for the May 25, 1994 branch meeting.

On April 20, 1994, Ms. Nevanka West, Head Librarian, Elizabeth Dafoe Library, U of M, gave an excellent presentation on the books and information available in the library. We were allowed to browse the holdings and ask questions. She also showed us how to use the computer to search for books or topics and it was quite "user friendly".

On May 25, 1994, Mr. Felix Kuehn, President of the North West Mounted Police Trail Association, and co-ordinator of the book, *And They Built an Altar*, spoke on "Through the Wood, Through the Brass, To the Steel", which was about the history of the Lutheran Religion in Western Canada and its roots in Europe. As usual, Felix's presentation was very interesting and informative.

Upcoming Meetings:

Sunday September 18, 1994 at 2:00 pm.
885 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg

Please note the date and time change.

The speaker will be John Pihach, who recently returned from a trip to Eastern Europe. He published a paper in the December, 1993 issue of the EEG [Vol. 3 #2] entitled, "Ukrainian Research in Poland".

No Branch meetings in June, July or August!

1915 Dauphin Herald "Notice to Subscribers"

Reminder that your subscription costs \$1.00 per year,
which is payable in advance.

Submitted by Pat Allan, MGS #2513



SOUTH WEST BRANCH REPORT

Lois Forsberg, MGS #2428, Corresponding Secretary

At our April meeting, following the business session, a number of our Branch members described their own research from the standpoint of the methodology used. As this proved so interesting and helpful, we will continue with this format at the June meeting.

On April 25, six of our members attended a workshop at Hartney, presenting a variety of topics. Although attendance was less than expected [due to the onset of spring farming operations], it was a positive experience for all concerned.

Our May program meeting took place at the LDS Church Library located in Brandon. Here we broke into groups and spent the evening becoming further acquainted with the resources they have to offer, assisted by a very competent and helpful staff. Many of our Branch members make frequent use of these facilities, and we do appreciate the service.

This year we have been invited to hold our Annual Picnic on June 13 at Isabella, Manitoba, so we are currently looking forward to that event. In addition, people involved in the Wally Byam Caravan meeting to be held here in July, have shown an interest in having our Branch provide them with some genealogical information and assistance, so a planning committee is hard at work preparing for that.

The South West Branch has had a very interesting and productive year, and we have been pleased to welcome a number of new members. Present membership is 117.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Daryl Dumanski, Chair, MGS #1031



We are involved, as a Society, in many events over the next few months. Please volunteer whenever you can. You will be amazed at the information garnered by making more contacts in the heritage community.

Some of the events at which we will have displays are:

1. **Scottish Heritage Festival** - Sunday, June 26, at The Forks. Contact Winnipeg Branch: Daryl Dumanski.
2. **Manitoba Highland Gathering** - Saturday, July 2, at Selkirk. Contact Winnipeg Branch: Daryl Dumanski.

3. **Wally Byam Caravan** - July 6, 7, 8, at Brandon. Contact South West Branch: Jim Wall.

4. **Sifton & Dauphin Homecomings** - July 22, 23, 24, at Sifton. Contact: Dauphin Branch: Bonnie Bicklmeier.

5. **Folklorama - Pavilion of Poland**, tentatively July 31-Aug. 6, in Winnipeg. Contact East European Branch: Lech Galezowski.

6. **Folklorama - Pavilion of Scotland**, tentatively July 31-Aug. 6, in Winnipeg. Contact Winnipeg Branch: Daryl Dumanski.

7. **Birtle Agricultural Fair** - first week of August, in Birtle. Contact South West Branch: John McCrindle.

If you are aware of any other displays in your area where we have members who would like to set up some information for MGS &/or your Branch, please give me a call.

Our membership provides some of the greatest resources through our individual areas of expertise. Whether these are our chosen professions or just interests - please bring your business or calling card to the Seminar. These will be posted on a bulletin board which will then be put up in the Resource Centre. If we can support our members in making a living, we will all have more time for genealogy.

Also, I'm compiling a quiz for Seminar registrants. If you have some intriguing questions which you would like to include, please give me a call. [668-9386]

Hope to hear from many new volunteers - you need only have an infectious enthusiasm for genealogy!

PUBLICITY REPORT

Daryl Dumanski, MGS #1031 for Debra Yerex, MGS #1349, Chair

We have a new poster for MGS to be used for promotion of the Society and the Branches. [Thanks to Lorne Harris for getting these to the printer.] They are black and white, 11" x 17". Please contact MGS or Daryl if you know of a good location for our advertising and would be willing to get permission to hang it. Also, if any out-of-town members who require posters are in Winnipeg, arranging to pick them up would save them from being folded in the mail.

The family in the photo on the poster is unknown; I bought it for an old frame, so if you'd like to claim them, I have the original.

SEMINAR '94

Elizabeth Briggs, MGS #484L, CoChair

Join us at Seminar '94. Our committee has been busy planning "Canadian Trees & Old Country Roots" since November. Our speakers are confirmed; we have an exciting, varied program to suit all family history interests.

Colin Chapman, keynote speaker, will share his expertise on a wide variety of **British Interests**. My husband, Colin Briggs, met Colin Chapman in London last March and spent an enjoyable few hours over a pub lunch near the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane. Colin will focus most of his presentations on less familiar British resources, including the Channel Islands & the Isle of Man.

New to MGS is a presentation, Friday evening, for **adopted children** seeking their biological parents and siblings. Two Winnipeg teachers, Bob Sadler and Leslie Sisco, will share their experiences tracing birth families. Sunday afternoon the Association of Manitoba Archives is planning a **panel discussion**, "Whose Records Are They?" This will include archivists, an MGS member, and a representative for adoptive people.

Dr. Robin Connor, Dean Emeritus, U of M, will speak on "**Evolution of the Scottish Pint**". He has the unique ability to challenge listeners with his fascinating expertise on Weights & Measures. During his academic career, Robin Connor was Dean of Science, Professor of Physics, and Professor of Education, receiving awards and accolades for his outstanding contributions in both fields. He has spoken on diverse topics such as "Science and Religion" and "Pharmaceutical Weights & Measures".

Long time MGS members, Daryl Dumanski and Kathy Stokes, will also speak at Seminar. Daryl, with her interest and enthusiasm, will assist **newcomers to Genealogy**. Kathy, an authority on Manitoba research, will cover all forms of **church records** in the province. She also joins the Archivists' Panel Sunday afternoon.

I will introduce family historians to British research, allowing Colin Chapman to emphasize less well known sources.

Sheila Mears, co-ordinator of the Family History Centre, will discuss **LDS resources available in Winnipeg**. She is joined by George Glenn who is well known to MGS members and is familiar with LDS and MGS resources.

We have three concurrent sessions on East European genealogy. Stella Hryniuk, Professor, Dept. of German & Slavic Studies, U of M, will explain how to "**Recognize & Understand East European Documents**". This will include Birth, Marriage & Death certificates, Passports, Record of Service Books, and various other papers. Dr. John Lehr, Geography Dept., U of W, will give an il-

lustrated presentation on "**Ethnic Settlements in Western Canada**". He will focus on 'cluster migration patterns' and include slides from early Ukrainian pioneer times. Les Recksledler, President, East European Branch of MGS, will introduce **East European resources available at the MGS Library**. Finally, keynote speaker Colin Chapman will be available to discuss his up-to-date knowledge of **East European reference sources**. He gathered his information on a recent trip to eastern Europe.

Percy Thomas will bring along his computers to show us how to use **Bulletin Boards in genealogy**. Hugh Larimer, Librarian, U of M, will show us some of the **maps at the Dafoe Library**. Jean Dutka, Archivist, U of M, will share some **genealogical records at the University of Manitoba**.

We have included some lighter sessions for interest and variability. John Cooper, who began his career as a geneticist but has since developed a successful antique business, will take us on an "**Antique Road Show**" on Saturday afternoon. Heather Hobbs, long time MGS member and genealogist, will bring samples of **antique jewellery** she has identified & collected.

In addition to these daily presentations, we have planned a **relaxing dinner at St. John's College dining room after the AGM Saturday evening**. The college has a reputation for high quality, nutritious food. On this occasion we have emphasized humour, inviting Dr. Colin Dawes, Faculty of Dentistry, to join us as guest speaker - a great evening!

Alison, McKinnon and Jim Rutherford are organizing a busy and active **display room**. Louisa Shermerhorn will show us some recent **MGS Library acquisitions**. Lorne Harris will have **MGS publications available for purchase**.



Heather Hobbs is busy gathering door prizes & organizing a **craft area**. If you would like to display, or help with the table, [see *Generations*, March 1994, p.6], please call her at 474-0509.

Barb Finkleman will ensure we have lots of dainties with our coffee. Reg Dyck, Chris Radons, and Harry Skene are helping with AV equipment, publicity, and tracking expenses of the Seminar. Joyce Elias is preparing [**a surprise package**] registration.

Our team will ensure that you enjoy a busy, informative, and friendly program. **Join us October 21-13**, to learn some new approaches to problem-solving, meet friends, and have a good time.

For more details, contact Elizabeth Briggs, 46 Burnhill Bay, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5N3. 204/269-7869.

ANCESTRAL ANECDOTE

Ryan Taylor

Editor: Those who attended Seminar '93 in Brandon will certainly remember Ryan Taylor's fine presentations on Ontario genealogical resources. He writes, "This past week I have been reading a book about early Manitoba. ... found it a barrel of pleasure. ... my greetings and best wishes to all my Manitoba friends."

A Lady's Life on a Farm in Manitoba

by Mrs. Cecil Hall (London, W.H. Allen, 1884)

[This] is an obvious choice for those interested in the early history of Manitoba. When I first picked it up, I had no idea of the pleasures I had in store.

Mrs. Hall and a female friend left England in the spring of 1882 to visit her brother, who had spent two years near Headingly. They cross to New York, travel by train to St. Paul, Minnesota, and then to Winnipeg. Her brother's farm is sixteen miles outside the city. They take a jaunt to Brandon and Birtle later in the summer.

Most narratives written by visitors from England concentrate on the differences between the new world and the old. While Mrs. Hall mentions these from time to time, she concentrates on the novelties she finds around her, enjoying each day fully.

This is perhaps odd when we consider that she is used to having a maid-servant at home, and finds herself getting up to make the men's breakfasts for 6:30 in Canada.

"We over-slept ourselves this morning, it being a dull day and no sun to wake us up, so that it was past 6 before any of us made our appearance." (p.36)

She paints the house's roof, sits marvelling at her own newborn chicks and rides bumpily over the prairie in a cloud of mosquitoes. For her, every experience is a source of delight, even if it means she cannot take her gloves off because she is ashamed of the condition of her hands.

Most of the book is taken up with practical and fascinating descriptions of life on the new farm, how the ground is broken, the crops sown and three pages are devoted to directions for building a prairie shanty (although she tar-papers the roof instead of covering it with sod).

"We have coffee for every meal, and, as the pot is always on the hob, anybody can have a cup when they like. The men have about two cups apiece before breakfast when they first get up. We never mind any amount of coffee, but wage war against the cocktails, taken before meals as appetisers. A cocktail is a horrid concoction of whisky, bitters, sugar and water, which

are all mixed together with a "swidel" stick, which stick is always on the wander and for which a search has to be made. Nipping is too much in vogue in this country, but we are talk that a lot of support is wanted, the air is so rarefied and the water has so much alkali in it, and therefore not supposed to be healthy, but it is most beautifully clear and delightfully cold to drink." (p.53)

Anyone who had relations in early Manitoba will want to become acquainted with Mrs. Hall. Her writing is not literary but she speaks in the voice of the ordinary people of a century ago.

The latter part of the book recounts the end of her North American trip, which she spent in the pine forests of Colorado.

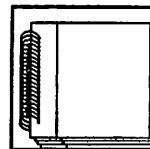
This book may be rare (my copy came on interlibrary loan from the University of Delaware), but is worth looking out [for] if you want to hear an authentic nineteenth century woman's voice, not simpering in a drawing room (as some did), but laughing in the open air (as did many more).

Mrs. Hall never did quite get used to the casual sleeping arrangements in new towns:

"At Oak River we had rather speculated on getting both food and lodging; but when we found the fare offered no better than ours, we decided to have our own supper, getting the woman to boil us some water for our tea. We also refused the lodging. The house was scrupulously clean, ditto the woman, but we couldn't quite make up our minds to share the only bedroom with her, her husband and two other men, one ill with inflammation of the lungs, rejoicing in an awful cough, and rather given to expectoration; so we had our first experience of real camping out. Our tent was a A tent, just big enough to allow of two people sleeping side by side; the only place to stand up in, was exactly in the middle, but we arranged it very fairly comfortably by putting some straw under our buffalo robes, and our clothes as pillows." (p.107)

GENEALOGICAL GLEANINGS

BB refers to MGS Resource Centre's Bulletin Board.



UPCOMING SEMINARS / TOURS

Seminar '94, Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc.

Oct. 21, 22, 23, 1994, at St. John's College, University of Manitoba. Keynote speaker: Colin Chapman from England. \$45 before Sept. 23, \$55 after. One day: \$30. Lunches & banquets extra.

Saskatchewan Genealogical Society Seminar

Oct. 21, 22, 23, 1994, Regina, Saskatchewan.

OTHER

Ashdown Collection, University of Winnipeg

British Parliamentary Papers Colonies - Canada 1825-1899, F 1031.5 I 75, found in U of W's library, 5th floor, Centennial Hall Bldg. Contains: Annual reports of immigration agents, week by week description of ships arriving in Canada, including ship's name, details of journey, conditions aboard ship, numbers of passengers - but no names - often describing their trades, financial status, etc. Often indicates where passengers were from, ethnic origin, and an indication of their specific destination [Galt, Toronto, etc]. Included doctors' reports from Grosse Isle. Has other government reports re land sales etc. but not nearly as informative. The Ashdown Collection has many books on Canadian history, communities, individuals.

1901 Irish Census Index

Vol. 1, Co. Fermanagh, 1100⁺ pp, 6"x9", now available from Larcy Books, P.O. Box 6023, Fort McMurray, AB T9H 4W1 @ \$75 Cdn + s/h. Lists heads of household, family members, visitors, boarders, servants, & others. Forthcoming: Tyrone & Donegal.

Genealogy help at Toronto's Metropolitan Library

Reference by appointment [Tues. & Thurs. p.m.]. Sources as English Record Society publications, Loiselle Marriage Index, Almanach de Gotha, Handbuch des Adels. Contact: Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, History Department, 789 Yonge Street, Toronto, ON M4W 2G8, Attn. Gwen Ing. 416/393-7155 or fax 416/393-7229. [Editor: Metropolitan also has Griffith's Valuations and its Index.]

Griffith's Valuations + Spinning Wheel Indexes

MGS Library has just received the Griffith's Surnames Indexes for Carlow, Limerick and Fermanagh Counties and the 1796 Spinning Wheel Index [microfiche].

Life is like a ten speed bike. Most of us have gears we never use.

Kellett Copy Newsletter, 1994

PERIODICAL POTPOURRI

Lori Walker MGS #1145, Editor

Brantches, Brant Co. OGS, Vol. 14 #1
Vital stats. of births, marriages 1868-69

Bristol & Avon FHS #75
Maley family.

Connections, QFHS Vol. 16 #3
New Quebec civil codes / Protestant roots in Church registers.

Derbyshire FHS Issue #68
Calow family.

Families, OGS, Vol. 33 #1
Proving genealogy / Irish Palatines / William Hall - undertaker records / Berczy settlers / Naming customs on a Creation Island.

Family History News & Digest Vol. 9 #3
Maritime History Archive.

Family Tree Magazine
Vol. 10 #5: Privileged ancestors / Observations on Civil Registration / 19th century census returns / Guernsey records.

Genealogists' Magazine Vol. 24 #9
Moncrieffe family in NY / Women workers in the 1920s / First name variants.

Generations, New Brunswick Gen. Soc., Issue 59
Abraham Shaw cont. / the Huguenots / Irish records.

Glamorgan FHS #33
Jenkins family, part 2 / Bevan family.

The Irish at Home and Abroad
Premier issue: Irish research / Church records / Co. Limerick / Irish in Boston.
Vol. 1 #1: Irish medieval lineages / Co. Down / Naturalization records / Irish in Cincinnati and Gibraltar.
Vol. 1 #3: Irish in the British Army / Valuation Records / Irish in Boston.

Irish Roots #1 1994
Donnelly murders / Research in Cork / Montserrat Island / Newspapers as a source / Surnames of Co. Galway.

Lambton Lifeline, Vol. 11 #1
New periodical from Wyoming. Graham medical family.

The Metropolitan, London & District Journal, Vol. 16 #3
Migration of the past / Members' interests / Henry Tidmarsh.

Minnesota Genealogist Vol. 25 #1

Tracing German roots / US employees 1907 in Minnesota / Luther College students 1861-99.

National Gen. Soc. Quarterly Vol. 82 #1

Notarial Acts of Quebec / Proving a maternal line / William Medders.

NGS Newsletter

Vol. 20 #1: Same-named siblings, part 1.

Vol. 20 #2: Same-named siblings, part 2.

Nova Scotia Genealogist, Vol. 12 #1

Immigrant weddings in Halifax 1912 / NS'ians married at Massachusetts 1880.

Oregon GS Quarterly Vol. 32 #3

David & Mary Ann McCulley / Hearing family / Wasco Co. tax rolls 1862.

Ottawa Branch OGS News Vol. 27 #2

Ottawa Valley Farm Journal extracts 1887-90 / Ontario's Prairie Homesteaders.

PEI Gen. Society Inc.

Vol. 18 #1: 18th century PEI censuses / St. Paul's Anglican marriages 1802-12.

Vol. 18 #2: Richard Moorfield / Gay family.

Relatively Speaking, Alberta GS Vol. 22 #1

Canadian border entry records 1908-18.

Saskatchewan GS, Vol. 25 #1

Military research / Pierre Buteau.

Scottish Genealogist Vol. 41 #1

Isle of Skye families / Mackays of Sutherland / Tulloch family.

Timberline Vol. 5 #2

Funerary transport 1600-1850.

Wandering Volhynians Vol. 7 #1

St. Petersburg Lutheran church records / Research in the Warsaw Archives.



ARE THESE YOUR ANCESTORS?

Kathy Stokes, MGS #125

The *Manitoba Evening Free Press* has an interesting article in its issue of 18 December 1889. In great detail, it

describes "the first reunion of old timers at Portage la Prairie". Women may once again feel left out as the newspaper describes the gathering of "about 150 of the early settlers, sturdy and intelligent men." Either there were no intelligent women amongst the early settlers, or else the women had the good sense to charge the evening up to one of those inexplicable male bonding experiences, and wisely decided not to attend.

The list which follows is of those who attended the reunion, and it provides a good reference point for names of the first settlers of the area. The *Free Press* says, "Among those present were:

John Dilworth, Adam Huddlestone, George Brandon, R. McKenzie, James McBain, James McKenzie, G. Wilson, W.F. Smith, L. Fraser, Alex Macpherson, A.A. Smith, W.M. Gilbert, Angus Grant, D. McDonald, J.J. McRobbie, S. Justus, W. Fisher, H. Douglas, F. Wood, E. Brown, A.A. McPhail, J.A. Ingram, J. Smith, G. Tidsbury, W.F. Fulton, G.J. Beattie, R. McCuaig, Geo. Lytle, James Evans, James Munroe, Hugh Grant [Rat Creek], A. Kirk, J. Erwin, H. & R.D. Byers, C. Logan, James Howle, Robt. Lee, W.D. Byers, E. Bailey, W.P. Smith [Oakland], W.P. Smith [Portage], D. Mc Kellar, W. Sinclair, Thos. Wallace, Alex. McLean, J. McLean, J. Mawhinney, J. Brydon, C.J. Green, R.W. Watson, E. McDonald, K. McKenzie [MPP], W.J. James, Jno. Wilson, W. Lyons, James Dunfeld, D.W. McCuaig, E.H.G.G. Hay, W. Lynch, D. Stewart, D. Morrison [Westbourne], S.R. Marlatt, D.R. Stewart, J.S.C Ironside, J. Osburn, -- Lusted [ex MPP Stonewall], R. Glennie, W. Cook, James Little, J. Glennie, W. Kitson, A.A. Watson, W.H. Roberts, A.D. Campbell, Thos. Latimore, W.M. Snider, E.A. Blow, C. Forrest, J. Anderson, Dr. Hagerty, A.J. Green, F.S. Brown, F.A. Brydon, W. Tremble, T.B. Millar, Sheriff Setter, R. Roxburgh, R. Sutherland, P. McIntyre, W.W. Miller, W. Henderson, Jno. Taylor [ex MPP Headingley], D.A. McLean, D. McLean, R. Watson MP, J. Arsmson, A. Scott, C. Munroe [Westbourne], J. Harkness [Carberry], J.P. Young, G. Ross, J.R. McDonald, Smith Curtis, Jno. Carr, Jno. Brown [Plum Creek], T.G. Ferris, J. McGregor [Brandon], P. Walker [Totogan], W.J.M. Pratt, W. Gair."

John McLean was the first Canadian settler to take up a farm in the Portage area. He described how Indian Chief Yellow Quill asked him why he had come to farm out there, and when told it was because he needed plenty of room to farm and raise cattle, the chief gave orders that no one was to farm between McLean's land and Lake Manitoba, a distance of fourteen miles. James McBean settled at Rat Creek in 1862 and had never known a crop failure.

Many toasts were drunk that evening, and mention was made of two outstanding members of the Portage community who had passed on, Archdeacon William Cochran and Thomas Norquay, first native-born premier of the province.

CEMETERY TRANSCRIBING

Kathy Stokes, MGS #125



MGS has once again received a grant to hire a part-time summer student to help translate Ukrainian from cemetery stones. We will be working in the Beausejour area and the east part of the province to complete the program halted by rain and mosquitoes last year. When this is done, we will move to one of the large cemeteries on North Main Street in Winnipeg where there are thousands of stones written in Ukrainian. Anyone wishing to join our group [you do NOT have to know how to read any language except English], please call Kathy Stokes at MGS on Thursdays, 783-9139. We usually go out transcribing on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Come and join our group and make some new friends.

If you are planning to transcribe cemeteries for us in other parts of the province, please check with Kathy to make sure that the cemetery has not already been transcribed. We have had several transcriptions handed in which duplicated work already done. There are still many cemeteries to transcribe, and it seems a shame to repeat work already completed.

CONGRATULATIONS

to



Jean Tucker, MGS #64, Dauphin, Man. on the arrival of grandson, Corey Kenneth, born January 17, 1994, Dauphin, to Shelley and Bob Tucker.

Ann [Nicholas] and Chris Radons, MGS #2279, and to big sister Laura, on the arrival of Elizabeth Ann, born April 7, 1994, Winnipeg.

REUNIONS

Sifton, Manitoba Community Centre Homecoming

July 22, 23, 24, 1994. c/o Committee, Box 86, Sifton, Manitoba R0L 1X0. Advance weekend reg. [over 14 yrs] \$20 ea., weekend reg. at desk 25/ea, daily reg. \$7, banquet & dance \$12/ea.

Nelles Family Reunion

August 6, 1994, Grimsby, Ontario at the Parish Hall, St. Andrew's Anglican Church, 11:00a.m. Potluck Luncheon [bring dishes, etc.] Contact: Wm B. Jackson, 124 Wilson Ave., Simcoe, On N3Y 2E7.



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PIONEER PROFILE

"A Wearer of Moccasins:" the Honourable James McKay of Deer Lodge

N. Jaye Goosen, Historic Resources Branch
Dept. of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship 1976

"I had never come across a wearer of moccasins before, and it amused me to watch this grand and massive man pacing the hotel corridors with noiseless footfall, while exciteable little Yankees in shiny boots creaked and stamped about like so many busy steam-engines."

- The Earl of Southesk

Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains, p.9
[(Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas, 1875)]



James McKay

[The Honourable James McKay of Deer Lodge,
Mary M. Ferguson, courtesy Mrs. Shannon]

James McKay must have cut a dramatic figure in Red River of the mid-nineteenth century. According to the Earl of Southesk in 1857, he was a prime example of the Red River Métis.

Immensely broad-chested and muscular, though not tall, he weighed eighteen stone;¹ yet in spite of his stoutness he was exceedingly hardy and active, and a wonderful horseman.

His face - somewhat Assyrian in type - is very handsome: short, delicate, aquiline nose; piercing dark grey eyes; long dark-brown hair, beard, and moustaches; white, small, regular teeth; skin tanned to red bronze from exposure to weather. He was dressed in Red River style - a blue cloth "capot" (hooded frock-coat) with brass buttons; red-and-black flannel shirt; which served also for waistcoat; black belt round the waist; buff leather moccasins on his feet; trousers of brown and white striped home-made woolen stuff.^{1a}

In many other ways, as in dress, he was of "Red River style", representative of a people who bridged the transition of the North West from migratory to settled, fur trade to agricultural, Indian to European society. At the same time, James McKay was exceptional in this class in his mastery of both worlds. Claiming Cree, Orkney and French Canadian ancestry, speaking French, English, Cree, Ojibway and Sioux with facility, he seems to have been equally at ease at a Hudson's Bay Company outpost, in a Sioux camp or in Government House in Fort Garry.

Yet while his massive size, incredible strength, and multi-lingual, multi-racial heritage have made him an attractive subject for the frontier mythology of Red River, very little is actually known about the man. A Company trader, free trader, freighter, landowner, livestock breeder, politician, Executive Councillor, Legislative Councillor, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Indian Commissioner, and participant in a multitude of other business and community ventures of the new province and city, this man was evidently wealthy and influential in the increasingly sophisticated political and economic structure of Red River. Although ubiquitous in the documents of Manitoba's history from 1859 to 1879, he left none of his own records from which to draw a coherent picture. His sudden death at age fifty-one cut short an active career. These factors have insured that he would receive little but neglect at the hands of historians.

What follows here is an attempt to look beyond the legend, to structure the many fragments of evidence and offer a suggestion of the possible dimension of the Honourable James McKay of Deer Lodge.

II

Details of James McKay's parentage and early life are very difficult to reconstruct, and much misinformation has been perpetrated to obscure the issue. Because McKay was a common name in the HBC Territories in the nineteenth century, it is impossible at this time to trace his lineage with certainty.

It is thought, however, that James McKay was born at Fort Edmonton in 1828^{1b}, the son of James McKay Sr. of Sutherlandshire, Scotland,² and Margaret or Marguerite Gladu, daughter of Charles Gladu and Margaret Ross.³ There is no record of his birth or baptism by either Catholic or Protestant clergy, and inferences only can be drawn from the following recorded details. In 1839, Father F.N. Blanchet reported baptizing the grandparents of Honourable James McKay at Fort des Prairie [Edmonton], and although he did not identify them, they must have been Charles Gladu and Margaret Ross.⁴ In 1837, 17 September, 3 children of James McKay are recorded⁵ as being baptized in the parish of St. Francois-Xavier. These children, John, aged 6 years and 6 months, George, age 5 years, and Auguste, age 10 months, are almost certainly the John,⁶ George,⁷ and Angus,⁸ identified in the Red River Settlement as brothers of the Honourable James McKay. If James, born in 1828, had been the eldest of the family, he may have been baptized at Fort Edmonton before the family moved to Red River. To further complicate matters, however, the Anglican Church Registers record the marriage on 17 March, 1840, of James McKay and Margaret Gladu at the Grand Rapids Church (St. Andrew's) by William Cochran,⁹ and the subsequent baptism of a son, Hugh, on 26 November, 1840,¹⁰ a son Thomas Simpson, on 11 January, 1843,¹¹ a son Donald, on 3 December, 1845,¹² and a daughter, Mary Eliza, on 6 December, 1848.¹³ The three boys died¹⁴ in 1846, but there is no further record of the young girl.¹⁴ Given that James Sr. was with Dease and Simpson in the Arctic from 1836 to 1839, and moved back to Red River in 1840 to settle near Robert McBeth in Kildonan,¹⁵ and that the Honourable James McKay was described by various sources as a Protestant who converted to Catholicism at age 29,¹⁶ after his marriage to Catholic Margaret Rowand,¹⁷ there are reasons for assuming this to be all the same family. If the Scottish Protestant McKay Sr. had several children by Marguerite Gladu while they lived at Fort des Prairie, he may have moved them all to Red River before his departure in 1836, when he placed James, the eldest, in the Anglican St. John's School, or they may have moved with other members of the Gladu family to Red River during his three year absence in the Arctic. Once in Red River with the Catholic family, Marguerite may have had her 3 unbaptized children baptized in the Catholic Church. Upon McKay Sr.'s return, he may have then followed his country wife and children to Red River, and settled the family in Kildonan. At this point he may have desired or been pressured to "legitimize" the

family and therefore have been married by William Cochran at St. Andrew's on 17 March, 1940.¹⁸

Beyond this, nothing more is known of the family in which James McKay was raised or of his early years in Red River. He is thought to have attended the Church Missionary School at the Upper Church (St. John's School) as did many children of Company employees, but the failure of teachers to submit more than attendance figures makes that difficult to document. His early life must, for the present, remain a mystery.

III

Like many young mixed-bloods in Rupert's Land of the nineteenth century, James began his career in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. First hired into the service by Chief Trader John Black on 20 October, 1853, at £45/annum,¹⁹ he renewed his contract on 23 May, 1856, at £75/annum,²⁰ but left the Company shortly after the completion of that second term.

During this period he was assigned to the Swan River District, an area which had assumed predominance in the fur trade with the gradual settlement of the formerly bountiful Red River District. He appears to have spent the first year at Red River where he travelled the route from St. Paul to the settlement.²¹ After that he was made Postmaster at Qu'Appelle Lakes, 1854-55,²² at Fort Ellice, 1855-56,²³ 1856-57,²⁴ and 1857-58,²⁵ and Fort Pelly, 1858-59.²⁶ Each year he was given increasing responsibilities for the supervision of men and supplies, a reflection of the increasing importance of the district and of his own abilities. For example, the Minutes of Council for 1854 indicated him wintering and summering alone at Fort Ellice,²⁷ while by the summer of 1858 he had been given charge of eight men at that post.²⁸ After spending the winter of 1858 as a Clerk under Chief Trader A.H. Murray at Fort Pelly, he was to be given responsibility for the trading activities of ten men in the summer of 1859.²⁹

It would appear that his instructions for the summer of 1859 had been changed at some point, for on 11 July, 1839, Simpson wrote to James McKay at St. Paul, giving him responsibility for the establishment of a trading post on the Shayenne River. He was personally to superintend the transport of goods from St. Paul to St. Cloud by steamer, then onto carts overland to the Shayenne, where he was to select a flood-free site with good pasture and timber land "somewhere between the outlets of the Wild Rice and Shayenne Rivers."³⁰

The limits proposed are 1000 acres to be located under "Half Breed Scrip." You must work out the boundaries, get them laid out and the lines run by a Surveyor. ... The Surveyor's "plot" or sketch of the location is to be deposited with the Scrip, so as to secure our boundaries from being infringed upon.³¹

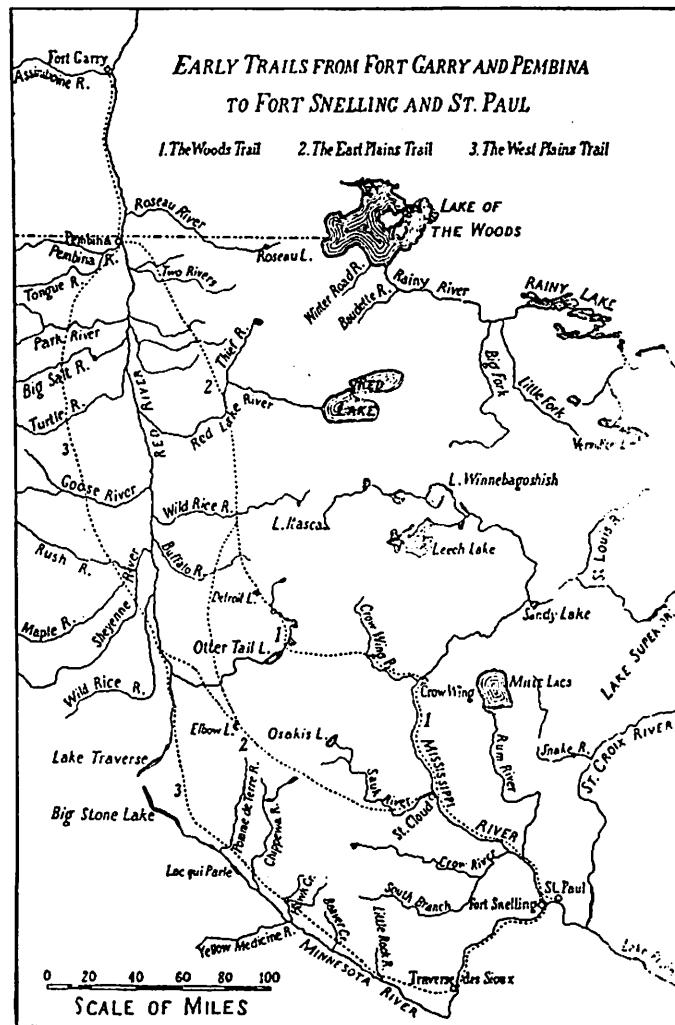
Having staffed the post with a clerk and ten men, he was to winter elsewhere in the District and keep an eye on the post, returning to superintend transport arrangements after 1 May, 1860.³² McKay subsequently established the post at the mouth of the Buffalo River, and H.C. Burbank outfitted it for the Indian trade.³³

The move to increase trading activity in the Buffalo and Shayenne River region corresponded with a decision by the HBC to use the Red River route for transporting supplies and furs in and out of Fort Garry. Improved overland rail transportation in the United States had been the main cause of increased economic activity in the St. Paul region, and had been the main factor which induced Sir George Simpson and Sir Edward Ellice to conduct a feasibility study on costs of steam and overland transport from St. Paul to the Red River Settlement. On the basis of their findings they recommended a system whereby oxen and carts could carry HBC goods between St. Paul and Georgetown, a halfway house built by the Company and named for Sir George, and steamboats could ply the Red from Georgetown to Fort Garry.³⁴ Although York Factory would continue to receive four ships annually from England, the bulk of the freight would pass along this alternate route.

Because water levels in the Red River did not always co-operate,³⁵ however, overland arrangements had to be developed to complement and frequently to replace the steam boat in which the Company had acquired an interest. James McKay, having already displayed considerable expertise on the Red River route, gradually assumed responsibility for the co-ordination of this transportation network. That Simpson had come to rely on McKay in this capacity is evident in his letter to Thomas Fraser, the Company's London Secretary, reporting the fate of one of the first attempts by the HBC to use this system:

"It appears the steamer started from Fort Abercrombie on 1 August for Fort Garry; but that, at the mouth of the Goose River, 40 miles below the Shayenne, she grounded on a sandbank, ... Mr. McKay immediately sent carts from the Company's post [Shayenne], in which our property was forwarded to Fort Garry."³⁶

Having stated the worst, Simpson hastened to assure Fraser that McKay was an authority on the route, and quoted him as saying that he had "travelled many years in that direction, but can safely say he never saw the navigation so low as it is at present."³⁷ In spite of the difficulties of this first effort, Simpson was optimistic of the route's usefulness, and emphasized in a subsequent letter to Fraser his certainty that with Governor William MacTavish supervising the steamer traffic and James McKay the overland traffic, the change would prove ultimately advantageous.³⁸



Map from The Honourable James McKay
[Manitoba Government, Historic Resources Branch, 1982.
Courtesy Minnesota Historical Society]

Whether James McKay was initially sent to the Upper Red River because the Company wanted an outstandingly capable and knowledgeable man to facilitate a significant move into that territory, or whether his posting there only happened to coincide with its growing significance in HBC commerce, it is certain that McKay's activities during this difficult stage enhanced his prospects in the Company. On May 21, 1860, George Simpson wrote to James McKay at Georgetown, congratulating him on his "promotion to the rank of Chief Factor in the service."³⁹ This would probably have been a matter for discussion and announcement at the meeting of the Northern Council that spring, but when Sir George, through illness, found himself unable to complete the journey to Red River and forced to return to Lachine from St. Paul, he probably made the necessary arrangements on the spot.⁴⁰

McKay, however, did not accept his promotion to Chief Trader, choosing instead to end a very promising career

with the Company. His reasons for the decision are not known, but it would seem from the surviving records that he did not make a sudden choice. His three year contract signed effective 1 June, 1856, had expired with the start of the 1859 outfit, yet he did not renew the contract as he might have been expected to in June, 1859. Instead he worked apparently without contract until Simpson made the offer of a Chief Trader's appointment in May, 1860. Simpson's letter took great pains to express the hope that McKay might "long be a very zealous and efficient member" of the service, and to assure him that his membership in the Northern Council would be an asset to the Council.⁴¹ Simpson had reason to feel this extra encouragement necessary, for as early as 27 January, 1860, William Mactavish had advised him that McKay had declined to take charge of the Buffalo River post on the sudden death of the clerk, James McKenzie, because he did not intend to remain in the service, although he would fulfill the spring travel plans according to schedule.⁴² For that reason Simpson expressed no surprise in a letter to Mactavish twelve days later when he said that

"James McKay had written from St. Cloud to thank me for his promotion, but declining to accept it until he has returned to the Settlement. I should be glad he remained in the Service, and I believe it would be the best course for him to do so. A little good advice from you in the matter might be useful. We will ask no favors of him, however, and if he be bent on quitting the service, I daresay we shall continue to get on without him."⁴³

Beyond this point, McKay's name disappears from the Company's records.

IV

That same year, another change occurred in McKay's life which might also have had a bearing on his decision to leave the service of the HBC. On 17 June, 1859, he married Margaret [Marguerite] Rowand, daughter of the late Chief Factor John Rowand Sr., of the HBC at Fort Edmonton⁴⁴ and Julie Desmarais.⁴⁵ The match had apparently been expected for some time in the Settlement, for as early as the fall of 1857, Jemima Ross wrote to her brother James that "James McKay is in, they say he is going to get married but to whom is not rightly known as yet, perhaps to Miss Rowand!"⁴⁶

According to some reports, this marriage would have substantially altered James McKay's status in the Settlement. As Colin Inkster put it:

"The Rowands at that time were [reputed] to be the wealthiest family in HB Co. Service. ... through his marriage James McKay suddenly became one of the rich of Red River, along with this courtesy and gentlemanly bearing made him a leader with all classes,"⁴⁷

While it would be impossible to document the wealth of the Rowand family, or the portion of it to which McKay had access, it was apparently rumoured in the Settlement that John Rowand Sr. left an estate of some £30,000 at his death.⁴⁸ In his will he provided that his three daughters, Sophia, Margaret and Adelaide, would receive £7500 each, and his sons, Alexander, and John Jr., £3000 each, with the rest of his real property to be divided between the sons.⁴⁹ When Adelaide, and then Sophia, died without heirs, their shares were redistributed among the surviving children.⁵⁰ This would certainly have made Margaret Rowand a wealthy woman by contemporary standards.

One of the Rowand family's major holdings was a tract of land along the Assiniboine River about six miles from its junction with the Red. John Rowand Sr. had probably purchased this land, or received it in grant from the Hudson's Bay Company in anticipation of his retirement in 1854. Of the total holding, John Rowand Jr. received Lots 1258, 1259, and 1260,⁵¹ known as Silver Heights,⁵² while Margaret was given "Reindeer Lodge", some 400 acres facing on the Assiniboine, east of her brother's land, and both were to hold in common, the woodlot south of the river [present-day Tuxedo].⁵³ It was on Reindeer Lodge, renamed "Deer Lodge", which James and Margaret McKay built their home, and furnished it as befitted a wealthy family.⁵⁴



**Deer Lodge - Residence of Hon. Jas. McKay
[The Honourable James McKay of Deer Lodge]**
Mary M. Ferguson, Courtesy of T. Eaton Company]

Marriage into the Rowand family also provided James McKay with a variety of connections in the Red River Settlement. His wife's brother, John, married Margaret Harriot upon their move to Red River in 1856,⁵⁵ and of their children, the oldest, William, married Mary Ross, daughter of Donald Ross,⁵⁶ and the second child, Maria, married John H. McTavish, son of Donald McTavish.⁵⁷ Through these three prominent families, he was thus

related to a large portion of the old fur-trading families of Red River.

Certainly marriage introduced James McKay to a new set of social circumstances, and if Colin Inkster's recollections can be taken as representative, the Settlement was more than mildly interested in the way in which the "celebrated frontiersman" and child of the North West adapted to his new situation.⁵⁸

In retrospect it seemed to Inkster rather remarkable that McKay could be as much at home in the lavish parlour of Deer Lodge as at the camp of a Sioux warrior. The image of McKay as the generous, hospitable, jocular, but ever gracious member of a landed gentry had its origin in these years. So did the reputation of Deer Lodge as a place which drew guests from far and near to partake of the healthy stock of foods, wines, liquors, and merriment.⁵⁹ No doubt this legend has benefitted from frequent retelling in the annals of red River history, but it is indicative of McKay's acceptance by the "elite" of the Settlement. And to Colin Inkster, only one thing could have made this easy transition possible; McKay's contact with English gentlemen such as the Earl of southesk, Captain Palliser, and others whom he guided through Rupert's Land had obviously provided him with the proper influences and examples.⁶⁰

V

Up to this point in his life, it was as a guide that James McKay had earned his greatest reputation. George Simpson must have felt a personal loss at McKay's decision to leave the Company's service, because he had come to rely on McKay as his personal guide. According to John Christian Schultz:

"James McKay, his [Simpson's] trusty and trusted voyageur, known to the English and French settlers as "Jeemie", and to the Sioux as "Jimichi", ... was proud of the fact that always on the tenth day of their start from Crow Wing at the stroke of noon from the Fort Garry Bell he landed Sir George at the steps of the Chief Factor's House. Relays of horses enabled him to do this, rain or shine; and the slightest stoppage in muskeg or stream found McKay wading in to bring Sir George on his broad shoulders to dry land."⁶¹

Simpson evidently authorized McKay to make all his travel arrangements as well, providing him with dates of travel and mode desired, and leaving it up to him to insure that all transpired on schedule.⁶²

He also referred to McKay many of the requests for travel assistance which came to the Company from English gentlemen on both official and tourist expeditions. Writing

to McKay in the summer of 1859, for example, he advised that "Mess^{rs} Glyn and Clayton will ... make their way to the Shayenne to meet you; leaving their after movements to be regulated by your experienced advice - ..."⁶³

James McKay was also sought after by a variety of other men to assist them in their travels. One of the earliest accounts of McKay's excellence in this task appears in Bishop David Anderson's journal of his trip from Red River to Albany in 1852, where he remarked that:

"My own personal attendant among them [the crew] was one accustomed to the route over the plains to St. Peter's, by Pembine; this journey he has accomplished very frequently and rapidly, and is one of the best travellers in the country."⁶⁴

Elsewhere in the journal he counted McKay among the "strongest and ablest"⁶⁵ of the crew, no doubt a factor in his being selected as Anderson's "personal" attendant.

One of the best known of James McKay's guiding feats was his assistance to the Palliser expedition in 1857. John Palliser, in his journal, explained that it was decided, during their stopover at Fort Ellice in August, 1857, to request HBC permission for McKay to accompany them as interpreter and guide.⁶⁶ He described McKay as a "very large and intelligent half-breed", a "very smart determined fellow" who had a thorough knowledge of the country.⁶⁷ McKay guided them from Fort Ellice to Fort Carlton, and returned with Palliser in October.⁶⁸ During this time, his knowledge of the country proved useful to the scientific investigations of the team, and a general harmony seems to have prevailed, for Palliser says that, "Our friend Mr. McKay was on such intimate terms with us that I did not hesitate to include him in our councils,"⁶⁹ It was apparently in deference to McKay's advice that Palliser decided to stop at Carlton rather than proceeding westward in September, 1857.⁷⁰ Without men such as McKay who were obviously well-acquainted with the North West, monumental "exploring expeditions" such as this would have been virtually impossible.

The majority of James McKay's travel in this period, however, seems to have been on the Red River route.⁷¹ The Earl of Southesk has left a vivid description of the celebrated guide's efforts to lead a party of Simpson, Dr. John Rae, and himself from St. Paul to Red River in the autumn of 1859. He had nothing but praise for the energy and ingenuity of the man in transporting carts, oxen, people, and goods through the mire and water.

"Up to his waist or chest in the clinging mud or the sluggish black water of the creek, now passing heavy packages across, now dragging reluctant animals through the mire, all came alike to him, and his cheerfulness never flagged."^{71a}

The flood plain of the Red River apparently provided particular difficulty for overland travel on both the "plain road" and the "Crow Wing Trail", making the incredible strength of the huge men an indispensable asset. Typical of the legendary feats attributed to McKay is the incident in which McKay was reported to have come upon a Red River cart stuck in the middle of a ford in the river. Its passengers, honeymooning newlyweds, were distraught and the bride, so the story goes, in tears, because the more the cart pony struggled, the deeper sank the cart wheels. The Honourable James, when he could control his laughter, "waded into the ford, unhitched the pony, sent it on its way with a slap on the flank, and with no special effort, pulled the cart out himself, with the couple in it and all."⁷² Anecdotes such as this, whatever their measure of truth, are illustrative [of] yet another way in which McKay's frontier skills were a valuable commodity to the new wave of European settlement awkwardly trying to assert its authority over a land about which it knew little and with which it was ill-equipped to cope.

VI

Just as the European newcomers of the 19th century needed guides to lead them through a foreign land, so they needed mediators who could facilitate their dealings with the inhabitants of the land they sought to occupy. Because James McKay had mastered several of the Indian languages, Cree, Chippewa or Ojibwa, and Sioux, and through his considerable travels over the North West befriended a large number of the bands west of the Great Lakes, he became an influential and, at times, indispensable person in the early contact and treaty-making of the North West.

The presence of James McKay as interpreter and guide to the Palliser expedition is testimony to that fact. As the "precursor of white invaders",⁷³ Palliser and his men were apparently acutely aware of the importance of establishing friendly relations with the Indians along their route. Irene Spry says of Palliser that he "he managed to avoid the hostile encounters ... not by keeping away from the warrior Indians of the plains, but by making friends with them ..."⁷⁴ The strongest advocate of this approach was naturalist-geologist, James Hector M.D., from Edinburgh, who pleaded in his report that the Indians should not be regarded as "so many wild beasts, the natural evils of a new country, which are [in time to be removed in the process of settlement]."⁷⁵ In McKay, Hector found a kindred spirit. The two evidently ravelled together and hunted together, and McKay aided Hector in his study of Indian languages.⁷⁶ The degree of influence which McKay's own attitude may have had is not known, but it may be speculated that at least some of the Palliser expedition's success in establishing a good communication with the Plains Indians is a result of McKay's advice and assistance.

One of James McKay's most enduring Indian contacts and one which proved significant to governments on both sides of the International Boundary was his friendship with the Sioux. The origins of this friendship, however, are not clear. The Sioux had a tradition of enmity with the Métis of the Red River region, and may have obtained McKay's support during their early clashes with the more militant Métis with whom James McKay does not appear to have identified. On the other hand, he may have befriended the Sioux in their own territory when he established an HBC post on the Buffalo River in 1859.⁷⁷ In either case, the association seems to have been fairly well established by the time the Sioux, frustrated by broken treaty promises, reduced reserves, and a shortage of food,⁷⁸ made peace with the Métis,⁷⁹ murdered a number of Indian agents and white settlers in the Minnesota Massacre, or Sioux Uprising, of 18 August, 1862, and fled some westward, and others north into British territory.⁸⁰ A traditional Sioux-British military alliance in the British-American conflict in North America had led the Sioux to seek British aid in this crisis,⁸¹ and James McKay became an important spokesman for the Sioux in their petitions to the representatives of the Crown in Red River.

The existence of this friendship must have been common knowledge in Red River as well as in the United States. When Red River businessmen, A.G.B. Bannatyne, John H. McKenzie, and others not named, assisted the American military in illegally abducting two Sioux men from Red River in 1864, they plied the Indians with liquor, laudanum (an opium derivative) and lies, to prevent them from visiting "Jimmy McKoy", knowing that "thus we escaped narrowly with our prey, for they had seen Mr. McKoy, we would never have got them any further."⁸² In subsequent dealings of the Governors of Rupert's Land and the Lieutenant Governors of Manitoba with the Sioux, McKay was given charge of the negotiations.⁸³ When the Sioux pressed for a reserve, he was authorized by William McTavish to negotiate an interim three-year lease in 1868⁸⁴ until the matter of a reserve could be formally decided. The Americans, too, were fully cognizant of this friendship, and in their desire for revenge after the Sioux hostilities, they kept a careful watch on McKay. Begg reported in his journal for 15 December, 1869, that:

James McKay who has gone to St. Jo [present-day Walhalla] is in danger of being captured by the Americans who have a warrant for him for complicity in the Sioux outbreak of 1862 and other times.⁸⁵

The Manitoba Sioux, some 200 men and 300 women and children⁸⁶ continued to be a concern to the Manitoba and Canadian governments in the 1870s. Yearly they camped at Deer Lodge and went in the company of James McKay to petition for a satisfactory land grant.⁸⁷

In 1873 they were given the right to remain in British territory, and in 1874 were granted a reserve on Lake Manitoba. When they rejected this reserve out of fear of their Saulteaux enemies, they were granted a reserve at the forks of the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan Rivers. When this too proved unsatisfactory because it lacked wood, Chief White Eagle selected a reserve at Oak Creek and Chief Mahpiyahdinape (Young Chief) at Bird Tail Creek, both on the Assiniboine.⁸⁸ Throughout the several years of these negotiations, it was James McKay who presented the Sioux position to Morris, and Morris' position to the Sioux, who defended the Manitoba Sioux against American accusations of murder along the border,⁸⁹ and who facilitated a peace between the Sioux and "Kee-ta-kay-pi-nais ... the old hereditary chief of the Ojibway Indians from Fort Frances ..."⁹⁰

Thus it was that when Sitting Bull and his band fled into Canada in the winter of 1876-77, the Manitoba Sioux and their ally James McKay were once again the focus for international concern. Fearing that the Manitoba Sioux would join Sitting Bull, and suspecting that they knew more of Sitting Bull's plans than they would admit to Morris, the Lieutenant Governor requested that McKay use his influence to keep them peaceful.⁹¹ Unfortunately, the Hon. James left no accounts of these activities, but if indeed he knew anything of Sitting Bull's movements, he did not report it to Morris.

Although his communication with the other Indian groups does not appear to have been as consistent or as close, James McKay was apparently considered to have influence with all the Indian peoples of the North-West.⁹² Indian fears concerning white settlement, and its inevitable attributes such as the International Boundary Commission,⁹³ the building of the Dawson Road, and the endless surveys,⁹⁴ insured that one of the overriding concerns of the early administration of Manitoba and the North-West Territories would be its relationship with the Indians. The Indian administration of Alexander Morris has not yet been fully explored, and is too complex to be treated here, but it is important for the purposes of this paper to consider the role that the Hon. James McKay played in that administration. Throughout his years of public life, McKay's contribution was usually informal and unofficial, but nevertheless significant.

Recognizing the significance of his Indian policy, Morris desired the establishment of an Indian Board, composed of one resident Indian Commissioner who was "a good businessman", and "two Assistant Commissioners, natives of the country, familiar with Indian dialects and chosen from the ranks of the English and French Half/Breeds".

"Such a man as for instance the Hon^{bte} James McKay who has great influence with the Indian Tribes, and who gives largely to them of his

own means, having done so in one year alone to the extent of \$1500, would be of great value in such a position ..."⁹⁵

The importance which Morris attached to the role of Commissioner and the trust and friendship which he felt must be conveyed to the Indians are a measure of his esteem for McKay. Both he and Archibald had found the continual absence of Commissioner Wemyss Simpson harmful in the execution of Indian policy,⁹⁶ because, as Morris explained it, "The Government of Canada succeed to the position of the H.B. Co. with the Indians, and the usage of easy access to the representative of the Governing power which has continued for over a century cannot be broken up at once without danger."⁹⁷ In short, channels of communication had to be kept open, and men like McKay would make this possible.

The Commission which was organized, did not, however, include the Honourable James. In fact, with typical Eastern insensitivity, it ignored Morris' plea for a Commission of men who had experience in, and understanding of, Indians, and instituted instead

"a Commission for the management of Indian affairs to consist of [Morris] as Chief Commissioner, Russel [Lindsay Russell, chief surveyor from Ottawa] and another officer who must be a French Canadian ---⁹⁸ We think there must be a Catholic on the Board ---⁹⁸

While representing all factions of Eastern Canada, it represented nothing of the North-West. When Morris attempted to have two Métis, James McKay and John Norquay, added to the Commission, he was overruled by the Cabinet "on the ground that the Commissioners should be our own officers and that there was no object in bringing non-officials into it".⁹⁹

Unable to obtain an Indian Commissioner with special skills in negotiation with Indians, Morris expressed his disapproval of the Board and found a more satisfactory alternative. Refusing to negotiate treaties personally, on the grounds that time and health would not permit him to handle the functions of Lieutenant Governor and Indian Commissioner at the same time, he suggested that a special commissioner be selected for the purpose of Indian negotiations,¹⁰⁰ and received authorization to send either McKay or Pascal Breland,¹⁰¹ also noted for his knowledge of, and friendship with, the Indians. Thus it was that throughout the years of the Western Treaties, James McKay's work in negotiation and interpretation remained for the most part unofficial.

although the intricacy of each of the treaties would bear considerable study, a superficial glance reveals several interesting aspects which involve McKay, not the least of which is the "outside promises" of Treaties One and Two. Although not a Commissioner of the first two treaties,

McKay had witnessed the proceedings and had in fact assisted in bringing bands into the treaties.¹⁰² It was also McKay who first impressed upon Archibald the fact that

"It is impossible to be too particular in carrying (sic) out the terms of the arrangements made with these people. They recollect with astonishing accuracy every stipulation made at the Treaty, and if we expect our relations with them to be of the kind which it is desirable to maintain we must fulfill our obligations with scrupulous fidelity."¹⁰³

At issue here was the fact that several items promised the Indians had not been included in the formal treaty. These items, which became commonly known as the "Outside Promises", included uniforms and buggies for chiefs, braves, and councillors, instead of oxen and [a] bull for each reserve and a cow for each chief, a pair of all other animals raised by farmers when the Indians were prepared to receive them, and a plough and harrow for each settler cultivating the ground.¹⁰⁴ McKay worked to have the "Outside Promises" committed to writing and agreed to by the bands, a task which was continuing as late as 1876.¹⁰⁵

The completion of Treaty Three was also largely due to the efforts of McKay. Morris had twice failed to secure a treaty when he authorized McKay to go to the North West Angle to set up the meeting which produced the treaty.¹⁰⁶ The treaty was witnessed, "read and explained by the Honourable James McKay".¹⁰⁷

When it came time to negotiate Treaty Four, Morris recommended that McKay, who had already been sent with Norquay to estimate the unrest of the Plains Cree, be authorized a Commissioner.¹⁰⁸ Alexander Mackenzie had obviously suggested that Donald A. Smith be appointed, to which Morris strongly objected, arguing firstly that he did not think the "nervous and timid" Smith had the "tact and firmness" to bring the Plains Cree into a treaty. Moreover, he argued that no officer of the Hudson's Bay Company should be employed to make a treaty, because it was important that the Government keep itself distinct from the Company in the minds of the Indians and everyone else.¹⁰⁹ Clearly Morris did not find his position as successor to Company rule an easy or enjoyable task. Perhaps McKay's declared independence from the Company as noted earlier was a factor making him more desirable for Morris' purposes. In any case, he argued to Mackenzie that, in view of McKay's efforts at the Angle, he "should be asked to go up to the Treaty. He has great influence with the Indians and 'Jim McKay', as they call him, is a household word among them."¹¹⁰ Once again Morris' recommendation was overruled, while David Laird, Minister of the Interior, and the Hon. W.J. Christie, a retired HBC factor, were appointed Commissioners with Morris. Yet when it came time to implement the treaty, and to settle the claims of Yellow Quill and Kamoosis concern-

ing reserves and payments, it was James McKay who was called in to settle the dispute.¹¹¹ Since the Indians coming to Fort Garry to voice their complaints were in the habit of staying with McKay during their visit,¹¹² he was in the best position to interpret the claims of these leaders to one another.

Finally in 1875, when Morris requested that "the Hon. James McKay should be associated with [him] as commissioner" for Treaty 5, in recognition for his valuable service in the previous treaties,¹¹³ his request was granted,¹¹⁴ and McKay accompanied Morris on the Steamer Colville to treat with the many small isolated bands along the shores of Lake Winnipeg. After the transaction was completed, Morris wrote to the Minister of the Interior that McKay had not charged for services in Treaties 1, 2, or 3, and had not charged for the use of his teams in Treaty 5 negotiations, but that he should be paid a fee for his services as Commissioner for Treaty 5.¹¹⁵ Whether he received payment or not is not recorded.

Treaty 6, the following year, negotiated by Commissioners James McKay and W.H. Christie,¹¹⁶ with the Cree, Saulteaux and Chipewyan of the Saskatchewan River country, drew more criticism from Ottawa than any previous treaty, and provides one of the few records of James McKay's own justification for his actions. The treaty, as negotiated, differed from the previous five in that it offered a larger per family land grant [one square mile per family of 5], larger grants for ammunition and twine, a medicine chest on each reserve, and a clause guaranteeing the Indians food in time of pestilence and famine. This last clause drew the strongest opposition from the Minister of the Interior, who sent along the Cabinet's objection that such a provision would encourage dependence and "predispose them to idleness."¹¹⁷

In defending the treaty, McKay illustrated the existence of a genuine dynamic of negotiation in which each side had strengths and weaknesses. In reply to federal objections, he first pointed out the reasons for Canada's desiring a settlement at that time, reminding the Prime Minister and his Cabinet that if they wanted to erect the buildings, telegraph lines, and other physical evidences of an extended territorial jurisdiction, it was necessary to come to terms with the Indians immediately. Feeling the particular urgency of the treaty and the costs of delaying a year, he had felt additional pressure to settle the matter as soon as possible. He also pointed out that this treaty had been particularly difficult, containing as it did, five different tribes, the Wood Cree, Plains Cree, Crees of the North, Chipewyan, and Saulteaux, all of whom considered their country more valuable than any other ceded before. Their belief that gold had been found on the Saskatchewan River only heightened this estimation. These people, he reminded the government, were also acutely aware of what went on in other parts of the country and in the United States, and it was naive to expect that they should

settle for less than other Indians were being offered. In a pencilled margin note, he cautioned that

"if the Indian tribes became aware of the Dominion Government being dissatisfied with the terms granted to them by the Com^rs it will have a most disturbing influence and interpose serious obstacles to the completing of the Treaty & the making of the next payments. I believe further that the express disapproval of the terms of the treaty will diminish the confidence of the Indians in the Government of the Queen in the Territory."¹¹⁹

To McKay, these were not children to be guided but independent people who deserved the respect due any party in serious territorial negotiations.

Camping with the Indians as was his want, instead of in the accommodations provided the Commissioners at Fort Carlton,¹²⁰ McKay was in a position to gain a much better appreciation of the Indians' concerns at the time of the treaty. As he explained it:

"a Complete Terror has Seized the Indian mind, with respect to the probable extinction of the Buffalo on the plains, this Animal being at present the mainstay of their existence. In the event of such an occurrence coming to pass, and the Indians being struck down by some pestilence or other infectious disease such as smallpox, to whom then, under such distressing circumstances, would the poor Indian family apply for relief but to the government they are under, as the poorer classes of the populations of other countries do in times of actual need, look for the support of their respective governments in such cases The Indians could not be expected to come off from the Reserves and devour their neighbour's Cattle."¹²¹

The Indians insistence on the inclusion of the clause relating to famine and pestilence, and the agreement of McKay and Christie that such a clause was fair and reasonable, suggest that both sides had a very realistic appreciation of the few alternatives available on the plains by this time and that both were attempting to choose the alternative which would incur the least suffering. Only the federal government appears, from its reaction on this matter, to have remained blissfully ignorant of the stakes and naively or callously unaware of the significance, the terms, or even the procedures of "their Indian policy". Ironically, it was men such as McKay, acting as a buffer and conducting the real work of negotiation, who made the perpetration of such arrogance and ignorance possible in senior levels of government, and it was precisely this ignorance which very quickly destroyed whatever constructive alternatives the treaties might have effected.

VII

Less well known than his work in which Indian negotiations is McKay's activity within the increasingly more sophisticated government of Rupert's Land, and then Manitoba. James McKay, Esquire, first appeared in public office when appointed to the Council of Assiniboia, taking office as Councillor at the meeting on the 23 January, 1868.¹²² His appointment can be seen as an aspect of Governor William Mactavish's efforts to give the Council of Assiniboia a more representative membership and strengthen its popular support which had been severely weakening in the previous decade. Mactavish had recommended the election of Councillors to insure the separation of the Council from the Hudson's Bay Company, but his advice had been ignored. Therefore the appointments of McKay and William Dease, another French-speaking Métis, might be construed as an effort to give representation to the increasingly vocal Métis. It did nothing, however, to quiet the Canadian faction, and served, no doubt, to increase their hostility to Mactavish's Council.¹²³

James McKay's service as Councillor was short-lived. He attended all meetings between 23 January, 1868 and 28 January, 1869, but was not present at the final three meetings of the Council before the Métis resistance of 1869. During his first meeting, the major point of discussion was the recent imprisonment and subsequent escape of John Christian Schultz, and it is interesting to note that McKay proposed the motion to uphold the judgment of the General Quarterly Court against Schultz.¹²⁴ During his period on the Council, he was also appointed President of the White Horse Plains District Court, upon the resignation of William Robert Smith, 17 Dec., 1868.¹²⁵

His activities in either of these offices reveal nothing, however, of his position in the growing factionalism of Red River during this period. Although identified by the English-speaking Protestant sector as a French Catholic Métis, his Protestant Orkney heritage must have made him suspect to some of the French settlement. A bitter French witness claimed that the people of St. Charles "were dazzled by the honor of seeing the new Governor [Lieutenant Governor designate McDougall] about to take up residence in their locality, at Mr. Rowand's who has rented his house for the purpose, and disarmed by the attitude of their oracle Mr. [James] McKay who has allowed the newcomers to sweeten him up and guides them himself in their surveys at the llets'de'Bis, also supplying them with employees, [and they] do not appear to share the general enthusiasm in opposing the new government."¹²⁶

It would seem, from his own actions and subsequent statements, that he did not support Louis Riel. On October

19, 1869, Riel seized his freight train at St. Norbert.¹²⁷ On November 1, McKay

"called on Gov. McTavish and offered my services to put down Riel's party at Standing River. He said that my services were not required just now. I asked him what was to be done that they were keeping back the Governor. He said that I had better remain at home and keep quiet.

Two days after a messenger came to my home from Gov. McTavish saying that if Gov. McDougall arrived during the night to be prepared to take him to the Lower Fort. I did not see Gov. McTavish afterwards till he left the country."¹²⁸

This, along with his arrest by Riel in March of 1870,¹²⁹ indicates that he was opposed to Riel and prepared to support the legal transfer of authority.

He was not, however, supporting the Canadian party. When a party of 40 well-armed Sioux came to him in November, saying that they had received a message to be ready as their services were required, McKay, understanding the message to have come from "the Canadian party", advised them "to go home and not interfere on either side, that when the Canadian Authorities would send proper parties to raise a force it would be time enough to take up arms."¹³⁰

It would appear that McKay's support in this issue rested with the Métis "disposed to be independent of Riel."¹³¹ The group of Auguste Nolin, Francis Nolin, and Jean Pierre Morin, dit Perrault, consulted with McKay on December 2, 3 and 4th, after which McKay carried their list of claims to Lower Fort Garry to present to Colonel Dennis.¹³² McKay's long-standing friendship with Pascal Breland is also testimony to this alliance. So also might be his well-known friendship with Bishop Taché.¹³³

But the same question might be asked of McKay as is often asked of Taché. Why did he choose to absent himself from the Settlement from December to March at the height of the resistance?¹³⁴ Perhaps he was simply attempting to protect his family from anticipated violence when he removed them to St. Joseph that winter, but according to one biographer, he and his family were back in the settlement before Riel fled at the arrival of the Wolseley Expedition. Another puzzling note is the appearance of McKay's name in a list of councillors in the Provisional Government as given by Begg on 26 Feb., 1870, when he claims that "The whole settlement has now joined in the Provisional Government."¹³⁵ This is the only reference found to link McKay with Riel's government. It serves only to further confuse the issue of McKay's allegiance. Perhaps it might be speculated that these conflicting details were a reflection of conflicting loyalties on the part of the Scottish - French - Indian Protestant - turned - Catholic.

VIII

With the transfer of authority completed, confederation accomplished, and a provincial election held by December of 1870, the new Lieutenant Governor Adams George Archibald set about to select an Executive Council and an upper house known as the Legislative Council. To the initial December Executive Council appointments of Henry J. Clarke as Attorney General and John Norquay as Minister of Public Works and Agriculture, were added Thomas Howard, Treasurer and James McKay, president. This ministry, sworn in on 10 January, 1871, was known as the Clarke ministry, and of its members, only McKay did not hold a seat in the elected Legislative Assembly. In March of 1871, Archibald chose for the upper chambers, James McKay as Speaker, Donald Gunn, Solomon Hamelin, Colin Inkster, Francis Dauphinais, Francis Ogletree, and John Harrison O'Donnell.¹³⁶ Both bodies reflected an effort on Archibald's part to strike a balance between French and English speaking populations, while avoiding the two extreme factions of the Riel and Schultz supporters.

McKay remained part of these official bodies through three successive governments. He continued as President of the Executive Council in the brief Girard administration of July, 1874, and upon the fall of that government in December of that same year, he was initially not included in the new government of R.A. Davis.¹³⁷ A year later, however, he was sworn in to replace Charles Nolin as Executive Councillor,¹³⁸ and served as Minister of Agriculture (later Agriculture and Statistics) in the Davis government to its termination on 16 October, 1878. As Minister of Agriculture he served on the Central Relief Committee which was responsible for the allocation of food and supplies for new settlers threatened by grasshoppers, epidemics, and other hazards of frontier agricultural settlement.¹³⁹ He continued at the head of this Ministry in the administration of John Norquay until 14 January, 1879, when he resigned probably due to ill health.¹⁴⁰

As a member of the Legislative Council, he served as its Speaker until the date of his resignation at the fall of the Girard administration in December 1874, when Colin Inkster was appointed to the post. He was one of the three members who supported the move to abolish the Legislative Council at the first vote taken in July.¹⁴¹ It took three votes to get the bill approved in the Upper House, but when the Legislature prorogued on Feb. 4, 1876, Alexander begg noted that:

"one result of the legislation of the session was the abolition of the Legislative Council. The members who voted themselves out of office were Hon. Messrs. McKay, Inkster, Gull, and Ogletree, all of whom were supplied with government positions, and Hon. Messrs. O'Donnell, Hamelin, and Dauphinais, who voted against the abolition of the Legis-

lative Council, were left altogether out in the cold.¹⁴²

In the case of the Hon. James McKay, the "government position" referred to by Begg was probably his appointment to the North West Council, created to administer the territory between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains. The original Council, constituted 28 December, 1872, had been composed of Marc A. Girard, Donald A. Smith, Henry J. Clarke, Pascal Breland, Alfred Boyd, Dr. John C. Schultz, Joseph Dubuc, Andrew G.B. Bannatyne, William Fraser, Robert HAmilton, and William J. Christie.¹⁴³ When it was decided to increase the Council to its full complement, Morris argued for appointments which would represent the anticipated character of immigration into the North West, would weaken the influence of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Council, and would give proper representation to the French and English mixed-blood populations.¹⁴⁴ To these ends he put forward the name of the Honourable James McKay.¹⁴⁵ Following a series of letters in which Morris supported McKay above all other possible choices.¹⁴⁶ new Councillors were appointed: Hon. Joseph Royal, Hon. James McKay, and William Nassau Kennedy.¹⁴⁷ A subsequent appointment in May of 1874 brought in John H. McTavish to replace W.J. Christie, William Tait and Robert Cunningham.¹⁴⁸

McKay remained in the Council until its re-organization in 1876. After the first meeting of the fifteen man Council, Morris remarked that McKay was a "great accession, owing to his intimate knowledge of the North West". He then pointed out that even with the new appointments, only seven men, including McKay, had any practical knowledge of the Territory they were presuming to administer.¹⁴⁹ Throughout the establishment of this Council, as throughout the Treaty negotiations, Alexander Morris attempted to impress upon his superiors the urgent need he saw to include native experience and knowledge in the new administration. People like the Honourable James McKay, with skill, experience, knowledge of people and country, and the apparent support of a large part of the population,¹⁵⁰ were essential to this concept of self-government.

James McKay's role in the Council from a cursory glance at its Minutes, to have been largely that of advisor on Indian Matters. He sat on a committee to report on "Indian Affairs in all their bearings, the question of American Traders in the North and the Military and Police Question."¹⁵¹ He later chaired a committee to consider "the best mode of regulating the hunting of Buffalo in the Territories", and recommended the establishment of a hunting season from June to December, a ban on the use of the pound, a ban on the hunting of buffalo under two years of age, the fixing of dates at which parties must start for the hunt in one body, and the provision of food to Indians during the restricted season.¹⁵² He appears to have been less active in other matters of the Council, but a detailed consideration of his voting pattern and par-

ticipation in debate would be required for more accurate assessment.

There is scattered evidence, as well, of James McKay's participation in other public activities. In 1867 he offered to superintend the road from Sturgeon Creek to the Forks of the Red and Assiniboine, at no salary, an offer which the Council of Assiniboia accepted.¹⁵³ He is listed in the Parliamentary Companion as a Superintendent for the Dominion Board of works of the Lake of the Woods road,¹⁵⁴ but there is no record of his work in this regard. His name appears as first Vice president of the Manitoba Provincial Agricultural Association at its first meeting, 1 August, 1871.¹⁵⁵ On 22 March, 1872, he is listed as a member of the Board of Health during meetings on the smallpox epidemic.¹⁵⁶ He is known to have served as a Justice of the Peace in the North West Territories in 1874.¹⁵⁷ He sat in the Legislative Assembly briefly from 17 January, 1877, following a by-election upon the resignation of his brother, Angus McKay, from the seat representing Lake Manitoba, but when a general election was called 18 December, 1878, he did not enter the running.¹⁵⁸ Unfortunately, these are all only fragments from which a larger picture of the Hon. James McKay, as a public figure, cannot be construed at this point. Suffice is it to say that James McKay was active in a wide variety of community endeavours.

IX

Equally fragmentary is the remaining evidence of substantial financial, commercial, and other personal concerns. Upon leaving the Hudson's Bay Company in 1860, McKay established his own transportation business, and was eminently successful in providing a service so necessary to the widely scattered society of the North West.

The record of his activities in the transportation business is sketchy, but it would appear that at least in the 1860s, he continued to contract for the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1862 he is believed to have been given responsibility by the Company for the distribution of food to destitute Indian refugees crossing into Rupert's Land in the wake of the Sioux Uprising of 1862.¹⁵⁹ A detailed study of HBC records for that period would probably reveal considerable business between McKay and the Company. Interestingly, his own name does not appear in the Settler's accounts kept by the Company until 1865, but transactions carried out in favour of McKay appear only in the account of his wife, Margaret Rowand McKay.¹⁶⁰ from the time of his leaving the Company in 1860¹⁶¹ to July of 1865,¹⁶² at which point her account disappears and one is kept in his name. His account for 1866 reveals a substantial increase in business handled through the Company, including the carriage of 2700 pounds of Company freight from Georgetown to Red River.¹⁶³ There is a steady increase in the volume of commercial transaction, from the first independent account which balanced at £171/2/4½ to the 1872 ledger tally of £3163/2/6½ after

which time the records are incomplete. While the figures in themselves are not conclusive proof of anything, they do reflect the gradual expansion of McKay's business.

In the last decade of his life, the Honourable James McKay appears to have carried on quite a lucrative transportation business as the Dominion of Canada reached further into the North West. He held the contract for supplying wood for fuel to heat Government House in Fort Garry during 1870-72.¹⁶⁴ In that same year he was responsible for securing and transporting supplies for government surveyors undertaking to survey the new province.¹⁶⁵ As treaty-making proceeded he secured contracts to furnish and transport the food stuffs, seed, implements, and other items promised to the Indians.¹⁶⁶ When the government found itself faced with the necessity of giving aid to immigrants coming via the Dawson Road without sufficient food, James McKay furnished and transported these supplies as well, although he purchased the goods in the name of the government and submitted his own bills for transportation.¹⁶⁷ In 1876, he secured the contract for the first regular mail service to the Saskatchewan district, a contract he evidently still held in 1878.¹⁶⁸

During this most active period of his career, James McKay went into partnership in the transportation business with the Irish born, Montreal resident, William F. Alloway, who had come west in the Quebec contingent of the Wolseley Expedition. Together they secured contracts to carry supplies to crews working on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.¹⁶⁹ In their employ was Charles V. Alloway, a younger brother who had come west with the second Wolseley Expedition.¹⁷⁰ It is not clear how long the partnership lasted or whether it had dissolved before McKay's death.

James McKay had another interest in common with Bill and Charles Alloway, a love and knowledge of livestock. Bill Alloway was a competent amateur veterinarian, and was able to tend the considerable herd of thoroughbred horses as well as the numerous working animals in McKay's possession.¹⁷¹ It was Charlie Alloway who secured the buffalo calves from which James McKay attempted to develop a protected herd at Deer Lodge in an effort to prevent the total destruction of the animal on the plains.¹⁷² McKay's love of fine animals was well known in the North-West, and Colin Inkster recalls that he imported several prize-winning horse via HBC ships from England as early as 1864.¹⁷³ In 1877, as President of the Manitoba Turf Club, he wrote urging that a Queen's Plate be offered for competition in Manitoba.¹⁷⁴ Through his work as a breeder and trainer of horses and as a conservator of the buffalo, he made a lasting contribution to the natural history of the prairies.

X

James McKay must have withdrawn from most activities at least a year prior to his death, for there is little evidence

of him in Winnipeg through most of 1878. Apparently he suffered from crippling arthritis which, by that time, had become quite severe.¹⁷⁵ The death of his wife on 22 February, 1879, no doubt contributed to his failing health, for he prepared a will on 19 March, 1879. On 2 December, 1879, he died at Deer Lodge, and was buried three days later at St. Boniface Cathedral, with his long time friend Archbishop Taché presiding at a funeral attended by clergymen of four parishes, and a variety of dignitaries including Joseph Royal, Marc Girard, Joseph Dubuc, John H. McTavish, Artur Leveque, and Francois Gingras.¹⁷⁶ He was evidently survived by his parents,¹⁷⁷ and three children, Jane Dallas,¹⁷⁸ James Alexander¹⁷⁹ and John Angus.¹⁸⁰

It was a rather abrupt ending to what appears to have been a very active and influential career, both in public and private concerns. Certainly the list of visible credits is worth noting: HBC employee, Councillor of Assiniboia, Indian Commissioner, member of the North West Council, President of White Horse plains District Court, President of the Executive Council, Speaker of the Legislative Council, Minister of Agriculture, Member of the Legislative Assembly, and a variety of minor offices. A successful businessman, he also held extensive land holdings and the power that is born of wealth. But his most substantial contributions to the changing North West are at first glance inconspicuous. As guide, interpreter, negotiator, he was always there to support, to advise, to execute the policies of the more visible political leaders. He and men like him made possible the many colourful European explorations in the name of science, adventure, or territorial expansion. He provided the essential transport services so critical to the isolated pockets of settlement. He ensured European communities communication with the Indian inhabitants of the land they sought to occupy. He facilitated cultural contact in subtle ways. Southesk had a good point; James McKay moved silently where others stamped insensitively. He was indeed a "wearer of moccasins".

Endnotes

1. In later life he weighed as much as 400 lbs., according to Alexander Begg, in Alexander Begg and Walter R. Nursey, *Ten Years in Winnipeg* (Winnipeg: Times Printing and Publishing House, 1879), p.157.
- 1a. Earl of Southesk, *Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains* (Edinburgh: Edmonston & Douglas, 1875), p.9.
- 1b. Mary McCarthy Ferguson, *The Honourable James McKay of Deer Lodge*, Winnipeg: The Author, 1972), p.9; *Manitoba Free Press*, Wednesday, 3 December, 1879, Obituary; *Winnipeg Free Press*, 25 October, 1970, "It Happened Here"; *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. X, p.473. In an undated note in the Public Archives of Manitoba (hereafter PAM), Archibald Papers, 779, there is testimony concerning Indians from one James McKay, "born at Edmonton on the Saskatchewan - 44 in July was born in 1827. Speaks Cree - besides English & French & Chippewa - Was of Chippewa ancestry Great Grandmother was a Chippewa of Fort Alexander - a large part of my life have been more or less among the Indians." If this is the same

McKay, it would question the accuracy of most references to his year of birth.

2. David Anderson, *The Net on the Bay; or, Journal of a Visit to Moose and Albany*, (London: Thomas Hatchard, 1854), p.7. McKay (subject of this study) told Anderson that his father had been a steersman for Simpson and Dease to the Arctic, 1839-39. This same man was also a boatman for Sir George Back, 1833-34. See Alexander Simpson, *The Life and Travels of Thomas Simpson, The Arctic Discoverer*, (Toronto: Baxter Publishing Co., 1963), pp.78-80. He would probably be the same "James McKay, Red River", who "requests a passage for his sister, Johan McKay, Parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire, and for his nephew, Wm. McKay of the same place" to come to York Factory on an HBC ship of 1848. (PAM, Red River Settlement / Red River Correspondence 1845-47. Alexander Christie, "Memo of particulars regarding passages requested per the Hudson's Bay Company's ships to York Factory 1848.") He had come out "in 1816 - came back to Red River from the [interior?] in 1840. When Simpson told him that land grants had been done away with, Sir George Back promised him 200 acres -? Left here two years ago for interior." At the time of this undated note, he was living in Prince Albert. (PAM, Morris Papers, Lieutenant Governor's Collection (hereafter Morris LG), 1646, [n.d.].)

3. Lionel Dorge, "The Métis and Canadian Councilors of Assiniboia," *The Beaver*, Outfit 305:3 (Winter, 1974), p.56. L'Archives de la Société historique de Saint - Boniface (hereafter ASB), Picton Papers, Gladu file.

4. ASB, Picton Papers, Gladu file, "Cloutier 6 lecture de Taché. If the baptism occurred, it would have to have been in 1838 or 39 when Blanchet was travelling to or from Fort Vancouver. See *Catholic Church Records of the Pacific Northwest, Vancouver Volume I and II and Stellamarais Mission* (St. Paul, Oregon: French Prairie Press, [n.d.]), p.12.

5. PAM, St. Francois-Xavier Church Registers, 1834-1900, Vol. I, 1834-44, p.28.

6. John McKay, born 1831, probably at Fort Edmonton, is first referred to by the Earl of Southesk as a "thoroughly competent guide," and "younger brother of our energetic leader from Crow-wing" [James]. (Southesk, *op. cit.*, p.35) Alexander Morris also refers to "Mr. John McKay of Prince Albert, a brother of Honble James McKay." (PAM, Morris LG, LB/J 182, Morris to Minister of the Interior, 9 June, 1874). He probably moved to Prince Albert with his parents. He was active in Indian negotiations in the North West, accompanying Rev. George McDougall to the Plains Cree in 1875 and interpreting for the Treaty Negotiations. (PAM, Morris LG, LB/K 370, Morris to Minister of the Interior, 4 Dec. 1876).

7. George McKay, born 1832, probably at Fort Edmonton, married Sarah Tait, 20 Feb. 1860, at St. John's (PAM, St. John's Marriages, 1854-82, #61).

8. Angus McKay, born in 1836, place unknown, married Virginia Boulette c1870-71 and settled in St. Charles Parish, St. Francois-Xavier Parish, and later St. Boniface. (*Pioneers and Early Citizens of Manitoba* (Winnipeg: Peguis, 1871), p.140). They had six children:

- Marie-Sophie Angelique, b.8/2/71, bap. 9/3/71. (ASB, St. Boniface Church Registers, Vol. 2, p.207, 1860-95)
- Virginie, b.23/8/73, bap. 25/8/73.
- Jane Marguerite Adelaide, b.28/1/77, bap. 8/2/77. (PAM, St Francois-Xavier

Registers, 1834-1900, Vol. V, p.1116.)

-James Joseph, bap. 2/12/78. (*Ibid.*, p.150.)

-George Alexandre, b. 17/7/81. (ASB, St.Boniface Church Registers, Vol. 7, p.26.) d. 15/11/81 (p.41).

-Angus Alexandre, b. 14/7/84, bap. 14/10/84. (*Ibid.*, p.259.)

Angus was one of the Métis arrested by Riel in 1869, and was a recipient of \$250 from the federal government's Loyal French Fund for Métis resisters of Riel. (PAM, Morris LG 993). Elected to the first Manitoba Legislative Assembly for Lake Manitoba, he was also an unsuccessful candidate for Marquette in the federal election of 1871. (Begg, Ten Years, pp.19 & 24.) In 1871, he also attended meetings of the "Métis assembly" at the Riel home in St. Vital to deliberate on future dealings with the new government. (PAM, Riel Papers, 620, 723, 624, 550, 558.) Re-elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1874, he resigned his seat in December 1876, to accept a position as Indian Agent for Berens River. (PAM, Morris LG, TB1, 365, Morris to David Mills, Fort Garry, 9 January 1877.)

9. PAM, St. Andrew's Marriages, 1835-1860, #83. William Cochran's own journal is maddeningly vague, recording only that he married two couples on that date. *Church Missionary Society*, A. 85. Journal of William Cochran, 17 March 1840.

10. PAM, St. John's Baptisms, 1828-79, #1248.

11. *Ibid.*, #1354.

12. *Ibid.*, #1502.

13. *Ibid.*, #1650.

14. PAM, St. John's Burials, 1821-75, #339, #340 and #347.

15. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.9. See also PAM, Colin Inkster Papers, Articles and Notes.

16. A.G. Morice, *History of the Catholic Church In Western Canada*, (Toronto: Mission Book Co., 1910), Vol. I, p.92.

17. Dorge, *op. cit.*, p.56, DCB, X, p.473.

18. There is a suggestion in the St. Francois-Xavier Church Registers that the 3 children baptized were not offspring of a "legitimate" union. PAM, St. Francois-Xavier Church Registers, 1834-1900, Vol. I, 1834-44, p.28.

19. Hudson's Bay Company, (hereafter HBC), A32/41/f. 166. The contract was to take effect retroactively to correspond with the current Outfit, 1 June 1853.

20. HBC A32 41/f. 168. The Minutes of Council for 1855 indicate that he was to be offered £50/annum (HBC B239/k/f. 112.) Evidently his services were in sufficient demand to warrant an unusually high increment.

21. PAM, Alexander Ross Collection #52, Rev. John Black to Ross, Galena, 25 Sept. 1853.

22. HBC/B239/k/f.78, Minutes of Council, 1854.

23. HBC B239/k/f.105, Minutes of Council, 1855.

24. HBC B239/k/f.126, Minutes of Council, 1856.

25. HBC B239/k/f.146, Minutes of Council, 1857.

26. HBC B239/k/, Minutes of Council, 1858.

27. HBC B239/k/f.78, Minutes of Council, 1854.

28. HBC B239/f.146, Minutes of Council, 1857.

29. HBC B239/k, Minutes of Council, 1858.

30. HBC D4/79/f.861, Simpson to Mr. James McKay, St. Paul, 11 July 1859.

31. *Ibid.*

32. *Ibid.*

33. HBC D4/79/f.750, Simpson to H.C. Burbank, Lachine, 8 Sept. 1859.
34. Henry C. Klassen, "The Red River Settlement and the St. Paul route, 1859-1870." Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, 1963.
35. *Ibid.*, p.25. See also HBC/D79/f.744. Simpson to Thomas Fraser, Lachine, 9 Sept. 1859.
36. HBC D79/f.744, Simpson to Fraser, Lachine, 9 Sept. 1859.
37. *Ibid.*
38. HBC A12/10, Simpson to Fraser, Lachine, 9 Dec. 1859.
39. HBC D4/79. Simpson to McKay, St. Paul, 21 May 1860.
40. This would explain why no other correspondence on McKay's promotion appears in the HBC documents for that spring.
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41. HBC D4/79. Simpson to McKay, St. Paul, 21 May 1860.
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42. HBC B235/b/f.27. Mactavish to Simpson, Fort Garry, 27 January 1860.
43. HBC D4/79/f.33. Simpson to Mactavish, Lachine, 2 June 1860.
44. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.22; PAM, Inkster Papers, Articles and Notes. Upon the death of John Rowand Sr., en route from Edmonton to Norway House in the spring of 1854, his son, John Rowand Jr., along with his wife, children and three sisters, Sophie, Adelaide, and Marguerite, moved to the Red River Settlement. The other brother, Alexander, had been sent to medical school in Quebec where his uncle, also Alexander Rowand, was a physician. (PAM, Inkster Papers, Articles and Notes.) According to William Ross, in a letter dated 25 August 1854, to his son James, the children were "with the Nuns [the Gray Nuns] across - worse than slaves." (PAM, Ross Papers, #100, William Ross to James Ross, Red River, 25 August 1854.)
45. Dorge, *op. cit.*, p.56.
46. PAM, Ross Papers, #219. Jemima Ross to James Ross, Red River, 9 Nov. 1857.
47. PAM, Inkster Papers, #24.
48. PAM, Ross Papers #100, Alexander Ross to James Ross, Red River, 25 August 1854.
49. HBC A36/11. Officers' and Servants' Wills. Sophia Rowand.
50. *Ibid.*
51. HBC A36/2 f.55. Officers' and Servants' Wills. John Rowand.
52. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.22.
53. *Ibid.*
54. *Ibid.*, pp.22-23. According to Ferguson, Deer Lodge was noted for its elaborate furnishings, glass windows, wide verandas and a gallery which encompassed the house on the second storey. The house itself had an interesting history following McKay's death. As the Free Press reported in 1916, it had been the scene of Lord Gordon's kidnapping, and neighbouring as it did the property of Silver Heights residence of Donald Smith and later Lieutenant Governor Archibald, it was close to the scene of much early government activity in the new province. In 1882 the old Deer Lodge became a country inn, but was destroyed by fire. A new Deer Lodge Hotel was built by H.A. Chadwick, and operated until converted in 1916 to a military convalescent home known as the IODE Mackenzie Home. Winnipeg Free Press, 11 April 1916.
55. HBC A36/f 55. Officers' and Servants' wills; also PAM, St. John's Marriages, 1854-82, #15, 1856.
56. PAM, St. Andrew's Marriages, 1863-1880, #340.
57. PAM, Red River Census, #2775.
58. PAM, Inkster, #24.
59. PAM, Margaret Arnett McLeod Collection. Red River festivities. See also, Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.23.
60. PAM, Inkster, #24.
61. John Christian Schultz, "The Old Crow Wing Trail". Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, Transaction 45.
62. HBC D4/79/f.623, Simpson to James McKay, Lachine, 7 Oct. 1859.
63. *Ibid.*
64. David Anderson, *The Net in the Bay*, p.7.
65. *Ibid.*, p.42.
66. Irene M. Spry, ed., *The Papers of the Palliser Expedition 1857-1860*, (Toronto: The Champlain Society, 1968), p.131.
67. *Ibid.*, p.1 xvi.
68. *Ibid.*, p.175.
69. *Ibid.*, p.150.
70. *Ibid.*, pp.xix & 150.
71. Frequent references appear in the correspondence of the Settlement, such as the following letter from William Ross to James Ross, 10 March 1856, informing that "Mdme Mills has resolved upon going home via the States early in June. James McKay engaged for the purpose." (PAM, Ross Papers, 166.)
- 71a. Southesk, *op. cit.*, p.14.
72. Winnipeg Free Press, 11 May 1903. W.E. Ingersoll, "The Biggest Man in Red River." Another such account appears in the reminiscences of Mrs. William Cowan (Harriet Sinclair), in William J. Healy, *Women of Red River* (Winnipeg: Women's Canadian Club, 1923), p.28.
73. Spry, *op. cit.*, p.cxviii.
74. *Ibid.*
75. *Ibid.*, p.cxvii.
76. *Ibid.*, pp.130, 140-41.
77. HBC B235/b/7/f.30. William Mactavish to George Simpson, Fort Garry, 27 Feb. 1860. "A large party of Sioux whom I saw at the Mountain appear determined to visit the settlement I endeavoured to dissuade them from doing so without effect & have now sent a good Sioux Interpreter to Pembina with instructions to Mr. McKay to do all in his power to persuade them to return to their own lands as I am certain if they come here we will have trouble about them."
78. Andrew B. Baird, "The Sioux Massacre in 1862", Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, 23 Feb. 1933. Papers.
79. Gontran Laviolette, O.M.I., *The Sioux Indians In Canada*, (Regina: The Marian Press, 1944), pp.48 & 50.
80. Baird, *op. cit.*, p.13.
81. Laviolette, *op. cit.*, pp.46-50.
82. Onisime Giguere, cited in Alan H. Woolworth, "A Disgraceful Proceeding", Beaver, Spring, 1969, p.58.
83. PAM, Inkster Papers, #24.
84. HBC D10/1. William Mactavish to Joseph Howe, Fort Garry, 14 May 1870; PAM, Archibald Papers, #58, William Fletcher to Archibald, Portage la Prairie, 25 Oct. 1870; PAM, Morris LG 1116, David Laird to Alexander Morris, Ottawa, 4 October 1875.
85. W.L. Morton, ed., *Alexander Begg's Red River Journal and other papers relating to the Red River Resistance of 1869-1870*. (Toronto: Champlain Society, 1956), p.229.
86. PAM, Archibald, Despatch Book 3, 122. Alexander Morris to Sec. of State., Fort Garry, 13 Dec. 1872. John Norquay had estimated 600 Sioux in. PAM, Archibald LG 548, Norquay to Archibald, Fort Garry, 27 Dec. 1871.
87. PAM, Morris LG 1983, Morris to Sec. of State, Ft. Garry, 13 dec. 1872;
- Morris K 32, Morris to Sec. of State, Ft. Garry, 7 June 1873;
- Morris LG, LB/J 209, Morris to Sec. of State., Ft. Garry, 21 Oct. 1874;

- Morris K 179, Morris to David Laird, Ft. Garry, 29 June 1856;
 Morris K 263, Morris to David Mills, Ft. Garry, 26 June 1877.
88. Lavolette, *op. cit.*, pp.112-113.
89. PAM, Morris LG LB/H 48, Morris to Min. of Interior, Ft. Garry, 13 July 1874.
90. PAM, Morris LG LB/J 269, Morris to Min. of Interior, 13 July 1875.
- 91 .PAM, Morris LG LB/M 170, Frank G. Bechery to James McKay, Fort Garry, 5 Oct. 1877. For the details of the military and diplomatic concerns of the U.S., Canada and Great Britain on the Sioux question, see Gary Pennanen, "Sitting Bull: Indian Without a Country", *Canadian Historical Review*, Vol. L1, No. 2 (June 1970), pp.123-140.
92. PAM, Archibald, 3, 122, Morris to Sec. of State, Fort Garry, 13 Dec. 1872.
93. *Ibid.*
94. PAM, Archibald LG 261. Joseph Howe to Archibald, Ottawa, 17 April 1871.
95. *Ibid.*
96. PAM, PAM, Archibald DB3, 35, Archibald to Joseph Howe, Ft. Garry, 23 Feb. 1872.
97. *Ibid.*, 20. Archibald to Joseph Howe, Ft. Garry, 12 Feb. 1872.
98. PAM, Morris K 21. John A. Macdonald to Morris, Ottawa, 23 Jan. 1873. Marked "Private". The French Canadian Catholic was J.A.N. Provencher. (Morris K 41. Alexander Campbell to Morris, Ottawa, 14 Aug. 1873.).
99. PAM, Morris K 39, Alexander Campbell to Morris, Ottawa, 6 Aug. 1873. According to the Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, *Treaty Days*, (Winnipeg: Manitoba Indian Brotherhood, 1971), p.15, McKay was not appointed to the Commission because "the Indians clearly indicated that they would have nothing to do with the government if McKay were appointed". The unidentified author argues that everyone except the Indians, thought McKay a friend of the Indians, and that in view of his wealth and personal property, his "interests were not exactly co-incidental with those of the Indians, ..." These claims are undocumented, however, and I have been unable to find evidence that McKay was ever rejected as a friend or spokesman of any of the Indian bands, be they Cree, Sioux, Saulteaux, or Chipewyan. Clearly in retrospect, his identification with the vested European interests appears far stronger than with the natives of the North West, and his close association with the treaties may have caused him to fall from favour along with the treaties, as the Indians' perception of treaty-making changed. But that in itself does not validate the M.I. B.'s claim.
100. PAM, Morris LG 398, Morris to Alexander Campbell, Ft. Garry, 18 August 1873.
101. *Ibid.*, 429. Alexander Campbell to Morris, Ottawa, 28 Aug. 1873.
102. PAM, Archibald 403, Archibald to James McKay, Lower Fort Garry, 25 July 1871; Morris LG 134, Morris to Min. of Interior, Ft. Garry, 2 Aug. 1875. "The Indians told me [Morris] that they would not have come into the Stone Fort Treaty but for him [McKay] & I know that it was the case."
103. PAM, Archibald DB3, 20, Archibald to Joseph Howe, Ft. Garry, 12 Feb. 1872.
104. PAM, Morris LG 1299, 10 August 1876, "Memorandum of things outside of the Treaty which were promised at the treaty at the Lower Fort, signed the 3rd day of August 1871." Signed Wemyss Simpson, Molyneur St. John, A.G. Archibald, & Jas. McKay.
105. PAM, Morris LG, LB/H, 141, Morris to Min. of Interior, Ft. Garry, 4 Oct. 1875.
106. PAM, Morris LG 480, Robert Pither to Morris, North West Angle, 14 Sept. 1873.
107. Alexander Morris, *The Treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West Territories* (Toronto: Belfords, Clarke & Co., 1880), Appendix, Treaty III, p.325.
108. See Raoul McKay, "A History of Indian Treaty Number Four and government policies in its implementation." Unpublished M.A. Thesis, U. of Manitoba, 1973, for a study of Treaty Four.
109. PAM, Morris K 11, Morris to Alexander Mackenzie, Ft. Garry, 6 June 1874.
110. *Ibid.*
111. PAM, Morris LG, LB/J 229, Morris to Sec. of State, Ft. Garry, 10 Feb. 1875; Morris LG 1088, A. Meredith to Morris, Ottawa, 20 Aug. 1875; Morris K 192, Morris to David Laird, Ft. Garry, 23 Oct. 1876; Morris LG 1333, A. Meredith to Morris, Ottawa, 8 Nov. 1876.
112. PAM, Morris LG, LB/J 229, Morris to Sec. of State, Ft. Garry, 10 Feb. 1875.
113. PAM, Morris LG, LB/J 258, Morris to Min. of Interior, Ft. Garry, 31 May 1875.
114. PAM, Morris LG 1050, David Laird to Morris, Ottawa, 17 July 1875.
115. PAM, Morris LG, LB/J 298, Morris to Min. of Interior, Ft. Garry, 11 Oct. 1875.
116. PAM, Morris LG 320, Morris to Min. of Interior, Ft. Garry, 26 Jan. 1876.
117. PAM, Morris K 182, David Laird to Morris, Ottawa, 15 July 1876.
118. PAM, Morris LG 1423, David Mills to Morris, Ottawa, 7 March 1877.
119. PAM, Morris LG 1442, James McKay to Morris, St. James, 28 March 1877.
120. PAM, Morris LG, LB/K 370, Morris to Min. of Interior, 4 Dec. 1876.
121. *Ibid.*
122. PAM, Assiniboia, District of Council, Minutes, 23 Jan. 1868.
123. For another interpretation of these appointments, see Dorge, *op. cit.*
124. PAM, Assiniboia, District-of-Council, Minutes, 23 Jan. 1868.
125. *Ibid.*, 17 Dec. 1868.
126. Cited and Translated by Dorge, *op. cit.*
127. W.G. Fonseca, "On the St. Paul Trail in the Sixties", *Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba*, Transaction 58, p.10.
128. PAM, Archibald 802, "Testimony of James McKay in the investigation into suspension of pension of Bryant Devlin and Philip Maguire for their alleged activities in the troubles of 69-70." n.d.
129. Morton, ed. *Begg's Journal*, p.334.
130. PAM, Archibald 802. "Testimony of James McKay" This does not quite correspond with Begg's account. He reports that McKay told him the Sioux had come on a "begging mission", and their arms meant nothing since they "never travel anywhere unless armed". A meeting of the Sioux leaders, McKay, two "Burke brothers, Pierre Laveiller, Francois Dauphinie, Pierre Poitras, John F. Grant, Baptiste Morin, Charles Nolin, Isiore Lagomoniere, Wm. O'Donohue, Alex. Begg" and later also Louis Riel, took place at McKay's home. See Morton, ed. *Begg's Journal*, pp.247-248.
131. Morton, ed., *Begg's Journal*, p.197.
132. *Ibid.*, pp.197-204.
133. Morice, *op. cit.*, p.92.
134. PAM, Archibald 802, "Testimony of James McKay ... " In his own words, he "was not in town when the prisoners were taken."
135. Morton, ed., *Begg's Journal*, p.323.
136. *Canadian Parliamentary Companion* (Hereafter CPC), 1872.
137. PAM, Morris K 137, Morris to Alexander Mackenzie, Ft. Garry, 5 December 1874. Morris wrote that he parted "with Girard, McKay, &

- Dubuc with regret. They have acted most loyally & displayed much disinterestedness -"
138. PAM, Morris TB 1, 301, Morris to Alexander Mackenzie, Ft. Garry, 10 Dec. 1875.
139. PAM, Morris LG 1358, Morris to Alexander Mackenzie, Ottawa, 16 March 1876.
140. J.H. Ellis, *The Ministry of Agriculture in Manitoba 1870-1970*. (Manitoba: Dept. of Agriculture, 1970), p.56.
141. PAM, Morris K 122, Morris to Alexander Mackenzie, Ft. Garry, 6 July 1875. Morris remarked that he expected the bill to pass "... though there are some difficulties in the way - some of the Lords won't like to lose the title of 'Honourable', and if they could retain the title by courtesy, it would smooth their path." This might explain why James McKay was known to his death as "The Honourable".
142. Begg and Nursey, *Ten Years in Winnipeg*, p.135.
143. Lewis, Herbert Thomas, *The Struggle for Responsible Government in the North-West Territories, 1870-97*. (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1956), p.54.
144. PAM, Morris K 85, Morris to A.A. Dorion, Ft. Garry, 15 Dec. 1873. "Strictly Confidential Memorandum for the Privy Council."
145. There is an interesting exchange of correspondence between Alexander Campbell and Morris, August to October 1873, concerning the nominees. Apparently Girard had recommended Angus McKay, brother of James, and sitting member of the Legislative Assembly for Lake Manitoba (Morris K 42, Campbell to Morris, Ottawa, 20 Aug. 1873). Morris was emphatically opposed, arguing that Angus was "a man of no influence or ability and by no means to be confused with his brother who ought to be on the Council ---," (Morris K 51, Morris to Campbell, Ft. Garry, 4 Sept. 1873. Marked "Private").
146. PAM, Morris K 51, Morris to Campbell, Ft. Garry, 4 Sept. 1873; *ibid.* 70, Morris to Campbell, Ft. Garry, 24 Oct. 1873; Morris LG 534, Morris to Sir John A. Macdonald, Ft. Garry, 25 Oct. 1873; Morris K 85, Morris to A.A. Dorion, Ft. Garry, 15 Dec. 1873.
147. PAM, Morris LG 610, E.A. Meredith to Morris, Ottawa, 12 Jan. 1874.
148. *ibid.*, 727. David Laird to Morris, Ottawa, 7 May 1874.
149. PAM, Morris K 104, Morris to Alexander Mackenzie, Ft. Garry, 1 March 1874.
150. For a detailed study of Morris' conflict concerning the matter of self-government, see Thomas, *op. cit.*, Chapter III.
151. Minutes of the North-West Council, Thurs., 12 March 1874, reproduced in E.H. Oliver, *The Canadian North-West: Its Early Development and Legislative Records*, (Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1914), p.1016.
152. *ibid.*, pp.1046-47.
153. PAM, Assiniboia, Council-of-Minutes, 12 April 1867.
154. CPC, 1872, p.440.
155. Begg and Nursey, *Ten Years in Winnipeg*, p.39.
156. PAM, Archibald 624, "Minutes of a Meeting of the Board of Health", 22 March 1872.
157. PAM, Morris LG 1950, 26 March 1874. Signature of an affidavit for John Wells.
158. CPC, 1877.
159. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.38.
160. For example, see HBC B235/d/212b/f 153-154. Credit for Company freight, carried to Norway House, Oxford House and York Factory on James McKay's boat, 1864.
161. HBC B235/d/183/f.115.
162. HBC B235/d/221/f.123, 1865-66.
163. HBC B235/d/224/f.109, June 1866. Account of James McKay.
164. PAM, Archibald 824 and 828, Expenses for Government House.
165. *ibid.*, 401, J.C. Aikens to Archibald, Ottawa, 24 July 1871.
166. PAM, Morris LG 1676, Account of James McKay charged to Indian Dept. of Manitoba, 4 May 1875; 1679, Account of James McKay, 25 June 1875; 1000, David Laird to Morris, Ottawa, 20 Sept. 1875; 1102, W.J. Christie and M.G. Dickieson to Laird, Wpg., 7 Oct. 1875; Morris K 347, "Tenders for supply of provisions for Qu'Appelle Treaty, 29 July - 1 August 1874". Morris LG 1744, Account of James McKay to Indian Dept., 27 June and 16 Oct. 1977; Morris LG LB/M 188, Morris to Min. of Interior, Ft. Garry, Indian Account, 19 Nov. 1877.
167. PAM, Morris LG, LB/H 49, Morris to James McKay, Ft. Garry, 18 July 1874; Morris LG 814, James F. Graham to Hon. James McKay, Ft. Garry, 20 July 1874; 788, Bell from James McKay, 20 July 1874.
168. PAM, Morris TB 2200, Morris to Mackenzie, Ft. Garry, 7 June 1876. See also Manitoba Free Press, 18 March 1876, "... on the thirteenth day of each month, a mail leaves the Honourable James McKay's residence for all Pacific Railway Stations to the westward." Cited in Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.52.
169. Peter Lowe, "All Western Dollars", *Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba*, 1945-46, p.12.
170. *ibid.*, p.14.
171. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.48, Lowe, *op. cit.*, p.11.
172. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.48; PAM, Alloway, C.V., "Account of C.V. Alloway's experience in bringing back a herd of buffalo to Manitoba in the 1870s & 1880s as told to Maude Alloway." This herd was purchased by Col. Bedson and moved to Stony Mountain Penitentiary in 1880.
173. PAM, Inkster, 24, Articles and Notes.
174. PAM, Morris LG LB/M 156, Morris to Earl of Dufferin, 12 June 1877.
175. Ferguson, *op. cit.*
176. Account by Archbishop Alexandre Taché, cited in Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.59.
177. They are named in his will. PAM, James McKay, Will.
178. ASB, St. Boniface Church Registers, 1860-95; Vol. I, p.124.
- b. 23 August 1863, baptized 24 August 1863, along with a twin brother, John Henri, who died 27 Oct. 1866, and was buried 29 Oct. 1866. See Vol. II, p.68, for record of death. Jane McKay married Louis Gagnon at the St. Charles Church, 29 August 1881.
179. ASB, St. Boniface Church Registers, 1860-95, Vol. II, p.19. b. 10 March 1866, bap. 6 May 1866, full names James Alexandre Marie McKay. This would be the child known as "Jemmie" referred to by the Countess of Dufferin in My Canadian Journal (London: John Murray, 1891), p.336-37. To quote the Countess, "I never saw such a fat boy."
180. Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.24. He does not appear in the Church registers, but was apparently born 3 May 1869. Their first born son, Jean Auguste, b. 12 May 1860 and baptized 12 June 1860, appears not to have survived unless Ferguson's account is inaccurate. Perhaps this is the same son known in English as John Angus, whom she claims was born in 1869. The only evidence against this is the fact that McKay's will lists Jane, James, and then John, in apparent order of age. (PAM, James McKay, Will) Also born to the McKays was a daughter, Marie Sophie, 8 Nov. 1861 (PAM, Parish Register of St. Francois-Xavier, 1834-1900, Vol. III, p.89). She evidently died shortly after birth. (Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p.24.). The McKays had in 1864 brought to live with them a Sioux girl named Augusta, who in 1874 married Sheriff Richard Power. (Ferguson, *op.cit.*, p.30) She does not appear to have been formally adopted and was not named in his will.

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**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 #21

Many queries

"It's what you learn after
you know it all that counts."
-John Wooden

Newsletter #22

Many queries.

Geoff has on computer 33,000⁺ names, 9000 Métis families, from Gail Morin, Elmer City, Washington. Glenbow Archives also has this listing.

AGM

Notice of Annual General Meeting

The AGM of the Manitoba Genealogical Society Inc. will be held Saturday, October 22, 1994, immediately preceding the banquet at Seminar '94. 4:45pm. Lecture Theatre, St. John's College, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. [Seminar attendance not required.] Banquet \$20.00, contact Elizabeth Briggs, 269-7869, for more details.

**THE ARCHIVES OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA
DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND**

Linda White, MGS #2129

For many of us, organized religion has been displaced by other interests and it no longer occupies a central position in our lives. We forget that for many of our ancestors their religion was the central underpinning of their existence. Certainly no important celebration, such as a christening or marriage, was considered legitimate without the sanction of the church. In the minds of the early European inhabitants of Red River, the establishment of churches and the presence of ordained clergy was essential to the civilization and refinement of their society.

Those first settlers, especially the devout Scottish Presbyterians, did not hesitate to make their feelings known. Lord Selkirk, with the cooperation of the Hudson's Bay Company, expended much effort in an attempt to rectify this deficiency. In 1818, he succeeded in persuading the Bishop of Montreal to send Rev. J.N. Provencher and Rev. S. Dumoulin to minister to the Roman Catholic community at Red River. Efforts on behalf of the Presbyterians, however, were thwarted. The first Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. John Black, did not arrive in Red River until 1851. Still, Red River Protestants were not without religious comfort. The first Anglican clergyman, Rev. John West, arrived at Red River in 1820 and he was soon followed by others of his denomination. This meant that, for many years, those who wished to observe Protestant services attended the [Anglican] Church of England. [The first Wesleyan Methodist, James Evans, did not arrive until 1840.]

Family historians researching ancestors among the early Protestant inhabitants of Rupert's Land must, therefore, seek records of baptism, marriage and burial in the parish records of the Anglican Church, regardless of the denomination of their forefathers. Many of those early records, most significantly those first registers kept by Rev. John West, can be found in the Archives of the Diocese of Rupert's Land, which are located on a quiet bay near Crescent Park in suburban Fort Garry, Winnipeg. The archives actually occupy a tiny corner at the offices of the Diocese and their limited staff and facilities are not equipped to deal with scores of researchers walking in off the street. The part-time staff [most specifically the Assistant Registrar, Ms. Brenda Palz] are, however, pleased to assist family historians if they call or write first. Ideally, they ask that a request form be completed in advance and there is a charge of \$10.00 for each search [baptism, confirmation, marriage or burial] and duplicate certificate.

As a prerequisite to research, family historians must have a fairly specific geographic location and time period in mind in order for the parish to be determined and a search of the registers to be made. That being said, however, it

is interesting to note that when John West first arrived in Rupert's Land he was kept busy solemnizing marriages and performing baptisms although the weddings and births had actually taken place many years previously without the benefit of clergy 'in the custom of the country'. Often a couple would be wed and their several children baptized on the same day as Rev. West travelled throughout the country.

If you suspect that your ancestors lived at Red River in the early 1800s but you are uncertain of their exact location, the Provincial Archives of Manitoba has a card catalogue in which the early Anglican baptisms and marriages of Red River have been indexed by name. The time period covered is approximately 1820 to 1930. Rev. Stephen Sharman, the diocesan archivist cautions, however, that this index is not complete.

Other records such as correspondence and diaries are also stored at the Diocese of Rupert's Land archives. Records of missions can be found there if the mission was located within the diocese. Many are listed in the Guide to the Holdings of the Archives of Rupert's Land: Records of the Anglican Church of Canada which was published in 1986 and a copy of which can be consulted at the archives and some libraries. [Editor: MGS' Library has a copy - #016.2 Mac.] Some early church records are not found here. The records of the first St. John's College and Miss Davis's School for girls are found at St. John's Ravenscourt and Balmoral Hall respectively. Lists of pupils for the former residential schools at Middlechurch and Elkhorn are held with the records of the Department of Indian Affairs. The records of the Church Missionary Society which posted most of the early Anglican clergy to Red River are held at the University of Birmingham in England with copies at the Provincial Archives of Manitoba [there is a finding aid].

One interesting source to be found at the archives is Crockford's Clerical Directory. This is an annual directory listing Anglican clergy world-wide, their education, date of ordination and details of their career. Unfortunately wives and children are not given but parishes and their addresses are. The incomplete set held by the archives begins with 1887 [St. John's College Library also has some volumes].

A final important note regarding geography is in order. Although the Diocese of Rupert's Land originally covered a huge area and included most of what is now Western Canada, the current area covered by the diocese is much smaller [generally central southern Manitoba]. As the other dioceses of Western Canada were created they took custody of the records for their parishes. In Manitoba, there are now two other dioceses - Brandon [from 1913], which covers the western third of the province, and Keewatin [from 1899], which covers most of Northern Manitoba and North-western Ontario. The addresses for

their archives are given below. The names and addresses of the other dioceses of Western Canada can be obtained from the Anglican Resource Centre in Winnipeg.

The Archives of the Anglican Church of Canada,
Diocese of Rupert's Land
Anglican Resource Centre
935 Nesbitt Bay
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 1W6 204/453-6130
Open Tuesday and Thursday by appointment only.

The Archives of the Anglican Church of Canada,
Diocese of Brandon
Synod Office
341-13th Street
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 4P8

The Archives of the Anglican Church of Canada,
Diocese of Keewatin
Miss Margaret Etter
915 Ottawa Street
Keewatin, Ontario P0X 1C0

Summer is -
* a time for Family Reunions
* a time for Reminiscing
* a time for Family pictures



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SELF-HELP SOCIETY

Margaret Purdy, MGS #84, submitted this information. Her father's entry into Canada was annotated SELF-HELP SOCIETY, as were two other males whose names were listed next to her father's.

Manitoba Free Press, November 23, 1897, p. 5, col. 2.

Self-Help Society

A Good Work Being Accomplished in Aiding Desirable Emigrants to Establish Themselves in Canada

A visitor in the city, yesterday, enroute east, was Rev. R. McKay, of Canada, who has been travelling through Canada since September in the interests of the Self-Help Emigration society, of London, Eng. Mr. McKay is no stranger to the Northwest, having lived in Canada between 1874 and 1884, during which period he followed the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Winnipeg to Medicine Hat, and acquired a knowledge of the country that has been invaluable to him since. "Since our organization," said Mr. McKay to a Free Press representative, "we have sent 600 persons to Canada, at a cost of \$240,000. These men have been carefully selected, and as far as I can learn are all doing well. The most of them are in Ontario and the eastern townships of Quebec. A few are in the Northwest. Our plan is to help those who are willing and anxious to help themselves. No men whose characters are under suspicion or who are not capable farm men, are assisted. Today I interviewed Mayor McCreary, your commissioner for immigration, with the object of getting a grant of land on which to establish a home centre. We will have one in Ontario and one in Manitoba, and we will use them to welcome any of our immigrants, if at any time they are thrown out of work and wish to work for us, in order to get a good start. Our money we get from wealthy people, who are desirous of seeing their fellow-men more successful in the colonies than they are at home. The work is one of love to us all. Our heart is in the work, and besides we feel your country will be greatly benefitted by having a steady stream of hardy farmers sent out by us and taken care of till they get a good start. I shall proceed to-night to Ottawa to interview the deputy minister of the interior on our home-centre proposal."

Mr. McKay is a man who appears to be very earnest in his efforts to carry out the aims of the society. He is confident that every assistance will be given by the government, and that it will redound in great good to Canada.

OUR SYMPATHY to

Dorothy Greenwood, MGS #1779, and her family, on the death of husband and father, Henry [Hank], May 11, 1994, in Winnipeg.



BOOK REVIEWS

Linda White, MGS #2129

A Supplement to Veterans of Icelandic Descent, World War II: 1939-1945

From Veterans Book Committee, Jon Sigurdsson Chapter IODE, 802-188 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 0G8. ISBN 0-969489-1-0. Supplement + Veterans original book \$20.00, incl. p+h.

Winnipeg's John Sigurdsson Chapter IODE has recently published this valuable resource for Icelandic genealogy. The title is somewhat misleading as the pamphlet includes biographical and service records of 196 men and women of Icelandic descent who served in World War I, World War II, the Korean War and the Viet Nam Conflict. These entries were not included in previous IODE publications concerning Icelandic veterans. They are indexed and organized alphabetically. In addition, there is a section of corrections to entries which appeared in Minningarrit Islenskra Hermanna: 1914-1918 and Veterans of Icelandic Descent, World War II. These corrections are cross-referenced to the page numbers of the volumes in which the original entries were printed.

A copy of the Supplement will be sent without charge to all those who have purchased Veterans of Icelandic Descent in the past and will be included with all copies of the book sold in the future.

MGS #920 Vet

The Emigrant Ancestors of a Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario

Brenda Dougall Merriman, Ontario Genealogical Society, 1993. \$18.00 + \$3.00 Postage + 7% GST in Canada [\$4.50 postage US and elsewhere, non-Canadian orders in US\$ please]. ISBN 1-55116-920-7.

As the title suggests, this professionally produced publication concerns the direct-line ancestors of the Hon. Henry N.R. Jackman, who became the 25th Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in 1992 and who is also the Honorary Patron of the Ontario Genealogical Society. The book concentrates mainly on the ancestors of the Hon. Henry Jackman who emigrated and no special attempt was made to investigate overseas sources.

Carefully researched and footnoted, Emigrant Ancestors is organized by family name, as highlighted on the easy to read ascendancy chart which appears at the front of the volume. Ancestors profiled include members of the **Jackman, Rutherford, Rowell and Langford families**, to name just a few. However, anyone with ancestors who lived in Western Ontario prior to Confederation would find this volume interesting as it is much more than a dry genealogy. The easy to read narrative format is enlivened by relevant maps and photographs and makes the book

a valuable addition to the local history of Western Ontario.
MGS #929.2 Jac

Briner Family History

Forrest D. Myers, assisted by Jerry A. Clouse. Published by Albert E. Myers, 5341 Windsor Road, Harrisburg, PA, 17112; 1984. ISBN 0-9602156-2-X.

At close to 600 pages excluding the index, this beautifully produced hardbound book is a prodigious achievement of research and writing. Subtitled "A Genealogy of George Michael Breiner and Anna Catharina Loy, Married 1756/7 in Pennsylvania", this book is concerned with the descendants of one family of German migrants from a Bavarian province known as the Palatinate in the upper Rhineland region. The family originally settled in the Tulpehocken region of Pennsylvania and many descendants still live there. Photographs, maps and original drawings illustrate the many family profiles included. An ascendancy chart of Breiner descendants would have been useful. However, the sheer numbers involved have probably made this too difficult a task. The authors are to be commended for the 80 page name index which makes all this valuable information easily accessible.

MGS #929.2 BRI

Searching for & Finding Ancestors: Tales of the Fosh Family

Cyril Fosh et al. ISBN 0-921471-10-4.

If there are any Foshs in your family tree, you will enjoy perusing this personal journey through Cyril Fosh's family history research. Originally Protestant Huguenots from France, in the recent past the Foshs were Cockneys living within the sound of Bow Bells in London. If this sounds like your family, have a look. Rather than a tightly organized narrative, this slim volume is more of a potpourri of Fosh miscellany. Although there is no index, several detailed ascendancy charts are included. Also of interest are copies of certificates, correspondence, etc. that Cyril and his helpers have collected in the course of their research. This book is a fine example of a more informal approach to family history publishing.

No MGS # yet assigned.

A Legacy Almost Lost: An Anthology of Kilworthy Country

Kilworthy Historical Committee, printed by Cliff Graphics Incorporated. ISBN 0-9695982-0-3.

Kilworthy is a little hamlet near McLeans Bay and Sparrow Lake in the beautiful Muskoka district in the environs of Gravenhurst, Ontario. As the title indicates, this large volume is a local history anthology and is composed of the written and photographic contributions of many

seasonal and year-round residents of this resort community. These very personal recollections offer a chance to glimpse a past that no longer exists and they make fascinating reading. Also included are reproductions of newspaper clippings, original drawings, maps and other historical documents. Especially useful are the indexes which organize the articles by location and by author and make all the hard work done by the Kilworthy Historical Committee accessible.

MGS #971.3 Leg, Eastern Canada-blue dot section

Caviar & Venison

Compiled by Vivian Nespor and Ray Burnside. [September, 1991]. "Caviar & Venison", P.O. Box 1017, Lac du Bonnet, Manitoba R0E 1A0. \$25.00 + \$5.00 postage.

This interesting local history anthology was donated to the MGS Library by the people of Newcombe and Lettonia. These two now-extinct communities once nestled along the Winnipeg River about eighteen miles northeast of Lac Du Bonnet. Originally settled around the turn of the century, much of the area is now flooded due to hydro electric development and the Newcombe School and Lettonia Post Office have long since closed. The memories of former residents are, however, alive and vigorous. Photographs, recipes, and craft instructions enliven the many articles by former inhabitants of the district. Although there is no index, there is a table of contents and many of the family names mentioned in this book can be seen there.

MGS #971.27 Lac Cav, Manitoba yellow-dot section

The Clan Bain: Kenneth and Elizabeth

Edna M. Craig, 1993. ISBN 0-9697090-0-5.

The history of the migrations of the Scottish people is bound to a large extent with the history of Canada and this is especially true for Edna Craig's [Mc]Bain ancestors. The Bains reached Manitoba during the 1860s by way of Nova Scotia and Ontario and Edna ties their family history to the history of the country and the province. This book started as a project to locate the living descendants of Kenneth and Elizabeth [Mc]Bain and Clan Bain traces the descendants of several family lines up to the present day. The loose-leaf format allows for family members to submit corrections, and pages can be updated as needed. There is a name index and a helpful bibliography of Scottish historical sources. Of special interest to McBain family members will be a section of photographs from the McBain family reunion of August, 1993. This is truly an effort of which the family can be proud.

MGS #929.2 Bai

The Family History section of MGS' Library has pink dots.



GENERATION GAPS

Send queries to MGS, Attention: Editor. Members allowed one free query/year; additional or non-member queries \$2.50 each. Please TYPE or PRINT.

All addresses given are Canadian unless otherwise noted.

CAMPBELL

Daniel, b.July 2 1864, Hanover, Ont. m. Alice Cockriell, d.June 18 1926, Mafeking, Man. Chn: Donald Edwin and Rubena Ida]. Wish to learn Dan and Alice's marriage date, his parents & siblings, if any.

Contact: Marlene Madarash
Box 1553
The Pas, Manitoba R9A 1L4

FLETT

James, b.1828, Birsay, Orkney, s/o James Flett, b.1796 & Mary Ann Johnston]. Was employed by HBC 1848. Retired 1897-98 in West Selkirk District, d. 31 December 1906. Wish to locate descendants & any info. Will exchange for any Fletts who settled in Canada.

Contact: Christopher Flett
3 Broadacres Crt.
Narre Warren 3805 Australia

HODGINS

Joseph, b.c1860, m. Annie Hallwell Steele 10 June 1891, Stratford, Ont., veterinarian, bur. Woodlands Cem. [1940?], London, Ont. His birthplace? Parents [?William & cousin Ellen, London Twp.?] and parents' birthplace?

Contact: Marion Eisler
77 Baffin Cresc.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 0X1

HOLUBOWICH[Z] / BILYK / BUCYK / STEPANIUK / MUMCHURE

Leon Holubowich b.Jan 29, 1888, d.Jan. 29, 1949, from Wasylkow, Husiatyn, m. Olena Bilyk, b.1889, d.Sept. 10, 1936, from Hadykowce, Husiatyn, lvd. at Myrnam, Alberta. Nicholas Bucyk b.Dec. 17, 1889, d. Dec. 18, 1975, from Buciw, Peremyshl, m. Anna Stepaniuk, b.Dec. 19, 1905, d.March 11, 1981, from Brody, settled at Warwick, Alberta. John Stepaniuk b.Jan. 7, 1880, d. Dec. 21, 1962, from city of Brody, m. Antonia Mumchure b.?, d. Sept. 2, 1967, from Grzymalowka, Galicia. Any info appreciated.

Contact: Rosemarie Fleury
7 Karen St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2G 1X2

JOHNSON

Harriet, b.c1849, d/o John Brown & Anne Blacknore of Somerset, Eng., m. William Henry Johnson, [b.21 Aug. 1844, Peel Co., Ont., d.29 March 193_] d.5 June 1925. 10 children. Parents lvd. Wellington Co., Ont. c1854. Harriet & William bur. Hamiota Cem., Man. When/where was Harriet born & marr.?

Contact: Sally Smaha
RR#3, Merkley Rd.
Terrace, British Columbia V8G 4R6

KING

James Mediciene, m. Mary Matilda Fidler, d/o Thomas & Margaret Anne Lambert, prob. 1890s at Swan Lake, Man. One son known, Percy Earl, b.31 Oct. 1898. Need all data on this family, also descendants. Have extensive data on Fidlers to 1660. Will exchange.

Contact: Edsel C. Bourque 604/287-9334
30 South Murphy St.
Campbell River, British Columbia V9W 1Y4

MADILL

Seek info on May Madill & her descns. B. May Armstrong, Legnagun, Co. Leitrim, Ire. c1877. Marr. a Mr. Madill & emigrated to Winnipeg, Man. at end of 1800s. 3 chn.; eldest was Madge.

Contact: Richard W. Armstrong
10 Pomeroy Rd.
Madison, New Jersey 07940 USA

MAXWELL / MONTGOMERY

Searching for "Bessie" Elizabeth Maxwell [or Montgomery] who came to Ont. from Ire. She & husband Joseph Rinn & sons Joseph, Robert & Johnston, plus Andy Montgomery, came to Nelsonville or Elm Creek, Man. c1874. After Joseph d.1885, Carman, Man., she was never mentioned. Any info gratefully received.

Contact: Velma [Rinn] Beyette
127 Oak Ave.
Dauphin, Manitoba R7N 2S3

McCARTHY

Thomas Henry, b.1864, Peterborough, Ont., d.1938, Winnipeg, s/o Jeremiah McCarthy & Margaret O'Hara, m. Jane Estelle Morgan, b.1864, Peterborough, d/o Wm. Morgan & Estelle Shields, d. 1947, Winnipeg. Chn: Margaret m. Costigan; William m. 1. Wallace, 2. Costigan; Violet m. Walsh; Myrtle Jeanne m. Broley; Reta m. Radigan; Mary m Ferguson; Anna m. McMaster; Thomas m. Bunion. Any info apprec.

Contact: Debbie Sweetman
76 Hemmingway Dr.
Courtice, Ontario L1E 2C6

MONTOUR

Seek birth & parents of Elizabeth Montour, b.? Canada, d. Nov. 1 1834, St. John's, Red River, Man. Marr. March 30 1821, Red River, Man. to James Curtis Bird, b.1772-5, Eng., d.Oct. 18 1856. 17 chn.

Contact: Laura McGoldrick
4063 NE 29th Ave.
Portland, Oregon 97212

MOTT

Seek info on descns. of Lewis & Rebecca Mott, Middlesex Co., Ont., settled in Man. late 1880s. Chn: Sears, b.1829, Ont. m. Maria ___, lvd. near Souris, Man. c1881, [chn: b.1856-1882 - Caroline, Byron, Mary, Alfred, Angeline, Laurie, Sears, Agnes, Rosa, Rebecca, Margaret]; John,

b.1841, Ont., m. Elizabeth Ann ____ [chn: b.1864-1869 - George H., Rebecca m. W.J. Chitick, Harmond l. m. Elizabeth Wilson, chn. in Brandon c.1891]; Jarvis, b.1848, Ont., m. Lucinda? ____ settled near Morden, Man. c1878, [chn: b.1875-1879 - Arla?, Ransome?, Manford]. Contact: John R. Mott

291 Lawrence Ave. E
Toronto, Ontario M4N 1T8

NOONAN

Richard John, b.11 Aug. 1873, Macroom, Co. Cork, Ire., d. 18 June 1962, Brandon, Man. Marr. Clara Mellor, b.1886, Ire., d.1959, Brandon, Man. Chn: Harry, Richard, Bernard, Carl, Hagar. Richard/ Clara's marr.? R's parents?

Contact: Denise Bromley

Box 42, RR#2
Brandon, Manitoba R7A 5Y2

NORDAL / GUDMUNDSSON / TORFASON et al

Doing Icelandic research, willing to correspond & trade data with other Ice. researchers in hopes of common lineage. All will be acknowledged.

Contact: Leo Nordal

Box 535
Moosomin, Saskatchewan S0G 3N0

PODJAN

Ludwig, b.S. Russia, arr'd Canada c1890 near Gretna, Man. Marr. Wilhemine Kushkewitz, 1900. Chn: Hulda, Gusta, Ludwig, Ida, Wilhelm, Albert, Gustav. Mvd. to Niverville Sch. Dist., lvd. 11-7-4E. Lutheran. Family spoke High German. Any info?

Contact: Ryan Pudgeon
84 Clonard Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2M 0J4

ROSS / ASSAL / JERVIS / MOBBS

Arthur Ross, b.1852, Yorkshire, Eng., s/o Wm. & Eleanor/Ellen Jervis/Mobbs. Imm. to Ont. 1854. Marr. 3 Oct. 1881, Oswego Lake, Mich., to Emma Assal, b.1864, USA. Chn: Edith b.1884 & Arthur b.1890, USA; Blanche P. b.1896, Man. Mvd. to Blythfield [Sanford], Man. 1894, farming in 1901. May have gone to Mich. or Calif.?

Contact: Bernice Willerton
3 Wordswoth Way
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3K 0J2

ROSS / WATSON

William Ross, b.14 Sept. 1840, Bristol, [1871 Census, age 30] Pontiac Co., Que. Marr. [where?] Sarah Watson, d.7 Dec. 1899, bur. Kildonan Cem., Wpg., Sarah's b.date/place/parents/siblings? They lvd. 51 Curtis St., Wpg., Man. 1891-1903. Wm. d. Pasadena, Calif. later. Chn.? Wm.'s sisters, Jessie Ross & Joanna Hossack lvd. Wpg. Any info?

Contact: Shirley Kitchener
RR#2, Site 286, C-1
Courtenay, British Columbia V9N 5M9

SENIUK / NAZIMKIW

Interested in family of John & Mary [Nazimkiw] Seniuk, Malonton, Man. Came to Canada 1903, from Maryampol, Poland. Chn: John; Lena m. Fred Alfonso; Mary m. Alex Shupenia; Katie; Rose m. Dick Davies.

Contact: Terry Wilson

621 Winchester Crescent
Sarnia, Ontario N75 4R1

SHAVER / STEWART / BROWN / BARRON

Shaver, Snowflake, Man. 1860-1940.

Stewart, Snowflake, Man. 1860-1940.

Brown, Snowflake, Man. 1900-

Barron, Snowflake, Man. 1880- & Elkton, N. D., USA 1875-1930.

Contact: Fran Shaver

43 Leslie Ave.
Port Dover, Ontario N0A 1N4

SKULMOWSKI

Kathy [Kaska], b.c1893/7, Oleszyce, Poland [Austria], d/o Josef Skulmowski & Anne Zadworny. Immigr. to Sifton, Man. c1898. Family relocated to Pine River 1906. c1909 Kathy ran away from home to work in Winnipeg. No knowledge of her whereabouts to this day.

Contact: Melvin Skulmoski

Box 194
Pine River, Manitoba R0L 1M0

TOCHER / TURNER / HOUGHTON / PANTING

Alexander Tocher m. Harriet Turner. Mary Ann Houghton m. 1. William Panting, 2. William Turner. Charles Houghton m. Sarah Riley, dau. Mary Ann. All lvd. c1891 Greenwood, Balmoral or Teulon, Man. Any info?

Contact: Gayle Baird 604/475-0840

3846 Saanich Road
Victoria, British Columbia V8X 3Y9

WATERS

Jonathon, b.1822, Wales, d.1888, Portage la Prairie, Man. Marr. 1. Elizabeth, chn: William b.1851, Ont.; Mary Ellen b.1856. Marr. 2. Hannah, chn: Hannah MArie b.1872; Margarete A. b.1874; Trillar b.? Marr. 3. Sussanah, chn: Sarah Jane b.1886; Eva b.1888. Poss. 3 other chn. bur. near Kaleida 1885. Seek descs. to share info with.

Contact: Nancy Shaver Lytle

443 - 6th St.
Morden, Manitoba R6M 1P5

WHITEHEAD / NEILSON / ALLAN

Does anyone have updated info on tree prepared c1950 by Margaret [Neilson] Whitehead, tracing descent to John Knox? I have much info on Robert Neilson Allan's family, 1885-1947. Would like to exchange.

Contact: Pat Allan

27 Bramwell Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2C 3J6

YOUNG / FORREST

G-G-Grandparents John Young, b.22 Apr. 1822, d.25 June 1862, m. 19 June 1849 to Jane Forrest b.29 June 1824, d.3 May 1903, Erin, Wellington, Ont., bur. Hillsburg, Wellington, Ont. Chn: Mary Anna, Wm. Forrest, John Proudfoot, Elizabeth, Marion Jane, James. Would like to research further.

Contact: Anthony J. Zurba

Box 1212
Stonewall, Manitoba R0C 2Z0



GENEALOGY GEMS

The Joys of Being an Editor!



Getting out this little paper is no picnic!
If we print jokes, people say we are silly
If we don't, they say we are too serious
If we clip things from other sources, we are too lazy to write them ourselves
If we don't, we are too fond of our own stuff!
If we don't print contributions, we don't appreciate true genius
If we do print them, the paper is too full of junk
If we make a change in the other person's writing, we are too critical
If we don't, we are asleep
Now, likely as not, someone will say we swiped this one from some other publication.
WE DID!

Seen in **Timberline**, Upper Ottawa Valley Gen'l Group, Vol. V #1, who "swiped" it from **Halton-Peel OGS Branch Newsletter**, Vol. XXVIII #4, who took it from **Ancestor**, Vol. 21 #2, who took it from **Cleveland Family History Journal**, Vol. 5 #1, who took it from **Ancestors West**, SBOGS, Vol. 17 #2, who took it from **Heritage Quest**, #33, who took it from **Kinfolk & Connections**, Alexander Co. N.C. Vol. 8 #3, who copied it from **Wake County Genealogical Society**, Vol. 9 #3.

In The Old Days

In the days of horse-drawn racks and wagons, the game of horseshoes was very popular. It was a relaxing pastime for the men after a hard day's work. Almost every farm had a horseshoe pitch. In the evening as the heat of the day faded with the sunlight, Mother liked to watch the men playing, but she never attempted to play the game herself.

On one particular autumn evening, none of the men seemed to be able to come even close to the elusive peg with their horseshoes, no matter how hard they tried. In a playful mood, Mother walked to the pitch, picked up a horseshoe, and threw it as she had seen the men do.

A ringer! Mother, startled, was just as surprised as everyone else. Then she recovered and straightened up. Brushing her hands together, she turned on her heel and started back to the house. "That's the way you're supposed to do it!"

The men stood speechless. They never did find out, although Dad knew very well that the ringer was a complete fluke. Dad never gave it away, and Mother never dared to try the game again.

- Jean [Thomson] Scott, 1892 -

NEWS FROM THE FAMILY HISTORY CENTRE

George Glenn, MGS #262, FHC Staff Librarian

1881 Census: Great Britain

More microfiche has been received:

England: Hertfordshire

Oxfordshire

Shropshire

Suffolk

Wiltshire

Scotland: Kincardineshire

Kinrossshire

Wales: Breconshire

Pembrokeshire



BRIAN W. HUTCHISON, Esq.

B.Comm., C.M.A., C.G.
Certified Genealogist

Senior Partner

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RESOURCE CENTRE HOURS

Current: Wednesday/Thursday: 10:30am - 3:30pm.

September 1: Tuesday openings resume.

September 11: Sundays, 1:00-4:00pm. resume.

MGS EVENT CALENDAR

June 18: Sat. 10:00am. MGS Council Meeting

June 30: Thurs. Grant Applications deadline - to Betty Atkinson

Sept. 1: Thurs. Deadline for Generations submissions - to Joyce Elias

Sept. 24: Sat. 10:00am. MGS Council Meeting

Roots III/IV User Group

Meetings
Sunday: June 5, 1994
3100 Portage Avenue, 2:00pm.

Fall schedule: Call 888-1458

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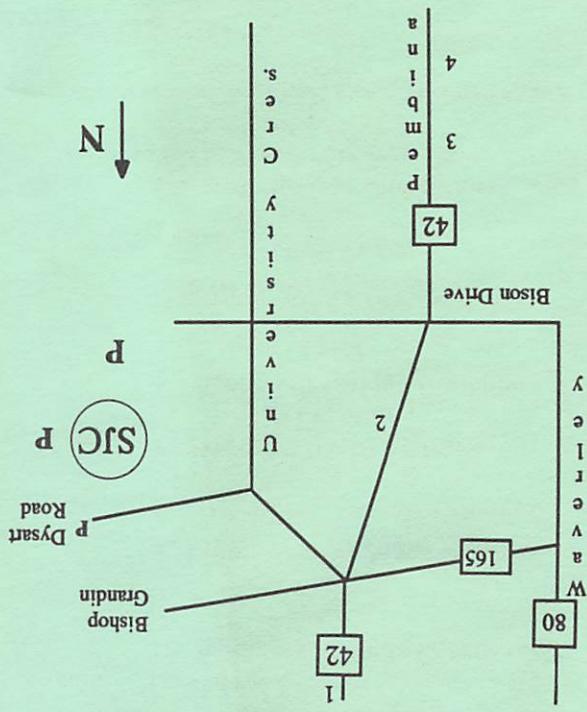
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D. Sunday a.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Early Bird Draw

Be sure to mail in your registration form together with your Seminar '94 payment to arrive before September 23rd and your name will be included in our early bird draw.

The winner will have the registration fees refunded during the Seminar.

Accommodation

Please contact the hotel of your choice

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Montcalm Gordon Motor Hotel	269-1406
2280 Pembina Hwy	
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2935 Pembina Hwy	

For further Information Please Contact

Elizabeth Briggs
46 Burnhill Bay
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Canada R3T 5N3
Telephone (204) 269-7869

MGS Seminar '94 Committee

Elizabeth & Colin Briggs
Daryl Dumanski
Reginald Dyck
Joyce Elias
Barbara Finkleman
Heather Hobbs
Ernest McCallum
Alison McKinnon
Mavis Menzies
Chris Radons
Jim Rutherford
Harry Skene

The seminar receipt will be included in the registration package

Seminar '94 Committee reserves the right to make changes in the advertised program, when necessary.

SWAN VALLEY BRANCH REPORT

Donna Fox, MGS #1738, Secretary

Branch meetings are held in our office [located in the Town Office Building] on the second Monday of each month.

Our March meeting discussed the article, "My Ancestor Was a Lighterman", which was written by Branch member, Marian Wells, for our local newspaper *The Star & Times*. Also, our index for the 1993 *Times and Times* is completed and should be available soon.

Our Open House on April 30th was well attended by both members and visitors alike. Each member brought material pertaining to his/her areas of interest. Also we had the computer available for anyone who wanted to learn to use a genealogy program to make a family tree. Hopefully the Open House will give our group a higher profile in the community.

This summer we decided to tackle transcribing the Benito Cemetery. Our summer break will be July and August this year.